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 6

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

By George J. Skivington

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REMINISCENCES OF JOHN W. CARSON

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I was born in the Town of Wheatland, on the road known as the Mann Road, which runs easterly from the Wheatland Center Road, in a house which stood on the right hand side of the road, going east, and which burned some twenty-five years ago.

My father was William Carson, a blacksmith, and my mother was Margaret Partlon Carson. Both of my parents were immigrants from Ireland, my father from Queens County, and my mother from West Meath. They were married at Rochester, New York. There were seven children: Joseph, the eldest; Thomas, next; Mary, next; Ann, next; James, next; John, next and then Margaret, the youngest.

I was born on March 15, 1849. My father ran a blacksmith shop on the east side of the Wheatland Center Road, at approximately where the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now crosses that road, and when I was seven years old, I moved to Scottsville, New York. I had not yet gone to school, until we came to Scottsville. When we moved to Scottsville we lived at first in the house now occupied by Mr. Dick Phillips, on Race Street (commonly called "Pig Alley"), in the rear of the McVean Bean house, and my father ran the blacksmith shop which stood on Main Street on the mill-race bank, just next to the Rafferty Shop.

As soon as I came to Scottsville, I began attending school at the old brick school on East Genesee Street. My first teacher was Lucy Chapin, who died in the west some years ago, and who was a

sister of Henry Chapin, who died at an advance age some years ago. At that time, there were two lady teachers in the school, besides a man principal, and he sometimes had an assistant. A Miss Burdick was the other lady teacher, and Professor D. C. Rumsey was the principal.

Among my classmates in the First Grade, I remember Stephen Cox, commonly called "straw stack" Cox, Earl Slocum, a son of George E. Slocum, who wrote the history of Wheatland, and who later became a Clerk of the Supreme Court at Rochester, Edward Scofield, whose father owned the house where Mr. Hooper now lives on Rochester Street, Charles Scofield, his brother, S. H. Dorr, the son of John Dorr, the lawyer, Lambertine Chapin, a nephew of my teacher, Morris Scofield, who was the son of Abram Scofield, (the other Scofields mentioned were the sons of Samuel Scofield); Abram Scofield lived on the farm now owned by Louis Estes.

I do not at the moment recall the names of others of the class, but I think that I am the only living member of that First Grade in the little old brick school. I think that Mr. Rumsey, the principal, died in Bergen, or that neighborhood, and I think that Miss Chapin, my first teacher, died and was buried in Michigan.

We moved to Scottsville in the fall of 1856 and I attended school at this school house through the Civil War period. Among my earliest recollections are those of the Civil War. My father took a paper daily, "The Rochester Union & Eastern", and this paper was read by all of us daily as the War progressed, and in our school work, our teacher constantly discussed war events.

I remember that Mr. W. G. Ashby, a lawyer, took applications for enlistments. My brother, Joseph Carson, was among the first to enlist. He enlisted in a regiment called VanAllen's Cavalry, Company C. This regiment ultimately became the Third New York Calvalry. Mr. Slocum, in his history, states that my brother was drafted. This is incorrect. He was a volunteer. He was about twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment. I remember well President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers.

I remember that old General Scott of the War of 1812 fame was at the head of the northern armies. I remember that there was excitement in the Village when news came that Ft. Sumpter had been fired on and finally that Major Anderson had surrendered its garrison.

I can not say after these long years as to how that news came. At that time, there was no telegraph office in Scottsville; the nearest telegraph office was at the Erie Railroad office, what is now Industry. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had not yet been built and the Erie Railroad was the closest railroad. Our mail came on that railroad and was carried by horse back and forth,except in time of high water when it had to be transported by boat.

I remember that during this period there were public meetings often held in what was then known as the millyard, where the paper mill now stands. These meetings were generally held at night, with the light of torches, and I recall the torch light parades.

I remember well the campaign of 1860 and Lincoln's election. My father cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln and was always

proud of it. I remember that when news came that Lincoln had been elected, there was a great celebration. I recall particularly that the hotels were full and men drank that were not accustomed to. Many men were joy-ful.

The first excitement of the actual War, that I remember, was the news of the Battle of Bull Run. Of course, the Union Army was defeated that day and two representatives from Monroe County went there to witness what they called the sport of the battle. They were D. D. S. Brown and Alfred Eley. The latter was our representative in Congress. Mr. Brown made his escape, but Mr. Eldg was caught, taken as a captive to Richmond, but later on liberated and returned hom.

As I recall it, a considerable number of Wheatland men had volunteered before Bull Run, but the majority of Wheatland soldiers enlisted in the War after that event. As I remember, no Wheatland soldier was wounded or injured at Bull Run. I remember well the occasion of the return to Wheatland of its first soldier dead, James Garbutt, who died in a hospital at Washington as the result of disease, and not of battle wounds. He was the youngest son of old William Garbutt, who owned the property later owned by Philip Garbutt, now owned by Frank Shero. William D. Garbutt, his brother, and Cameron McVean went to Washington to get the body. It was brought back on the Erie Railroad to the Erie Depot, which is now Industry, and I recall that the day was turned into a holiday. All the farmers' son, who had horses, rode into town and went to the Erie Depot to escort the body to the Village. The body was taken to

the Garbutt home I, like a lot of boys of like age, followed the calvacade up to Garbutt and saw the remains. He was buried in the Garbutt cemetery, with military honors.

The next Wheatland death in the War was that of Peter Cain, who died in a Washington hospital, and his remains were brought back. A delegation went to Washington to receive his remains. They were brought back in the same way, except as he was not so popular as James Garbutt, not so many attended.

I remember the death of Archie McVean, a brother of E. Julian McVean, the grandfather of Julian E. McVean, our present postmaster. He died at St. Mary's hospital, at Rochester, and was likewise buried in the Garbutt cemetery. I did not attend the funeral, but afterwards,Father O'Donohue, who was then the Catholic priest at Scottsville, told me that he had attended the funeral because Archie McVean died a Catholic, having been received in the faith at St. Mary's hospital.

I remember the drafts and my brother, Thomas, was drawn in the first one, I should say in the year 1864. I remember that in the campaign of 1860, the Republicans were Lincoln men, and had a large association called the "Wide-awakes". They had as uniforms black oil cloth capes, and the Douglas men were Democrats, and also had an organization called the "Douglas Guard", with uniforms of red jackets.

I remember that Dr. Edson was an ardent Republican and that Duncan L. Stewart, Professor of mathematics of Williams College, who lived in the brick house now occupied by William Frawley, opposite the Catholic Church, was an ardent Democrat and suspected

of Southern sympathy. He went south every winter to Baltimore.

It is said that he and Dr. Edson had an argument one day, and Dr. Edson asked him "what good have you ever done for the generation in which you live?". Stewart said "Well, doctor, there are many evidences of what you have done", pointing up to the cemtery on the hill.

I remember that Dr. Starkey, who owned the old Starkey farm on the Scottsville Road, now owned by Schwalb, and who afterwards owned the same home now occupied by Prof. Stewart, was suspected of being a "copperhead", and it was said that he was somewhat fearful about coming to Scottsville during those exciting days.

I well remember Lee's surrender at Appomattox . I think that the first rumor of the surrender came to Scottsville from Rochester by someone who drove here with a horse and carriage. I recall crowds surrounding the postoffice awaiting the coming of the mail from the Erie Depot, and that when the news of the surrender was confirmed, there was a great celebration in the Village, bells were rung, and the day was much celebrated,in a manner much similar to the celebration of Armistice Day, which ended the Great War.

A few days later, news of the assassination of Lincoln came in the same manner, andIrecall the saddened group who awaited confirmation of this news at the postoffice. I recall distinctly that there was a discussion among those present as to the meaning of the words "Sic Semper Tyrannis". I remember that Rev. Firman, who was at the time Methodist Minister stated in the discussion that he thought a word had been left out.

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In reading the list of Wheatland soldiers in the Civil War in Mr. Slocum's history of the Town of Wheatland, I remember most of these men.

Martin V. B. Annis lived where Clifford Reed now lives.

Myron Annis was a brother of Martin, and died in the War.

Albert Annis, a third brother, afterwards called "Abb" Annis, returned and was a hostler at Abe Robinson's hotel, and died at Scottsville.

D. D. S. Brown, the father of the former Surrogate, Selden S. Brown, was paymaster in the Army, and later on was Clerk of the County of Monroe, and died at Scottsville.

David Brown was the son of William Brown, who kept a shoe store, just west of where George Bly's market is at present, and is known as "shoemaker Brown". He married and lived in a little frame house, next to McVean's bean house, now owned by Jack Johnson.

Lowry Blackburn was a farmer. I remember that his mother re-married John McKelvey.

Frank Bissell, of course, still lives on the Chili Road.

William L. Beckwith was a son of Francix X. Beckwith, who kept a furniture store in the Village for many years, and whose reminiscences are set forth by Mr. Slocum.

Charles Beckwith was his brother.

James Beckwith, commonly known as "Jim" Beckwith, was a brother of Francix X. Beckwith, and an uncle of the last two named.

Charles H. Cone was a cousin of Zimmermans, and lived with them. He was killed in the War.

Ralph Croft was the brother of John Croft, who was a tailor in the Village for many years.

J. Summerfield Croft was the son of John Croft, and his father got a large bounty for his son's enlistment.

George Childs was a son of Stephen Childs, a butcher in the Village.

Joseph Chapman was a man who lived in this Village and enlisted from Scottsville.

George Cates was the son of William Cates, who lived at Halls Corner, now Wheatland Center, and brother of Susan Cates, who taught school in that District for many years, and died, I think, in Ohio, and his last words to strangers were "Bury me by my mother", and his remains were brought back.

Peter Clark, who was killed at Fredericksburg, was an uncle of Anna M. Clark, still living, and of James Clark, who is dead, and Peter Clark who lives at Caledonia, at present.

James H. Clark was a cousin of John and Peter Clark.

Patrick Clark was of a different family.

Edward H. Cox lived on the River Road, south of Scottsville.

Bryce A. Cox was a relative, and he went south afterwards, and was in business, I think, at Culpepper, Virginia.

Horace Chapin was brother of Henry Chapin. Henry Chapin was drafted and his brother took his place. Henry wasn't in good health and his brother didn't want him to leave his mother, and he took his place. Horace wanted to substitute for his brother.

Thomas Cook was an uncle of Hugh Cook and lived at Garbutt. He was the father of Frank Cook, the present banker at Geneseo. His wife was Elizabeth Heffernan.

Matthew Cook was brother of Thomas Cook, and he deserted during the War. He lived at Garbutt.

Peter Cain I have already spoken of. He died in a hospital and was buried during the War.

Hugh B. Cameron enlisted from Scottsville, and he was a boarder at one of the hotels. He was not related to the Wheatland Camerons. He was from Canada.

Joseph Carson was my brother, and I have already spoken of him.

George DeForest lived in a house on the north side of the Creek, near where the railroad bridge now crosses it. He was a laborer as I recall it.

Patrick Dunn was the father of Elizabeth Dunn, and the grandfather of Ellen Karges Moran. He was a common laborer.

I remember the Deitz brothers, several of whom enlisted in the War, but I did not know them well. I recall that two of them were twins.

James B. Estes married a girl brought up by the Doane family and lived in the house on Main Street, now owned by William Marshall.

John R. Francis was the brother of George Francis, who was called "blondin Francis", because of his ability to walk tight ropes.

James Gillson lived on Rochester Street, in the premises now owned by William T. Keys. The house has since been entirely re-built.

Shepard Gleason was a former school teacher in the old brick school house on East Genesee Street.

David B. Grey we all remember, of course, who lived in the brick house on Rochester Street, now owned by Frank W. Mathews.

Frank Gleason was son of old Mrs. Gleason, who was a sister of Mrs. Toane. The Toans kept the hotel on the corner known as the old Eagle Hotel, and later as the Cargill House, and which has since been demolished and is now a Standard Oil gasolene station.

Patrick R. Glennon enlisted from Wheatland,was killed during the War, but after the close of the War, his mother came to Scottsville and purchased one of the homes now owned by one of the Galushas, on the east side of Rochester Street.

John Hume's people lived in the house on the north side of Second Street, nowed by Rose Hallock.

David Houghtaling was the father of William Houghtaling, who married a sister of Frank Bissell. Orel Houghtaling still lives with her daughter on Main Street.

Daniel Houghtaling was the son of David and I think he died in the Soldier's Home in Bath, New York.

Eldridge Hyde was the son of Harvey Hyde, and lived in the little brick house, now owned by Marshalls, on the north side of Main Street, just east of Mr. Freidell's house. He died in Salisbury Prison.

George A. Hawley was a tinkerer, who worked for George E. Slocum in the hardware business.

James Hughes was enlisted from here.

John Hart was the son of Edward Hart, who lived in a house on the River Road, this side of Edward McGuire, which has since disappeared.

Thomas Halligan was the grandfather of Edward Clemens.

Joseph P. Hanford was the brother of William Haynes Hanford, who owned the house on the east side of Rochester Street, now owned by John Keys.

Franklin Hanford was the son of William Haynes Hanford, and afterwards became a rear-admiral in the United States Navy, and died in retirement at Scottsville, New York, the father of Ruth Hanford Munn, now of Cambridge, and of Dr. John Munn Hanford, now of New York City, one of Wheatland's most distinguished citizens, the author of various papers read before the Literary Society, the Rochester Historical Society, and in particular, he made a study of the origin of the names of Monroe County communities.

William Kelly was the husband of Mrs. Catherine Kelly, who still lives with her daughters,Monica and Agnes, on Maple Street. Kelly was a farmer, and at one time, occupied the farm later owned by Elon Galusha, and now owned by Frank Marsh. He was with Sheridan at the Battle of Winchester, and I have often heard him tell of his experiences.

George W. Lamphere was a nephew of Mrs. Ephraim Finch.

Christopher Lowe lived in the little house on "Pig Alley", formerly owned by Irene Dinkel, which has been recently torn down. He was a farm-hand and was killed in the War.

Rice Martin was a son of Killian Martin, who lived south of the Village, on the farm now occupied by Joseph Goodburlet.

Joseph F. Moon was the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Bittner. He lived in the houw now occupied by Mrs. Bittner, on the south side of Second Street, and he was a druggist's clerk in the Army. After the War, he worked in a drug store for Martin Rogers.

Romanta T. Miller was the father of the present Romanta T. Miller, and we all remember him.

Edward Muar, commonly called "Pop" Muar, correctly spelled

Muir, lived in a house on the North Road, now called Pleasant Valley, where his son, William Muir, now lives.

One of the Munson boys, I am not certain which one, went from Scottsville, and lived in the house where Joseph Davey now lives, which is next to Admiral Hanford's house.

Frank Mallery lived in the house now occupied by the Hilberts, at the intersection of North Road and Brown Avenue.

Thomas Miller was the nephew of Mrs. McIntyre, who lived over at the Checker Tavern.

Edward Meehan was the brother of Andrew Meehan, who was the father of Monsignore Andrew Meehan.

Andrew Maine was the son of John Maine, who formerly owned the house which was known as the old academy, now owned by the Kingsburys, on the west side of the Wheatland Center Road, at Hall's Corners.

Capt. Charles McVean was the son of Duncan McVean, and brother of E. Julian McVean, and he died in prison during the War.

Archibald McVean was his brother, and was wounded during the War, and died in a hospital in Rochester during the War.

Michael McNicholas and Thomas McNicholas were brothers, and the family lived where Herman Marlow now lives, at the corner of Railroad Street and West Main Street.

Michale McPhillips lived in the house on Chili Avenue, directly across the road from the Frauley house, now owned by Byron Mowson.

John McKelvey and James McKelvey were both Scottsville men; John was the father and James, the son. They lived in a house next west of the Clark house on Main Street. The father was a mason by trade; I don't recall what the son did.

James Nelles lived in a house on the south side of Railroad Street, now called the Yahn place, next to the mill-race; he was a laborer.

Peter Pero lived in the house where Mrs. Houghtaling now lives, on the south side of Main Street. His father was a shoe maker, and worked for William Brown at his trade.

Alfred G. Perkins was the nephew of William Welch, who owned what is now the Admiral Hanford place, and he lived with an uncle.

Patrick Quinn worked for John C. McVean, on the farm now owned by Irving H. Gordon, on Chili Avenue, just north of the underpass of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He enlisted and left a plow in the field, and finallydied at the soldiers' home.

Stephen Richardson lived at Garbuttsville and worked for Garbutt.

Harris Rogers was the brother of Daniel Rogers, the father of Ellsworth Rogers, who owned the farm which William Miller now owns, on the north side of the North Road. Harris at one time kept the hotel at Hall's Corners, now owned by Everett Darrohn. My recollection is that he lost his property and died in poverty.

Augustus Row, commonly called "Gus", was the son of Albert Row, who lived in the house at the corner of Third Street and Rochester Street, now owned by Ward Knapp.

John Reiley was from Garbuttsville.

Joseph Reisenger lived on the north side of Railroad Street, the second house from the millrace. His father was Mather Reisenger, who was buried in the old cemetery.

George Shadbolt lived with his father on the farm which he owned, which is now owned by Theodore Krenzer, on the south side of the road leading from the Industry bridge west.

Charles Spring was a shoe maker, and he built the little cottage on the east side of Browns Avenue, the second house from Dr. Pearson's house, which is now owned by Prof. Stevens, the former high school principal. I think he died in Caledonia.

Henry M. Sill enlisted as a muscian. He or his father owned the house later owned by Harvey Smith, on the west side of Rochester Street.

Scott Skinner was the son of Ebenezer Skinner, who lived on the old Skinner Farm next to the Drury property, on the road running north from the North Road to the Winslow Road. After the war, Scott Skinner returned

to Scottsville, became a physician, and practiced his profession in the Village. He lived in the house next south of George Skivington's house, now owned by A. C. Thurlow. He later on moved to LeRoy and practiced his profession there, until he died recently at a very advanced age.

William W. Sparks, commonly called "Bill" Sparks, lived up in one of the houses owned now by the Galushas, on the east side of Rochester Street. He was a laborer.

Brainard Tarbox and Henry F. Tarbox were brothers. I believe that they lived with Ellis McQueen, in a house now owned by Slocums, which is part of the hardware store on Main Street.

Eli M. Trayhern was the son of James Trayhern and lived in the house now occupied by Frank Bissell on the east side of Chili Avenue, just outside of the corporate limits. He lived all of his life in Scottsville and was for many years the Scottsville correspondent of the Caledonia Era, and was for many years organist in the Presbyterian Church.

Elmer Weeks was the son of James Weeks, who owned the farm on Union Street, south of Garbutt.

Seth Wells was also from Garbutt.

William Wilson was a Scottsville boy.

Harlan P. Wheeler was the son of a man who lived in a house where Mr. Friedell lives, on the east side of Main Street, formerly owned by Quincy. It was known as the Wheeler house.

James Wood was the son of Samuel Wood, who owned the farm which is now owned by Robert Wells on the north side of the road leading from Burrell's Corner to Garbutt.

John Weston lived with his father and mother in the little brick house, which is now the Hanford tenant house, on the west side of Chili Avenue, now owned by Edward Clemens.

Matthew Yawman was the son of John Yawman, who lived on Railroad Street. His father was a cooper by trade. I remember that his mother drew a pension for his death in the army.

Abram Zimmerman was a Scottsville boy and I remember well his widowed mother. He was brother of Theresa Zimmerman, who taught school here for a long time.

I do not recall that I knew any living solder of the Revolutionary War, or of the War of 1812, but of the Patriot War, I remember well Francis X. Beckwith, whose reminiscences are contained in Mr. Slocum's History. I also, of course, remember well James F. Beckwith, his son. I also remember Paul Austin and James Wells, Veterans of that War.

Paul Austin lived in one of the houses on the street leading down to the old brick school house. In fact, the lot on which the brick school was built was bought from him.

So much for recollections of Wheatland Veterans.

The following rambling recollections are from notes which I have made from time to time in anticipation of Mr. Skivington taking these reminiscences.

In 1910 I took the Federal census for the east end of the Town of Wheatland. I remember that Dan Rogers, who owned the farm on the north side of North Road, later owned by his son, Ellsworth Rogers, told me that I could put that farm down as one that had never been mortgaged since the title had been in private hands.

Judge Brown told me at that time that the Supervisor of Reports for this District had told him that my report was the best in the district.

I remember as a boy going into Rochester at the time of the 1865 flood. My visit was a few days after the waters

had subsided. I remember that there were no buildings on the south side of Main Street, andI remember at the time, some one said "No wonder there was a flood when someone tried to run the Genesee River through a little hole, referring to the small sized arches on the bridge. I remember during that flood that a canal boat, owned by John Garbutt, was washed out of the Genesee Canal, and left on the flats. The name of the boat was the "Poverty of Wheatland", which was used to draw plaster.

My recollection of the business concerns on Main Street in Scottsville, as far back as I can remember anything, were as follows:- taking the south side of Main Street, beginning at what is nowthe Isaac Salyerds home, at the corner of Main Street and the River Road.

There was a building there known as the Beckwith Building, owned by Francis X. Beckwith. It was a frame construction, used as a furniture store, and there were some tenants living in it. That building afterwards burned and I think Isaac Salyerds built the building which now stands there. There was a small house next west of the Beckwith Block, in which Francis X. Beckwith.lived. This burned at the same time as the block.

Next west of the Beckwith house, where Darrohn's Coal office now is, was a big barn, which belonged to the hotel which was then owned by MacQueen. The space between the barn and what is now the east part of Slocum's Hardware store is the lot where the VanHooser property now is vacant.

Then came the residence property which now forms the east end of Slocum's Hardware store. That was occupied by Ellis MacQueen, who owned the hotel. That house is one of the oldest houses in Scottsville, and was at one time owned by Osborne Filer. I know that Dr. Edson lived in it, while his home on Rochester Street, now owned by George J. Skivington, was being built. The brick part of the present Slocum's Hardware store was built by Ellis MacQueen, as a hotel, and for many years used as such. It was called MacQueen's Hotel. Malcolm McVean ran it for a time.

What is now the Oatka Inn, next west of the Slocum property, was also a hotel, and in my early recollection was conducted by Abram Robinson.

Where Marshall's Garage is now located, there was a long row of horse sheds, owned byand used in connection with the hotel. West of that was pretty much residences.

The first residence west of the wagon sheds was the house now occupied by Mrs. Carey, which was then owned by David Lewis, who was post-master here in 1860, and who then moved to Michigan.

Next west of the Carey house was the lot which was later on used for bandstand purposes, on which the telephone office has since been built. I do not remember this, but I am told that Dr. Edwin G. Munn, one of Scottsville's early physicians, had an office on this lot.

Then came the residence property which confronts the east end of Bloomer's Gardens store. That was occupied by Milla Anderson, who owned the hotel. That house is one of the oldest houses in Scottville, and was at one time owned by Andrew Fisher. I know that Dr. Bloor lived in it, while his home on Washington Street, was owned by George L. Barrington, was being built. The brick next of the present Bloomer's Gardens store was built by Milla Anderson, as a hotel, and for many years was so used. It was called Anderson's Hotel. Malachi Dolman ran it for a time.

Then is now the Dodge Inn, next west of the Bloomer property, was also a hotel, and in my early recollection was conducted by Abram Hoffman.

Where McCall's Garage is now located, there was a large row of brick stores, owned by and used in connection with the hotel. Most of it was used as such facilities.

The first residence west of the Dodge stores was the house now occupied by Mrs. Harvey, which was then owned by Henry Lewis, who was postmaster here in 1900, and who then lived in that house.

The next of the three houses was the lot which was later on used for background purposes, on which the Fisher-Lee Film has since been built. I do not remember this, but I did know Mr. Lewis. Then, the Mr. McCall's garage and warehouse, and then the vacant lot.

Next west of the telephone office is the frame house later owned by Mrs. Woodgate. This was a double house and at my first recollection the west side was occupied by Mrs. Comber and the east side occupied by Alexander Paul, who was a shoemaker, and afterwards his daughter, Martha Paul Woodgate, ran a florist shop there.

Next west of the Woodgate house was located the brick house, which is still there, and George Hahn occupied it, when I first remember it. He was a blacksmith by trade, and his shop was next west of it on the property now occupied by the paper mill as a garage.

The next lot to the west, which is now vacant, was occupied by the town jail which was always called "The Pogey", and which was later on moved to the east and cross the street, and is now back of the present fire hall, on the north side of Main Street, and which is yet the village lock-up, although seldom used.

Next west of this "Pogey" lot is the lot on which the Kelly & Clydsdale store is now located. This present frame building was built by E. T. Miller, the grandfather of the present Romanta T. Miller, Scottsville's benefactor, as a general store, and run by him as such for a time. Later on it was used by a man named Mordoff as a "grog" shop, and finally became the Masonic Hall and was used as such until the Masons purchased the old brick school, now on Browns Avenue, and it was then sold to the present owners. Back of this there was formerly a large warehouse, part ofwhich extended outover the creek, and there was a slip under it in which canal boats

could come in and load and unload. I think this was owned by E. T. Miller. Near this building, there was a private bridge, owned by Miller, crossing the creek to land owned by E. T. Miller, on the south side. I distinctly remember seeing this bridge go down in the flood of 1865. This bridge was used for driving cattle back and forth.

Next comes the paper mill property, the mill being now built out to the street. When I first remember it, there were two mills on this property, but both located back from the street on the edge of the creek. The easterly one was the Hanford one, run by Haynes Hanford, and the westerly one built of brick was run by Ira Carpenter as a flour mill. Both of these burned as Mr. Slocum tells, and I remember both fires. The Carpenter mill burned first and some five or six years later, the Hanford mill. Later on a mill was built and the first miller to occupy it was Godley & Company. That mill ultimately burned, but it was in that mill that electricity was generated for Scottsville's first use of this natural resource.

Next west of the Carpenter flour milland located on the mill race, there was a saw mill. I think this belonged to the Carpenters, but a man named West, from Clifton, used to attend to the sawing, and later a man named Fifield Ranlet used to run the saw mill and still father west on that little loop of the race was a plaster mill, owned by John Garbutt of Garbuttsville. Plaster was drawn from Garbuttsville by team and there it was ground and shipped by canal boats, which came up to the creek to that point.

Coming back to Main Street and goingwest across the mill race, the first house, now owned by Anna Clark, was occupied by Joseph Woodgate, who was a miller for W. H. Hanford.

There were residences along this side of Main Street until we reach the vacant lot, which is now between the Collins home and the colored church and which is yet known as the "furnace" lot. This was a frame building, used as a foundry where plow points were made. There was a blacksmith shop in front of it, facing the street, and beyond that was a woodworking shop and behind that was also a woodworkers shop. That front building was more for storage, storing wagons, etc., but in the back shop, wagons were made. This finally burned.

Next west of that was the little, low house, which is still there, and which is owned by the Marshall boys. Just west of that on the lot, a part of which is now occupied by the colored church, was the tannery, a large frame building, containing vats for the tanning of hides owned by Francis Hooper, and along with that was a small building in which tan bark was ground by horse power, and then came the dwelling house of Francis Hooper, which is the white house now owned by Mr. Friedell, formerly owned by the Garbutts. This old tannery, after it was discontinued as such, was used for a skating rink, which was used by Isaac McPherson, and for exhibitions of walking, etc. This was finally destroyed by fire.

Next west of the Hooper house was the little frame house, now owned by Henry Marlowe, which was then owned by Joseph Quincy.

West of that was the brick house, with the high front porch, on the bank of the mill race, now owned by Johnson, a colored man. That was, when I first remember it, occupied by Joseph Doane, and his brother-in-law, Volney Hyde. I remember well a brewery which stood back of this Doane house, near the bank of the millrace, which was run by Volney Hyde and Joseph Doane. They made beer and ale, which was sold in Scottsville, and in neighboring towns. They delivered their product with a team and wagon. I do not recall that their product had any particular name.

West of the Doane house, and across the mill race, was the Catholic Church. The parsonage was father out thatn the present house. In fact the present door on the east side of the church led right into this parsonage. The first pastor was Father Richard Storey. He afterwards went to Geneseo and finally died at Brockport, New York, and he was succeeded by Father J. V. O'Donohue, under whose pastorate, the sacristy at the rear of the Church was added. Father Storey served four churches: Scottsville was his residence; he went to North Chili, Mumford and Rush. He gave Mass every month in one of those churches. Every Sunday he would have Maas in Scottsville andthen he would go to either Mumford, Rush or Chili.

He was succeeded by Father M. J. Loughlin, who went from here to Auburn, and then came Father S. A. Mahar.

Then came Father McDonald, Father Miller, Father Buckley, Father Meagher, Father Madden, Father Rossiter, Father Eisler, who was here from 1881 to 1890, who celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest a few years ago, and who is still living, now being stationed at St. Joseph's Hospital, at Elmira, New York.

He was succeeded by Father L. A. Lambert, who came in 1890, and served until his death in 1910.

Father Lambert was internationally known as a writer on religious subjects; he was also at one time the editor of the Freeman's Journal, and undertook to answer the charges of Robert Engersoll against the Christian theory, after Judge Black had retreated from the arena badly worsted.

Father Lambert came to Scottsville from Waterloo, New York, after a bitter litigation in the ecclesiastical court with his Bishop, Bernard J. McQuaid. This litigation finally terminated in a decision by Rome to the effect that Father Lambert must be kept in the Rochester diocese, but that his Bishop could move him from Waterloo, but he must give him a parish equal in standing to that, and Scottsville was finally chosen.

I knew Father Lambert intimately during all the years of his pastorate. I was one of the Trustees of the Church during his entire pastorate. I often visited him and

sat for hours as he smoked, walked back and forth in the room and talked of his experiences. My great regret is that I did not make notes of many of the things which he told me.

Dr. Howe, who also knew him well, told me that he never had a conversation with Father Lambert without learning something. He did not talk much of his unpleasant experiences with his Bishop, but he loved to talk of his early days as a missionary in Illinois. He always said that the south part of Illinois, in the neighborhood of Cairo, Illinois, was the loveliest country that he had ever seen.

I remember, in talking of his war experiences, that he described the destruction by fire of an immense quantity of army provisions at a place called Pittsburgh Landing.

I remember that he told me that he was born in a place in Pennsylvania called Charleroy, and I remember that he told me that he and James G. Blaine were schoolmates together in this little town, and Mrs. Blaine, James' mother, was a Catholic, and his father, Ephraim, was Protestant. Mrs. Blaine made cassocks in which he and James served as altar boys. He said that the cassocks were so narrow in the skirt that he could hardly walk in them. He told me that after the death of James G. Blaine's mother, he was taken by his father's people in New England, and inasmuch as they were Protestants, he finally left the church. Father Lambert told me that in this little village, Ephraim Blaine ran for

some public office. He was charged by his opponents of being a Catholic. He applied to some one for a certificate to show that this was not the fact and a certificate was prepared and signed, stating, in substance, that he was not a member of the Catholic Church, and in fact, he was not fit to be a member of any church.

Father Lambert's mother was a Quaker and a convert to catholicism. Father Lambert was a better writer and thinker than he was a financier. He paid no attention to church finances. All of the ordinary duties in that respect devolved on the Trustees. William Rafferty, the other Trustee, and I took care of those matters all through his pastorate. During the time when he was here, when Bishop McQuaid used to come here to give the sacrament of Confirmation, he would never enter Father Lambert's home and had no communications with him more than was necessary. If his carriage was not ready, when he was ready to go, he would walk down town to meet it. I remember walking down with him on one occasion.

It was generally understood that Bishop McQuaid so thoroughly disliked him that priests of the Diocese feared their Bishop's displeasure if they visited Father Lambert.

Father George J. Eisler was one of the few priests in the Diocese who continued his close friendship with him. Father Codyre of Fairport was another.

Joseph O'Connor and Hon. John D. Lynn were close personal friends of Father Lambert. They, and later, Lewis

Antisdale, the editor of the Rochester Herald, had banded themselves into a literary society, and had more or less regular meetings at their respective homes.

I have looked at the picture in this book of the Sunday School Class, taken June 17, 1888. I appear in the back row on the right hand side, next to the priest who is Father Eisler. I at the time was one of the Sunday School teachers. The other grown man, over at the left of the picture, is James Quinlan, the father of Rev. Aloysious Quinlan, now a priest at Haddon Heights, New Jersey. So much for Father Lambert.

In my opinion, he was the most distinguished man who ever lived in the Town of Wheatland.

I remember that when I was five or six years of age or thereabouts, in the early 1850's, of going out with my father, who loved to hunt, and watch him kill the wild pidgeons on their periodical flights through Wheatland. I remember that these flights were so vast that when the birds would light in a field of wheat, they would almost destroy it, that is, when the wheat was coming up in the fall, and when they would light in the trees, their weight would break the branches. I have lived, of course, to see the species extinct.

I remember the time when the Killam auction took place on the farm later owned by W. V. Hamilton, on the west side of the Wheatland Center Road, just south of the Armstrong Road. I remember that this old family had accumulated so much property that the sale lasted two days. I attended it with my father.

Another big auction was that of the Estate of Ephraim Finch. He lived in a house which was located on the north side of the main highway, just west of Wheatland Center Road, where there was a barn, now owned by Ebsary Company. He was also an old settlor, had accumulated a large amount of property, and this was a large auction, which I also attended with my father.

In the beginning of these notes, I referred to moving from Wheatland to Scottsville. As a matter of fact, when we left Wheatland, we moved to a place about four miles north of LeRoy where there was an Irish settlement, and my father ran a blacksmith shop. This was on the road next west on the Lake Road. I attended school there my first year. Captain Cash lived on that road about a mile or so west of where we lived and Hiram Cash, his brother, had a farm in between.

Betsy Hart, the grandmother of George Skivington, worked for Hiram Cash and there I became acquainted with her. She was a little older than I.

I remember what is now the Booth Farm, which sets away back from the road on the east side of Wheatland Center Road, was the Gilman Farm in my childhood.

I remember that Ira Stout was hung at the jail in Rochester for the murder of a man named Little. Stout and his sister pushed Little over the brink of the river at Falls Field. His sister was sent to Sing Sing at that time. I think that Frank Beck was connected with the jail at that time.

Thursday, September 26, 1940

JOHN W. CARSON

John W. Carson, a lifelong resident of Scottsville, died last Friday at the home of his niece, Mrs. J. Burke, in Oneida.

He was born in Wheatland, Mar. 15, 1848, youngest son of Wm. and Margaret Kartlon Carson. Mr. Carson was a lifelong member of St. Mary's Church and a trustee for half a century. He taught religion in his church for many years under several pastors.

Mr. Carson conducted a store in Main street for many years, before that being in the drug business. He lived in his home in Main street for 72 years. He never married, and his sisters lived with hm. In later years his niece, the late Miss Ellen Carson, made her home with him until her death.

For years he was a member of the Scottsville Literary Society and the Catholic Literary Society. He was one of the outstanding contributors to these two organizations, having a very retentive memory and great literary ability. He was very fond of reading and had a mind well stored with valuable information.

He is survived by a nephew, Joseph Carson of Cleveland. and a niece, Mrs. J. Burke of Oneida.

A memorial mass was celebrated for Mr. Carson in Scottsville Monday morning by Rev. P. J. McArdle. The funeral took place Monday morning from the home of his niece, with burial in Oneida. The bearers were James Cavanaugh, William Dailey, Thomas McAuliffe, James Murphy, Joseph Colway and Joseph Behr.

I remember the old Sheffer Mill, which stood on a millrace between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the River, just to the south of the old road which ran to the Genesee River. That was East Genesee Street, which ran down by the Isaac Budlong farm, and crossed the canal. I remember that there was an old bridge across this highway, high enough for boats to go under. I remember once going down to this Sheffer Mill to have a grist ground and that I was accompanied by Hobart Dorr. In fact, the grist was Dorr's, and I remember that the Mill was at the time attended by Dascom Sheffer, a son of Peter Sheffer. That mill later on burned, and there is hardly a trace of it today. The story has always been circulated that Indian Allen built and operated a grist mill somewheres on the creek, or somewhere on the flats, but this is not the fact. Water to turn the wheels of this mill was taken from Oatka Creek, up at the aqueduct, and carried down by the mill and emptied into the river at the end of the creek.

Scottsville March 17 '37

Dear Friend George

The unfavorable weather has prevented me from getting out, I venture to intrude this matter on your attention and to ask you to use your influence in getting an extension of time before foreclosure.

If action can be delayed until June 1st satisfactory payment in interest will be made.

I am mindful of former favors which have been done for me and hope to recompense for them some time

Defective vision and shaky hand renders writing very difficult for me

With gratitude and much respect, I am Yours truly

John W. Carson

JOHN W. CARSON PASSES EIGHTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY

3/18/37.

One of the best known men in this vicinity is John W. Carson of Main street, who passed his 88th milestone last Monday. He was born in Wheatland, March 15, 1849, youngest son of William and Margaret (Partlon) Carson of this village. Mr. Carson received his education in our public school, and practically his entire life has been spent in this village where he is still active and seen on our streets nearly every day. For several years he conducted a small grocery business, from which he retired a few years ago.

Mr. Carson is of a genial nature, of keen mind and memory, and for years has been interested in things historical, particularly those pertaining to his native town and county. He is a lifelong member of St. Mary's Church and a longtime member of Scottsville Literary Society. He is unmarried and enjoys his home with a niece, Miss Helen Carson.

Calling on Mr. Carson on his birthday, your editor found him in usual health and spirits. We wish him many more happy birthdays.

License or the
License Petition
License

Filed March 30th 1847.
Wm. Garbett
Town Clerk.

We the undersigned electors, legal voters and inhabitants of the town of Wheatland in the County of Monroe and State of New York, who voted at the the last preceding election, do hereby Petition and request the Justices of the Peace of said town, to present the question of "License" or "no license" again to the electors of the said town of Wheatland on the Tuesday next preceding the first Monday in the month of May next, to determine by ballot whether the board of excise in said town shall or shall not grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in said town, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed May 14th 1845.

Names	Names
Ephraim Blackmer	Wm McDougal
Thos Longstreet	J. P. Anthony
Donald McNaughton	James Sherrigre
B. F. Lawson	Charles Kilcam
J. McNaughton	Ira B. Marks
Mc A. Hoyle	M Sand
Robert Blair	George Chambers
I. N. Lawson	Calvin Deforest
James McWilliam	Joseph Gardner
Lanson A. Chase	John Dorn Bergh
Peter Thompson	Warren Sayre
Hiram Smith	Robert Brown
William A. Munson	Caleb Price
Charles Seely	Allen J. Lacy
O. M. Aymar	James M. Hopkins
James Ford	[illegible]
Simon Baker	J. Springsteen
Moses Philips	J. Stewart
Luther Kingman	Moses C. Roberts
Edward Hart	[illegible]
Lucius Armstrong	John Lower
	Lowry Blackburn

George H. & Rogers	Michael Cain
E. W. Lanson	Peter W. Roberts
Tom Patrick	Ethan A. Cornell
Ira Armstrong 2nd	Patrick Farrell
E. J. Miller	Daniel Root
William Reuth	Lawrence
Calvin Armstrong	Cunningham
	James Robertson
Albert Hessington	James Blake
W. J. Lacy	
John Daily	Thos Duer
John Parker	John Daly
	John Rose
Alfred Lawson	Lawrence Fahye
[illegible] Field	
Benjamin Depew	Edward Colley
A. Wheeler	George Wells
T. M. Currier	James Tearney
John Campbell	T. Swarhout
	David A. Lawson

Ithiel Hesington
W. S. Lacy
John Daily
John J. Parker
Alfred Sleeper
H. L. Fiske
Benjamin Osgood
A. Wheeler
T. M. Currier
John Campbell
Parker Burlingham
James M. Stevens
S. B. Brewer
[illegible]
Finley McPherson
[illegible] Stark
Duncan W. McPherson
Patrick Carroll
Wm. K. Shaw
R. H. Wallace
Jacob Knowles
Reuben Green
John R. Crain
George Lenan
Robert Wilson
James Robertson
James Blake
Thos. Dwer
John Daly
John Rose
Laurence Foley
Edward Kelly
George Wells
James Feamey
C. Swarhout
David A. Lowry
Allard Anthony
J. R. Craig
M. Loper
Joseph Wilson
William H. Roberts
Albert Cogswell
Michael Callen
William Phillips
A. Jhens Pres
B. B. Carpenter
Munson
G. H. Holmes
Andr. Huntington
James H. Morrow
David Johnson
Hosea Robins
B. Sparks
George Valeau
George Brooks
Nelson Briant
John H. Comell
George H. Mynderse
Owen Dawitt
D. B. Lewis
Geo. T. Bristol
A. Row
Lemuel Sparks
Benjamen Wheen
B. C. Doan
I. Kirk
James W. Hotchkiss
Smith
Charles Parker
Chas. W. Bingham
Josiah Robbert
Benj. Bissell

I hereby acknowledge the service of the within Application March 24. 1847

Hugh McCall J.P.

Served on me March the 24th 1847

Caleb Mann J.P.

Served on me March the 24th 1847

Alvin Savage J. P.

THE TWYMAN AFFAIR

* * * *

The tenth day of January, 1912 was indeed a red letter day in the Village of Scottsville - - red with the blood of its citizens - - a day that will be remembered as long as the Village exists, and the events of that day will be coupled with the name of the Village of Scottsville wherever and whenever that name is mentioned in the Valley of the Genesee.

The close of that day saw one of its peaceful citizens slaughtered without reason, two of its citizens badly wounded, and a Deputy Sheriff of the County of Monroe shot to death and left to freeze in the snow.

The principal character in this holocaust was William Twyman (throughout the criminal proceedings he was called William Triman). At this time he was approximately thirty years of age, having been born in the Village of Scottsville. His father, Turner Twyman, was sixty-three years of age. He was born a slave at Rappahannock, near Culpeper, Virginia, the property of a Mr. Glascott.

Turner Twyman had come to Scottsville at some time after the Civil War, probably with the colored help brought in by the Browns and other large land owning families of the Town. After coming to Wheatland he married Isadora Thompson,

who had died about twenty-two years before these events. Her mother, Elizabeth Thompson, who had also been an ex-slave and who testified that she was about 23 years of age at the time of the Civil War, was still living and testified as a witness for the defense in the murder trial.

To this marriage there were born four children, three boys and one girl. One boy, Frankie, died when he was 21 or 22 years of age; the second boy, Bert Twyman, largely through the assistance of Frank Cook, an attorney of Geneseo, New York, who had been born in Garbutt, New York, and knew the family, received an education and at this time was employed as a private secretary, or in some other such capacity, for a wealthy man in New York City. What had become of the girl the writer does not know.

Turner Twyman and his father-in-law, Thompson, had purchased from a Mrs. Hodney the old house on the west side of Caledonia Avenue which had for many years been used for school purposes as an academy.

At this time Elizabeth Thompson, her husband being dead, occupied a part of the house, although she was not actually living there at this time.

Will Twyman, as he was called by the villagers, had always been considered a harmless half-wit. He seldom worked but spent his time largely fishing, trapping and hunting. Probably some strain of his African aborigines made him to some degree kin to the creatures he pursued. His acts on this

day certainly made it appear that he had reverted to the type of those head hunting ancestors from which he was at the most only a few generations removed.

The gruesome details of the affair are set out so fully in the annexed newspaper excerpts which the writer obtained from Wallace E. Vokes, a participant in the event, that it is unnecessary to give them here in greater detail.

Twyman was indicted by the Grand Jury of the County of Monroe in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff Birmingham for the crime of murder in the first degree, on the 14th of March, 1912, arraigned on the 26th of March, 1912 and his trial opened on May 13, 1912 at Monroe County Trial term of the Supreme Court, Hon. S. Nelson Sawyer, Justice Presiding.

The People were represented by John Barrett, the District Attorney of the County of Monroe, and by James Mann, first Assistant District Attorney, and the defendant was represemted by Howard H. Widner, a former District Attorney of the County of Monroe, and by Frank Cook, of Geneseo, N.Y. The defense was insanity.

No denial was or could be made of the fact that he had killed the Deputy Sheriff. Many witnesses were sworn for both sides on this question of sanity. During the course of the trial Twyman rose from his chair at the counsel table, struck Deputy Sheriff J. J. Legler in the face, crushing in his cheek bone. From that time on he was brought from the

jail and kept in the Court room with his hands manacled and tied to a chain around his waist.

On the 17th day of May, 1912 after but a short deliberation, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced by Judge Sawyer to be electrocuted at Auburn, New York, during the week commencing July 7th of the same year.

An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals and the execution of the sentence was thus stayed. The matter was argued in the Court of Appeals by Mr. Widner for the defendant and by James Mann for the people on November 25, 1912 and on December 10, 1912 that Court unanimously affirmed the judgment without opinion (People vs. Twiman, 206 N.Y. 746).

That Court directed that the sentence should be executed during the week beginning January 27, 1913. Thereafter an application was made to Governor William Sulzer for clemency. The execution was further postponed. Finally, the Governor denied any relief and Twyman was ordered to be executed during the week of March 31, 1913. He was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison on the 31st day of March, 1913 at 6:12 A.M.

The certificate of the execution of the judgment was filed in Monroe County Clerk's Office on April 9, 1913. It was signed by George W. Benham, Warden of the State Prison at Auburn. It appears from it that there were present as witnesses J. J. Legler, the Deputy Sheriff who was assaulted in the

Court room, John E. Burgess, who is now sports writer on a Rochester newspaper, George W. McKelvey and John A. Doyle, then Rochester detectives, E. P. Fosmire, a deputy sheriff, and several other residents of Monroe County. There is attached to it the findings of Dr. Baker, the Prison Physician, after an autopsy, which would seem from a layman's viewpoint to dispose of any claim that Twyman was insane or abnormal. The Villagers, however, always claim that he was "crazy".

Wallace E. Vokes is the only living one of the principal Village participants.

John Alexander, the interesting old negro who finally induced Twyman to leave his stockade, and who probably could have induced him to do it in the beginning without any blood shed, died January 26, 1926 aged 76 years. He had been born a slave in the Town of Eldorado, in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1850. He was a body servant, cook and general handiman for a Captain Hallock from Maryland during the Civil War, and later during the war acted as Commissary guard. In 1870 he married Mildred Thompson, known to everyone as Aunt Millie, who had likewise been a slave in Culpeper, Virginia. He came north with William Smith, another colored man of about his own age commonly called Billy Smith, in 1873, and was the first colored man to settle in Scottsville. For several years he ran Dr. Freeman Edson's farm on the Chili Road and then bought the farm at the west end of Caledonia Avenue where he lived for forty years until the time of his death. He had been a constable of the Town of Wheatland for thirty years. He is buried in

Oatka Cemetery. Uncle Jack, as he was commonly called, attained a financial and social standing in the Village which no other negro has ever had. He sold his farm, reserving the house on the west side of the highway, to the Scottsville Sand & Gravel Company, then owned by G. Fort Slocum, and others, reserving for himself the life use of the land for farming purposes. This and the proceeds of this sale were sufficient to keep him and Aunt Millie in good style during his lifetime. They had an automobile and these two ex-slaves made several trips in it back to the scene of their early days in Culpeper, Virginia. Childrenlike, however, as most colored people are with reference to money matters, they thought that they could never spend all of the money, and at the time of Uncle Jack's death in 1926 it had all been used up. He owed the First National Bank of Caledonia at that time a note of $400.00 signed by himself as maker in a clear, firm, well-written hand, the note being inserted herein, and it was endorsed by Aunt Millie by mark. After his death Aunt Millie denied that she had signed the note and claimed that Uncle Jack had been spending money without her knowing it. The note was never paid. Aunt Millie is in 1934 still living, at present with her nephew, Dr. Thompson, in Montclair, N.J. where he is a practicing physician. He was reared and educated by Jack and Millie. The home property was recently transferred by Aunt Millie to Alec Paine and wife, who are in some way related to her.

Edwin A. Jenkins, who was born at Napanee, Ontario, October 14, 1860, died at Scottsville, New York, August 24, 1929, aged 68 years. He had been a Deputy Sheriff and Republican leader of the Town for many years. He was very seriously wounded by Twyman, and it was always thought by his friends that these wounds contributed to his death.

The Twyman property was sold by the Estate of Turner Twyman to Wallace E. Vokes soon after the affair, and he tore down the house and excavated sand and gravel therefrom until the site thereof is now but a gaping hole.

First National Bank

$300.00 4.50 / 304.50

Caledonia, N.Y., Nov 5 1925

Three months after date I promise to pay

to the order of Millie Alexander

Three Hundred Dollars

at the First National Bank, Caledonia, N.Y.

Value received with interest.

No. 5159 Due Feb 5-1926. John A. Alexander

whom it doth or may concern for exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest already incurred, or that may be hereinafter incurred by reason of the non-payment of the said note

I do Certify that on the above date, due notice of the foregoing PROTEST—by notice partly printed and partly written, signed by me, was given to the several endorsers thereon by depositing notices in postoffice at Caledonia, N. Y., postage paid, addressed as follows:

John A. Alexander, Scottsville, N. Y.

Millie Alexander, Scottsville, N. Y.

each of the above-named places being the reputed place of residence of the person to whom the notice was directed and the postoffice nearest thereto.

$1,00 Protest and Notices.

In Testimonium Veritatis,

George T. Bale *Notary Public.*

PROTESTED FOR NON PAYMENT
FEB - 5 1926
FEES $.....

for
Millie X Alexander
mark
witness
Aaron Alexander

United States of America,
STATE OF NEW YORK } S S.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY

On this 5th day of February in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six

t the request of First National Bank I George T. Ball a Notary Public duly admitted and worn, dwelling in the town of Caledonia, did present the original note hereunto annexed, for $ 304.50 lated November 5th, 1925 at Caledonia, N. Y. and demanded payment hereof, which was refused No attention.

Whereupon, I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, did PROTEST, and by these presents do publicly and blemnly PROTEST, as well against the Drawers and Endorsers of the said note as against all others whom it doth or may concern for exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest already incurred, or that may be hereinafter incurred by reason of the non-payment of the said note

I do Certify that on the above date, due notice of the foregoing PROTEST—by notice partly printed and partly written, signed by me, was given to the several endorsers thereon by depositing notices in postoffice at Caledonia, N. Y., postage paid, addressed as follows:

John A. Alexander, Scottsville, N. Y.

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each of the above-named places being the reputed place of residence of the person to whom the notice was directed and the postoffice nearest thereto.

$1,00 Protest and Notices.

In Testimonium Veritatis,

George T. Ball *Notary Public.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912.

MURDERER KILLS DEPUTY SHERIFF AND FIGHTS POSSE

FEAR-CRAZED NEGRO HUNTER DEFIES TOWN

Scottsville Man Slays Father---Armed to Teeth, Holds House Four Hours before Surrender--Militia Out.

Behind the barred doors and windows of his little home in the village of Scottsville, the body of his murdered father lying in a pool of blood beneath his feet, and that of another victim, Deputy Sheriff Simon J. Bermingham, a crumpled heap beneath the low branches of an apple tree near the door, William Twyman, a young negro, held Sheriff Hamil and his deputies, a detachment of militia and the ablebodied men of an entire village at bay for more than four hours yesterday, and ended the battle only when his refuge was riddled with thousands of bullets, and he was urged to come out by a man of his own race, whom he knew to be a friend.

FARMERS CALLED TO ARMS.

The surrender was the most dramatic moment of the most exciting day the village of Scottsville ever has known. All the afternoon, from the shops, stores and farm houses of the town, men had poured in an endless stream to do their part in avenging the death of the murderer's father and of Deputy Bermingham, who was killed in the first attack upon the house. Each man was armed with a weapon of some sort, most of them with the long-barreled rifle or shotgun that is part of the equipment of every country home, and the grim determination with which they took up their stand behind fences, trees or neighboring houses carried the scene back into a past century, rather than the year 1912.

NEGRO KILLS DEPUTY SHERIFF.

That the battle was to be bitter was evidenced at its beginning. Four men fell victims to the first volley that came from the ramshackle little house: Deputy Sheriff Simon J. Bermingham of Rochester, who was shot between the eyes and instantly killed; Deputy Sheriff Herbert M. Abbott of Rochester, who suffered a bad gash in the cheek from a glancing rifle bullet and also a charge of buckshot in the back and hips; Deputy Sheriff Edward A. Jenkins of Scottsville, who was shot in the neck with a rifle and may succumb to the wound; and William L. Vokes of Scottsville, whose arm was pierced by a rifle bullet.

Besides the officers, the other victim is Turner Twyman, father of the murderer, who was shot earlier in the day, and for the shooting of whom the deputies were endeavoring to take the young negro into custody. Sheriff Harley A. Hamil, who headed the party of officers, narrowly escaped a wound while attempting to carry the body of Deputy Bermingham away from the house. A rifle bullet passed through his sleeve and seared his right arm.

80

SHERIFF HAMIL CALLS FOR TROOPS AND JUSTICE BENTON ORDERS OUT MILITIA AND NAVAL RESERVES

With one deputy sheriff dead and two other deputies injured by shots fired by the desperate negro, Sheriff Hamil, baffled in his efforts to dislodge the embattled black man, turned to the National Guard and Naval Militia for assistance and telephoned to Assistant District Attorney William F. Love to obtain a court order authorizing the calling out of the guardsmen and the sailors. Assistant District Attorney Love was the only one of the District Attorney's staff left behind and when he received the message from the Sheriff he spent a few busy minutes in arranging for the necessary order.

He wrote the following petition to Justice George A. Benton of Supreme Court, who was holding court on the second floor of the Court House:

William F. Love, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an assistant District Attorney of the county of Monroe; that on information and belief there exists at the present time in the village of Scottsville, in said county, a breach of the peace, tumult and a resistance to process of this state, in that one William Twyman is barricaded within a building in said village and firing upon the Sheriff and his deputies with a revolver or gun and has killed Deputy Sheriff Simon Bermingham thereby and still remains barricaded within said house, resisting the process of this state and continuing the breach of the peace thereof.

Wherefore, deponent prays for an order calling for aid upon the commanding officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in accordance with the provisions of section 115 of chapter 41 of the laws of 1909.

WILLIAM F. LOVE.

Court Order Issued.

Turning to a nearby stenographer, Justice Benton dictated the following order, which he signed, thereby setting in motion the necessary machinery for the calling to arms of a detail of the state forces:

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of William F. Love, assistant District Attorney, I, George A. Benton, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, do hereby call for aid upon the commanding officer of the National Guard, Frederick S. Couchman, and upon the commanding officer of the Naval Militia, Lieutenant Commander E. N. Walbridge, to assist in the matter of the breach of the peace and resistance to process of this state now existing in the village of Scottsville, Monroe County, N. Y., as set forth in the above mentioned affidavit.

GEORGE A. BENTON,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

The order was transmitted to Captain Frederick S. Couchman of the 8th Separate Company and in thirty minutes he had eleven militiamen in uniform, equipped for field service with Springfield rifles, together with 840 rounds of ammunition and in automobiles on the way to the scene of the double murder. The members of the detail, besides Captain Couchman, were Sergeant J. H. Stetson, Quartermaster J. H. Wood, Corporals C. C. Hunt, H. Rosenberg, D. J. Donovan and C. E. Tallinger and Privates Judson, Kalinskey, Decker, A. Yenny and W. Yenny, with the gun crew to look after their transportation and substenance should the occasion demand. Besides Ensign Reynolds and Paymaster Zimmer, the members of the detail consisted of Charles Donohugh, Robert Morley, Signalman E. G. Zimmer and Signalman Michael.

The cannon was dismounted from its carriage and placed in an automobile and sent to Scottsville ahead of the men, who went by train. The hunted man surrendered before the naval men arrived and while the guardsmen were waiting for orders from Sheriff Hamil.

As the bullets from the rifles of the Sheriff and his men had no effect on the thick brick walls it was decided to bring into action the one-pound cannon in the possession of the Naval Militia, stationed at the Armory.

Cannon Sent to Scene.

The order for the detail of Naval Militiamen was given to Lieutenant Commander E. N. Walbridge, who detailed Ensign Alfred S. Reynolds and a squad to man the gun. Paymaster William B. Zimmer was ordered along

HARLEY E. HAMIL,
Sheriff of Monroe County.

OLD COLORED MAN, BRAVING DEADLY AIM, CARRIES WORD THAT LEADS TO SURRENDER

Bravely Walking Up to House, He Delivers Message from Sheriff, and Young Twiman Steps Forth, His Rifle in His Hand

Unexpected, picturesque and somewhat dramatic was the way in which Twiman's surrender was brought about. Sheriff Hamil called old John Alexander to him and asked him if he was afraid to carry a message to the man in the brick house.

"No, sah, I ain't," said Alexander simply. "If you'd tole me you were goin' to mahch righ up to that house the way ye did, I could ha' tole ye what kin' o' man ye were dealin' with and ye wouldn't a done it."

"Tell Twiman that I pledge my word to carry him alive to Rochester if he will come out of that house," said Hamil, impressively. "If he will not come out, I will batter it down with cannon and take him out in a box."

Not a word said the old negro, but right faced and marched straight up to the house. Word of his errand had sped round the ring of besiegers nd not a shot was fired. There was a solemn silence as the old man stood before the battered house and raised his voice.

"You, Will Twyman, come awn out here like a man," he shouted. "De Sheriff's heah with his posts. If you come awn out like a man an' drap yo' gun, de Sheriff he's agoin' to take ye to Rochester. Ef ye don't, he's done goin, to batter dese ole wayys abouten yo' ears. You heah me, Will Twyman? This is yo' father's friend, John Alexander."

There was a second of silence, while the listeners held their breath. Then brave old Alexander turned and marched back to the Sheriff. The crowd watched the house. Suddenly Twiman emerged, a rifle held horizontally across his breast.

"I surrender!" he yelled.

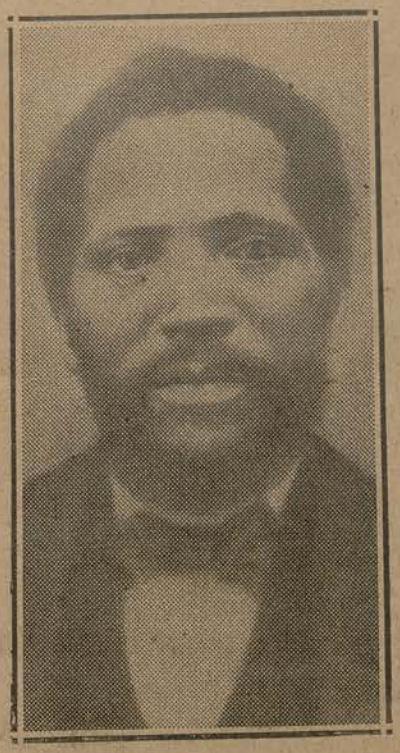
He strode across the porch, jumped down and walked toward Detective George McKelvey and Michael Doyle, of Hamil's party, who had been edging up to the house from the instant he appeared in the doorway.

"Drop that gun!" shouted the sheriff.

Twiman obeyed, but kept his hands suspiciously close to his coat pockets. If he meditated a last desperate resistance, it was too late, for Doyle and McKelvey were on him like bulldogs before it seemed possible that he had come within striking distance, and McKelvey had slipped the cuffs on the negro's wrists before Doyle had clutched the deadly arm a fraction of a second.

Sheriff Hamil hurried the prisoner straight to an automobile and charged Whaley, McKelvey and Doyle to take Twiman to the jail on a charge of murdering Bermingham. They started off like the wind. District-Attorney Barrett and the Sheriff entered their car and sped away, passing Whaley on the road.

A long, wild roar of disappointment rose from the crowd as Twiman was whirled away to safety. Had one shot been fired in that minute that he was striding across the snow-covered ground in front of his house, three hundred, without exaggeration, would have been aimed at him and no human power could have saved his life. Never did more helpful hands seize those of another man's than McKelvey's and Doyle's, although their grasp was, figuratively, the clutch of the electric chair.



TURNER TWIMAN.

[Aged ex-slave who was murdered in his home at Scottsville by his desperate son, William, after which the son put up a desperate and murderous defense against capture.—Photo through the courtesy of the Rochester Evening Times.]

WILLIAM TWIMAN.

[The desperate negro who, after murdering his father, at Scottsville, resisted capture for several hours, during which time he killed one man and wounded several others.]

[Photo by Courtesy of Rochester Police Department.]

HERBERT M. ABBOTT,

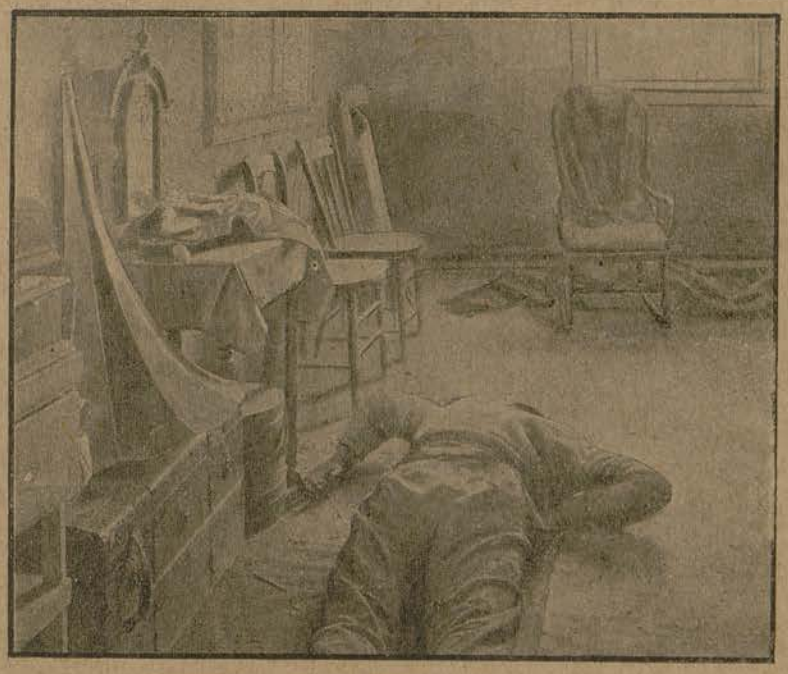
Who was wounded by bullet and charge of shot from negro's weapons.

SCENE OF A THRILLING AFFAIR AT SCOTTSVILLE.

HOME OF TURNER TWIMAN WHICH HIS MURDEROUS SON TURNED INTO A FORT.

[In this house Tuesday night the aged ex-slave was murdered by his son, who during several hours of Wednesday carried on a desperate resistance against capture, killing one man and wounding several others. During the fusillade against the house by the posse nearly every window was shot to pieces, as indicated in the picture.]

[Photo by Courtesy of District Attorney Barrett.]



INTERIOR OF A HOUSE OF TRAGEDY.

DEAD BODY OF TURNER TWIMAN IN HIS HOME AT SCOTTSVILLE.

[In this room the body of the murdered ex-slave lay all night and during the hours of the following day when the murderer was putting up a desperate fight against capture.]

[Photo by Courtesy of District Attorney Barrett.]

2. WILLIAM TWYMAN, THE DOUBLE MURDERER (TAKEN IN TAXI-CAB. DIRECTOR OF DETECTIVES WHALEY AND DETECTIVES DOYLE AND MKELVEY SEATED WITH HIM.

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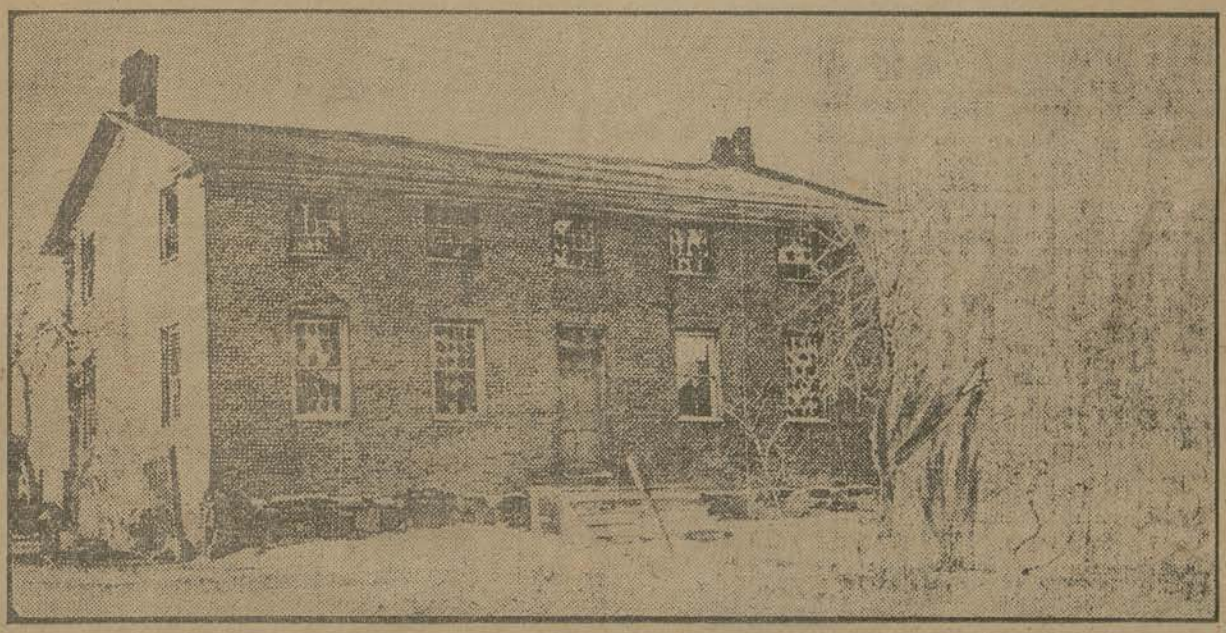
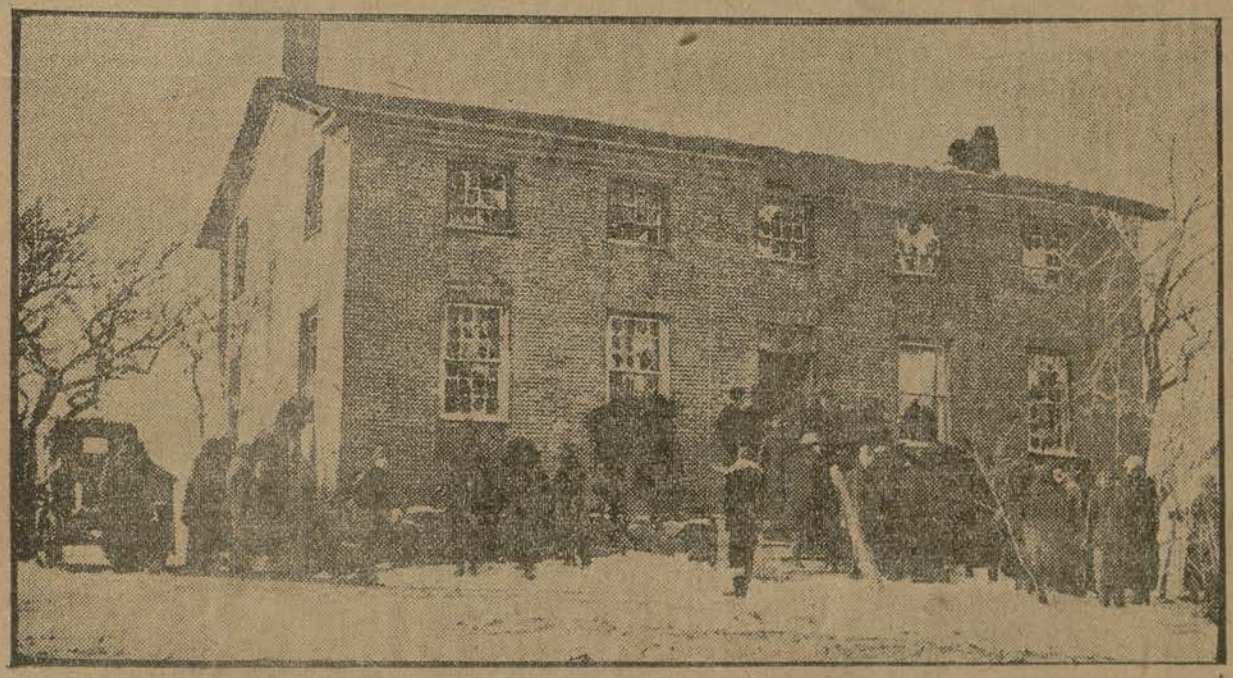
Photographer Takes Daring Chance

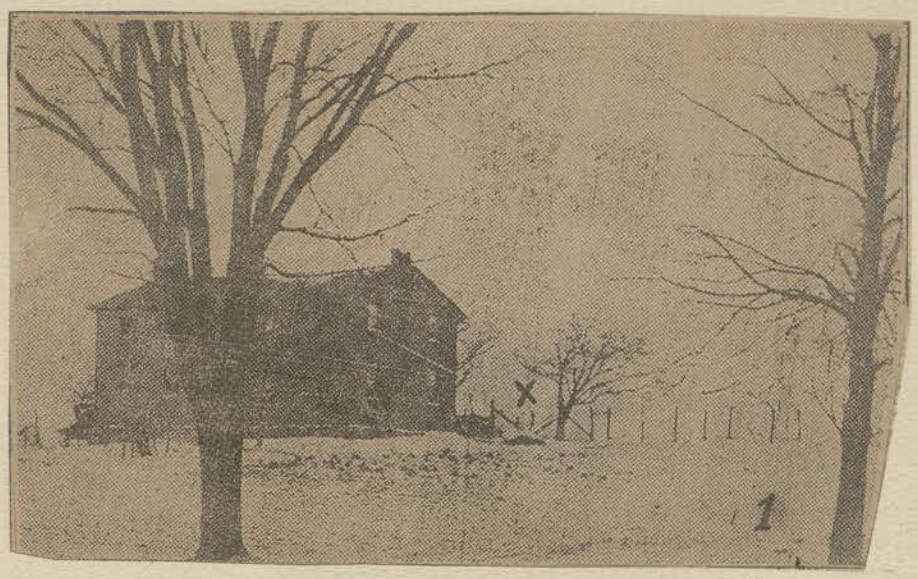


The Herald's photographer obtained this near view of the Twyman house while the firing was going on. He slipped up to within a short distance of the house, risking the danger of a bullet from the negro, and snapped his camera from behind a tree. The shattered windows show the effect of the hot fire on the house by the besiegers.

Crowd about House after Surrender



Showing part of the crowd which took part in the attack on the Twyman house. The men crowded about the place after Twyman had given himself up, and removed the bodies of Deputy Bermingham and the negro's father.



1. THE TWYMAN HOUSE, ON SLOPE SOUTH OF SCOTTSVILLE. "X" INDICATES BODY OF DEPUTY SHERIFF SIMON BERMINGHAM, WHICH LAY WHERE HE FELL FROM 12.30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON UNTIL 4 O'CLOCK.

5. JUST BEFORE THE SURRENDER. FROM THE PORCH OF THIS HOUSE, JOHN ALEXANDER, ANOTHER NEGRO, PREVAILED UPON TWYMAN TO GIVE HIMSELF UP. MAN WAS SHOOTING FROM PORCH WHEN PICTURE WAS SNAPPED.

NOT TRIED BY JUDGE LYNCH.

N.&C. 4/8/12

It is to the credit of the people of Scottsville, and the county and city officials who were called upon to arrest the negro desperado Twiman on Wednesday, that the double murderer was ultimately landed safely in the Monroe county jail, although several hundred armed citizens were present when he was induced to surrender, after having defied the officers for hours. That the man was not taken from the peace officers and the handful of militiamen who were present and summarily lynched will stand as an example of forbearance under the most exasperating circumstances.

It is true that the circumstances under which one deputy sheriff was brutally shot down and three others seriously wounded were calculated to arouse the excitement which frequently passes bounds and results in the premature administration of punishment. Indeed, so tense was the strain after the hours of bombardment to which the barricaded negro had been subjected, with the body of the dead deputy lying within sight but beyond reach, that the breaking point was almost reached. It is more than probable that, had Twiman attempted final resistance, as he seemingly intended, his body would have been riddled with shot and bullets, in spite of the presence of deputies, policemen and members of the National Guard.

The attempts, and they were many, to dislodge the murderer from his barricaded stronghold must not be credited to a lynching spirit. It had been demonstrated that even an attempt to remove the body of the brave deputy who had been killed in the line of duty would be useless peril of life. The fusillade of bullets and buckshot fired at the windows of the fortress were fired in the hope that some missile would reach the negro and end his life, for it was known that he was heavily armed and desperate.

When once the criminal had surrendered and was in the hands of the duly constituted officers of the law, the duty of the volunteer posse of farmers and villagers ended. Let it again be said that these excited and exasperated men are entitled to commendation. As the result of their forbearance the miserable cause of the lamentable tragedy is now in the hands of the law, to be disposed of after the orderly manner which makes for the safety and dignity of the community.

EX-SLAVE'S ESTATE TO PAY FOR DEFENSE OF PARRICIDE WHO SLEW HIM TO GET CASH

WDC 1/13/12

Brother of Confessed Murderer Petitions for Administration of $2,000 Estate of Their Father and Invokes Noted Counsel.

TWIMAN HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY

Old Turner Twiman's house and lot and $1,000 bank account, the total fruits of a life of toil and the primary motives of his murder by his son William, are to pay the expense for the parricide's fight for life on the charge of slaying Deputy Sheriff Simon J. Bermingham.

Bertrand Twiman, well groomed and the typical student in appearance, hurried from Far Rockoway as soon as he read of the tragedy at Scottsville and was at the town hall when his brother was brought in by Sheriff Hamil, yesterday morning, for arraignment before Justice Benjamin C. Wood. In the afternoon he retained former District-Attorney Howard H. Widener to prepare a petition to Surrogate Brown for letters of administration on the estate of his father.

Windom Hall, the Scottsville public meeting place, was thronged with residents and neighboring farmers when the automobile from Rochester drew up alongside with District-Attorney Barrett, Sheriff Hamil, Jailer Joseph J. Legler, to whom Twiman was handcuffed and County Detective George Miller. Twiman wore his everyday coarse dark clothing with overalls and rubber soled felt boots. Mr. Legler had put an overcoat on him.

Attorney John B. Gatenbee, of Scottsville, appeared for the defendant and instructed him to plead "not guilty" as Justice Wood read the charges of murdering Turner Twiman and Simon J. Bermingham, that based on the death of the father coming first. Mr. Gatenbee then waived examination in behalf of the prisoner and he was formally held for the Grand Jury on both charges. The Grand Jury will be sworn in on February 5th. Twiman's indictment of murder is a foregone conclusion and District-Attorney Barrett says he will put him on trial as soon thereafter as it can legally be done.

Brother Appears in Case.

Will Twiman was surprised and openly pleased when his brother stepped to greet him at Scottsville. They sat so that they could converse all the time the defendant was in the hall, but talked little. Bert wept nearly all the time. He sincerely mourns his father and feels keenly the disgrace Will has brought on the family. Bert is secretary to Alois Gutwillig, a wealthy New York broker. He was graduated from the Geneseo Normal, taught school at Raleigh, N. C., for two years, then took his present position and plans to enter Yale. He is a negro of the Booker T. Washington type and much brighter looking than Washington.

While Bert Twiman had very little to say, he did make one important statement to the District-Attorney: That he had never observed anything irrational in Will's conduct.

About 11:30 o'clock Twiman was taken to the house on the hill and questioned by Barrett as the party walked through the desolate rooms. He was subdued, but cool as ordinarily and answered quietly. Once only did he wax sullen. That was when the officers came to the northwest apartment on the ground floor. It was not the room in which he killed his father and Twiman would give no explanation of his reluctance to enter. He was obliged to go in.

Hid in Stairway.

Twiman said when the bombardment was at its height he got into a tiny recess at the head of the stairs, doors shutting off the rooms to right and left of him and determined to kill anyone who came up the stairs after him. Bullets and shot were pouring up the slope into the building from four sides and the situation was enough to paralyze the nerve of the bravest man. Toward the close of the siege the farmers had Twiman so cornered that he was certain to be wounded if he ventured a foot from his cover. Add to this that the gin and the blood lust were fast dying out in him, that the icy gale off the river numbed the deadly fingers and chilled his very marrow and Twiman's surrender at the moment so wisely chosen by Sheriff Hamil for the final summons will be readily understood. There is a widespread belief in Wheatland that another hour of the rifle and shotgun bombardment would have caused the walls of the house to crack and give.

The prisoner was the cynosure of all eyes at Scottsville, but paid no attention to anyone. His demeanor is so normal that it leaves no excuse for yellow journalistic writing about "writhing in remorse," "gloating over his crime," "seeing ghosts," or any of the rest of the claptrap of the "sob squad" and the other typewriter pounders who build bonfires under their emotions and imaginations. Twiman is a well mannered prisoner, never speaks to Warden Legler unless first addressed and eats and sleeps uncommonly well. Yesterday he pleaded to two murder charges, met the brother who had rushed to his help, and then was questioned at the scene of his crimes—a fairly eventful day for the average man, but his strongest expression of feeling concerned the hot dinner Legler had promised him. He was as frank as a healthy child in his interest in that.

Widener Appears for Twiman.

Bert Twiman appeared in the Court House in the afternoon with Former District-Attorney Howard H. Widener and David Salyerds, son of the former under sheriff, Isaac W. Salyerds, of Scottsville. Mr. Widener handled the administration matter, but said he had not been retained to care for Will Twiman's interests in the murder cases. It is understood that Bert Twiman wants to retain him. An order was obtained from Supreme Court Justice Benton for an interview with Will Twiman at the jail. The citation in the administration proceeding was served on the prisoner. Bert Twiman had some talk with both Sheriff Hamil and the district attorney but not with Mr. Widener present.

The petition asks that letters of administration be issued to Bert Twiman and Isaac W. Salyerds. David Salyerds told Surrogate Brown that Bert Twiman could not attend to the administration and wanted a man of Mr. Salyerd's standing to do so. Judge Brown's home is at Scottsville and he knows all the parties. The petition said the next of kin, besides the petitioner, was William Twiman, 29 years old, son of the decedent. It recited that Turner Twiman met an unnatural death at Scottsville on January 9th. The value of the personal estate was given as upwards of $1,000 and of the real estate as a like amount. A citation to Will Twiman was issued, returnable January 22d, when letters will be granted. The law prescribes eight days for the citation preliminary and allowance had to be made for the return falling on Saturday, when the Surrogate does not sit.

Property Left by Father.

The $1,000 in realty is the ground and house where Turner Twiman was slain. The $1,000 is made up of an account of over $900 in a bank book found at the house Thursday by Assistant District-Attorney Shoecraft and over $168 in currency that was taken from the old man after his death. It is significant that Will Twiman, in his statement of the killing of his father, told the authorities that he had asked the old man for money, giving the excuse that he wanted to marry and that his father replied that "after his death, Will could marry and take the property."

The immediate motive of the crime may be here shown. Will had got to the old man's locked-up store of gin and was ripe for trouble. Turner told the Coxes that evening that the young man was on the rampage. He knew his father had the roll of bills on his person, and probably had before reflected on the desirability of getting possession of all Turner's little wealth. The anxiety to marry Irene Dinkle, a woman with a boy 8 years old, is not taken very seriously. It looks rather an excuse to get the $168. Failing in getting it that way, the gin hurried the negro to crime.

If Twiman is considered as the average white man would be in the same circumstances, the wonder arises that he did not flee with the $168. His antecedents and character here fit in with the explanation that the blood of the jungle was aroused and the natural conduct of the primeval savage who dwelt in the body of a twentieth century American negro was to boast of his crime and then retreat to his den and die fighting. Whatever plans of profit from the death of his father Twiman had ever thought out were swept away

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in the rage to kill. Like instances of reversion to type blacken the records of Southern states by hundreds.

Not Entitled to Estate.

The noted case of Riggs vs. Palmer (115 N. Y., page 506), cited in numerous other decisions, holds that one who murders his ancestor, or a testator who has made provision for his benefit, in order speedily to get possession of the property cannot take, either as devisee, legatee or heir at law. The rule is founded on principles of public policy, to prevent the criminal benefitting by his own wrongful act. Under the law, as interpreted, it makes no difference whether the person so claiming property has been convicted of the murder, or not, as long as the court passing on the claim is satisfied by evidence produced before it that the crime was committed by him and from the motive mentioned.

Palmer made himself his grandfather's heir by murdering the old man, as was established to the satisfaction of the surrogate court. The rule of law probably applies to the slayer of a man who dies intestate the same as if the victim had made a will. In that event, Will Twiman would never get his half of the little Scottsville estate. It will, however, come in handy for his defense, for it is understood that his brother's reason for thus early administering their father's property is to raise funds for Will's trial. The question of Will's inheritance is not likely to come up, unless he should plead after indictment as a person without means, in order to obtain the statutory allowance of $500 from the county for his counsel's services.

Will Twiman is privileged to oppose the administration petition, as the two persons having the best right to ask the court for the charge of Turner Twiman's property, Bert and Will, are both males and stand in the same degree of relationship to the decedent. In the event of such a contest, the Surrogate has the privilege of selecting one of the two claimants. Between the ambitious student of good record and the brother accused of two murders, the choice would be very quickly made.

Sheriff's Conduct Approved.

Expressions of approval of Sheriff Harley E. Hamil's conduct of the Twiman case come from all sides, particularly from men who have had experience in police work. The shooting of the deputies was something to which all peace officers are daily liable and it is remarkable that Hamil was not killed, for he was leading the attack on the side door when the negro began to shoot. It was the Sheriff's idea to have old John Alexander speak to Twiman when he did and Hamil stood in plain view with Alexander to assure Twiman of the good faith of the promise to take him to Rochester alive if he would surrender. Alexander got no closer to the house of death at that crucial moment than Hamil was and was not so near it at any time that day as the Sheriff was when Twiman first fired into the party of officers.

The funeral of Simon J. Bermingham, the deputy martyred on duty, will be held at 9:45 o'clock this morning from his late home, No. 21 Glasgow street, and at 10 from Immaculate Conception Church. The bearers will be Commissioner of Public Safety Charles S. Owen, former Sheriff Willis K. Gillette, Thomas Carroll, Thomas A. Ryan, John McCarthy and Jacob A. Ritz. The staffs of the District-Attorney and Sheriff will attend in a body. Burial will be private, at Holy Sepulchre cemetery. Mr. Bermingham had a host of friends and those intimate with the stricken family are exerting themselves to save them as much as possible from the well-meant but embarrassing attentions of the great number who desire to condole personally with the family. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance of public officials at the church service.

JOSEPH J. LEGLER.

[Deputy sheriff who took an active part in the capture of William Twiman at Scottsville Wednesday.]

W. E. VOKES.

[Resident of Scottsville who took part in the effort to capture the negro murderer, William Twiman, and was received a charge of 17 shot in his right arm.]

W. H. WHALEY.

[Director of detectives of Rochester, prominent in the long fight which attended the capture of William Twiman at Scottsville.]

SCORES OF SHOT IN THEIR BODIES

Over Forty Pellets Picked Out of Each Deputy.

SCANT SYMPATHY FOR NEGRO

DWR 1/16/13

Better Class of Blacks in Wheatland View Memorable Murders as Whites Do and There Is No Hint of Race Feeling There

The Sheriff's deputies wounded by William Twiman at Scottsville last Wednesday are reported to be doing well. Edward A. Jenkins is at his home in the village and Herbert M. Abbott is in the Homeopathic Hospital.

More than forty shot have been picked out of Jenkins's neck, many of them accompanied by particles of cloth from his overcoat collar. The pellets that had the most dangerous effect cannot be taken out for some time, as some of them grazed an artery. Jenkins was required by the doctors to lie still, face downward, for twenty-four hours after the shooting.

Abbott has parted with two score shot from his back and neck, the parting giving him a good deal of pain. He is allowed to see only those visitors for whom he sends and the few who have thus entered the hospital have not referred to the shooting. Later his statement and that of Jenkins will be formally taken by the District-Attorney. The great danger in each case is of blood poisoning and there will be little assurance of this being past until all the shot have been removed.

Every pellet taken from the bodies of the officers was flattened. Some of those that struck Simon J. Bermingham flattened also, but it was the few that found the abnormally thin spot in his skull, at the temple, that were fatal. Thirty shot marks were counted in the side of his face alone.

Alexander Willing to Talk.

There was some talk at first of the possibility of the deputy having lived for a time after being shot. The surgeons' investigation shows that his death was almost instantaneous. John A. Alexander, the old negro who summoned Twiman to surrender and who has been somewhat of a lion since, has been reported as saying that he saw Bermingham's body move. He didn't see the body for a considerable time after the shooting and it is doubtful whether he has said what has been attributed to him by gossip. Alexander is an interesting old man with the vivid imagination of his type and has been garrulous since the tragedy at Scottsville, there being an abundance of hearers whenever he launches into historical dpiscourse.

The suggestion of an appropriation for Mr. Bermingham's widow has been made, but it is doubtful whether the Board of Supervisors has authority to grant it. Its powers are limited by statute to disbursement of money for public purposes only. When the veterans sought an appropriation from the supervisors for entertaining the Grand Army encampment, County Attorney Webster looked up the law and reported that the board could not grant it.

Private Action Probable.

It is a question whether even the Legislature can devote money to the family of an officer killed in the discharge of his duty. There is absolutely no legal restriction on private action in this direction and doubtless those who have been agitating for a memorial to the popular officer will get together soon and raise a substantial purse. Mr. Bermingham's family has held nothing to do with the suggestions that have been made in this direction and was surprised by them.

It was surmised that race feeling would run high over the arrest of Twiman, but Supervisor Budlong, of Wheatland, declares the substantial negro farmers and tradesmen of the town are making no demonstrations of sympathy and view the case exactly as their white neighbors do. While Twiman was not suspected of being capable of murdering his father and shooting the officers sent to arrest him, he had some blots on his record that prevented his being a popular idol. He did time for violent assault and for petit larceny and was in a nasty fight last Fourth of July that attracted some attention in the village.

County's Seal Broken.

The Twiman house was found by Sheriff Hamil to have been entered after it was locked and sealed by the District-Attorney the evening of the shooting. There is nothing there worth taking except an old organ that could not be removed without attracting attention. It is a curoius old place, the big rooms still being marked over the doors with the schoolroom numbers. Turner Twiman was killed in No. 4. Either he or William was a veracious reader of patent medicine "ads," for the house is littered with quack literature and samples of nostrums for every conceivable complaint. William Twiman was in need of medical attention when arrested, although not injured.

Twiman maintains his docile demeanor at the jail. He is said to have expressed the wish to retain John B. Gatenbee, who appeared for him on his arraignment, as his attorney. There has been talk of other counsel, but there is no money in sight. The Supreme Court is unlikely to assign any untried lawyer who might be willing to defend Twiman for the advertising it would give him. Mr. Gatenbee, former Assistant District-Attorney Widener, or any other attorney of experience would be acceptable, it is assumed, but it would be against both policy and principle for a man in such a desperate plight as Twiman is to be allowed to go to the chair with the aftermath of criticism that he was not properly defended.

TWIMAN MAY FACE JURY ON MURDER CHARGE AT MARCH TERM OF SUPREME COURT

District Attorney Perfecting Case Against Scottsville Negro and no Loopholes of Escape Will Be Open Unless He is Declared Insane.

With William Twiman securely locked up in the local jail to await the action of the grand jury and all that is mortal of Deputy Sheriff Bermingham laid at rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery there came a lull to-day in the exciting events of the past few days. Between now and the time when Twiman is indicted by the grand jury District Attorney Barrett will perfect his case against the negro and justice is sure to be swift.

The fact that the murdered deputy was a close friend of the district attorney will undoubtedly stir that official into even more than his usual activity and a new record for speed in a murder case is apt to be established.

Sanity Question Open.

Whether Twiman will be subjected to an examination as to his sanity is an open question. Some of the people in Scottsville who have known him all his life are positive that he is insane and they so asserted to a Union reporter yesterday. Others who have also known him for years are equally confident that he is sane. They classify him as a sullen, dangerous negro. All of the officials who have questioned the man agree that he is sane, but if there is any substantial doubt Mr. Barrett will have him examined.

One thing is certain—Twiman will not be allowed to escape through any loopholes in the prosecution. During the past year Mr. Barrett built up a reputation as a prosecuting attorney second to none in the state and if Twiman contemplates the fate of DiPasquale, Friedman and Kuhn it will certainly bring him no satisfaction. In each one of these cases District Attorney Barrett personally conducted the prosecution and in each one the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Twiman will be ably defended. John B. Gatenbee has already appeared as his counsel and it is said that former District Attorney Howard H. Widener, a man with 25 years' experience in the criminal law, may also be brought into the case.

County May Do Something.

Following out the suggestion made a few days ago in the Union and Advertiser, an effort will be made to obtain a testimonial or some sort of a pension for the widow of the slain deputy. "Sime" Bermingham was a good provider and did not leave his widow in poor circumstances but that does not affect the point. In the ordinary course of events he would have been spared years more of service and earning power and it is thought but just that the county which he served should make up in part this loss—a loss incurred in the discharge of his duty. Nothing can compensate the widow for the loss of his companionship but a substantial bonus or a pension might in a measure make up for the cessation of his financial support.

It is said that one of the local assemblymen will be asked to introduce a bill in the legislature empowering the county of Monroe to appropriate from its own funds a sum to be given the widow, either in one amount or as an annual pension.

Praise for Sheriff Hamil.

Sheriff Harley E. Hamil received a very pleasant surprise when he opened his mail this morning. It was in the shape of a letter from Rev. Arthur Clements, pastor of the East Side Presbyterian Church, and read as follows:

"Your heroic and fearless action at Scottsville deserves the commendation of the public. It is undeniable that you took your life in your hands and all in the discharge of your duty for the public weal. It is easy to grumble when a public officer shirks his duty. Too often we keep silent when it is splendidly done. Permit me to express my appreciation and the wish that you may long live to uphold your office."

Rev. Clements sent a similar letter of appreciation to the district attorney's office.

May Have March Trial.

If the plans of the district attorney do not miscarry Twiman will be placed on trial in March. The February grand jury will consider his case as soon as it convenes and undoubtedly hand up an immediate indictment. Date for trial will then be set and unless some legal technicalities are successful trial will probably be set down for the March term of Supreme Court.

The injured deputies, H. M. Abbott and E. A. Jenkins, are improving rapidly. Abbott is at the Homeopathic Hospital and sixty-two birds shot have already been removed from his back. Jenkins is at his home in Scottsville and from reports from that source it is a good thing for Twiman that he is under lock and key. Wallace Vokes, the citizen who was hurt is around again. A few of the shot took effect in his arm.

TESTIMONY AT MURDER INQUEST SHOWS TWIMAN WAS "SEEING THINGS"

U.&T. 1/16/12

Colored Woman Tells of Peculiar Actions of Slayer of His Father and Deputy Sheriff Bermingham--- Twiman Held Responsible for Deaths.

After an inquest lasting a little over an hour this morning, Coroner Henry Kleindienst rendered a verdict that Deputy Sheriff Simon J. Bermingham and Turner Twiman had both met death at the hands of William Twiman. There was nothing startling in this announcement, of course, as no other finding had been expected but a number of interesting details of the Scottsville affair were brought to light. District Attorney J. W. Barrett and Assistant James Mann were present.

From the viewpoint of the accused man several important facts were brought out and they will probably play a prominent part in the trial of Twiman. Testimony was given to the effect that on the night before he is accused of having slain his father, Twiman complained that he was seeing things and that everything was "hoodooed" against him. The statements made to the effect that Twiman wanted to marry Irene Dinkel were refuted by that lady herself, she swearing that he was a very infrequent visitor at her house.

The first witness called was Dr. John R. Hazen, coroner's physician, who performed the autopsies on the bodies. Dr. Hazen said that Turner Twiman died from two bullet perforations of his lungs. Deputy Bermingham died from cerebral hemorrhage caused by multiple perforation of his skull.

Dr. Hazen stated that the slain deputy's skull was the thinnest that he had ever seen. Some of the shot from the charge which killed him penetrated his collar, after which their force was almost spent while those which struck him in the head easily penetrated the bony covering of the brain. His was literally a "paper" skull.

"There has been some comment, Doctor," said Coroner Kleindienst, "that Deputy Bermingham was frozen to death. What do you say about that?"

Death Instantaneous.

"It is not so," replied the physician, "death was instantaneous, or rather, practically instantaneous. By that I mean that he was rendered unconscious immediately and died a few moments afterwards."

The second witness was James L. Cox, the middle-aged man who lives across the road from the Twimans. Mr. Cox related the circumstances leading up to the siege at the negro homestead and most of the details of which have already been related in the Union and Advertiser.

One bit of testimony which Mr. Cox gave was new. He said that on the evening before the old man was killed he paid a visit to the Cox home and said that his son Will had gone crazy and that he had started down Railroad street. He wanted somebody sent after him. Later Will came back and said, "Well, father lets call it all off and start over. Let's go home together."

Theron D. Cox, son of the preceding witness was called and was given a very brief examination. He told how he was summoned home by his father when Twiman made the attack on the latter. He did not see the negro at all until after he had surrendered to the authorities late in the afternoon.

Twiman Was Seeing Things.

Mrs. George Miner, whose maiden name was Fannie Beasley, was called. Mrs. Miner is a tall, languid mulatto, with a pleasant drawling voice. Questioned by District Attorney Barrett she said that she was awakened at about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of Scottsville's bloody day and discovered Twiman at the door. He asked permission to stay all night and Mrs. Miner told him that he could do so. With her in the house was her mother and her nephew. Twiman remained down stairs and as Mrs. Miner's mother slept down there she feared that Twiman might harm her. Consequently Mrs. Miner came down stairs and remained up all night.

Said She Hoodooed Things.

"I sat up with him," said Mrs. Miner, "because I was afraid that he might harm my mother . I thought that he had a revolver and once it seemed that something in his pocket struck against a chair. I asked him if he did not have a gun and he replied, that he did not; that the noise was made by a button striking the chair.

"I brought him down some quilts," she continued, "but he would not put them over him. He said that I had hoodooed him. He wouldn't sit in a chair either because he said that I had tools. Miss Dinkel called to him to take himself off and he went away.

Irene On the Defensive.

The 8-year-old son of the witness was with her in the house at the time.

Miss Dinkel was put upon the defensive by the district attorney and he tried very earnestly to make her admit that she was in error in stating that her association with Twiman was slight. She admitted that she had known him ever since their school days but strenuously denied that he was a frequent caller at her house.

"When did you see him last before the day of the murder?" asked the district attorney.

"The Monday preceding," the witness replied.

"And before that?"

"On Thursday of the previous week. He spent about an hour at my house," said Miss Dinkel. "Before that he had not called at my house since October."

"Isn't it a fact, Miss Dinkel," queried the district attorney, "that he called upon you very frequently? Remember that you are testifying here under oath and that everything is bound to come out sometime. There is no use in trying to conceal anything now."

The witness reiterated her former statement that Twiman had not visited her from last October until the week before the shooting. Before last October his visits were so infrequent that she could not remember even approximately the dates.

"Do you know," the witness was asked, "that your little boy says that Twiman used to call on you very frequently and that he used to remain up with you after the boy went to bed?"

"I do not," she replied.

"Well, isn't it so?"

"I'm positively sure that it is not."

Sheriff Harley E. Hamil was the last witness called and most of the facts which made up his testimony have already been chronicled.

One point brought out and about which there seemed to be some conflict in the published reports of the day's doings was that the authorities did not make any assault upon the door of the Twiman house until almost half an hour after they arrived there and then only after a conference of the whole party. The proposal to smash down the back door was made by Deputy Sheriff Abbott.

"If we can't get him out any other way we'll have to break down the door," said Abbott, and the others agreed that his suggestion was the one most likely to be efficacious. Sheriff Hamil said that when he and Bermingham arrived on the scene the other officials had not reached Scottsville.

"We called to Twiman half a dozen times to come out," he said, "but he paid no attention to our requests. We assured him that if no crime had been committed he would not be arrested and that in any event he would not be harmed by us. After calling a number of times and getting no response we talked the matter over with the other deputies and it was then that we decided to break in the door."

Sheriff Hamil told how he saw Bermingham stagger and fall when Twiman shot from the door of the woodshed and how he himself received a bullet through the sleeve of his coat as he went to pick up the deputy.

Sheriff Hamil said that he went to Scottsville immediately after receipt of the phone message from there and made the run in 20 minutes.

Part Played by Alexander.

The part played by John Alexander, the colored man who delivered the successful demand for surrender to Twiman was also related by Sheriff Hamil.

"Early in the afternoon," said Sheriff Hamil, "I sought out Alexander whom I had been told knew Twiman well. I asked him then if he would not carry a message to the negro. 'He'd shoot me quicker than anybody,' replied Alexander; 'I'm a constable and arrested him twice and he'd like to take a crack at me. I wouldn't go up there.' Later," continued the sheriff, "I asked him if he would not stand on the stoop of the Rosa house, about 80 feet away, and call upon Twiman to surrender. He said that he would try it and accompanied by a man with a rifle he went over there. He called to Twiman to come out then, telling him that if he didn't the house would be blown to pieces with a cannon. He told him that if he came out the sheriff would see that he was not harmed. There was no reply, but a few minutes later Twiman came out."

Official Verdict of Coroner.

The official verdict handed out by Coroner Kleindienst follows:

"I find that Simon J. Bermingham came to his death on the day of January 10, 1912, at Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., the cause of death being multiple perforations of the skull by shot, causing hemorrhage of the brain.

"I find that said shot were fired from a gun in the hands of one William O. Twiman.

"I find that Turner Twiman came to his death on the night of January 9, 1912, at his home in Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., the cause of death being perforation of the right lung by two bullets, causing hemorrhage.

"I find that said bullets were fired from a revolver in the hands of one William O. Twiman.

"I hereby hold said William O. Twiman responsible for the death of Simon J. Bermingham and Turner Twiman."

TWYMAN SAYS HE MURDERED FATHER BECAUSE ELDER MAN WOULD NOT GIVE HIM MONEY WITH WHICH TO MARRY

Twyman was taken to Police Headquarters after the battle by Director of Detectives Whaley, Detectives McKelvey and Sharpe and Special Officer Doyle. District Attorney Barrett and Assistants Mann and Shoecraft, with Mayor Edgerton, Chief of Police Quigley and several officers, assembled in the detective bureau and the grilling of Twyman started. Court Stenographer Lansing recorded the proceedings.

The session lasted until shortly before 11 o'clock. John Alexander, the negro who induced Twyman to leave the house, was examined by the assistant District Attorneys. Twyman's examination started shortly after 6 o'clock and he made a clean breast of the murder of his father and of Deputy Sheriff Bermingham.

Twyman's Confession.

Twyman in his confession said:

"I returned home last night (Tuesday night) about 9 o'clock and found my father sitting in the front room of our home. I promised to marry a girl and have been unable to raise sufficient money to do so. I pleaded with my father to give me some money, so I could marry the girl, and he refused. I do not know whether he objected to the girl or not. I became angry and insisted he should forward me money.

"I lost my temper and fired at him where he sat in his chair. He started for me and before I could fire again he grabbed my suspenders. They broke loose and I fired at him twice, both bullets taking effect. He fell to the floor. He must have died instantly. I killed my father as the clock struck 10 o'clock and went to bed a few minutes later. I could not sleep and got up about 1 o'clock in the morning and remained up the remainder of the night."

Shot for Fun.

Twyman then told how he had gone over to Cox's house and asked Cox to come over and get his father out. He said he did not fire at Cox with the intention of injuring him, but merely for the fun of shooting.

Resuming his story of the siege yesterday, Twyman said: "When the auto drove up alongside of the house I realized the men had come to get me and made up my mind that I would not be taken. When the men advanced on the house I opened fire and saw one of them fall. The shooting that followed scared me and as it increased I became more frightened. I made up my mind they would never take me alive. When one of the officers called to me to come out and give myself up I was still afraid, but when my friend Alexander called, I knew it would be safe for me to come out."

Not Insane.

Twyman was formally charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Bermingham and his father, Turner Twyman. District Attorney Barrett stated he would be tried for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Bermingham.

District Attorney Barrett said at the conclusion of Twyman's examination:

"Twyman is certainly not insane and he told his story in a straightforward manner. He is mentally slow, but he did not hesitate a minute in answering all questions asked of him. In no instance did his story conflict or disagree with statements made by other witnesses. I am confident Twyman is not insane and will do my best to secure his conviction for the murder of Deputy Bermingham, who was my personal and beloved friend."

It is believed the girl referred to by Twyman is Irene Dinkel.

Murdered Man's Estate to Pay Slayer's Defense

U&T 1/13/12

Letters of administration were issued by Surrogate Brown yesterday upon the estate of Turner Twiman, the Scottsville negro, who was killed by his son on Wednesday. Twiman left an estate valued at about $2,000. The old house and the land upon which it stands are worth about $1,000 and there is about $1,000 cash in bank.

Under recent decisions of the courts it is not likely that William Twiman, the slayer, will be allowed to receive any of the money. Courts have held that where a person kills a relative in order to inherit the estate, he forfeits his right to the property.

Bertrand L. Twiman, the educated brother of the mankiller, will receive the estate, but it is said that he is planning to devote it to the defense of the latter. Isaac Salyerds will be joint administrator with him. Howard L. Widener represented Bertrand Twiman in his petition for letters of administration and there is considerable speculation as to whether he will be asked to defend the alleged murderer. Yesterday John B. Gatenbee appeared for Twiman before Justice B. C. Wood, but he stated then that he was not sure that he would continue to act as his counsel.

R. B. PRICE.

[Official photographer of Monroe county who for the use of the district attorney secured many pictures connected with the desperate affair at Scottsville Wednesday, which will be used in the trial of William Twiman when the latter is called on to answer for his crimes.]

GEORGE LOUIS MILLER.

[County detective of Monroe, active in the capture of Desperado William Twiman.]

SHERIFF HARLEY HAMIL.

[Efficient Monroe county official who was active in the capture of William Twiman at Scottsville, and who received a slight gunshot wound in the arm while trying to secure the body of Deputy Birmingham, killed by the desperate negro.]

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JOHN A. ALEXANDER.

[The aged ex-slave who displayed pluck at Scottsville Wednesday in advancing toward the Twiman house and inducing the murderous young negro to give himself up.]

JAMES L. COX.

[Scottsville citizen upon whom William Twiman fired Wednesday morning after announcing his father's death and who telephoned the alarm which resulted in the gathering of officers to whom Twiman surrendered after a desperate and fatal fight.]

SHOT BY A MURDEROUS NEGRO.

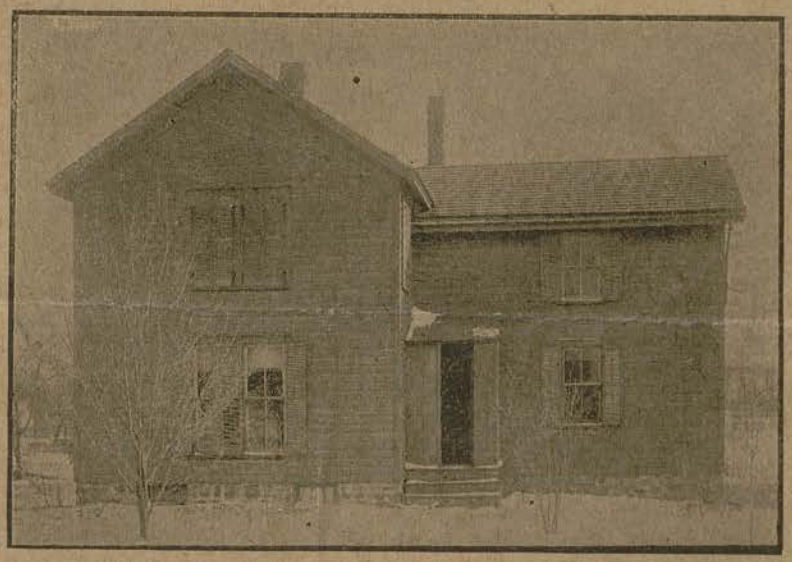
[Simon J. Birmingham and Herbert M. Abbott, deputy sheriffs. The former was killed outright and the latter was badly wounded during the exciting attempt to capture William Twiman, the muderous negro, at Scottsville. The picture is from a group and is the latest made of the two men.]

ACTIVE IN SCOTTSVILLE'S TRAGIC AFFAIR.

[District Attorney John W. Barrett and Assistant District Attorney James A. Mann, both of Rochester.]

SCENE OF WEDNESDAY'S PROLONGED FIGHT AT SCOTTSVILLE.

[The brick house at the right is the one which was occupied by the negroes, Turner Twiman and his son William, and is the one from which the son put up his long and murderous resistance against capture. The house in the foreground is the home of the Rosa family and was used by the deputies as a place of refuge from Twiman's shots and as a place from which to fire in comparative safety upon the negro's house.]



HOME OF JAMES COX, SCOTTSVILLE.

[It was here that on Wednesday the negro, William Twiman, announced the death of his father, and where after an altercation over a revolver in his possession he attempted to kill Mr. Cox, firing a bullet through the storm door shown in the picture.]

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PAYNE—Entered into rest, Mar. 17, 1953, James Alexander Payne, aged 74 years of Scottsville, N. Y. Survivors, his wife, Jennie; one daughter, Mrs. Etta McKee; one sister, Mrs. Jennie Moultrie of Buffalo; two brothers, Marshall B. of Philadelphia and George of Baltimore, Md.; two grandsons; several nieces and nephews.

—Friends may call at the Cameron Funeral Home, Scottsville, N. Y. Services Saturday at 2 p. m. Interment, Oatka Cemetery.

SCOTTSVILLE MURDERS DONE BY SANE MAN, WHO PREPARED SKILLFULLY AGAINST CAPTURE

Proof Accumulates That Slayer of Father and of Deputy Doing Duty Knew Perfectly the Gravity and Consequences of His Acts.

D.Ye 1/12/12

THIN SKULL FATAL TO BERMINGHAM

William Twiman will be arraigned before Justice Benjamin C. Wood in Scottsville at 10 o'clock this forenoon on the charge of murder, first degree, for shooting Deputy Sheriff Simon J. Bermingham. The negro will be taken to the village in an automobile by Sheriff Hamil, District-Attorney Barrett, Jailer Joseph Legler and Acting County Detective George Miller. It is probable that Twiman will waive examination. He has not asked for counsel and no lawyer has been to see him.

The autopsy on the body of Bermingham, yesterday, showed that he received part of a charge of shot in the right temple, face and neck. Three pellets of duck shot, size No. 6, penetrated the brain and caused practically instantaneous death. Had not the victim had an abnormally thin skull at this point the bone would have resisted the bullets and Bermingham's wounds might have been the slightest of those of the three men shot by the negro.

Turner Twiman, whom his son killed Tuesday night, was shot twice through the right lung with a .32-caliber revolver. Each shot made six perforations, because of passing through the lobes, or folds of the lung. So close was the discharge that the bullets smashed through, not between ribs and lodged close to the skin of the old man's back.

Inquest Next Tuesday.

Coroner Kleindienst will hold the inquest in Bermingham's case at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning at the morgue. That in the case of Turner Twiman will be carried on simultaneously, since the same proof is important in each.

Deputy Sheriff Herbert M. Abbott, who received a load of shot in the back, is reported coming along nicely at the Homeopathic Hospital, but the attendant physicians will not permit him to be interviewed for his story of the shooting for a few days. Special Deputy Edward A. Jenkins, who is at his home in Scottsville suffering from shot wounds in the back of the head and neck, is also reported as in very favorable condition for recovery. Wallace E. Vokes, the farmer who was shot in the arm while aiding the deputies, will soon be able to return to work, unless blood poisoning should set in, a possibility against which all the living victims of Twiman are being sedulously guarded.

Verifying Twiman's Story.

While Twiman was repeating his story of the murder of his father to District-Attorney Barrett in the Court House yesterday, and reluctantly but frankly going over the events of the bloody day that put Scottsville on the map, his story was being verified in the village by Assistant District-Attorney J. D. Shoecraft and Detective Miller, and significant facts that the prisoner omitted from his narrative were being dug up.

There is no reason to question Twiman's story of asking his father for money to enable him to marry, being refused and then loading his revolver and shooting the old man. He said he waited until his father sat looking away from him, but something caused Turner to move and he grappled with his son. Wililam then shot him again. In the struggle, he said, the leather buttonhole-loop of his suspenders and a button from his trousers were torn off. Shoecraft and Miller found them yesterday in the room where the old man's body lay. It was a miracle they had not been picked up by the horde that invaded the house after Twiman's surrender and carried off trifles as souvenirs. One man appeared downtown with a shade from a window, cut to ribbons by bullets.

Killed Father Tuesday Night.

Twiman says it was 10 by the clock when he killed his father. He went to bed and slept until about 1, when he went to the house of Fannie Beasley and her nephew, Howard Thompson, who is Twiman's cousin. They told Shoecraft that Twiman did not mention his father. About 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning Twiman sought admittance to the house of Irene Dinkle. She and her 8-year-old boy say she refused Twiman admittance. He showed up at the house of James L. Cox about 9 o'clock and made the remarks about his father that led to Cox notifying the authorities. Between the time Mr. Cox got in touch with what peace officers he could reach by telephone and the notification of the Sheriff's office, at 11:45 o'clock is a considerable hiatus that will have to be explained to Sheriff Hamil in the course of this investigation.

Twiman yesterday made the admission to District-Attorney Barrett that he drank four glasses of gin Tuesday night. Up to that he stoutly maintained that he had not been drinking, at first saying he was a total abstainer. Yesterday Shoecraft and Miller found that a strongly boarded-off part of the cellar had been very recently forced by prying off the staples to which the lock hung, a hammer being broken in the job and flung on the cellar floor. In this recess was a large demijohn half full of gin.

Variety of Firearms.

Another discovery was a five-shot revolver, of old type, behind a trunk in a bedroom, and a single barrel shotgun behind an organ downstairs. Taken in connection with the old but serviceable musket, the borrowed rifle, the sawed-off shotgun and the loaded revolver that were collected as exhibits when Twiman was arrested, it will be seen that the house was ready for a seige.

It has been told that Twiman was plentifully supplied with ammunition and had always on hand materials for making his own ammunition for the weapon that was used with deadly effect on the Sheriff's party, the sawed-off shotgun. All these details bulk large in summing up the total proof of Twiman's undeniable and undenied preparation for a protracted fight; preparations made methodically, skilfully and sanely.

"Suppose some of us had tried to get that body (Bermingham's)," Assistant District-Attorney James Mann asked Twiman yesterday, while the negro was being questioned in Mr. Barrett's office," would you have shot us?"

"No, I think I would have let you get it, if that was all you were after," said Twiman, slowly and thoughtfully.

"But you might not have known that was what we were coming after," hinted Mann.

"That's so, I wouldn't," replied the negro, with a deprecating grin. The inference was obvious.

"That was a mighty good man you killed," continued Mann.

"He ought to have kept out there," drawled Twiman, decisively and as if that answer fully acounted for the murder of Bermingham. "He was running around there all the time," he added, querulously.

In Desperate Mood.

Twiman makes no concealment of his state of mind preceding the slaying of the deputies. He had killed his father and could not get away. White men were coming to punish him and he would "get" as many of them as he could before he went. A skillful marksman and well equipped, he counted on a long siege.

After the brush with the officers and when scores of people were shooting at the house, his theoretically strong defense developed a weak spot. The windows and front door were shot away, it was zero weather and the blast off the long sweep of the nearby river was deadly chilling. He could not replenish the fires in kitchen and parlor, for shots were zipping into every room of the house.

When the fusillade was at its height he fired no shots in reprisal, because he was determined to husband his ammunition and shoot at none but those who approached the house armed. Toward the close of the siege he was on his hands and knees most of the time and the "bullets were somersaulting around him," he told Hamil.

Knew End Was Near.

When Twiman spotted the National

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Guard uniforms, in one of the peeps from a window that he took every couple of minutes in imminent danger of his life, Twiman knew the high-power army rifles were to add their tremendous weight to the certainty of death before him. None knew better than he how the steel-jackets bullets would pierce the sturdy old brick walls that had saved him thus far.

The end was nigh and at the psychological moment came the promise of protection by the Sheriff, delivered by an old man of Twiman's race. The murderer's frost-bitten body shrieked surrender to the bestial brain, shoving aside the obsessing idea of dying with his boots on and killing all he could before he went—that had occupied the little the mind to the exclusion of all other thoughts for many hours.

Add to these moving forces the remnant of habit of obedience to constituted authority that was deep seated in the spine of the son of a slave, and the victory of a law and order, not merely of superior brute forces, was accomplished. It became a triumph when the pledged word of the executive officer of the county was fulfilled to the letter by taking the red-handed black in bodily safety from the midst of hundreds of infuriated citizens.

No Sign of Insanity.

The conduct of Twiman throughout the double tragedy is that of a low and degenerate type of man, but a perfectly sane individual. Not a trace of insanity exists in either branch of his ancestry. His negro associates and the white farmers and business men who have known Will all his life say he was never even suspected of being insane. With like unanimity they describe him as "a bad man," in the special significance the term has when applied to the outlaw and the man of violent character. The negroes put it more plainly. "Will's always been a bad niggar," they say, and they've never crossed him.

Twiman's memory is amazing. He remembers every known detail about every person who ever came into his life and his knowledge of matters pertaining to his occupation of hunting and trapping is that of an Indian, with the civilized addition, of knowing every line of the game laws. He writes a good, clear hand and kept a memorandum book of his money affairs. One series of entries was headed, "I began to work for Rob't. Cox May 3rd.-1-2 day." Then follow day and date of casual employment, the charge after each entry and a grand total of $40 figured out. He told Mr. Barret that Cox disputed this bill and wanted to pay him $39.

"Why didn't you sue him" asked the District-Attorney.

"It wasn't worth while, for a dollar," said Twiman quietly.

Brother to Enter Yale.

Papers found in the house show that he was born August 31, 1882, so he is 29 years of age. He gave that age when signing his hunting license, which was in his pocket when he was arrested. Among the papers in the house were letters to Turner Twiman from his son Bert, who is secretary to a wealthy man living at Far Rockaway, N. Y., and is preparing to enter Yale.

The mother of Bert and Will has been dead twenty years. Their maternal grandmother, Caroline Thompson, calls the Twiman house her home and keeps her effects there, but spends the greater part of her time with a family for whom she works. Had she been home Tuesday night, there might have been no murder —or there might have been three.

Among the entries in Twiman's memorandum book was a series showing that he had raffled something to the neighbors on the plan of every participant paying cents to the amount of the number he drew. There wasn't a decimal point missing from the list of amounts received and it looked like a bank bookkeeper's page.

Usually Willing to Talk.

The same cool, methodical nature that shows in Twiman's writing appears in his manner, and evry official who has heard him talk unhesitatingly says he is sane. He will talk with perfect freedom on any subject but the murders. With a little urging he becomes frank about those, but, very from garrulous. His statements generally wind up truthfully, after he has got off a few lies apparently for his own satisfaction.

Twiman hasn't asked a solitary question about his future. He never expected to come out of his house alive, he told Mr. Barrett, and he plainly has not any delusions about what is in store for him.

Pinned on the parlor wall in Twiman's house was a clipping from a newspaper telling of a Southern negro standing off a posse after killing a policeman in New Orleans. It was only one of the heterogeneous assortment of clippings, however, apparently cut at random as the subjects of the articles caught the attention of Turner or Will Twiman. There is no preponderance of race war items or of sensational crime generally.

Shooting of Sheriff's Men.

The facts of the shooting at the rear of the Twiman house are somewhat clearer. Sheriff Hamil believes that the negro's first shot was fired from a revolver, that the bullet glanced on a brick and that it was a splinter of brick that hit Abbott near the eye.

Abbott and Hamil fired back, but the former's cartridge did not explode and the Sheriff could not get a plain view of Twiman. They were in retreat when he blazed away with a shotgun. Hamil thinks it was from the little storm door they had just quitted. Abbott received part of that discharge in the back, Vokes was hit in the arm and Jenkins in the neck.

There is a question whether the discharge that killed Bermingham came from the window. Assistant District-Attorney Mann thinks it did. He was approaching the party from the west side of the house when Bermingham staggered past the corner into his view and fell.

Deputy Had "Paper Skull"

It is one of the bitingly painful facts of the death of Simon J. Bermingham that Twiman's lead searched out a vulnerable spots of which neither the stricken deputy nor those who knew him, no matter how close to him or how lovingly interested, could have been aware. The pellets of duck shot that killed him would have flattened on the same part of the skull of the average man and would not have inflicted mortal injury.

The "paper skull" as the surgeons know this physical peculiarity, is very rare. A famous case in the records is that of a London gentleman who attained middle age without any accident. Passing under a low stone arch, one day, his hat was jammed down with some force upon his head. He died of fractured skull and the post mortem disclosed that a stiff blow on the head at any time during the life of deceased would have laid the striker open to a charge of homicide.

In the Bermingham case, the discovery of the coroner's physician merely adds another pang to his mourners' grief. It does not in the slightest degree shade the gravity of Twiman's crime.

An incident of the siege of Twiman's house was the quandary in which the Sheriff and his field staff found themselves over the manner in which the one-pounder was to be used. Former Assistant District-Attorney William B. Zimmer, who served in the navy in the Spanish-American War, went with the militiamen who manned the piece. Arrived at Scottsville, he remarked that the gun carried two miles. This opened a terrifying vista of shells dropping in peaceful farmhouses far from the scene of war and killing innocent Wheatlanders.

The feasibility of getting the one-pounder on the roof of a strong house, or other elevation, and from that position firing down into Fort Twiman was being discussed when the enemy surrendered. To shoot on the level would be dangerous, for a shell might pass clean through the house and hit some other dwelling half a mile away. It was decided to get the gun on a height, depress the muzzle and blow the cellar walls away, bringing the house down on the outlaw.

NEGRO SLAYER INSANE, DECLARE SCOTTSVILLE PEOPLE WHO HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS

U. & A. Jan. 12, 1912

Actions Recently Have Been Very Irrational They Tell Union Reporter--Waives Examination When Arraigned Before Justice Wood.

Upon the question of the sanity of William Twiman, charged with the murder of his father and of Deputy Sheriff Simon Bermingham will hinge the fight for his life. While many of the villagers ridicule the idea that Twiman is insane there are others who are just as positive that he is not in his right mind. This morning a Union reporter stopped at the home of James Cox, just across the road from the sceneof the tragedy and all of the members of that family asserted very emphatically that he is out of his mind.

Declare Twiman is Insane.

"Why don't they call us, who have known him all his life, as witnesses?" one of them asked the reporter. "We can tell them of some of his actions."

The Cox family, too, are people who have no reason for showing any partiality as he attempted to kill Mr. Cox. They are confident, however, that he is "crazy," as they express it and think that it would be an injustice to execute him for his acts.

"There are others, not half as crazy," said one member of the family "who have got out."

Had Brain Fever Once.

The aged grandmother of the prisoner, a woman of 70 years also declared that Twiman was insane.

"Why, when he was a hild," she told the Union reporter, "he had brain fever and he ain't never been right since. Since Christmas time, when he was sick, he has been particularly crazy."

One of the residents of the village told the reporter that about two weeks ago Twimman awoke a resident of Main street at 4 o'clock in the morning and asked him to come out and see about his vote.

"They didn't register m yvote right last year," he is said to have declared, "and I want the legislature to fix it."

Other acts as apparently irrational, they say that they can relate.

No Plans for Defense Yet.

Mr. Gatenbee, Twiman's attorney says hat he has not as yet formulated any plans for the defense of the negro. He was retained only last night and has not made any examination of the prisoner. Mr. Gatenbee said that he was not even certain that he might continue to represent Twiman and in any event not until after he had had a good talk with his client could he say anything about the case.

District Attorney Barrett will question some of these people and it is probable that a commission of doctors will examine Twiman and pass an opinion on his sanity before he is placed on trial.

question of guilt. Richeson admitted killing the girl and Twiman has told District Attorney Barrett frankly that he killed his father and the deputy sheriff.

Details of Twiman's amplified confession were contained in yesterday's Union and Advertiser.

Motive the Usual One.

In the first excitement of the events which led up to and followed the tragedy there were all kinds of stories afloat. It was said that Twiman was a cocaine fiend; that he was addicted

Twiman's brother, Bert L. Twiman, was at the scene of the murder to-day. He is private secretary to Alois Gutwillig of New York city and is a man of education and refinement. In conversation with a Union representative he said that he had never noticed any indications of mental unsoundness in his brother, although he had not seen him for ten or twelve years.

The murderer in conversation with The Union reporter said that his only regret is that he "did not get the man who sent a ball through his hat."

After the arraignment before Justice Ward, Twiman was taken over to his home by the officials for the purpose of corrobrating carious details of his statement to the district attorney.

Scene of Arraignment.

The arraignment was held in the little Town House, a one-story wooden building located on Main street, Scottsville, a place used for the meetings of the town board, political gatherings and similar affairs. As soon as the two taxicabs containing the prisoner and the officials turned the corner at the Cargill House the villagers started on a run for the Town House. Justice Wood had ordered a fire built in the place and there was a very pleasant and satisfying warmth when the party from Rochester arrived. Among the prominent residents of the village present were Supervisor Isaac Budlong, Town Clerk William Rafferty and Assemblyman William Keyes.

Sheriff Harley E. Hamil, District Attorney John W. Barrett, Jailer Joseph Legler, Detective George Miller, Twiman and a reporter of the Union and Advertiser made up the party.

Justice Knows Business.

The hearing was brief and very formal. Justice Wood knows his business thoroughly and he conducted affairs with expedition and ability. He read the two informations charging Twiman respectively with the murder of his father, Turner Twiman, and Deputy Bermingham.

Attorney John B. Gatenbee of Scottsville appeared for the accused murderer.

"Just enter a plea of not guilty," he told the prisoner and the latter obeyed his instructions. Mr. Gatenbee than waived examination upon both charges and Justice Wood ordered Twiman held to await the action of the grand jury. As soon as the hearing was over Twiman was taken to the old house from which he did the shooting and asked to identify certain things. He showed the officers just where he stood while the besiegers were pouring bullets into the place. His refuge was a sort of alcove upstairs, at the hear of the stairway. On either side were doors which he had closed. From this position he commanded the front door and stood there ready to kill the first invader.

How He Spells Name.

There has been some dispute as to the manner of spelling the slayer's name. In the first official reports it was written "Twyman" but this morning the prisoner himself told a Union reporter that it was spelled "Twiman." His brother also gave the spelling in the same manner.

The old house, when the officials visited it to-day, showed the effect of theterrible bombardment. Sixteen holes were counted in the front door, one right through the iron bell. Some of the holes, those made with the big-power army rifles, were great gaping apertures. Twiman showed the officials just where he was on the day of the crime and also explained the general arrangement of the quarters. It was dark and cold inside and the officials had to carry lanterns to make their way about.

Twiman to-day was clad in a heavy black jacket, a blue flannel shirt, black trousers, overall and felt boots with the rubber overshoes. He also wore a gray coat belonging to Jailer Legler. He didn't appear to be much disturbed over the proceedings and answered questions readily enough although he did not offer any voluntary conversation.

Could See Besiegers.

He said that he could see the besiegers all during the fight and when asked why he did not pick some of them off said that he did not want to hurt anyone unless he came near him. His chief concern seemed to be the warm dinner which he knew awaited his return to the jail. The villagers crowded around Twiman as if he were one of the seven wonders. They didn't say anything but just grouped themselves around and gazed awsomely.

Twiman's brother feels keenly the situation in which the family has been placed. He is of much lighter complexion than William and is a studious appearing young chap. He is just preparing to matriculate at Yale.

"Would you have come out, Twiman, if they had trained the cannon on the door and sent a shot crashing through?" the negro was asked.

A shrug of his shoulders and a grin constituted his reply.

Showed Where He Stood.

Twiman showed the officers just where he stood in the door when he fired the shot that snuffed out the life of Bermingham. He displayed absolutely no emotion when explaining these incidents and at no time during the morning did he display any apparent sign of irrationality. Indeed to most of those present he seemed a very calm and cool fellow—a man who would not stop at anything to gain his ends.

The funeral of Turner Twiman, slain by his son, will be held to-morrow afternoon from the rPesbyterian Church in Scottsville. The old man was a familiar and well-liked figure and for years was body-servant to James H. Kelly of that village.

Supervisor Budlong and others who have known the negro for years are positive that he is sane and assert this belief with the same emphasis that others use in pronouncing him crazy.

A good many people yesterday expressed the wish that the laws of New York state were like those of Massachusetts so that the same procedure as was used in the cas. of Pastor Richeson might be followed. He was allowed to plead guilty to murder in the first degree and sentence followed immediately. As the result justice was swift and the state was saved the expense of a long trial. There, as in this case, there was no to the use of "nigger" gin and various other things. When it was all simmered down, however, there was the usual motive—infatuation for a woman. Twyman declares that he is temperate.

"Cherchez la femme" is an old French phrase that has done duty on many occasions and it can be used again. "Look for the woman" it means, and then you have the source of every trouble. In this case the woman was the innocent motive. Twiman wanted to marry Irene Dinkel and as he did not have any money she refused to consider such a step. He knew that his father had a large sum on his person and determined to get it, by entreaty if possible, if not, then by force. When the old man refused to give the son any money Twiman treacherously slew him and took from his pocket about $162. That is the whole story of the motive in a nutshell, the same sordid tale that usually constitutes the recital of a homicide.

Some people tried to create the impression that his act might have been inspired from reading a newspaper clipping found on the wall of the Scottsville house and which told how a New Orleans negro resisted arrest. It was but one of many clippings, dealing with a variety of subjects, which were found on the walls, however, and no particular stress is laid upon it.

Funeral of "Sime" Bermingham.

The funeral of Simon J. Bermingham, who was killed by Twiman, will be held to-morrow morning. At 9:45 the remains will be taken from the residence at 21 Glasgow street, to Immaculate Conception Church, where services will be held. It is expected the funeral will be very largely attended, for Mr. Bermingham had a very large circle of friends and was popular with the city and county officials. The bearers will be: Commissioner of Public Safety Charles S. Owen, Willis K. Gillette, Thomas Carroll, Thos. A. Ryan, John McCarthy, Jacob A. Ritz.

JAMES MANN,
Assistant District-Attorney Who Was in Party upon Which Twiman Fired.

Bermingham Met Instant Death When Shot by Negro

All doubt as to whether Deputy "Sime" Bermingham met instant death when shot by William Twiman, the Scottsville negro, on Wednesday, was removed this morning when Coroner Kleindienst made the statement that he talked with Dr. John L. Hazen of Brockport, who performed the autopsy, and that he had told him that death was instant, the shot having passed through a thin skull into the brain. Considerable talk has been heard that the shot did not kill the deputy, but that he froze to death.

MY GREATEST THRILL

Gun Battle, Deputy's High Spot

Journal 3/29/33

SCOTTSVILLE, Mar. 29.—Wallace E. Vokes, former Monroe County deputy sheriff and constable, carries more than a dozen bird shot in his right arm as a reminder of the Twiman slaying case in Scottsville.

The slugs were fired from a double-barreled shotgun in the hands of Bill Twiman, Negro youth who barricaded himself in his father's house and held at bay a posse, about 300 townspeople and a score of national guardsmen nearly the entire day of January 10, 1912.

Vokes claims his encounter with the young slayer was the biggest thrill he had in ten years of police duty.

This is the story Vokes told of the eventful day:

He had gone to the store in the forenoon not knowing that there had been a murder of a disturbance of any kind. There he met Deputy Sheriff E. W. Jenkins who said that there seemed to be some trouble at the Twiman house. Bill Twiman had approached a man named Cox early that morning asking him to help in getting his father out of the house. Cox, noticing a suspicious bulge in the youth's pocket, asked what it was.

Twiman said it was a drinking cup. Cox reached int othe pocket, drew out a revolver. They scuffled. Twiman retrieved the gun and went home.

FIND DOORS BARRED

With Cox's story the only clue, Vokes and Jenkins approached the Twiman house. Finding the doors barred, they went around to the back where there was a woodshed. Vokes broke the door down, entered and called to young Twiman.

Sheriff Hammill arrived on the scene. Jenkins ventured the opinion that Twiman must have killed his father.

"Come out or I'll come in and get you," the sheriff called.

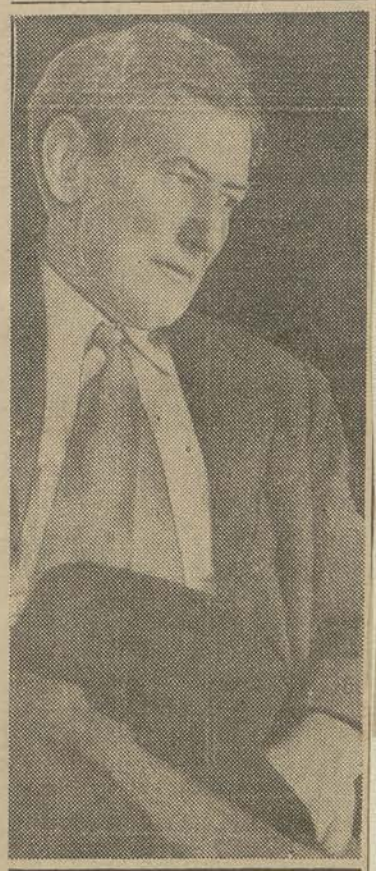
There was no response, no sound.

Assistant District Attorney James Mann drew up with a party of men. In the party were Deputies Hub Abbott and Sim Birmingham.

"We'll have to ram the door!" the sheriff said.

He ordered Vokes to the right side of the door, Abbott to the left.

Using a post as a battering ram, the men broke the bolt. But the door would open only about fourteen inches. Wedged in the narrow hall behind it was a cord bed that blocked the passage.



WALLACE E. VOKES

TWIMAN FIRES

Just then Twiman fired through the door, breaking it to splinters. Abbott covered his right eye quickly with his hand. A pellet had hit him in the bridge of the nose. The party backed out of the woodshed.

"Crawl up to the window, Vokes," Sheriff Hammill ordered. "You know the inside of the house better than any of the rest of us. Shoot in the direction the shot came from."

Vokes went to the window and pulled away a part of the newspoper that served to stop the hole left by a broken pane. After looking at the snow, the dimly lit room was like the dark of night. Twiman might have been aiming at him from that very room. Vokes fired twice and another of the party fired over his head at the place where Twiman must have stood when he fired through the back door. There was no cry, no sound of any sort. Vokes listened carefully, withdrew from the window and crept to the corner at the rear corner of the house.

Peering carefully around the corner, he looked squarely into Twiman's gun protruding from a crack between the brick wall of the house and the woodshed. The Negro fired and Vokes' right arm fell useless at his side.

Birmingham lurched to the ground with his head full of birdshot. He was dead. Jenkins staggered with a birdshot in his ear.

ABBOTT WOUNDED

The men ran back around the north side of the house. As they passed the window, Twiman fired, shredding Abbott's coat and wounding him in the back.

Some 300 townspeople soon gathered, a safe distance from the house. At least 100 of them were armed. National guardsmen from Rochester arrived. The armed men bombarded the house and the siege went on for hours.

A one-pound cannon was on the way from Rochester. It was getting dark.

Finally Sam Alexander, an old Negro and neighbor of Twiman's, shouted the following message to the slayer:

"Bill Twiman, I'se a friend of your father's. The sheriff tells me that if you will come out, you will be taken to the city and no harm will be done to you."

A silence followed. Only the swish of the raw January wind could be heard. A few minutes later, Alexander repeated his message. Then the front door opened slowly and Twiman stepped out.

Deputies approached the man and put handcuffs on him.

He died in the electric chair for the murder of Birmingham.

WILLIAM TWIMAN.

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Some Features of the Scottsville Affair.

Our peaceful community has, it is safe to say, never before been shocked by crime as it has by the affair at Scottsville. The thing savored so much of the crimes sometimes reported from sparsely settled districts of South or West that it was difficult to believe that it occurred in Monroe, in the garden spot of the state, devoted to peace and the pursuits of peace and inhabited by an intelligent, refined, law-abiding people. Perhaps the only way to account for it is by the fact that the main figure in it, the cause of the battle that raged about the brick house on the hill, is not of the people, white or colored, who live about here. The son of a respectable ex-slave, he threw back to some savage ancestor, both in the life he led prior to Tuesday night, when he slew his father, and in the fight he made against officers of the law.

That Twyman's crimes did not lead to the greater crime of lynching shows well the respect for law and order that characterizes our people. Greater provocation for a killing by a mob existed when the surrender was made than is present in most lynchings. The crowd had been battling with the man all the afternoon. It knew with a fair degree of certainty that he had killed his father. The body of an officer of the law, a victim of the prisoner's gun, lay there on the frozen ground, where the prisoner had compelled the crowd to let it lie when they would have borne it away in honor. But the people restrained themselves. Trusting in the ability and integrity of the law to punish properly the desperado, they suffered the officers to bear him away. But it is not the restraint of the crowd on this particular occasion that is creditable to them. It is rather the spirit of respect for the law that made this restraint strong enough to hold in check what must have been their natural impulses on the occasions.

One of the striking incidents of the afternoon was the calm courage of John A. Alexander, uncle of the murderer, in going boldly up to the house in which the young slayer was besieged and calling to him to surrender. No one knew but that the desperate man might take a shot at his aged relative. Indeed, no one knew it better than did this aged negro himself. Yet he boldly indued himself with the majesty of the law and by his simple yet powerful appeal brought to a close the most tragic affair the county has ever seen. It is not surprising to read in the news columns that this man is "one of the most respected residents of Scottsville." By his conduct he has removed from the large negro colony in that neighborhood the stigma cast upon it by Twyman's courses. He has shown that the latter was not representative of his race, but was only a cowardly murderer.

History of the Scottsville Fire Department

By E. H. T. MILLER Cut from paper Clipping and for July, 4th, 1935

1935 OFFICERS

President, Fraser F. Scott; vice president, Richard Ertel; Chief, Joseph J. Resch; assistant chief, Joseph P. Hynes; secretary, George Bly, Jr.; treasurer, James McCormick, Sr.

No records being found of the early fighters of fire in Scottsville, it is a difficult matter to give a history of that period up to 25 years ago.

In the early days, when the church bell was rung for fires, each householder grabbed up his pail and started for the scene of the conflagration. At some period back, leather buckets were purchased and water from wells and cisterns and nearby streams was used. At least 75 years ago the village purchased from the city of Rochester a fire engine, which was pumped by hand, and this machine did good service until the motor fire trucks were purchased in 1924.

During the seventies, a Fire Company with 60 members was organized and uniforms procured. The late Isaac W. Salyerds was the chief for many years thereafter. During this time, a larger hand-pumped engine, a hook and ladder truck, a wagon filled with wooden pails, and a fine parade hose cart were purchased. In those days the company attended many firemen's tournaments in adjoining towns. At Honeoye Falls, in a tug of war, a Scottsville team outpulled the heavy Merrill Hose team of Canandaigua, winning a prize of $15.00.

This company flourished all through the eighties and nineties, and did good work. The apparatus was housed in Main street, first in the west side of the Salyerds block, and later in the lower floor of the old Masonic Temple, now the warehouse of Clydesdale & Kelly, where it remained until its removal to quarters in the Village Building.

Members of the company during that period now living are: Le Roy M. Slocum, Sr., Charles H. White, Andrew and William Carver, Stanley C. Franklin, Charles Zimmerman, Edward J. White, John H. Keys, Alfred Chambers, William M. Smith and Elbert H. T. Miller.

At some period a fire district was established and about 1910 was enlarged. Through the fire commissioners, William S. Dunn, treasurer, and others, the present village building in Main street was purchased in 1912 for $4,000. This two-story structure, an early store, is 100 feet long. The fire apparatus is housed in the lower front floor and the Village Hall is in the rear. The upper floor is Firemen's Hall with kitchen and every convenience. Later, a fire siren was installed over the front of the building.

Late in 1912 the Fire Department was reorganized. On October 16, 1914, the Village of Scottsville was incorporated and William S. Dunn was elected president, serving for ten years. The present mayor is Stephen C. Wells. In 1912 a water and sewer system was built and established at a cost of about $225,000. The water comes from springs west of the village and is pumped into a standpipe.

Of the names of the fire chiefs following Chief Salyerds, we have no records until 1912, when they are: James H. Cameron, 1912-13; Louis Bitner, 1913-23; William J. Baker, 1923-24; Charles Green, 1924-30; George E. Bly, 1930-34; Joseph J. Resch, 1934, present chief.

To our knowledge, the largest fires which have occurred in the village are: The destruction of the First Presbyterian Church on Feb. 3, 1856; the BeckwithBlock, where now stands the Salyerds block in Main street, on Aug. 5, 1878; the McVean brick flouring mill on Sept. 16, 1878; the old Hanford frame flouring mill on Sept. 17, 1884; the three-story brick flouring mill, on the site of the McVean mill on Jan. 10, 1895, and the Central Garage of W. J. Marshall on Feb. 3, 1928.

HISTORY OF SCOTTSVILLE BASEBALL

Baseball has always been the principal sport in Scottsville, and dates back before "factory-made" clubs were used by the batter. Our youths took to baseball as naturally as a duck takes to water. In 1926 our boys had a reputation that was hard to beat, and after a very successful season were awarded a silver loving cup by the Democrat & Chronicle and Western New York Baseball League. The following lineup carried the year 1926 to victory: William Schillinger, pitcher; Francis McConville, catcher; Bernard McConville, third base; Warren McCombs, shortstop; John Coles, second base; Cornelius Schillinger, first base; John Eggleston, left field; Tom Connor, right field; E. William Swain, center field; Romeyn S. Dunn, manager. The 1926 games were played at Dumpling Hill field before crowds of from 500 to 1000 fans.

The boys of 1935 are all good players and the following lineup speaks for them: Earl Harkness, pitcher; Frank Lattucca, pitcher, Joe Connelly, catcher; Charles Ennis, third base; Tony Angello, third base; John Walworth, shortstop; E. Howard Francis, second base; Peter Perry, second base; Cyril Resch, first base; William Resch, left field; Henry Redman, right field; Joseph Grassi, center field; E. William Swain, center field; Thomas Connor, coach; W. J. Marshall, manager.

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Subscription.

Hand Engine and Hose for Scottsville Fire District

Selden S. Brown,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Rochester, N.Y.
337 & 338 POWERS BUILDING.

J. Y. JOHNSTON & CO., 25 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR

SCOTTSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For value received, We, the undersigned, subscribe the amount set opposite our respective names for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Scottsville Fire District to purchase a hand Fire Engine and Hose for the Scottsville Fire Department, said sums to be ~~respectfully~~ properly paid by us to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said Fire District on demand; no subscription to be binding hereon, however, until at least Five Hundred Dollars is subscribed hereon:

Dated December 13th, 1894.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
G.H.P. Paid Thomas Brown	$250.00	Pd/ Emma H. Miller	5.00
Pd. Scottsville Milling Co.	100.00	J. E. Sanders Paid	5.00
Sms Pd W. T. Rafferty	25.00		
G.H.P. Paid W. J. Howe	10.00		
~~Paid~~ G.H.P. Cargill House	10.00		
Paid L. M. Slocum	10.00		
Sms Paid Dr. L. C. Galpin	10.00		
Sms Paid Jos. Chamberlin & Son	10.00		
Paid James O. Martin	10.00		
G.H.P. Paid G. J. Freidel	5.00		
Sms Paid Geo. E. Slocum	5.00		
Sms Paid Seldon Brown	$25.00		
Paid F. H. Brown	5.00		
Sms Paid James Clark	5.00		
Sms Paid Keystone	10.00		
Sms Paid Williams & Dunn	5.00		
Sms Paid H. Kean House	5.00		
Paid Isaac N. Salyards	5.00		
Sms Paid Philip Corbett	10.00		
Sms Paid E. L. Galusha	5.00		
Sms Paid A Friend Pd	1.00		
G.H.P. Paid J. H. Butler	5.00		

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SPLENDID GIFT TO SCOTTSVILLE

R. T. Miller, Jr., who has already done much for his birthplace, has now provided in connection with his recent gift to Oberlin Collegs, for gifts of $2,250 annually to Scottsville for 33 years. As these gifts are contingent on contributions from the village, for the next generation there will be available $3,750 a year for library and educational purposes. Full details of this splendid gift are given in a letter just received by Mayor Wells from the President of Oberlin.

Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, President,
Oberlin Collge, Oberlin, Ohio.

My dear President Wilkins:

I am glad to make the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College a further gift of $50,000, to be added to and administered as a part of the Etta Fraser Miller Loan Fund, thereby increasing the Fund to $20,000. The additional gift of $50,000 is to be subject, for a period of 33 years from July 1, 1935, to the following annual payments:

1—To the Free Library, Scottsville, N. Y., $1,000, and to the Board of Education, Scottsville, N. Y., $750, to be used as outlined below, provided the Village of Scottsville contributes $1,000 annually to the Library.

2—To the Village of Scottsville, N. Y., for library and other cultural purposes, $500, provided the Village expends annually an equal amount for such purposes.

The payments provided in Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be made semi-annually, beginning December 31, 1935, and shall continue for the full term of 33 years. These combined payments of $2,250 a year, together with the $1,500 a year to be contributed by the Village of Scottsville, make available to the community for educational and cultural purposes a total of $3,750 a year.

The $1,000 shall be paid to the Free Library, the $750 to the Board of Education, and the $500 to the Village, on receipt by Oberlin College, before June 30 of each year, of a sworn statement from president or mayor of the Village of Scootsville to the effect that the Village has paid to the Library $1,000, and has expended an additional $500 for library and other cultural purposes.

If in any year the Village should fail to meet the conditions above stated, the $1,750 or the $500 or both shall revert for that year to Oberlin College (Etta Miller Loan Fund) to be used in aiding worthy and needy students. And since the income of $2,000 to $3,000 a year assured the Library will be ample for some years to come, the contributions from the Etta Fraser Miller Estate will be discontinued after September 30, 1935, with all bills and salaries paid to that date.

The $750 a year paid to the Board of Education shall be used to establish an Etta Fraser Miller Loan Fund for assisting worthy and needy students in the community who wish to enter, or to continue their education at, some recognized college or technical school conferring the usual degree. No loan to any one student shall exceed $250 in any one year, and the interest rate shall be the same as that charged by Oberlin College on similar loans. As the interest should more than offest any loss of principal due to unpaid loans, this Loan Fund should, at the end of the 33-year period, amount to $25,000. Loans from this fund shall be made on the recommendation of the Committee composed of the President of the Board of Education, the principal of the High School, and the resident pastors of the active churches in Scottsville.

The $500 paid by the College and duplicated by the Village ($1,000 in all) may be used for library purposes, lectures, music, works of art, artistic public memorials, for park purposes, beautifying the village by planting trees and shrubs, for a swimming pool, bathing beach, public playgrounds, fountain or similar objects, as a contribution toward a new Village Hall or community building, or for remodeling the present Library building. It is, however, specifically stipulated that no portion of this $1,000 shall be used for ordinary expenses, such as schools, streets, pavements, waterworks and sewers, lights, salaries, general care, etc.

The purpose of this $500 gift ($1,000 when duplicated) is to encourage the Village to provide some of the finer and more cultural things, in addition to the "necessities of life." The President of Oberlin College, or someone appointed by him, shall decide what objects properly come under the above provision, and his interpretation of any point in this agreement shall be final.

Trusting that this additional gift may encourage and help more students to secure better training, I am,

Sincerely yours,

R. T. MILLER, JR.

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JOHN C. McVEAN, LOCAL PROMINENT CITIZEN, DIES

In the death of John Cutler McVean, Scottsville has lost one of its best known and highly regarded citizens, long a leader in its business and social affairs. His life passed out at hs home in Brown's avenue, this village, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, March 1st, at the age of 68 years. Mr. McVean was about his business on Wednesday and that night suffered a heart attack that proved fatal.

He was born in Scottsville, May 26, 1865, youngest son of the late John C. and Sarah Cutler McVean of this village and a great-grandson of John McVean, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled in the North road, Wheatland, shortly after 1800. Educated in the Scottsville Union School and the state Normal School at Geneseo, Mr. McVean took up farming here but was dissatisfied and began to study civil engineering. After several years spent in railroad construction with his cousin, the late J. J. McVean, in Michigan, he returned to Scottsville. In 1893 he visited many of our Far Western states and was among those who made the rush at the opening of the Cherokee strip, now Oklahoma. Not caring to become a settler there, he returned home and soon engaged in the produce business, specializing in beans, in which he has been active for nearly 40 years and until his death.

Long an active member and trustee of the Union Presbyterian Church, Mr. McVean had been president of the Brotherhood Class for 15 years. He was a member of the Scottsville Literary Society, Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Genesee and the Rochetser Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the New York State Bean Shippers and Hay and Grain Dealers Associations.

Mr. McVean possessed to an unusual can and in 1900 was alternate delegate to the Republican convention in Philadelphia.

Mr. McVean possessed ta an unusual degree the spirit of friendliness which he exemplified in many helpful ways. He was a genial, social man and his place in the community will not soon be filled.

On September 4, 1897, he married Mrs. Frances Munger Thompson of Washington, D. C., and Scottsville, who survives him with one daughter, Katherine, wife of Junius P. Carson of Rochester; also one niece and three nephews.

Funeral services were held from the home Sunday at 3 p. m., Rev. R. B. Henry of the Union Presbyterian Church officiating. Interment was made in Oatka Cemetery. Bearers were Joseph M. Davey, G. A. Hauslauer, T. D. Krenzer, W. J. Marshall, J. E. McVean and W. R. Weeks, all of Scottsville.

Dem 3/1/34
Eve 3/9/34

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Isaac W. Salyerds, a Prominent Citizen, Dies

Prominent Man in Politics and Leader in Development of This Village

Isaac Whitsell Salyerds, former assemblyman, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace in Wheatland, long a power in Republican politics in Monroe County and for many years a leader in the civic and social life of Scottsville, died at his home in this village, following an illness of more than a year, on Thursday, February 11, 1932, aged 81 years.

He was born in Preston, Ont., January 21, 1851, son of the late Isaac and Caroline Whitsell Salyerds of that town.

His father, formerly a Pennsylvania business man, died when he was six years old and the boy, after attending Preston schools, was thrown on his own resources at an early age.

He learned the trade of a miller, coming to Rochester in 1868, where he worked in milling establishments until 1875.

In that year Mr. Salyerds removed to Scottsville to work in the flour mill of the late Malcolm McVean. This plant having been destroyed by fire, he moved to Garbutt and during 1876 operated the mill there. Then he returned to Scottsville, built the block where he has since continued to live, at 1 Main Street, and engaged in the meat business until 1888 when he was appointed a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Thomas C. Hodson. He served continuously in the sheriff's office for 17 years under Sheriffs Davy, Hannan Schroth and Ford, retiring when Sheriff Charles Bailey assumed office in 1902. As a deputy sheriff, Mr. Salyerds was credited with a major role in the solution of the George Smith murder case in Churchville.

While a member of the sheriff's staff in 1900, he was elected assemblyman for the fourth Monroe district and secured two terms.

He was several times mentioned as a candidate for the shrievalty and was also considered for the post of undersheriff when Sheriff Bailey took office. Early in the century, Mr. Salyerds organized the Wheatland Milling Company and built a flour mill in Scottsville on the site of the old McVean mill.

His partners in this enterprise were Henry C. Brewster, banker, and Merton E. Lewis former state attorney-general, former state senator and once mayor of Rochster.

While conducting this milling concern, he installed in it Scottsville's first electric light and power plant, which supplied the village until it was sold a few years ago to Niagara Power Company.

In 1913 Mr. Salyerds was elected a justice of the peace for the town of Wheatland, an office which he filled continuously until January 1, 1930, when he resigned because of failing health and eyesight.

ISAAC W. SALYERDS

While a resident of Rochester Mr. Salyerds was a member of the old Alert Hose Company, one of Rochester's first volunteer fire fighting organizations for five years, which made him a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. In Scottsville he continued his interest in fire protection, organizing and serving as first chief of the Scottsville Fire Department. He also organized the Scottsville Band.

For more than 50 years Mr. Salyerds was a member of the Scottsville Methodist Episcopal Church and a long time member of its choir, having a fine bass voice. For many years past he has been a trustee of the Oatka Cemetery Association.

More than 40 years ago he, with the late Isaac Van Hooser, organized the Scottsville Dramatic Club, the outcome of which was the building of Windom Hall in 1892.

He was ever interested in the progress of his town, where he was a good neighbor and a desirable citizen.

He was married in Gault, Ont., March 27, 1871, to Sarah E. Rife, who survives him. He leaves also a son, David C. Salyerds of Lewistown, Mont., former member of the Montana legislature and now secretary of the Montana Automobile Association; three daughters, Mary L., wife of Stephen C. Wells, mayor of Scottsville, Ida M. Salyerds, an employee in the Monroe County clerk's office, Ethel E., wife of William R. Miller, all of Scottsville, and 11 grandchildren.

Funeral services, attended by many friends and relatives, were held from his late home Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Robert M. Connal, pastor of Spencerport Methodist Church, formerly of Scottsville, officiating. Sidney H. Carlson of Rochester sang "Rocks of Ages" and "Asleep in Jesus."

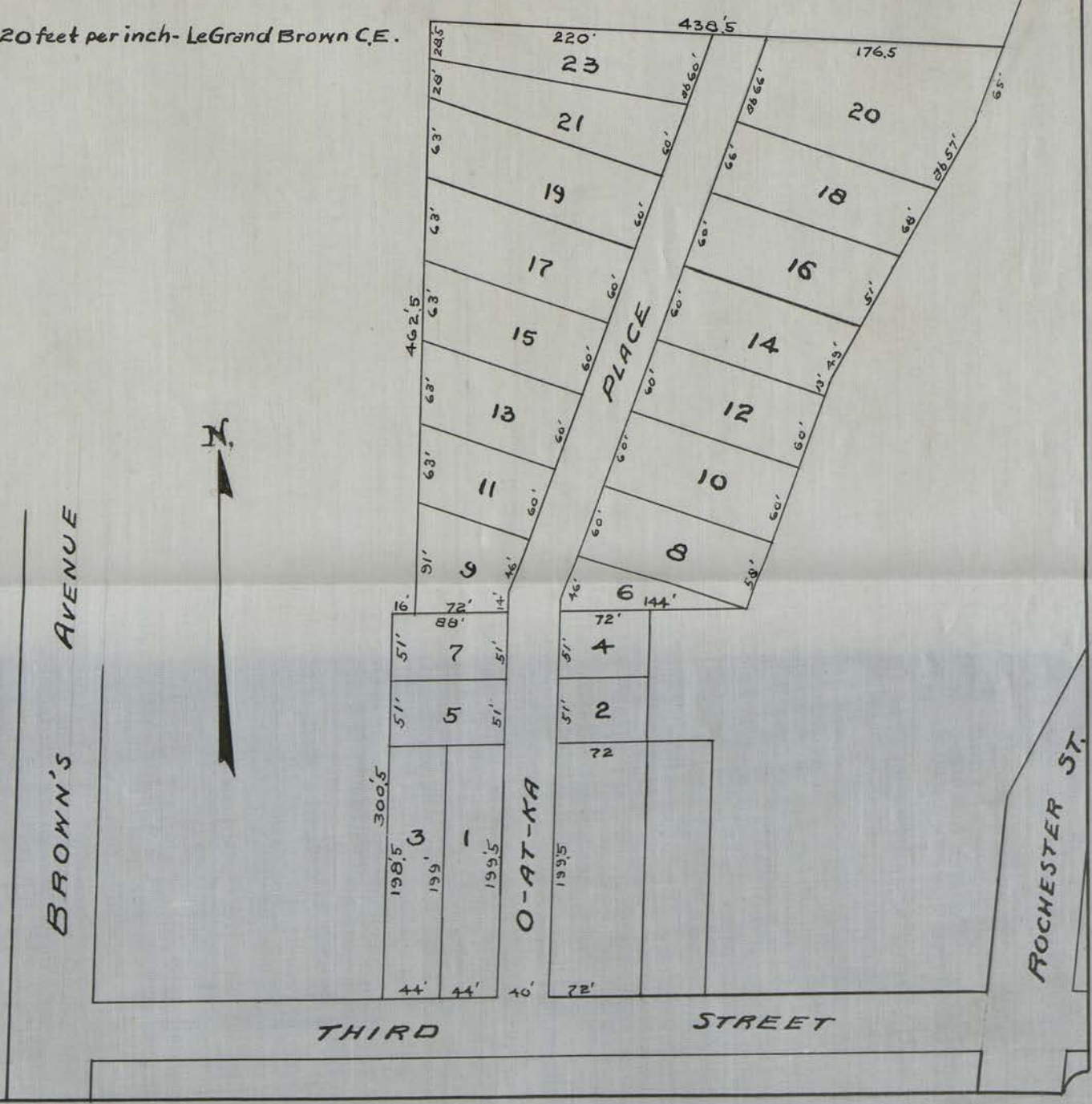
Interment was made in the fam[illegible] ot in Oatka Cemetery, Scottsv[illegible] bearers were John H. Keyes, F[illegible] ..ck Hamilton, John T. Wells Jr., Romeyn S. Dunn, Chester G. Harmon and William R. Weeks, all of Scottsville.

Relatives and friends from out of town attending the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sturdy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roesgen, Edward B. Salyerds., nephew of the deceased, son Cortland and grandson, Clare Salyerds, of Preston, Ont.; Irvin M. Salyerds, nephew of deceased, and wife, of Walworth; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rolfe and two sons, Mrs. Clara Gebhardt, Mr. and Mrs. James Rife and daughters, Mrs. Selden D. Matthews, Mrs. Robert Allen and husband and Miss Betty Rife, Miss Emogene Marshall, Dr. Marie Walz, William McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Carlson, Samuel B. Ray and Samuel S. Craw of Rochester; Rev. E. Edward Rife, brother of Mrs. Salyerds, of Ellicottville, and former Wheatland Supervisors Simon W. McDermott and Harry G. Harvey and Justice Charles Purdy of Mumford.

MAP OF SALYERDS TRACT. Scottsville, N.Y.

1905

Scale 120 feet per inch - LeGrand Brown C.E.



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Village of Scottsville.

Incorporated October 16, 1914.

OFFICE
VILLAGE BUILDING
MAIN STREET.

William S. Dunn, President.

Wm. J. Rafferty,
E. A. Jenkins,
Ellsworth Carver,
S. C. Wells,
Trustees.

E. T. Swain, Clerk.

Scottsville, N. Y., March 30th. 1921

Mr. George J. Skivington,
Attorney at Law.
Scottsville, N. Y.

Dear sir:-

This is to certify that the proposition of Isaac W. Salyerds, dedicating the street known as Oatka Place, to the Village of Scottsville, N. Y. was voted on and accepted by the Village Board on the seventh of July , 1919.

Very truly yours,

E. T. Swain

Village Clerk.

COPY OF OLD LETTER AND SCOTTSVILLE FOLKS

4/14/36

June 15, 1835.

Jennett Durand and myself started from Berlin, Conn., at 11 o'clock in the morning to go to Scottsville, N. Y., 10 miles south of Rochester. Went to Albany by stage; from there to Rochester in the boat (Erie Canal); from there to Scottsville on the cars. We arrived in Rochester in the evening and staid there over night. Sunday morning went to Scottsville to Dr. Bristol's. Had griddle cakes and good coffee for breakfast.

LOIS B. GALPIN.

In their old age both of the above women, living in Scottsville, were well known by your editor.

Lois Beckley Galpin, daughter of Caleb and Betsy (McClean) Galpin, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 30, 1811. After 1836 she married, as his fourth wife, Deacon Zephaniah Lewis of Scottsville, and when your editor was young lived in a brick house (now gone) in Caledonia avenue, next west of the present Hugh Cook residence.

Mr. Lewis, born in Conn., March 4, 1791, died here Jan. 25, 1872, aged 81 years. Mrs. Lewis died in Springfield, Mass., March 6, 1898, aged 87 years. No issue. Both are buried in Oatka Cemetery, Scottsville.

Jennett Amelia Durand, daughter of Samuel and Elviza (Lewis) Durand and a niece of Zephaniah Lewis, was born in Cheshire, Conn., Jan. 14, 1814. Here, on Oct. 22, 1838, she married Harrison Cox of Scottsville and lived in the house now owned by Reinhold S. Becker at the corner of Rochester and Second streets.

Mr. Cox was son of Isaac and Anna (Shadbolt) Cox and a grandson of Samuel Cox, who came in 1806 from Stillwater, Saratoga County, and settled on a farm one-half mile from this villgae and in the South River road, Wheatland. Mr. Cox died in Scottsville, Mar. 18, 1876, aged 57 years. Mrs. Cox died Aug. 30, 1880, aged 66 years. No issue. Both are buried in Oatka Cemetery.

Dr. Augustus Bristol, named in the above letter, was born in Cheshire, Conn., March 8, 1779, son of Augustus and Sarah (Preston) Bristol. He married in Cheshire about 1806, Paulina Lewis, born there May or June, 1786, daughter of Clear and Mary (Ives) Lewis. She was sister of Zephaniah Lewis and Jennett Durand Cox's mother.

Dr. and Mrs. Bristol with children, Isaac Ives and Sylvia, came in 1811 from Connecticut and settled in Scottsville. He was Scottsville's second physician. Both he and his wife died in this village, he on July 2, 1862, aged 83 years, and she on Nov. 27, 1879, aged 93 years. Buried in Oatka Cemetery.

OLD GRAVESTONE DUG UP IN GARDEN

11/19/36

On Saturday, Nov. 14th, workmen employed by Elbert H. Carver in grading the lot in the rear of the brick house at 11 Church street in this village, unearthed a small marble gravestone bearing the following inscriptions: TALCOTT T., died Apr. 15, 1832, aged 1 y'r, 7 d's; AMMI, died Aug. 10, 1838, aged 9 mo., 5 d's; sons of Elijah & Ruth Miller.

The house on the lot was built by E. T. Miller, grandfather of your editor, and great-grandfather of Mr. Carver, one hundred years or more ago. If these children were buried on the lot we know not. In 1825, Elijah Talcott and Ruth (Tillotson) Miller, coming from Avon, Conn., settled at Chili Center, where children Ruth, 1826, and Royal, 1828, were born, both dying there shortly after birth.

About 1829 Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Scottsville, where between 1831 and 1845 six sons were born, three of whom died in infancy, viz.: those whose names appear on the gravestone aforesaid and the youngest of the family, Royal Lathrop. Of the eight children born to this couple, the three that lived to manhood were our late well known Scottsville citizens, John Newton, Myron and Romanta T. Miller.

TOWN LOCKUP GONE

Scottsville's town lockup is a thing of the past. The small building in the rear of Village Hall used for that purpose was sold by the Town of Wheatland to George Richardson of this village, who removed it last week.

It has not been in use for some time past. The Village building was purchased in 1912 and on Oct. 16, 1914 the village was incorporated. About this time or shortly after, the building just removed was moved from the lot on the south side of Main street, just east of the present produce warehouse of Clydesdale & Kelly, and was a part of the old Town Hall.

Just when the combined town hall and lockup was built we do not remember, but we do know that it was there 40 years ago when your editor and the late John Shoudler of Scottsville were Wheatland justices of the peace, and Simon W. McDonald, still living in Mumford, was supervisor.

Town elections and justice's court were held in the building and some stirring times are recalled by your editor.

For a yearly rental the town now uses Village Hall for elections, court cases and business meetings. Any person to be locked up is now taken to Rochester. 3/11/37

GOODHUE AND ALLIED FAMILIES IN WHEATLAND

5/20/39

George Goodhue, son of George (Revolutionary soldier) and Susanna (Mitchell) Goodhue of Newburyport, Mass. and after 1789 of Painted Post, N. Y.; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Sleeper) Goodhue of Newbury, Mass.; great-grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Goodhue of Ipswich, Mass.; great-great-grandson of Joseph and Rachel Goodhue of Ipswich, and great-great-great-grandson of William and Margery (Watson) Goodhue of Ipswich, who emigrated from County Kent, England, to America in 1635-6, born Newburyport, Mass., March 20, 1769, died Wheatland, Dec. 25, 1851; married Lois Heard (or Herod), b. 1773; d. Wheatland, Aug. 13, 1844. She was saved from a shipwreck when an infant and adopted by a family named Herod. A crest mark was found on her clothing and silver buckles.

George Goodhue resided for a time in Vermont and removed in 1793 to Painted Post. In 1798 he again removed to Parma, and from there in 1806 to Wheatland where he purchased the farm in North road now owned by M. Kuz. He and his wife are buried and have gravestone inscriptions in the cemetery at Garbutt.

Children born of George and Lois Goodhue: (1) Abigail, b. Dec., 1791; d. Salamanca, 1881; m. Rival Tyler Perry, b. 1788; d. Henrietta, 1847, son of Timothy and Thankful (Tyler) Perry. Children (Perry), George, Rival T., John G., Daniel G., married Huldah E. Edmonds and lived and died in West Henrietta, Mary Ann, married Samuel Bascom, Abigail A., b. Jan. 2, 1820; m. Rawson Simth of Wheatland; Lois married Hazard Perry.

(2) John Mitchell Goodhue, b. Sept. 2, 1793; d. Wheatland, Feb. 18, 1873 (buried in Garbutt); Elizabeth Gilman, b. Sept. 8, 1810; d. Wheatland, Dec. 12, 1838 (buried in Belcoda Cemetery); m. (2) Hannah (Killam) Potter, widow, b. Paupac, Pa., Oct. 23, 1799; d. Geneva, O., Sept. 2, 1892 (buried Oatka Cemetery, Scottsville). John was a farmer on the homestead of his father. He was a soldier in the 1812 War. Had one son by first wife, John Raymond, b. Wheatland, Nov., 1836; d. Rochester, Nov. 29, 1909; m. Ogden, Dec. 25, 1862, Cornelia E. Smith, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1832; d. Rochester, Nov., 1895. Their children born on the Goodhue homestead in Wheatland, were: Moreton Raymond, b. Oct. 26, 1863, m. Harriet P. Clark; Maurice Phelps, b. Dec. 20, 1864; m. Adelaide Randall; Edward Algernon, b. Feb. 18, 1870; m. Ellen Smith Bertrand, b. Jan. 14, 1872; m. Effie Kerker.

bert L., b. May, 1827; d. Wheatland; unm. DeWitt Clinton, went to California. Daniel, d. Niagara Falls; m. Belinda Fredericks. He was a farmer and grain thresher; children, Louise, Amy and a son. Nancy, d. Rochester; m. Stephen Mosher and had children, Charles and Martha.

(3) Elizabeth Goodhue, b. Steuben County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1795; d. Wheatland, Sept. 29; 1871; m. Daniel Smith, b. Dalton, Mass., 1790..... d. Wheatland, Dec. 10, 1870; son of George H. and Ruth (Cady) Smith, who settled about 1810 on a farm in Smith road, Wheatland. All are buried in the cemetery at Garbutt. Daniel was a farmer on the homestead of his father. Children (Smith), b. Wheatland: Sanford Armstrong, b. 1813; d. Wheatland, April 7, 1888; m. Chili, Sept. 21, 1841, Emeline R. Whiting, b. Caledonia, Oct. 31, 1816; d. Wheatland, Jan. 4, 1887, daughter of John F. and Roxanna (Dickinson) Foster. Farmer on homestead. Had one son, Sanford Whiting, b. in Wheatland, June 26, 1842; m. Livonia, Dec. 23, 1868, Charlotte D. Combs, b. Florida, N. Y., June 22, 1844. Both died in Grand Rapids, Mich., Rawson, b. Sept. 27, 1814; d. Wheatland, June 28, 1895; m. Abigail A. Perry, b. June 2, 1820; d. Sept. 7, 1888, daughter Rival T. and Abigail (Goodhue) Perry. He, farmer in North road, Wheatland. Had 6 children.

Almeron. Decatur, b. Feb. 8, 1820; d. Wheatland, Jan. 19, 1839. John Mitchell, d. Rochester; m. Sarah Davis Bovee, widow, of Rush. Farmer on part of the homestead; no issue. Daniel, b. Jan. 7, 1825; d. Wheatland, June 19, 1831. Gil-

8/27/37

(4) Amy M. Goodhue, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., June 8, 1797; d. Wheatland, Aug. 13, 1869; m. Martin Smith, b. Dalton, Mass., 1795; d. Wheatland, Jan. 9, 1874; brother of Daniel, Sr., above. Martin was a farmer in Wheatland. Both are buried in the cemetery at Garbutt.

Children (Smith), b. Wheatland: Edwin, b.——; d. Middlefield, O., about 1906; was twice married, the name of his second wife being Mrs. Emma White; no issue. George, b. —; d. Medina, about 1906; m. Mercy Mead and had children, Frank, Riley and Martin. Eunice, b.——; d. Wisconsin; m. William Henry; had 4 children. Josephine, b., 1823; d. Mumford, Jan. 16. 1912; m. in Wheatland, Archibald Grant, b. Scotland; d. Mumford, Jan. 8, 1890, aged 79 years, son of Archibald and Margaret Grant; no issue. Phebe Keziah, b., Dec. 2, 1824; d. Warsaw, Sept. 1908; m. Henry Bigford, b. Aug. 12, 1821; d. Wheatland, July, 1898. son of Isaac and Mary (Nichols Bigford. He was a farmer on the farm now owned by Christopher Leak in Wheatland. Members of Scottsville Presbyterian Church buried Garbutt Cemetery. Children (Bigford) b. Millard F., b June 1, 1849; d. Mumford, Oct. 1 1896; m Anna Hume of Scottsville b Garbutt, June 6, 1842; d. Mumford, Jan. 20, 1920; no issue. Homer, b. 1851; d. Rochester; unm. Mary A., b. 1853; m. Mr. Fountain and d. Ohio. Ida A., b. 1855; d. soon. Adel, b. 1856; d. Warsaw, Dec., 1934; m. Mr. Wiggins, widower, who d. before her; no issue. Alice, m. Mr. Tucker and had one daughter; dead. Viola, m. Rev. William Warne and had children. He is dead. She lives West.

6. Hezekiah, b. 1825; d. Wheatland, Dec. 5, 1853; unm. 7. Mary, b.——; d. McKean, Pa.; m. Norman Brinahall and had 2 sons and 3 daughters. 8. Ellen, b.——; m. Henry Barton, who d. Otsego, Mich. 1906. Had 5 sons and 3 daughters. 9. Angeline, b.——; d. Michigan after 1915; m. Albert Gilman, d. Michigan before her, son of Henry of Wheatland. Albert was a farmer, first on the farm now owned by Frank B. Booth and sons, and later at Mattewan, Mich. Children (Gilman), Elizabeth, Charles, Jacob, Martin, Archibald and John. 10. Tommy, b.——; d. Martin, Mich.; m. David Simmons, Children (Simmons), William David, Martin, Richard, Florence, Josephine and Alice. 11. Daniel Webster, b. Feb. 13, 1834; d. Mumford, Dec. 29, 1922; m. Frances L. Savage, b. Scottsville, Jan. 13, 1848; d. Mumford, Sept. 25. 1908. daughter of James and Harriet (Quick) Savage. Daniel was a painter by trade and always resided in Wheatland, where his children were born, viz: Fred Gilroy, b. Nov. 17, 1868; m. Miss Jenkins and is a farmer in Wheatland; Elmer Hezekiah, b. Feb. 1, 1870; d. Rochester; m. Kate Grauer of Mumford; Harriet Jennette, b. Apr. 17, 1874; m.; James Martin, b. Apr. 22. 1876; m. and resides in Mumford, wheer he is a painter; Eunice Grace, b. Sept. 7, 1880; Ruth Beatrice, b. June 24, 1884. 12. Henry, b. 1836; d. Ohio. His first wife's name was Stanley, by whom he had two children, Rev. William, who m. Miss Miller, daughter of C. Henderson Miller of Wyoming, N. Y., and Jennie Smith. 13. Emma Celina, b. 1838; d. in Wheatland, Feb. 12, 1883; m. Archibald Cumine, d. Caledonia, 1910. He was a farmer. Children (Cumine), Josephine, m. Emory White; Archibald, m. and lives Rush; Charles A., b. 1872; d. 1917. Florence, b.——; Mary, b.——; m. Charles Fishell, b. Rush, 1864; d. there Jan. 26, 1936; Edwin S., b. 1878; d. May 1, 1897; Morton G., b. Sept. 1880; d. May 8, 1883; Irvine, b. 1881; d. 1915. Family burial plot is in Garbutt Cemetery.

V. Myra Allen Goodhue, b. Parma, Sept. 7, 1799; d. Garbutt, Feb. 21, 1899; m. Wheatland, June 21, 1820, Moses Wells, b. Wethersfield, Conn., Nov. 20, 1790; d. Garbutt, Dec. 23, 1862; son of Seth (Joseph, Capt. Robert, John, Gov. Thomas of Connecticut) Wells. Moses was a soldier in the 1812 War. About 1815 he removed to Wheatland. In the fall of 1820 he and wife commenced keeping house in a log cabin at Garbutt and purchased the farm now owned by his grandson, William W. Wells, son of Seth. He and wife are buried and have gravestone inscriptions in the cemetery at Garbutt. Children (Wells) b. Garbutt: 1. Lydia Mary, b. May 15, 1821; d. Caledonia, Nov. 26, 1904; m. Oct. 28, 1846, William Wallace Roberts, b. Athol, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1819; d. Caledonia, Feb. 14, 1917; son of Asher and Sally (Cooper) Roberts. He was a farmer in

Wheatland and Caledonia. Children (Roberts) b. Wheatland, Richard Montague, b. Jan. 13, 1848; m. Isabelle M. Stewart; Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1849; d. Caledonia, unm.; Warren Edgar, b. June 27, 1851; m. and d.; Frank, b. Feb. 8, 1853; William Asa, b. Mar. 25, 1855; lived in Wyoming state; Moses Asher, b. Nov. 28, 1856; Chester, b. Mar. 29, 1859; m. —— McVean and lived in Michigan; Charles, b. May 25, 1861, resides in Caledonia; Benjamin Butler, b. Mar 23, 1864; d. Wheatland, Sept. 23, 1866; Allen Wells, b. Apr. 8, 1866; res. Caledonia; Lyman Beecher, b. Jan. 30, 1869, lived in Wyoming state.

2. George, b. Nov. 25, 1822; d. Nunda, 1895; m. Sarah Wilson, d. Nunda. They had children (Wells) Isabelle, m. Garrison Beckwith; Phebe, m. John Coveny; Archibald Wilson, a railroad conductor killed in a wreck, June 25, 1905, in New Mexico, was m.; George, d. Cleveland, O., unm.

3. Nancy Goodhue, b. Aug. 9, 1824; d. Caledonia, Jan. 8, 1892; m. Wheatland, Jan. 13, 1848, John Matthews, b. 1817; d. Scottsville, Apr. 2, 1868; son of Stephen and Mary Matthews of Manchester, Eng. They resided in Scottsville where he was a painter Children (Matthews), Mary Louise, b. Jan. 28, 1851; d. Aug. 8, 1853; Myra Anna, b. July 26, 1854; d. St. Louis, Mo., Aug., 1917, unm.; Jennie Wells, b. June 25, 1859; res. Buffalo, unm.;

4. Harriet Elizabeth, b. Apr. 2, 1826; d. Okla., Feb., 1899; m. Mar. 30, 1853, Moses Edwin Roberts, b. Poultney, Vt., 1815; d. Garbutt, June 10, 1860; son of Asher and Sally (Coper) Roberts; m. (2) Garbutt, William Hook, children (Roberts), b. Wheatland: Emily Elizabeth, b. Apr. 28, 1853; m. George B. Blair; Edwin J., b. May 15, 1855; d. Pa., Sept. 17, 1890; unm. Sidney A., b. Mar. 30, 1857; John Goodhue, b., Jan. 24, 1860. Children (Hook), b. Wheatland; William and Elizabeth.

WOODGATE FAMILY

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Joseph Woodgate, born in England, 1807; died Scottsville, Sept. 6, 1857; married in England, about 1827, Jane Bowen, who died here. Joseph Woodgate came from England to America in 1830. He was a miller by trade and located at Scottsville. He, daughters Harriet R., Mary M., Frances E., and sons Milton B. and Joseph A., are buried and have gravestones in Oatka Cemetery, Scottsville.

Children, born in Scottsville except the first one: (1) Jane Elizabeth, b. 1828; lived to the age of 90 years; m. Scottsville, June 28, 1848, Horace Bennett of Wheatland; b. 1824. (2) Harriet R., b. May 4, 1832; d. Scottsville June 11, 1849; unm. (3) Eliza, b.———. (4) Joseph A., b. Nov. 19, 1836; d. Rochester, March 24, 1902; m., Dec. 6, 1859, Emily D. Smith, b. 1840; d. Rochester, Jan. 15, 1890, daughter of Allen and Mary A. (Coit) Smith of South road, Wheatland (farm now owned by William R. Weeks). Joseph was a miler by trade and was for many years in the Hanford Mills in Scottsville. Later he was a farmer in Chili, then operated the flour mill at Clifton and subsequently moved to Rochester.

The children of Joseph and Emily born in Scottsville, except the last one in Chili, were: Twins, b and d. June 17, 1862; Etta Maria b. Aug. 3, 1864; d. Scottsville, Jan. 10, 1870. Edson Joseph, b. March 27, 1867; d. Rochester, Nov., 1932, m. June 26, 1894, Alice E. Elliott, b. Rochester, Dec. 9, 1866, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Pickett) Elliott. Two sons, 2 daughters. Frank Allen, b., June 24, 1871; d. Rochester, April 10, 1931; unm. carpenter by trade and had lived in Rochester since 1888, when he was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. (5) Mary M., b. Oct., 1839; d. Scottsville, July 22, 1841. (6) Zina, b. ——. (7) Frances E., b. Dec., 1842; d. Scottsville, Feb. 8, 1860; unm. (8) Edward, b. ——; d. Carmel, Mich.; m. Scottsville, March 5, 1867, Martha Ellen Paul, b. Saratoga, Feb. 11, 1848; d. Scottsville, July 26, 1922; daughter of Alexander and Emily (Cumber) Paul of Scottsville. Edward was a farmer; no issue. (9) Milton B., b., Apr. 6, 1848; d. Scottsville, Sept. 2, 1849. 10) George, b.——.

Edson Joseph Woodgate, named above, was born in the house in Rochester street, Scottsville, now owned and occupied by Frank W Matthews. After coming to Rochester with his parents he entered the employ of the H. B. Graves Co. furniture, of that city, and was for nearly 25 years a traveling salesman. He retired and purchased a farm near Shortsville. Selling this he came in 1921 to Wheatland, purchasing the Roy Garbutt farm in the North road. About 1930 he removed to Rochester, leaving his son Nelson on the farm. Mr. Woodgate was a collector of coins and Indian relics and a collection of his may be seen in the Caledonia Library building. He was a member of the Rochester Numismatics Asn. He was a member of Gen-Oatka Lodge, I. O. O. F., and past master of Genesee Grange, Scottsville.

Mrs. Woodgate resides in Rochester, where their children were born, viz.: Burton Elliott, b. April 14, 1895; resides in Rochester, unm. Nelson Eugene, b. Nov. 5, 1897, married and is a farmer in Wheatland. Mildred M., b. Feb. 3, 1902; m. Howard Leak of Wheatland and now lives in Lima. Vera E., b. April 9, 1904; trained nurse, unmarried.

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SMITH FAMILY EARLY IN WHEATLAND

4/15/37

George Henry Smith (Schmidt) is said to have been a Hessian soldier hired by the English to fight for them in the American Revolution. He remained in Massachusetts after the end of the war and by 1785, probably at Dalton, married Ruth Cady, born probably in Plainfield, Conn., about 1756, the daughter of William, who moved with his family to Dalton, Mass., about 1771 and a great-great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Cady, English emigrant to Watertown, Mass., in 1630, who married there about 1648 Judith Knapp and in 1668 removed to Groton, Mass.

About 1810 George H. and Ruth (Cady) Smith and family removed from Dalton to what is now Wheatland, Monroe County, N. Y., and settled on a farm in the Smith road.

Rufus Cady, a brother of Ruth, also came from Dalton, Mass., and settled near Garbutt with his wife (Lydia Wheeler) and children, viz: Lydia, who married Archibald Munn; Rufus Warren, who married Sarah Tamplin and removed to Madison, Mich.; Delight, who married Ebenezer Paine of Hinsdale Mass,; Lucretia, who married Seth Byam; Mercy, who married John Garbutt of Garbutt, first supervisor of Wheatland in 1821; Eunice, who married in 1811 Levi Lacy of North road, Wheatland; Pervis Wheeler, who married Cynthia Gould and removed to Amherst, O., and Hiram William, who married Betsey Lonn and removed west.

Rufus Cady and wife Lydia died at their home near Garbutt, he on April 9, 1821, aged 66 years, and she on April 25, 1838, aged 84 years.

George H. Smith and wife Ruth died at their farm home in Wheatland, he April 18, 1841, aged 85 years and she June 4, 1843, aged 87 years. oBth these couples are buried and have gravestones in the cemetery at Garbutt.

Children of George H. and Ruth (Cady) Smith, probably all born in Dalton, Mass.: 1. Keziah, b. July 24, 1786; died Wheatland April 27, 1875; married March 21, 1807, Harris Rogers, born Hebron, Conn., July 24, 1784; died Wheatland June 21, 1832. Settled in 1807 on the farm in North road now owned by William R. Miller. Had eight sons and two daughters.

2. Daniel, b. 1790; died Wheatland Dec. 10, 1870; married Elizabeth Goodhue, born Steuben County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1795; died Wheatland Sept. 29, 1871; daughter of George and Lois (Heard) Goodhue who settled in 1806 on the farm in North road now owned by M. Kuz. Had nine sons and one daughter.

3. Martin, b. 1795; died Wheatland Jan. 9, 1874; married Amy N. Goodhue, born Steuben County, N. Y., June 8, 1797; d. Wheatland Aug. 13, 1869, sister of Elizabeth above. Had five sons and eight daughters.

4. William, married but fate unknown. 5. Waterman, was twice married. By first wife had three sons and three daughters and by second wife two daughters. Lived in the West. 6. Sally, married William White of Mansfield, Mass., and were parents of the late Ephraim Whit, 1822-1912, well known basket baker of Scottsville. Ephraim White had a brother William.

Many members of the Cady, Garbutt, Lacy, Smith, Rogers and Goodhue families are buried in the cemetery at Garbutt.

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ROGERS FAMILY
EARLY IN WHEATLAND

4/22/37.

Harris Rogers, son of Nathaniel (Revolutionary soldier) and Susannah (Marvin) Rogers, and a descendant in the fifth generation from James Rogers, emigrant in 1635 from England to Saybrook, Conn., and later at Stratford, Milford and New London, Conn. born Lebanon, Conn., July 24, 1784; died Wheatland, June 21, 1832; married March 29, 1807, Keziah Smith, b. Dalton, Mass., July 24, 1786; died Wheatland, April 27, 1876, daughter of George Henry and Ruth (Cady) Smith, who settled on a farm in Smith road, Wheatland, about 1810. In 1807 Harris and Keziah Rogers settled on the farm in North road, Wheatland, now owned and operated by William R. Miller. Both are buried and have gravestones in the cemetery at Garbutt.

Children born in wheatland: (1) Henry Smith, b. June 4, 1809; d. Scottsville. Aug. 28, 1875, unm. He was a produce dealer and wool buyer in the abandoned Presbyterian Church building in Church street, Scottsville, now owned by Elbert H. Carver. (2) Daniel Erial, b. Jan. 17, 1811, being the second white child born in that district; d. Wheatland, July 10, 1904; m. Eunice Fellows on Feb. 13, 1840. She was born in Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 23, 1816; d. Wheatland, Feb. 2, 1893, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Ranney) Fellows and a descendant of John Fellows, soldier in the American Revolution. Daniel was a farmer on the homestead of his father and was succeeded by his son, the late D. Ellsworth Rogers, Presbyterians. The farm, sold to Mr. Miller, had been in the Rogers family for 109 years. Had 4 sons and 4 daughters. (3) Calista Almira, b. 1812; d. Wheatland, 1815.

(4) Harris Marvin, b. Feb. 25, 1815; d. Bath, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1894; m. Feb., 1844, Marie Submit Green, b. 1816; d. 1871. He was a soldier in the Civil War, Co. I, 4th Regiment, N. J. volunteers. Had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

(5) William Martin, b. June 10, 1817; d. Scottsville, March 20, 1895; m. (1) March, 1843, Mary Fellows, b. 1820; d. Sept. 19, 1850, daughter of Edmund and Nancy Fellows; m. (2) Margaret Cameron, b. Caledonia, 1830; d Scottsville, Aug 21, 1871; m. (3) Edna Palmer, b. Riga, 1834; d. Caledonia, Oct. 15, 1911, daughter of William and Susan (Richardson) Palmer. William M. was a general merchant in Scottsville, Presbyterians; one son by first wife and 2 daughters by second wife. (6) Sherman Hyde, b. Jan. 1, 1820; d. Scottsville, Aug. 4, 1903; m. (1) Oct., 1841, Jane Springsteen; d. Scottsville June 8, 1857, daughter of David; m. (2) Kate E. Kelly, b. Apr. 19, 1838; d. Rochester, 1908, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Davis) Kelly. Sherman was a carpenter and builder in Scottsville, Presbyterians. Had 3 sons and 3 daughters by second wife, all dying in infancy.

(7) Orlin Elmer, b. Sept. 21, 1821; d. Oct., 1853; m. July, 1845, Hannah Billings of Foxboro, Mass. Had one daughter, Clara, born in Mansfield, Mass. (8) Philip Byron, b. 1824; d. Wheatland, 1826; (9) Philip Byron, b. Jan. 4, 1827; d. Scottsville, Dec. 22, 1909; m. in Riga, Apr. 2, 1850, Susan Kenyon, b. Rochester, Feb. 27, 1828; d. Scottsville, 1916, daughter of Alexander and Mary Ann (Richardson) Kenyon. Philip B. was a farmer and later a capitalist and insurance agent in Scottsville. Methodists. Had one son, Charles B. and 1 daughter, Ella M., who in 1889 married Herbert E. Annin of Le Roy. He died in 1936 at Binghamton, where she resides.

(9) Cordelia Keziah, b. Feb. 7, 1830; d. Wheatland, Sept. 21, 1848; m. John Atwood. No issue.

THE FARM
SCOTTSVILLE, NEW YORK

19 December 1924

My dear Mr. Stirrington,

In reply to the question you ask in your letter to me of December 12 in regard to Ebenezer Allen's obtaining land from Phelps, I can only say that my memory of where I got information about Allen's actions is not very good. I am quite confident, however, that I had a reliable source for my statement, for I never tried to "draw on my imagination for my facts." It is certain to my mind that Ebenezer Allen got from Phelps deeds of the land ~~from Phelps~~ which he sold to Shepherd. Some statements in regard to this you will find in

Chapter VIII, Landmarks of Monroe County, By William F. Peck, Boston, Mass. 1895, p.p. 52- etc. One or two others of my source books for my "Origin of Names and Places of Monroe County", I am not able to put my hands on at present.

Between 1788 when Phelps got possession of the land from the Indians by treaty and the winter of 1789-90 which the Shepherds spent with Allen, there was plenty of time for Allen to get deeds of his land from Phelps and then to deed it to the Shepherds.

I am pleased to know that the pamphlet will be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin Hanford
by R.H.

To Mr. Geo. J. Spangler

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Enrollment List

Town of

WHEATLAND

Monroe County, N. Y.

1938-1939

ENROLLMENT LIST

Wheatland—First District

A

Auten, Elsworth	Main	Republican
Alexander, Dangerfield	Union	Republican
Angeliney, John	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Angeliney, Ethel	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Angeliney, Constantine	Browns Ave.	Republican
Angeliney, Lena	Browns Ave.	Republican
Anselmo, Augusteno	Railroad Ave.	Democrat
Enselmo, Francisco	Railroad Ave.	Imp. Ballot
Abbott, Mary	Genesee	Republican
Abbott, Margaret	State Rd.	Republican
Arthur, Maurice	Main	Democrat
Arthur, Obelene	Main	Democrat
Allen, Mildred	Rochester	Republican
Alepaudacis, George	Main	Republican
Armstrong, Clarence	North Rd.	Democrat
Armstrong, Sarah	North Rd.	Democrat
Anderson, Raymond	Grove	Blank
Ackerman, Albert	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Allen, Merle	North Rd.	Republican
Allen, Donald	Mann Rd.	Republican
Allen, Alta	Mann Rd.	Republican

B

Brown, Eugene D.	North Rd.	Democrat
Brown, Rubergal	North Rd.	Democrat
Brown, John W.	North Rd.	Democrat
Brown, S. King	North Rd.	Republican
Brown, Annis N.	North Rd.	Republican
Brown, Selden S. II	Browns Ave.	Blank
Brown, Olive	Browns Ave.	Republican
Brown, Margaret L.	Browns Ave.	Republican
Brown, N. C. L.	Browns Ave.	Republican
Brown, Frances	Browns Ave.	Republican
Brown, Walter H.	Main	Democrat

B

Brown, Mary H.	Main	Republican
Butler, George	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Butler, Pearl	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Burrell, John R.	Genesee	Republican
Burrell, May	Genesee	Republican
Burrell, George	Bowerman Rd.	Republican
Bissell, Frank	Chili Ave.	Republican
Bissell, Edward	Chili Ave.	Republican
Bissell, Florence	Chili Ave.	Republican
Bly, George	Second	Republican
Bly, Nellie	Second	Republican
Bly, George Jr.	Main	Republican
Bly, Jessie L.	Main	Republican
Bly, Howard	Second	Republican
Behan, Edward	Union	Democrat
Boase, Sebastian	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Booth, Frank B.	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Booth, Ralph D.	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Booth, Curtis	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Booth, Hilda	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Booth, Mildred	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Boutwell, Louis E.	River Rd.	Republican
Boutwell, Elizabeth	River Rd.	Republican
Boutwell, Lewis S.	River Rd.	Republican
Boutwell, Frederick S.	River Rd.	Republican
Boutwell, Delos S.	Browns Ave.	Republican
Boutwell, Virginia	Browns Ave.	Republican
Burns, Joseph	Browns Ave.	Democrat
Burns, Florence	Browns Ave.	Democrat
Bennion, David	Main	Republican
Bennion, Edith	Main	Republican
Becker, Rheinhold	Second	Republican
Boylan, Herbert W.	Rochester	Republican
Boylan, Katherine	Rochester	Republican
Boyer, Charles F.	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Boyer, Anna B.	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Brignall, Clyde L.	Wynell Ave.	Republican
Brignall, Mary	Wynell Ave.	Republican
Backus, Roy	Union	Republican
Backus, Elizabeth	Union	Democrat
Brown, H. McCleary	Rochester	Republican
Brunner, Laurence	Main	Democrat
Brunner, Ruth	Main	Republican
Badger, Blanche	Rochester	Republican
Badger, J. Harold	Rochester	Republican
Boccacci, Chester	Railroad	Republican
Boccacci, Rocatella	Railroad	Republican
Baker, Henry J.	South Rd.	Republican

B

Baker, Walter P.	South Rd.	Republican
Baker, William Sr.	South Rd.	Republican
Baker, Theodore	South Rd.	Republican
Baker, James	Second	Republican
Baker, Charlotte	Second	Republican
Brennan, Patrick	Rochester	Democrat
Brennan, Elizabeth	Rochester	Democrat
Baloneck, John	Union	Democrat
Baloneck, Eleanore	Union	Republican
Burns, Martin	River Rd.	Republican
Brown, George	Main	Democrat
Baillie, Alexander	Main	Republican
Baillie, Mary	Main	Republican
Butler, Herbert	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Butterworth, Donald	Beckwith Ave.	Republican

C

Cameron, James H.	Rochester	Republican
Comstock, Alice	Church	Republican
Comstock, Donald	Church	Republican
Cook, Hugh	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Cook, Frank	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Cook, William	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Cook, Mathew	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Cox, William H.	South Rd.	Republican
Cox, Mary S.	South Rd.	Republican
Cox, Elizabeth	South Rd.	Republican
Cox, Eugene M.	South Rd.	Republican
Cox, Mary L.	South Rd.	Republican
Carson, John W.	Main	Democrat
Carey, Hannah L.	Main	Republican
Carey, John J.	Main	Republican
Collins, Roy	Main	Democrat
Collins, Florence	Main	Democrat
Collins, Freeman	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Carver, Elsworth	Genesee	Republican
Carver, Josephine	Genesee	Republican
Carver, Elbert	Church	Republican
Carver, Gladys	Church	Republican
Clydesdale, John	Main	Republican
Clydesdale, Ruth	Main	Republican
Clydesdale, Roger	Rochester	Republican
Clydesdale, Helen	Rochester	Republican
Clydesdale, Agnes	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Clements, Edwards	Chili Ave.	Republican

C

Clements, Nina	Chili Ave.	Republican
Coates, Donald	South Rd.	Republican
Coates, Dorothy	South Rd.	Republican
Coates, Robert	River Rd.	Republican
Coates, Ella	River Rd.	Republican
Callahan, Ella	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Callahan, John Jr.	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Cushman, Walter	Genesee	Republican
Cushman, Helen	Genesee	Republican
Cesare, Angelo	State Rd.	Democrat
Cesare, Mary	State Rd.	Democrat
Cole, Emma A.	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Clune, Henry W.	Rochester	Republican
Clune, Charlotte	Rochester	Republican
Chase, Jennie	Second	Republican
Cullings, Robert	River Rd.	Republican
Cullings, Margaret	River Rd.	Republican
Carr, George	Railroad	Republican
Carr, Doris	Railroad	Republican
Carden, Grace	Rochester	Republican
Coulter, Norman F.	Rochester	Republican
Coulter, Maude B.	Rochester	Republican
Couch, Mary	Townline Rd.	Republican
Campbell, Leslie	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Campbell, Jessie	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Craw, Samuel S.	Main	Democrat
Craw, Ida A.	Main	Republican
Commons, Elbert	State Rd.	Republican
Caccamise, Ross	River Rd.	Democrat
Coates, James M.	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Coates, Elizabeth	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Cameron, William	South Rd.	Republican
Cameron, Doris	South Rd.	Republican
Clark, Dorothy	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Clark, John	Caledonia Ave.	Republican

D

Dool, Raymond	Race	Democrat
Dool, James	Race	Democrat
Dool, Harriet	Race	Democrat
Dool, Charles	Main	Democrat
Dool, Helen	Main	Democrat
Dool, Elizabeth	Rochester	Democrat
Dunn, William S.	Rochester	Democrat
Dunn, Romeyo S.	Rochester	Democrat

D

Dunn, Lila	Rochester	Democrat
Davey, Joseph	Chili Ave.	Republican
Davey, Addie	Chili Ave.	Republican
Davis, Henry I.	State Rd.	Republican
Davis, Mary	State Rd.	Republican
Davis, Jerome	Rochester	Republican
Davis, Bertha	Rochester	Republican
Darrohn, Everett	Rochester	Republican
Darrohn, Ruby E.	Rochester	Republican
Dell, Christ	South Rd.	Republican
Dell, Martha	South Rd.	Republican
Dell, Ruth	South Rd.	Republican
Dell, Robert	South Rd.	Republican
Dell, Ralph	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Dell, Gust W.	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Devon, Alice	Railroad	Democrat
Devon, Elizabeth	Railroad	Democrat
Dey, Elroy	Railroad	Republican
Dey, Blanche	Railroad	Republican
Dey, Rufus	Union	Republican
Dauber, George	South Rd.	Democrat
Dunvan, Ellen	Church	Imp. Ballot
D'Alfonso, Laurence	North Rd.	Blank
D'Alfonso, Clara	North Rd.	Blank
Danubio, David	Union	Democrat
Duncan, Margaret	Brown	Republican
De Graw, William H.	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
De Graw, Anna	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
De Graw, William Jr.	Chili Ave.	Republican
De Graw, Mildred	Chili Ave.	Republican
Doran, Thomas	Browns Ave.	Republican
Davey, Beva	Rochester	Blank
Davey, Clifford	Chili Ave.	Republican
Dalsis, Caroline	Genesee	Republican
Deiter, Earl	Chili Ave.	Republican
De Witt, George	Genesee	Republican
De Witt, Olween	Genesee	Republican

E

Elliott, Artie D.	Hanford Ave.	Republican
Elliott, Matilda	Hanford Ave.	Republican
Elliott, Leon	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Elliott, Julia	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Estes, Maxwell	Bowerman Rd.	Republican
Estes, Jennie B.	Bowerman Rd.	Republican

E

Estes, George	Bowerman Rd.	Republican
Estes, Louis	North Rd.	Republican
Estes, Raymond	North Rd.	Republican
Estes, Myron	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Ebsary, Frederick J.	Rochester	Am. Labor
Ennis, Robert	North Rd.	Republican
Ennis, Myrta	North Rd.	Republican
Ennis, Charles	North Rd.	Republican
Ely, Janet	Union	Republican
Eagan, Angelo	Brouns Ave.	Democrat

F

Franklin, Pauline	Second	Republican
Franklin, Paul	Second	Democrat
Frawley, William Sr.	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Frawley, Edwin J.	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Friedel, G. J.	Main	Democrat
Friedel, Caroline	Main	Democrat
Francis, E. Howard	Rochester	Democrat
Francis, M. Belle	Rochester	Democrat
Farrell, Edward	River Rd.	Blank
Farrell, Mary	River Rd.	Democrat
Farrell, John E.	South Rd.	Republican
Farrell, John Jr.	South Rd.	Republican
Farrell, Fanny L.	South Rd.	Republican
Fisher, Charles	North Rd.	Republican
Fisher, Margaret	North Rd.	Republican
Foppema, Mark	E. Genesee	Republican
Foppema, Grace	E. Genesee	Republican
Furibundo, Nick	Union	Democrat
Foran, Ann	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Fitts, Grace	Rochester	Democrat
Fuller, Barrington	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican

G

Gordon, Emma	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Gallo, Barthlo	Railroad	Democrat
Gallo, Anthony	Railroad	Republican
Golz, Lena	Railroad	Republican
Golz, Frank	State Rd.	Republican
Grasse, Elizabeth	Main	Republican
Grasse, Irene	Main	Republican

G

Gleason, Malachi	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Gleason, Elizabeth	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Gleason, Robert P.	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Gleason, John	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Gleason, Nellie	Church	Democrat
Gleason, Robert J.	Church	Democrat
Green, Charles	Main	Republican
Green, Olive	Main	Republican
Green, Robert G.	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Green, Jessie	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Green, Winfield A.	Main	Republican
Gilbert, Walter H.	North Rd.	Republican
Gilbert, Helena	North Rd.	Democrat
Groh, Louis	E. Genesee	Republican
Goodberlet, William	Genesee	Republican
Goodberlet, Charlotte	Genesee	Republican
Gutberlet, Anna	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Gauck, Jacob	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Gauck, Florence	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Gauck, Frances	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Gauck, Frank	Rochester	Democrat
Gauck, Mary	Rochester	Republican
Gauck, Leo	Chili Ave.	Republican
Garbutt, Frank L.	State Rd.	Republican
Galusha, Willard E.	Rochester	Republican
Galusha, Louis	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Giles, Emma	River Rd.	Republican
Giles, Oscar	Rochester	Republican
Ginegaw, Christopher	Railroad	Democrat
Ginegaw, Robert	Railroad	Democrat
Grassi, Donato	Church	Democrat
Grassi, Antonia	Church	Democrat
Gregg, Edward	Rochester	Republican
Gregg, Lillian	Rochester	Blank
Grimes, Maxine	Rochester	Republican
Goldthwait, Elizabeth	Rochester	Republican
Goodman, Fred	Union Rd.	Democrat
Gallo, Carmella	Railroad	Democrat
Gilbert, Alexander	North Rd.	Democrat
Glitch, Robert	Union	Democrat
Giles, Viola	South Rd.	Republican

H

Hynes, Joseph	Second	Democrat
Hynes, Violet	Second	Democrat
Hallock, Howard	Chili Ave.	Republican

H

Hallock, Rose	Second	Democrat
Hamilton, Fred	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Hilbert, Lena	North Rd.	Democrat
Harmon, Chester	River Rd.	Republican
Harmon, Stella	River Rd.	Republican
Hooper, Cora	Rochester	Republican
Hitchings, Alida	Rochester	Republican
Hale, Jennie	Main	Republican
Hassett, Thomas	Railroad	Republican
Hassett, Mary	Railroad	Republican
Hassett, John	Church	Republican
Harding, Tom	Union	Blank
Hovey, James	State Rd.	Republican
Hovey, Emma	State Rd.	Republican
Hatten, Harry	North Rd.	Republican
Hatten, Esther	North Rd.	Democrat
Harkness, Charles Sr.	Railroad	Republican
Harkness, Raymond	Railroad	Republican
Huberth, Joseph C.	North Rd.	Republican

I

Ingalls, Caroline	Main	Republican

J

Jenkins, Elizabeth	Rochester	Republican
Johnson, S. J.	Church	Republican
Johnson, James	Main	Republican
Jones, Alfred H.	North Rd.	Republican
Jones, Elizabeth	North Rd.	Democrat
Johnstone, Wallace	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Johnson, Robert	River Rd.	Democrat
Jennings, Walter	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Johnson, Albert	Union	Democrat

K

Kalaher, William	North Rd.	Democrat
Kalaher, Joseph	North Rd.	Democrat
Kalaher, John	Church	Democrat
Kalaher, Louise	Church	Democrat

K

Karges, Charles	Karges Rd.	Democrat
Karges, Edward	E. Genesee	Democrat
Karges, Barbara	E. Genesee	Democrat
Keys, John H.	Rochester	Republican
Keys, William T.	Rochester	Republican
Kelly, James H.	Main	Republican
Kelly, Katherine	Maple	Democrat
Kelly, Mary Agnes	Maple	Republican
Kelly, Monica	Maple	Republican
Krenzer, Theodore	Quaker Rd.	Democrat
Krenzer, Margaret	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Krenzer, Rose	North Rd.	Democrat
Krenzer, Lester	North Rd.	Blank
Knapp, Ward K.	Rochester	Democrat
Knapp, H. Jean	Rochester	Republican
King, Charles	North Rd.	Republican
Keegan, Frank	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Keegan, Margaret	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Kilbury, Fred	Main	Republican
Kilbury, June	Main	Republican
Kilbury, Arlo	Main	Republican
Kuz, Michael	North Rd.	Democrat
Kneuer, John	Church	Democrat
Kneuer, Margaret	Church	Democrat
King, William	Brouns Ave.	Democrat
King, Winifred	Brouns Ave.	Democrat
Kingsley, Hazel L.	Fairview Rd.	Republican
Knight, Edgar	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Kingsbury, Bert	Mann Rd.	Democrat

L

Littlefield, James B.	Townline Rd.	Republican
Losee, Byron H.	Main	Republican
Losee, Jessie R.	Main	Republican
Losee, Marion	Main	Republican
Leake, Christopher	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Leake, Lillian	Blue Pond Rd.	Republican
Lurz, Robert	Townline Rd.	Republican
Lurz, John	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Lurz, Gladys	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
La Franca, Amedes	Union	Democrat
Latucca, Joseph	Railroad	Republican
Latucca, Frank	Railroad	Republican
Logan, Harry	Main	Republican
Lloyd, Ruth	Second	Republican

L

Leenhouts, Pearl	Rochester	Republican
Leonard, James	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Lucas, William	Union	Democrat
La Pree, Clarence	State Rd.	Republican
La Pree, Gladys	State Rd.	Republican

M

Marshall, William	Main	Republican
Marshall, Florence	Main	Republican
Marshall, Wilson	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Marshall, Frances	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Marshall, Bertha	Main	Republican
Marshall, Ernestine	Main	Republican
Muir, William	North Rd.	Republican
Muir, Rena	North Rd.	Republican
Muir, Margaret	North Rd.	Republican
Muir, Edwin	North Rd.	Republican
Muir, Eldridge	North Rd.	Republican
Marlow, Henry	Main	Republican
Marlow, Elizabeth	Main	Republican
Marlow, Herman Sr.	Main	Republican
Marlow, Herman Jr.	Main	Republican
Martin, James C.	River Rd.	Republican
Martin, Fred	Karges Rd.	Republican
Martin, Roy	North Rd.	Republican
Martin, Evelyn	North Rd.	Democrat
Martin, Thomas	Karges Rd.	Republican
Martin, Augusta	Karges Rd.	Republican
Malloch, F. Edson	Union	Democrat
Malloch, Effie G.	Union	Democrat
Miller, Sophia	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Miller, Laura	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Miller, William P.	North Rd.	Republican
Miller, Ethel E.	North Rd.	Republican
Miller, Elmo	North Rd.	Republican
Miller, William D.	North Rd.	Republican
Mowson, Byron	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Mowson, Della	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Mahaney, Florence	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Mahaney, Nell	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Marsh, Caroline	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Marsh, Elisabeth	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Marsh, Frederick	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Mathews, Frank W.	Rochester	Republican
Mathews, Florence	Rochester	Republican

M

Mazite, John	Union	Democrat
Melfi, Vincent	River Rd.	Republican
Mahle, Louis	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Mahle, Clayton	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Mahle, Reba	Oatka Pl.	Democrat
Minster, Olive W.	State Rd.	Republican
Mack, Dora	Brouns Ave.	Democrat
Miller, Irene	North Rd.	Democrat
Marlow, Louis	Main	Republican
Martin, George	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Martin, Thelma	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Morrow, Leon	Mann Rd.	Republican
Morrow, Anna	Mann Rd.	Republican
Muir, Vivian	North Rd.	Republican

Mc

McVean, Agnes	North Rd.	Republican
McVean, Julian E.	North Rd.	Democrat
McVean, Margaret	North Rd.	Democrat
McVean, Mary B.	Church	Republican
McFadden, Joseph	Genesee	Republican
McFadden, Elizabeth	Genesee	Republican
McArdle, P. J.	Main	Republican
McQueen, Jennie	Main	Republican
McCormick, James Sr.	Burrill Rd.	Democrat
McCormick, Alice	Burrill Rd.	Democrat
McCormick, John	Burrill Rd.	Republican
McCormick, Edward	Oatka Pl.	Republican
McCormick, Angeline	Oatka Pl.	Republican
McKenna, Edward	Rochester	Republican
McKenna, Gertrude	Rochester	Republican
McCarthy, Ella	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
McCombs, Sarah May	Rochester	Republican
McPherson, Marjorie	River Rd.	Republican
McNall, Wendall	Quaker Rd.	Republican
McAmmond, Robert	Rochester	Republican
McAmmond, Florence	Rochester	Republican
MacNaughton, Garrett	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
MacNaghton, Donald	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
MacNaughton, Elsa	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
McCombs, Jacob	North Rd.	Democrat
McDonald, Charles	Genesee	Republican
MacNaughton, May	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
MacDowell, William E.	River Rd.	Republican
MacDowell, Gertrude M.	River Rd.	Republican

N

Northrup, Byron	Main	Republican
Napper, Minnie	Main	Republican
Nicholson, Richard	State Rd.	Socialist
North, Blanche	Genesee	Republican
North, Russell	Genesee	Republican
Naas, Oliver	Chili Ave.	Republican
Naas, Mabel	Chili Ave.	Republican
Naas, George	Chili Ave.	Republican
Naas, Marion J.	Chili Ave.	Republican
Naas, Esca	Chili Ave.	Republican

O

Osborne, Clinton	Wyrell Ave.	Democrat
Osborne, Elizabeth	Wyrell Ave.	Republican

P

Perry, Caroline	Main	Republican
Perry, John R.	Main	Democrat
Perry, Westly	River Rd.	Republican
Perry, Fred	River Rd.	Republican
Phillips, Richard	Race	Republican
Phillips, Virginia	Race	Republican
Pulvino, Pasquale	Union	Democrat
Pulvino, Joseph	Union	Democrat
Piazza, Leonora	Union	Democrat
Piazza, Joseph	Union	Democrat
Pearson, Clarence	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Pearson, Pauline	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Pratt, Grover	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Pratt, Ethel	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Powers, Michael A.	Main	Republican
Powers, Elizabeth	Main	Republican
Panaggio, Angelo	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Panaggio, Josephine	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Prezenielewski, Vincent	State Rd.	Democrat
Payne, Alec	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Payne, Jennie	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Payne, Etta	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Potter, Ella	Rochester	Democrat
Potter, Earl	Rochester	Democrat
Phillips, Alexander	North Rd.	Republican
Pestorius, Sidney	Chili Ave.	Republican

P

Pestorius, Emma	Chili Ave.	Republican
Palmer, Charles O.	Church	Republican
Palmer, Emma A.	Church	Republican
Paul, Frank	Union	Democrat
Porter, Clara	Rochester	Republican
Peck, Walter	Rochester	Blank
Paige, Herbert	Fairview Rd.	Republican

Q

Quinn, John	Main	Blank
Quinn, Charles Sr.	Main	Democrat
Quinn, Dora	Main	Democrat
Quinn, Charles Jr.	Main	Democrat

R

Rafferty, William J.	Chili Ave.	Democrat
Rafferty, Ann	Main	Democrat
Rafferty, Katherine	Main	Democrat
Resch, Catherine	River Rd.	Republican
Resch, Remington	River Rd.	Republican
Resch, Juletta	River Rd.	Republican
Resch, Cyril	River Rd.	Republican
Resch, Joseph	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Resch, Margaret	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Rebholz, William	Main	Republican
Reed, Clifford	Grove	Democrat
Reed, Grace	Grove	Democrat
Riley, Nellie	Genesee	Democrat
Reese, William	Railroad	Republican
Reese, Elizabeth	Railroad	Republican
Reese, Albert	Railroad	Republican
Ranous, William	North Rd.	Republican
Ranous, June	North Rd.	Republican
Rosenworth, George	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Rosenworth, Flossie	Beckwith Ave.	Blank
Rosenworth, Iona	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Redman, Samuel	Union	Republican
Redman, Lucy	North Rd.	Democrat
Recordon, Alois	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Richardson, George	Chili Ave.	Republican
Richardson, Alice	Chili Ave.	Republican
Ray, Samuel R.	Rochester	Republican

R

Raisner, Fred J.	Rochester	Blank
Raisner, Maud E.	Rochester	Republican
Reynolds, Ruby	Church	Republican
Remmel, Norman	Brouns Ave.	Blank
Robson, Arthur	Church	Republican
Robson, Ruth	Church	Republican
Rich, Samuel	Rochester	Republican
Rich, Lillian	Rochester	Republican

S

Scott, Thornton	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Scott, Mary	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Scott, Fraser	Church	Republican
Scott, Mabel	Church	Republican
Salyerds, Ida	Main	Republican
Snyder, Joseph	Railroad	Republican
Schaffer, Frank W.	State Rd.	Republican
Skivington, George J.	Rochester	Republican
Skivington, Lucy F.	Rochester	Republican
Skivington, James	Genesee	Blank
Skivington, Angela	Genesee	Blank
Skivington, Joseph	Main	Republican
Skivington, Mary J.	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Studeman, Clarence	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Studeman, Cora	Oatka Pl.	Republican
Stokoe, Thomas F.	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Stokoe, Charles	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Stokoe, Mabel	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Stokoe, Seldon	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Stokoe, Ethel	Burrill Rd.	Republican
Stevens, Aaron	Rochester	Republican
Slocum, L. M. Jr.	Second	Republican
Slocum, Helen E.	Second	Republican
Slocum, Theodore D.	Second	Republican
Slocum, William H.	Second	Republican
Slocum, L. M. 3rd	Second	Republican
Slocum, Elizabeth	Second	Republican
Smith, Judson S.	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Smith, Eunice	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Stamm, Spencer W.	Genesee	Republican
Stamm, Elizabeth	Genesee	Republican
Schillinger, Cornelius	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Schillinger, Georgia	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Schillinger, Bert	South Rd.	Republican
Sharp, George	Wyrell Ave.	Republican

S

Solonski, Stephan	Wyrell Ave.	Democrat
Solonski, Elizabeth	Wyrell Ave.	Republican
Saeva, Garlando	Railroad	Democrat
Saeva, John	Railroad	Democrat
Swain, Gertrude	Genesee	Republican
Swain, William	Brouns Ave.	Democrat
Swain, Mildred	Brouns Ave.	Republican
Stanger, John	Main	Republican
Swartz, Albert	Main	Republican
Sangster, Rose	North Rd.	Democrat
Storey, Marion	Main	Republican
Shortino, Joseph	Union	Republican
Surridge, Mary	Browns Ave.	Republican
Sabin, William A.	North Rd.	Democrat
Shero, John	State Rd.	Republican
Swingle, Walter	North Rd.	Republican
Swingle, Virginia	North Rd.	Republican
Sutter, Thomas	Main	Blank
Shero, Stephen	State Rd.	Democrat
Sciortino, Josephine	Union	Democrat

T

Torpey, John	Main	Republican
Torpey, Florence	Main	Republican
Torpey, Arthur	Genesee	Democrat
Topey, Helen	Genesee	Democrat
Topey, Michael	North Rd.	Republican
Tyler, John	Main	Republican
Tyler, Ella	Main	Republican
Tyler, Harold	Main	Republican
Tyler, Joseph	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Tyler, Josephine	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Thurlow, Arthur	Rochester	Republican
Tucker, Carl A.	Railroad	Republican
Tweedy, Esther	Browns Ave.	Republican
Timmens, James	Browns Ave.	Socialist
Timmens, Allie	Browns Ave.	Socialist
Toles, Arthur	State Rd.	Republican
Teggart, William B.	North Rd.	Republican
Teggart, Bertha	North Rd.	Republican
Todd, Lester	Browns Ave.	Republican
Todd, Susan	Browns Ave.	Republican
Tuttle, Tracy	Smith Rd.	Republican
Trypp, Barbara	Rochester	Blank

V

Vokes, Wallace E.	Maple	Republican
Vokes, Emma	Maple	Republican
Van Duser, William	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Van Duser, Dorothy	Caledonia Ave.	Blank

W

Wells, Lois	State Rd.	Republican
Wells, Frances	Quaker Rd.	Republican
Wells, John T.	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Wells, Alice	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Wells, Nolan	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Wells, Bertha	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Wells, George	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Wiengand, Nettie	Main	Democrat
Warren, Donald	Second	Republican
Warren, Ina	Second	Republican
Warren, Richard	Second	Republican
Whitman, Joseph	South Rd.	Democrat
Whitman, Anna	South Rd.	Republican
Whitman, Eugene	South Rd.	Democrat
Weeks, William R.	South Rd.	Republican
Weeks, Marjorie	South Rd.	Republican
Weisner, Magdalena	River Rd.	Democrat
Weisner, Loretta	River Rd.	Republican
Warren, Margaret	Second	Republican
Weisner, Bernadine	River Rd.	Republican
White, E. J.	Main	Republican
White, Agnes	Main	Republican
White, William	Main	Republican
White, Lester	Main	Republican
White, Elizabeth	Main	Republican
Watson, Jennie	Main	Democrat
Whitney, Ralph O.	North Rd.	Republican
Whitney, Gertrude	North Rd.	Republican
Whitney, Paul	North Rd.	Republican
Walter, Nellie	Main	Republican
Welsh, William	Chili Ave.	Democrat
Welsh, Catherine	Chili Ave.	Republican
Weaver, Benjamin	Rochester	Republican
Webb, William	Main	Imp. Ballot
Webb, Leona	Main	Republican
Warner, John	State Rd.	Blank
Woods, Dorothy	Browns Ave.	Democrat
Woodward, Herbert	Main	Blank
Woodward, Anne	Main	Blank

W

Warren, Benjamin	North Rd.	Republican
Warren, Arlene	North Rd.	Republican
Weiland, George	Caledonia Ave.	Republican
Weiland, Frances	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Weiland, Charles	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Weiland, Victor	Fairview Rd.	Republican
Weiland, Helen	Caledonia Ave.	Democrat
Williams, Ralph	Beckwith Ave.	Republican
Williams, Howard	Main	Republican
Worthem, John	Main	Republican
Warner, Robert	State Rd.	Democrat
Walter, Louis	Main	Republican
Wiesner, Lawrence Jr.	River Rd.	Republican
Wells, Edith	State Rd.	Republican

Y

Yahn, Hilda	North Rd.	Republican
Yahn, Viola	North Rd.	Republican
Yahn, Herman	North Rd.	Republican
Yahn, William	North Rd.	Republican

Z

Zimmerman, Charles	Rochester	Republican

Certificate for Towns Only

Certificate of Enrollment by Inspectors, Where Registration Is Not Personal

We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the First Election District of the Town of Wheatland, do severally certify, and declare, pursuant to the provisions of the Election Law, that the number on the last enrollment blank used on the first day of registration was none and that there were enrolled on said first day of registration no persons as shown by the registers of the District.

Dated Scottsville, N. Y., October 15, 1938.

RUTH M. CLYDESDALE,
OBELENE ARTHUR,
EUGENE M. COX,
LOUISE KALAHER,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the above Town and District, do certify that the number on the last enrollment blank used on the second day of registration in the said district was none and that there were enrolled at the close of that day none as shown by the registers of the above district.

Dated Scottsville, N. Y., October 22, 1938.

RUTH M. CLYDESDALE,
OBELENE ARTHUR,
EUGENE M. COX,
LOUISE KALAHER,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the above Town and District, do certify that the number of electors enrolled on election day was 673 and that the total enrollment for all days is 673 as shown by the registers of the above district.

Dated Scottsville, N. Y., November 8, 1938.

RUTH M. CLYDESDALE,
OBELENE ARTHUR,
EUGENE M. COX,
LOUISE KALAHER,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, Patrick A. Grimes and Robert W. Smith, the members of the Board of Elections of the County of Monroe, the custodians of primary records of such county, do hereby certify and declare that we have correctly and properly transcribed to the within original enrollment books all of the enrollments from all of the enrollment blanks delivered to us pursuant to the Election Law and we have correctly and properly transcribed the enrollment indicated on the blank of each voter to the said enrollment books, as provided in the Election Law.

Dated, Rochester, N. Y., December 30, 1938.

PATRICK A. GRIMES,
[SEAL] ROBERT W. SMITH,
Custodians of Primary Records.

ENROLLMENT LIST

Wheatland—Second District

A

Abbolt, Calvin	Mumford	Republican
Abbolt, Irene	Mumford	Republican
Adams, James	Mumford	Democrat
Adams, William	Leroy	Democrat
Allan, Harry	Mumford	Republican
Agness, Lewo	Mumford	Republican
Agness, Mildred	Mumford	Republican
Agness, Harold	Mumford	Republican
Abbolt, Amos	Mumford	Republican
Abbolt, Telen	Mumford	Republican

B

Baldeck A. J.	Mumford	Republican
Baldeck, Lillian	Mumford	Republican
Baldeck, Edward	Mumford	Democrat
Baldeck, Laura	Mumford	Democrat
Baldeck, James	Mumford	Republican
Baldeck, Neva	Mumford	Republican
Ball, Earl	Mumford	Republican
Ball, Maude	Mumford	Republican
Banks, Milton	Mumford	Republican
Barrett, George	Scottsville	Republican
Barber, Catherine	Mumford	Republican
Barnes, O. B.	Mumford	Republican
Barney, Warren	Mumford	Republican
Barney, Mildred	Mumford	Republican
Bedford, Richard	Mumford	Republican
Bedford, Carroll	Mumford	Republican
Bedford, Mildred	Mumford	Republican
Behan, Anna	Mumford	Democrat
Blackburn, Horace	Mumford	Republican
Blockburn, Clara	Mumford	Republican
Boehm, Charles	Mumford	Republican

B

Boehm, Louise	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, Edward J.	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, Mary	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, George	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, Helen	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, Frank	Mumford	Republican
Boylan, John	Mumford	Democrat
Brown, Mildred	Mumford	Democrat
Broderick, Harold	Mumford	Democrat
Broderick, Mildred	Mumford	Democrat
Brice, Willard	Leroy	Republican
Brice, Harry	Leroy	Republican
Brice, Edna	Leroy	Republican
Buckley, Edward	Mumford	Democrat
Buckley, Elizabeth	Mumford	Democrat
Buckley, John	Mumford	Democrat
Buckley, Francis	Churchville	Republican
Buholtz, Frank	Mumford	Democrat
Buholtz, Jessie	Churchville	Republican
Burnham, Arthur	Mumford	Republican
Burnham, Lavina	Mumford	Republican
Burgroff, John	Mumford	Republican
Burgroff, Berman	Mumford	Republican
Briggs, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Byrnes, Peter	Mumford	Republican
Brabon, Albert	Mumford	Republican
Brabon, Nellie	Mumford	Republican
Burson,, Eva	Mumford	Republican
Burson, Roland	Mumford	Republican
Ball, Harry	Scottsville	Republican
Ball, Della	Scottsville	Republican

C

Callan, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Callan, James	Mumford	Republican
Callan, Lawrence	Mumford	Democrat
Callan, Francis T.	Mumford	Democrat
Callan, Florence	Mumford	Democrat
Campbell, Don	Mumford	Republican
Campbell, Edwin	Mumford	Republican
Campbell, John A.	Mumford	Blank
Campbell, Margaret L.	Mumford	Republican
Campbell, Margaret	Churchville	Republican
Campbell, George, Sr.	Mumford	Republican

C

Campbell, George Jr.	Mumford	Republican
Campbell, Thomas	Scottsville	Republican
Campbell, Mary E.	Scottsville	Republican
Campbell, John	Churchville	Republican
Campbell, Irene	Churchville	Republican
Carpenter, Franklin	Mumford	Republican
Carpenter Eleanor	Mumford	Republican
Carpenter, Wallace	Mumford	Democrat
Carpenter, Lucy	Mumford	Democrat
Callan, Joseph	Mumford	Republican
Cater, Fred	Mumford	Republican
Casmas, John	Mumford	Democrat
Catlin, Gertrude	Mumford	Democrat
Clarke, Harry E.	Mumford	Republican
Clarke, Hildred	Mumford	Republican
Cooney, Owen	Mumford	Republican
Collidge, Fred	Mumford	Republican
Collidge, Alice	Mumford	Republican
Cullinan, M. E.	Churchsville	Democrat
Cullinan, Margaret	Churchsville	Democrat
Cummings, William	Mumford	Republican
Carter, Rawla N.	Mumford	Republican
Carter, Rebecca	Mumford	Republican

D

Day, Fred	Mumford	Republican
Day, Harry	Mumford	Republican
Day, Marie	Mumford	Republican
Davis, William	Mumford	Republican
Davis, Lillian	Mumford	Republican
Davis, Edward	Mumford	Republican
Dempsey, William, Jr.	Scottsville	Republican
Dempsey, Jean	Scottsville	Republican
Denome, Jean C.	Mumford	Republican
Donnelly, George	Mumford	Democrat
Donnelly, Grace	Mumford	Democrat
Donohue, Mabel	Churchville	Republican
Doran, Milo	Mumford	Republican
Durney, Ethyl	Mumford	Republican
Durney, Frank	Mumford	Republican

E

Easton, Warren	Mumford	Republican

F

Fahy, Genevieve	Mumford	Democrat
Fales, Florence	Mumford	Republican
Farmer, Phoebe	Scottsville	Republican
Farmer, James	Scottsville	Democrat
Farmer, Charles	Scottsville	Republican
Farrell, James	Mumford	Republican
Feeley, William	Mumford	Democrat
Fisher, James	Scottsville	Republican
Risher, Frank	Scottsville	Republican
Fisher, Alice	Scottsville	Republican
Fisher, George	Scottsville	Democrat
Fisher, Elizabeth	Scottsville	Democrat
Fisher, James, Jr.	Scottsville	Republican
Fitzgerald, Richard	Mumford	Republican
Fitzgerald, Ella	Mumford	Republican
Fortener, Richard	Scottsville	Republican
Frasier, William	Mumford	Democrat
Frasier, Minnie	Mumford	Democrat
Frances, Harold	Mumford	Republican
Freeman, Nellie J.	Mumford	Democrat
Freeman, Mary A.	Mumford	Democrat
Freeman, John L.	Mumford	Democrat
Freeman, Eva M.	Mumford	Democrat
Freeman, Robert	Mumford	Blank
Freeman, John S., Jr.	Mumford	Blank
Frey, John	Mumford	Republican
Frey, Janette	Mumford	Republican
Frey, Gertrude	Mumford	Republican
Frey, Alvin	Mumford	Republican
Frey, Eliza	Mumford	Republican
Friche, Christopher	Mumford	Republican
Fortner, Lola	Churchville	Republican
Faly Dorothy	Mumford	Democrat
Friche, Winifred	Mumford	Democrat
Farley Howard	Scottsville	Republican
Farley, Viola	Scottsville	Republican
Fisher, Sarah	Scottsville	Republican

G

Gage, Frank	Scottsville	Republican
Gage, Ella	Scottsville	Imp. Ballot
Gardner, Minnie	Mumford	Republican
Ginnegan, Fred	Mumford	Republican
Gould, Walter	Scottsville	Republican

G

Gould, Ruby	Scottsville	Republican
Grant, Roy	Mumford	Republican
Grant, Stewart	Mumford	Republican
Grant, Elizabeth	Mumford	Republican
Green, James	Mumford	Republican
Guthrie, Ellen	Mumford	Republican
Guthrie, Anna	Mumford	Republican
Grattan, Frank	Scottsville	Republican
Gratton Flora	Scottsville	Republican
Gratton, William	Mumford	Republican
Gratton, Blanche	Mumford	Republican

H

Hockett, Fran	Leroy	Democrat
Hockett, Hazel	Leroy	Democrat
Hammond, Irene	Churchville	Democrat
Hanna, Harold	Mumford	Republican
Hanna, Josephine	Mumford	Republican
Harmon, John E.	Churchville	Republican
Harmon, Agnes	Churchville	Republican
Harmon, Mary Ann	Churchville	Republican
Harmon, Isabelle	Churchville	Republican
Harrigan, Daniel	Mumford	Democrat
Harrigan, Nellie	Mumford	Democrat
Harvey, John E.	Mumford	Republican
Harvey, Harry G.	Mumford	Republican
Harvey, Daisy	Mumford	Republican
Harvey, Harry, Jr.	Mumford	Republican
Heffer, Bertha	Mumford	Democrat
Heffer, Frederick	Mumford	Democrat
Heffer, Mary	Mumford	Democrat
Heffer, Thomas	Churchville	Republican
Heffer, Eunice	Churchville	Republican
Hickey, Patrick	Mumford	Democart
Hildrett, John	Churchville	Republican
Hildrett, Ruth	Churchville	Republican
Hughes, Margaret	Mumford	Republican
Haag, William	Mumford	Republican
Haag, Nina	Mumford	Republican
Hoose, Walter	Scottsville	Republican
Hoose, Ruth	Scottsville	Republican

J

Jenks, J. S.	Mumford	Republican
Jenks, Maude	Mumford	Republican
Jenks, Anita	Mumford	Republican

J

Jenkins, Francis	Scottsville	Republican
Jenovisse, Mealy	Mumford	Republican
Jenovisse, Martha	Mumford	Democrat
Johnson, Fred	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Warner	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Herbert	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Ernigene	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Jay	Mumford	Democrat
Johnson, Clara O.	Mumford	Democrat
Johnson, Mollie	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Harry	Churchville	Democrat
Johnson, Mildred	Churchville	Democrat
Johnson, Mary	Churchville	Democrat
Johnson, Lewis, Jr.	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Lewis, Sr.	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, Harriett E.	Mumford	Republican
Johnson, W. A.	Scottsville	Democrat

K

Keefe, Monica	Mumford	Democrat
Keefe, Francis	Mumford	Republican
Keefe, Virginia	Mumford	Republican
Kelley, Robert	Mumford	Democrat
Kelley, Katherine	Mumford	Democrat
Kime, A. R.	Mumford	Republican
Kime, John	Mumford	Republican
Kime, Grace	Mumford	Republican
Kyme, Dallas	Mumford	Republican
Kyme, Myrtle	Mumford	Republican
Kingsbury, Dean	Scottsville	Democrat
Kingsbury, Elizabeth	Scottsville	Republican
Kingsbury Eugene	Scottsville	Republican
Kingsbury, Emma	Mumford	Republican
Kingsbury, Ruth	Scottsville	Republican
Kingsbury, Jessie	Scottsville	Blank
Kliner, William	Mumford	Republican
Kregal, Joseph	Mumford	Democrat
Kregal, Helen	Mumford	Democrat
Kregal, Peter	Mumford	Republican
Kregal, Jennie	Mumford	Democrat
Kregal, Mary	Mumford	Democrat
Kunego, John	Mumford	Republican
Kime, John, Jr.	Mumford	Blank
Kelley, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Kelley, Mildred	Mumford	Republican
Kuenego, Marilda	Mumford	Republican

L

Lawson, William	Mumford	Republican
Ladd, Horace	Mumford	Republican
Ladd, Elison	Mumford	Republican
La Belle, Frank	Leroy	Blank
La Belle, Harold	Mumford	Republican
Lee, Alonzo	Mumford	Republican
Legg, Fred	Mumford	Blank
Leland, Darwin	Mumford	Republican
Leland, Marion	Mumford	Republican
Lewis T. J.	Mumford	Democrat
Lewis, Elizabeth	Mumford	Democrat
Lindsey, Hazel	Mumford	Republican
Lockard, Mabel	Mumford	Republican
Long, Amy	Mumford	Republican
Lyttle Donald	Mumford	Republican
Lyttle, Mildred	Mumford	Republican
Lyttle, Robert	Leroy	Republican
Lyttle, Mary	Leroy	Republican
Latka, Stella	Mumford	Democrat

M

Madison, Neil	Mumford	Republican
Marion, Frank	LeRoy	Republican
Martin, Gertrude	Mumford	Democrat
Mills, Margaret	Mumford	Democrat
Manley, Gilbert	Churchville	Democrat

Mc

McColl, Aloysius	Mumford	Democrat
McCombs, James	Leroy	Democrat
McCombs, William	Mumford	Democrat
McCombs, Gertrude	Mumford	Republican
McCombs, Raymond	Mumford	Republican
McCombs, Mina	Mumford	Republican
McCombs, Joseph E.	Mumford	Democrat
McCombs, Isabell	Mumford	Democrat
McDonald, S. N.	Mumford	Republican
McDonald, Mary E.	Mumford	Blank
McDonald, Andrew J.	Mumford	Democrat
McDonald, Celia	Mumford	Democrat
McGinnis, Kathryn	Mumford	Democrat

Mc

McGinnis, August	Mumford	Republican
McGinnis, Peter	Mumford	Republican
McGinnis, Martha	Mumford	Republican
McKeon, John	Mumford	Republican
McMahon, Jerry	Mumford	Democrat
McMahon, Mary	Mumford	Democrat
McPherson, Helen	Mumford	Republican
McDonald, Martha	Mumford	Democrat
McKeon, Celia Jrr.	Mumford	Republican
McCombs, Elizabeth	Leroy	Republican
McDonald, Loretta	Mumford	Imp. Ballot

N

Nase, John	Mumford	Republican
Neid, Anna	Mumford	Republican
Newman, Richard	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Kate	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, C. N.	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Anna R.	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Bruce	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Anna	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Leonard	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Ala	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Isabelle	Mumford	Democrat
Nicholls, John	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Virginia	Mumford	Democrat
Nicholls, Dorothy	Mumford	Republican
Nicholls, Howard	Mumford	Republican
Norton, William	Scottsville	Republican
Norton, Dorothy	Scottsville	Republican

O

O'Donnell, Dan	Mumford	Democrat
O'Donnell, Margaret	Mumford	Democrat
O'Donnell, Charles	Mumford	Democrat
O'Donnell, Glen	Mumford	Democrat
Owens, William	Mumford	Republican
Owens, Frances	Mumford	Republican

P

Pease, Aldicate	Mumford	Republican
Pease, Stuart	Mumford	Republican
Pease, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Phillips, Arthur	Mumford	Republican
Phillips, Margaret	Mumford	Democrat
Purdie, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Phillips, John	Mumford	Republican

Q

Quackenbush, Edward	Mumford	Democrat
Quackenbush, Louisa	Mumford	Democrat
Quinton, William	Leroy	Republican
Quinton, Nellie	Leroy	Republican
Quinn, Chris	Mumford	Republican

R

Rannallett, Carman	Scottsville	Republican
Regan, Edward	Mumford	Republican
Richardson, Violet	Mumford	Republican
Reid, Mary	Mumford	Democrat
Robertson, Mae	Mumford	Republican
Robertson, William	Mumford	Republican
Robertson, Josephine	Mumford	Republican
Rulifson, Wells	Mumford	Socialist
Ryan, James	Mumford	Democrat
Ryan, Jennie	Mumford	Democrat
Rogers, Gertrude	Mumford	Democrat

S

Sage, Leah	Mumford	Republican
Saeva, Frank	Churchville	Republican
Saeva, Joseph	Churchville	Republican
Schmerhorn, Gladys	Mumford	Democrat
Schmerhorn, Ruth	Mumford	Democrat
Scheffer, Frank	Leroy	Republican
Sherman, Alonzo	Mumford	Democrat
Sherman, Elizabeth	Mumford	Republican
Sickles, William	Mumford	Republican

S

Sickles, Fannie	Mumford	Republican
Sinacore, Salvatore	Mumford	Democrat
Skivington, Bernard	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Helen	Mumford	Democrat
Skivington, Ina	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Mary A.	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Emmett	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Gladys	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Paul	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Malone	Mumford	Republican
Skivington, Luella	Mumford	Republican
Slaughter, Albert	Mumford	Republican
Smith, Fred G.	Scottsville	Republican
Smith, Harriett	Scottsville	Republican
Smith, Charles M.	Mumford	Republican
Smith, Jane	Mumford	Democrat
Smith, Anna	Churchville	Democrat
Smith, James M.	Mumford	Democrat
Smith, Mary E.	Mumford	Democrat
Smith, Leo T.	Mumford	Republican
Smith, Edna R.	Mumford	Republican
Smith, Roy	Mumford	Republican
Smith, Margaret	Mumford	Republican
Snyder, Stuart	Mumford	Republican
Snyder, Margaret	Mumford	Republican
Spring, Edward	Churchville	Republican
Stewart, Martha	Scottsville	Republican
Steffy, Mary	Mumford	Democrat
Steffens, Ernest	Mumford	Republican
Stoddard, John A.	Mumford	Democrat
Stoddard, Charles	Mumford	Republican
Stoddard, Ephram	Mumford	Republican
Sullivan, Clara	Mumford	Democrat
Swanton, Henry	Churchville	Republican
Swanton, Cora	Churchville	Republican
Sheean, John	Mumford	Republican
Sheean, Mary	Mumford	Republican
Sinacore, Jennie	Mumford	Democrat

T

Taylor, Maude E.	Mumford	Republican
Taylor, Leroy E.	Mumford	Republican
Thompson, David	Mumford	Republican
Talbott, John	Charlotte	Democrat

V

Vink, Cornealius	Churchville	Republican
Vink, John	Churchville	Republican
Vink, Myron	Churchville	Republican
Vink, Edna	Churchville	Democrat
Vink, Wya	Churchville	Republican

W

Ward, John	Mumford	Republican
Welch, George	Churchville	Democrat
Welch, Catherine	Churchville	Democrat
Wiegal, Elmar J.	Mumford	Democrat
Wiegal, Ruth R.	Mumford	Democrat
White, Bertha	Mumford	Republican
Whiteside, Floyd	Mumford	Republican
Whiteside, Dorothy	Mumford	Republican
Woodgate, Nelson	Scottsville	Republican
Woodgate, Agnes	Scottsville	Republican
Wilcox, Sarah	Mumford	Republican
Williamson, Clifford	Scottsville	Republican
Welch, George Jr.	Churchville	Democrat
Williams, Earl	Mumford	Republican

Certificate for Towns Only

Certificate of Enrollment by Inspectors, Where Registration Is Not Personal

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We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the Second Election District of the Town of Wheatland, do severally certify, and declare, pursuant to the provisions of the Election Law, that the number on the last enrollment blank used on the first day of registration was none and that there were enrolled on said first day of registration no persons as shown by the registers of the District.

Dated Mumford, N. Y., October 15, 1938.

DEAN KINGSBURY,
EVA M. FREEMAN,
DON CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the above Town and District, do certify that the number on the last enrollment blank used on the second day of registration in the said district was none and that there were enrolled at the close of that day none as shown by the registers of the above district.

Dated Mumford, N. Y., October 22, 1938.

DEAN KINGSBURY,
EVA M. FREEMAN,
DON CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, the undersigned, Inspectors of Elections of the above Town and District, do certify that the number of electors enrolled on election day was 403 and that the total enrollment for all days is 403 as shown by the registers of the above district.

Dated Mumford, N. Y., November 8, 1938.

DEAN KINGSBURY,
EVA M. FREEMAN,
DON CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Inspectors of Elections.

We, Patrick A. Grimes and Robert W. Smith, the members of the Board of Elections of the County of Monroe, the custodians of primary records of such county, do hereby certify and declare that we have correctly and properly transcribed to the within original enrollment books all of the enrollments from all of the enrollment blanks delivered to us pursuant to the Election Law and we have correctly and properly transcribed the enrollment indicated on the blank of each voter to the said enrollment books, as provided in the Election Law.

Dated, Rochester, N. Y., December 30, 1938.

PATRICK A. GRIMES,
[SEAL] ROBERT W. SMITH,
Custodians of Primary Records.

164

John Cameron McVean

Born on the farm now owned by Julian E. McVean on August 18, 1821. Died December 29, 1906. His home was on the south side of Chili Avenue, just north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now owned by H. Irving Gordon, his son in law and an attorney in Rochester, New York.

—Archibald McVean, for over half a century a prominent and highly respected citizen of Livingston county, and well known in Monroe county, died at the residence of his son, Alpin McVean, near Fowlerville, on Sunday evening, the 5th inst., in the 84th year of his age. Deceased was the youngest son of John McVean, a pioneer settler in Wheatland, Monroe county, who emmigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1811, bringing with him four sons, Duncan, John, David and Archibald. Archibald was born in Perthshire May 29, 1803. His father was a shepherd in his native place, and on reaching Wheatland naturally turned his attention to pastoral pursuits, and being a man of substance, purchased 400 acres of land near Scottsville, and with the aid of his four sons soon cleared it for cultivation, and was a very successful farmer. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Cameron, died in Scotland shortly after the birth of Archibald, The subject of this sketch removed to Riga where he resided a short time, then removed to York, Livingston county and has since resided in that county. He was married twice, his first wife being Diana Densmore, daughter of a prominent resident of Riga, and with whom he lived very happily until her death, over twenty-five years ago. His second wife who died a few years since at Canawaugus was a Miss Mullett of Erie county who made his home happy, bright and cheerful during their married life. Since her death he has resided with his son Alpin, who, with his family, ministered to every want and desire of the venerable man. Mr. McVean was a man of marked ability, cultured, refined and possessed of a fund of knowledge on almost every useful subject. In his youth, availing himself of the advantages of the Wheatland library, he stored his mind with useful information which he was ready to impart to others, and to his neighbors and friends he was an agreeable companion, very entertaining and interesting in conversation. Always a student and reader, his custom was to make marginal notes and memoranda in the books he read—they in many cases showing him to have a more intimate knowledge of the subject than the author. He was fond of music and a skilled musician, excelling in the use of the violin, his favorite instrument. Mr. McVean was a scientific agriculturist, not, however, a theorist, but pursuing a course of crops and husbandry which from personal and close observation he knew to be the most successful. His character was unblemished—not a stain or a spot upon his integrity or his honor. Honest, incorruptible and sincere. his friendship was true as steel and his affection for his family was beyond all praise. The death of his son-in-law, General R. N. McLaren, of St. Paul, Minn., a few months ago, was a severe blow, but the sad and untimely death of his son Homer, a few weeks since, was a shock under which he staggered and fell—like a giant oak overturned by the fury of the blast. He was a man of fine and tender feelings. affectionate and sympathetic, and the death of his son-in-law and son, both in the prime of life, was too much, for the frame weakened beneath the weight of over four score winters. His death was calm, peaceful and resigned. He was the last of a family who were foremost among the best and most prominent citizens of Monroe county. Of his own children two survive, Mrs. R. N. McLaren, of St. Paul, and Alpin, of Fowlerville. The funeral will be held on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son Alpin.

MORTUARY MATTERS.

Daily Record of Deaths and Funerals in the City and Vicinity.

The death at Scottsville of Sarah Ensign, widow of the late George Ensign, removed one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Wheatland, a town in which her home had been for over sixty-two years. She was the daughter of Stephen Kellam, her mother's maiden name being Kimble, and native place Wapac, Pike county, Pennsylvania. On a visit to her sister, Mrs. Frederick Bennett, of Wheatland, in 1823, she became acquainted with Mr. Ensign, then a prominent business young man in Scottsville, and married him. Thereafter their home was in Scottsville, during all those years, a pleasant and hospitable one, only broken by the death of Mr. Ensign about six years ago, since which event Mrs. Ensign has resided with her niece in that village. Mrs. Ensign was 83 years of age October 19th last, and to the end of her long life retained her faculties and usual good health. Her death on Saturday morning was very sudden and attributed by her physician to a spasm of the heart. She was naturally possessed of refined sensibilities, a cheerful, hopeful, sunny disposition united with unflagging industry, energy and strong common-sense. Forty-three years ago she made a profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist-episcopal church in Scottsville and since was a consistent earnest, influential member of that communion, leading an exemplary, lovely Christian life, pure in thought, meek, charitable, self-sacrificing. Mrs. Ensign was kind to the poor, always thoughtful of the happiness and welfare of her family and friends, and she will be missed by the community in which her home was for so many years. The "Ensign home" was a hospitable and pleasant one—a center from which happiness and kindly feeling radiated. Mary, wife of D. D. S. Brown, of Scottsville, was the only child of Mrs. Ensign, and survives her parents. The funeral yesterday at the house was largely attended, Rev. John A. Copeland, pastor of the M. E. church in Scottsville, conducting the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of the Episcopal church, and Rev. Mr. Halleck, of the Presbyterian church, in that village. The interment was in Oatka cemetery.

AN HONORED CITIZEN HAS PASSED AWAY

Death Yesterday of the Hon. James H. Kelly at Garbuttsville.

A LONG AND BUSY LIFE

Inventor of the Kelly Headlight for Locomotives—Prominent in Local Politics, Progressive and Public Spirited—Funeral Friday.

The death of the Hon. James H. Kelly occurred yesterday at noon, at his home in Garbuttsville, after an illness of several weeks, during which time he had been confined to the house. Mr. Kelly had been gradually failing, but death was not expected so suddenly, though it was known he could not survive. Death was caused from advanced age, and a general breaking up of the system. His wife and three children, who were with him at the time of death, survive. They are H. Ward Kelly, Mrs. Frank S. Upton, of this city; and Mrs. Fred Hedges, of West Henrietta.

Mr. Kelly was one of the best known and most prominent men in Monroe county and Western New York. His life had been closely identified with the growth and progress of Rochester, and the county, where the past sixty-two years had been spent. His political affiliations were mostly with the Democratic party, though he switched to the Republican banner when men or measures in his own party were not such as he could consistently support. He had been many times honored by municipal office and appointments to positions of honor and trust, always acquitting himself with distinction and credit to himself and his office.

James Henry Kelly was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, February 18, 1819. He came to Rochester more than sixty years ago, on February 7, 1838, arriving at the old Eagle hotel, which stood where Powers block now stands, the historic hostelry kept by Killian H. Rensselaer. He left the city of Albany by sleigh-stage, before the days of railroads, and the trip was made entirely by stage, with the exception of a short distance covered by the Utica & Schenectady railroad.

Since the day when Mr. Kelly first arrived in front of the old inn, he had been continuously connected in some capacity or other with the welfare and growth of the city. He was one of the best known men in Monroe county, which had been his home ever since. Probably his fame as the inventor of the famous Kelly headlight is greatest, for it has been truthfully said that it "lights the world," since its rays have flashed in every country circling the globe. The history of Mr. Kelly's connection with the manufacture of railroad headlights gave him a distinction which probably no other man enjoyed. The results obtained in this line were to him perhaps the most gratifying feature of his life. Certainly the name of Rochester has been introduced to many nations through the medium of the Kelly lamp. Two years ago, in speaking on this subject to a reporter of the Democrat and Chronicle, Mr. Kelly said:

"My business life met with varied successes until I commenced manufacturing the locomotive headlight for lighting the railroad track. In this latter business, with which I have been connected for half a century, I may say with pardonable pride that I have illuminated the entire railroad world. the United States, England, China, Japan, Russia, Australia and Germany. And I may say the crowning glory of my life in the lamp business has been the lighting of railroads in the Holy Land, skirting the base of Mt. Calvary, lighting up the waters of the sea of Galilee, illuminating the River Jordan, and thus, by the use of artificial light, have illuminated the dark waste places that during His lifetime was illuminated by His presence, thereby dispelling the gloom and darkness therein."

The first position which Mr. Kelly held after coming to Rochester was that of clerk in the jewelry store of C. A. Burr, which was located where E. S. Ettenheimer & Co. now are, which is Mr. Burr's successor. Mr. Kelly was always interested in the volunteer fire department, and was a member of old Protectives No. 6, of which he was secretary. He was present at the big fire of the Curtis building, corner of Water and Main streets, when the wall fell and two firemen named Benjamin and Eaton were killed, the former being also a clerk in Mr. Burr's employ. He was secretary of the Firemen's Benevolent Association for several years, which marked his advent into public life. He was a member of the Rochester Union Grays, and its commanding officer until recently.

Mr. Kelly was also for a term of years chairman of the board of commissioners of Mt. Hope cemetery, and he delivered the address at the dedication of the firemen's lot and monument at Mt. Hope. He was chairman of the board of commissioners for building the entrance building at Mt. Hope; and he was appointed one of the commissioners for building the elevated tracks; he was chairman of the board of commissioners who built the Free Academy, and at its dedication he delivered the address; he was appointed to the office of United States collector of customs in 1867; he was vice-president of the Western New York Agricultural Society; president of the old Mechanics' Association, and chairman of the committee that built Vincent place bridge. He was also at one time a member of the board of education. At the semi-centennial celebration of Rochester, Mr. Kelly was one of the prime movers, and took the leading part in the exercises and arrangements.

Mr. Kelly's political career began in the old ninth ward, where he was first elected alderman by the Democratic party in 1866. His course was so radical that it proved a great disappointment to his party which refused to renominate him. The Republican party also declined to name him on its ticket, and he ran as an independent candidate, with the entire press of the city bitterly opposed to him. In spite of this united opposition he was re-elected, serving in the common council almost continuously for thirteen years, his last election being in 1877.

On February 13, 1844, Mr. Kelly was married in this city to Helen Augusta Peacock, daughter of the Mr. Peacock who conducted the fancy dying establishment, whom Leary succeeded. Seven children were born to them, of whom three survive as stated above, and James H., Jr., Mortimer, Francis L. and Mary are dead.

At the expiration of Mr. Kelly's term of office as collector of customs, when he settled with the government it was found that 85 cents were due him, for which a draft was duly sent him by the government. This draft he presented to Edward Angevine, of this city, a life-long friend, who has always preserved it as a memento.

Mr. Kelly retired from active business several years ago, when the Kelly Lamp Works, of which he was president and founder, combined its interests with several other similar enterprises in the United States under the name of the United States Headlight Company. He retained a financial interest in this company until his death.

Like many other busy men, Mr. Kelly had a strong love for the pastoral, and his inclinations in that direction led him to make his home about twenty years ago on the magnificent farm in the town of Wheatland on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road, at which place his death occurred. He took great pride in his agricultural possessions, and often declared he had the finest farm in Monroe county. On this farm is one of the finest groves in the world which has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people—church people and Sabbath-school scholars—during the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Kelly had for years been a familiar figure on the trains between this city and Garbuttsville, where his kindly, benevolent face and hearty greetings of friends and acquaintances were noticeable even to strangers.

Mr. Kelly possessed a strong personality, was intense in his likes and dislikes, true to friends and just to opponents. He was of a very benevolent nature, especially doing good among the poor. Whenever the weather was particularly cold and stormy he had baskets of food and groceries and coal delivered to many poor families, often carrying them himself. He was a former member of Trinity Church, and he never forgot the poor of the parish, always visiting them Thanksgiving and Christmas.

At the time of his death Mr. Kelly was a member of Rochester Lodge and Ionic Chapter of Masons, a member of Cyrene Commandery and of the Rochester Whist Club.

The following funeral arrangements are announced by the family: There will be short services held at his home in Garbuttsville Friday morning at 10:45 o'clock, after which the remains will be brought to the home of his son-in-law, Frank S. Upton, No. 151 Saratoga avenue, this city, where services will be conducted at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment will follow at Mt. Hope cemetery, and will be private.

Basket Picnic Excursion.

James H. Kelly,

have you accompany them

excursion to

er Lake,

October 1st, 1887.

Special Car attached to Morning Train will leave the B. R. & P. Depot at 7:50 A. M. and return in early evening of the same day.

SCOTTSVILLE, 8:10 A. M. GARBUTT, 8:20 A. M.

Basket Picnic Excursion.

Mr. & Mrs. James H. Kelly,

will be happy to have you accompany them

on an excursion to

Silver Lake,

On Saturday, October 1st, 1887.

Special Car attached to Morning Train will leave the B. R. & P. Depot at 7:50 A. M. and return in early evening of the same day.

SCOTTSVILLE, 8:10 A. M. GARBUTT, 8:20 A. M.

Death of Thomas Brown, Senior.

Thomas Brown, sr., a prominent business man and a highly respected resident of Buffalo, died in that city on Sunday morning last after a brief illness. Until 1863 Mr. Brown resided at Caledonia, and he is well remembered and held in high esteem by the citisens of Livingston, Monroe and Genesee counties. He was born in county Cavan, Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1819. Locating in the eastern part of this state, he commenced his business career by selling goods in Washington county with but a limited capital in cash, but with the unbounded credit which integrity and ability always secures. In 1827 he came to Caledonia and, with his brother Robert as a partner, opened a store in that place. The young merchants were shrewd buyers and kept in stock none but first-class goods, and their dealings being always characterised with fairness and honesty they attracted trade from a large circle of country and were very successful. In 1831, anticipating the growth of trade, the partnership was dissolved and Robert opened a store at Mumford. In 1863 Thomas having sold his landed interests and store at Caledonia, removed to Buffalo and at once entered upon an important, successful and noteworthy business career, interesting himself in various moneyed institutions and properties which had a solid commercial value. Probably to his pluck, zeal and ability the completion of the Buffalo and Corning railway can be credited. He became a director in several banks and at his death was a prominent stockholder in the famous A. Kron cement works. As a business man his character is untarnished. In all his dealings he was the soul of honor and integrity. Scorning to misrepresent, mislead or take any advantage. He was possessed of a strong fund of common sense which, united with decision, promptness and good business qualifications gave to his opinions on financial matters and questions great weight and his counsel and advice were often asked and followed. His attachments and friendships were strong and unchanging, and in his convictions he was firm, but consistent. He was twice married, his first wife, Miss Sarah McKay, having died in 1836. Some years thereafter he married Miss Elizabeth Burger, of Avon, N. Y. He leaves four children, Thomas Brown, jr., and William of Scottsville, Mrs. Dr. M. Baker of Warsaw, and Charles, the youngest son, now residing in Chicago. Mr. Brown was 87 years of age, but until the day before his death his mind and memory were as strong and vigorous as in middle life. He was an entertaining and agreeable conversationalist, possessing a rich and inexhaustible fund of political and general information. The announcement of his death was received by his old neighbors and friends in Caledonia and Wheatland with surprise and sincere regret, for however much many of them may have differed with him politically, they all respected him for his sterling honesty, his ability and straightforward, manly qualities. His funeral will take place at Buffalo this afternoon.

Thomas Brown's Estate.

The will of the late Thomas Brown has been filed with the surrogate of Erie county. The estate is said to amount to $1,500,000. Thomas Brown, jr., of Scottsville, receives $240,000, and the farm on which he resides; Mrs. Dr. Baker, of Warsaw, $100,000, and the house in which she resides, and her daughters, Jennie and Annie, $20,000 each in trust; William Brown, of Scottsville, $20,000, in trust; a residuary estate thought to amount to $500,000, is divided between Thomas Brown, jr., Sarah E. Lockwood and Jane E. Baker. Thomas Brown and Daniel Lockwood are the executors.

THE FUNERAL OF EDWARD S. BROWN

Held Yesterday Afternoon at His Scottsville Home.

SORROWING COMMUNITY

Large Concourse of People Paid Tribute to a Leading Citizen—The Village in Mourning—Services Very Simple.

1897

The residents of the village of Scottsville and vicinity constituted a sorrowing community yesterday afternoon, when they were called upon to pay the last sad honors to Edward S. Brown, whose death occurred Saturday. The funeral, which was held at 2 o'clock from the home of Mr. Brown, was attended by a large concourse of people, including a number of his friends from Rochester, Buffalo and from nearby towns.

Business activity was entirely suspended in the village, the merchants and business men being present at the services in a body, while the school was closed during the afternoon, that all alike might have the opportunity, which they universally desired, of showing their reverence for a public spirited and highly esteemed citizen. The feeling of grief which had enveloped the village since the information of Mr. Brown's death had been received, was everywhere apparent and was intensified yesterday with the realization that the final parting was at hand. People in all of the walks of life, many of whom had been the objects of kindnesses at his hands, and others who esteemed him for his integrity and worth, gathered at the services, both at the house and at the grave.

The services were of the simplest and most impressive character, exemplifying throughout the life of the deceased. They were conducted by Rev. D. L. Parsons, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Brown was a former trustee. Following the reading of psalms, the Central Church quartette of this city, Miss May Marsh, Mrs. Edgar McIntosh, George W. Walton and Charles H. Kingsbury, sang "Abide With Me." A Scripture reading was followed by the singing of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Prayer was then offered by Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons's remarks formed a brief and touching eulogy of the dead, echoing the thoughts of those who heard them, and who, by their years of friendship with Mr. Brown, were best able to appreciate the truth of the virtues ascribed to him. Mr. Parsons said in part:

"We mourn to-day the loss of one who was born and bred in this village; who passed all of the years of his life among you and who belonged to you. The record of that life has been before you and tongue of mine cannot add to or subtract from it."

The happy domestic life of Mr. Brown was referred to, the minister stating that the deceased was a loving husband, a good and tender father, an affectionate brother and son and a loyal friend. Of the untiring energy of Mr. Brown, Mr. Parsons said that "he believed in the divine gospel of work; that his energy seemed to speed the diligent and shame the idle, while his rapidity of action was wonderful and paralleled by his executive ability. His benefactions were not displayed to the public gaze; his beneficence was unostentatious, but as pastor of the church of which he was at one time a trustee, I know that when a worthy cry for assistance was raised he was ready to help with a generous hand."

To be missed, as Mr. Brown was missed, the speaker said, was an enviable fate, and continuing, said: "Our hearts are full and our eyes are running over with tears. We cannot understand why one like him, in the full strength of a superb manhood should be removed. But one thing we do know. God rules in the affairs of this world. The minutest provinces are under His eye. He is the author of this life; with Him is the fountain of life, and without His permission life shall not cease or be taken away.

"God makes us understand and there are no accidents. Th wisdom of man is but foolishness with God. Our God is a God of love and He orders all things for the love of His children. As a father pitieth his children, so does God pity them that love Him.

"And so with sorrowing hearts we look up to Him to-day. We know that some time we shall understand; that the tangled skein of life will be unraveled and we shall see that all of God's plans were best and what seemed reproof was love most true."

A long line of carriages formed the cortege that passed to the little village cemetery, where were assembled a large number of people, who stood with uncovered heads as the brief and impressive burial service was read.

The bearers were: George Peer, William A. Perrin, Percy R. McPhail, C. C. Beahan, Selden S. Brown, Frank H. Brown, Dr. J. F. McAmmond and W. Vallance Hamilton.

Among the friends who were present at the services were: Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood, Thomas Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William Jebb and William A. Perrin, of Buffalo; George Peer, C. C. Beahan, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Zimmer, Percy F. McPhail, Cortez F. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hazeltine, Charles Van Voorhis, of Rochester; William H. Hamilton and W. Vallance Hamilton, of Caledonia; John B. Hamilton, of Rush.

A profusion of flowers subscribed to the affection and esteem with which the deceased was held by the friends who had been fortunate enough to know him, whether as a boy or after he had reached man's estate. These tributes, numerous as they were, but emphasized the loving remembrances of only a small number of those who felt it a privilege to know Edward S. Brown.

EDWARD S. BROWN.

Sat 3-7

A Man of Engaging Social an[illegible]terling Business Qualities.

Edward S. Brown, an account[illegible] whose accidental death on his farm at S[illegible]ttsville on Saturday was given in the [illegible]emocrat and Chronicle of yesterday, was born March 20, 1868, on the farm on which he met his death. He graduated from the Scottsville public school at the age of 16 years and then entered the college at Racine, Wis. After graduation from Racine he took a full course in the Peekskill Military Academy, graduating therefrom with high honors as an officer in the military department. Afterward he took an engineering course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

On leaving the institute he returned home to assume the management of the large business interests of his father, the late Thomas Brown. His fondness for social life led him to become a member of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester and the Rochester Whist Club. His success as a breeder of thoroughbred stock made him prominent in the American Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, of which he was vice-president. His flock of Shropshire sheep was regarded as the finest in America, and in the circuit of state fairs this fall his stock took more prizes than that of all other exhibitors combined.

He was a power in his home place and all classes and creeds came to him for counsel. While his charity was unostentatious it was of the broadest. He was universally esteemed for his integrity, ability and force. His loss is irreparable. He was an ideal father, husband, son and brother.

On the morning of his death Mr. Brown was in the best of health and spirits. He would have left home to-day with his wife to sail for Europe on the Teutonic for a three months' trip which had been planned.

OLD RESIDENT OF SCOTTSVILLE

DANIEL C. M'PHERSON DIED YESTERDAY.

WAS A PROGRESSIVE FARMER

Mr. M'Pherson Was Born in Le Roy, but Lived Most of His Life on the Farm Where He Died—Active in Public Affairs.

Scottsville, May 17.—Daniel C. McPherson, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town of Wheatland, died this morning at his late home, Pine View Farm, two and one-half miles south of Scottsville. He had been in failing health the past winter and death was due to advanced age.

Mr. McPherson was born July 16, 1832, in the town of Le Roy. At 11 years of age he removed with his parents to the farm upon which he had almost continuously resided up to the time of his death. He was married three times, his first wife being Miss Jane Cox, of Scottsville, to whom he was married in 1845. His marriage to Miss Margaret C. Moule, of Riga, occurred in 1852. After her demise he married Miss Ellen Shoudler, of Scottsville, in 1868.

Mr. McPherson was the last of a large family of sons and daughters of Duncan and Isabella McPherson, who emigrated to America from the Bedenoch district, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1812.

In early life he became identified with the First Presbyterian Church, of Scottsville, becoming an elder in 1855. After the union of that church with the First Presbyterian Church of Wheatland, in 1859, he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Caledonia, where in 1862 he was elected ruling elder, which he held until his return to the First Presbyterian Church in Wheatland. In 1875 he was again elected ruling elder in the church, which office he held until obliged by advancing age to give up active service in that capacity.

He was a kind and devoted husband and father; a man of sterling integrity and Christian benevolence always ready to respond to any call for help. Mr. McPherson was a farmer of the progressive type, the first to use improved methods and machinery. Until within the past year he retained the use of his mental faculties to a great extent and took an active interest in all that pertained to the life of an intelligent and energetic man of the period.

He is survived by four sons, Isaac C. McPherson and J. Sprague McPherson, of Rochester, Duncan E. McPherson, of Lansing, Michigan, J. Neuton McPherson, of Garbutt, and three daughters, Mrs. M. J. Luxon, of Brooklyn, Mrs. D. P. Sinclair, of Caledonia, and Miss M. Elizabeth McPherson, of Garbutt; also fifteen grandchildren.

Death of J. K. Ballentine—Announcements.

News has been received here of the death in Kansas City of J. K. Ballentine. The deceased was 84 years of age and for seventy-five years was a resident of this county. He was one of the few remaining pioneers of the Genesee Valley and probably lived in this vicinity at as early a period as any one now living. He came to what is, at present, Rochester, from Seneca county and settled on what is now known as Genesee street. After some time, he removed to a farm on the River road. When the bridge was projected across the Genesee, about five miles south of the city, it was finally decided to build it near Mr. Ballentine's property. It was called Ballentine's Bridge on this account; a name which it bears to-day.

Some time ago Mr. Ballentine went to Kansas City on a visit to his son, M. R. Ballentine, a druggist. He died while on this visit. Mr. Ballentine was a life-long and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He spent most of his life upon the farm and was a farmer by vocation.

He left two sons, M. R. Ballentine, of Kansas City, and Charles L. Ballentine, of the same place, and a daughter, Mrs. Adam Turnbull, of this city. The remains are now on the way to this city and the funeral will take place at Mrs. Turnbull's residence, No. 18 Charlotte street, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

BALLINTINE—Kansas City, May 11th, 1889, John K. Ballintine, formerly of this city, in the 84th year of his age.
—Notice of funeral hereafter.

Thomas Smith, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Monroe County, died Friday night at his residence in the town of Chili, about three miles north of Scottsville. He was smarter, physically, during the past year than for the preceding ten years, but he met with an accident a few weeks ago, to which his death is attributed. While climbing a ladder a rung gave way and he fell quite a distance, sustaining internal injuries which caused him much pain, but from which it was thought he would recover until a few moments before his death. He had been talking cheerfully until he felt weary and had been assisted to his bed by his son Edwin. Without any warning he begun to sink rapidly, and death ensued without a struggle in fifteen minutes.

The father of the deceased came from Scotland and settled in the town of Wheatland in 1805, shortly after which Thomas, the youngest child, was born. In 1833 he was married to Miss Emeline June, who survives him at the age of 72 years. They reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living. They are in the order of their ages, commencing with the eldest: Israel, of Michigan; Charles, of Chicago; Volney, of Michigan; Edwin of Chili; Mrs. Geo. Cox, of Wheatland; Mrs. Hattie Palmer, of Rochester; Isaac, of Wheatland; Mrs. G. L. Merrill of Albion, and Frank, who is on the homestead. The funeral was held at the Methodist church, in Scottsville, at 10 o'clock last Tuesday.

The quartette was composed of the following: soprano, Mrs. H. H. Miller; alto, Mrs M. Price; tenor, Mr. Harry Smith; bass, Mr. I. W. Salyerds. The music rendered was highly spoken by all present.

In Thomas Smith was embodied sturdy Scotch integrity, earnestnes and energy. He thought much of his reputation and so lived that not a man could say aught against his character. He reared his family according to the same doctrines that he valued for his own guidance. He was known as one of the very best citizens in the community that will sadly mourn his loss.

Death of Captain B. F. Harmon.

To the Editor of the DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE:

Captain B. F. Harmon died at Chicago, Sunday morning, November 6th, of typhoid fever. He was sick about three weeks. He was the youngest son of Ira Harmon, one of the six sons of Deacon Rawson Harmon, of Wheatland, of the well known Harmon family. Frank, as his brothers, parents and friends always called him, was a peculiar boy; he was quiet, not talkative, but always performed his part no matter what it was. He was the pet of his family, in his grandfather's days being called "Dr. Ben," as he was a seventh son. He grew to manhood on the old "homestead" farm of his father near Belcoda—now owned and occupied by his brother, E. E. Harmon—and was a strong and vigorous young man.

He enlisted in the 140th New York Volunteers, raised mostly in and around Rochester, and was made captain of Company G., being strongly aided for this position by Dr. Anderson, president of the Rochester University, and immediately went to the front and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was in all the great battles fought by his army under its various unfortunate and incompetent commanders—unfortunate except in one instance—the battle of Gettysburg, where the corps commanders were so conspicuously brave and competent.

The war over, the captain rented the George Minor Botts farm near Alexandria, Va., where in two years he lost every dollar he was worth. He then opened a fruit stall in New York which he continued with no success for two or three years. He then went to Champaign, Ill., where he became an assistent to his brother, E M., in the management of the Lycoming Insurance Company till its failure in 1873. He then went into the grain business in Avon, N. Y. He located in Chicago in 1881 and went into the open Board of Trade and became very successful, leaving at his death quite a handsome property He continued his attendance upon the Board till he went home sick, and as it turned out, to die. He married in 1882, and leaves his young wife and two little children. None but those who knew him can tell their loss. He was one of nature's noblemen, kind, honest, pure, a genial and kind friend, he was loved by all. From boyhood to manhood, and to his death, there was never a blot or blemish on his character. He never preached, but practiced, by far the most difficult of the two. A curious thing happened to the writer on the Wednesday evening preceeding my brother's death. As I was opening my evening prayer, kneeling by my bed, all at once my brother's presence came to me with such vividness and realism that I was completely overcome; and after a moment of weeping, all I could do was to cry: "Oh, God! have mercy upon poor Frank, and save his life" He never made a profession of religion, but he was an unbaptized Christian, and has gone to dwell with the dear and loved ones who have preceded him to the other shore. Adieu, my brother, till we meet again! A. E. H.

Fisher, Ill., Nov. 14, 1887.

E. H. T. MILLER RETIRES AS SCOTTSVILLE EDITOR

12/15/38.

On account of ill health, Elbert H. T. Miller, for nearly 15 years (since March, 1924) editor of the Scottsville section of the Caledonia Advertiser, has been forced to resign, and the new editorship started in the issue of Dec. 8, 1938, by Mrs. L. E. Boutwell of Scottsville, who was Mr. Miller's predecessor 15 years ago.

Martin Hynes of Scottsville will have charge of advertising and paper distribution.

Mr. Miller was born on Jan. 30, 1865 in the brick house in Church street, Scottsville, built in 1836 by his grandfather, Elijah Talcott Miller, from Farmington, Conn., here in 1825 and now owned and occupied by the former's nephew, Elbert H. Carver.

Mr. Miller was educated in the Scottsville Union School and the State Normal School at Geneseo. He then spent two years as a law clerk in Rochester, and in 1889 went to New York City, having accepted a position with the Duniap Cable News Co. On account of the death of his father in 1890 he was compelled to resign his position and return to Scottsville, where he farmed for two or three years. In 1893 he became a traveling salesman in patent medicinie lines, which he followed until 1900 when he accepted a position as general salesman for the Vartray Water Co. of Buffalo, and spent four years in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. In 1904 he and his mother attended the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1905 (May 1 to Sept. 1) Mr. Miller and his mother made a four-months' tour of Continental Europe.

Later, Mr. Miller spent much time in traveling. In 1909 he went to the Pacific Coast, calling on hundreds of persons in the interest of genealogy and writing down much family history.

During the World War he was engaged in genealogical work in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Miller himself has compiled four genealogies and assisted many others in such work.

He returned to his home town in 1920, where he has continued to reside. He is now living with his sister, Mrs. William Carver, who for the past year has aided him in his newspaper work.

Possessed of a remarkable memory of Wheatland and vicinity affairs and people, his keen "nose for news" combined with the ability to express himself on paper clearly and fluently, all made him particularly fitted for newspaper work. It has been a source of deep regret to the writer of this article that he never entered Mr. Miller's name in the nation-wide contest for the best country correspondent, because it is certain that he has ranked with the best the nation has to offer. In that way he would have received the honors which I firmly believe he merited.

Mr. Miller has long been identified with the Union Presbyterian Church of Scottsville and its Sunday School. He is one of the oldest members of the Scottsville Literary Society, and since 1926 has been secretary of the Brotherhood Union of this community; also a member of Big Springs Historical Society of Caledonia. He was never married. His political affiliation is a Republican.

Our best wishes go to Elbert H. T. Miller and we know that his legions of friends will join us in that sentiment.

LAURENCE F. KING, Editor.

Thursday, December 22, 1938

E. H. T. MILLER RESIGNS

(Extended from last week)

In the article published by the Caledonia editor in this section last week concerning E. H. T. Miller, recently resigned editor of the Scottsville Section, he wishes to tell of a few points there omitted in the life sketch of Mr. Miller.

In 1871, when Mr. Miller was only 8 years of age, he with his parents and sister made a tour of what was then the Great West, visiting Michigan, Wisconsin and its famous dells to the Mississippi River at Lacrosse, when a boat was taken, three days and three nights to St. Paul. Then went to Minneapolis, where the first great bridge was being built across the river to St. Anthony; on to Fort Sneling and Minnehaha, and into Dakota, Iowa and Illinois. Chicago was visited, and the Miller family arrived back at their home in Scottsville just one week before the great Chicago fire.

In 1876, Mr. Miller with his mother visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., wearing for the last time high top boots, which before that time were worn by all men and boys.

There he saw the great Corylis lis engine and heard the Bell telephone for the first time.

Mr. Miller has kept a diary since 1874. He was 21 years of age before attending a circus and that was Barnum & Bailey's at Dansville.

On June 6, 1904, Mr. Miller founded the "Miller Family Association of Northampton, Mass.," of which he has been the secretary-historian since that time, conducting more than a dozen family reunions and financing and conducting the erection of four memorial monuments to early New England ancestors.

Last year on his 75th birthday Mr. Miller was honored by a gathering of Smith-Warren Post, American Legion, and the business men of Scottsville at the new Legion building in that village. He was presented with a fine leather brief case.

Thursday, February 9, 1939

ELBERT H. T. MILLER

Surviving his seventy-sixth birthday by four days, Elbert Harrison Tillotson Miller died at 4 o'clock Friday morning, Feb. 3d, at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Carver of Sheffer road. He died in the possession of all his faculties. Toward the last he had great difficulty with his breathing, but aside from that his last hours were comparatively easy.

Mr. Miller had known for more than a year and a half that he had been stricken with an incurable disease, but it was only about two months ago that he finally bowed to the inevitable. His greetings lost none of their readiness and their cordiality, nor his smile its geniality. He persisted in the pursuit of those interests and diversions that had filled his life. He was a game fighter and a good loser.

Mr. Miller had created for himself a unique niche in the life of the community that was his home. There are niches that, say what one will, can never be filled by a successor. Such a place was his. In his capacious memory was stored the annals of Scottsville for more than three score of years. He knew its history, its families, its houses, its social and its economic past; its legends and its romance. Had he ever faltered in his recollection, he could have refreshed it from his newspaper files, his correspondence, and the diaries he had kept for more than fifty years. But he did not forget. The merest hint was enough to tap the deep reservoir of memories. That was a field in which he had no peer.

All that he said and did was flavored by a rich and vivid personality. His education, as a youth, was fully abreast of the standards of the time, so far as books and school rooms could take him; but that was only the beginning—not the end for him. Few men of his time, or any other as for that, had traveled as widely and mingled and lived with as varied a world as did he. He read and wrote. He appreciated music and art. But the thing he loved most was research. He knew the value of sources and authorities as a means of study and as a guide to thought. Sometime in his course, he learned the philosophy of happy living. To the very end he kept his sense of values and his gift of kindly humor.

Dearly did Elbert Miller love life. But it is not likely that, as the end came nearer and nearer, he felt any oppressive dread of that "something after death," any anxiety about that "Undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns." Somewhere down the path of his years he must have found:

" . . . that golden key
That opes the palace of eternity."

Besides his sister, he is survived by two nephews, Myron M. and Elbert H. Carver.

The funeral services at 2:30 p. m., on Monday at the Union Presbyterian Church were conducted by Rev. Percy J. Thatcher of the Megiddo Mission of Rochester assisted by a men's choir. Interment was in the family lot in Oatka Cemetery.

Bearers were Morgan Slocum, John Kalaher, Romeyn S. Dunn, Walter Brown, Wilson Marshall and Julian McVean.

ELBERT H. T. MILLER

2/9/39

On another page of this issue of the Advertiser appears an account of the last rites for a man whose name has been a familiar one to our readers for over fourteen years, even though many did not enjoy the privilege of personal acquaintanceship. As Editor of the Scottsville section, Elbert H. T. Miller fulfilled his duties in a manner that won the acclaim of all our readers, who join us in expressing sincere regret for his passing, and in extending deepest sympathy to his relatives.

Mr. Miller's education and "nose for news" eminently well qualified him for newspaper work, and that in his later years he chose to serve in an editorial capacity on this paper was our good fortune and a compliment to the village which he loved and where he was born and died. His keen interest in local affairs and people was accompanied by a deep understanding sympathy in times of adversity, and he wholeheartedly shared his fellow citizens' rejoicing when Dame Fortune favored them with a smile.

Mr. Miller possessed an excellent business head and was a 'sticker" for accuracy in his news items, always making certain that his sources of information were reliable before sending in the facts.

We cannot question the Divine wisdom for his passing, nor would we have wished that his bed of suffering might have been prolonged, but nevertheless, we cannot escape the realization that Scottsville has lost a genial gentleman who can be ill spared, and this writer has lost a valued editorial associate—and a loyal friend.

Seen and Heard

By Henry W. Clune

E. Raymond Clapper, head of the Washington Bureau of the United Press, who has seen presidents come and go, last year in a talk to the Rochester Press-Club told a story which partly helped to explain the easy and cordial relationship maintained with the press by Calvin Coolidge during his Presidency.

This relationship, this sort of entente cordiale, existed also in Mr. Coolidge's relations with the public, if the love and admiration for the man that continued long after he departed from public life is criterion. Without any really great political accomplishments to his credit, he still existed in the public's imagination as a great man; a man, great and yet of the people. There was something about him that reached to the very bone and sinew of the people. He was the atavistic personification of those steady, frugal, dependable New England folk of earlier years who laid the foundations of the nation.

His wit and philosophy and manner of life were things in the American tradition. He understood the importance of little things.

One day, Mr. Clapper related, the President, with characteristic lack of ceremony, thrust his head into the press sanctum in the Capitol, and remarked to the assembled news gatherers that a bird had flown into the room to roost on the footboard of his bed.

The press men turned eagerly. "What kind of a bird was it, Mr. President?" asked one of the correspondents.

"I don't know," was the succinct retort, as the President withdrew his head. "But it was an awfully quiet bird."

It was a little incident; an incident hardly expected to have won so much as a second thought from a man concerned with the august and severe tasks of directing the destinies of a great nation. But it made two or three human little paragraphs for the newspaper correspondents, it relieved the heavy routine of their daily task, and the story of the bird that had flown to a roost on the footboard of the President's bed was read and chuckled over the length and breadth of the land.

Things like that helped to build a legend around Mr. Coolidge that made him beloved by his countrymen and which will keep his memory alive long after the actual performances of his public career have become mere records in musty legislative annals.

scheduled to address a dinner meeting in the evening at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. To welcome him and escort him into Rochester, a delegation of leading Rochester citizens, headed by the late Clarence D. Van Zandt, mayor, and Mr. Woodward, motored to Buffalo. Following the luncheon in that city, Mr. Coolidge, in company with Mayor Van Zandt and Mr. Woodward, started in the Mayor's car for Rochester.

As the car in which the Vicepresident was riding approached the northern limits of the village of Scottsville, a man stepped directly in the path of the car, flung up his hands, and caused the driver to come to a dead stop. Without ceremony, with peremptory assurance, the man who had semaphored the Vicepresident's car, opened the door, and climbed in, while the Mayor and Mr. Woodward gaped in astonishment.

"Don't you remember me?" asked the man, peering into the Vicepresident's face.

Without a change of expression, with only the coldest of glances at the annoying intruder, the Vicepresident answered, in his New England twang.

"No, I don't remember you."

"You don't remember my face?"

"No, I don't remember your face."

"Why, Mr. Coolidge, "insisted the man, "I lived for years near you in Northampton. You don't remember me?"

"No, I don't remember you."

"But Mr. Coolidge, I'm ——" and he gave his name.

"Don't remember the name," said Mr. Coolidge.

Crestfallen, chagrined, the man backed slowly out of the car, and the car continued.

When the party reached Rochester, Mr. Woodward, upon whom the incident had made a peculiar, a not easily erased impression, said to Mr. Coolidge:

"Mr. Coolidge, I was interested in that incident up the road. That man who stopped us seemed so sure he knew you—and that you knew him. You didn't actually know him?"

"Of course I knew him," was the brief reply. "He's a damn nuisance."

The individual was Elbert H. Miller, whose death notice follows.

An Appreciation of Charles T. Brown.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

I will not say God's ordinance
Of death is blown on every wind:
For that is not a common chance
That takes away a noble mind.

Even so, it was not a "common chance" that so suddenly last Tuesday morning took away Charles Theron Brown, noble of mind, great, magnanimous of soul, tender hearted and true through all the long fourscore beautiful years of his life.

A man of the kindest impulses, rare beauty and helpfulness of spirit, a chivalric gentleman of the old school, meeting the many vicissitudes and trials which came to him with undaunted courage and forgiveness, never "doubting clouds would break," he was one of the finest men the Lord ever made. As Seth Green once said:

"What a noble work of creation that Charles Brown is."

'T was said as Mr. Green watched him one evening trying to make every one happy at a party which the Mumford Baptist Church was holding for the sexton and his wife on their fifieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. Brown belonged to a pioneer family, his kindred all prominent in the history of Monroe county. He was a son of General Theron and Ann Hammond Brown, of Wheatland, where he was born in 1841. He was of the purest New England ancestry, descending on his father's side from the Mayflower and the great Puritan emigration of the first twenty years of American history. Through his mother he inherited the earliest and finest traditions of Connecticut.

In addition to his home schools he received the best educational advantages the Rochester of his boyhood afforded.

In July, 1861, he married Miss Martha Hebbard, daughter of William Bradford and Elvira Mudge Hebbard. His bride also belonged to an influential early Monroe county family. She, too, was of fine New England heritage, numbering among her ancestors Governor Bradford, of the Mayflower.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown spent many years of their married life in the house where he was born, on the farm which had belonged to his father and in part to his grandfather before him. Eight children were born to them, of whom six grew to maturity: three sons, Theron, of Shortsville; Frank Bradford, jr., of Oneida; Fred Chester, of Providence, R. I.; and three daughters: Mrs. Renwick R. Ross, of Buffalo; Mrs. Howard Fries, of Tacoma, Wash.; and Mrs. Van Tassell Graves, of Brooklyn. Surviving besides are nineteen grandchildren and six great grandchildren, two of these being children of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stiles Gannett and grandchildren of Rev. W. C. Gannett, of honored memory in Rochester.

In May, 1863, Mr. Brown was baptized into the fellowship of the Belcoda Baptist Church. This historic church was organized in 1811. Rev. Solomon Brown, Charles Browns's grandfather, was not only the first pastor but he was the first settled Baptist minister in the United States west of the Genesee river.

Some sixty-odd years later the church became only a memory. On May 30, 1917 a boulder marking its site was dedicated with imposing ceremony. In everything connected with it Mr. Brown rendered yeoman help, even to doing much work with his own hands. The old church, into whose communion he had been baptized, was very dear to his heart, and the stately boulder is as well a memorial to his loving faithful service.

Mr. Brown's devotion to his church never faltered; wherever he might be staying he always rendered homage to meetings for praise and prayer. The Sunday-school was his delight, never failing in attendance if possible up to the last Sabbath of his life.

His faithfulness to family, social and religious duties marked his civic relationship. He was a useful citizen, serving the town of Wheatland as supervisor for a number of years; loyal also to the Republican party, which was always the party of his choice.

For several years Mrs. Brown has been in failing health. His chivalric care and devotion to her was very touching. His own health was remarkably good. On the morning of January 15th he ate his breakfast, apparently perfectly well, going to his room afterwards on an errand, where his wife followed him a few minutes later only to find "he was not, for God took him."

With no indication of pain or struggle he "had wrapt the drapery of his couch about him and lain down to pleasant dreams." He greeted the Unseen with a smile, for never was redeemed soul more ready for a sudden summons than was he.

For several years he had made his home with his son, Theron, who moved to Shortsville some three or four years ago. Although Mr. Brown had lived there but so short a time he had made such a place in the hearts of the people their maifestations of affectionate regard were touching.

The funeral services were held at the son's home on the morning of January 17th and the body was borne to Belcoda, the place of burial some forty miles distant. On the arrival of the funeral cortege so large a group of friends had gathered that the teacher of the school nearby dismissed her pupils and the body was taken into the schoolhouse, which was filled soon with relatives and friends and old retainers who had served and loved him.

Rev. Robert Higginbotham, of Caledonia, held a beautiful service, giving a touching eulogy.

It was an historic occasion, in the schoolhouse where his little children had learned their first lessons; on the spot where he himself had gone to school with many of his kin; on the place where once stood the windowless log schoolhouse; where the church of his heart was organized; where more than a hundred years before his grandfather had preached on Sundays and taught school weekdays; across the street from the common, where his beloved old church had once stood and where was the memorial on which his hand had lain in dedication; thence from this haunt of memory, son, grandson, and nephews tenderly bore his body to rest in the cemetery where his grandparents, his parents, his little daughters, brothers of his heart and others close of kin, had been laid to rest before him, there to-

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace:
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase
And the great ages onward roll.
Nothing comes to thee new or strange.
Sleep till the end, true soul and sweet,
To wake in God's own blessed time.

AMICUS.

Rochester, January 21, 1924.

DIED.

HALL.—At his residence, in Scottsville, July 9, 1886, Henry L. Hall, in the 75 year of his age. —Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

The pioneers in the settlement of Western New York were long ago gathered to their fathers and now, to a roll-call of their descendants who were identified with the early history of the towns in Monroe county, few would respond, although the greater number were granted length of days beyond the term allotted by the Psalmist. One by one the survivors are called to rest from their labors, leaving a record of a life of toil and privation, but brightened by a conscientious performance of their duties as citizens, neighbors and friends. Henry L. Hall, one of the best known residents of Wheatland, which town has been his home since 1816, died yesterday morning at the family residence, near Scottsville, after a brief illness. His father, the late Clark Hall, was an early settler in Riga—locating there in 1807, removing with his family to Wheatland in 1816, locating at what then was known as ''Albrights Mills,'' the name being changed to ''Halls Corners'' in honor of the new comer. Mr. Hall was an active business man, a miller, merchant, agriculturist, and for many years postmaster at Halls Corners. He was a man of great energy and prominent in all public matters. Henry L. was born in the town of Riga, near Churchville, February 4, 1812. April 12, 1832, he married Miss Celia M. Smith, who survives him, sister of the late Hiram Smith, of Wheatland. Of five children of this marriage but one survives, Homer L. S., secretary and superintendent of the Central Transfer and Storage Company of this city. The deceased was a conscientious man, positive in his convictions, adhering strictly to what appeared to him to be his duty and his whole life was marked with kindness to his family and fidelity to his friends. In his youth he was possessed of physical strength and courage, delighting in athletic sports, feats and trials of strength common to those days. He was a skillful horseman and few excelled him in managing and curbing a fiery or vicious horse. Loss of children, reverses in fortune, personal sickness and in his family, while deeply felt, did not discourage or make him despondent. He had a brave enduring heart and pressed on courageously and with unexampled perseverance and energy. He had long been identified with religious organizations and societies in Wheatland and in matters of public welfare his aid and encouragement could always be counted on the right and progressive side. Last spring, upon the organization of the EpiscopalChurch in Scottsville, he became a member of that society. His last illness was painful and severe, but he was uncomplaining, and looking back over his active life, he might with truth say: ''Now lettest Thy servant depart in peace.'' The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.''

DEATHS IN WHEATLAND.

James McQueen, of Mumford, and William Welch.

James McQueen, one of the best known citizens of Mumford, died at his residence in that village yesterday morning at half past 1 o'clock, of pneumonia. The deceased was the eldast son of the late Duncan and Catherine McQueen, of Wheatland, and was 54 years of age, He was born in Catskill, N. Y., but the greater part of his life was passed in Wheatland, where he was well known and respected. By occupation he was a miller, and has had charge of the best mills in that town, as his work gave excellent satisfaction.

On account of his health he was compelled to give up active work in a flouring mill. He followed mercantile pursuits very successfully many years at Mumford, and afterward, with his brother Duncan, purchased and run the Mumford flouring mills. For nearly a score of years he was postmaster at Mumford, holding that office until he resigned, and performed his duties faithfully and well. In politics Mr. McQueen was a zealous Republican and with his party was very influential and active. He was an extensive general reader, well posted in political history and facts. He was familiar with the local history of Western New York and at a recent meeting of the Wheatland Historical society was appointed on important committees. In 1855 Mr. McQueen married Miss Abigail Smith, who survives her husband. He leaves five children—Catherine, Florence and Elizabeth, James and Wells. The sons now hold positions of importance and trust on the West Shore road and are located at Middletown. His son James was for many years connected with the freight department of the State Line railroad in this city. Mrs. James Malloch and Duncan McQueen, of Wheatland are now the sole survivors of the family of Duncan McQueen. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., from the family residence. The interment will be the Mumford cemetery.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Miss Ella Prindle of York, Killed.—Two Companions Seriously Injured.

About half past four, on Saturday last, Miss Ella Prindle, a young daughter of Wm. C. Prindle, d[illegible]sed, left her home in York, driving her [illegible]n horse in a carriage, with the intention [illegible]eeting a young friend, Miss Cora Robbins of Rochester, at Mrs. McKenzie's in the town of Wheatland near Mumford, expecting to remain with her friend at Mrs. McKenzie's, and return home the next day. On arriving she found at the house Mr. William Crowner, a friend, and together, the two taking Mr. Crowner's horse and buggy drove to the Mumford depot of the State line railroad to meet Miss Robbins. The lady came on the train as expected, and the three then got in the carriage, and started back for Mrs. McKenzie's before the train drew out, driving quickly up the street leading from Mumford to Caledonia, and shouting and laughing merrily. None of them heard or saw the train, until as they reached the railroad crossing, Crowner saw it almost upon them. He struck the horse a sharp blow, and the animal leaped forward on and across the track. But the carriage was in the path of the approaching locomotive and the pilot struck it between the wheels and tossed it over the fence, the horse escaping uninjured, and throwing the occupants in front of the engine. Miss Ella Prindle was struck as she fell, and thrown a distance of twenty feet on the south side of the track. Cora Robbins alighted on the platform of the pilot, where she clung tenaciously until the train was stopped about 800 feet distant. Crowner also struck the pilot, but was thrown off into a clump of willows on the road side. The train being stopped as quickly as possible, Miss Robbins was taken from her perilous position. Cass Smith being near the crossing when the accident occurred, tenderly lifted the wounded form of Miss Prindle from the ground, and after gasping two or three times she died in his arms, and the body was taken to the adjacent house of Mrs. McBride. She appeared to have struck on the pilot, head first, as there was a frightful gash extending from the forehead to the back side of the head, and one of the shoulders was dislocated. The sad intelligence was taken to Miss Prindle's mother at York, and Coroner Craig was notified. Mrs. Prindle immediately went to Mrs. McBride's, completely overwhelmed with grief. Miss Prindle was nineteen years of age, of striking personal appearance, of more than ordinary acccomplishments, and much beloved in the community. Miss Robbins and Mr. Crowner were removed to Mrs. McKenzie's, and attended by Dr. Menzie, who found that Miss Robbins' injuries consisted of two broken ribs and some bruises, but were not dangerous. She is a daughter of Amos D. Robbins of Rochester, an engineer of the State Line road. Mr. Crowner sustained very serious injuries, particularly to the spine, and the knee is badly contused and there is a severe scalp wound. His condition on Tuesday was still considered precarious, but his physicians are hopeful of his recovery. He is a son of a Rochester gentleman and was on a visit to Mrs. McKenzie, his sister. A jury was impanelled on Sunday morning, and a large amount of testimony taken in accordance with the above narrative. The doceased lady was placed in a casket and taken to her home at York Center, and the funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon last. It was very largely attended, the utmost sympathy being felt for the friends of Miss Prindle, and sincere regret at her lamentable death. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole village. Miss Prindle and Miss Robbins were graduates of the same class in 1878, and were devoted friends. The spot where the accident occurred is a dangerous place, and engineers are directed to whistle and ring the bell before approaching it which appears to have been done in this case, so that no blame is attached to the officers of the train, but it is thought that the young man who was driving did not act with commendable presence of mind. It is said that the horse hearing or seeing the train, stopped about a rod from the crossing, and the young man having no whip, gathered up the lines and struck him with the end of them, attempting to cross the track ahead of the train. It was a fatal mistake. The young lady who was killed, paid a visit, two weeks ago, to Mr. William Birge who lives east of this village, and participated in a picnic to Hemlock Lake. At the last accounts from York, Miss Robbins had so far recovered as to have been removed to her home at Rochester, and Mr. Crowner was improving.

Fiddling Brothers Contest Rivals

D+C 8/21/34.

James (left) and Joseph McCombs of Mumford may be brothers under the skin but there's keen rivalry between them as far as fiddling goes. The McCombs brothers and eight others will compete Friday night on the Riviera Theater stage in the old-time fiddler's championship contest sponsored by The Democrat and Chronicle.

The McCombs Brothers "fiddled" at the wedding of John and Mary Skivington and again on the fortieth anniversary of it.

The Patrick Rafferty home, now occupied (1939) by Katherine Rafferty and her Mother. Patrick Rafferty's widow appears in the picture and Katherine and William J., with their mother. The house has sincebeen altered and a second story added

William Rafferty Dies; Made Wagons Many Years For Scottsville People

1842—1930

William Rafferty, a life-long resident of Scottsville, died yesterday at his home in Main Street, Scottsville.

Mr. Rafferty was born Nov. 23, 1842, the son of Patrick and Catherine B. Rafferty, well known among the early settlers of the village. He received his early education in Scottsville, later attending Lima Seminary and the Christian Brothers' School in Rochester.

For many years he and his brother Thomas were engaged in the wagon and carriage manufacturing business, an establishment the family had been identified with for generations. For several years he was occupied with farming interests, later retiring.

He was identified with St. Mary's Church from its inception.

He is survived by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rafferty, widow of the late Thomas Rafferty; a niece, Miss Katherine Rafferty; a nephew, William Jr.; a grand niece, Frances Rafferty; a grand nephew, William Thomas Rafferty, and several cousins.

William Rafferty

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William Rafferty

H. H. Miller, the father of Ella G. Howe, had a marble business in Scottsville at an early date. This item was given to me by Mrs. Howe's brother after her death.

DIED.

MILLER—In Scottsville, July 31st, of pulmonary consumption, Herman H. Miller, aged 41 years.

☞ Funeral from his late residence, in Scottsville, on Sunday, August 3d, 1873, at 11 o' clock.

Death of Herman H. Miller of Scottsville.

Herman H. Miller, for twenty years a resident of Scottsville died in that village Thursday afternoon of pulmonary consumption. He was forty-one years of age and has for a long time past enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in a marked degree. He was born in LeRoy in the year 1832 and at the age of twenty-one years, left his native town and engaged in the marble business in Scottsville. Shortly afterward he married a daughter of F. X. Beckwith, the present jailor of this county, who is now left with two children, to mourn the loss of an unexceptionably kind husband and father. His decease had been expected for a long time, and yet when the summons came, the blow seemed none the less sudden and severe.

In business relations, Mr. Miller was ever honest, upright and conscientious, and all of those who have ever been associated with him, testify to his purity of heart and character. Appreciating his worth, his fellow citizens repeatedly placed him in positions of public trust and confidence, and in no case were they ever disappointed in the manner in which his duties were fulfilled. At the time of his death, he was holding the position of town clerk, which he had held for several years. The sympathy of an entire community is extended to the bereaved and sorrowing family, who morn the loss of so noble a man, cut down in the very prime of life.

1873

Death of H. H. Miller of Scottsville.

Heman H. Miller of Scottsville, a prominent young man of that place, died at his home in that village last evening of consumption. Although he had been suffering some time from the disease, it was not until within a few days that he was considered dangerously ill. A few days since he was taken with an attack of dysentery, which weakened him so much that he did not rally again from it.

Several years since Mr. Miller married a daughter of F. X. Beckwith, of this city, and he leaves a widow and two or three children, who will receive the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Miller was engaged in the Marble business at Scottsville, and was a successful business man.

Herman H. Miller

Mary E.Beckwith Miller

To Hermon

I will love! love thee ever,
Though my every hope is vain
And Prime Stries the heart to sever
That around my heart has lain
Since the hour, when I met thee
As a stranger mid the throng
Love hath bound his chains around
With a tie that lasts long

Feb 14th 1853

The new bridge, built in 1938, where the River Road crosses the Oatka Creek in the Village of Scottsville, where Isaac Scott's Tavern once stood.

(Photo by Arthur Brown, Scottsville,New York).

An early photograph showing the front of Dr. Howe's property, the Presbyterian Church, the old school house and the Warren house at the corner of Brown's Avenue and Second Street. (Note the fences). In those days, the majority of the village properties were fenced;today (1939) the Skivington and Hooper properties on Rochester Street and the Grasse home on Main Street are the only ones to retain the fences.

An Old Time Musical Scrap.

(Through the kindness of Dr. Hanford Edson the BEE is permitted to print the following program of a band concert, which was given at the North Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, June 19, 1840. It will be of special interest to older Scottsville residents who will doubtless remember some whose names appear as members of the band. We give the announcement verbatim, et literatim.—EDITOR.)

CONCERT

The Scottsville Brass Band respectfully inform the citizens of Scottsville and Vicinity that they will give a concert of instrumental music at the North Presbyterian Church on Friday the 19th day of June.

PART I

1 Star Spangled Banner.....
2 Murphy's Quickstep.....Walsh
3 Sweet Home.....
4 Barcarole..... Rossini
5 Carcik March.....E. F. Rimbants
6 Thompson's Quickstep. ...J. P. Knight
7 Duke of York's March.....S. Nelson
8 Washington Quickstep.....M. W. Balf
9 Cinderilla Waltz.....Rossini

PART II

1 Buffalo Quickstep.....Walch
2 Cayuga Grand March.....Walch
3 Caledonia March.....Mozart
4 The Celebrated Marsailles Hymn.....
.....Wm. Rooks
5 Washington Grand March.....King
6 Dark Eyed One.....King
7 Anniversary Quickstep.....I Willis
8 Charston Quickstep.....Walch

To conclude with Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, concert to commence at 7½ precisely. Tickets of admittance to be had at F. Edson, Scofield's, Reed Carpenter, McIntosh, Andrus & Garbutt Stores and McNaughton's & Allen's Drug Stores.

Scottsville, June 6, 1840.

MEMBERS OF THE BAND.

I. S. Cary, J. P. Hanford, Thos. Storr, A. D. Mitchell, Jas. S. Savage, Geo. Mynderse, M. W. Hammond, Fifield Raulet, Joseph Thombs, Enos Trayhern, C. Allen; F. M. Edson, Treasurer.

This organization was in the habit of occasionally meeting by invitation at the homes of its members. The writer only remembers distinctly of two of the members, Jas. S. Savage (the leader) and George Mynders. Enos Trayhern, father of the editor, was an honorary member and died when his son was only four years old.—Ed.

Col. Ger. 3/29/34

Rev. R. R. Remington Christie Farm Owner

Judge Harvey F. Remington has sold to his nephew, the Rev. Rob Roy Remington of New York City, that portion of the Christie farm on the Creek road, west of Mumford, owned until her death in July of last year by Miss Mary A. Christie.

The deed to this property and the farm of which it was a part was given by the Duke of Cumberland and others in 1796 to Miss Christie's grandfather, John Christie of Perthshire, Scotland, who with other sturdy Scotch pioneers, had come to America and taken up farming land in this vicinity. In the house, which now passes to Mr. Remington, Miss Mary A. Cristie was born 94 years ago, the youngest child of the late Hugh and Margaret MacKenzie Christie. Mr. Remington's mother, Margaret Christie MacKenzie, who was the daughter of John and Margaret MacPherson MacKenzie (the old Gen. Daniel C. Mac Pherson's eldest daughter—the younger daughter, Elizabeth, being the wife of the late Peter Campbell of this village) was taken as a motherless child of 10 days by her aunt, the late Mrs. Hugh Christie, who brought her up to womanhood and her marriage to the late Willis S. Remington in 1877.

The old Christie homestead, therefore, passes through the MacKenzie line to the Rev. Mr. Remington. He will make certain alterations and improvements to it and will eventually occupy it as his permanent home. It will hereafter be known as "Sit-Fast Acre."

Rec'd of the commissioners of Common schools of the town of Wheatland forty six dollars eighty four cents for school district No. 9 in said town Wheatland March 17th 1840.

Hugh Christie
Treasurer

LEAVES WHEATLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Faulkner Go to Warsaw—Will be Missed.

(A resident of Wheatland hands the ERA the following brief sketch of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Faulkner, who have just removed to Warsaw after living all their lives on the Creek Road. Mr. Faulkner has taken a most active part in the official, religious and agricultural life of the town and will be greatly missed from these circles—Editor.)

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Faulkner of the Creek Road will regret to hear that they have left this vicinity and taken up their home in Warsaw. They will visit relatives and friends in LeRoy and Buffalo, and on May 1st take possession of their new home. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner from this vicinity is a source of regret to a great many. Not only to the neighborhood where they live but to the whole town, Mr. Faulkner having held town offices and performed his duties faithfully with entire satisfaction.

J. G. Faulkner is a son of the late Thomas, and Mary King Faulkner, who were early pioneers of the town of Wheatland, having purchased the farm on the Creek Road of John McNaughton under deed dated June 29th 1825. Thos. Faulkner died on the same farm April 3 [illegible] in the 90th year of his age. John G. was born on this farm July 24th 1838 and has lived there ever since. He received his early education in the district school at Beulah, and later attended an academy at Niagara Falls. June 3rd 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Ella McPherson, and the following year built the fine house he has recently sold to John C. LaBorne, together with ten acres of apple orchard that Mr. Faulkner set out. Mr. Faulkner is collector in the Beulah school district; a position he has held for twenty-six consecutive years. His mother died when he was seventeen years old. At the age of 18 he united with the United Presbyterian church at Beulah upon profession of faith, and has been active in church work. In 1874 he was chosen an elder of the Beulah church, a position he held for ten years, when he transfered his membership to the United Presbyterian church of Mumford, and was chosen elder by that church, which office he holds at the present time. He was superintendent of the Sabbath School for a number of years, and teacher of the Bible class, being engaged in Sabbath School work in these two capacities for forty-five years. He was chorister at Beulah.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner will be greatly missed in the church, Mrs. Faulkner being a teacher in the Sabbath School, and a worker in the Missionary society. Mr. Faulkner is assistant treasurer of the Mumford Rural Cemetery association, a position he has held for the last six years. The best wishes of a host of friends go with them to their new home.

Death of Joseph Quincy.

Once more we are called upon to chronicle the death of an old and respected citizen. Joseph Quincy, whose serious illness was announced in last week's BEE, had been in failing health for the past year but up to a month ago was able to be about the house. Suddenly growing worse, his three children were sent for and were with him at the time of his death, which occurred Friday night about 9 o'clock.

Mr. Quincy was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1819 making him 86 yrs. old. He came to this country in his early manhood and after working at his trade, that of carriage painting, in Canada, he came to our village and engaged with the late F. X. Beckwith, who had at that time a paint and furniture store on the site now occupied by the Salyerd's residence. Mr. Quincy afterwards worked for Patrick Rafferty and in later years for the two sons, William and Thomas. He has resided in Scottsville about 65 years. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ellen Leary of Rochester, a sister of Daniel Leary, who for sixty years kept the famous dye house in that city. Four children were born of the first marriage, Daniel, Joseph, James and John. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Freeman. One daughter was the result of the union, Mrs. Joseph Machesa of Medina.

Mr. Quincy was quite an artist and in his leisure moments painted landscapes and other pictures which have won deserved commendation. Several poems have been written at different times, some of the later ones having been printed in the BEE and other local papers.

Mr. Quincy is survived by three children; Joseph of Buffalo, John of Knoxville, Tenn., and Elizabeth of Medina.

Funeral was held from the church of the Assumption, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment in Holy Angel's Cemetery.

Death of James B. McKay.

James B. McKay died at Caledonia on Saturday evening last at half-past five o'clock. He had been confined to the house since the last days of December with disease of a dropsical nature, and, while no encouragement was given by his physician, Dr. Menzie, of permanent recovery, it was confidently hoped he would be spared many months. On Friday evening he suddenly grew worse, and on Saturday expired while sitting in his chair, retaining to the last his consciousness, his mind clear and memory unimpaired.

He was born in Sunbury, Pa., Sept. 21st, 1810. In the year 1812 his father, the late Mordecai McKay, removed with his family from Northumberland, Pa., reaching Caledonia in October of that year, the journey being made in a covered wagon. Since that year James B. has been a resident of Caledonia and his death removes a land mark from that town —we may say from Western New York, for he was widely known and wherever known respected. While having had the advantages of a common school education only he was well read and in political history was remarkably accurate and well informed. He had a wonderful memory and what he read, saw or heard from his childhood, was retained and he could quote or relate as if his memory was the leaves of a book. Everything connected with the early history and settlement of the country west of the Genesee river was as familiar to him as "household words." In pioneer history he was an acknowledged authority and in that particular as in many others his death is an irreparable loss. With the old and young he was a companionable, agreeable gentleman—his manner and bearing always dignified yet courteous. In his youth he was respectful and deferential to the aged, and as his shadow lengthened on life's pathway the young treated him with great attention and respect. In politics Mr. McKay was always a Democrat —unwavering, unflinching, unchanging, and yet while in Caledonia the Whigs and later the Republicans had a large majority, he never failed to be elected Collector and Constable when he would accept those offices. For many years he was a Deputy Sheriff of Livingston county.

Mr. McKay married Miss Ann Dean, daughter of the late Orange Dean, of Caledonia, and the complimentary ball at Shaw's Hotel, tendered to Mr. McKay and his bride, by the citizens of Caledonia, was a social event which for the numbers in attendance, the enjoyment it afforded and its brilliancy, is yet the theme of conversation and congratulaion in that town. Mr. McKay's wife died in November, 1873. Of the large family of Mordecai McKay but two survive, Catherine and Mrs. Isabella McDonald, both residents of Caledonia. Rebecca, the venerable mother, died March 28th, 1881, at the age of ninety-nine years. Five children survive the deceased.

Mrs. Anna Rippey, wife of the Rev. Dr. Rippey, of Lancaster, O.; Mrs. Jane Payne, of Schuyler, Neb.; Mrs. Sarah Bridgman and Mrs. Francis W. Mather, of Flint, Mich., and Charles McKay, of Geneseo, the last three named being present when their father breathed his last, and their presence during the last days of his life being to him an inexpressible satifaction. The funeral of Mr. McKay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon from the residence of his sister, Mrs. McDonald, in Caledonia village, and the interment will be at Mumford.

Gifts, Congratulations Shower Couple on Golden Anniversary

Four Who Saw Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Dow Fifty Years Ago Attend Dinner; Guests Each Gets Piece of Wedding Cake, Saved Half Century

So many links between September 19, 1927, and the same day in 1877 connected the two dates as Dr. and Mrs. Frank F. Dow celebrated their golden wedding on Monday, at their home in Park avenue, that the extremes of a half century came close together. Four persons seated with them at the family dinner in honor of the occasion had been at the wedding. Others who were there, but not present at the celebration, wired congratulations.

The table cloth, a piece of yellow damask, was one of Mrs. Dow's bridal gifts. She wore three presents she received as a bride, a cameo pendant from the groom; a long chain from her father, the late Assemblyman Volney P. Brown, of Wheatland, and cuff pins set with pearls from her sister, Miss Florence M. Brown. This is the more remarkable, owing to the fact that when she had been married three years, nearly all her wedding clothing and gifts were destroyed in a fire that burned the fine old Dow homestead in Fowlerville.

Receive Automobile as Gift

The dinner was for the relatives, the table being laid for sixteen. The four present who had been at the wedding were Miss Caroline B. Dow, of New York, sister of Dr. Dow; George Dow, of Buffalo, brother of the doctor; Miss Florence Brown, sister of the bride, and Mrs. Mary Garbutt, of Garbutt, a cousin. Mrs. Dow had kept her bride's fruit cake all the fifty years, and on the anniversary each guest had a piece. The wedding anniversary was made more real by congratulations wired by Mrs. Isabel Fries, of Tacoma, Wash., who was at the wedding, and other messages by mail and wire.

Sixty floral gifts were received. The rooms on the first and second floors of the home, as well as the veranda, were lined with these tributes. Among them was a bouquet of fifty yellow roses from the National Petroleum Company, with which L. Fayette Dow, son of Dr. and Mrs. Dow, is connected. Another gift was a handsome automobile, and there were many others. A. T. Simpson, vice-president of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, who was hunting in Canada, remembered the day with wired congratulations. The remembrances surprised Dr. and Mrs. Dow the more because they had notified only the relatives who were at the dinner. Another message came from Mrs. D. Irving Calhound, of Boston, and formerly of Rochester.

Third Anniversary

This was the third golden wedding celebration to take place in the Dow home. The other two were the anniversaries of Dr. and Mrs. Dow's parents. Both dates came in September, 1893. Dr. Dow's parents were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dow, of Fowlerville.

Among those present were Fayette B. Dow, of Washington, and Leland B. Dow, of Memphis, Tenn., sons of Dr. and Mrs. Dow. Leland Dow was accomplished by Mrs. Dow and their two sons, Leland Brown Dow, Jr., and Vaughan Dow. George Dow, brother of Dr. Dow, was accompanied by Mrs. Dow. Miss Dorothy Dow, of Los Angeles, Calif., a young cousin of the family, was a guest.

Dr. and Mrs. Dow were married fifty years ago Monday, at the home of her parents in Wheatland. Her father, the late Volney P. Brown, was assemblyman from the Third District and widely known in his time. He put through the Legislature what is said to be the first bill for an appropriation for experimentation in this state; a measure providing $10,000 for the fish hatcheries at Mumford, now state grounds, to permit the late Seth Green to experiement in the artificial propagation of fish.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1

SCOTTSVILLE SPECTATOR.

WE PRINT TO PLEASE.

VOL. I. SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880. NO. 5.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Temperance Union of Monroe County have just closed a very interesting Quarterly Convention at the Presbyterian Church in Scottsville, commencing on Tuesday morning and closing on Wednesday afternoon. The first and each following session commenced with devotional exercises, and all the sessions were presided over by the president of the County Union, Mrs. E. H. Griffith, assisted by the other officers—Vice-President, Mrs. C. G. Wetmore; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. H. R. Edgett; Rec. Secretary, Mrs. L. C. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Heard. Mrs. L. W. Vosburgh, of Scottsville, made the address of welcome. In the afternoon session Mrs. L. W. Stoddard of Rochester, gave some temperance bible readings and then discoursed upon the texts, all of which was very interesting. The reports of the various officers followed, also the reports of the local Unions present, as follows: Spencerport, Gates, Henrietta, Pittsford, Fairport, Rochester, Penfield, Scottsville, Rush, Mendon, and Brockport. These were all of quite an encouraging character. The County Treasurer reported the finances favorable and eight dollars and twenty cents in the treasury after paying all bills. An address was now made by Mrs. Edgett on "Women's Work for Temperance." This called out a number of short speeches which were really sharp and full of interest, one prominent subject being "What Shall We do with Our Girls ?" setting forth the duty of mothers to look after them more carefully. At the evening session, after Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, was introduced. This lady has made the temperance work the great work of her life and is said to be one of the finest female orators in this country. It would be almost impossible to follow her through and give any thing like a report of what was said. A few points she brought out were, first: The temperance movement commenced in a small town 72 years ago, and has been working with varying success ever since; That men did all the work, but had depended mainly on human efforts, until about six years ago the women started the crusade movement; That this work was born in prayer, and earnest prayer has and must continue to keep it alive. A general recital was given of the work and incidents of the crusades. Some had objected to the women's work because the saloon was not a fit place to go to pray, but she claimed if it was fit for men to go to drink and destroy themselves, it was certainly fit for woman's prayers. There are now upwards of 3000 newspapers ready to publish temperance information and help on the cause. Quotations were made from testimonials of eminent physicians as to the use of alcohol in medicine. Up to this time twenty-four states have been organized for the temperance work. One of the great efforts of the W. C. T. U. is to work among the children; That it is easier to train up the children in the right than to reform the older ones when fallen and degraded; That with earnest effort in ten years an army of 1,000,000 voters may be trained for temperance. The women were urged to govern in their own household rather than be figuring for women's rights, for if a woman could not govern and control among her own children, certainly she was not competent to govern a great nation. The matter of using tobacco was pretty fully presented, and the idea deprecated that a young lady should be seen walking the streets with a young man and a cigar in his mouth. She gave a very interesting recital of a ride on the cars. On the trip at one time through the south she rode 400 miles in company with Jeff. Davis. He undertook to smoke and asked the usual question of the ladies present if it was agreeable to them. Some raised no objection, but when she spoke, she gave him the not agreeable answer, and gave him some wholesome talk about the practice. The cigar was put away and no more seen or heard of during the entire trip. With a number of practical remarks and suggestions, she closed one of the most solid temperance addresses it has ever been our pleasure to hear.

Next was a song by a little girl, Miss Gracie Light, of Pittsford. It was "Little Bessie," the poor drunkard's child. She was quite small, but sang the piece very nicely and was heartily applauded.

Wednesday morning and afternoon sessions were occupied by various reports and talks on questions presented. An address on juvenile work, and temperance in the Sunday School, was thoroughly talked, also a paper on finance. A thanksgiving service was held, and with some closing remarks by the President, and fitting ceremonies, the convention adjourned.

Upwards of one hundred strangers were

[CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.]

Supplement to the

Scottsville Spectator.

Judson Howden, - - - Editor and Printer.

☞ The SPECTATOR is a large seven-column paper, devoted to choice reading and the general news of Scottsville and vicinity. It is neatly printed, and edited with scrupulous care. The subscription price is only $1.25 per year or 65 cents for six months, and it has already gained a good circulation.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

INTERESTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Job printing of all kinds at this office.

—The strawberry festival season is now at its height.

—MARRIED—At Caledonia, June 3d, A. H. Emerson and Miss Emma Boorman.

—Only $10 from Rochester to Cincinnati and return during the Democratic Convention next week.

—Miss Lillian Scofield, of this town, was one of the class of graduates at the Geneseo Normal school, which held commencement exercises this week.

—Mr. A. H. Robinson and wife were rejoiced to receive as visitors their two daughters, Mrs. E. Bly Scofield and Mrs. Rebbick, and their children a few days since.

—Mr. Thomas Brown, Jr., is the owner of a pair of well matched young horses, which he is training into service. They are of the Kentucky Whipstock breed, a good black in color, and are as fine a team as can be found in this part of the country.

SCOTTSVILLE WILL CELEBRATE.

A meeting of the business men was held on Wednesday evening last at Rogers' Hall, for the purpose of a preliminary talk on a Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Wm. D. Garbutt was elected chairman and after some discussion it was deemed best to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expense and paying the band for music. Messrs. J. A. McWhorter, Leroy Slocum, Paul Achard and Geo. Shadbolt were selected as such committee. It was expressed as the belief of those present that $100 could be easily raised for the purpose of a celebration and with that amount a far better display could be made than last year. It was thought best to choose Saturday the 3d, as the best day, every thing considered. The meeting adjourned till to-night at eight o'clock, when full plans will be perfected.

It is now past any doubt that we shall have a grand old celebration here on the 3d of July next. Let everybody and their wives and children turn out and have a holiday and a good time.

EXPLANATORY

The Scottsville Musical Association and their many friends are clearly wrong in attributing anything unfair or unjust to the Commissioners of Highways of the town in the matter of the erection of a band stand in the public street.

The commissioners in the first instance consented to the proposed structure without deliberating for a moment on their RIGHT OR POWER to grant such permission, so as to protect the building, the public, or themselves. The moment they gave the subject proper examination, that moment they discovered that great injustice might be done to the band by permitting the erection of the stand, for these reasons:

First. They had no legal or official power to grant to the band or any one else the privilege of encroaching on the highway.

Second. Their consent might mislead the band and their hosts of friends and induce them to expend their money on a structure that ANY PERSON could compel the commissioners to remove at any time, on simply entering a complaint against it, and in such case all the money, time and expense attending the construction would be lost to the Association and their contributors, and it was clearly the duty of the commissioners to inform the committee to that effect immediately and before any expense had been incurred by the building committee. This they did, and the expense and loss were prevented.

What may or may not be, or have been done, elsewhere is nothing to the case. The commissioners discovered that there was no power vested in them to project the association, and it was their plain duty to so inform the gentlemen interested without delay, which they did do.

It is to be hoped that the moneys subscribed will be promptly paid in and turned over to the band to be disposed of in any manner they deem proper.

A. R. STOKOE,
WM. R. MCVEAN
Commissioners.

The Canal Railroad.

A meeting was held at Portage last Tuesday to discuss on the proposed Genesee Valley Canal railroad. A good representation was present, and a scheme was completed for organizing a company with a capital of 1,140,000 to build a railroad from Rochester to Millgrove, Pa. The meeting adjourned to meet at Olean July 7th. The old organization under whose labors the bill for granting the right to build a railroad on the canal was passed, was entirely ignored. The old directors do not seem to care much for this. All they want is a railroad, no matter who builds it. This looks encouraging for our neighbors up the river who so deeply sigh for the screeching locomotive. Although it would give Scottsville another railroad, we can not say we really need it, but will probably not complain if it comes.

About Our School.

The school year has closed and the boys and girls are busily enjoying the vacation. The last two days of school were devoted to the closing exercises. The first day was used by the smaller scholars in the departments of Miss Dorr and Mrs. Sheffer. The little folks did themselves and their teachers much credit by the very correct and prompt work they performed. It would be impossible to give each one credit for what was done, as there were a large number, and we can only say all did excellently. Miss Ella Miller presided at the piano during all the exercises and we were highly pleased with the music and singing, it all being very appropriate. The exercises by the children consisted of a large number of declamations, recitations, dialogues, select readings etc.

The next morning (Friday) was devoted to exercises of the same general character by the pupils of Mr. Goldsmith's room. These were also all well performed. A prominent feature of this room was the German orator, a declamation in the German language by the Heniman boy, a little fellow; also the personation of "Nobody's Child" by Miss Minnie Buck.

The afternoon was for the pupils of the upper department under the care of the principal Mr. Morris, and here was displayed great proficiency in such exercises. Miss Ella Miller played on the instrument and sang, assisted by Mr. Morris. It would not be fair to give one or more praise for what was done without including the whole, therefore we take the liberty to place before our readers the entire programme of this department, as follows:

SONG, Greeting, Ella Miller and Mr. Morris.
Liberty and Union, Albert Miller.
The Answer, Ella Rosa.
Not Lost, Mary Martin.
Select Reading, Annie Neafie.
Girls, William Carver.
Be Sure You're Right, Julia Gridley.
Gymnasium Exercises, four boys and eight girls.
McLaines' Child, Mary Sheridan.
Troublesome Census Taker, Stanley Franklin
Cobwebs, Emma Martin.
Select reading, Mattie Clark.
SONG { Mary's Lamb, Ella Miller and Mr. Morris.
{ Union Forever, four girls.
ESSAY, Figures, Florence Ballentine.
The District School, Mamie Scanlin.
A Boy's Remonstrance, Rice Franklin.
The King's Palace, Ella Scofield.
May Day, Fanny Peck.
The Chicago Convention, seven boys.
ESSAY, Great Inventions, Legrand Brown.
New Church Organ, Hattie Budlong.
My First Political Speech, Frank Miller.
A Wonderful Teacher, Ida Ganue.
SELECT READING, Agnes Nicholson,
Fire Bell Alarm, Mors Slocum.
Painter of Seville, Belle Goddard.
SONG, Summer is Coming, whole school.

This closing the exercises, the principal was expected to make some remarks, but Mr. Morris did not think best to talk just then, as he had endeavored to work with the school, so he spoke through the school, and the result had been presented before them.

But there was more to follow, and on Friday evening another grand time, but of a different character was enjoyed. This consisted of a reception by the teachers of the friends and patrons of the school. This was held up-stairs while below was a strawberry festival, with cake and lemonade, and everything, to make a splendid time. It appeared that a purse had been gotten up by the pupils of Mr. Morris's room, and a beautiful copy of Webster's Unabridged procured. At a given signal Mr. Goldsmith stepped forward and in a few fitting remarks presented the book in behalf of the scholars. We have often seen presentations where the receiver was apparently surprised but probably had some hint beforehand. Not so here. This was to all intents and purposes a genuine surprise. Mr. Morris received the book and made some remarks, which were very good and fitting, but it seemed to cost him a very great effort. He was too grateful for utterance. He thanked them for the gift and said he looked upon it as the best help that could be laid on a teacher's table.

Everything passed off most pleasantly and the closing of this school year will be a bright spot on the memory of a large number in the future. It would be useless to speak of the services of the teachers and the impressions they have made on the minds of the patrons of the school. The large number attending these exercises and reception, and the attending circumstances all speak louder than words. Some of the teachers of the past year are going away to other fields of labor. No terms have been made with any of them yet, but we believe the people would be pleased to have the principal retained, there being evidence of entire satisfaction the past year. *

Our Own Corner.

—Old newspapers for sale at this office.

—We have got a new sign. It is the work of Mr. Quincy, painter at Slocum's shops.

—The man, woman or child who cometh into our office and readeth copy on our hook or type before it is printed from, taketh his life in his hands and walketh near unto death's door.

—The SPECTATOR is the cheapest paper, for the amount of reading matter it gives in this part of the country, which is none the less true if we do say it. Give it a trial and you will say the same. Only $1.25 per year or 65 cents for six months.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCOTTSVILLE SPECTATOR.

VOLUME I. DECEMBER 24, 1880. NUMBER 32.

DESCRIPTIVE SLEIGHRIDE.

Fifty Years Ago.

Long since I drove a noble team
That ladies loved to praise,
And with a pride I held the reins
Above those dapple greys.

Old Duke and Jim were Messengers,
With tails like drifted snow;
And noted too for style and speed,
Some fifty years ago.

We often drove to singing school,
Or took a fancy ride;
Well filled the sleigh with boys and girls
Our country's life and pride.

To Riga's concert once I drove,
And saw a pair of bays,
There heard it said, though whispered low,
That they could pass the greys.

The concert o'er, we left the church,
The bays turned homeward last.
'Twas then I said to Duke and Jim,
"You 'daps' were never passed."

With defty hands I reined my steeds,
Their mettle now to test.
They answered well with arching necks,
We'll do our level best.

I gave them rein a mile or so,
To lead those saucy bays;
A challenge one could not neglect,
In those our racing days.

"I tink ole Jim must hear dem now,"
Cried out my darkey grinning.
"And Duke he ax so jist as if
De deble too was in him."

It quickly proved my Sambo right,
For soon we heard them singing:
[Tune of Old Dan Tucker.]
"Get out the way your long tailed hosses
Get out the way your white tailed hosses
Get out the way your old gray hosses,
For Rube and Cash are coming."

As they came dashing up the street,
With titles yet untried,
I held the dapples slightly in,
Till we were side by side.

And when I saw that famous team,
Old Cash Eclipse and mate,
'Twas then I shook the dapples up
To a two-and-forty gait.

Now Rube and Cash were royal blood
And known as Stafford bays,
Long famed for beauty, style and speed
In those our younger days.

And royal too were Duke and Jim,
Though yet unknown to fame.
With stylish action they had shown
Good signs of speed and game.

Again the bays came gliding up,
The driver all aglee.
"Behold!" he cried, "the Stafford bays,
The pride of Genesee."

I here returned the compliment,
No titled names I gave,
But Jim and Duke the Sheffer colts,
The bravest of the brave.

Each team now drew a heavy load.
Ah, this a bottom test.
We turn the post on Ganson's hill,
With style and speed the best.

And with a watch to mark the time,
We let the dapples fly.
The minute hand would point to three
Each mile-stone passing by.

Though Rube and Cash kept close behind,
They never tried to pass.
This feat was found now hard to do,
Though often done by "gas."

When Ganson's hill was nearly reached,
We saw a seeming ghost,
And then drew up our smoking steeds
It was the turning post.

'Twas here the bays were quickly turned,
And then sprang to the lead.
No symptoms yet seemed they to show
A loss in style or speed.

The ribbons now I firmly drew,
To raise the dapples' ire.
With champing bits they answered back,
And gleamed their eyeballs fire.

The Staffords now were drove their best
And showed a lively pace,
They thought to leave the greys behind
And so to win the race.

'Twas this that raised my dander up
To cheer old Duke and Jim,
Who now with pride and anger mixt,
Displayed their blood aud vim.

Those Staffords yet went sweeping on,
Still full of pluck and game.
Were they to lose their honors now,
Or win the prize to fame?

'Twas now the dapples seemed to fly,
Like demons run by steam.
And waiting only for the word,
To pass the rival team.

"Dem Stafford bays deys flying so,
De deble couldn't cotch um,"
But soon this darkey cried again,
"I tink de greys'll fotch um."

This rattling gait had we kept up
Near five and twenty mile,
Although the bays still held the lead,
I saw them losing style.

And then I thought the time had come
So gave the "daps" a shake,
And while the bays were tuning up,
I saw old Reuben break.

This noble horse was urged in vain,
And easy took the whip,
Whilst past them now the dapples flew
Without a single skip.

And then our load began to sing,
With shouts that rent the air,
While in my heart for Duke and Jim,
I breathed a silent prayer.

* * * * * *

Now fifty years are past and gone,
Though five it does not seem,
Since with the load of boys and girls,
I drove that bonny team.

In vain I've searched but cannot find,
'Mongst Black Hawks or the Clays
A team could lead old Rube and Cash,
Or pass the dapple greys.

WHEATLAND POET.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. William C. Rowley, Monroe county Judge, on the 13th day of November, 1880, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William A. Williams, lately doing business in the village of Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William A. Williams for the benefit of his creditors, at the store of John C. Neafie, in the village of Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, on or before the Fifteenth day of February, 1881.

Dated, Scottsville, N. Y., November 15, 1880.

27-6 JOHN SHOUDLER,
R. E. WHITE, Pl'ff's Att'y. Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payments of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 24th day of April, 1879, executed by George H. Mitchell, of the town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, N. Y., to Charles M. Wyvell, of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in Monroe county clerk's office, in book No. 223 of mortgages, at page 2, April 26th, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock, p. m, of that day,—given to secure a part of the purchase money of the premises therein described.

And Whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned to Arden F. Miller, of the same place, and the same is now owned by him.

And Whereas, the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the time of the first publication of this notice is the sum of Two hundred dollars of principal and forty-one dollars and twenty cents of interest on the same, in all $241.20, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this first publication of notice of sale, leaving One hundred dollars to become due on said mortgage November 15th 1881, with interest thereon from November 15th, 1880.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein and hereinafter described, at public auction, at the front door of the dwelling house on said premises, on the 25th day of February, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Scottsville, county of Monroe, and state of New York, and situate in village lot No. 21, in Section No. 9, as laid down on the map of George Stevens' survey of said village, made in 1841, and being also subdivision lot No. 4, of said village lot No. 21, as made by Andrew S. Wadsworth for C. M. Wyvell in 1878, and described as follows, viz: Beginning in the center of Race Street at the south-east corner of lot No. 5; Thence westerly on the south line of lot No. 5. 210 feet to the west line of said subdivision lots; Thence southerly 69 feet to a stake and stone; Thence easterly and parallel with the south line of the lot hereby conveyed 210 feet to the center of Race street; Thence northerly along the center of Race street 69 feet to the place of beginning; being on the west side of Race street.

Dated the 26th day of November, 1880.

ARDEN F. MILLER,
W. G. ASHBY, Attorney. Assignee.

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SPECTATOR.

Mrs Bitner

VOLUME I. SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y., FEBRUARY 22, 1876. NUMBER 1.

POETRY.

The Mystic Key.

A woodman, so the fable goes,
The forest woke with sturdy blows,

And chips flew showering thick and hot:
The while, he murmured at his lot;

Lamented his hard life of toil,
In felling trees, and tilling soil.

While musing thus he heard a sound,
Hoofs, tramping on the crispy ground.

"*The robbers come! and I must flee,*
But whither!" Quick he climbed a tree,

Concealed himself 'mong branches tall,
And, trembling, viewed the troopers all;

Saw them approach a massive rock,
And heard the Chieftain as he spoke

A magic word "*Sesame.*" He spied
A pond'rous door fly open wide.

He saw the robbers hide their spoil,
Drive off again. With slow recoil

On creaking joints the door swung to.
Quick to the rock the woodman flew—

"*Sesame*" he cried in trem'lous tones–
The door back on its hinges groans.

The woodman saw a countless pile
Of gold and silver. With a will

He stuffed his frock and pockets wide.
For neither coat nor axe he stayed.

A man of wealth he'd grown. Would you
Have gold more pure? and priceless too?

Get wealth of an exhaustless store?
Or know what key unbolts the door?

'Tis *faithful Perseverance*, bent
On noble deeds– and sweet *Content.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Swinburne employs an amanuensis to write his autographs.

Here is a puzzle for Latin scholars to translate. Any one that has never seen it and will translate it, and send it for publication in our next issue, shall receive 50 visiting cards with name beautifully printed thereon

Here it is;

Homo venit ad caudam vel habere suas vestes homines mortuos.

Thomas, which is called Didymus.

Both these names have the same signification, a twin; Thomas being Aramaic, and Didymus Greek. It is said to have been a custom among the Jews when traveling in foreign countries, or familiarly conversing with the Greeks or Romans, to assume a Greek or Latin name of similar meaning to their own. This explains why Thomas was called DIDYMUS. *Sel.*

Superstition Of the 12th Century.

Giraldus says, speaking of the bird-like Barnacles now so well known, "There are in this place many birds which are called *Bernacæ*: against nature, nature produces them in a most extraordinary way. They are like marsh-geese, but somewhat smaller.

They are produced from fir timber tossed along the sea, and are at first like gum. Afterwards they hang down by their beaks as if from a seaweed attached to the timber, surrounded by shells, in order to grow more freely. Having thus, in process of time, been clothed with a strong coat of feathers, they either fall into the water or fly freely away into the air. They derive their food and growth from the sap of the wood or the sea, by a secret and most powerful process of alimentation. I have frequently, with my own eyes, seen more than a thousand of these small bodies of birds, hanging down on the sea-shore from one piece of timber, enclosed in shells, and already formed. They do not breed and lay eggs, like other birds; nor do they ever hatch any eggs; nor do they seem to build nests in any corner of the earth.

Hence bishops and clergymen in some parts of Ireland do not scruple to dine off these birds at the time of fasting, because they are not flesh, nor born of flesh. But these are thus drawn into sin; for if a man during Lent had dined off a leg of Adam, our first parent, who was not born of flesh, surely we should not consider him innocent of having eaten what is flesh."

MISSED HIS CALLING. — A FABLE

A prowling wolf espied a horse grazing in the field. "Aha!" cried he, "a prize: but how to manage? A horse is not easy prey, like a sheep. I must try some trick." So he drew near and introduced himself as a doctor. "You must be ill," he told the horse, "or they would not have turned you out to graze. Tell me your disease: I can cure it whatever it is.' "I have a swelling on the under side of my foot," replied the horse. "Let me examine," said the wolf, making ready for a snap. Suddenly the wary horse let fly his heels and threw the wolf high in air. "Ah!" he howled, as he limped away, "this serves me right. I should not have quitted my trade. Nature meant me for a butcher not for a doctor. *St. Nicholas.*

DEAL GENTLY, DEAL KINDLY, DEAL LOVINGLY, and there is not a wolf in human shape but will be melted by kindness; and there is not a tiger in woman's form but will break down and sue for pardon, if God should bless the love that is brought to bear upon her by her friend. *Spurgeon.*

The mark ? is an abbreviation of the Latin word Qæstio, being the letter Q over o indicating a question, and Quæstio is Latin for Question.

The Spectator.

LOCALS.

Washington's Birthday.

What ails our Town Clock?

Five Groceries, two meat markets, three Hotels, one Drug Store, one manufactory of Grave stones and Monuments, one Foundry, two Wagon Shops, six Black-smith shops, and no TOWN HALL, in this village.

Scottsville has been much improved in a year past. by the erection of several handsome residences.

Of all the Famous Bridges in the world — and there are many — Scottsville boasts the most celebrated we know of; and, were it generally known, curiosity-seekers could not withstand visiting it. We refer to the Bridge over the Creek, going south, which is not only a disgrace to the town, but dangerous to those who cross.

The citisens of the place are to be congratulated on the return of Dr. J. I. Row Dentist, to Scottsville. The Dr. is permanently located in our village. He is a thorough workman.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in our usually quiet village, by the seizure of the 655 p. m. train on the State Line Road. If the tax-collector did what was right, there is no need of so much noise, but if his action was premature, then we commend the opposition that the seizure has inflamed.

Mr. Charles Wyvell has resumed the treatment of horses for all diseases, making a specialty of the foot. He has set up a patent Forge, and shoes hard cases with most remarkable success.

—An unusually interesting Occasion — The Sacramental Service at the M. E. Ch. on Sunday last. Fifteen were received on probation. Rev. K. D. Nettleton, M. D., P. E. of Rochester Dist. preached two powerful discourses.

A Centennial Discourse will be delivered at the M. E. Church Sunday Eve. Feb. 27.

TEMPERANCE MEETING at same place Sunday Eve. March 5.

Sunday a. m. May 14, Rev. R. M. Stratton D. D. Pastor of the First Church Rochester N. Y., will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church Scottsville. All who desire to listen to an eloquent and popular orator will not fail to hear Dr. Stratton.

CHURCHES.

First M. E Church.
John Wentworth Sanborn Pastor

Sunday Services.

Preaching at 11 a. m. & 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 12 m. Sabbath School at 1. Prayer Meeting Thursday Eve. Young People's Class Meeting Friday Eve.

Choir Meeting Sat. Eve.

First Presbyterian Church.
T. A. Weed, Pastor.

Sunday Services.

Preaching at 11 a. m. & 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 1 p. m. Prayer Meeting Thurs. Eve. Teachers' Meeting Saturday Eve.

Church of the Assumption.
Father Madden, Pastor.

FRATERNITIES.

Scottsville Lodge, No. 371 I. O. O. F. Meets Friday Evening.

Oatka Lodge, F. & A. M. Meets every Wednesday Evening.

See Advertisement of NEAFIE & SHADBOLT, in another column!

Scottsville has an excellent public school. Mr. Wm. Carter, Principal. Miss Croft. Miss Wallace, and Miss Darrow, are the lady teachers.

There are forty four widow ladies in Scottsville.

The Seizure of the Cars on Sat. when there was other R. R. property that might have been taken, and making such a display as was done and making any seizure at all, so long as the road is safe as it was last year, when nobody was alarmed, looks like a clear case of slopping over.

It looks like the case of a man who, having hidden from danger himself, for sport urges a mad dog upon others, with "sick him, now."

As this paper will meet the eye of many persons in New Hampshire and Mass. and as all will want to know what sort of a place it is, we briefly state that the village contains about one thousand souls at usual mixture of good, bad, and indifferent. There are some families of distinction here, or as they would say in New England, of good blood Scottsville is the very centre of this "garden of New York. The Genesee is but about a half mile distant, and the region around is farmed by a thrifty and intelligent people. For further particulars, visit the place.

On first page, middle column, third line from the bottom, Qæstio should be spelled QUæstio. See LATIN PUZZLE on first page

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a fine large pickerel brought into this office by Mr. William Sparks. We are now prepared to receive and note big oxen, turnips, apples, eggs squashes, peaches, or anything unusually large.

The Scottsville Spectator.

Sanborn and Howe, Editors.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22. 1876.

SCOTTSVILLE boasts a PAPER at last. It is not a WEEKLY, but it is a WEAKLY. We do not expect you to stop your City papers on our account–no! continue them, but patronise us. Neither of us is an experienced printer, and the present sheet is more an experiment of what amateurs can do than a rival of other journals. We celebrate the Birthday of him who achieved notoriety by too free use of his little hatchet on his father's cherry tree, and who, had he lived, until today would be 144 years of age.

OUR "DEVIL" says that the partnership of Sanborn and Howe is about right. The one a Minister, can warn men of their end, and the other a Doctor, can fetch them to it.

The present aspect of affairs in Congress leads one to inquire whether the eighty-odd rebels now in majority, are legislating for the United States, or for the defunct Confederacy. An attempt has been made by Mr. Merriman (Dem. N. C.) to pass a bill repealing section 4716 which reads, "No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided and abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the [illegible] pay the rebels for inflicting upon us the war whose sad effects we have by no means recovered from. To repeal this bill would be to say "well done" to those by whose authority our soldier-boys were starved, on rotten meal and sour molasses. Are the loyal citisens of the Country ready to pronounce the death of the boys in blue a farce? or the late rebellion, boys' play? Yet all this is threatened and will be forced upon us, if the senator from North Carolina effects his purpose.

A very peculiar turn of the human mind is witnessed in burying-grounds where epitaphs are the rage. A relieved husband perpetrated the following upon his lately deceased wife; "This stone was raised by Sarah's lord
Not Sarah's virtues to record, ——
For they're well-known to all the town,
This stone was raised to keep her down."

The following points a moral;
"'Twas by a fall I caught my death;
No man can tell his time or breath;
I might have died as soon as then
If I had had Physician men."

Here is another very significant;
"Touch not this stone with pick or spade
For here it is that I am laid;
'Tis here I was by Cupid smitten,
'Tis here I first received the mitten;
And whether I did wrong or right,
I left this world Miss Blake to spite."

Over the porch of the Old South Church at Boston is chiselled: "Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door is printed in emphatic letters, Positively no Admittance." *Selected.*

Can Anything be done for the Cause Of Temperance Election Day?

Let us answer this by quoting first the law relating to the election of Excise Boards.

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the annual town-meetings in the several towns in this State, held next after the passage of this act, there shall be elected in the same manner as other town officers are elected three commissioners of Excise, who, while acting as such commissioners. shall not hold either of the offices of supervisor, justice of the peace, or town clerk, the office of president or trustee of any incorporated village, and who shall compose the board of excise of their respective towns, and discharge the duties imposed upon the supervisors and justices of the peace of towns, and the president and trustees of incorporated villages thereof. * * * *

Of the three commissioners chosen it is to be decided by lot which shall hold office for one, two, and three years respectively.

This coming election, one commisioner is to be chosen and, though it will take another year to secure a majority yet there will be good prospect of No-License if the moral element of the town elect one stanch No-License man. This law is such that the choice of these commissioners is THROWN OUT OF POLITICS ENTIRELY. Let the Temperance men of BOTH PARTIES go with their party on the straight ticket, but let them show their colors when they come to deposit their vote in that separate box marked EXCISE.

State Line Rail Road.

The Rochester and State Line Rail Road has passed into the hands of J. Condit Smith of Buffalo, an energetic and experienced Railroad man. He promises a road complete, in six months, to Salamanca, including rolling stock, depots, water-tanks, and everything necessary for a road in full operation. We also understand that he contemplates an immediate extension of the Road to a point in Pennsylvania, where direct communication may be had with the Penn. system of Rail roads. While we regret that the road has passed from the hands of its wise projectors, at an apparent loss to those financially interested, yet we believe that reparation will be made, in a measure, at least, by dividends on stock exchanged for First Mortgage bonds, and this, at an early day.

CENTENNIAL.

In looking up our genealogy, we rejoice to find some long-forgotten (remote) cousins living in Philadelphia. Now we are very sorry ever to have forgotten them, and as the fault is with us, what less can we do than write them a letter of apology for past neglect. In fact, Matilda Jane (that's our wife) says that it is our *duty* to visit them this very Summer, and it would be cruel, wife says to leave any of the children at home for some of them, they have never seen. We concur with wife and write them we are coming.

will be benefiting ourselves and CUSTOMERS.

Neaffe & Shadbolt.

Scottsville, N. Y.

Our own Reporter says there are FIFTY FOUR maiden ladies in Scottsville. (Of course he has "interviewed" them, and knows.)

A Poem.

Our till's most dry,
Our flour's most gone,
We've naught but faith to live upon
We'll mend your pans, your pails or tub,
We'll take your Stamps, and buy more grub.

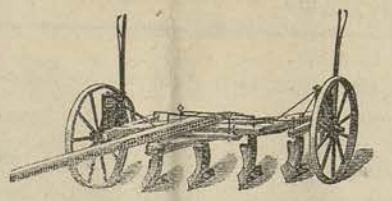
"Bijah"

Hardware.

Scottsville, N. Y.

STEEL GANG PLOWS.

And all kinds of Agricultural Implements.



Gang Plow.

The Scottsville Steel Plow has been thoroughly tested on all kinds of land, and wherever used is giving universal satisfaction. We also manufacture a Three Plow Gang suitable for two horses on the same principle as the Four Plow Gang.

Also

DEALERS IN

Feed Cutters

CORN SHELLERS

PLASTER SOWERS, LADDERS, TORSION SPRINGS, HAND CORN

And Jobbing of all kinds in WOOD and IRON, and a general FOUNDRY BUSINESS. Prices to suit the times.

BALLENTINE SLOCUM & Co

Scottsville, N. Y.

Dorr & Galusha

DEALERS IN

Lumber & Coal.

Scottsville, N. Y.

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DEATH OF DAVID SMITH

Scottsville Man Saw Stirring Scenes in Civil War.

The death of this aged and respected resident, occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James H. Butler, Friday evening, aged 95 years and 9 months. Mr. Smith although nearing the century mark, had been a familiar figure on the streets until the past four months, begining to fail about August 1st.

Mr. Smith was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Hammond of this village. There was one child by this marriage, Mrs. Nelson Carver, who died several years ago. His second wife was Miss Jane Hitchings also of Scottsville, who has been dead three years. Mrs. L, M. Chapin of Rochester, Mrs. Martin Price, Mrs. James H. Butler, and Harry Smith, all of Scottsville, are the four surviving children by the last marriage.

Mr. Smith was a carpenter by trade. He was born in Chili and followed the occupation of farmer for several years. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was living om a farm in Virginia, where he had settled with his family some years before. He at once began to make preparations to return North, which after several attemps, was finally accomplished. The incidents connected with these different attemps to get through the rebel lines to Washington, and the long and tedious journey in a covered wagon that followed, owing to a lack of transportation on the railroads at that time, have been vividly told several times in Rochester papers.

Funeral services were held from the home of James H. Butler, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. R. W. Copeland, pastor of the M. E. Church officiated. Interment was made in Oatka cemetery.

At his funeral a number of interesting incidents were related in regard to the experience of this nonogenarian.

He came with his parents, David and Barbara Smith, from southern New Jersey, where he was born, when only two years old. His father took up one hundred acres of land in Chili, cleared up enough to plant his first crop of corn between the stumps, built a rude log house with greased paper for windows, the children often finding snow on their beds in the morning during the winter. Indians were around in those early days but were not hostile. There were many wild animals here then. All the important scientific discoveries and inventions have had their developement during his long life. Civil and religious movements have made great strides. Great names have been written on the scroll of fame. And the achievements in the world of art, literature and music cannot be numbered. The man who has lived almost a century has had a wonderful opportunity to witness the world's progress.

ISABEL F. HARMON
CHURCHVILLE, NEW YORK

14 Sept. 1936

Mr George J. Ettlinger
Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Mr Ettlinger:

Your letter of the 10th is at hand. I am very much interested to hear that you propose to bring Mr Slocum's history up to date. I can give you the information about the Baptist Church in Mumford more or less completely, but it will take a little time to assemble the facts. There are photographs of some of the men available but not all. I should expect them to be returned promptly as they are all precious to their owners.

During the Rochester Centennial my sister and I made application for our pioneer certificates. We called for them several times

but were never able to secure them. Do you know anything about them? We would like to have them and are certainly entitled to them for we ~~a~~ my brother, my sister and I represent the tenth generation of Harmons in this country.

I will send you the information about the church in the course of time.

Yours sincerely —

Isabel F. Harmon

APRIL 1, 1940

Former Surrogate

SELDEN S. BROWN
. . . died in St. Petersburg

SELDEN BROWN, EX-SURROGATE OF COUNTY, DIES

Was Prominent in Episcopal Work In Diocese

Selden S. Brown, former surrogate of Monroe County, onetime chancellor of the Episcopal diocese in Western New York, died yesterday (Mar. 31, 1940) in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had lived for the last three years.

Judge Brown was born in Scottsville Oct. 23, 1855, the son of Dyer D. S. and Mary Ann Ensign Brown. He was educated in Rochester Collegiate Institute and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1879 with a bachelor of arts degree. He received his master's degree in 1882, having begun the study of law in 1879. in 1882 he was admitted to the bar, entering into partnership with Harry O. Poole in Rochester 14 years later. In 1905 he was appointed surrogate, succeeding Judge George A. Benton, who had become a Supreme Court justice. He entered office Jan. 4, 1906 and served continuously until his retirement in 1925, when he reached the constitutional age limit.

Director of Bank

Judge Brown was a trustee of Cary College Seminary at Oakfield, and served many years as chancellor of the Episcopal diocese. He also was interested in business ventures, being director of the Union Trust Company of Rochester, and secretary and trustee of the Rochester Printing Company.

He was a member of the American, New York State and Rochester Bar Associations, and of Alpha Phi Fraternity. In politics he was Republican.

In 1883 Judge Brown married L. Adell Franklin, Scottsville, who died in 1912. In 1914 he married Mary Elizabeth Stewart, also of Scottsville. The second Mrs. Brown died in 1921. Three years later the judge married Jessie Edith Franklin, also a Scottsville resident.

Prior to his being made surrogate Judge Brown never had held any public office other than local positions in his native village. For 15 years he served as a member of the Scottsville Board of Education.

Honored by Bar, Church

When he retired as surrogate in 1925 the Rochester Bar Association honored him at a dinner in Powers Hotel. He was presented a sapphire ring by Richard E. White, a past president of the association. In 1933 leaders of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rochester paid tribute to the former judge at a luncheon in St. Paul's Church, where the annual diocesan convention was being held.

Speaking of Judge Brown's service, Bishop David Lincoln Ferris said: ". . . Judge Brown became senior warden of Grace Church in 1885 when the building was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe. Judge Brown stands out among his friends in the diocese as a Christian gentleman and a loyal churchman. We owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for many years of faithful service."

The judge had been in ill health for about four months before he died. Besides his wife he leaves a son, King Brown, Scottsville. A funeral service will be held in St. Petersburg tomorrow. Burial plans were not announced.

S. S. Brown Rites Set For Florida

Funeral services will be held tomorrow in St. Petersburg, Fla., for Selden S. Brown, former Monroe County surrogate, who died yesterday in the Florida city where where he had lived for the last three years.

Selden S. Brown

Judg Brown was formerly chancellor of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York.

Born in Scottsville in 1855, he was the son of Dyer D. S. and Mary Ann Ensign Brown, attended Rochester Collegiate Institute and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1879.

He began the study of law in 1879 and was awarded a University of Rochester master of arts degree in 1882, in which year he was admitted to the bar. Fourteen years later he entered a law partnership with Harry O. Poole.

Named Surrogate in 1905

Mr. Brown was appointed surrogate in 1905, succeeding Judge George A. Benton, who became a Supreme Court justice. Mr. Brown served continuously from Jan. 4, 1906, to 1925, when he reached the constitutional age limit.

Judge Brown was a director of the Union Trust Company and secretary and trustee of the Rochester Printing Company, trustee of Cary College Seminary at Oakfield, a member of the American, New York State and Rochester Bar Associations. He was a Republican.

His first wife, L. Adell Franklin of Scottsville, whom he married in 1883, died in 1913. In 1914, he married Mary Elizabeth Stewart, also of Scottsville, who died in 1921. In 1924, Judge Brown and Jessie Edith Franklin, Scottsville, were married. She and a son, King Brown, Scottsville, survive him.

Honored by Bar and Church

Judge Brown was for 15 years a member of the Scottsville Board of Education.

On his retirement from the surrogate post in 1925, he was honored at a dinner given by the Rochester Bar Association, and eight years later was honored by leaders of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rochester at a luncheon at St. Paul's Church.

Bar Pays Tribute To Former Judge Selden S. Brown

Rochester Bar Association yesterday paid tribute at memorial services in the Court House to former Monroe County Surrogate Selden S. Brown, who died Sunday at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Supreme Court Justice John Van Voorhis presided. A resolution was read by former Judge Harvey F. Remington and adopted by the Bar members.

Members of the Resolutions Committee were: Francis J. Skivington, chairman; Surrogate Joseph M. Feely, former Judges William F. Lynn and Raymond E. Westbury, William T. Plumb, Frank E. Devans, William F. Strang, Eugene Raines, Ernest B. Millard, John R. Fanning and Herbert L. Ward.

Text of Resolution

The resolution follows:

The Bench and Bar and the general public of Western New York are today mourning the departure of Judge Selden Stanley Brown, for 58 years a member of the legal profession, and for all of his lifetime an honored resident of the Town of Wheatland.

Selden Stanley Brown was a native of Scottsville and was born on October 23, 1855. His father, Maj. Dyer D. S. Brown, a former proprietor of the Democrat & Chronicle, was one of the leaders of the Republican Party in his day and active in the formation of the old State Line Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

Judge Brown received his early education in the Scottsville schools, the Rochester Collegiate Institute and the University of Rochester, graduating in the Class of 1879, which furnished many men of note. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1882, and soon won an enviable place in the Bar, specializing largely in probate work. In 1896 he formed a co-partnership with the late Harry O. Poole, this continuing until he became Surrogate of Monroe County in January, 1906.

Judge Brown served as Surrogate for 19 years and his fairness and judicial ability in this important post rank him among the ablest judges who have presided over this important court. Seldom were his decisions reversed, although estates of large magnitude in which long contests were waged were determined during his administration. His uniform courtesy to members of the profession and particularly the younger members of the Bar endeared him to all who practiced in this court.

Survived by 3rd Wife

He was married to L. Adell Franklin June 26, 1883, her death occurring in 1912. On June 17, 1914, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Stewart, who died in 1921, and third to Jessie B. Franklin on August 4, 1923, who survives him. S. King Brown of Scottsville, a son of his first marriage, also survives. Dr. Roscoe C. E. Brown, long active on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, was a brother.

Judge Brown was active in civic, political, religious and literary matters throughout his long and useful life. He was one of the founders of the Scottsville Literary Society and an active participant in its meetings until ill health prevented. He at different times addressed the Rochester Historical Society upon matters of local historic interest. He was for 15 years a member of the Scottsville School Board and performed more than perfunctory duties on that board. He was a member of Rochester Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Rochester Bar Association, New York State Bar Association and American Bar Association.

He was a devout churchman and in 1885 was largely instrumental in organizing Grace Episcopal Church in Scottsville, serving for 55 years as warden. From 1905 to 1928 he was chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York and during that time a member of the standing committee of that diocese. Judge Brown at the time of his death had been a director of the Union Trust Company for many years and a trustee of Carey Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield and had held the office of secretary-treasurer of the Rochester Printing Company until its more recent reorganization.

In 1925, upon his retirement as Surrogate of Monroe County, this association honored him with a dinner and presented him with a token of its esteem.

Judge Brown will not be forgotten by those who came in contact with him during his active years. He left an indelible impression through his friendliness, urbanity and courtesy which cemented his contacts into real friendship. He was useful to the community in which he lived; he guarded well the interests of a large clientele reposing in his confidence and in his judicial decisions, rendered fair and substantial justice. The Rochester Bar Association presents this minute in his memory.


17
17
NOTICE

Only 150 Years Ago

ATC. 10/14/39

At a moment when Rochester appears to be caught in the upward surge of increasing industrial activity, it seems odd to reflect that the entire history of industry at the Falls of the Genesee is no longer than the span of two life-times.

It was in the summer of 1789, so the records state, when Ebenezer Allan, or Allen, known as "Indian Allan" to the early pioneers, sold his farm on the Genesee flats at Scottsville and moved down the river to the present site of Rochester. The year previous, Oliver Phelps had signed the Treaty of Buffalo Creek with the Iroquois Indians, who had granted him lands and the right to construct a mill at the Falls of the Genesee. Since Allan was familiar with the country and its people, Phelps engaged Allan to erect mills at the falls, in order to make the Phelps lands attractive to settlers. It is stated by Orsamus Turner, historian of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, that Allan built a sawmill in the summer of 1789, and raised the frame of a grist mill in November.

Although the mills were crude and afterward were abandoned and destroyed, their erection marked the beginning of an industrial development which today, after 150 years, seems as permanent as the rock on which the city rests.

Until Ebenezer Allan set the power of the falls to work, the river remained what it had been through unrecorded centuries. With the erection of the wilderness mills, the old era ended and a new age began. How long this period will endure is something beyond the power of prediction. But between the two, the past of untenanted forest and the present of busy streets, stands the figure of Allan, the pioneer, who wrought the change that marked the beginning of Rochester.

Allen Descendant Gone

One of the living links between Rochester of today and the period of its origin has been removed by the death, at Detroit, May 29, of George Hiram Allen, great-grandson of Ebenezer "Indian" Allen, who built the first mill at the Falls of the Genesee in 1789. News of the death of Mr. Allen, at the age of 75 years, was received in a recent letter to Archivist Morley B. Turpin of the University of Rochester, who had been in correspondence with the family regarding genealogical records.

Although George Hiram Allen leaves two sons and a daughter who are actively interested in tracing the family history, his death breaks the chain of living descendants for the generation to which he belongs. His grandfather, Seneca Allen, son of Ebenezer Allen, was the surveyor who laid out the plan of the present city of Toledo, Ohio. Seneca Allen had visited Rochester in the village days of the community, and there is some ground for believing that he was born at the mill site, now in the heart of this city, although definite records appear to be lacking.

Following the misadventures of the family in Canada and the death of Ebenezer Allen, in 1813, at Delaware, Ont., Seneca Allen and his mother removed to Ohio, and for years the family was established at Perrysburg. In recent years George Hiram Allen had resided in Detroit, and for the last five years he had been a semi-invalid. He was a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and high character, whose passing was sincerely mourned by his family and friends.

It is of more than passing interest to Rochesterians that through the assistance of George Hiram Allen, valuable additions were made to authentic data regarding Ebenezer Allen, first white man to establish an industrial plant on the site of Rochester. D&C 7/18/39.

To the town Clerk of wheatland
Came in to the enclosure of the subscriber on the 7th
of July 1844 a red Cow 6 or 7 years old a mark on
each ear. wheatland July 19th 1844
James M. Lewis

THE GENESEE COUNTRY

A VIEW

of the

PRESENT SITUATION

of the

WESTERN PARTS

of the

State of New York,

Called the

GENESEE COUNTRY.

in which

The Situation, Dimensions, Civil Divisions, Soil, Produce, Lakes, and Rivers, Curiosities, Climates, Navigation, Trade and Manufactures, Population, and other interesting Matters, relative to that Country are impartially described.

Frederick Town:

Printed at the 'Herald' Press

FOR THE AUTHOR

1804

Mimeographed 1939 - Monroe County Division of Regional Planning

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P R E F A C E

The writer of this Description has chiefly endeavored to give a plain and perspicuous narration of the subject, and it is hoped that imperfections in the style may be overlooked by the indulgent reader. Several gentlemen from Maryland, now residing in Genesee, by whom it has been perused, have considered it as candid and correct, and have accordingly authorized their names to be mentioned; among whom are, Messrs. Henry Brothers, Abraham Simmons, Elias Cost, and Benjamin Parish, from Frederick county, and Mr._____Sheckles from Prince George county.

DESCRIPTION, &c.

The Country to which the name of Genesee is given is the most westerly part of the State of New York. Its length from east to west is about 120 miles, and its breadth from 80 to 90 miles, containing nearly 10,000 square miles, and equal in size to three-fourths of the State of Maryland. It is bounded on the south mostly by the 42d. degree of latitude, which divides it from Pennsylvania; on the west by part of Pennsylvania called Presque Isle, lake Erie, and the Streights of Niagara; on the north by lake Ontario; and on the east by a line running nearly parallel to Seneca lake, dividing it from the Military Lands and Tioga county. Its nearest distance to Albany is 190 miles, to New York 260 miles, to Philadelphia 250 miles, to Baltimore 270 miles,* to Pittsburg by water nearly 100 miles, and to Montreal by water nearly 300 miles.

Its name is derived from the river Genesee, and signifies in the Indian language a pleasant valley. In the year 1789 a considerable part of this country was first purchased from the Indians and the State of New York by Messrs. Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham; but little was done to effect a settlement of it until the year 1792, when a large tract was purchased by a gentleman of eminence in England, who formed a plan of settlement, which has since been conducted by Charles Williamson, Esq. with perseverance and success.

*The distance from Maryland to Genesee is as follows: to Carlisle 35 miles; to Juniatta 27 miles; to Milton 44 miles; to Muncey 15 miles; to Towanda 48 miles; to Tioga Point 16 miles; to Newtown 20 miles; to Seneca lake 22 miles; in all 222 miles.

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Nearly one half of this country situated nearest to the southern boundary is hilly, broken land, intermixed however with many fertile parts. The face of the other parts, beyond this tract, is generally even, a considerable part, on the east of Genesee river, consisting of low ridges of easy ascent and descent, and on the west of Genesee river the country is more flat and level. On both sides of Genesee river, particularly on the west, are large openings which are thinly timbered, are in some parts very fertile, and could easily be put under cultivation. On the east side of Genesee river the country in many parts makes a pleasant and flourishing appearance, the settlers having a pervailing custom of building adjoining the public roads, and cultivating lands nearest them. From Canandarqua to Genesee river, a distance of twenty five miles, the country has the most flourishing appearance, that part being earliest settled, and abounds with very substantial improvements which are seldom exceeded in any country in the pleasantness of their appearance for the same distance.

The quality of the soil is various, but in the better or lower part of the country beforementioned a rich loamy soil is the most common, and it is covered on the top with a loose black mould from six to ten inches thick. This part of the country is timbered mostly with the sugar maple, beech, lyn, here called basswood, oak, and elm; and the hilly parts are generally timbered with oak. Where the sugar maple and basswood are most common the land is generally esteemed best for grass, and probably for grain, and is experienced to be durable; and lands which produce mostly beech timber are considered as generally clayey, wet and cold. A considerable proportion of the better part of the country is timbered with oak, and lands on which it is of a large

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growth are by many esteemed the most durable, although at first not productive of as good crops as maple lands, and harder in tillage. Grain is frequently put into the ground without ploughing, the ground being only broke with a heavy harrow, and frequently yields with this cultivation upwards of twenty bushels on an acre.

But although the growth of timber usually denotes the sort of soil on which it grows, yet it frequently happens that the soil varies materially in different places where the same sort of timber grows, and it is observed in some parts that the growth of the young timber is of a different sort from the old. Lands on which the growth of timber almost entirely consists of maple, basswood, and beech, appear to be attended with a scarcity of timber most suitable for fences; although a quantity of oak, elm and ash, is usually found on land of this description, it is said sufficient for the purposes of fencing and building; and basswood rails when the bark is taken off are tolerably durable. A considerable part of the country has a rock of limestone sunk some feet under the surface of the earth.

The most useful sorts of timber are, the sugar maple, oak, pine which grows in some parts, yellow poplar, here called whitewood, wild cherry, white and black walnut, hickory, wild plum and dogwood. Of shrubs and plants the most noted are sassafras, wild hops, fox grapes in some parts, ginseng, sarsaparilla, snakeroot, spikenard, mandrakes in taste and flavour much resembling a pine apple, strawberries, whortleberries, cranberries which are used for preserves, and wild gooseberries. Fruit, as apples, peaches &c. grows to much advantage, and in some parts are orchards that were raised by the Indians, but fruit trees were mostly destroyed in the expedition of general Sullivan

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against the Indians in the revolutionary war. This country is very favourable for the raising of grass, the uplands usually producing from a ton and a half to two tons an acre, and sometimes three tons. It is uncommonly favourable for wheat, of which from twenty to twenty five bushels are generally raised on an acre, but it has been known to yield forty and frequently thirty bushels, an acre, and the gain is generally large and of a good quality. Corn generally grows to the amount of thirty bushels on an acre, and in some instances on the flats of Genesee river, and of Mud creek, it is said to the extent of seventy and eighty bushels an acre. Corn is less in the size of the ear then in Maryland, but grows closer, and a bushel of it is several pounds heavier and more substantial in quality. Rye commonly yields a less quantity than wheat; oats, buckwheat, and other sorts of grain are very productive, and flax and hemp grow very luxuriant. Tobacco is raised of a good quality, but as yet not in large quantities; a gentleman from Maryland has raised some thousand plants of it this last season,and it is believed that it might be advantageously raised for market. Maple sugar is manufactured in such quantities that some of the inhabitants make from five hundred to upwards of a thousand pounds of it in a season. A tree produces by boiling down the sap, from two to five pounds of sugar, and it is made near the end of winter, when but little of any other work is done on a farm. The sap of the maple also affords a supply of vinegar, and excellent molasses.

The cheapness and fertility of land in this country, together with its easy communcations to different markets, and the healthiness of the climate in general, are advantages not possessed in an equal degree in other new settlements, and render this country an object worthy of

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The cheapness and fertility of land in this country, together with its easy communications to different markets, and the healthiness of the climate in general, are advantages not possessed in an equal degree in other new settlements, and render this country an object worthy of

attention to those who wish their estates in a few years to increase in extent and in value. The price of the best lands not improved on the east of Genesee river is commonly from two to four dollars an acre, and one hundred acres having twenty or thirty acres improved, and a house and barn, are sold from eight to twenty dollars an acre. On the west of Genesee river the best unimproved lands sell from one and a half to two dollars an acre. Lands that are now selling at four dollars an acre, were sold twelve years ago at only the same number of shillings an acre, and the advance of their value in the course of 10 or 15 years hence will most probably be very considerable. A farm may probably be purchased in the cheapest manner by buying land without any improvement. Three men with a yoke of oxen will commonly clear and fence, and sow or plant ten acres in four or five weeks, and also build a comfortable house; and such improvement may be hired at the rate of ten or twelve dollars an acre, and fifty dollars for a log house. If an improvement is made in the early part of spring, a sufficient supply of corn and spring-wheat may be raised the first season for a family; & cattle may be well kept even in the woods. There are many instances of cattle being kept throughout the winters only with browsing or eating the tops of basswood and some other sorts of trees cut down for them, although hay may be purchased cheap and in abundance.

Of wild animals the most remarkable are bears and wolves, which abound most in the hilly parts; also deer, and elks a large species of deer weighing five or six hundred pounds, and a few panthers. Sheep are sometimes destroyed; but as a liberal reward is allowed for killing wolves and panthers, they become scarce as the population of the country increases. Squirrels are so numerous in some years as considerably to

attention to those who wish their estates in a few years to increase in extent and in value. The price of the best lands not improved on the east of Genesee river is commonly from two to four dollars an acre, and one hundred acres having twenty or thirty acres improved, and a house and barn, are sold from eight to twenty dollars an acre. On the west of Genesee river the best unimproved lands sell from one and a half to two dollars an acre. Lands that are now selling at four dollars an acre, were sold twelve years ago at only the same number of shillings an acre, and the advance of their value in the course of 10 or 15 years hence will most probably be very considerable. A farm may probably be purchased in the cheapest manner by buying land without any improvement. Three men with a yoke of oxen will commonly clear and fence, and sow or plant ten acres in four or five weeks, and also build a comfortable house; and such improvement may be hired at the rate of ten or twelve dollars an acre, and fifty dollars for a log house. If an improvement is made in the early part of spring, a sufficient supply of corn and spring-wheat may be raised the first season for a family; & cattle may be well kept even in the woods. There are many instances of cattle being kept throughout the winters only with browsing or eating the tops of basswood and some other sorts of trees cut down for them, although hay may be purchased cheap and in abundance.

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injure corn, and upwards of 2,000 of them have sometimes been killed in the compass of six miles in one day which is appointed for that purpose by the inhabitants: the most common kinds of them are the black, and the red, the grey coloured being very scarce. Of reptiles the most remarkable is the rattlesnake, which is seen mostly in the hilly parts. Large numbers of pigeons frequent the country in spring and fall, of which a great many are caught by nets and by shooting, and beds are sometimes made of their feathers. There are partridges and quails; and wild fowl and fish are abundant in lake Ontario and other lakes, and in the rivers.

In reference to horses, those which have been raised in this country are very good. It has been supposed some years ago that this country is unfavourable to horses brought from other States, when put to feed on the natural pasture and herbage in the woods; but it is asserted that when they are well kept, and have salt sometimes given them, they are then as healthy as elsewhere. Oxen grow uncommonly large, usually measuring from six and a half to seven feet round the shoulders, and are mostly used for work, being very manageable and perhaps most suitable for working on new lands. A larger breed of horned cattle is now raising. Sheep and hogs are very thriving. The growth of cattle is rapid from the abundance of the herbage natural to the woods, and the goodness of improved pasture; a cow commonly bringing forth a calf at the age of twenty four months, and oftentimes of twenty months.

Several mineral springs have been found particularly of sulphur, one of which 13 miles northwest from Geneva is of a sufficient size and fall for an overshot mill, and its scent is conveyed by the wind nearly two miles. This spring issues out of the ground in different branches,

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and adjoining to it are two large beds or bogs of sulphur, into which a stick may be thrust upwards of six feet deep. A public house has lately been opened near it by a gentleman from Maryland, which is much resorted by company either from motives of pleasure, or the medical qualities of the spring. A spring is said to be discovered near Canandarqua lake, the water running from it forming a crust of pure allum on the rocks. A salt spring is discovered west from Genesee river, which is said to be sufficient for a large supply of salt; but the inhabitants are at present plentifully supplied with that valuable article from the salt springs in the military lands, at the distance of from 14 to 40 miles, and it is sold at the works of Onondaga at two dollars a barrel containing five bushels, and sometimes cheaper, and is exchanged near Geneva at a dollar a bushel, for grain. Near the head of Genesee river there is a remarkable spring, the water issuing from it being covered with a sort of oil called by the Indian Seneca oil, which is excellent for wounds and other uses, and will flame upon fire being applied to it.

As to curiosities, the falls of Niagara and of Genesee river are very remarkable; those of Niagara being the greatest curiosity of the kind in the world, falling 157 feet perpendicularly where the river is three quarters of a mile broad, and is sometimes heard at the distance of upwards of twenty miles. There are many remains of ancient fortifications, of which a chain appears to extend from the lower end of lake Ontario to the west of the Ohio. These forts afford much speculation concerning their origin, but the most probable conclusion is that they were erected by the French on their first settlement in America, nearly 200 years ago.

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This country is considered as indifferently watered in reference to springs and running water; but it is expected that the clearing of lands will cause a greater plenty of that article, which at present runs frequently under ground by the hollowness which is occasioned by the roots of trees; and a great part of it is now consumed by the nourishment of timber. Water however is readily found by digging wells commonly 15 or 20 feet in depth, and is not more scarce or worse in quality than in many of the most populous parts of Maryland and Virginia. The practice of the inhabitants of building adjoining the public roads often occasions too great a distance from springs, and they might frequently be conviently supplied with water, were they to build on other parts of their farms. There is however a considerable abundance of streams for mills, inasmuch as the greater part of the inhabitants are not farther than a few miles distant from mills which are plentifully supplied with water in all seasons.

The following are the principal lakes and rivers:

Lake Ontario, by which this country is bounded on the north, is about 180 miles in length, and about 60 miles in breadth. Its shore is indented with many creeks and inlets, which form excellent harbours for boats and sloops, of which last sort and of brigs there are about ten sail on this lake; and the lands adjoining it are of an excellent quality.

Lake Erie, part of which forms the western boundary, is about 300 miles in length and 50 in breadth. From this lake are easy communications to the Ohio river.

Seneca lake is 35 miles in length and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. It stretches in a direction nearly from south to north, forming a

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Seneca lake is 35 miles in length and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. It stretches in a direction nearly from south to north, forming a

handsome sheet of wholesome water, being of a great depth, and never freezes over in winter; and in summer a bottle being let under the surface a few feet draws up water pure and cool. This lake is navigated by a sloop and a schooner, besides boats; and by its outlet boats navigate to Seneca or Oswego river, and from thence to the neighbourhood of Albany, where there is a good market for the produce of the country, and by Oswego river boats navigate into lake Ontario to Canada, and to Montreal &c. by the river St. Lawrence:--out of lake Ontario also, the navigation may be extended, with the intervention of short carrying places, many hundred miles by the great lakes of Canada, and to the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. From the head of Seneca lake there is a carrying place to Tioga river, to which considerable quantities of grain and other articles are transported, and down Tioga river are conveyed in the distance of 20 miles to Susquehanna river, in the neighbourhood of which are several markets, or to Baltimore.

Canandarqua lake is situated 15 miles west from Seneca lake, is about 25 miles in length, and nearly two miles wide.

Crooked lake and Mud lake are situated on the west side of Seneca lake, and Honeyoy and Hemlock lakes west from Canandarqua lake. Chataughqua lake is situated near lake Erie. These lakes are from 6 to 15 miles in length, and their outlets afford excellent mill seats.

Genesee river rises near the Pennsylvania line, and running a north easterly course of above 100 miles, empties into lake Ontario. It is situated 40 miles west from Seneca lake, is navigable for boats nearly fifty miles, and has a carrying place at falls six miles from its mouth. On this river are very extensive rich flats, from a half mile to nearly

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two miles wide, and are overflowed in the spring season, which occasions agues and other bilious complaints among the inhabitants. In some parts the flats are cleared of timber to a considerable extent.

Mud creek rises east from Genesee river, and running a north easterly course, is joined by the outlet of Canandarqua lake at Lyons, 15 miles north of Geneva, from whence it is navigated by boats to Seneca river, and from thence to the neighbourhood of Albany or into lake Ontario. On Mud creek are very extensive and fertile flats, which are mostly overflowed in spring.

Cohocton river rises near the head waters of Genesee river, and running a south easterly course, empties into Tioga river. From this river and other branches of Tioga river, arks carrying twelve hundred bushels, together with boats and rafts navigate to Susquehanna river, from whence they proceed to markets in the lower parts of Pennsylvania and in Maryland, every spring and frequently in the fall, and boats continue to navigate up and down till midsummer.*

Alleghany river rises near the southern boundary, running a westerly course of nearly 100 miles till it enters Pennsylvania, where it runs in a southerly course to Pittsburg on the Ohio river. It is said to be navigable by arks and boats in the spring season, from a considerable distance in this country to the Ohio.

French creek rises near the lower end of lake Erie, and runs in a southerly course nearly 100 miles to its junction with Alleghany river in Pennsylvania. Near its head waters at an old fort formerly in the

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Tonnawanto creek rises west from Genesee river, runs a westerly course, and falls into the streights of Niagara; it is navigable by boats about 20 miles.

Buffalo creek rises south from Tonnawanto creek, runs a westerly course, emptying itself into the streights of Niagara. The lands on this creek are remarkably good in quality.

Delaware river runs south from Buffalo creek, in a westerly course, and empties into lake Erie.

The climate appears to be variable, which is probably caused by the neighbourhood of the immense bodies of water contained in the lakes by which this country is partly bounded. This also is probably the cause of the mildness of the climate in summer and winter; for it appears reasonable to conclude that the air which passes over extensive bodies of water which freezes not in winter and is nearly of the same degree of coldness in summer as in winter,--must be more uniform in its temperature than it would be if the air passed over land. The mildness of the climate of Great Britian is ascribed by geographers to a like cause, that

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it is surrounded by the sea, which occasions the summers and winters in that country to be more temperate than it would otherwise be. Geographers also assert that countries situated west from the Alleghany mountains as the Genesee country is, possess a milder climate than those on the east side of those mountains, which are situated in a latitude as far north. The heat of summer in this country is accordingly moderate, and the nights are so cool as always to admit of sleeping under a blanket comfortably; and the winters are considerably less severe than in the neighbourhood of Albany and in Massachusetts, which are situated as far north.

In most parts the climate is healthy, particularly considering this as a newly settled country, of which only an inconsiderable part is yet improved; though in the neighbourhood of marshes and stagnated waters the inhabitants are subject to agues and other bilious complaints. Once in three or four years, as is the case in most countries, it has been sickly in many parts. The fall of 1801 was probably as sickly a season as any one since the earliest settlement, which is imputed to an uncommon wetness of the weather, occasioning much stagnated water. The prevailing sickness which was the bilious fever, proved however not very mortal to the sick, and the number of deaths was most probably not more than one for every two hundred inhabitants.

Trees usually put forth leaves the earliest sorts in the first week of May, and oak and other later sorts near the 20th of that month. Corn is planted from the 15th to the 25th and by some near the first of May. Rye begins to ripen and hay is begun to be cut near the 4th of July, and near the 15th of July wheat harvest is begun. Water commonly begins to be frozen near the first week of October, and snow commonly

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falls near the 20th of November; but cattle are sometimes kept in pasture until January, and on the flats of Genesee nearly the whole winter. Snow commonly lies about nine inches deep, and seldom exceeds 12 inches. In the beginning of the year 1800 snow fell in most places about three feet deep, but there is no other instance known of so great a fall of it. The coldness of winters is probably not more severe though more constant here than in Maryland near the upper parts; and the longer continuance of snow in this country, besides its usefulness to grain, renders the use of sleys very common and convenient for the transportation of produce to market, a pair of horses travelling with thirty bushels at the rate of 35 or 40 miles in a day. The winters usually break up about the middle of March.

This country is divided into three counties, viz. Steuben, Ontario, and Genesee, which are subdivided into townships 6 miles square. The county of Ontario alone contains about 18,000 inhabitants, in the bounds of 45 miles square, and the others about 6,000 inhabitants. The number of voters in Ontario and Genesee counties, in spring 1803, for a senator to the state legislature, by which an idea may be formed of the population of each township, is as follows: Canandarqua 81, Augusta 55, Pittstown 111, Bloomfield 245, Eastown 89, Charlestown 57, Bristol 110, Phelps 73, Williamson 33, Sodus 19, Northfield 81, Palmyra 82, Farmington 38, Hartford 60, Sparta 45, Middletwon 63, Jerusalem 11, Seneca 109, Genesee 109, Vernon 71, Northampton 63, Southampton 76, Batavia 151, and Leicester 45. The whole number of votes is 1867, of which 1,059 are denominated federal and 807 republican.

Canandarqua is the principal town in this country, and the chief town of Ontario County; it contains about fifty dwelling houses, which are generally well built, and some of them are elegant. The principal

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street rises by a very gradual ascent, stretching upwards of a mile in a straight line from the north end of the lake of the same name, and is about fifty yards in breadth, making a very pleasant appearance. The houses have generally a lot of land under cultivation belonging to each, and many of its inhabitants are in wealthy circumstances. It has a convenient courthouse, in which public worship is performed by a minister of the church of England persuasion; a handsome gaol, a large academy lately finished which is said to be well provided for, about 8 well supplied stores, in which goods are sold on very moderate terms, several considerable distilleries, a large tanyard in which is manufactured a considerable quantity of leather, a market for butcher meat, several good inns, and a printing office in which have been printed nearly 1,000 papers weekly.

Geneva contains about 40 dwelling houses, and is handsomely situated near the outlet of Seneca lake. It has a large and elegant hotel kept in the best manner and other inns, two schoolhouses, one of which is occasionally occupied for public worship by a presbyterian minister, several well supplied stores, 3 considerable distilleries, a brewery, and a market for butcher meat of which about 1,000 pounds is killed weekly. It is a place of considerable business, and from hence large quantities of wheat and other produce are sent to the head of Seneca lake, from whence it is transported to Tioga river, and thence to markets down Susquehanna river; and by the outlet of Seneca lake wheat, flour, potash, and other productions are conveyed to Albany.

Bath is the chief town of Steuben county, and is situated on the Cohocton river. It consists of about 30 dwelling houses, and from hence a number of arks carrying 1,200 bushels, boats and rafts navigate by

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Tioga river down Susquehanna river, every spring and sometimes in fall; and flour has been transported from this place to Baltimore at less expence than a dollar a barrel.

Batavia is the chief town of Genesee county, and is situated 30 miles west from Genesee river. It contains about 30 dwelling houses built within a few years, a handsome courthouse, and is rapidly improving.

The most noted place besides these is fort Niagara, situated at the head of lake Ontario, which is remarkable as an ancient fortification, and one of our principal posts.

The manners and customs of the inhabitants are different and resemble those in the several states from which they have emigrated; the greater part being from the New England states. Between Geneva and Canandarqua are many families from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; and there are several families from England and Scotland. The inhabitants are generally an industrious and civil people, and instances of quarrelling at public meetings and other places are uncommon and considered to be disreputable. There are but few black people, and those that are born in this State are by law allowed their freedom after the age of 28; but those from other states continue as slaves during life. The blacks have an attachment to this country, as they live well and have an example of industry from the settlers; and their work is perhaps not so laborious as in Maryland, the heavier sorts of work being chiefly performed by oxen. There are but few ministers of the gospel yet settled, but schools are numberous and well provided for.

A turnpike road is now completed from Albany to Canandarqua at a great expence, which is supported by tolls, and renders travelling and the carriage of produce to market much easier when the rivers are low.

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Batavia is the chief town of Genesee county, and is situated 30 miles west from Genesee river. It contains about 30 dwelling houses built within a few years, a handsome courthouse, and is rapidly improving.

The most noted place besides these is fort Niagara, situated at the head of lake Ontario, which is remarkable as an ancient fortification, and one of our principal posts.

The manners and customs of the inhabitants are different and reasonable those in the several states from which they have emigrated; the greater part being from the New England states. Between Geneva and Canandarqua are many families from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; and there are several families from England and Scotland. The inhabitants are generally an industrious and civil people, and instances of quarrelling at public meetings and other places are uncommon and considered to be disreputable. There are but few black people, and those that are born in this State are by law allowed their freedom after the age of 28; but those from other states continue as slaves during life. The blacks have an attachment to this country, as they live well and have an example of industry from the settlers; and their work is perhaps not so laborious as in Maryland, the heavier sorts of work being chiefly performed by oxen. There are but few ministers of the gospel yet settled, but schools are numerous and well provided for.

A turnpike road is now completed from Albany to Canandarqua at a great expence, which is supported by tolls, and renders travelling and the carriage of produce to market much easier when the rivers are low.

Wagons now frequently carry loads of fourteen barrels of flour to Albany, and return with an equal weight, and sometimes carry two tons, going and returning in about fourteen days. A mail stage runs from Canandarqua to Albany twice a week.

Trade is yet in its infancy and has much encreased within a few years. Grain is sent in considerable quantities to markets down Susquehanna river, and with the addition of flour, potash & other produce, to Albany; and a considerable quantity of grain has for some years past been transported by sleys in winter from the west of Albany. Whiskey is distilled in considerable quantities, and mostly consumed in the country, & is also transported to Canada and down Susquehanna. The produce of the country is received by storekeepers in payment for goods, and with horses and cattle, also for land. Droves of cattle are sent to different markets, and a considerable number of cattle, and other provisions, are used at the markets of Canandarqua & Geneva, & by settlers emigrating into the country. Cattle commonly sell for money at a good price, and as this country is very favourable for raising them, they will probably become the principal article for market; many being of the opinion that the raising of stock is more profitable as well as easier than any mode of farming. The following is a list of the prices of articles and the rates of wages since January 1801:—

Wheat, from 62 cents to 1 dollar a bushel.

Corn from 37 to 50 cents ditto.

Rye from 50 to 62 cents ditto.

Hay from 6 to 10 dollars a ton.

Butter and Cheese, 10 to 16 cents a pound.

A yoke of oxen, 50 to 80 dollars.

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Wheat, from 62 cents to 1 dollar a bushel.

Corn from 37 to 50 cents ditto.

Rye from 50 to 62 cents ditto.

Hay from 8 to 10 dollars a ton.

Butter and Cheese, 10 to 16 cents a pound.

A yoke of oxen, 50 to 80 dollars.

Milk cows, 16 to 25 dollars.

Cattle for driving, 3 to 4 dollars a 100 lb.

A pair of good working horses, 100 to 125 dollars.

Sheep, 3 to 5 dollars.

Pork, fresh killed in winter, 4 to 6 dollars a hundred, and salted, in spring, 8 to 10 dollars,

Whiskey, from 56 to 75 cents a gallon.

Salt 1 dollar a bushel weighing 56 pounds.

Field ashes, 5 to 9 cents a bushel. 600 bushels of ashes may be manufactured into a ton of pot or pearl-ash, which has sold at market at 125 to 225 dollars; and some persons by saving their ashes or by manufacturing them have nearly cleared the cost of improving land.

The wages of a labourer, 8 to 12 dollars a month and board.

Ditto of a carpenter or joiner, 75 to 125 cents a day and board.

A suit of clothes made at 4 to 5 dollars.

A pair of shoes, 150 to 250 cents.

Store goods at very moderate prices, the expence of carriage from New York or from Albany being about 125 cents a hundred weight.

Milk cows, 16 to 25 dollars.

Cattle for driving, 3 to 4 dollars a 100 lb.

A pair of good working horses, 100 to 125 dollars.

Sheep, 3 to 5 dollars.

Pork, fresh killed in winter, 4 to 5 dollars a hundred, and salted, in spring, 8 to 10 dollars.

Whiskey, from 24 to 75 cents a gallon.

Salt 1 dollar a bushel weighing 56 pounds.

Yield ashes, 5 to 9 cents a bushel. 600 bushels of ashes may be manufactured into a ton of pot or pearl-ash, which has sold at market at 120 to 225 dollars; and some persons by saving their ashes or by manufacturing them have nearly cleared the cost of improving land.

The wages of a labourer, 8 to 12 dollars a month and board.

Ditto of a carpenter or joiner, 75 to 125 cents a day and board.

A suit of clothes made at 4 to 5 dollars.

A pair of shoes, 150 to 250 cents.

Store goods at very moderate prices, the expence of carriage from New York or from Albany being about 125 cents a hundred weight.

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"	39.	R. N. Halsted should be R. H. Halsted.
"	56.	Franklyn should be Franklin.
"	115.	After "Hanford's Landing," 28, 73 should be 29, 73.
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"	123.	Austin, Rogers; should be Austin, Roger.
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"	126.	Corey should be Covey.
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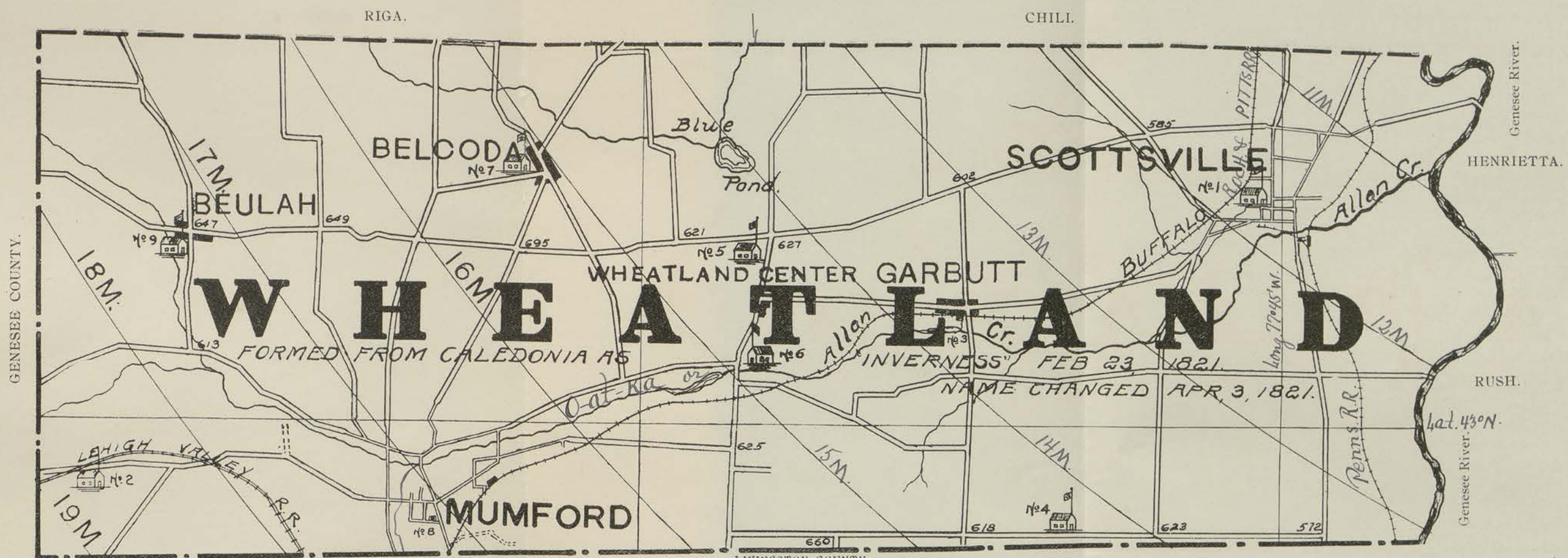
"	129.	Heath, Eldrige should be Heath, Eldridge.



Scale 1¼ inches to the mile

From Map of Monroe County published by C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

NOTES:— The circles on this map are drawn one mile apart, radiating from the "Four Corners" in Rochester, N. Y.

The figures (625, 660 &c.,) represent the number of feet above sea level at the points marked.