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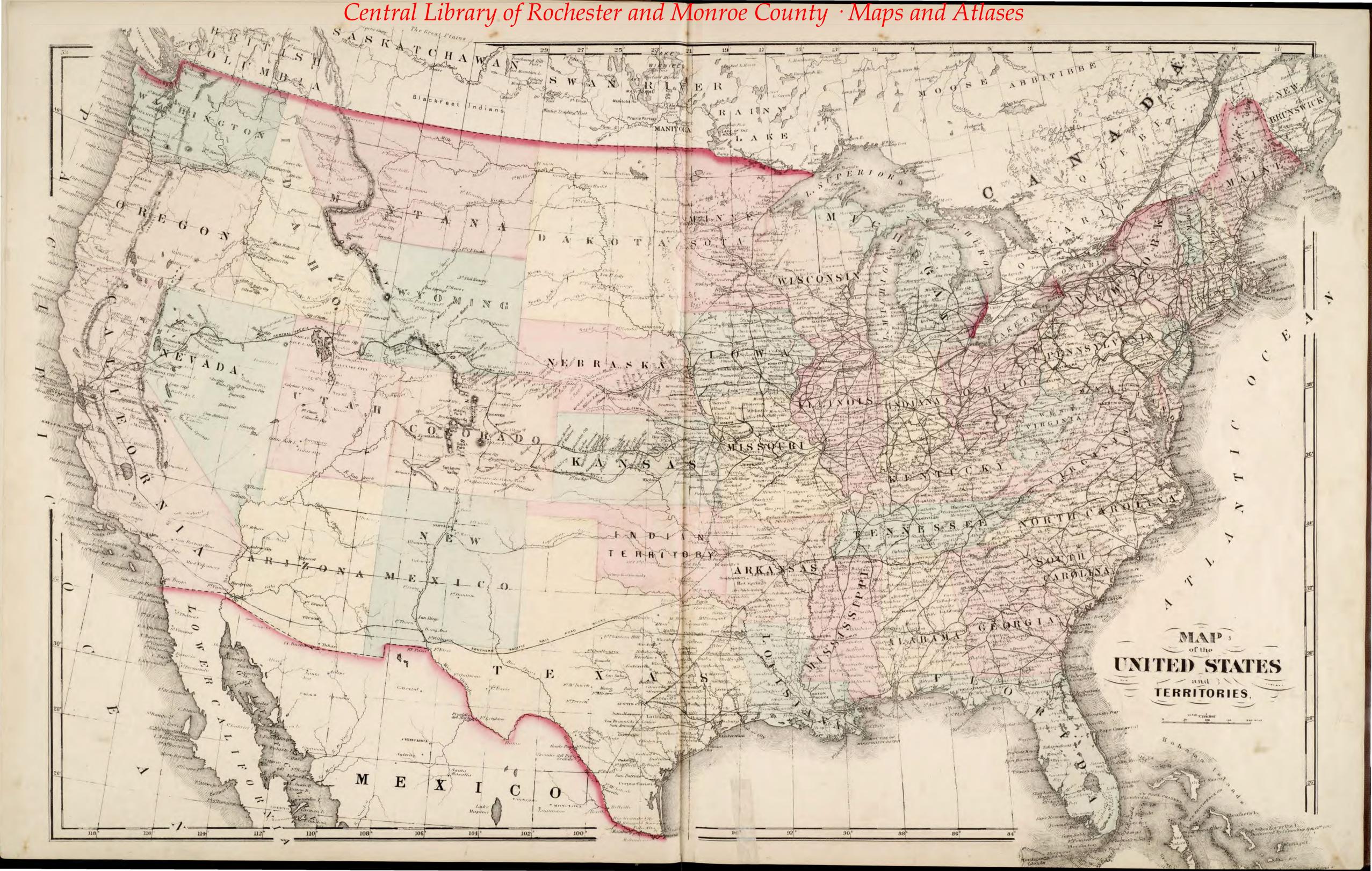
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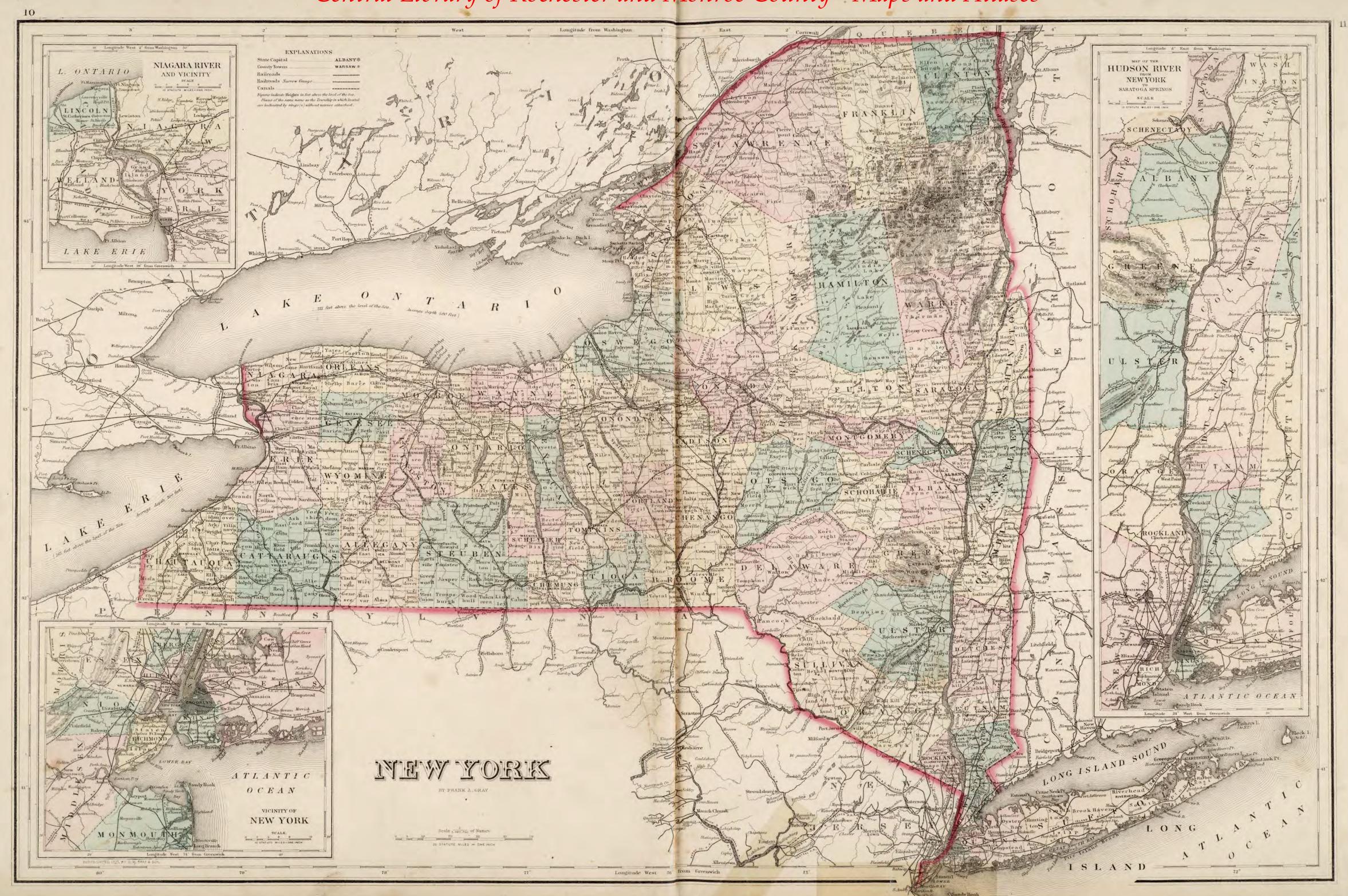
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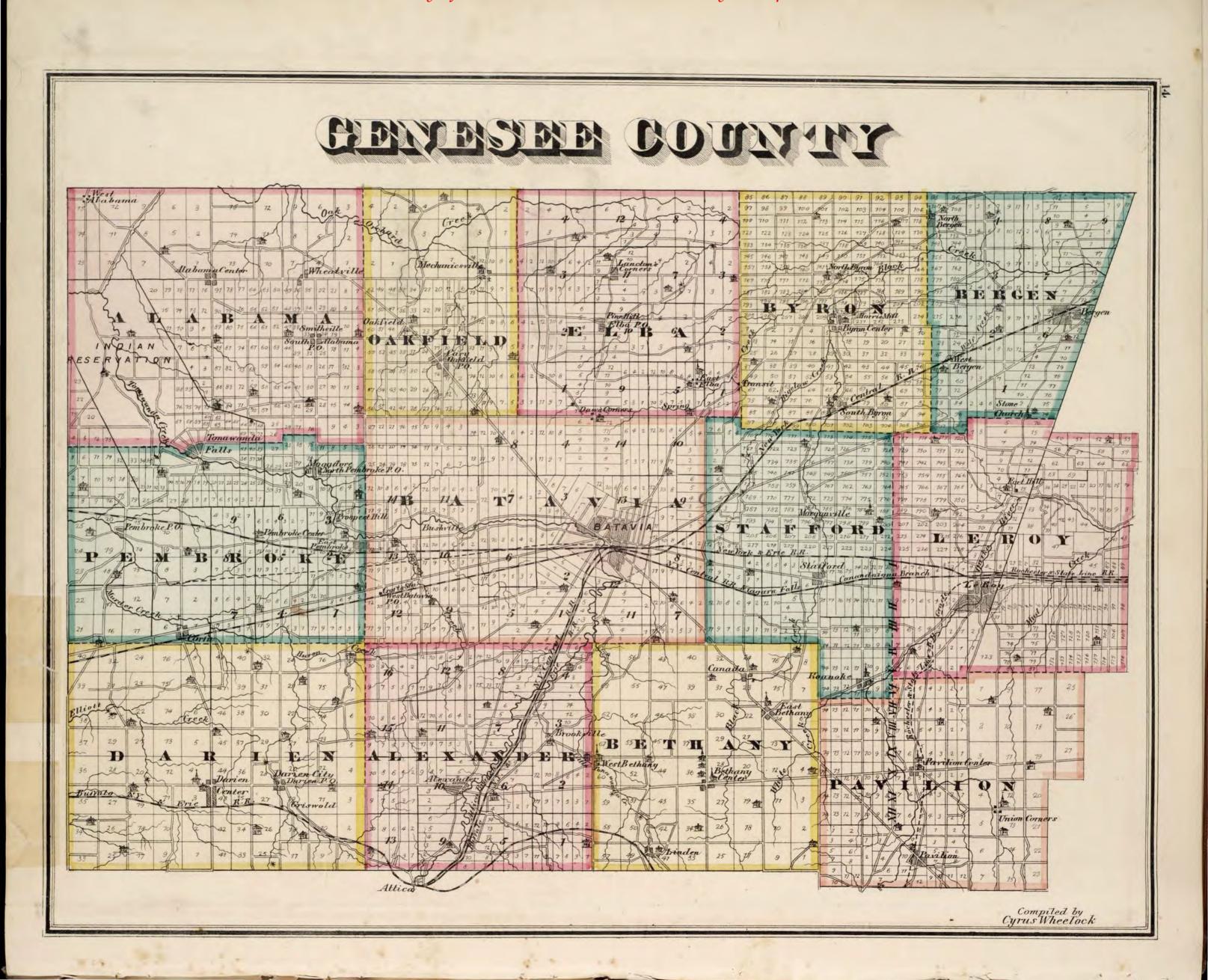
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		GENESEE AND ONTAR	10.							
1802 1803	Thaddeus Chapin. Amos Hall.	Augustus Porter.	Polydore B. Wisner.		James W. Stevens.	Joseph Ellicott.	Richard M. Stoddard			
1804	do.	Nathan. W. Howell Daniel W. Lewis.	Alexander Rea.		do.	do.	do. do.			Jeremiah R. Munson. Richard Smith.
1805		do.	do.		do.	do.	do.			Kienard Smith.
	ALLEG	HANY, GENESEE, AND	ONTARIO.							P
1806 1807	Philetus Swift.	Asahel Warner. do.	Alexander Rea. William Rumsey.	Joseph Ellicott. Ezra Platt.	do. do.	do. do.	do. Benjamin Barton.			do, do.
		GENESEE.					1			
1808	William Rumsey.	WHITE DELICATION		do.	do.	do.	Asher Bates.			do.
1809	Chauncey Loomis.			do.	do.	do.	do. Nathan Marvin.			do. do.
1810 1811	do. Zaccheus Colby.			do. do.	Isaac Babcock. Simeon Cummins.	James Brisbane. Asa McCracken.	Aaron Van Cleve.			do.
1812 1813	James Ganon. do.			John H. Jones. do.	do. do.	William Ramsey. David McCracken.	do. do.			do. do.
1814 1815		Elizon Webster.	John Wilson.	do.	do.	do. do.	do. Parmenio Adams.			do. Andrew A. Ellicott.†
1816	do.	do.	Isaac Wilson.	do. do.	John Z. Ross.	do.	William Sheldon.			do.
1817 1818	Gilbert Howell.	Abraham Matteson.	Isaac Sutherland.	do. do.	do. Simeon Cummins.	do. do.	do. Parmenio Adams.	Daniel B. Brown.		do. do.
1819 1820	Fitch Chipman.		Robert McKay. Samuel M. Hopkins.	do. do.	do. do.	James Williams.	do. do.	do. do.		do. do.
1821	Robert Anderson.	Benedict Brooks.	Samuel McWhorter.	Isaac Wilson.	do.	do.	do.	Heman J. Redfield.		Ebenezer Mix.
1822	Appollos P. Auger.		Josiah Churchill. Otis Turner.	do.	Chauncey L. Sheldon.		WorthyL. Churchill.	do.		do.
1823	Shubeal Dunham.	Orin Follett.	James Ganon. Horace S. Turner.	John Z. Ross.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.
1824	Jeremiah Brown.	Fitch Chipman.	Shubeal Dunham. Garris B. Rich.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.
1825	Josiah Churchill.	David Scott.	Phineas Stanton.	do.	Ralph Coffin.	George W. Lay.	Wm. R. Thompson.	do. do.		do. do.
1826 1827	do. Dennis Blakely.	Shubeal Dunham. Trumbull Cary.	John B. Skinner. do.	do. William H. Tisdale.	do. do.	do. do.	do.	do.		do.
1828 1829	Calvin P. Bailey.	John Haskell. Timothy Fitch.	do. Stephen Griswold.	do. do.	David C. Miller. do.	do. do.	John Wilder. do.	do. Levi Rumsey.		do. do.
1830 1831	Robert Earl, Jr. Seth M. Gates.		Charles Woodworth.	Isaac Wilson.	do. Timothy Fitch.	do. do.	do. Earle Kidder, ap-	do.		do.
1001	Betti Mr. Gates.	Henry Hawkins.	James Sprague, 2d.	uo.	Timothy Fiten.	do.	pointed vice Wilder.	1.		3.
1832	Peter Patterson.	Rufus Robertson.	Charles Woodworth.	do.	do.	Edgar C. Dibble.	John A. McElwaine.	do. do.		do. do.
1833 1834	Truman Lewis.	Peter Patterson. Samuel Richmond.	Rufus Robertson. Amos Tyrrell, Sr.	do. do.	do. do.	do. William Davis.	Nathan Townsend.	do. Daniel H. Chandler.		do. do.
1835 1836	Chas. O. Shepperd.	do.	do. John A. McElwain.	do. William Mitchell.	do. do.	William S. Mallory.		do. do.		do. do.
			Leverett Seward.				John Wilder.	do.		do.
	Andrew H. Green.	do.	John Head. Leverett Seward.	do.	Horace U. Soper.	do.				
1838	do.	Horace Healy.	John Head. Alva Jefferson.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Isaac A. Verplanck.		do.
1839	George W. Lay.	do.	John W. Brownson. Alva Jefferson.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.
1840	Samuel Richmond.	John W. Bronson.	David Scott. Isaac N. Stoddard.	do.	do.	Joshua L. Brown.	Rufus Robertson.	do.		Harvey Putnam.
	Robinson Smiley.		Isaac M. Stoddard.	Phineas L. Tracy.	do.	do	do. James Long.	do. John H. Martindale.		Timothy Fitch.
1842 1843	do. Charles P. Brown.			do. do.	H. H. Carpenter.	do. Pardon C. Sherman.	do.	do.		do.
1845	do.	do. Heman Blodgett.		do. do.	do. do.	do. Seth Wakeman.	do. John Sprague.	do. Moses Taggart.		do. Samuel Willett.
1846	Alonzo S. Upham.	do.		Edgar C. Dibble.	Samuel C. Holden.	Brannan Young.	do.	Isaac A. Verplanck.		
				Judge and Surrogate.					1	
1847		Tracy Pardee.		Horace U. Soper.	do.	do.	do.	John H. Martindale.		
1849	Martin C. Ward.	do. John C. Gardiner.		do. do.	do. Merrill G. Soper,	do. do.	Henry Morrell. do.	do. do.		
1850 1851	Albert Rowe.	Levi Fiske. do.		do. Edgar C. Dibble	do. do.	do. Thomas Yates.	do. Salmon B. Lusk.	Seth Wakeman.		
1852	Theodore C. Peters.	Joseph Cook.		do.	do.	do.	do. do.	do. do.		
1853 1854	do. Ambrose Stevens.	do. David Mallory.		do. do.		Horace M. Warren.	James R. Mitchell.	do.		
1856 1856	Seth Wakeman. do.	do. John J. McPherson.		Joshua L. Brown.	Hiram W. Haskell.	do. do.	do. do.	do. George Bowen.		
1857	Frank. G. Kingman. Elbridge G. Moulton			do. do.		Thomas Yates.	Alvin Pease. do.	do. do.	O. S. Throop.	
1859	do.	,		Moses Taggart.	do.	do.	do. Ferdinand H. Hull.	James M. Willett:	do. do.	
1861	Geo. W. Wright. Benjamin Pringle.				George H. Holden.	Oliver P. Clark. Nath. A. Woodward.	do.	do.	do.	
1863	Loren Green. do.			do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. Parley Upton. do.	William Tyrrell.	D. C. Rumsey.	
1864 1865	John W. Brown.			do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. C. Fitch Bissell.	do.	
1866	Henry F. Tarbox.			do.	do.	do.	Arch. D. McLachlin.	do.	do. do.	
1868	do. Edward C Walker.			Charles Henshaw.* do.	do.	Anderson D. Tryon.		Wm. C. Watson.	do.	
1869	do. Volney G. Knapp.			do. Lucius N. Bangs.	do. do.	do. do.	William I. Parish.	do do.	R. L. Selden. do.	
1871	do.			do.	do.	do.	do. Geo. H. Robertson.	do. do.	do.	
1873	Elbert Townsend, do.			do. do.	do.	do. Hiram K. Buell.	do.	C. Fitch Bissell.	do.	
1874 1875	Newton H. Green. do.			do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. John H. Ward.	do. do.	do. Charles V. Hooper.	

 $^{\circ}$ Randolph Ballard appointed in 1870 vice Henshaw, deceased.

+ Did not qualify.











HON. BENJAMIN PRINGLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1807, at Richfield, Otsego County, New York, where he remained until the year 1829, when he came to Batavia, and in the summer of 1830 was admitted to the bar. He formed a copartnership with Hon. Albert Smith, and subsequently with the Hon. Heman J. Redfield. He practiced his profession with such success that he never lost a suit which he commenced.

He united in marriage with Mary Hudson, of Columbia County, New York, in the year 1829. The companionship of more than forty years was severed in the summer of 1871, when Mrs. Pringle passed away. They raised a family of three sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter have since died.

In 1841, he was appointed Judge of the County Courts by Governor Seward, and served for a period of five years. He was chosen a trustee of Cary Collegiate Seminary in 1840, and has officiated in that capacity from that time to the present. He is a member of St. James's Church, Batavia, and is now, and has been for more than thirty years, a member of the vestry. In 1852 and 1854 he was elected to the United States Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

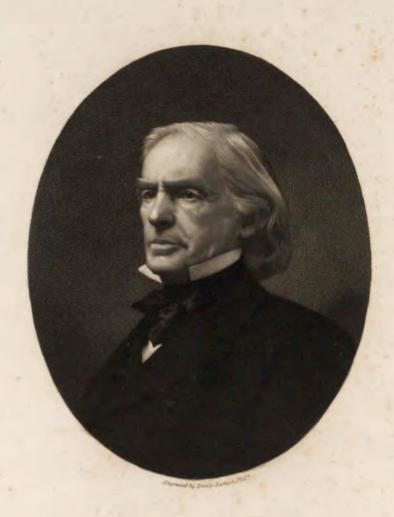
In 1862, he was elected to the Legislature, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, which was one of the most important committees in the House.

In 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Judge, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. Under this appointment he passed seven years in Africa, with headquarters at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. During his sojourn at this place he spent some time in the interior, and became quite familiar with the country and its denizens. In 1872, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to propose amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, and served. The amendments proposed were adopted by the people in 1874. He was appointed one of the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Blind, in 1873, and also officiated for some time as President of the Board.

He assisted in the final settlement of the affairs of the Holland Land Company, and journeyed twice to Amsterdam on business connected with the settlement.

"No undue ambition or wild aspirations have disturbed the serenity of a life loyal to duty and faithful to trust, any more than passion has marred the calm outlines and repose of that face and form of quiet dignity, which attracts the curiosity and respect of the stranger, who is told on inquiry, 'that is Judge Pringle.'"

He is one of Batavia's most honored citizens; and in the varied offices he has filled he has discharged the duties with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituency.



Heman Ja Redfild

HON. HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

It is with pleasure that we give a short sketch of Mr. Redfield. His life has been a long and useful one, ever devoted to the maintenance of democratic principles and upholding the country in the days of its peril. He was born in Connecticut, Dec. 27, 1788. His father moving to Western New York, he assisted him on his farm until 1808, when he entered the Canandaigua Academy. He remained there two years, and then read law with John C. Spencer, and was admitted to practice in 1815. When the war of 1812 came on, he laid aside Blackstone, Bacon, and Tidd, and volunteered as a private soldier, and served two campaigns. He was in the battle of Queenstown Heights, in September, 1812, and was with General Harrison at Fort George in November, 1818, where he received a brevet from the commanding general for gallant services. He commenced the practice of law at Le Roy in 1815, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Master in Chancery, and soon afterwards District Attorney. He was a State Senator during 1823-4-5. It was during his service in the Senate that he became distinguished as one of the celebrated "seventeen" Senators who were shown up in coffin handbills, and whose effigies were hanged and burned.

From the adoption of the Federal Constitution down to 1824, the Presidential Electors in New York had been elected by the Legislature. In Governor Jay's time he was called upon to convene the Legislature to the end that the law might be changed, and thus deprive Mr. Jefferson of electoral votes of the State. He indignantly refused to do so. The Legislature elected in 1823, a majority being Democrats, it was understood would give the votes of the State to whoever should be nominated by a Democratic caucus. William H. Crawford was thus brought before the people and fairly entitled to the votes of the State. The friends of other candidates sought to defeat the will of the State by changing the law. For this purpose a bill had passed the Assembly and was sent to the Senate, where it received full consideration and much discussion. As no one of the proposed methods of election received a majority of the votes of the Senate, a motion to postpone further consideration until after the election prevailed, seventeen Senators voting for it. Among these were Mr. Redfield and Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, who are the sole survivors of those distinguished men. Instead of their conspiring to cheat the people out of their rights, they sought to prevent a fraud upon those who had elected the Legislature to carry out their wishes. Not one of all this number of Senators failed to be sustained by the people. Two of them—Charles E. Dudley and Silas Wright—subsequently became United States Senators, and the latter Governor of the State. Both Mr. Redfield and Mr. Bronson feel proud of their votes on this occasion.

In 1825, Mr. Redfield was appointed one of the Commissioners, on the part of New York, to settle a boundary question with NewJersey. He was postmaster at Le Roy for more than twenty years. He soon became distinguished as a lawyer. When the arrangements were being made for the trial of those accused of abducting William Morgan, he was offered the position of special counsel to assist the Attorney-General. He declined the office of Circuit Judge, which was tendered him by Governor Marcy in 1835. He also declined the office of Canal Commissioner, which was tendered to him the same year by the Legislature. When the Holland Land Company in 1836 sold out their remaining lands in five counties, he was appointed agent of the proprietors, and acted as such for thirteen years.

President Pierce, on coming into office, tendered him the appointment of Naval Officer in the City of New York, which he accepted, but was soon transferred to the office of Collector, which he held until June 30, 1857, when he resigned, although President Buchanan offered to continue him. In every official position held by Mr. Redfield he gave complete satisfaction. It is highly creditable to him, that when he rendered his accounts as Collector they were found correct to a cent, although they involved the large sum of \$143,493,957, and were promptly settled, exactly as he rendered them. He sustained Mr. Polk through the American war and exerted himself on the side of the Government during the late Rebellion. He was a member of the Peace Congress at Albany, which sent delegates to the one at Washington. He presided at meetings and lent his influence to secure the quotas of men called for at different times during the war, and contributed largely in raising funds to aid in that purpose. Although he believed the war was needlessly brought on and might have been avoided, and that its management was not creditable to the Administration, still, the life of his country was involved, and halting was wrong, if not criminal. He therefore lent his best energies to sustain our side of the conflict, never doubting the final result.

In his intercourse with men he is frank and manly, never misleading any one concerning his views. Those who know him best love him most. He is universally esteemed among his fellow-citizens, and his interests harmonize with those of his neighbors. His charity and benevolence are proverbial; the poor are not turned away starving, nor the orphan unprotected. He is proud in being a life-long Democrat, and has done more, perhaps, than any man living to uphold the true principles of that party. Mr. Redfield long since withdrew from the arena of active life, and is passing his time pleasantly at his old home in the village of Batavia.

HISTORY OF GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

"Oh, a wonderful stream is the river Time
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme,
And a boundless sweep and surge sublime,
As it blends with the Ocean of Years,"
B. F. TAYLOR.

PREFATORY.

ONE brief century ago western New York was a trackless wilderness inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. But a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval; only was heard the fierce howl of the wolf and the savage sa-sa-kwan of the Indian warrior.

The close of the Revolutionary war found the fierce spirit of the Indian quelled; and hardly a decade passed ere the smoke of the wigwam had vanished, and the war-whoop of the Seneca had ceased to reverberate through the wilderness.

When in the latter part of the last century the white settler came, the ploneer van followed hard upon the retreating form of the red brother. The smouldering embers of the Seneca camp-fire had scarcely turned to askes before clearings were made, cabins erected, and fields of corn planted, all pointing, with unerring finger, to the glorious future soon to dawn upon the County.

The first settlement in this County was made in 1797, and from that date to the present time spans a period of progress in the history of "old Genesee," to the record of which her citizens may point with pride.

It is a record of passing incidents and events of this period that the writer assumes the worthy task of placing upon the page of history. That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while Time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and were this record devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained which the writer had not the least conception of, and that Lord Macaulay said never could be reached.

In presenting this "Centennial History" to the people of Genesee County, we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to M. L. Babcock, Esq., for much valuable information which has greatly lessened our labor in the preparation of the work.

THE IROQUOIS OR SIX NATIONS.

Nothing can be of greater interest to the student of local history than mention of those Romans of the forest who inhabited this country immediately prior to the advent of the white settler; and proud should the people of Genesee be in the recollection that where now are located their pleasant homes, scarce a century ago the dense wilderness resounded with the war-whoop of the fierce Iroquois, the most powerful as well as intellectual nation of aborigines, of which we have any record found upon the globe. Where was a warrior who equaled Brandt? or an orator superior to Red Jacket? The valor, and it is well to add, the savage barbarity of Joseph Brandt (Thagendenega) have gone down to history without a parallel in the annals of the world; while Red Jacket's power at the council-tree and at the treaty was mightiest of all.

The Iroquois were originally divided into five nations, viz.: the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Oneidagas, and the Senecas. In the year 1712, the Tuscaroras, a tribe then inhabiting the western portion of North Carolina, were adopted by the Iroquois, and hence the appellation of the Six Nations.

Not only was their thirst for military glory their ruling passion, but they also evinced a remarkable spirit of ambition not unlike Casar and Alexander of old; and but for the settlement of the western world by the Caucasian, we have no right to doubt that eventually the haughty chiefs of the dusky legion of the Confederacy would have wielded the sceptre over the Indians of North America with all the despotism of an Alexander, and, like him, would have thirsted for fresh conquests.

The effects of these military operations were carried as far north as Hudson's Bay, while the Father of Waters did not form their western limits. Their power was felt in the extreme southern and eastern portions of the United States, and without doubt, as stated in Rogers's America, their wars were extended to the Isthmus of Darien.

They conquered the Hurons, the Erfes, the Andastez, the Chananons, the Illinois, the Mi-

They conquered the Hurons, the Eries, the Andastez, the Chauanons, the Illinois, the Miamis, the Algonquins, the Delawares, and the Shawanese. The Iroquois were the conquerors and masters of all the Indian nations east of the Mississippi. Several attempts were made to extirpate the Confederacy. The first was in 1683, by M. Delebare, the Governor-General of Canada; the second, by M. Denonville, also Governor-General of Canada in 1687; the third, by Count De Frontenac, 1697, and the last, and only effectual one, in 1779, by General John L. Sullivan.

Sullivan's campaign and its results are so well known that no mention is needed in this connection; suffice it to say, that he swept the Indian country, as it were, with a besom of destruction. The fierce spirit of this once powerful tribe was quelled, the Long House was broken, and the bloody fields of Wyoming and Cherry Valley terribly avenged.

EARLY PURCHASES.

In the year 1620, James I., King of Great Britain, granted to the Plymouth Company a tract of land called New England. The territory embraced within this tract extended several degrees north and south, and from the Atlantic westward to the Pacific ocean.

In 1663, Charles I. granted to the Dukes of York and Albanya tract denominated the Province of New York, including the present State of New Jersey. The boundaries of this territory were rather indefinite, and the result was each of these colonies claimed the jurisdiction as well as the pre-emptive right of the same land.

In 1781, the State of New York coded to the United States its right both of jurisdiction and proprietorship to all of that territory lying west of a line running south from the westerly bend of Lake Ontario. The disputed claims to the remaining territory, comprising nearly twenty thousand square miles, was finally amicably adjusted by commissioners assembled at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 16th day of December, 1786. By the terms of this agreement, Massachusetts ceded to the State of New York her claim to the jurisdiction and government of all the territory lying west of the present east line of New York; and New York ceded to Massachusetts the property of the soil, or the right of the pre-emption of the soil of the Indians, of all that tract lying west from a line running north from the eighty-second milestone, on the line between New York and Pennsylvania through Seneca Lake to Sodus Bay, containing six million acres.

In 1787 Massachusetts sold the whole of this truet to a company of which Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham were the ostensible members, for the sum of one million dollars. In July, 1788, Mr. Phelps concluded a treaty with the Indians for the purchase of a tract embracing two million two hundred and fitty thousand acres, bounded east by the pre-emption line, west by a line twelve miles west of and running parallel with the Genesee River, south by the Pennsylvania line, and north by Lake Ontario. The remainder of the tract, embracing three million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres, was abandoned by Phelps and Gorham and reverted to Massachusetts. In 1796 it was sold by Massachusetts to Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently formed what is known as

THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

On the 11th day of April, 1791, Massachusetts conveyed to Robert Morris the whole of the above mentioned land in five distinct deeds. The first conveyance contained about five hun-

dred thousand acres, and the remaining four embraced three million two hundred and fifty thousand.

The tract of land embraced in the first conveyance was denominated the "Morris Reserve," in consequence of his retaining that portion in the sale that he subsequently made to the Holland Company. Mr. Morris disposed of the "Reserve" in tracts embracing from forty to one hundred and fifty thousand each. The first, called the triangular tract, was sold to Leroy Bayard, and McEvers, containing about eighty-seven thousand acres; the second, cont-ining one hundred thousand acres, was sold to Watson, Cragic, and Greenleaf, and subsequently passed into the hands of the State of Connecticut and Sir William Pultney: the former called the Connecticut lands, and the latter, the Pultney estate lands; however, the whole territory embraced within the boundaries of these two tracts is commonly designated as the Connecticut Tract. The next conveyance was a tract containing fifty thousand acres, to Andrew Cragie. This was followed by a conveyance to Samuel Ogden, embracing fifty thousand acres, and also by one to Gerrit Cotringer, containing the same area. He disposed of forty thousand acres to Wilhem and Jan Willink, one hundred thousand to John B. Church, and one hundred and fifty thousand to Samuel Sterreft.

ROBERT MORRIS'S DEEDS TO THE HOLLAND COMPANY.

Above is given the disposition of the "Morris Reserve," and now the title to the four remaining tracts will be traced to the Holland Company. These tracts were conveyed by Robert Morris, by four separate deeds. The first was from Robert Morris and wife to Herman Leroy and John Linklaen, for one million five hundred thousand acres, bearing date December 24, 1792. The second deed from Robert Morris and wife to Herman Leroy, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon, for eight hundred thousand acres, bearing date February 27, 1793. The third deed from Robert Morris and wife to Herman Leroy, John Linklaen, and Gerrit Boon, for eight hundred thousand acres, dated July 20, 1793. The fourth deed from Robert Morris and wife to Herman Leroy, John Linklaen, William Bayard, and Mathew Clarkson, for three hundred thousand acres, dated July 20, 1793.

This territory was disposed of to the Holland Company, before the Indian title was extinguished, with an agreement from Mr Morris that he would, together with the aid of the Company, extinguish said title.

In September, 1797, a council was held with the Seneca Indians, at Genesee, on the Genesee River, and their title to the land extinguished, except the following Indian reservations

INDIAN RESERVATIONS ON THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

In the following reservations the original area is given.

The Oil Spring Reservation embraced one square mile, lying on the line between Allegheny and Cattaraugus Counties.

The Allegheny Reservation contained forty-two square miles lying on either side of the Allegheny River, extending from the Pennsylvania line, in a northeasterly direction, about twenty-five miles.

The Cattaraugus reservation embraced forty-two square miles, lying near the mouth of

Cattarangus Creek, on Lake Erie.

The Cannawagus reservation embraced two squares, lying west of Avon, on the Genesee

River.

Little Beard's and Big Tree reservations contained together four square miles, lying on

the Genesee River, opposite Genesee.

Squakie Hill reservation embraced two square miles, lying on the north bank of Genesee

River, north of Mount Morris.

The Canadea reservation embraced sixteen square miles, lying on each side of the Genesee

River, in the county of Allegheny.

Gurdean reservation contained about twenty-eight square miles, lying on both sides of

the Genesee River, a short distance south of Mount Morris.

The Buffalo reservation embraced one hundred and thirty square miles, lying on Lake

Erie, at Buffalo Creek.

The Tuscarora reservation contained one square mile, lying east of Lewiston, on the Mounain Ridge.

THE TONAWANDA RESERVATION

contained an area of forty-five thousand five hundred and nine acres, embraced in the counties of Genesee, Eric, and Niagara. This reservation has been diminished from time

The following document, extracted from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1875, exhibits the educational status of the Indians of the reservation:

"Hon. NEIL GILMOUR, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

"Sir,—In relation to the Indian reservation under my charge on the Tonawanda reservation, I would say that in two of the districts, at least, the prospects are very flattering. In District No. 1, I have just completed a new house, twenty feet by twenty-eight feet, in a good, substantial manner. The people there promise to take hold and make the school a good one. I am now trying to get a teacher for them. District No. 2 is not doing as well. Unfortunately for them, the trustee takes no interest in the school. The house is very old, but I have repaired it so that it will be comfortable for this winter. The school is doing better now than it has done for the last year. Miss Hattie Twoguns is teacher. No. 3 is progressing finely, and will compare favorably with most of the white schools. It has an average attendance of about twenty-five scholars, who are rapidly advancing with their studies, and the money appropriated for educating them is wisely expended. The teacher, Miss Abbie John, is qualified for her position.

"Very respectfully yours,
"WM. G. Magoffin,

"AKRON, November 22, 1874."

FIRST LAND OFFICE-INCIDENTS, ETC.

The title to this purchase has been traced from the original occupants of the soil down to the Holland Company, and it only remains for us to place upon this page those early incidents in the settlement of the purchase, and its transformation from a dense, uninviting wilderness to the finest territory within the bounds of the "Empire State."

The land office of the Holland Company was first established at Pine Grove, the residence of Asa Ransom, where now is located Clarence Hollow, Eric County.

In 1801 the location of the office was changed to Batavia, and remained here until the final closing up of the office company in the year 1837.

At the treaty held with the Indians at Genesee by Robert Morris, Joseph Ellicott, the first agent of the Holland Company and founder of Batavia, was present. He came alone from Philadelphia, on horseback, by way of Wilkesbarre, Tioga Point, Bath, and Dansville. He returned to Philadelphia in the following February, having during his stay in the new country completed arrangements for the survey of the Holland Company's lands.

In May, 1798, he left Philadelphia for the Genesee country, accompanied by his brother Benjamin Ellicott, and Ebenezer Cary. He came on horseback as before, passing by way of Ayon to Buffalo. On the 18th of April, 1798, the first supply of stores was sent from Philadelphia to Mr. Ellicott and the surveying party on the purchase. The "provision train" was under the charge of James Brisbane and John Thompson. They proceeded via New York, Albany, Mohawk River, and Mad Creek to Oswego, thence through Lake Ontario to the mouth of Genesee River, arriving on the 15th of May. The provision was carried in bateaux. Mr. Brisbane proceeded up the Genesee River to Williamsburg with one bateau loaded with stores for the company, while Mr. Thompson passed on to Buffalo by way of Queenstown with the remainder of the stores. Scarcely had Mr. Ellicott and his faithful assistants succeeded in opening the country to settlers ere libelous reports were circulated of the sterility of the soil, and in many other ways attempts were made in every possible manner to retard the settlement of the Genesee country, but all to no avail. The settlers came, clearings were made, cabins sprang up, fields of wheat were sown, the ringing axe of the white settler was heard in the forest where but a few years previous was heard nothing but the fierce howl of the wolf and the savage sa-sa-kwan of the Seneca warrior, all pointing unmistalcably to the glorious fainre soon to dawn upon the country, and so grandly realized in the wealthy and populous Genesee County of to-day.

As an instance of what is stated above, though published before this immediate territory was opened to settlers, the following extracts are given from "The Maryland Journal." "The people of the Genesee and Niagara country are crowding in upon us every day, owing to the great scarcity of provisions. The most of them who have gone there lately are starving to death, and it is shocking to humanity to hear of the number of families that are dying daily for the want of sustenance. Flour is sold for £4 per hundred, and it is a fact that a cow, valued at £7 los., was given by a man for a bushel of rye to keep a wife and children from the jaws of death. Several boat-loads of flour that were carried from here have been seized by force by the people." A base libel, wanting the slightest foundation for its utterance.

Joseph Ellicott, the first agent of the Land Company, was succeeded in 1821 by Jacob S. Otto. Mr. Otto was succeeded in 1825, by David E. Evans, who continued in the agency until 1837.

Timothy Backus, traveling agent of the Holland Company, in passing through Niagara County came upon a man making staves on the company's land. Backus says, "Why are you trespassing here?" He rose from his work, and said, "You will never catch me here again." About three months afterward Mr. Backus was again traveling through the County, and again found the man making staves. Mr. B—— says, "I thought you told me, some time ago, that I wouldn't catch you here again." "Well now, look here," exclaimed the stave-maker, "after you have heard my story, Mr. Backus, I know you won't say a word. In the first place I steal my timber, contract with one man to let him have my staves, receive half-pay from him, and when done I sell them to another man and get full pay, and can't make a living at that."

In the summer of 1819 two athletic men came to the Land Office with several axes of different weights and lengths of helves, the longest of which was about five feet, and inquired for Mr. Ellicott the agent. They said they had heard that he would give one hundred acres of land to any two men who would cut down Bigtree in one day, and they had come prepared to perform the work. This announcement occasioned much merriment in the office, and the two woodmen felt somewhat chagrined upon learning that Bigtree was the name of an Indian chief residing on the Genesee River, and that Mr. Ellicott had made no such offer.

An anecdote is also related of an Irishman who came to the office for the purpose of purchasing a piece of land he had seen somewhere in Niagara County, but knew not the number of the lot or township. As he left the office he exclaimed, "Well, Misther Landlord, you will place kape it till I can find out what land it is, won't you!"

FIRST HOTELS IN THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

In 1799, there not being a house erected on the road from the Eastern Transit Line to Buffalo, the Agent-General of the Holland Company, Mr. Busti, authorized Mr. Ellicott by a letter bearing date June I, 1799, to contract with six reputable persons to locate themselves on the road from the Eastern Transit to Buffalo Creek, about ten miles distant from one another, and open houses of entertainment for travelers, promising to such persons a deed of from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres of land each, "at a liberal time for payment, without interest, at the lowest price the company will sell their lands, when settlements shall be begun." Three persons accepted of this offer, viz., Frederick Walthers, Asa Ransom, and Garrett Davis.

Mr. Walthers took one hundred and fifty acres, in Township No. 12, and first Range, west of and adjoining the Eastern Transit, including the company's store-house, where now is located the pleasant village of Stafford, and erected a tavern in 1799.

iocated the pleasant village of Stafford, and erected a tavern in 1799.

Except those residing at Buffalo, Mrs. Walthers and Mrs. Garrett Davis were the pioneer women on the Holland Purchase.

The first Methodist minister licensed upon the Holland Purchase was the Rev. Gleson Filmore, of Clarence. He located at Clarence in 1809.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL ON THE HOLLAND PURCHASE

was completed by Mr. Ellicott at Batavia in the latter part of 1804. The first saw-mill was also erected at Batavia in 1801. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Ellicott to Mr. Busti, dated "Ransom's, December 4, 1801. The saw-mill I have been erecting at Batavia, which has cost a deal of labor, not being a natural seat, but a place where a convenience of this kind is absolutely necessary, will, the millwright informs me, be in motion by the 10th inst., at which period we expect to begin to make ourselves and the settlers comfortable floors, etc., which will be a great acquisition to our present situation."

FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE UPON THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

As Ransom and William Ramsey were the first Justices of the Peace appointed upon the Holland Purchase. Their commissioning is announced in a letter from De Witt Clinton—then private secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton—to Mr. Ellicott, bearing date December, 1801:

"Asa Ransom and William Ramsey were this day appointed Justices of the Peace for Ontario County on your recommendation. Sickness prevented my attendance in October, which was the reason of the delay of the appointment. Their commission will, according to the regular routine, be transmitted to the clerk of the County."

THE LAND OFFICE WAR.

In 1836, the Holland Company disposed of their remaining interest in the lands as follows: Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, and Wyoming Counties were sold to Heman J. Redfield and Jacob LeRoy, who transferred their interest to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Chautauque County was sold to William H. Seward, Trumbull Cary, George W. Lay, and Abraham M. Schermerhorn, who transferred their interest to the American Trust Company. Alleghany and Cattaraugus Counties were sold to David E. Evans, John Lowber, and Rutger B. Miller, who transferred their interest also to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In each of the above transfers, the conveyances were given by the Holland Company directly to the Trust Companies. When this change was made, it was claimed by the settlers that the new proprietors proposed to unjustly burden them, while others claimed that the company were dealing justly, and that the settlers were urged to acts of violence, through the instru-

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mentality of a few mercenary, designing men. However the fire of insurrection was kindled among the settlers, they "nursed" their wrath to keep it warm,

"Until at length the smothered flame broke out And put the business past all kind of doubt."

On the night of February 6, 1836, they demolished the Land Office at Mayville, broke-open the vaults, secured the books and papers, and, heaping them in a pile on the green, applied the torch, and exultingly witnessed the ruin.

ATTACK ON THE LAND OFFICE AT BATAVIA.

The following account of this sortie was written by Mr. William Seaver, and in: it is considered reliable we give his words:

"Exulting in the complete success of their brilliant achievement at Mayville, the belligarents taking contage from victory began to pant for wider fields of glory, and, having proved the temper of their 'maiden swords' on the fortress of Mayville, they resolved upon the higher and more chivalrous feat of undertaking to storm and demolish the very citadel of land office power at Batavia. Accordingly emissaries were sent in every direction to rouse up all the disaffected forces and congregate them on a certain night prepared for the grand assault.

"The land office was converted into a sort of fortification, well stored with arms and ammunition, and thus matters rested in suspense, not knowing when the attack would be made, until about midnight on the 30th of May, when messengers arrived post-haste from Attica and Alexander giving information that the mob was concentrating at the latter place in great force, supposed to be from 700 to 1000, and that it would soon be upon us

"No sooner had this intelligence been received than all the bells in the village rang the afarm, and a general muster of our 'fighting men' immediately followed. Videttes were sent out by the sheriff on the different roads to reconnoitre the enemy, and men were sent to the arsenal for a sufficient supply of muskets to arm all our citizens. Two boxes of ball cartridges of 1000 each were also brought up, one of which was left at the land office and the other taken to the court-house, where the sheriff, Nathau Townsend, who was the commanding officer on the occasion, had his headquarters surrounded by the 'chivalry' of the village ready for the

What then followed is well described in the language of a letter from David E. Evans to

J. J. Vanderkemp, written soen after the event. The following are extracts: "Our force in the land office, consisting of fifty men, remained patiently waiting the arrival of the enemy till about sunrise, and none appearing, we concluded they had abandoned the enterprise, and we appointed a committee to go to Alexander to ascertain what number had been there and who their leaders were. Col. Seaver, Col. Davis, and myself, immediately started, and meeting Mr. Cary near the bridge took him with us. We had proceeded about two miles when we met two of our skirmishers returning at full gallop, who told us they had just left the mob at Fargo's Tavern, two miles distant, forming in order to march to Batavia. They estimated the whole number at 700, about 400 of whom were armed with firearms, and the residue with bludgeons, crowbars, and sledge-hammers

Previous to leaving the office I requested Mr. Chandler to remain at it with thirty m till we either returned or sent him positive information that the mob had dispersed. On receiving information that the mob had really advanced to Fargo's, the committee lost no time in returning and taking such requisite steps to reassemble the citizens, most of whom had gone to their respective homes. The mob soon after appeared in sight and halted on the road east of Judge Stevens's house, where they were met by General Verplanck, and asked what they wanted. They answered, 'to right themselves.' He asked, in what manner, and was answered, 'that it was none of his business,' He then said it was his duty to inform them that if they committed any outrages in an organized body, upon either public or private property, they would be fired upon. Some of them then said they wished to have a conferce with me, and he promised to inform me of it, and came to the office and did so. I desired him to return and say that I positively declined having any communication whatever with ed mob. Their number he estimated at about 500 men."

Sheriff Townsend soon appeared on the scene with a force of 120 men armed with bright muskets, with bayonets fixed and ready for the expected conflict, determined in case the mob attempted to destroy any building in the village to fire a full volley among them. Becoming convinced that should they make an attack they would be warmly received, a consultation was held, and they concluded to abandon the hazardous enterprise. Many preparations were made to repel any future attack which might be made by the malcontents. They, however, never renewed their belligerent action, and thus ended the Land Office War.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN GENESEE COUNTY.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,"

Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea.
The elements of empire here
Are plastic yet, and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world

Prior to the establishing of the laud office at Batavia, but a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval forest, but scarcely had Mr. Ellicott opened the office for the sale of land to settlers, ere the tide of civilization set in, and every year brought a new influx of settlers, anxious to secure for themselves a home in the Genesee co

Charles Wilbur settled near the village of Leroy, in the year 1792, which was the first settlement in the County.

Captain John Ganson and his sons John and James settled near Leroy in 1798, and Gideon Fordham, Hines Chamberlain, and Alexander McPherson in 1801.

Other pioneers in the settlement of the County were James Walsworth, Alexander Rea, Joseph Ellicott, Samuel Lincoln, John Torrey, Benham Preston, Orange Carter, Samuel and Amos Ranger, Erastus Wolcott, Peter Crosman, David Goss, Colonel William Ramsey, General Worthy Churchill, and others. For complete lists the reader is referred to the history of the

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING ON THE HOLLAND PURCHASE

was held at the house of Peter Vandeventer, on the 1st of March, 1803. This meeting was for the town of Batavia, which at that time comprised all the territory west of the Genese The following officers were elected: Supervisor, Peter Vandeventer; Town Clerk, David Cully; Assessors, Enos Kellogg, Asa Ransom, Alexander Rea; Commissioners of Highways, Alexander Rea, Isaac Sutherland, Suffrenus Maybee; Overseers of the Poor, David Cully, Benjamin Porter; Collector, Abel Rowe; Constables, John Mudge, Levi Felton, Rufus Hart, Abel Rowe, Seymour Kellogg, Hugh Howell; Overseers of Highways, Martin Middaugh, Timothy Hopkins, Orlando Hopkins, Benjamin Morgan, Rufus Hart, Lovell Churchhill, Jabez Warren, William Blackman, Samuel Clark, Gideon Dunham, Jonathan Willard, Thomas Layton, Hugh Howell, Benjamin Porter, William Walsworth.

John Lamberton, William Ramsey, Isaac Sutherland, Samuel Geer, Benjamin Morgan. The progress of settlement during the first nine years is exhibited by the number of land sales made each year. In 1801 they were 40; in 1802, 56; in 1803, 230; in 1804, 300; in 1805, 415; in 1806, 524; in 1807, 607; in 1808, 612; in 1809, 1160.

ORGANIZATION OF GENESEE.

It will be seen that Mr. Ellicott, soon after locating the land office at Batavia, conceived the idea of obtaining a division of the County of Ontario, and erecting a new County, to be called Genesse, with Batavia as the County seat. Under date of "February 24, 1802," he wrote to Dudley Saltonstall, Esq., and requested that gentleman "to draw a petition for the division of the County of Ontario, in which the Genesee River and the meridian drawn from the forks of Shanahasquaicon Creek and Genesce River to the boundary line of Pennsylvania shall be the eastern boundary of the new County, to be called the County of -----, and to extend to tl - western part of the State of New York."

Mr. Ellicott succeeded in securing the passage of the act for the division of the County, and it was set off, with the above boundaries, from Ontario, March 30, 1802, and was the fifth county organized in the State. On the 1st of April, 1802, Mr. Ellicott wrote to Mr. Busti from Albany as follows: "I herewith enclose a copy of the act entitled 'An act to erect part of the county of Ontario into a separate county, by the name of Genesee." Immediately after the passage of this act, Mr. Ellicott returned to Genesee County, and some time between the 10th and 20th of April of the same year removed the land office from Ramsom's to the new building erected for that purpose in Batavia. That building is still standing on Genesee Street. Genesee is an Indian name, signifying pleasant valley.

Alleghany was taken off in 1806, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, and Niagara in 1808, portions of

Livingstone and Monroe in 1821, Orleans in 1824, and Wyoming in 1841. A part of Covington was annexed to Livingstone County in 1823, and Shelby was added to Orleans in 1825. Genesee is divided into thirteen towns, bearing the names of Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Darien, Elba, Le Roy, Oakfield, Pavilion, Pembroke, and Stafford.

FIRST COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Joseph Ellicott served the County as first Judge; James W. Stephens was the first County Clerk; Joseph Ellicott, the first Treasurer; Richard M. Stoddard, Sheriff; Daniel B. Brown, District Attorney; Jeremiah R. Munson, Surrogate.

Mr. Ellicott held the office of first Judge for one term, and the office of Treasurer six terms Mr. Stephens officiated as Clerk for nine years; Mr. Stoddard held the office of Sheriff some years; Mr. Munson held the office of Surrogate one year, and was succeeded by Richard Smith, who officiated for a period of nine years; Mr. Brown held the office of District Attorney three years, and was succeeded by Heman J. Redfield, who discharged the duties of the

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court-house and jail was erected in 1802, and finished in 1804, under the supervision of Joseph Ellicott, at the expense of the Holland Company. The old building is still standing, called Ellicott Hall. The old court-house was supplanted by a new one in the year 1840. Walter Hubbell, Joshua A. Spencer, and Amos P. Granger were the commissioners selected to locate the site. Paul Richards and John Tomlinson were appointed building ers, and contracted with Elias Pelton to do the mason-work, and Ira E. Phillip and Jonathau Hutchinson to do the wood-work. Contracts were made with Knowlton Rich and Consider Warner to furnish the cut stone, and with Samuel R. Clifford to furnish and put up the pillars, caps, etc. The building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1843, and the first court held in February of that year. The clerk's office in the basement was subsc quently fini-hed under the supervision of the committee, Hon. Horace U. Soper and Hon Moses Taggart. The entire establishment, when completed, cost seventeen thousand dollars The present fine Clerk's and Surrogate's office was erected in the year 1873.

jail is a large brick edifice located on Genesee Street. It was erected in 1851.

The County poor-house is located in Bethany Township. During the year 1875 two hundred and eighty-seven persons were provided for in the poor-house, and the time of keeping said persons has been twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight days, at an expense of four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and thirty-one cents (\$4407.31). costing to keep each person, sixteen cents per day. The following is a list of the principal agricultural productions of the farm during the year 1875: Wheat, 113 bushels; oats, 1160 bushels; barley, 235 bushels; peas, 125 bushels; beans, 40 bushels; corn, 700 bushels; pota-toes, 1600 bushels; winter apples, 80 bushels; cider apples, 190 bushels; onions, 10 bushels; carrots, 40 bushels; buckwheat, 60 bushels; turnips, 30 bushels; hay, fifty tons; beets, 30

FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The following is a restatim copy of the minutes of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Genesee, held June 14, 1803;

"At a court held at Batavia, in the County of Genesee, pursuant to a statute for erecting

part of the County of Ontario into a separate County, by the name of Genesee.

"Present,—Ezra Platt, John H. Jones, Benjamin Ellicott, Judges, Nathan Perry, Assistant Justice, who, having taken and subscribed in open court the oaths required by law, took their

Ordered, that Timothy Burt and Governeur Ogden, Esquires, Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this State, and Attorneys and Counsellors of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Ontario, and Richard Smith, John Greig, and George Hosmer, Esquires, Attorneys and Gounsellors of this said Court of Common Pleas of the County of Outario, be admitted to ractice as attorneys and counsellors of this court, upon taking the oaths required by law,which they accordingly took and subscribed in open court.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court procure a seal for said court, with such device as he shall think proper; and that until such seal shall be adopted as the seal thereof, the seal of this court shall be the one—exhibited by the said Clerk—representing a female figure of Justice with a pair of scales in her right hand and a sword, with the point elevated, in her

"Ordered, that Abijah Miller, Junior, be admitted as a Counsellor and Attorney of this Court, on taking the oaths required by law,-which he accordingly took and subscribed in

"The court adjourned without day."

FIRST COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

The following is a copy of the minutes of the first Court of General Sessions of Gene County, held at Batavia June 14, 1803:

"At a court held at Batavia, in the County of Genesee, pursuant to a statute for erecting part of the County of Ontario into a separate County, by the name of Ge

"Present,-Ezra Platt, John H. Jones, Benjamin Ellicott, Esquires, Judges; Nathaniel

"David Thompson, Joseph Hewitt, Enos Kellogg, Junior, David McCracken, Justices of the

"There being no business, the court adjourned without day."

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF GENESEE COUNTY.

Genesee County, at the time of its organization, contained four towns, viz.: Northampton, Southampton, Leicester, and Batavia. The first three comprised all that portion of the County lying east of the Purchase. Northampton embraced the northern part of this territory, Southampton the southern part, Leicester the tract lying between them, and Batavia

The first Board of Supervisors was composed of Simon King, representing Northampton; Christopher Laybourn, Southampton; John H. Jones, Leicester, and Peter Van Deventer the

THE FIRST GRAND JURY

organized in Genesee County was sworn on the 8th day of November, 1803, and consisted of the following named persons: Alexander Rea, Foreman; Asa Ransom, Peter Van Deventer, Daniel Henry, Samuel F. Geer, Lovell Churchill, Jabish Warren, Zerah Phelps, Jonath Bemis, John A. Thompson, John Ganson, Jr., Isaac Smith, Elisha Fairwell, Peter Shaffer, Hugh McDermot, John McNaughton, Luther Coe, Seymour Kellogg, Nathaniel Walker,

Daniel Davis, John O. Prentice, and Joseph Hewitt. At this court it was ordered that a fine of five dollars be imposed upon Francis Allbright, for his non-attendance at this court, on this 8th day of November, 1803, as grand juror, and also a fine of five dollars upon each of the following persons for their non-attendance at this court, on this day, as Constables, viz.: John Mudge, Levi Felton, Cyrus Douglass, Daniel Buel, John Kimbol, and Lewis Morgan.

A fine of three dollars was imposed upon John Gould for his non-attendance at this court

THE FIRST INDICTMENT

was found, at the term of court commencing November 9, 1803, against Catharine Hustler for assault and battery.

Upon the trial she first plead not guilty, and afterward changed her plea to guilty, and The Court admonished the said Catharine Hustler, and fined her six cents.

We find the following on the court records, November 9, 1803:
"Nathan Perry withdrew from the Bench. Mr. Stoddard presented a petition, signed by Nathan Perry, praying a license to keep a ferry across the river Niagara from a point called Black Rock, in the County of Genesee, and to extend from the mouth of Buffalo Creek down said river to the month of a creek called Conjuckatys Creek. The Court, on considering the prayer of the said petitioner, ordered that the said Nathan Perry, on entering into reagreeably to the form of the act in such case made and provided, be licensed to keep the said

"The Court established the following rates of ferriages: For each footman, twenty-five cents; man and horse, fifty cents; two horses and wagon, one dollar and fifty cents; two horses and sleigh, one dollar and fifty cents; two oxen and cart, one dollar and fifty cents; each head of horned cattle, twenty-five cents; each sheep or hog, three cents; each cask containing thirtytwo gallons, five cents; each package of one hundred weight, twelve cents per hundred; each

"And the Court further orders, that the said Nathan Perry provide an efficient flat or ferry boat, and an efficient skiff, with three able-bodied men to work the same, with all necessary improvements to work the said boats, and shall keep the said able-bodied men to attend upon said ferry from the rising until the setting of the sun, each day during the term afore-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The first trial for murder in Genesee County was held in the village of Batavia in June, 1807. Daniel D. Tompkins, Presiding Justice. James McLean was then tried for the murder of William Orr in Caledonia, and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His execution ok place in Batavia on the 28th day of August, 1807.

The second execution occurred on the 5th day of November, 1830, when James Gray was

The third took place on the 4th of November, 1836. An Indian named William Smith was executed for the murder of the squaw of Stephen Bigbag, of the Tonawanda Reservation.

The fourth was on the 28th of April, 1843, when Benjamin White, Jr., was executed for the

murder of his father, Benjamin White The fifth and last occurred on the 4th of May, 1866, when Levi Mayhew was executed for the murder of Theodore Durham, at the Indian Falls in the town of Pembroke.

THE TRIAL OF FARNSWORTH.

The following remarkable trial and conviction took place in Batavia in the year 1822. The facts are not generally known at this late day, but are well worth preserving for many reas

A man by the name of Farnsworth was arrested in this County and committed to prison on the charge of having forged United States land warrants, and a United States District Court was ordered to be held for his trial. The court convened in the village of Batavia in the month of July, 1822, Hon. Roger Skinner, District Judge, presiding. Jacob Sutherland, Esq., subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court of this State, acted as U. S. District Attorney.

A bill of indictment was found against Farnsworth, and he was immediately placed upon trial. The case was ably conducted by counsel on both sides, General Ethan B. Allen conducting the defense. After an attentive investigation, in which the indictment was fully sustained, Judge Skinner having given a strong charge against the prisoner, committed his case to the jury, who soon came into court with a verdict of guilty. The proper and only punishment known to the laws for such an atrocious offense was death, and accordingly the unfortunate Farnsworth was sentenced to be hung on the 20th day of the following Septem-His counsel, Gen. Allen, immediately prepared a petition and forwarded it to the President of the United States for the reprieve of the culprit. Time sped swiftly on, and at length came the fatal day when poor Farusworth was to be launched into that "undiscovered country," when, lo! a herald announced that President Monroe had suspended his execution for a period of six months. A vexed, disappointed, chagrined assembly of thousands, who had flocked to the village to witness the death-struggles of Farnsworth, upon this announcement uttered loud imprecations against Mr. Monroe for thus "arresting the course of justice," and it is said that they would not leave until the turnkey, unable to resist the importunities, and unbeknown to either sheriff or jailer, admitted them through the back gate to see the "mouster" Farnsworth, at a shilling a head.

President Monroe had no sooner glanced over the case than he at once discovered that the defendant had violated no law of the United States, and both his trial and conviction were wholly unjustifiable, as there was no statute recognizing as an offense the act with which he was charged. The President brought this stupendous farce to a close by granting a pardon to Farnsworth, and ordering his discharge from custody.

WILLIAM MORGAN

The historian would gladly pass the "Morgan affair" in silence, and not call up from the lim vista of the past those unpleasant recollections connected with this unfortunate affair, but history demands a "plain, unvarnished tale." It would not be called to mind here, did it not constitute one of the most notorious events in the annals of Genesee

William Morgan was a resident of Baiavia, and he, in conjunction with David C. Miller, it was said, was soon about to disclose the secret of Freemasonry. On the 11th day of September, 1829, Morgan was arrested on a criminal warrant issued by a justice of Cananlaigua, and conveyed to that village, where upon examination he was acquitted of that charge, but was immediately rearrested, and thrown in jail for a debt of about two dollars, During the evening he received the aanouncement that the claim had been settled, and he onsequently discharged. It appears that upon passing out of the door he was seized, quietly forced into a close carriage, and driven with great speed from Canandaigua by way of Rochester and Lewiston to Fort Niagara, from whence no positive trace of him has ever been

The sudden and mysterious disappearance of Morgan, taken together with other circumstances, soon created a violent presumption that he had fallen a victim to a portion of the Masonic fraternity. Although the minutest search was made about the Niagara River and Lake Ontario with the hope of finding some trace of the unfortunate man, nothing was discovered, and to-day, half a century has passed, and the place where he rests is still veiled in impenetrable mystery.

The following extraordinary circumstance is given in connection with this affair, related by

"In October, 1827, eleven months after the abduction of Morgan, and when further search for him seemed hopeless, the dead body of a man was discovered on the beach of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, supposed to have been drowned and washed ashore. An inquest was held, the body examined, and, no one recognizing it, or suspecting anything but a case of accidental drowning, it was quietly buried, and the clothes in which

As the abduction of Morgan was then universally known, and as it was generally supposed that he had been deposited in Niagara River or Lake Ontario, an idea was conceived that the body just found might possibly be his, and such was the leverish state of the public mind that no sooner had the suspicion found utterance than rumor with her thousand tongues spread it abroad, magnified into indubitable truth that "Morgan was found." So firmly was it believed ommittees from this place and Rochester were sent to make a critical examination, who, after disinterring and closely inspecting the body, were unable to make up a decided opinion without obtaining a minute description of Morgan from those more familiar than they with his personal appearance. The committee from Batavia accordingly returned, and after closely questioning some of his most intimate friends, at once decided from indubitable evidence that it was not the body of Morgan. Such a decision, however, did not suit the views of certain designing men, who for political purposes, had determined, right or wrong, to make it a "good enough Morgan until after election," and accordingly the body was again exhumed and brought to the village of Batavia with no small parade as the veritable remains of Morgan.

On arriving here, it was first placed in the yard in front of the building which occupied the site of the present residence of Mr. Brisbane, on Genesee Street, where for several hours it as exposed to public gaze, and large numbers visited the spot to view the loathsome spectacle, which scarcely retained a single lineament of humanity. It was a scene well calculated by the chief manager, D. C. Miller, to produce an effect upon the populace, and furnished an opportunity for re-enacti After this a funeral procession was formed, Mrs. Morgan being the chief mourner, and the body was conveyed to the village grave-yard, where it was deposited, and where it still

Meanwhile, a report of these events having reached Niagara, it was there recollected that several weeks previous a man by the name of Timothy Monroe was drowned at the mouth of Niagara River, and, from the description, it was believed that the body found at Oak Orchard might be his. A message to that effect was sent to his widow, then residing in the vicinity of Toronto, who at once came on in the hope of discovering the remains of her husband. In the first place she was rigidly questioned as to the clothes worn by him when drowned, and without seeing them, the very minute description which she gave corresponded so exactly with the clothing and the body found at Oak Orchard, that not a doubt remained upon unprejudiced minds of its identity as that of her husband. This discovery was soon after the body had been removed to Batavia; at all events, to settle the question of identity a further examination was resolved upon, and, accordingly, a coroner's inquest was held at the court-house in the village of Batavia, Mrs. Monroe being present, and after again examining the body, and going through with a long and tedious examination of witnesses, the jury determined that it was Timothy Monroe, and not William Morgan. Thus was that grave questions of the control of the tion disposed of in accordance with truth and public opinion

ABORIGINAL MONUMENTS OF GENESEE COUNTY.

Several remains of ancient work are found in this County, and, though now nearly effaced by the plowshare, still their study is none the less interesting.

In 1848 these remains were visited and carefully investigated by E. G. Squier, M.A., under



DEAN RICHMOND

Dean Richmond, conspicuous as a political manager, capitalist, and business man, and largely identified with the railroad system of New York and the Western States, died on August 27, 1866, in the city of New York, after a short illness, in the sixty-third year of his age. His maternal grandfather, Elkanah Dean, resided in Taunton, Massachusetts, where his parents were married.

Soon after, they removed to Barnard, Vermont, where the subject of this sketch was born. He was named Elkanah Dean, after his grandfather; but it was not a convenient appellation, and he was never known by any other than that by which he became famous throughout the country,—Dean Richmond. Elkanah Dean was a noted man in the neighborhood of his home, and his grandson occasionally spoke of the uncommon endowments of his progenitor with pride and satisfaction. The stature of Mr. Dean was almost gigantic, which, with his clear, sagacious, and penetrating intellect and iron will, gave him a commanding influence among his fellows. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and his earnest and persistent inculcations seem to have produced a lasting impression on the tender mind of his grandson. Mr. Richmond always spoke of the sound judgment, unbending integrity, and deep convictions of his grandparent with equal respect and admiration.

In 1812 the mother of young Richmond removed with her child from Vermont to Salina, now a part of the city of Syracuse, in the State of New York, where his father had been engaged in business for several years. In his youth his educational advantages were limited, and his deficiency in early culture was often the subject of regret and chagrin to him in his after-life. But he surmounted the difficulties resulting therefrom with amazing facility. The retentiveness of his memory was something prodigious, and he mastered every question that engaged his attention with a degree of readiness and ease that few men, however accomplished, ever attain. Superficial observers are accustomed to suppose that men of his mould—self-made and self-contained—are not to be improved by education, that thorough culture and training would not have made Dean Richmond a more effective man or increased the power he wielded in public affairs. No such fallacy had a place in his mind: he appreci-

ated the advantages of extensive knowledge, and always lamented that his opportunities for its acquisition in early life had been so circumscribed. In fact, it may be doubted whether he did not over-estimate his deficiencies in this respect. He had read a great deal, particularly of history and biography, and what he read he never forgot. His political information was extensive, general, and precise.

With the personal politics of the country few men had a more thorough acquaintance, and no one gauged with greater precision the calibre of those who are popularly supposed to exercise the largest influence on the conduct of the government.

Early in life he took an active part in politics, and while yet a boy he enjoyed the confidence of the Democratic leaders who constituted the Albany Regency. In all the primary assemblages of Onondaga he was a leading spirit, and his word was law with the young Democrats of the County,—he was always a leader among his fellows; but, while he aided in the bestowment of official distinctions and other gratifications, he would never accept office or public honors of any kind. He was a man of decided convictions, and while he regarded the maintenance of Democratic principles as essential to the well-being of the country, his restless temperament and love of excitement had a strong influence in leading him to take part in all political contests. The power he exercised in public affairs was to be referred in large measure to his refusal of all party honors and advantages. Then he contributed liberally of his ample means for political purposes, and his counsels were wise and judicious.

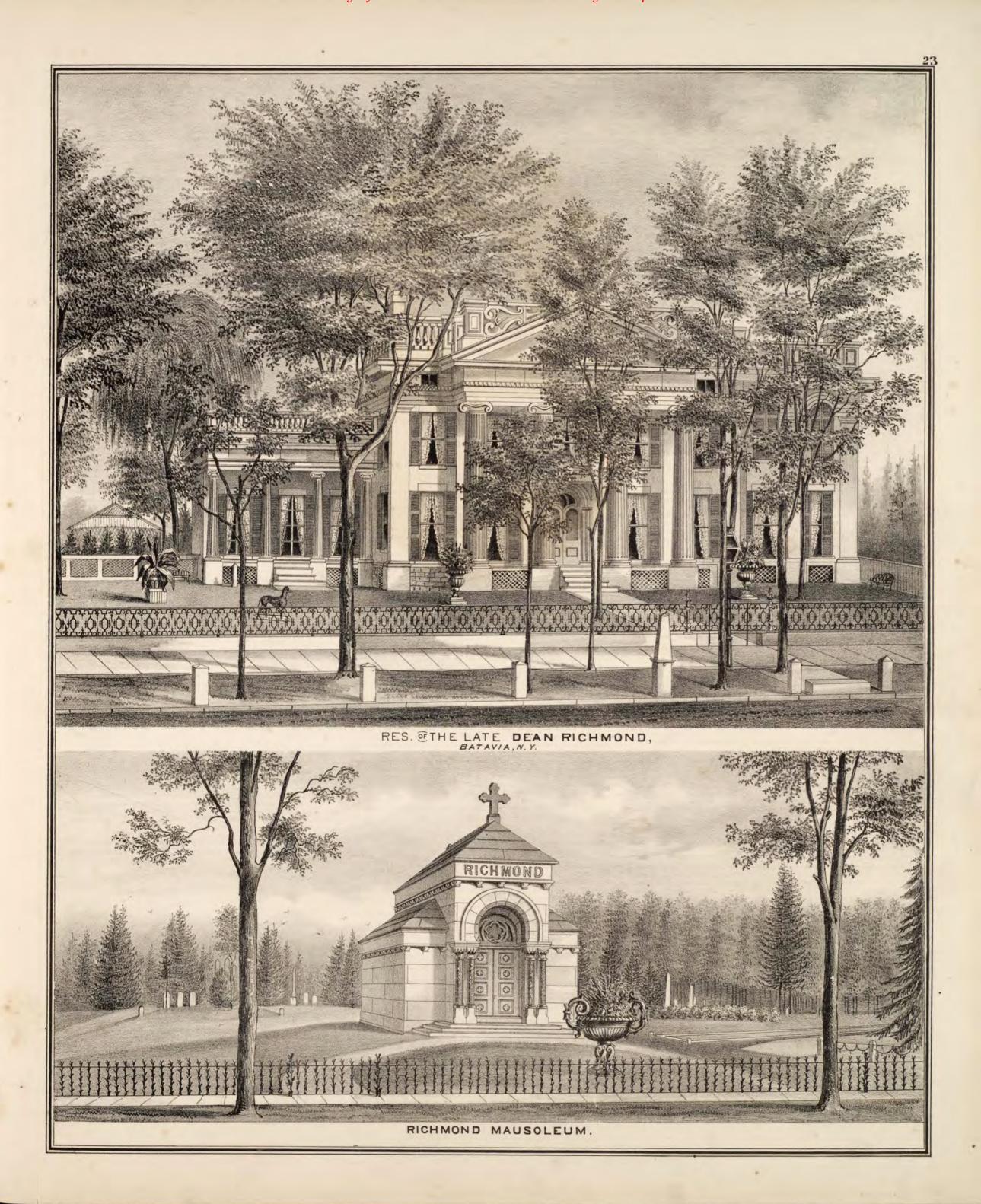
He was thrown upon his own resources at an early day, his father dying when he was about fourteen years old, and his mother two years afterward.

Mr. Richmond, Sr., was an energetic, capable business man; but, having met with reverses in trade at Salina, he collected his means and went South to better his fortune. He died at Mobile, being then about forty-five years of age.

Dean Richmond, meantime, had turned his attention to business with that sagacity, energy, and perseverance which marked his career in after-life. At the early age of fifteen he commenced the manufacture of salt at Salina, having no other capital than a legacy of debt

bequeathed him by his father. He found a market for his salt in the North and East, transporting it in boats down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, and down the Mohawk to Schenectady. He was eminently prosperous in his undertakings, and the intelligent enterprise with which he conducted his affairs, with his high sense of integrity and personal honor, won him the confidence and regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. Having amassed an amount of money adequate to the necessities of the business, he removed to Buffalo, in 1842, and engaged in the purchase and transportation of the products of the West. He was almost invariably successful in his enterprises, and in the course of a few years became one of the wealthiest business men in the Lake country. His interest in politics, meantime, never diminished or flagged. He was still as busy and active in elections and the preliminary canvass as when he led the hardy young Democrats of Onondaga to victory. His residence was in the village of Attica, in the strong Whig county of Wyoming, and his influence was seen in the steadily increasing Democratic vote of that region. He was a leading director of the Attica and Buffalo Railroad, and when the direct line to Batavia was built he removed to that town, where his family still resides.

When the Erie Railroad was finished to Lake Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central had completed its track, it was apparent that several companies, which now compose the New York Central, could not successfully compete with those great lines unless they were consolidated, and operated by one controlling mind. Here were seven distinct corporations, each one managed independently of all the others, while the railroads were controlled each by a single board of directors. Consolidation became, therefore, a matter of pressing necessity. The line could not be advantageously maintained without it. In 1853 the bill creating the New York Central Railroad was carried through the Legislature against the most determined and virulent opposition, -an opposition so powerful that nothing but the sagacity, address, and perseverance of Mr. Richmond could have prevailed against it. When consolidation was carried, Mr. Richmond was chosen Vice-President of the company, a place that he held until he was made President, on the retirement of Mr. Corning, in 1864.



the joint auspices of the New York Historical Society and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. Mr. Squier's investigations were thorough and exhaustive, and the results of his research in this County are embodied in the following, which is quoted from him.

"A number of very interesting remains formerly existed in this County, but few of them are sufficiently well preserved to be satisfactorily traced."

In the town of Alabama, in the extreme northwest of the County, were once three of these works, all of small size. They are completely defaced. This town adjoins the town of Shelby, in Orleans County, on the south; and touches Newstead, Eric County, on the west. It will ultimately be seen that its ancient works constitute part of a chain extending from the "Lake Ridge" on the north, to Buffalo Creek on the southwest, a distance of fifty miles. Not less than twenty ancient works are known to occur within this range,

ANCIENT WORK, OAKFIELD.

In the town of Oakfield, half a mile west of the little village of Caryville, is found an ancient inclosure. It is remarkable as being the best preserved and most distinct of any in the State which fell under the notice of the author. It is situated upon the western slope of one of the billowy hills which characterize the rolling lands of the West, and between which the streams find their way to the river and lakes. The banks of the little stream which washes the work upon the north are steep, but not more than ten feet in height. Upon the brow of the bank, where the stream approaches nearest the work, the intrenchment is interrupted, and the slope toward the water is more gentle than elsewhere—indicating an artificial grade. The embankments will now probably measure six feet in average height, calculating from the bottom of the trench. In the part of the work under cultivation, it is easy to trace the ancient lodges. Here, too, is to be found the unfailing supply of broken pottery. At the sides of the principal gateway leading into the inclosure from the east, according to the statement of an intelligent aged gentleman, who was among the earliest settlers in this region, traces of oaken palisades were found upon excavation, some thirty years ago. They were, of course, almost entirely decayed. A part of the area is still covered with the original forest, in which are trees of the largest dimensions. An oaken stump, upwards of two feet in diameter, stands upon the embankment.

About one mile northeast of this work was originally a large inclosure, but which is now entirely destroyed. It was called the "Bone Fort," from the circumstance that the early settlers found within it a mound six feet in height by thirty at the base, which was entirely made up of human bones slightly covered with earth. A few fragments of these bones, scattered over the surface, alone mark the site of the aboriginal sepulchre. The popular opinion concerning this accumulation is, that it contained the bones of the slain, thus heaped together after some severe battle. It will, however, be seen that it probably owed its origin to the ame practice to which we are to attribute the "Bone Pits" found elsewhere, that of collecting together at stated intervals the bones of the dead—a practice very prevalent among the

There is no doubt but this is one of the works visited by Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Senecas, in 1788. His manuscript journal was the possession of Messrs. Yates and Moulton, who have given a synopsis of the part relating to the group of remains in the sub-

Having examined the works in Monroe County on the Genesee, he returned to Kanawageas and resumed his journey west, camping for the night at a place called Joaika in Raccoon (Batavia), on the river Tonawanda, about twenty-six miles from Kanawageas. Six miles from this place of encampment, he rode to the open fields, and arrived at a place called by the Senecas Tegataineaughgus, which imports a double fortified town, or a town with a fort at each end. Here he walked about half a mile with one of the Seneca chiefs to view the vestiges of this double fortified town. They consisted of the remains of two forts; the first contained four acres of ground; the other, distant about two miles at the other extremity of the ancient town, inclosed about eight acres. The ditch around the first was about five or six feet deep. A small stream of water and a high bank circumscribed nearly one-third of the inclosed ground. There were traces of six gates or openings, and near the centre a way was dug to the water.

The ancient work in Oakfield, mentioned above, is on premises owned by Mr. Addison Arm-

ANCIENT WORK, LE ROY.

Remnants of another ancient work occur in the town of Le Roy, three miles north of the village of the same name, in the southeastern part of the County. The position which this work occupies is a portion of a high plain or table-land nearly surrounded by deep ravines, bounded by Fordham's Brook and Allen's Creek, which effect a junction at this point. These streams have worn their beds through the various strata of lime and sandstone to the depth of from seventy to one hundred feet, leaving abrupt banks difficult of ascent. The peninsula isures about thirteen hundred feet from north to south, by two thousand feet at its broadest part, and ten hundred feet across the neck, connecting it with the general table. Positions similar to this were often selected by the aborigines for defensive purposes, but in such cases they have usually an embankment and treach extending across the isthmus. In this instance, however, the only trace of art is an embankment and ditch about fifteen hundred feet in length, and running nearly east and west across the broadest part of the peninsula, and not very far back from the edge of the ravine. The embankment is three or four feet in height, and the ditch of corresponding depth.

A number of skeletons have been found here, together with many fragments of pottery. There have also been discovered some heaps of small stones, which have been supposed to be the missiles of the ancient occupants of the hill, thus gathered together to be used in case of attack. Various relics of art, pipes, beads, stone hatchets, arrow-heads, etc., have been disclosed here by the operations of agriculture.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOLS.

Among the early teachers of Genesee are mentioned the names of Hannah Austin, who taught in Batavia in 1806; Titus Wilcox, in Bergen, in 1807; Mr. Jones, in Alexander, in 1805; Matilda Wedge, in Bethany, in 1808; Esther Sprout, in Stafford, in 1806; Hester T. Holbrook, in Byron, in 1810; Mason Turner, in Elba, in 1811; Anna Horton, in Pembroke, in 1811; and Henry Howard, in Alabama, in 1817.

It may not be uninteresting to the young of to-day, who are surrounded by all the educational advantages of the nineteenth century, to place upon these pages a glimpse of early schools so happily related by Hon. Heman J. Redfield:

"When the early pioneers had provided themselves with log houses for their families, the next object was to build a log school-house for the education of their children. As soon, therefore, as a sufficient number of children could be counted within a circle of one or two miles, a meeting was called and a resolution adopted to build a school-house at a place agreed upon. All turned out with their teams, and in a day or two the house was completed. Among the settlers a schoolmaster or school 'marm,' and that could at least read and write, 'and cypher too,' was usually found. One that would work for the least pay and board around was generally selected. Our first schoolmaster was named Crane (not Ichabod), but

"A man severe he was and stern to view. I knew him well and every tenant knew.

"I attended his school one winter, to which there was no road but a foot-path guided by marked trees through the woods.

"Teaching school and boarding around may not be exactly comprehended by the young of the present day. Having in after-life obtained a 'little learning' at the Canandaigua Academy, it was my fortune to teach school in a log house and board around for the purpose of obtain ing means for further 'prosecuting my studies.' Boarding around consisted in boarding and lodging also at the house of every family in the district in proportion to the number of children sent to school from each house. In some families the time might be one or two weeks, in others two or three days only. Each family usually insisted its right and privilege of boarding the master, and if he neglected boarding with them the requisite number of days, or tarried too long with or visited too often the families where the pretty girls lived, it was good cause of offense. A word as to the pretty girls. You have doubless read Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady of the Lake.' Now, I do not believe that his Ellen of Loch Katrine

"' With locks flung back and lips apart, Like monuments of Grecian art,'

exceeded in beauty and loveliness the girls that attended my schools, with cheeks as red as their red flannel dresses, the work of their own bands, or that they were less ethereal than his ' Lady of the Lake,' when he says-

"A foot more light, a step more true, Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the dew. E'en the stight hure-bell raised its head Elastic from her airy tread."

"The first settlers were mostly from Connecticut.-Puritans of the bluest stamp. It was expected that the rod should not only be conspicuously displayed but often used in school.

A child that would not or could not learn must be made to learn. The dull intellect of a boy should be quickened by switching his posteriors. The operation, it was supposed, was not only justified by Holy Scripture, but by sound philosophy. It was supposed that the mind as as the body, being naturally lethargic, would be roused to action by external forces applied to the latter, and I must say that I have known many a lazy boy get his lesson after

EARLY ATTORNEYS.

Among the early attorneys of Genesee are mentioned the names of Richard Smith, Daniel B. Brown, Phineas L. Tracy, Ethan B. Allen, Daniel H. Chandler, Moses Taggart, Albert Smith, Heman J. Redfield, Benjamin Pringle, M. Merrill, Augustus P. Haskell, Alfred F. Barto, Samuel Skinner, John B. Skinner, Harry Putnam, James G. Hoyt, George W. Lay, Horace U. Soper, Charles Blanchard, Clement Carpenter, Moses B. Powers, General John H. Martindale, Edgar C. Dibble, Timothy Fitch, Abner Pratt, Seth M. Gates, Perrin M. Smith, James Summer-

field, David R. Bacon, Charles Barto, Henry Brown, and William H. and Daniel Tisdale.

The old roll of attorneys of the bar of Genesee County shows that the number of those admitted prior to 1820 was ninety-five, including members of the bar of Ontario and other counties, but who did not reside in this County. Of these ninety-five the only survivors are Hon. Phineas L. Tracy and Hon. Heman J. Redfield, both residing in the village of Batavia.

STATISTICS OF 1812.

Spafford, in his "Gazetteer of this State," published in 1812, says,-

"The County of Genesee had none, or but few white inhabitants prior to 1801, when its ttlement may be said to have commenced. Of the present population, 12,644, it is supposed that about half that number have migrated to this County within the last three years. It may astonish foreign readers that a county so recently a wilderness contains at so short a d such a population; the taxable property is valued on the supervisor's books for 1810, at \$1,407,132. And I am assured by a well-informed correspondent, a member of the Board of Assessment, that the rate of valuation is less than one-half the real and current value of the property, which he estimates at \$3,000,000. The County of Genesee has but little of waste and very little of poor land. The surface is generally level, except where traversed by the terraces or ledges that formed the ancient southern limits of Lake Ontario.

"Of the mineralogy and geology of this County, little else is known but that it produces limestone in abundance, slate and flint. The southern terrace terminated in a ledge of flint on the north; and the elevated plains of this fract afford the blue flint used for muskets in profuse abundance. In the year 1797, I gathered some fine samples of this, and a rich small one of a most beautiful cornelian near the deep spring. The domestic manufactures of this County are very respectable, 142,729 yards of cloth being made and fulled. There are 14 grain-mills, 20 saw-mills, and 68 potash-works, which produce 187 tons potash annually. There are 11,695 neat cattle, 11,544 sheep, and 1910 horses."

EDUCATIONAL

GENESEE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The interest manifested in the common schools by the inhabitants of Genesee is shown by the following statistics: There are one hundred and fifty-two licensed teachers in the County, employed at the same time for twenty-eight weeks or more, with an average daily attendance of twenty-four children per teacher. \$43,633,29 were expended in 1873 for teachers' wages, \$476.53 for libraries, \$243.53 for school apparatus. There are one hundred and thirty-nine school districts, with a valuation of school property amounting to the sum of \$192,975.

BATAVIA UNION SCHOOL.

The early records show a deed given by Nathan Rumsey to Simeon Cummings and Libbeus Fish, dated September 2, 1811, conveying the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Haskell, and more familiarly known as the old brick school-house, now forming a part of Ross Street at its intersection with Main. The upper part of this building was finished for a Masonic lodge, and the lower part was arranged for a school. This building was of brick, and finished in about the year 1811 or 1812. It was the first brick structure west of the Genesee River, and considered a wonder in its day. The first school meeting was held there December 1, 1813. From this primitive beginning the educational interests of Batavia have been steadily advancing, finally culminating in what is now known as the Batavia Union School, which has already attained an enviable reputation among the educational institutions of the State. The school building was erected a few years since at a cost of about \$80,000, and is one of the finest structures in the State. This edifice was dedicated September 1, 1874, and many distinguished persons from abroad were present and addressed the large concourse of people assembled upon this occasion. Among these were Dr. S. B. Woolworth, Hon. L. A. Haywood, Judge Bangs, R. L. Selden, Dr. A. D. Lord, Prof. H. B. Buckham, Prof. Briggs, Prof. U. T. Wright, and many others. Major H. I. Glowacki, President of the Board of Education, delivered the key of the building, with an appropriate speech, to Prof. Gardiner Fuller, the Principal of the school, who responded in a happy manner; and thus ended the exercises of the day. Board of Education from 1875 to 1876.—H. I. Glowacki, H. U. Howard, William C. Watsno,

N. A. Woodward, John Fisher, John F. Lay.
Faculty.—Prof. Gardiner Fuller, Principal; Miss Ellen L. Clothier, Preceptress. Other in-

structors are Miss Jessie M. Woodward, Miss Dobbins, Miss Budd, Miss Rood, Miss Kimberly, Miss Brown, Miss Smith, Mrs. Norton, Miss Allen, Prof. Pratt. For detail history of Union School the reader is referred to the admirable sketch written by John F. Lay, Esq.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

This educational institution was first established at Attica, now Wyoming County, by Miss Marietta Ingham and a younger sister, named Emily, wife of the late Colonel Staunton. It was soon after removed to Le Roy, where the sisters purchased the beautiful residence then known as Mr. Robert Bayard's. The new institution now took the name of the "Le Roy Female Seminary," and the demand for it was made evident by the fact that during the first summer term there were no less than forty-one pupils in the primary department, and seventy-six in the more advanced classes, while the number during the winter term was seventeen

A charter was granted April 6, 1852, incorporating the "Ingham Collegiate Institute, located at Le Roy, Genesee County, New York." The corporation thus created consisted of Charles N. Mattoon, Samuel Skinner, Samuel Comstock, A. P. Hascall, J. B. Skinner, C. Danforth, Moses Taggart, C. Comstock, M. O. Coe, A. F. Bartow, Israel Rathbone, J. G. Bixby, J. P. Darling, Albert Brewster, Phineas Staunton, and Marietta Ingham. The object of the corporation, as stated in the charter, was "the promotion of literature and science in the education of females."

This institution is finely located on the east bank of the picturesque Oatka, and, together with its fine structure, art gallery, etc., and under the control of its able faculty, it has taken front rank among the better class of educational institutions in the land. Ingham is, bona fide, a university, -a woman's university, -imparting instruction in such branches of knowledge and art as open the door to a legitimate sphere of labor for women. To the branches already established it is easy to add others, as fast as they are called for, without changing the present organization. The grounds offer abundance of room for indefinite additions and improvements. It is believed that no institution in the land occupies a similar position, nor, to an equal degree, meets the want which Ingham University is intended to supply; and it may well claim the sympathy and the aid of its friends,-the cordial co-operation of an en-

FEMALE SEMINARY, BATAVIA.

At Batavia is located the flourishing institution owned and managed by Mrs. Ruth Bryan. It was established many years ago, and under the able administration of Mrs. Bryan and her assistants has attained an enviable reputation among the female educational institutions of

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The establishment of this institution was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 27th day of April, 1865. This act empowered the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller to appoint locating Commissioners, and the following were designated: E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse; B. F. Manierre, New York; James Furgeson, Ovid; O. K. Woods, Chazy: M. M. Southworth, Lockport,

In the month of February, 1866, the Board selected the village of Batavia for the location of the Institution. The citizens of Batavia donated to the State for the purposes of the Institution fifty acres of land, at a cost of \$10,000.

In the mouth of March, 1866, the following persons were appointed Commissioners for the erection of the buildings: John Fisher, Batavia; John Van Horn, Lockport; Lloyd A. Haywood. Warsaw. After a visit to several of the Institutions for the Blind in this country, ac companied by their architect, in June, 1866, a plan was submitted to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, who, after a deliberate examination, accepted the plan, limiting the

expenditure to the sum of \$200,000.

The committee proceeded at once to the discharge of its duties, and on the 15th day of July, 1868, formally delivered the building into the possession of the trustees. The building is of brick, three stories in height above the basement, which is constructed of limeston purried on the site. The water-table, quoins, blocks, and window-dressings are of Lockport through building faces the south, and is composed of four structures, a front and rear, which wings connected by corridors, each fourteen by thirty-two feet, which contain the halls so staircases. The central buildings are fifty by sixty-two feet and fifty by seventy feet resp ively; the wings are each forty-six by one hundred and six feet on the ground. The laugth of the entire front is two hundred and six feet; the wings present a flank of one hundred and six feet; and the distance from the front to the rear, including portico, is one hundred and eighty-five feet.

The basement contains the laundry, including washing-, ironing-, and drying-rooms, bathingrooms and water-closets for pupils, besides the rooms for the heating apparatus, coal-vaults, cellars, etc. The stories above the basement contain over one hundred rooms, making ample provision for office and reception rooms, public parlors and library; family rooms for the resident officers and teachers, and dining, school-, study-, and sleeping-rooms for one hundred and fifty or more pupils. The building is heated by steam throughout, and the arrangements for ventilation and bathing are adequate. The rain-water from the roof is conducted into two large cisterns, having a capacity of five thousand barrels, from which it is pumped by steam into tanks situated in the attics, and thence distributed by pipes to the different parts of the edifice. In addition to this provision, a well about fifty feet deep furnishes an inexhaustible supply of excellent water.

The first trustees of the Institution, appointed in April, 1866, were John Stanton Gould, of Hudson; D. L. Ross, of New York; M. Lindley Lee, of Fulton; John G. Orton, of Binghamton; Guy R. Pelton, of New York; N. Edson Sheldon, of Glen's Falls; Egbert Harvey, of Buffalo; A. S. Murray, of Goshen, and Henry C. May, of Corning. John Stanton Gould was

elected President, and John G. Orton Secretary.

July 30, 1868, Asa D. Lord, for twelve years prior thereto Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, accepted the office of Superintendent, and took charge of the Institu-tion on the 18th day of August following. The school was opened September 2, 1868, and during that month forty pupils were received, twenty-five boys, fifteen girls. Seventy-four pupils were enrolled during the first year. The Board of Trustees, as constituted in 1860, stood as follows: To serve two years, Lloyd A. Hayword, Wm. H. Creigh, George Bowen. To serve four years, John B. Skinner, John Fisher, Randelph Ballard. To serve six years, D., W. Tomlinson, G. B. Worthington, James M. Willett. Hon, John B. Skinner, President; Hon. John Fisher, Treasurer; R. Ballard, Esq., Secretary. Executive Committee, Hon. John Fisher, Colonel J. M. Willett, Hon. George Bowen. Finance Committee, D. W. Tomlinson, G. B. Worthington, R. Ballard. Committee on Annual Report, John B. Skinner, John Fisher, and R. Ballard. The officers of the Institution were as follows: Superintendent, Asa D. Lord, M.A. Teachers, Jona S. Slie, Mrs. Martha H. Slie, Miss Mary D. Tyrrell, Mrs. E. W. Lord. Music, Jona S. Slie, Miss Mary A. Tipton, Miss Delia C. Taggart. Physician, Levant B. Coates, M.D. Steward, Actuary, Stephen B. Barden. Matron, Mrs. Maria H. Whiting. Assistant Matron, Miss Jane G. Cowdin. Visitors' Attendant, Miss May D. Lapp. The Board, as at present constituted, is as follows: L. A. Hayward, President; James S. Stewart, Treasurer; L. C. MacIntyre, Secretary. Executive Committee, John Fisher, H. I. Glowacki, H. U. Howard. Finan Committee, E. C. Walker, J. M. Willett, John Fisher. Committee on Manufactures, James S. Stewart, Sanford Wilber, H. I. Glowacki. Committee on Annual Report, L. A. Hayward, James S. Stewart, L. C. MacIntyre. Superintendents, A. D. Lord, M.D., to March 7, 1875; Mrs. A. D. Lord for the remainder of the year; she was elected by the Board in June, 1875, and is the present Superintendent. Teachers, Andrew Van Dyke, Mrs. Ellen M. Peckham, Miss Anna Bowen, Mrs. Anna V. S. Fisher, Miss Emily E. Josylin. Music, George W. Dixson, Miss Delia A. Browne, Miss Angeline Cutter. Physician, Norris G. Clark, M.D. Steward, David Hooper. Matron, Mrs. Julia B. Gaines; Assistant Matron, Miss Susan Anderson. Housekeeper, Mrs. A. C. Hooper. Teacher of Broom-making, John Van Valkenburg. Teacher of Girls' Work, Mrs. Alice E. Van Valkenburg. Visitors' Attendant, Miss Charlotte

This institution is finely located on an eminence overlooking the thriving village of Batavia, and through its able management has attained an enviable reputation among similar institutions in our land.

RAILROADS.

Genesee County is traversed by railways in many directions. The Buffalo, New York, and Erie enters the County at Le Roy, passing through Stafford, Batavia, Alexander, and Darien

The Canandaigua and Niagara Falis branch of the New York Central enters the County at Le Roy, and passes through Stafford, Batavia, and Pembroke into Eric County.

The Rochester and Buffalo branch of the New York Central enters the County at Bergen, passing southwest through a corner of Byron and Stafford, through Batavia and Pembroke and the northwest corner of Darien, into Eric County.

Attica branch of New York Central passes from the village of Batavia into Wyoming County, passing through Alexander.

Hornellsville branch of the New York and Eric enters the County in Bethany, passes northwest into Alexander, thence takes a southwesterly course, passing into Wyoming County near the centre of the south border of Alexander.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS

The Genesee Intelligencer was the first paper published west of Genesee River. Its publication was commenced by Elias Williams, at Batavia, in 1807. In the fall of the same year it suspended. In 1808 Benjamin Blodgett and Samuel Peck commenced the publication of Theecopia, and continued it until 1811.

The Republican Advocate was commenced, in 1811, by Benjamin Blodgett and David C. Miller. It was successively published by Miller, Charles Sentell, C. W. Miller, Edwin Hough, Andrew W. Young, Lewis and Brown, C. C. Allen, and Wait and Corley. In September, 1835, Mr. Corley retired, and the paper was issued by D. D. Wait until January 1, 1854, when he disposed of the paper to Kimberly and Goodrich, the proprietors of the the Genesee County Whig. It was then issued as the

Republican Advocate and Genesee County Whig until January 1, 1855, when the paper resumed

The Republican Advocate, and was published by J. H. Kimberly until November, 1857, when it passed into the hands of Mr. D.D. Wait, who has since continued its publication with marked success. It is Republican in politics, and through the editorial management of Mr. Wait

wields a powerful influence in the party.

The Daily Advocate was issued from the office of The Republican Advocate, by Mr. Wait, in

1859, and continued until August 9, 1861.
The Spirit of the Times was started at Batavia February 3, 1819, by Oran Follett, who issued it until August, 1836. It was afterwards successively published by Fred Follet, Lucas Seaver,

Wm. Seaver and Son, and Charles Hurley, until 1856.

The Le Roy Gazette was started by J. O. Balch, in 1826. It was successively issued by Starr nd Hotchkin, Henry D. Ward, Richard Hollister, Rufus Robertson, F. Goodrich, Seth M. Gates, Martin O. Coe, and Cyrus Thompson, until 1840, when it passed into the hands of C. B. Thompson, who has since published it. It is Republican in politics, and an able exponent of that

The People's Press was commenced at Batavia, in 1825, under the auspices of an association, with Benjamin Blodgett editor. It was afterwards issued by Martin, Adams, and Thorp, Adams and Thorp, and Adams and McCleary, and was finally consolidated with the Spirit of the Times and published as the Spirit of the Times and The People's Press.

The Morgan Investigator was published at the office of the Republican Advocate during the

Morgan excitement in 1827, and continued about one year.

The Morgan Intelligencer was published about the same time, at the office of the People's Press. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal was commenced at Alexander, November 4, 1837, by Peter Lawrence. In June, 1840, it was removed to Batavia, and issued as

The Balacia Times and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, by Frederick Follett and Peter Lawrence. Mr. Follett soon became sole proprietor, and issued it until 1843, when it passed into the hands of Lucas Seaver, and was merged in the Spirit of the Times

The Temperance Herald (monthly) was issued from the office of the Spirit of the Times, by Lucas Seaver, for a period of one year.

The Geneses County Whig was started at Batavia, in 1852, by Kimberly and Tyrell, and was issued by them until 1854, when it was merged in the Republican Advocate

The Le Roy Advertiser was started April 1, 1857, by Thomas B. Tuffts. It lived one year. The Genesee Republican and Herald of Reform was commenced, at Le Roy, in 1829, and was published about two years by Freeman and Son, O. H. Brownson editor.

The Genesee Herald was commenced at Le Roy in 1854, by Wm. G. Grummond. It was moved to Batavia in January, 1852, and issued by A. J. McWain, until his death in 1860. It was published by his administrator one year, when it passed into the hands of Henry Todd. Mr. Todd published it a few years as

The Genesee Herald and Spirit of the Times, when he dropped the former title and issued it as The Spirit of the Times. Mr. Todd still continues its publication. It is an ably-edited sheet, and has a good circulation. Democratic in politics.

The Genesee Daily Herald was issued from the same office in 1858, and continued until

The Le Roy Democrat was begun in December, 1852, by Henry Todd. In November, 1853, it was moved to Batavia, and its name changed to

The Batavia Democrat. In December, 1856, it passed into the hands of John Bergen, and

was soon after published by Harry Wilbur, who changed its name to

The Genesee Weekly Democrat. Mr. Wilbur continued its publication until February, 1868,

when it passed into the hands of R. S. Lewis, who changed its name to the Progressive Batavian. Mr. Lewis is its present publisher. It is Republican in politics, and a

sound and influential journal.

POPULATION. 1870. 1875 1,800 1,994 4,384 1,822 2,051 1,807 2,212 1,950 3,352 1,360 1,834 2,140 2,139 2,054 1,927 4,461 1,897 1,904 1,566 2,084 1,772 3,473 1,457 1,640 2,279 1,974 1,839 1,828 6,004 1,908 1,734 1,645 2,168 2,044 4,304 1,511 1,611 2,825 1,798 1,805 1,605 6,485 1,997 1,652 1,734 2,054 1,905 4,627 1,471 1,614 Alexander Bat ivia . Byron Darien Le Roy . Oakfield . Pavilion Pembroke Tonawanda Indian Res-509 427 ervation

GENESEE MILITARY RECORD.

Scarce had the booming of Sumter's guns ceased to reverberate ere the patriotic citizens of Genesee rallied for the coming contest, and on the 30th day of April—seventeen days after the surrender of Major Anderson and his gallant band—the first company organized in Genesee County left Batavia for the front. This company was commanded by Captain Root. The Republican Advocate, in speaking of its departure, says,-

"The cars on their arrival were decorated with flags, and soon the volunteers were aboard, and, amidst the firing of cannon and cheering of the immense multitude present, the train slowly moved from the depot, carrying from among us as brave a company of young men as ever enlisted under any banner."

We have been unable to obtain material for a history of this company, consequently our inability to place a record of its services upon these pages. Its gallant commander, Captain Root, was instantly killed, the night immediately previous to Lee's surrender, by a ball re-

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

This regiment was raised in the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, and Sullivan.

The regimental officers were as follows: Colonel, Dudley Donnelly; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin F. Brown; Major, James R. Mitchell; Adjutant, Charles P. Sprout; Quartermaster,

Christopher L. Skeels; Surgeon, Albert L. Helmer; Chaplain, Charles H. Platt.

The regiment left Batavia May 13, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 22d of the same month at Albany, N. Y. They went into camp at Camp Morgan, Albany, where they remained about three weeks, and were ordered to Washington. They remained at Washington some time, when they were ordered to Martinsburg, Va. The regiment was brigaded at Harper's Ferry, and attached to the Third Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, under command of General George H. Thomas. They spent the summer and fall on picket duty along the Potomac.

The regiment went into winter-quarters at Frederick, Md., and remained here until January 1, 1862, when they moved to Hancock, Md. Here they stopped until March 1, 1862, the day appointed for the grand move of the Army of the Potomac, when they went to Virginia, and passed the summer in the Shenandoah Valley. In the fall they spent some time at Marfinsburg, and from thence went to Culpepper Court-House. Here they passed a month, and moved to Little Washington, arriving there in March, 1863. The regiment remained in the country about Culpepper until the terrible conflict of Chancellorsville, at the close of which they went to Washington, and soon after left for the North, and were mustered out of the United States service at Lockport, N. Y., June 16, 1863,

The following is a list of the battles in which the regiment participated, viz.: Point of Rocks, Newtown, First Winchester, Cedar Mountain. In this terrible contest their gallant Colonel, Dudley Donnelly, was killed; the Lieutenant-Colonel, Brown, had an arm shot off; the Major was taken prisoner, and the Adjutant killed; Captain Bailey, of Company F, was unded. In this engagement the regiment lost heavily, and at the close of the contest it was a sad spectacle to gaze down those thin and decimated ranks. Captain Bailey's company, at the close of the engagement, contained but five men.

The next battle in which the regiment was engaged was Susquehanna Court-House. This gallant regiment closed their service with the battle of Chancellorsville, in which engagement they added new laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field.

CAPTAIN COWEN'S COMPANY, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

Captain William T. Cowen's company was organized at Batavia, Genesee County, and inspected by D. Donaly, State Inspector, on the 8th day of May, 1861. May 15 he left Batavia for Albany, with his command, on his own responsibility, as the quota of this State was then filled. Upon arriving at Albany he joined the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel James McQuade.

Soon after, the regiment left Albany for the front, passing through Baltimore but a short time after the attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts by the rebel mob. The regiment passed some time at Camp Douglas, and while here received their Enfield rifles. Leaving Camp Douglas, they marched to Miner's Hill, Va., where they were stationed for some time, doing

camp and picket duty. March 16, 1862, they joined McClellan's army.

Much credit is due to Captain Cowen for the interest he manifested in military matters in the County of Genesee, and he is justly entitled to the honor since conferred upon him,-that of Colonel

Captain Cowen's company was officered as follows: Captain, William T. Cowen, Darien; First Lieutenant, Robert H. Foote, Batavia; Second Lieutenant, George E. Ese, Darien; Sergeants, Thomas R. Hardwick, Pembroke; Hiram H. Van Dake, Bennington; Jesse R. Decker, Batavia; Thomas Ostram, Pembroke; Harry Parsons, Pembroke; Corporals, Nelson enkins, Martin W. Bliton, Benjamin Winans, Charles H. Tessey, Charles B. Vickery, Warren P. Burr, Amos B. Wyman, Martin Pilgrim.

The following is a list of the battles participated in by the Fourteenth: Gaines's Mills, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, South

Mountain, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Siege of Yorktown, Warrenton Junction, Snicker's Gap, Williamsburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,

was mustered into the United States service March 28, 1862, for the term of three years. The regimental officers were as follows: Colonel, James M. Fuller, Le Roy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry S. Achillis, Le Roy (mustered as Lieutenant-Colonel March 26, 1862, resigned the same day, and was succeeded by Howard Carroll, of Rochester); Major, John W. Shedd, Le Roy; Adjutant, Daniel A. Sharp, Rochester; Quartermaster, Charles Strong, Le Roy; Surgeon, David C. Chamberlain, Le Roy; Assistant-Surgeon, James W. Casey, Rochester; Chaplain, Byron P. Russell, Le Roy; Sergeant-Major, E. A. Dayton, Brockport; Quartermaster Sergeant, James E. Phillips, Hartland; Commissary-Sergeant, Jerome J. Shedd, Le Roy; Hospital Steward, William N. Van Buren.

The One Hundred and Fifth saw severe service, and was consolidated with the Ninety-Fourth New York in the spring of 1863. The census of 1865 reports forty-five enlistments in this regiment from Genesee County, evidently much below the correct number.

The following are the engagements participated in by the regiment, according to the Adjutant-General's report: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain J. B. Hager, at Lockport, N. Y., on the 22d day of October, 1862, for a term of three years. The following were the regimental officers: Colonel, William Emerson; Major, Thomas M. Fay; Adjutant, James A. Jewell; Quartermaster, J. K. McDonald; Surgeon, A. M. Leonard; Assistant-Surgeons John R. Cotes and D. W. Onderdonk; Chaplain, E. M. Buck. The name of the Lieutenant-Colonel does not appear on the muster-roll.

The One Hundred and Fifty-First was a gallant regiment, and justly deserved the encomiums of praise that it received from time to time for the heroic deeds of its members. Genesee County had a large representation in this regiment, and though many passed through the struggle, and were permitted to return to their homes, others fell a sacrifice upon the altar of that country they loved so well. The census reports six deaths in this regiment of soldiers from Batavia, seven from Le Roy, three from Pavilion, and seven from

The One Hundred and Fifty-First was mustered out of service on the 20th day of June, 1865. The following is its battle-roll: Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Eighth Heavy Artillery was raised in the counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee, in August, 1862. It was organized as the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into the United States service August 22, 1862, at Lockport, N.Y. On the 23d of August it left Lockport, under orders to report at Washington. It reached Baltimore on the 25th, where it received orders to report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Morris, commanding defenses of Baltimore, and was by him ordered to garrison Fort Federal Hill. On the 17th of December, 1862, by order of the War Department, the regin changed from infantry to heavy artillery, and designated as the Eighth New York Heavy

The regiment remained in Baltimore, garrisoning Forts Federal Hill, McHenry, and Marshall, until May 15, 1864, with the exception of being ordered to Maryland Heights on the 10th of July, 1863, at which place it remained until August 3, 1863, then being again ordered to Green Spring River and Romney during February, 1864; it remained there, however, but a few weeks. During this time it had raised recruits sufficient to bring the regimental number to 1923 men. May 15, 1864, the regiment left Baltimore to join the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, by way of Aquia Creek, the army then being at Spottsylvania; arriving there May 18, 1864. On the 19th it fought its first battle, charging and driving the rebels three successive times. It participated in all the battles, marches, and other duties which the army performed during the great campaign of 1864-5.

This gallant regiment was broken up by the discharge of the officers and men whose term of service expired in the summer of 1865, and the remainder were transferred to the Fourth Heavy Artillery and Tenth N. Y. Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, L, and M going to the latter, and G, H, I, and K, to the former. Among those mustered out were Major Ludden, Captain Parker, and Lieutenants Young and Safford; and those transferred were Colonel Baker, Captain George R. Cooper, Captain George Robertson, and Lieutenant James M. Waite.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Republican Advocate, dated "Ten miles west of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. At five o'clock on the morning of the 29th of March we commenced an advance on the enemy, who, greatly to our surprise, fell back before our forces with scarce firing a shot, leaving the lines of works in our hands. About noon the following day, however, arriving about a mile from the main line of works defending the South Side Railroad, they opened on our brigade from a fort right in front. Here we halted and threw up breastworks, while heavy skirmish firing was carried on on both sides, the rebs shelling us the whole time. Here we lay until this morning, our commanding officers in the mean time discussing the possibility of capturing the aforementioned fort. General Smyth, anding the First Division, said he could take it with two regiments, proposing at the time to Colonel McIvor, commanding our brigade, to try it with his brigade. The colonel objected, and, after a close examination of the fort, they found that the rebs had built three abattis, besides half a mile of the worst slashing they ever experienced around it, and in their opinion, one whole corps could not take it without an immense sacrifice of life. This morning our com pany was detached on the skirmish line, and at 101/2 A.M., our company, G, of the Eighth, J. D. Safford, First Lieutenant, commanding, was in possession of the much talked of and troublesome fort, with two pieces of artillery and thirty prisoners. Sergeant Henry Thomas, Co. G, of Batavia, was the first man in the fort. We are now in possession of the whole line of the enemy's works, and the much coveted South Side Railroad. Company G, of the Eighth, have the exclusive credit of the capture of the fort, which they named after the late lamented Colonel Peter A. Porter."

Another writer says, "The first man in the fort was Sergeant Henry Thomas, of Batavia, and the first officer, Lieutenant James W. Young, both of Company G, Eighth N. Y. Heavy

In closing the sketch of this gallant regiment, we can pay no better tribute to its war services than the following from Colonel McIvor:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,

" General Order No. 15.

"The Eighth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, after long and distinguished services, being about to take its departure for home, the colonel commanding cannot refrain from congratulating the officers and men of that command upon the admirable manner in which they have upon all occasions since their connection with this brigade performed the duties assigned them. Their gallantry and heroic endurance have been exhibited upon many bloody fields, and on long and harassing marches. At Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, at Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, and in the final pursuit and capture of the enemy's forces, the officers and men of the Eighth Regiment have borne a conspicuous part, and have justly earned the admiration of all who have witnessed their noble conduct. They can point with feelings of pride to the record of their services in the Army of the Potomac-a record which cannot be excelled. The colonel commanding, whilst expressing his regrets that it has

come necessary to sunder the ties which have so long bound the Eighth Regiment to this brigade, tenders to Colonel Baker and his officers and men his warmest thanks for their valuable services, and with best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity, bids them fare-

"COL JAMES P. McIVOR. "WM. J. NEVANS, Lieut, and A.A.A.G."

The following is a list of the casualties of the regiment during the campaign closing with the surrender of Lee:

Names.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		Missing.		AGGRE-
	OFF.	MEN.	OFF.	MEN.	OFF.	MEN.	GATE.
Spottsylvania, May 19 North Anna, May 23		8	1	20		4	33 2
Cold Harbor, June 3	9	146	14	323	1	12	505
Petersburg, June 16	4 2	18	4	149		4	179
" 22	2	23	6	89	1		121
Deep Bottom, August 12-18		1		14	100		15
Ream's Station, August 25	4	4	2	21	4	216	250
Boydton Road, October 27	1	5	1	30		11	48
"On the Line," October 28, November 30.	1	2 2	1	3			7
Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865		2	1	3			w5
" March 25	1	1	E			3	5
Total	22	211	29	653	5	250	1171

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The Twenty-second New York Independent Battery was organized in Genesee County by Captain John D. Numan, of Niagara County, and mustered into the State service September 4, 1862, at Lockport, N. Y. It was mustered into the United States service October 28 by Major A. T. Lee, at Elmira, N. Y. Arrived at Washington and encamped at Camp Barry November 1. The company numbered 168, 7 of which were transferred to the Billinghurst Battery. Forty-three of the number were from the town of Alexander. The officers who entered the service with the company were Captain John D. Numan, First Lieutenants Melancton W. Brown, of Alexander, and W. D. W. Pringle, of Batavia, Second Lieutenants Robert C. Worthington, of Bethany, and Edwin F. Clark. Captain Numan was discharged April 18, 1863; Lieutenant Brown April 16, 1863; Lieutenant Pringle October 28, 1864; Lieutenant Worthington resigned January 29, 1862, and Lieutenant Clark was discharged September 4, 1862, never having reported to the company. On account of the influence and mismanagement of Captain Numan the company was transferred to the Ninth New York Artillery, as Company "M." This regiment was commanded by Colonels Joseph Welling and William H. Seward, Jr. They served with that regiment until June 27, 1865, when it was consolidated with the Second New York Artillery. The company, after the discharge of Captain Numan, was commanded by Captain Anson S. Wood, a very able and efficient officer, who was soon promoted to major. The company was then commanded by Captain W. I. Parrish, who entered the service as a private, and was promoted from one rank to another until April 4, 1864, when he received a captain's commission, and remained in command until the company was discharged from the service September 29, 1865. Captain Parrish was also Brevet Major New York Volunteers. During the service the company were in the following battles: Cold Harbor, June 1 to June 12, 1864; Petersburg, June 22 and 23; Monocacy, July 9; Charlestown, August 21 and 29; Opequan, or, as it is sometimes called, Second Winchester, September 19; Cedar Creek, October 19; Petersburg, December 31; Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6 and 9; and surrender of General Lee. The apany were in several hard skirmishes like Atlas Station, May 30, 1864; Washington, July 11; Snicker's Gap, July 18; and several where the loss was from two to five killed and wounded. During these engagements the company was, with the Ninth New York Artillery, attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, and Sixth Army Corps. After the battle of Petersburg, June 22, 1864, the company was the color company of the regiment, and remained so until the close of the war. Lieutenant John Oldswager was killed by a shell at the battle of Cedar Creek during the Shenandoah Valley campaign with General Sheridan. Lieutenant Oldswager was from Alexander, and was the only company officer killed during the war. The loss of the company in killed was small, compared with other companies, but in wounded and prisoners their loss was as large as any company in the regiment. Many died, and a large number were never able to return to their command and were discharged. No better material for soldiers entered the service. They were often complimented by their officers (regimental, brigade, division and corps) for their correct and prompt execution of orders and soldierly bearing in the presence of the enemy.

Out of the original 168 there were about 65 men left, who were discharged at the close of the When the order was received for the discharge of the company after three long years of service, most of the time with the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah Valley, it was received with heartfelt joy as they turned their faces homeward.

MILITARY SUMMARY.

In the war of the Rebellion, Genesee County, according to the State census of 1865, lost 274 men. Below is given the number of those who died in the service, classified by towns, together with the number of the regiments to which they belonged.

ALABAMA.—12th Inf., 1; 15th Inf., 1; 26th Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 4; 104th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 13; 14th Artillery, 1; 19th Battery, 2; 25th Battery, 1; 22d Cavalry, 1; 2d Mounted Rifles, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 30.

ALEXANDER.-49th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 1; 130th Inf., 1; 136th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 8; 9th

Artillery, 4; 1st Dragoons, 1; 2d Mounted Rifles, 2; 6th Mich. Cavalry, 1. Total, 20.

Batavia.—12th Inf., 5; 28th Inf., 1; 44th Inf., 2; 49th Inf., 2; 96th Inf., 1; 100th Inf., 1; 101st Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 2; 139th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 6; 160th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 10; 9th Artillery, 1; 13th Artillery, 1; Unknown battery, 1; Unknown cavalry, 1; 1st Dragoons, 1; 2d Mounted Rifles, 3; 31st Conn., 1; 12th Ind., 1; 24th-Wis., 1; 17th U. S., 1;

BERGEN.-140th Inf., 2; 8th Artillery, 5; 9th Artillery, 3; 22d Battery, 1; unknown, 3. Total, 14.

BETHANY .- 16th Inf., 1; 22d Inf., 1; 64th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 2; 9th Artillery, 3; 14th Artillery, 1; 22d Artillery, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 11.

BYRON.-16th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 3; 146th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 6; unknown, 1. Total, 12. DARIEN.-100th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 1; 9th Artillery, 1; 3d Cavalry, 1; unknown, 1.

ELBA .- 14th Inf., 1; 29th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 12. Total, 15.

LE Roy.-100th Inf., 2; 151st Inf., 7; 4th Artillery, 1; 8th Artillery, 14; 14th Pa. Cav., 1; 6th U. S. Cav., 1; 20th U. S. Colored, 1; unknown U. S. Colored, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 30 OAKFIELD .- 22d Inf., 1; 49th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 1; 147th Inf., 1; 8th Artil-

lery, 8; 9th Artillery, 2; 2d Mounted Rifles, 3; 7th Ohio, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 20.
PAVILION.—33d Inf., 1; 94th Inf., 2; 100th Inf., 3; 107th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 3; 4th Artillery, 1; 8th Artillery, 5; 9th Artillery, 1; 2d Mich., 1; unknown, 2. Total, 20.

PEMBROKE.—12th Inf., 1; 17th Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 1; 44th Inf., 1; 104th Inf., 3; 116th Inf., 1: 140th Inf., 1: 188th Inf., 1: 4th Artillery, 1: 8th Artillery, 12: 9th Artillery, 1: 14th Artillery, 1; 18th U.S., 1; Invalid Corps, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 30.

STAFFORD.-100th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 7; 8th Artillery, 7; 25th Battery, 2; 64th Ills., 1.



LAMPSON RESIDENCE , LE ROY, N. Y.



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HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

TOWN OF ALEXANDER.

This township was formed from Batavia June 8, 1812, and named in honor of Alexander Rea, the first settler, and for many years a State Senator. It lies upon the south border of the County, and its surface is hilly in the centre and south, and rolling in the north.

The principal streams are Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Huron, and Bowen Creeks. Among the pioneers of Alexander were Captain Marcellus Fellows, Joseph Fellows, Wm. Adams, Wolcott Marsh, Lyman Riddle, John Riddle, James Lewis, E. C. Moulton, Luther and Bennis Chaddock, Lillie Fisher, Captain Ezekiel Lewis, Colonel Seba Brainard, Lyman Riddle, a soldier of the war of 1812, Timothy Hoskins, Squire Stephen Day, Caleb Blodgett, Emory Blodgett, William Parish, Ezekiel Churchill. Squire John Riddle was the first Justice of the Peace in the town, and officiated in that capacity several years. Benjamin Moulton and Captain Royal Moulton were also early settlers; the latter had held the office of captain in the Massachusetts militia.

French, in his "Gazetteer," and Turner, in his "History of the Holland Purchase," claim that Harvey Hawkins was the first merchant in the town. This is undoubtedly incorrect, as Mrs. Riddle, and others in the village of Alexander, distinctly remember that John and Samuel Latham opened a mercantile establishment some time prior to that of Mr. Hawkins. The first grist-mill was erected by William Adams in 1808, on the site now occupied by the flouring-mill of Hon. E. C. Moulton. Soon after this mill was put into operation, Mr. Adams was caught in the machinery and killed. The first frame dwelling was erected by John and Samuel Latham. Among the oldest inhabitants now living in the town are mentioned the names of Henry Innis, Rodney Wadworth, and Leveritt Seward. Mr. Innis was born in Nova Scotia in 1782, and Nancy, his wife, in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1790. They were married in 1803, and have enjoyed the felicity of married life for a period of seventy-three years. Mr. Wadworth and wife have been married more than sixty-five years, and Mr. Seward and wife over sixty years. Mr. Seward served in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the service.

A short distance north of the village of Alexander, on the direct road to Buffalo, stood a large tree, familiarly known as "The Old Elm," and in 1854, during a severe gale, this old Roman of the forest was forced to succumb to the north wind's blast, and came crushing to the earth. Its measurements were as follows: circumference, 6 feet from roots, 22 feet; below first branch, 17 feet 9 inches; length of trunk to first branch, 84 feet; from first branch to top of twigs, 47 feet; making a total of 131 feet in height. This tree was three hundred years of age, as found by counting the concentric rings of yearly growth. Standing as it did in the open highway, and on a high ridge, it was a prominent land-mark, and could be seen at a distance of seven miles or more from the west and six from the east. The weary pioneer, as he returned from the sale of his produce at Buffalo, knew the length of time it would require to reach his home when the towering form of the "Old Elm" appeared to view. During the Presidential campaign of 1844 the "Whigs" proposed to place a flag in the top of the old tree, and John Shadbolt, a resident of Alexander village, was the man who undertook this dangerous enterprise for the small sum of twenty-five dollars. He succeeded, and the "stars and stripes" were flowing to the breeze at a distance of one hundred and thirty feet from the ground.

The Alexander Cemetery was surveyed in 1813 by Nathan Holmes, who was the first person interred therein.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is the number of those who entered the service from Alexander during the war of the Rebellion, together with the regiments to which they belonged: 12th Regt. Inf., 2; 14th Inf., 2; 36th[Inf., 1; 76th Inf., 1; 102d Inf., 2; 104th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 4; 130th Inf., 3; 151st Inf., 1; 160th Inf., 1; 1st Artillery, 1; 8th Artillery, 18; 9th Artillery, 30; 2d Mich. Cavalry, 1; 1st Wis. Artillery, 1; unknown, 6. Total, 75.

POPULATION.

The population in 1840 was 2242; in 1845, 1994; in 1850, 1927; in 1855, 1798; in 1860, 1801; in 1865, 1828; in 1870, 1805; in 1875, 1550.

TOWN OF ALABAMA.

This township is located in the northwest corner of the County, and bounded as follows: On the north by Orleans County, east by Oakfield, south by Pembroke, and west by Niagara County. Its name signifies "Here we rest." It was erected from the town of Shelby, Orleans County, and Pembroke, in this County, April 17, 1826, and named "Gerrysville" in honor of Elbridge Gerry, ex-Vice-President. It was changed to its present name April 21, 1828. A portion of the town of Wales, Eric County, was annexed in 1832. A portion of the northwest corner is covered by the Tonawanda Swamp.

The principal streams are the Tonawanda and Oak Orchard Creeks; the former flows

The principal streams are the Tonawanda and Oak Orchard Creeks; the former flows through the southwest corner, and the latter through the northwest part of the town.

A limestone terrace extends across the southern part. A beautiful cascade called "Tonawanda Falls" is found in this town, on Tonawanda Creek.

In the northern part, near Oak Orchard Creek, are the "Oak Orchard Acid Springs." These springs are nine in number, and all issue from mounds two and a half to four feet above the surrounding surface. These are all found within a circle of fifty rods; and no two are alike, In one instance three of these springs issue from one mound, within a few feet of each other, and the waters are essentially dissimilar. These waters are highly valued for medicinal purposes.

The following is an analysis of the waters of the three principal springs:

No. 1. By Profs. Silliman and Norton.

Sulphurio	acid	134.732
	phate iron	28.623
	alumina	21.690
"	lime	74,891
44	magnesia	35.596
"	potash	5.519
"	soda	6.343
Chloride "	sodiumsilica	2.434 4.592
(Grains	314.420
*	No. 2. By Prof. E. Emmons.	
Sulphate	lime	1.552
***	iron	4.904
66	magnesia	0.623
	huric acid	16.132
" org	anic matter	1.360 0.230
Total nu	mber of grains in 1 pint	24.801
	No. 3.	
Free sulp	ohuric acid	12.414
Sulphuri	c lime	0.736
**	iron	3.920
**	magnesia	1.236
	natter	0.100
Silica, a t	race	0.000
Total	number of grains in 1 pint	18.406

The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a portion of this township. The first settlement was made by James Walsworth, in 1806.

Among early settlers were Jesse Lund, Robert Harper, D. Smith, and Peter, Joseph, and James Holmes.

The first births were those of twin children of James Walsworth, in the year 1806.

The first death was that of an unknown traveler; he was carried to his last resting-place, and deposited with no coffin to inclose his remains, and with no religious services.

The first school was taught by Henry Howard, in 1817.

James Walsworth kept the first inn, in 1808; and Naham Loring the first store, in 1828. The first saw-mill was erected in 1824, at Wheatville, by Samuel Whitcomb.

There are three small villages; Alabama Centre, Wheatville, and Smithville.

The first church was organized by the Free-Will Baptists, in 1824; Elder Samuel Whitcomb,

The census of 1875 reports four churches in this town, with an estimated valuation of \$13,100, divided as follows: Oakfield and Alabama Baptist Church, \$4600; Elba and Alabama Free-Will Baptist Church, \$3500; Alabama Baptist Church, \$2000; and the Methodist Episco-pal Church, \$3000.

Alabama has an area of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and four acres.

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Alabama during the war of the Rebellion, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged.

24th Reg. Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 4; 31st Inf., 1; 61st Inf., 1; 104th Inf., 2; 120th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 10; 140th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 1; 164th Inf., 1; 179th Inf., 3. 1st Art., 2; 8th Art., 14. 17th Bat., 2; 18th Bat., 3; 19th Bat., 11; 25th Bat., 1. 15th Cav., 1; Unknown Cav., 1; 77th Ill., 1; 3d Mich., 1; 1st Mo. Cav., 1; 75th Oblo, 1; 1st Pa. Cav., 1. Navy, 1. Unknown, 2; Tat., 16; 18th Cav., 1; 18th C

POPULATION.

The population of Alabama in 1840 was 1798; in 1845, 1800; in 1850, 2054; in 1855, 2194; in 1860, 2061; in 1865, 1839; in 1870, 1805; in 1875, 1810.

TOWN OF BATAVIA.

This is an original township, and was formed March 30, 1802.

Alexander, Bergen, Bethany, and Pembroke were set off in 1812, and Elba and a part of Stafford in 1820. It is the central town of the County. Its surface is undulating. A lime-stone ridge extends through the north part of the County.

Tonawanda Creek enters the town on the southern border, and flows north to the village

Tonawanda Creek enters the town on the southern border, and flows north to the village of Batavia, where it takes a westerly course, passing out of the town at East Pembroke. Bowen's Creek rises in Alexander and flows northwest into the Tonawanda Creek. The soil of Batavia is a deep, fertile, sandy loam.

At one time the town of Batavia comprised all that territory from the transit line to the Niagara River, composing the present.

The first settlers in the township were Isaac Sutherland, Colonel William Rumsey, and General Worthy L. Churchill. Mr. Sutherland erected a log house on his farm, two miles west of the village, and Colonel Rumsey and General Churchill located about three miles east of the village. The history of the progress of the township is so closely allied with that of the village that we deem it unnecessary to continue this sketch under the present heading. See "Village of Batavia."

VILLAGE OF BATAVIA.

Joseph Ellicott was the founder of the village of Batavia. Among those grand old names closely allied with the early annals of this village, that of Hon. Joseph Ellicott looms up superior to them all. In speaking thus of Mr. Ellicott, the historian would not detract one iota from the credit due those other honored names to which Batavians of to-day may well point with the finger of pride.

In 1801 Mr. Ellicott first determined to locate the land office at this place. In a letter written to Richard M. Stoddard, dated Ransomville, 13th February, 1801, he says, "I expect to make my establishment at or near the bend of Tonnewanta, and there let the Genesee Road fork, one to be directed to Buffalo, and the other to Queenston, and place my office in the fork looking eastward. Should you be inclined to improve a forty-acre lot there, you can have it."

The laying out of the lots at the "Bend" was completed in the summer of 1801, and settlement immediately commenced. The first building in Batavia was erected by Abel Rowe, in March, 1801. It occupied the site where now is located the residence of Hon. H. U. Soper.

Joseph Ellicott gave to this village the name of Batavia, though it was his original intention to christen the embryo town Bustiville, in honor of Paul Busti, the General Agent of the Holland Land Company.

This subject is first mentioned in a letter from Joseph Ellicott to Paul Busti, dated West Genesee (Ransom's), 30th May, 1801. In closing that letter, he says, "The building lots will contain forty acres of land, twenty perches in front, and three hundred and twenty in depth, being a sufficiency of land, well cultivated, to raise bread and support a family. This place being a first establishment, and one from its local situation cannot otherwise be than always a well situated village, and probably the next county town, and a post town, as soon as I can have a building erected for an office. I say, from all these circumstances, as well as from the circumstance of Mr. Linklean calling his first establishment Cazenovia, I beg leave to compliment this place with the name of Bustiville or Bustia. Several lots are already spoken for and one house erected."

In reply to this letter Mr. Busti writes to Mr. Ellicott as follows: "Philadelphia, 24th June, 1801. It was to be wished that your establishment should be central, but as the choice of place is to be directed by local conveniences, I cannot but approve your selection in Township Twelve, Range Two, Tonnewanta Creek, and the forks of the roads afford a proper site for erecting a town. But, my dear sir, please to set aside the idea of eternizing the memory of me by giving my name to that town. Besides that common vanity has very little power of tickling me, I should fear that your intention of honoring me would just have a contrary effect. A name so strange as mine is may very easily lead our posterity into the belief that the town received its name from some savage, famous by his murders and ferocity. I beg you to spare me the risk of being recalled, in that way, to the recollection of men.

"Towns ought to be called by the names of their founders. Rome has perpetuated the name of Romulus, Ellicottstown must also eternize yours."

Mr. Ellicott thereupon abandoned his intention of calling the new town Bustiville, and in a letter written to John Thompson, dated "Pine Grove, July 31, 1801," he says, "I inclose a plan of Tonnewanta, which you will find is at last modified agreeably to my ideas when last there; that is, to have the public square in the forks of the Big Tree and Conewagus Roads." In a letter written from Mr. Busti to Mr. Ellicott, dated "Philadelphia, 6th August, 1801," he desires that his name shall be suppressed, and the name of the village changed "to that of its founder, or, if you prefer it, into that of Ratavia."

At last it received the name of Batavia, and the first letter written at this place was to Paul Busti from Joseph Ellicott, dated "Batavia, 7th November, 1801." In that he says, "I have baptized the town by the name of Batavia."

Sixty-three years ago—February 20, 1802—the contract was let by Mr. Ellicott to Mr. Lamberton and a Mr. Mayo, to cut the road through the village of Batavia.

These two sturdy foresters came to their field of labor armed with their necessary implements, together with a tent and a keg of whisky. They completed their task in the following May, cutting the road one hundred feet in width, and two miles long, receiving as remuneration the sum of twelve dollars per acre.

The first frame building was erected by Isaac Sutherland, in March and April, 1802.

The first store in Batavia was opened in a joiner's shop erected by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Geer in 1802, by Mr. James Brisbane.

In the spring of 1802 Mr. Brisbane purchased a stock of goods in New York, and left that city on the 23d of April of the same year, transporting his goods by a sloop to Albany, thence by way of the Mohawk, Lewiston, and Buffalo to this place; arrived here about the 15th of May.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Ellicott a post-office was secured here, and James Brisbane appointed postmaster. His commission was dated July 21, 1802, and the office was called "Genesee Court-House."

At that time the mail passed but once in two weeks,—from Canandaigua, by of way Batavia, and Lewiston, to Fort Niagara, and returning by way of Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Williamsville, Van Deventer's, and the Indian Village, to Batavia. Soon after, a weekly mail was established from Rochester and Buffalo.

In 1804, the first post-office sign was painted by Misa Stephens, sister of James W. Stephens, and subsequently Mrs. Brisbane.

The first physician who located in the village was Doctor David McCracken, in 1801.

On the 23d day of April, 1823, a charter was granted incorporating the village of Batavia, and the first meeting of the citizens in pursuance of this Act of Incorporation was at John Ganson's tavera, June 3, 1823, when the following officers were chosen: Daniel H. Chandler, David E. Evans, Nathan Follett, Simeon Cummings, Silas Finch, Trustees; Trumbull Cary, Treasurer; and Parley Paine, Collector. June 14, David H. Chandler was chosen President of the village.

The first fire company was formed on the 20th of April, 1824, composed of the following persons: William Seaver, Jr., Captain; Hinman Holden, D. H. Chandler, Frederick Follett, William Purcell, Parley Faine, Oran Follett, William Platt, Daniel Gates, Ralph Stiles, Hezekiah D. Platt, William Dickinson, C. C. Church, Nathan Follett, W. M. Seymour, Norman Town, William R. Thompson, Benjamin Allen, Stephen Grant, Nahum Loring, John S. Moore, Jonathan Lay, Horace Gibbs, David M. Gardiner, and Rufus Burnham.

THE CHURCHES.

St. James's (Episcopal).—St. James's Church was organized on the 6th day of June, 1815. On that day "a meeting of several of the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, inhabitants of the town of Batavia," was held in the court-house, for the purpose of organizing the church, and the Rev. Alanson W. Welton was called to the chair. The following officers were chosen: John Hickcox and Samuel Benedict, Church Wardens; Richard Smith, Isaac Sutherland, Isaac Spencer, John Z. Ross, Chauncey Keyes, David C. Miller, Aaron Van Cleve, Oswald Williams, Vestrymen. The record was certified by the chairman and S. Cummins and Trumbull Cary, in presence of Samuel Risley and Isaac Babcock, and acknowledged before D. McCracken, one of the judges of the Genesee County courts, and recorded by Samuel Lake, Deputy County Clerk. A church edifice was completed in 1822, and Rev. Levi S. Ives, subsequently Bishop of North Carolina, was invited to minister at its altar. Prior to the erection of the church edifice, the parish was visited by the following persons: Bishop Hobart visited the parish in 1815, and officiated in the court-house. Rev. Alanson W. Welton officiated ten times in 1816, and the Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk once in the same year, and twice in 1817. Mr. Ives continued his ministrations until about the 1st of July, 1823, when Rev. Lucius Smith was invited to supply his place, and on the 18th of August following was duly elected rector of the church. In 1833, Rev. Lucius Smith resigned the rectorship, and Rev. John F. Ernst conducted services for a short time, when, in June, 1834, Rev. James A. Bolles became rector. In 1835 the present church edifice was completed at a cost of about \$12,000. Mr. Bolles continued his services until 1854. The church was then supplied by Rev. Thomas P. Tyler from 1854 to 1863, Rev. Morell Fowler from 1863 to 1868, Rev. George F. Pfummer from 1868 to 1875, Rev. George S. Baker present rector.

PRESETTERIAN.—The First Presbyterian Church of Batavia was organized September 19, 1809, at the "Centre School-house," by Rev. Royal Phelps, in the Congregational order. The following persons composed the original membership, viz., Silas Chapin, David Anderson, Ezekiel Fox, Solomon Kingsley, Mrs. Solomon Kingsley, Patience Kingsley, Eleanor Smith, Elizabeth Mathers, Mrs. Esther Kellog, Elizabeth Peck, Huldah Wright, Mrs. Polly Barnard. The church became Presbyterian October 2, 1818. Its present incorporate name was legally acquired in 1822. The first sacramental service after the organization was held in Jesse Rumsey's barn, on the 24th of September, 1809. A church edifice was erected in 1824, located on Main Street, at a cost of \$3574. This was occupied by the society until the opening of their present fine stone structure, which was dedicated on the 20th of February, 1856. The following persons have served the church as pastors since 1817: Rev. Ephraim Chapin, 1817-1822; Rev. Calvin Colton, 1823-1826; Rev. Charles Whitehead, 1827-28; Rev. Russell Whiting, 1829-31; Rev. Erastus J. Gillett, 1837-39; Rev. William H. Beecher, 1839-1843; Rev. Byron 1829-31; Rev. Erastus J. Gillett, 1837-39; Rev. William H. Beecher, 1839-1843; Rev. Byron McLeod, 1875, present pastor. The church has also had the services, between the third and fourth pastorates, of Rev. E. S. Wright; between fourth and fifth, of Rev. Charles Fitch and Rev. S. C. Brown; between the seventh and eighth, of Rev. E. U. Peck; between the tenth and eleventh, of Rev. Albert T. Chester, D.D.

Barrist.—The Baptist Church of the village of Batavia was organized November 19, 1835. Richard Corell, Jr., John Dorman, William Blossom, William D. Popple, and Calvin Foster were elected its first Trustees. The society erected their present church edifice on Jackson Street, in 1835. The lot upon which the building stands was donated to the society by William D. Popple. Rev. J. Clark officiated as first pastor. Subsequent pastors were Rev. William W. Smith, Rev. S. A. Estee, Rev. Gibbon Williams, Rev. S. M. Stimpson. During the ministration of Mr. Stimpson, the house of worship was thoroughly repaired, and rendered commodious and attractive.

METHODIST.—Religious services were held by this denomination in the village of Batavia at a very early day. The earliest date, however, of which there is any written memorandum is in 1816, when it appears that the Rev. Mr. Harris and the Rev. Mr. Emmett were stationed on this circuit. The church was incorporated on Wednesday, December 25, 1819. Thomas McCully, Samuel F. Geer, Jeremiah Bennett, Seymour Ensign, and Silas Hollister were elected trustees. The society erected a stone chapel in 1823 or '24, which they occupied until 1841, in which year a new and commodious edifice, called St. John's Church, was erected on Jackson Street, at a cost, together with lot, of \$3000. A few years since, a fine church edifice was erected on Genesee Street. This society is in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Bills.

FIRST GERMAN CHURCH.—The first church of the Evangelical Association of Batavia was organized February 17, 1862, by Rev. M. Pfitzinger. The church edifice was erected on the corner of Ellicott and South Liberty Streets, and was dedicated March 15, 1863. Services were held therein until September 24, 1871, when the building was sold, and a new one erected during the year on the corner of School and Centre Streets. This edifice was dedicated to the worship of God September 28, 1871, under the charge of Rev. Theobald Schneider. The dedication services were conducted by Bishop E. E. Escher. The present pastor is Rev. Ph. J. Miller.

EVANGELICAL UNITED—SAINT PAUL'S GERMAN CHURCH.—The site upon which the church edifice of this society is located was purchased in 1873, and during 1873 and 1874 the building was erected, at a cost of \$6000. The church was dedicated on the 15th day of March, 1874, and incorporated April 23 of the same year. Rev. George Feld was the first pastor, and still officiates in that capacity. The officers of the church are as follows: John Friedley, President; Louis Uebele, Secretary; Martin Woelfley, Treasurer; and George Porshet, George Mausnest, and John Moore, Trustees.

Batavia is situated in the centre of a wealthy agricultural region, and has railroad facilities unequaled by any town of its size in the "Empire State." Much attention has been bestowed upon beautifying both public and private property, which justly entitles it to the grand designation of being the finest village in Western New York

St. Joseph's Church.—From 1840 to 1843 the few Catholics who had settled around Batavia (perhaps not more than twelve or fourteen in all) were occasionally visited by Rev. Father Gannon. No written record of his visits remains, but he is yet remembered by some of the oldest Catholic residents. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, subsequently Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and his brother, Rev. William O'Reilly, both at the time stationed at Rochester, attended the settlement from 1843 to 1847.

These reverend gentlemen officiated at the house of James Ronan, and sometimes at the residence of Edward O'Connor. Soon the number of Catholics had so increased that a private dwelling could no longer afford them sufficient room to assemble for Divine worship, and then through the kindness of Messrs. Otis & Worthington, they were allowed, free of rent, the us of a large room in the second story of the building still used by G. B. Worthington as a hard-

Rev. Thomas McEvoy attended the mission in 1848. April 4, 1849, Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon appointed Bey, Edward Dillon to the pastoral charge of Batavia, and on the following Sunday, April 8, which was Easter day, Father Dillon officiated in the brick school-house on rner of Main and Eagle Streets. At this time the number of Catholics was about seventy-five. Encouraged by the presence of their resident pastor, they immediately went to work raising a fund for the erection of a church. But it was difficult to find a suitable lot that would be sold to them for that purpose. In May following, Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon lectured in a small hall near the Eagle Tavern, now the St. James Hotel, and in a few days afterwards Mr. Benjamin Pringle sold to the Catholics of Batavia a two-story stone building on Jackson Street for twelve hundred dollars. This building had been erected for a select school. The Catholics worshiped in it for several years, and it is now the parochial school of St. Joseph's church, where three hundred children are taught in all the branches of a practical English education. Mr. Pringle donated twenty-five dollars toward the purchase of the building and lot; Messrs. Redfield, Cary, Smith, Rowan, Glowacki, Haney, Ganson, Knowles, and Holden also contributed liberally.

In November, 1850, Father Dillon resigned the pastoral charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald. Rev. Francis O'Farrell succeeded Father Fitzgerald on the 5th of Sep-

On the 10th of December, 1855, Father O'Farrell was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Buffalo, and Rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral. Rev. Peter Brown succeeded him in Batavia,

September 28, 1856, Father Brown resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. James McGlew, who resigned on the 10th of December, 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Cunningham, with Rev. John Castaldi as his assistant.

September 15, 1862, Father Cunningham purchased the present site of St. Joseph's church on the corner of Main and Summit Streets, from Lawrence Timmons, for twenty-five hundred dollars, and in 1864 the edifice of which we give a view was erected at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars.

Father Cunningham, having retained the pastoral charge for nearly thirteen years, was succeeded on the 23d of August, 1873, by Rev. P. A. Moloy.

On the 22d of August, 1874, Father Moloy resigned to the present incumbent, Rev. Martin McDonnell, who, with his assistant, Rev. J. J. Harnel, ministers to the spiritual wants of twenty-one hundred Catholics in Batavia and its immediate vicinity.

MILITARY RECORD.

Batavia Township and village enlisted two hundred men in the war of the Rebellion, distributed among the various regiments as follows:

12th Regt. Inf., 17; 14th Inf., 3; 24th Inf., 1; 26th Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 6; 33d Inf., 1; 38th Inf., 1; 44th Inf., 1; 45th Inf., 1: 49th Inf., 4; 64th Inf., 2; 74th Inf., 1; 78th Inf., 1; 96th Inf., 1; 100th Inf., 2; 104th Inf., 4; 105th Inf., 10; 108th Inf., 3; 112th Inf., 1; 116th Inf., 1; 121st Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 24; 136th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 23; 155th Inf., 1; 179th Inf., 1; 187th Inf., 1; 1st Regt. Artillery, 3; 8th Art., 37; 9th Art., 3; 14th Art., 1; 18th Battery, 1; 22d Battery, 5; 25th Battery, 3; 3d Cavalry, 1; 5th Cav., 1; 8th Cav., 1; 10th Cav., 2; 14th, 1; unknown Cav., 1; 11th Mich., 1; 15th Mich., 1; 2d Mich. Cav., 1; 43d Mo., 1; 2d Mounted Rifles, 1; 13th Militia, 1; 137th Ohio, 1; 8th Pa., 1; 16th United States, 1; United States Inf., 1; unknown United States Artillery, Reg., 1; 22d Colored, 1; Brigade Band, 1; Navy, 2; unknown, 10. Total, 200.

The population in 1840 of township and village was 4219; in 1845, 4384; in 1850, 4461; in 1855, 5304; in 1860, 5876; in 1865, 6004; in 1870, 6485; in 1875, 6942.

TOWN OF BETHANY.

Bethany was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies upon the south border of the County, east of the centre. The surface is undulating, with a slight inclination toward the north. Black Creek flows through the centre of the town.

The first settlement was made in 1803, by John Torrey, from Cayuga County. A short distance from Torrey was heard the axe of Orsemus Kellogg, who came during the same year. Then came Lyman D. Prindle, following an Indian trail from Le Roy, and, after prospecting about the territory in the employ of the Holland Company, he finally located at East Bethany

Captain George Lathrop, Sylvester Lincoln, Thomas Harding, Elisha Wallace, and John Huntington located on the centre road in the years 1803-4. James Bennett, Jeremiah Bennett, and Peter Wilkinson settled in the east part of the town in 1805.

In the west part of the town, Captain Heman and Elder Nathaniel Brown purchased seven hundred and thirty acres, where Captain Brown, and his family of nine children, located in 1807. Heman Brown, Jr., is the only survivor.

The first mills in town were the "Bennett Mills," erected in 1808, in the eastern part on Black Creek. The first mills in the western part were erected in 1811, by Judge Wilson and

The first store was opened in 1808, by Elisha Hurlburt, and the first tavern-a log hutin the same year, by Sylvester Lincoln

The first birth was that of a child of Orsemus Kellogg, in 1803; and the first death was that of Solomon Lathrop, in 1806.

The first school was taught by Matilda Wedge, in 1808, and the first supervisor was Josiah

The privations and sufferings of the early settlers in the western forest, among the wolves and redskins, without roads or canals, can be better imagined than portrayed. Mr. Prindle, for one, we are told, has drawn wheat to Albany, and returning, brought goods for the Brisbane store in Batavia, and as remuneration for his services received "homespun" at four shillings per yard, and other articles in proportion.

While most of the original homes of the old pioneers have passed into other and stranger hands, and nearly all of the hardy pioneers whose names are herein recorded have gone to that undiscovered country, we notice among the few remaining and living upon the identical spot of his father's choice, Mr. D. R. Prindle, only male descendant of Lyman D. Prindle, and last of the name of three brothers who settled here. Amid the old and lofty giant trees spared by the woodman's axe, stands his fine residence, erected for an only son, who is among the departed.

MILITARY RECORD.

Sixty-three men enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from Bethany, entering the following

13th Reg. Inf., 4; 46th Inf., 1; 64th Inf., 3; 87th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 6; 130th Inf., 2; 151st Inf., 1; 179th Inf., 1; 194th Inf., 1; 8th Artillery, 6; 9th Artillery, 11; 22d Battery, 6; 8th Cavalry, 1; 9th Cav., 4; 15th Cav., 1; 24th Cav., 2; 2d Mounted Rifles, 1; 13th Ill., 1; 13th Mich. Battery, 1; 4th U.S. Inf., 1; unknown, 8. Total, 63.

The population in 1840 was 2286; in 1845, 2051; in 1850, 1904; in 1855, 1879; in 1860, 1897; in 1865, 1734; in 1870, 1652; in 1875, 1573,

TOWN OF BERGEN.

The territory embraced within the present boundaries of Bergen originally comprised part of the old town of Batavia, and was organized June 8, 1812. Byron was set off in 1820. The surface is rolling, and slightly inclined toward the north.

The first settler in this township was Samuel Lincoln. The following were the first settlers in township No. 2, those who took out articles for land, made clearings, and then disposed of their lands to actual settlers: George and William Letson, Benajah Worden, Samuel Lincoln, Richard Abbey, Solomon and Jerre Leach, James Letson, Gideon Ellicott, Levi Leach, and

David Scott. Two of the Leaches, Solomon and Levi, it is said, traded wives, Levi giving Solomon five gallons of whisky to boot. In two weeks he became sick of his bargain, and gave Levi a horse to trade back. The following are the names of actual settlers: John Landon, Abram Davis, Alex. White, James Austin, David Potter, Levi Bissell, Alex. Bissell, Aaron Bissell, Amos Hewitt, Jedediah Crosby, Samuel Gleason, Captain William Peters, Aaron Arnold, Oliver Avery, Orange Throop, Joseph Throop, Samuel Butler, Jesse Barber, John Gifford, Dea. Benjamin Wright, Timothy Hill, Joel Wright, Stephen Evarts, David G. Evarts, Captain Phineas Parmelee, Nathan Field, Uriah Crampton, Colonel Samuel Bassett, Selah M. Wright, Bela Munger, Titus Wilcox, Augustus M. Hand, Wm. H. Munger, Simeon Minger, Timothy T. Hart, Jesse Munger, William Buell, Harry Kelsey, Captain Roger Kelsey; Rev. Josiah Pierson, and five brothers, Simeon, Linus, Russell, John, and Philo; Captain Daniel Kelsey, Jesse Griswold, Josiah Buell, Uriah Kelsey; David Franklin, and his four brothers, Ishi, Reuben, Sylvanus, and Daniel; Thomas Stephens, Job Seward, Abner Hull, Ebbe Hull; Martin Kelsey and brothers, Charles and Uriah; Roswell, Leonard, and Ebenezer Parmelee; Philemon Nettleton, three Le Barrons, Mr. Selden, father of R. L. Selden, and Major Nathan Wilcox. Hamilton Wilcox came from East Guilford, Conn., and settled in 1808. He commanded a company during the war of 1812, and was mortally wounded while in the faithful discharge of his duty at the battle of Black Rock. Other early settlers were Dea, Pitman Wilcox, Captain Austin Wilcox, Dea. Philip Conkling, Jacob Spafford, Dea, E. Parrish, Dr. Levi Ward

The first birth in Bergen was that of Luther Crosby, son of Jedediah; and the first female birth that of Lovica Throop, now the wife of David Fancher.

The first store in Bergen was opened by Dr Levi Ward, in 1808, and the second by Josiah Pearson, in 1811, and the third by Titus Wilcox, in 1812. Colonel William H. Ward was the first postmaster north of Le Roy and Caledonia. Samuel Butler kept the first tavern in Bergen. The first two deaths in Bergen were the wife and child of Captain Daniel Kelsey.

The first male teacher was Harvey Kelsey, a graduate of Yale; Titus Wilcox, the second, and Joshua Field, Esq., the third. Mr. A. E. Wilcox, the historian of the town of Bergen, says he attended Mr. Field's school when he was nine years of age, and that he was one of the best teachers that ever taught in the town,

The first female teacher in the town was Chloe Wright, afterward the wife of Captain Roger

Twelve persons from Bergen have entered the holy ministry, viz., Revs. F. I. Ward, H. M. Ward, A. C. Ward, Wm. H. Spencer, Wm. H. Evarts, H. W. Pierson, H. Parmelee, B. Fancher, C. Dibble, F. Howe, Josiah Pierson, Sr., and W. Pierse

Genesee County has elected three members of Assembly from Bergen, viz., Samuel Richond, Martin C. Ward, and F. D. Kingman.

The village of Bergen is a pleasant and prosperous town of nearly eight hundred inhabit-ants, situated on the New York Central Railway.

Below is given the number of those who enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from Bergen, aber of the regiments to which they belonged.

13th Inf., 1; 14th Inf., $\bar{5}$; 23d Inf., 1; 27th Inf., 1; $\bar{5}$ 1st Inf., 1; 89th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 2; 108th Inf., 2; 129th Inf., 10; 1st Artillery, 1; 8th Artillery, 4; 9th Artillery, 2; 14th Artillery, 1; 22d Battery, 15; 24th Battery, 1; 26th Battery, 1; 3d Cavalry, 2; 8th Cav., 2; 21st Cav., 1; 22d Cav., 4; 3d Mich. Cav., 1; unknown, 5. Total, 65.

The population in 1840 was 1832; in 1845, 1822; in 1850, 1897; in 1855, 1800; in 1860, 2008; in 1865, 1998; in 1870, 1997; in 1875, 1971.

TOWN OF BYRON.

This township was formed from Bergen, April 4, 1820, and named in honor of Lord Byron. It lies in the north border of the County, and is bounded as follows: north by Orleans County, east by Bergen, south by Le Roy and Stafford, and west by Batavia and Elba.

The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a fine gravelly and sandy loam. The streams are Black, Silver, and Bigelow Creeks.

On Black Creek, a short distance north of Byron, is found a remarkable sulphur spring. emitting carburetted hydrogen gas. In the southwest part of the town is found an acid spring, known as the "Sour Spring." This spring issues from an elevation four or five feet above the plain, and about two hundred feet long by one hundred feet broad. Beck, in his Mineralogy, says, "The strength of the acid is increased by drought, and in some places it is quite concentrated and nearly dry in its combination with the charred vegetable coat, which everywhere covers the hillock to a depth of from five to forty inches."

This township contains three small villages, South Byron, Byron, and Pumpkin Hill. The two former have about two hundred inhabitants each; the latter is a hamlet, and received its ame from the fact that a tavern sign at that place in shape and color resembled a pumpkin. It was named by Moses Gillian

South Byron, sometimes called "Brusselville," was named from the fact that an early settler, named Elijah Shumway, had a brussel head; in other words, that his "hair stood on end like

quills upon the fretful porcupine."

The census reports three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Free-Will Baptist.

Benham Preston was the first settler in Byron, on Lot 197, in 1807 or 1808. A Mr. Heskins and Elisha Taylor, from Otsego County, settled on Lot 186, in 1808. Elisha Miller, from Pennsylvania, and Wheaton Carpenter, from Rhode Island, located on Lot 2, in 1809. Nathan Holt e from Otsego County, and located in 1810. Asa Merrills emigrated from Oneida County, and located in 1811.

About thirty-five years ago Talcott Foster committed suicide in this township by hanging; and about the same time Charles Woodward also killed himself by cutting his throat with a chisel. Subsequently a wagon-maker hung himself at Byron village, and a man named Wm. M. Perkins committed suicide by shooting.

It is claimed that the first tangible spirit manifestation on record, of what is now called modern spiritualism, was had in this township.

It is believed that Teunice J. Bennett, a resident of Byron, was the first man killed on the

Central Railroad. This occurred on the 20th of October, 1837. Mr. Bennett was near the coupling of the cars, when the coupling gave way, precipitating him upon the track. The first child born was a son of Elisha Taylor, in 1809.

The first marriage was that of Samuel Montgomery and Polly Parks, in 1811; and the first death that of Mr. Hoskins. Thester T. Holbrook taught the first school, in 1810 or 1811.

Ira Newbra kept the first inn, in 1815, and Amos Hewitt the first store, in 1813. Wm. Shepherd erected the first saw-mill, in 1813, and Asa Williams the first grist-mill, in

MILITARY RECORD.

The number of those who entered the service from Byron in the late civil war, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged, are as follows: 28th Regt. Inf., 5; 105th Regt. Inf., 1; 129th Regt. Inf., 19. Total, 25.

POPULATION.

ulation of Byron in 1840 was 1907; in 1845, 1807; in 1850, 1566; in 1855, 1641; in 1860, 1864; in 1865, 1645; in 1870, 1734; in 1875, 1703.

TOWN OF DARIEN.

Darien was formed from Pembroke, February 10, 1832. The surface is rolling in the north, and in the south hilly. The soil is a gravelly foam. The principal streams are the Murder, Crooked, and Eleven-Mile Creeks.

The first settlement was made in the eastern part of the town, by Orange Carter, in 1803. Isaac Chaddock, from Vermont, settled near Darien City, in 1804. John Sumner located in

Other early settlers were Quartus Lee, Samuel Matteson, Abraham Matteson, Henry Saulisbury, David Sutherland, Selah Carpenter, Captain Bailey, Major Jonathan Durkee, Lemuel Stickney, the Mullett family, Captain Jonathan Woodward, Amos Humphrey, Ichabod Jeopardson, the Farnum family, and the Hutchinson family.

The Little brothers were early settlers. They kept "bachelors' hall" in the wilderness, and many amusing anecdotes are related in connection with their attempt at settlement. One of the brothers, somewhat troubled with stammering, preferred the duties of the housekeeper, and one day, while making pudding for dinner, the house was discovered on fire by the other brothers, and having some flax stored overhead, immediately set about rescuing it, and consequently some of the seed rattled through the floor, when the cook shouted, "Hold on, b-b-boys; d-d-dont spile the pu-pu-puddin' water!"

The first minister was Elder William Throop, Baptist. He continued to hold services in Darien until his death, in about the year 1840.

The first town meeting in Darien was held at Stephen King's Inn, April 3, 1832. The fol-Iowing officers were chosen: Hugh Long, Supervisor; Thomas Riddle, Town Clerk; Jonathan

Durkee, James Sutherland, Adna Tenney, Justices of the Peace; William Thayer, William Williams, Thomas Miller, Assessors; Chilson Mullet, Price Mattison, Overseers of the Poor; Lyman H. Seaver, Lewis Clark, William Kidder, Commissioners of Highways; Daniel Carter, Constantine Gilman, Newton Haws, Commissioners of Schools; Daniel Kendrick, Collector.

When the division of the County was made, in 1840, the citizens of Darien were not disposed to submit to the new measure without resistance. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the citizens held in 1840:

That we, the legal voters of the town of Darien, do most earnestly remonstrate against any division of the County of Genesee, and that our representative in the Assembly be, and is hereby, requested to use his utmost endeavors to prevent any division of the said County."

The first child born in Darien was Harriet Carter, in 1805.

Stephen Parker kept the first inn, in 1808, at Darlen City; and Stephen King the first store, in 1815, at Darien Centre. The first saw-mill was erected by Amos Humphrey, in 1809, at

The Buffalo, New York, and Eric Railroad passes through the southern part of the town, and the New York Central extends across the northwest corner. The following are the names of the first six persons who took articles for land in Darien: Israel Doane took the first article, Isaac Chaddock, in 1806, John Lathrop, James Day, Horace Sloan, and James Tiffany, 1806. The first deeds recorded are those of Orange Carter, Israel Doane, David Carter, Russell Waite, Ezra Clarke, Hiram Hedges.

In this township, about two miles distant from the Erie Railway station, is located the celebrated mineral spring, and the water is said to be second to none in the world for medicinal

George Hadley, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Buffalo, says of this water: "It has a specific gravity of 1.00671. Total solid constituents in every gallon, 600 grains. By the chemical analysis the following substances were detected: Chlorine, bromine, iodine, carbonic acid, phosphoric acid, silicic acid, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and iron. If you will charge a glass of this water from any soda fountain until it sparkles a little, you will find it very similar in taste and character to the water of 'Congress Spring, and hardly distinguishable from it."

Turner's history contains the following sketch, which will give the reader a glimpse of those early times, illustrative of the privations and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. It was furnished by Theodore C. Peters, whose father, Joseph Peters, was one of the pioneers of Darien:

"My father came to this town in 1808, and purchased the farm we now occupy, near the village, or, as I observe it is correctly designated on your map, the city. I can well remember, though young at the time, the long journey the family made in their advent to the purchase, from Litchfield County, Connecticut, on an ox-sled in the winter of 1810. There was a small colony of some eight or ten families who came together. Arriving upon the purchase, our new home was a log house, with a bark roof, its crevices chinked and mudded; no jambs, but a stone back, against which the fire was made. The door was hung with wooden hinges, the floor was of hewed plank, and the hearth was the primitive mother earth. Around the house was a little opening in the forest of about five acres, and a log shed for the cattle. Of the hardships and privations of early settlers you have, I hope, spoken feelingly, for none of us who came upon the purchase in that early day can ever forget them, though surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of the present time. I can well remember when an apple was an unfrequent luxury.

The city was named by an eccentric individual, when a tavern, blacksmith-shop, and store were all it contained. 'Murder Creek' took its name from the circumstance of my father and some of his neighbors finding a grave upon its banks. It was in a lonely place, and had been some time made, as the body upon exhumation was found much decomposed. The inference was that some traveler had been decoyed and murdered."

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Darieu during the war of the Rebellion, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged:

14th Regiment Infantry, two; 22d Infantry, one; 49th Infantry, one; 64th Infantry, one; 69th Infantry, one; 74th Infantry, one; 100th Infantry, three; 105th Infantry, one; 116th Infantry, one; 129th Infantry, two; 130th Infantry, three; 131st Infantry, one; 147th Infantry, try, one; 187th Infantry, two; 4th Regiment Artillery, one; 8th Artillery, 15; 9th Artillery, seven; 11th Artillery, one; 20th Battery, one; 22d Battery, two; 25th Battery, one; 5th Cavalry, one; 14th Cavalry, one; 14th Illinois, one; 5th Michigan, one; 2d Mounted Rifles, two; 6th U. S., one; 2d U. S. Artillery, one; Unknown, 7. Total, sixty-four.

POPULATION.

The population of Darien in 1840 was 2406; in 1845, 2212; in 1850, 2084; in 1855, 2176; in 1860, 2143; in 1865, 2168; in 1870, 2054; in 1875, 2084.

TOWN OF ELBA.

This township was formed from Batavia, March 14, 1820. Oakfield was set, off in 1842. It is the central town on the north border of the County. The surface is gently undulating. The Tonawanda swamp comprises a portion of the northern part of the township.

The principal stream is Oak Orchard Creek. It flows northeast, through the centre of the town, to the northeast corner, and thence turns west and flows through the north part into

In 1801, Elba, formerly called Pine Hill, was known to the settlers as the "Pinery." In that year Joseph Ellicott employed Isaac Sutherland to cut a road from Batavia to the "Pinery," and the job was commenced January 18, 1802.

The first settlement was made in 1801, at Daws Corners, by Samuel and Amos Ranger, from

The following are the names of other early settlers: Samuel Clark and his son Samuel, Samuel Hall, John Young, Patrick O'Fling, Stephen Harmon, Horace Gibbs, Comfort Smith, Mason Turner, Samuel Laing. Col. Elias J. Pettibone came from Connecticut, and located in the town in 1825, and at the village of Elba in 1832. Asa Babcock, John Willis, E. Southworth, Mark Turner, Orlando Town, John C. Wilford, Sherred Parker, Nelson Parker, Phineas Barr, Lorin Barr, Cornelius Barr, Daniel Mills, Joel Mills, George Mills, John Mills, Isaac Barber, John Gayler, Ira Howe, Phineas Howe, John Howe, Simeon Hosmer, Chester Scott, Peter H. Knickerbocker, Eden Foster, John Lamberton, Elisha Buck, Watson Gardener, John Gardener, Hazard Gardener, William Wicks, Daniel Travis, William Wilder, Samuel Wilder, - Wilder, father of John Wilder, and Isaac Pardee.

Andrew B. Jones was an early settler and distiller. Chester Scott settled in an early day, and also engaged in distilling. Isaac Higley, Jr., father of Anson Higley, Esq., came into this town from Connecticut, in 1808. He purchased land for two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, and, after purchasing a team and a few implements, he had one-half dollar left with which to begin the battle of life. It was no easy matter to effect a settlement in the wild and trackless forest of the Genesee County in that early day; but, having an indomitable will, and being otherwise well qualified to buffet the hardships and privations incident to the pioneer settlement, he succeeded in paying for his one hundred acres of land, and lived to see the forest transformed to a land of plenty.

June J. Humphrey and a Mr. Harris settled in the north part of the town. Other early settlers were Calvin and Richard Brown, Samuel Drake, Remember Baker, Reuben Norton, Robinson Smiley, Henry Monell, Marlin and Samuel Scofield. Rev. Gabriel S. Corwin was an early settler, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elba for a period of twenty-five years. The first church was organized by the Baptist denomination, in 1821. Elder John

The first death was that of David Kingsley, in 1804, and the next that of a person who was found dead in the woods in the east part of the town.

Comfort Smith, Andrew B. Jones, and Scott A. Blair were early settlers. Mason Turner kept the first school, and was also the postmaster at the village of Elba. He was succeeded as postmaster by Colonel Pettibone, who officiated in this capacity for a term of seven years. Daniel Woodard was the first physician. The first birth was that of Betsey White. Samuel Laing kept the first store, in 1819.

The first Justice of the Peace was Charles Woodworth.

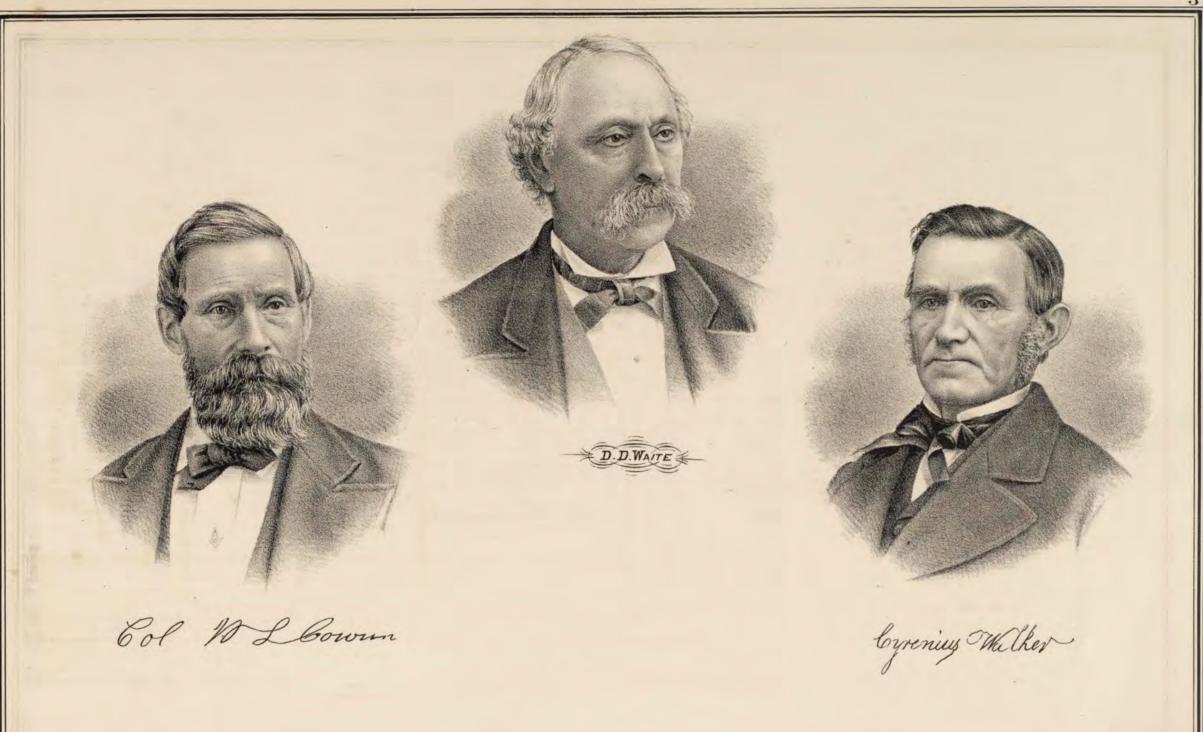
The first town-meeting in Elba was held April 14, 1820, at the house of Nehemiah Ingersoll. The following officers were chosen: Lemuel Foster, Supervisor; Mason Turner, Town Clerk and Collector; George Mills, Charles Woodworth, John Underwood, Assessors; Erastus Wolcott, Isaac Benedict, Overseers of the Poor; John Wilford, Mark Turner, Dudley Sawyer, Commissioners of Highways: Lemuel Foster, Jeremiah Wilford, Isaac Higley, Commiof Schools; Eleazer D. Davis, Ichabod Hinchley, Jr., Jessamin Drake, Constables; E. D. Davis, Samuel White, Martin Wilson, School Inspectors; N. Ingersoll, Pound-master.

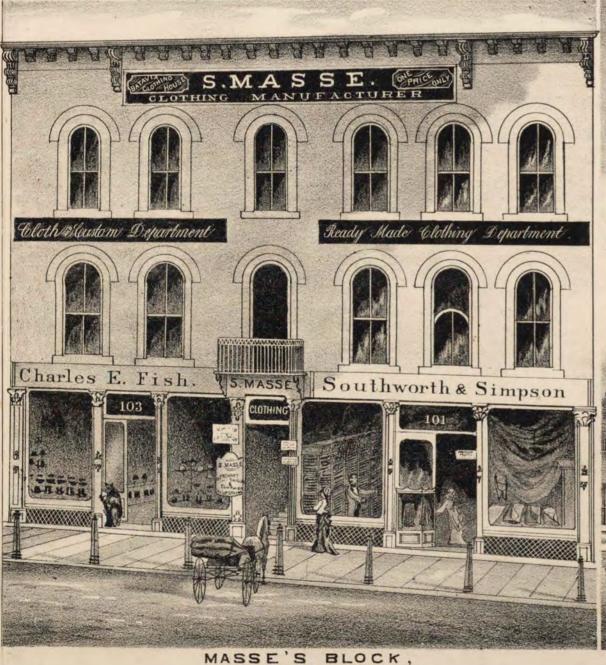
At the election in 1820 De Witt Clinton received one hundred and thirty-eight votes, and Daniel D. Tompkins, twenty-eight votes.

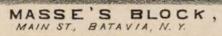
In 1820 a tax of twenty-five dollars was voted for support of the poor.

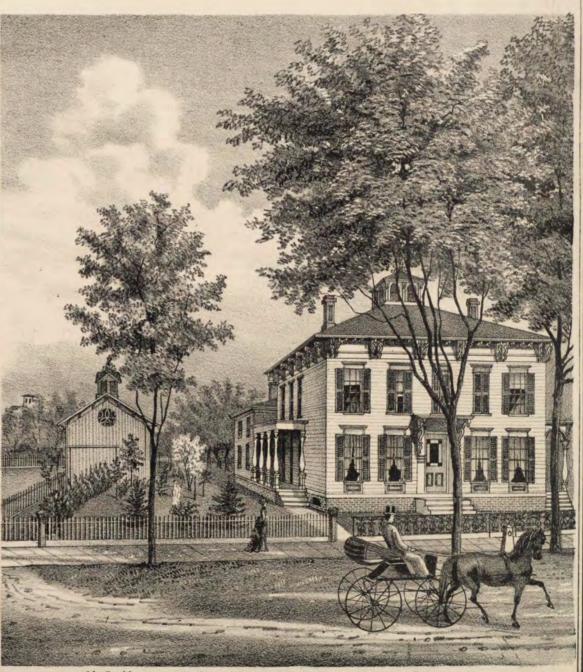
In that year there were one hundred and eighteen men in the town of Elba of "sufficient ability and understanding to serve as jurors."











H. S. HUTCHINS, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RES. 45 STATE ST., OFFICE 80 MAIN ST., COR. MAIN & JACKSON STS., BATAVIA, N.Y.

In 1821 it was enacted that it was the duty of every pathmaster to destroy every Canada thistle, toryweed, and burdock three times in each year

Elba Village, formerly known as "Pine Hill," is located near the centre of the township, six miles from the county seat, and is a healthy, pleasant, and flourishing town of about five hundred inhabitants. There are six churches in the township, viz., Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Quaker, and German Lutheran.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is the number of those who entered the service from Elba during the war of the Rebellion, together with the names of the regiments to which they belonged:

12th Reg., Inf., 5; 13th Inf., 1; 14th Inf., 1; 26th Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 1; 49th Inf., 2; 78th Inf., 1; 105th Inf.,7; 129th Inf.,11; 140th Inf.,1; 151st Inf.,4; 4th Art.,1; 8th Art., 29; 18th Bat., 1; 25th Battery, 2; 3d Regt. Cavalry, 1; 22d Cavalry, 1; 6th Minn. Inf., 1; unknown, 5.

POPULATION.

In 1840 the population of Elba was 3161; in 1845,1950; in 1850, 1772; in 1855, 1869; in 1860 040; in 1865, 2014; in 1870, 1905; in 1875, 1942.

TOWN OF LE BOY.

This township was formed from Caledonia, Livingston County, on the 8th day of June, 1812, and called Bellona. Its name was subsequently changed to Le Roy, in honor of Herman Le Roy, a merchant of New York city, and one of the original purchasers of the "Triangle Tract." This tract was surveyed in 1801, by Richard M. Stoddard, who afterward bec the local agent for its sale and settlement.

A part of Stafford was taken off in 1820, and a part of Pavilion in 1842. The surface is generally level. A limestone ridge, ranging from forty to one hundred feet in height, extends through the northern part of the town. Oatka Creek is the principal stream. "Buttermilk Falls," located on this stream, are ninety feet in height. In times of low water the stream disappears about two miles above the falls, finding its way to the lower channel through a

Charles Wilber made the first settlement in the town, in 1797. He was the first innkeeper in the town, and the pioneer Justice of the Peace west of Caledonia. He was succeeded as inn-keeper, in 1798, by Captain John Ganson. The inn was located a short distance east of the present village of Le Roy.

Among other early settlers east of the site of the present village were Chapman Hawley. Gilbert Hall, Jesse and Philip Beach, Samuel Davis, Hinds Chamberland, and a Mr. Douglass.

Deacon Hinds Chamberland was elected a Constable, in 1798, for the whole territory west of the river. He also laid out the first road west of the river, from Scottsville to Hall's Corners. He died at Le Roy in 1849, aged eighty-four years.

Samuel Davis was a primitive tavern-keeper about one mile east of Le Roy. He was murdered in his own house, in 1827 or 1828, by James Gray, who was executed at Batavia on the 5th day of November, 1830. The immediate cause of the murder, probably, was the refusal of Mr. Davis to release a child of James Gray that was indentured to him.

As a Buell was a primitive settler. He was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and a

member of the Legislature of Connecticut. A son of his was killed at Fort Eric.

General Daniel Davis settled as early as 1801. He was an early inn-keeper, also a prominen military officer, and in the war of 1812 was a Brigadier-General, and was killed at Fort Eric. Jeremiah Haskell settled in 1805. He was a Justice of the Peace when all the territory in the State west of the Genesee River was embraced in his jurisdiction. He died at the age of ninety-six years.

James Austin was an officer in the Revolution; settled in Le Roy soon after 1800.

Nathan Harvey settled in 1802. Richard Waite was the first blacksmith, and an early officer of the militia.

Stephen Stillwell was the first shoemaker, and also a preacher and famous coon-hunter. He preached the first funeral sermon in this town, that of an emigrant,

The Parmalee family were early settlers. The first child born was Neoma Wilber, in 1799. At the first town-meeting William Sheldon was chosen Supervisor, and Thomas Tufts Town Clerk. Other town officers were: David Le Barron, Philo Pierson, Benj. Ganson, Ella nith, John Ganson, Asa Buell, Balmon Turrell, David Biddlecum, Harvey Prindle, Richard Waite, Levi Farnum, H. Graham Newell, George Terry, Amasa Hascall, Jeremiah Haskell.

VILLAGE OF LE ROY.

The original purchasers from Le Roy, Bayard, and McEvers of the tract upon which is located the present village of Le Roy, were Richard M. Stoddard and Dudley Saltonstall. The latter soon disposed of his interest to Ezra Platt. Stoddard and Platt became the pioneers of Le Roy and all of the Triangle.

In 1801 they erected a rude log structure on the banks of Allen's Creek, and opened a land office. In the same year they erected mills at Buttermilk Falls. Mr. Stoddard was a prominent and influential man, in every way well qualified for the settlement of a new country,

He was appointed Sheriff of Genesee County in 1803.

The first building erected in Le Roy and used exclusively for merchandising was in 1810, and occupied by George A. Tiffany. H. Johnson and Joseph Annin were also early merchants.

The Holland Land Company erected the first mill. The first school-house in the township was erected in 1801, and the first school taught by Miss Luseba Scott, in 1802. Mrs. Wolcott taught the first school in the village, in 1804. The first school-house erected in the village was in 1810. The first military training west of the Genesee River was held at Ganson's, in the year 1811.

Dr. Wm. Coe was the first physician in Le Roy, and Dudley Salsonstall was the first practicing attorney. Heman J. Redfield commenced the practice of the law in Le Roy soon after

The first child born in Le Roy after the organization of the town was William Le Roy Annin, in 1814.

The first bridge, built on the site of the Main Street bridge, was erected in 1801, at a cost of

In 1803 Ezra Platt erected a frame house on the corner of Main and Church Streets. Mr. Welcott erected a dwelling on the university lot about the same time

Mr. Hulbert commenced brick-making in 1819, and manufactured the brick used in the Eagle Hotel and the old "Round-House."

Early teachers were Gilman, Lampson, Colton, Spaulding, Wilson, Moore, Barton, and others. Jacob Le Roy greatly assisted the village in its infancy. Le Roy is chiefly celebrated for the location of the Ingham University. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a wealthy agricultural region, with the Oatka Creek flowing through its centre, rendering it one of the most beautiful and picturesque villages for which Western New York is so celebrated.

EPISCOPAL.—The first Episcopal services in Le Roy were held in 1802. These services were continued at different times until 1817, when Saint Mark's church was organized with the following-named officers: Rev. Samuel Johnston, Rector; Timothy Hatch, Hugh Murphy, Wardens; Abel Noyes, Solomon Root, G. A. Tiffany, Ezra Platt, Thaddeus Stanley, Elisha Stanley, M. Colton, Graham Newell, Vestrymen. The first church edifice was erected in 1827, under the administration of Rev. Mr. Beardsley. The present fine church edifice was erected in 1869 and 1870. In April, 1869, the corner-stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York. The building was constructed at an expense of about twentyseven thousand dollars. The present valuation of church property is thirty-six thousand dollars. The first person confirmed in the parish was Miss Amarilla Murphy; she is now living, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Elisha Stanley has been a Warden m than forty years. The present officers are: Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, D.D., Rector; Elisha Stauley, Albert Hill, Wardens; A. B. Murphy, R. C. Palmer, S. F. Curtiss, William Lampson, C. F. Bissell, Charles Morgan, F. W. Foreman, Vestrymen. Number of communicants, one hundred and thirty.

Methodist.—This church was organized in 1825. Micah Seager first served the society as The first church edifice was erected in 1828, at a cost of twenty-eight hundred dollars. The society is in a prosperous condition, has one hundred and eighty-eight members, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. R. F. Kay.

CATROLIC.—This society was organized April 3, 1849, and its first pastor was Rev. Edward Dillon. The old frame church was opened in December, 1849. The present fine church

edifice was commenced in 1869, and opened in 1873. Its dimensions are one hundred and fifty by sixty feet, and cost thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. The present valuation of church property is forty-two thousand dollars. The church has nine hundred communicants, and is under the care of Rev. L. Vandepool.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The first Presbyterian Church of Le Roy was organized February 7, 1812, by Rev. Oliver Aylers and Reuben Parmelee, missionaries. The church building was erected in 1825, and the first regular minister was Rev. David Suller. The present valuation of church property is about twenty thousand dollars. The church has three hundred com-

municants. Rev. C. H. Taylor, D.D., Pastor.

Baptist.—This church was organized in Le Roy in 1816, and Elder Lampson was the first pastor. The house of worship was erected in 1822, at a probable cost of two thousand dollars.

Present membership, two hundred and seventy-three. Present pastor, Rev. E. P. Brigham, FREE METHODIST.—The Free Methodist Church was organized in September, 1861. The church edifice was purchased of the Congregationalists in 1873, at a cost of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. The present valuation of church property is two thousand eight hundred dollars. The first pastor was Rev. Asa Abell, and the present pastor, Rev. A. H. Bennett.

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Le Roy Village and Township during the war of the Rebellion, together with the number of the regiments to which they belonged;

12th Regiment Infantry, one; 14th Infantry, two; 21st Infantry, four; 26th Infantry, 27th Infantry, three; 33d Infantry, one; 49th Infantry, two; 50th Infantry, one; 76th Infantry, one; 78th Infantry, one; 81st Infantry, one; 100th Infantry, twenty-three; 104th Infantry, fantry, six; 105th Infantry, seven; 108th Infantry, one; 129th Infantry, nine; 130th Infantry, one; 131st Infantry, one; 136th Infantry, one; 151st Infantry, twenty-four; 165th Infantry, one; 4th Artillery, three; 8th Artillery, sixteen; 12th Artillery, one; 13th Artillery, one; 14th Artillery, one; 22d Battery, two; 25th Battery, one; 6th Cavalry, one; 8th Cavalry, three; 9th Cavalry, two; 12th Cavalry, two; 15th Cavalry, two; 12th Regiment Indiana, one; 31st Massachusetts, one; 8th Michigan, one; 93d Militia, one; 1st Mounted Rifles, one; 7th Ohio, one; 18th Ohio, one; 83d Pennsylvania, one; 15th Wisconsin, one; 23d Wisconsin, one; 1st United States Signal Service, one; 15th United States, one; 16th United States, one; 17th United States, two; 6th United States Cavalry, six; United States Cavalry, one; 6th United States, one; unknown, six. Total, 156.

POPULATION.

The population of the village and township of Le Roy, in 1840, was 4323; in 1845, 3352; in 1850, 3473; in 1855, 4206; in 1860, 4247; in 1865, 4304; in 1870, 4627; in 1875, 4754.

TOWN OF OAKFIELD.

Oakfield was formed from Elba April 11, 1842. It is a northern town, and bounded as follows: On the north by Orleans County, on the east by Elba, on the south by Batavia, and west by Alabama. The surface is level. Oak Orchard Creek is the principal stream, and flows westerly through the north part of the town. Oakfield is a part of the Tonawanda Reservation, and lies wholly in Township 13, Range 2. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Erastus Wolcott, Gideon Dunham, and Christopher Kenyon. Peter Lewis, from Vermont, located on Section 5 of the Holland Purchase. Elijah Brodgett settled at Mechanicsville in 1807. George W., John, and Jeremiah H. Gardiner settled in the town in 1811. William McCrellis, from Madison County, settled in 1810. Aaron White settled in 1806. Calvin Nobles, John Orr, and a Mr. Serrill were early settlers. George Driggs was one of the pioneers, and cut the Lewiston road through from Alabama to Walsworth's tavern. He settled in 1811. Othiel Brown, from Rhode Island, settled in 1816. Laurens Armstrong and Harvey Hubbell were early settlers. The town clerk's office was destroyed by fire June 15, 1866, and all the books, records, and papers were consumed. We are able, however, to give the names of the first town officials: Moses True, Supervisor; George Burden, Town Clerk; William Wolcott, John C. Gardiner, John G. Satterlee, Assessors; John G. Satterlee, John G. Gardiner, Perez Howland, George E. Martin.

The village of Cary is a pleasant and thriving town of about five hundred inhabitants, situated south of the centre of the township, six miles northwest of the village of Batavia. It was incorporated in 1858. A short distance from Cary village are the remains of an old fortification known as the "Old Fort." It is supposed to have been the work of the Iroquois Indians. Various articles of Indian manufacture have been found there,-kettles, arrowheads, pieces of pottery, etc. Mr. Asa A. Woodruff has in his possession a copper tomahawk which was found, some years since, near Cary village. It is well fashioned, and without doubt composed of copper obtained from Lake Superior.

Cary Seminary is located at the pleasant village of Cary, six miles distant from the County eat, Batavia. It was founded in 1840, chiefly through the instrumentality of Colonel Alfred Cary, who subsequently added an endowment of twenty thousand dollars. Upon its organization it was favored with an able and efficient faculty, under whose management it soon occupied an important rank among the educational institutions of the State. About the year 1865, the Rev. James R. Coe, M.A., assumed control of the seminary, and continued its headmaster until his death, which occurred at Cary, on the morning of Monday, March 16, 1874. The school was very successful under the administration of Mr. Coe, and too much credit cannot be accorded to him for his efforts put forth in the interests of the institution. It is under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The first store in Oakfield was kept by Colonel Alfred Cary, at Caryville, in 1833. Gideon Dunham and a Mr. Davis were early inn-keepers. The first mills were erected by Christopher Kenyon, in 1811. Mr. Othniel Brown commenced wool-carding and cloth-dressing in 1829, and subsequently erected a woolen-factory, which was operated until 1848. The first birth was that of Calvin Nobles, in 1806. Mr. Nobles is still residing at Cary.

This township furnishes an excellent quality of plaster-stone, considered to be the finest in the State. Oakfield has an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres.

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Oakfield during the war of the Rebellion, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged

12th Reg., Inf., 1; 14th Inf., 1; 22d Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 5; 36th Inf., 1; 44th Inf., 1; 49th Inf., 1; 74th Inf., 1; 90th Inf. 1; 93d Inf., 1; 99th Inf., 1; 104th Inf., 2; 105th Inf., 5; 126th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 11; 179th Inf., 2; 192d Inf., 1; 194th Inf., 1; 8th Reg. Artillery, 5; 2d Battery, 1; 22d Bat., 13; 25th Bat., 1; 28th Bat., 1; 3d Cavalry, 1; 9th Cav., 1; 22d Cav., 1; 2d Mounted Rifles, 7; Navy, 1; unknown, 3. Total, 73.

POPULATION.

The population in 1845 was 1360; in 1850, 1457; in 1855, 1510; in 1860, 1597; in 1865, 1511; in 1870, 1471; in 1875, 1471.

TOWN OF PEMBROKE.

This township was formed from Batavia June 8, 1812. It is the central town on the west border of the County, and is bounded on the north by Alabama, east by Batavia, south by Darien, and west by Erie County. Its surface is gently undulating. The principal streams are the Tonawarda and Murder Creeks. The former flows through the northeast corner, and the latter through the south and southwest part. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a portion of the north part of the town-

The first settlement in Pembroke was made in the year 1804 by David Goss, from Massachusetts. John Long and his father Dr. David Long settled in 1808. The former located at Corfu, and the latter about three and one-half miles east of Richville. Samuel Carr settled at Richville in 1808. Samuel Harroun, Jesse Tubbs, and George Wright were also early settlers.

John Murray was an early inn-keeper, in 1811, in the building now occupied by Artemas L. Clemens. Mr. Clemens is one of the oldest settlers living in the township. He was drafted in the war of 1812, being at that time but fourteen years of age. He, however, did not enter

The first child born in the township was Jonathan Hastings, Jr., in 1810.

Anna Horton taught the first school, at Corfu, in the year 1811.

The first marriage was that of Ansell Hastings and Polly Long, in 1812. Mr. Hastings was killed by the falling of a tree about the year 1818.

Samuel Carr kept the first tavern, at Richville, in 1809, and in the same year erected the first grist- and saw-mills, at the same place. John Ball kept the first store, at Richville,

There are four villages in the township: East Pembroke, Richville, Corfu or Long's Corners, and Mogadore. East Pembroke is a flourishing town, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls branch of the Central Railroad. Richville is a small town in the western part of the township, and was named in honor of Charles B. Rich, a prominent business man in the town. Mogadore is situated in the northern part. Corfu, in the southern, is a station on the New York Central Railroad.

The first minister in Pembroke was the Rev. Joshua Spencer, a Congregationalist, who organized the first church in the town in 1810, at Corfu or Long's Corners.

The census of 1875 reports nine churches in the town: two Baptist, one Methodist, one Protestant Methodist, one Disciples, Evangelical Lutheran, one Presbyterian, one Roman

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Pembroke during the war of the Rebellion, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged

lst Reg., Inf., 1; 14th Inf., 7; 25th Inf., 1; 28th Inf., 2; 49th Inf., 1; 74th Inf., 1; 78th Inf., 1; 98th Inf., 1; 100th Inf., 2; 104th Inf., 4; 108th Inf., 1; 116th Inf., 2; 119th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 7; 136th Inf., 1; 144th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 4; 161st Inf., 1; 194th Inf., 2; 1st Artillery, 2; 4th Art., 2; 8th Art., 28; 12th Battery, 1; 17th Bat., 1; 19th Bat., 4; 21st Bat., 1; 22d Bat., 4; 25th Bat., 3; 1st Cavalry, 1; 8th Cav., 2; 9th Cav., 1; 10th Cav., 1; 15th Cav., 1; 8th Hl. Cav., 1; 25th Mich., 2; 2d Mounted Riffes, 4; 3d U. S., 1; Navy, 1; unknown, 10. Total, 112.

POPULATION.

The population of Pembroke in 1840 was 1907; in 1845, 2140; in 1850, 2279; in 1855, 2844; in 1860, 2855; in 1865, 2825; in 1870, 2810; in 1875, 2856.

TOWN OF PAVILION.

This township was formed from Covington, Wyoming County, May 19, 1841. A portion from the townships of Le Roy and Stafford was annexed March 22, 1842. The surface is undulating in the north, and in the south hilly. The principal stream is the Oatka Creek, which flows north through the centre of the town.

Joseph Ellicott surveyed the first road across the present town of Pavilion, extending in a straight line from Batavia village to Leister, through the village of Pavilion. About the time Mr. Ellicott made this survey, the State surveyed a road from Cancowagus, Indian village, on the Genesee River, at Avon, extending in a straight line to Buffalo, called the New State road; that road centres the town of Pavilion, and passes through what was known as Bradley's

The first settlement was made in 1809, by Peter Crossman

Among the other early settlers are mentioned the names of Solomon Terrill, James Mc-Withey, Reuben Burnham, Joshua Shumway, Sylvanus Young, Elijah Phelps, Amasa Allen, Isaac Storm, Asa Higgins, Captain Isachar Allen, Ezra Tyrell, Dr. Warren Fay, William Sprague, John Nobles, Levi McWethey, James Thompkins, David Snow, Mr. Bissby, Cyrel humway, Levi Ward, Chauncey Tillotson, Elisha Cheeney, Ezra Coe, Harry Coe, Albert Hill, Jared Miller.

Among the pioneer religious teachers were Elder Leonard Anson, living near Bailey's Mills. and Elder William Toice, living in what is now Covington.

The pioneers of Pavilion were religiously disposed, and in those early days when it was announced that a meeting would be held at any locality the people would gather to the place of worship for miles around, anxious to raise their voices in praise to Him who alone was watching over them during the perils incident to the settlement of a new country.

Early teachers were Laura Tyrrell and Louis Moon. The first death was that of a child of Reuben Burnham, in 1812. Seth Smith opened the first public house, in 1815, and Horaco Bates the first store, in 1817, at Pavilion Village. The first mill was erected on Oatka Creek, by Bial Lathrop, in 1816.

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who entered the service from Pavilion during the late war of the Rebellion, and the number of the regiments to which they belonged;

14th Reg. Inf., 1; 15th Inf., 1; 21st Inf., 3; 28th Inf., 1; 100th Inf., 1; 105th Inf., 1; 129th Inf., 1; 140th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 13; 1st Art., 2; 3d Art., 1; 4th Art., 1; 8th Art., 11; 3d Cavalry, 1; 9th Cav., 2; 12th Cav., 2; 1st Mounted Rifles, 1; 6th United States Cavalry, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 47.

POPULATION.

The population of Pavilion in 1845 was 1834; in 1850, 1640; in 1855, 1758; in 1860, 1723; in 1865, 1611; in 1870, 1614; in 1875, 1634.

TOWN OF STAFFORD.

This township was formed from Batavia and Le Roy, on the 24th of March, 1820. A part of Pavilion was set off in 1842. It is an interior town, and is bounded as follows: north by Elba and Byron, east by Le Roy and Pavilion, south by Pavilion and Bethany, and west by Batavia. The surface is undulating.

The streams are Black Creek and Bigelow Creek. The former flows north through the

centre of the town, and the latter rises in the western part and flows into Byron

The soil is very productive, well adapted to the raising of grain. The first field of wheat grown in Genesee County was in 1799, near the present site of the village of Stafford. There are three small villages in the township, Stafford, Morganville,-named in honor of

the wife of Wm. Morgan, of Masonic notoriety,—and Roanoke, named from the residence of John Randolph by Major John Ganson. General Worthy Lovel Churchill and Colonel Wm. Rumsey settled in the town in 1801, They came from Vermont and located on the Buffalo road, a short distance west of Stafford.

General Churchill was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Sheriff of this County from 1820 to The first saw-mill was built on Bigelow Creek in 1810, by Amos Stow, and the first grist-mill

on the same stream in 1811, by Seymour Ensign. Esther Sprout taught the first school, in 1806.

The first birth was that of a child of W. L. Churchill, on the 9th of March, 1803, and the first death that of the wife of W. L. Churchill, at nearly the same time.

The first religious services were held by Rev. Wm. Green, at the house of Col. Wm. Rumsey. The first church organized was by the Baptist denomination, in 1815; Rev. Amos Lampson,

The census enumeration of 1875 reports three churches in the town, viz., Episcopal, Methodist, and Christians. St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized January 1, 1842, by George D. Gillispie, now Bishop of Michigan. A house of worship was erected soon after the organization of the parish. The rectors have been Stephen C. Mallett, Milton Ward, John B. Calhoun (cousin of the Southern statesman, John C. Calhoun), Philemon E. Coe, and Richard Radley, the present incumbent. Mr. Radley's locks have been silvered in the service of the church, having held the office of rector for more than a quarter of a century. Stafford has an area of

MILITARY RECORD.

Below is given the number of those who enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from Stafford, and the regiments to which they belonged:

28th Regiment Inf., 1; 78th Inf., 1; 93d Inf., 1; 104th Inf., 2; 105th Inf., 1; 112th Inf., 1; 130th Inf., 1; 147th Inf., 1; 151st Inf., 11; 17th Reg. Veterans, 1; 4th Artillery, 1; 8th Art., 12; 11th Art., 2; 25th Battery, 3; 8th Cav., 1; 9th Cav., 1; 12th Cav., 1; 15th Cav., 1; 1st Veteran Cav., 2; Mounted Rifles, 1; 1st Ill. Art., 2; 41st Ohio, 1; unknown Wis. Reg., 1; United States Cav., 2; Navy, 1; Medical Cadets, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 56.

POPULATION.

The population of Stafford in 1840 was 2561; in 1845, 2139; in 1850, 1974; in 1855, 2055; In 1860, 2077; in 1865, 1798; in 1870, 1847; in 1875, 1818.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN RANDALL

was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, 1782; was married in Danville, Caledonia County, to Miss Rachel Fifield, who was born in Gilmantown, New Hampshire, in 1777. From Danville they emigrated to Genesee County, arriving after a journey of three weeks in the depth of winter in Le Roy, February 2, 1815. They brought with them their family of nine children, a span of horses, two yokes of oxen, three cows, and fourteen hundred dollars in gold. With the energy and decision characteristic of the father and head, the farm was bought and the family moved in within twenty-four hours. The farm consisted of one hundred and fifty acres now lying in that excellent tract just east of Morganville, then wild, with only three acres of clearing and a log house built thereon. There was no road laid out to their place, so that they were obliged to leave their teams and luggage over night in the road one and a half miles east of them.

Where the house now stands was an unbroken forest of heavy beech and maple trees. With industry and prudence, well-known traits of Mr. Randall and his wife, this farm was cleared up, paid for, and additions made to it, till at the time of his death it ranked among the first in the County.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall raised a family of fourteen children up to man and womanhood, and at the death of the father, in 1859, every one was living. Their house was ever distinguished for its generous hospitality; the church to which they belonged also received a hearty support. Mrs. Randall reached her ninety-first year, and received an honored burial from her descendants and neighbors.

Of the descendants of this family all have reached respectability, and a number distinction. Three of the grandsons are officers in the United States Army, and one of high standing is now on a tour of inspection around the globe, commissioned by the government. Another is a minister of the gospel, of high standing in his denomination. The oldest son, Hiram Randall, now resides in Stafford; and the second, General Brewster Randall, after receiving honors from the State of Ohio, where he resided, now lives in Janesville, Wisconsin. The youngest of the family, Mr. Perry Randall, now occupies the homestead, in the house built by his father in the style of fifty years ago.

R. O. HOLDEN.

It is always a pleasure to place upon the historic page passing incidents in the career of the successful business man. By carefully compiled statistics it has been found that ninety-five per cent. of those who enter upon mercantile life in the city of New York sooner or later are driven into bankruptcy. This is none the less true of the country merchant who engages in business as extensively as the subject of this sketch.

His father, Hinman Holden, was one of those intimately identified with the early history of the County and the village of Batavia, and was perfectly familiar with the County and its citizens of the past.

R. O. Holden early in life manifested a desire to engage in mercantile pursuits, and upwards of forty years he has managed an extensive business, and it is useless to say with success, as that fact is well known throughout the County. We venture the assertion, and feel warranted in placing it upon the imperishable pages, that to-day there are not a score of men in western New York, who began business as far in the past as did Mr. Holden, who have lived to this day and managed the same with the signal success that has attended his mercantile life. During the terrible panic of 1837, when the ruins of business houses defaced the country on every hand, he buffeted the storm; and scarcely had the country recovered from that shock when came the panic of 1857, still more terrible in its results. This was a time when it tried men's souls. Mr. Holden came safely through the trying ordeal, still trading, and in every way entitled to the proud epithet, "The sound mercantile man." The writer of this sketch passed much time among the intelligent citizens of the various towns of the County, securing the data for the historical department of this work, gathering reminiscences of the past and present concerning business men generally, including attorneys, physicians, and merchants, and among the latter the name of R. W. Holden was ever mentioned as a sample of the upright, stirring merchant. One prominent citizen remarked, "I believe there is no man in the County who once traded with R. O. Holden but that he has his patronage still." His life has been marked not only with energy, but with that activity, coupled with a bold, fearless spirit of adventure so essential to the successful career of the merchant. Mr. Holden's two sons, Hinman and Frank, who are now assisting in the management of his extensive business, partake in a great degree of those attributes of the father which have rendered his life a success. They are careful and sound financiers.

CAPTAIN ELISHA SMITH.

It is a pleasure to place upon the page of history a record of the passing events in the life of so estimable a person as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Captain Smith was born in Washington County, New York, October 19, 1785. In the year 1807, he united in marriage with Elizabeth Birdsall, of Otsego, Otsego County, New York, and, in 1812, emigrated to Genesee County, and located at Alexander. He performed noble service in the war of 1812, and participated in the memorable battle of "Black Rock." His estimable companion died May 13, 1855, aged 72 years. He never mixed largely in political matters, but his opinions were judiciously formed and fearlessly asserted. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and that organization lost a valuable member in his demise. A friend, speaking of his death, says, "Being one of the early pioneers, he experienced many of the hardships, privations, and labors of the early settlers, but succeeded well in subduing the forest and bringing the soil to its present productiveness, and supplying his family with the competencies of life. His friends were always welcomed with cordiality at his house, and in his death they lost a much-esteemed and valuable citizen. He was very childlike in his affection for and manner toward his friends, and more than all that can be said of him is, that he was a good man.'

ISAAC PARRISH

was one of the pioneers of Genesee County. He was born in the town of Randolph, Vermont. His father, William Parrish, moved from Vermont to this county in 1806, and settled in the town of Alexander, on a farm just west of the old Elm Tree. During the war of 1812, his father directed him to go to Batavia and purchase some necessaries for the family. While at Batavia, a portion of the army were marching through to Buffalo; the services of the team and driver were wanted to convey some of their camp equipage to the Niagara River; himself and team were pressed into service, very much to his discomfort, and was compelled to proceed with the army to Buffalo, where he was paid for the services rendered, and directed to return home, thirty miles away, through the forest, where anxious friends were waiting his return, as they were very much in want of the articles he was directed to get at Batavia. Soon after the war, and in the employ of his uncle (Alba Blodgett), he drove a seven-horse team for seven years, between Albany and Buffalo, drawing freight for the Western World, before the Erie Canal was in operation. He was employed several months during the construction of the locks at Lockport. He assisted in drawing the machinery and irons from Albany to Buffalo for the second steamboat that ran on Lake Erie. In 1834, he purchased the farm where his son George B. Parrish now

farmer; was a resident of the town of Alexander sixty-six years, and died in April, 1872.

son of Amasa and Martha Walker, was born in Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, July 24, 1804. He was the ninth of a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom, save himself and younger sister, are now dead. His father died in 1828, aged 61 years.

CYRENIUS WALKER,

lives. It was at that time a wilderness; only about fifteen acres of the

farm were then under cultivation. He was an enterprising and successful

Mr. Walker moved with his father's family from his native county to Genesee, in the month of July, 1811. He settled in the town of Byron, and has resided there since, except two years that he spent in the village of Batavia. The family were among the pioneers of the County, and came when the Genesee country was an unbroken wilderness. The road to Rochester (then a small village) was indicated by blazed trees. Years after 1811, the settlers of Byron drew their produce with oxen to Rochester, the nearest market, a distance of twenty-five miles. His educational advantages were very limited indeed; but being possessed of a desire for learning, he used every endeavor within his power to secure an education, and was successful. In later years he engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, and at one time owned and managed four hundred acres of land.

Mr. Walker united in marriage with Julia A. Chase, who is still living, and is in all respects an estimable companion. Kind Providence blessed this union with five children, two sons and three daughters. The sons are now dead. His daughters are all married and residing in this county. Politically, Mr. Walker was a Whig, and a firm supporter of that grand old organization. He latterly became associated with the Anti-Masonic Party, and, afterward, with the "Know-nothing" organization. He is now a Republican. He has held the office of Supervisor, Commissioner of Highways, and Assessor, officiating in the latter capacity for a period of fourteen years. Mr. Walker is a good citizen, and highly esteemed by his friends and fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Walker has passed a profitable life, and we hope that the closing days of his earthly existence may be peaceful and calm, and that, when the grim archer, Death, calls him home, he may go,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, And lies down to pleasant dreams."

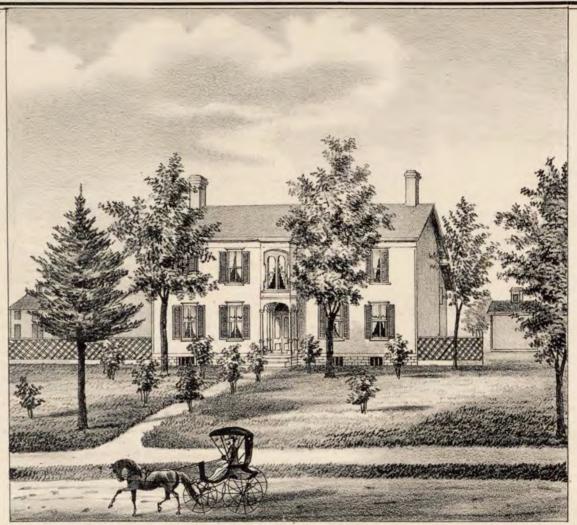
JAMES BURR.

The pen is the great chronicler of history and carries down the events in one's past life to generations that come afterwards. The subject of this sketch was born in Granby, Connecticut, March 13, 1791, the son of Asa and Melinda Burr. At the age of nine his father emigrated to this State and settled in Oswego County, where young Burr received the benefit of a common school education. He worked on his father's farm in his early youth, and after a residence of ten years in the above-mentioned county together with his father they again removed to the town of Henrietta, Monroe County.

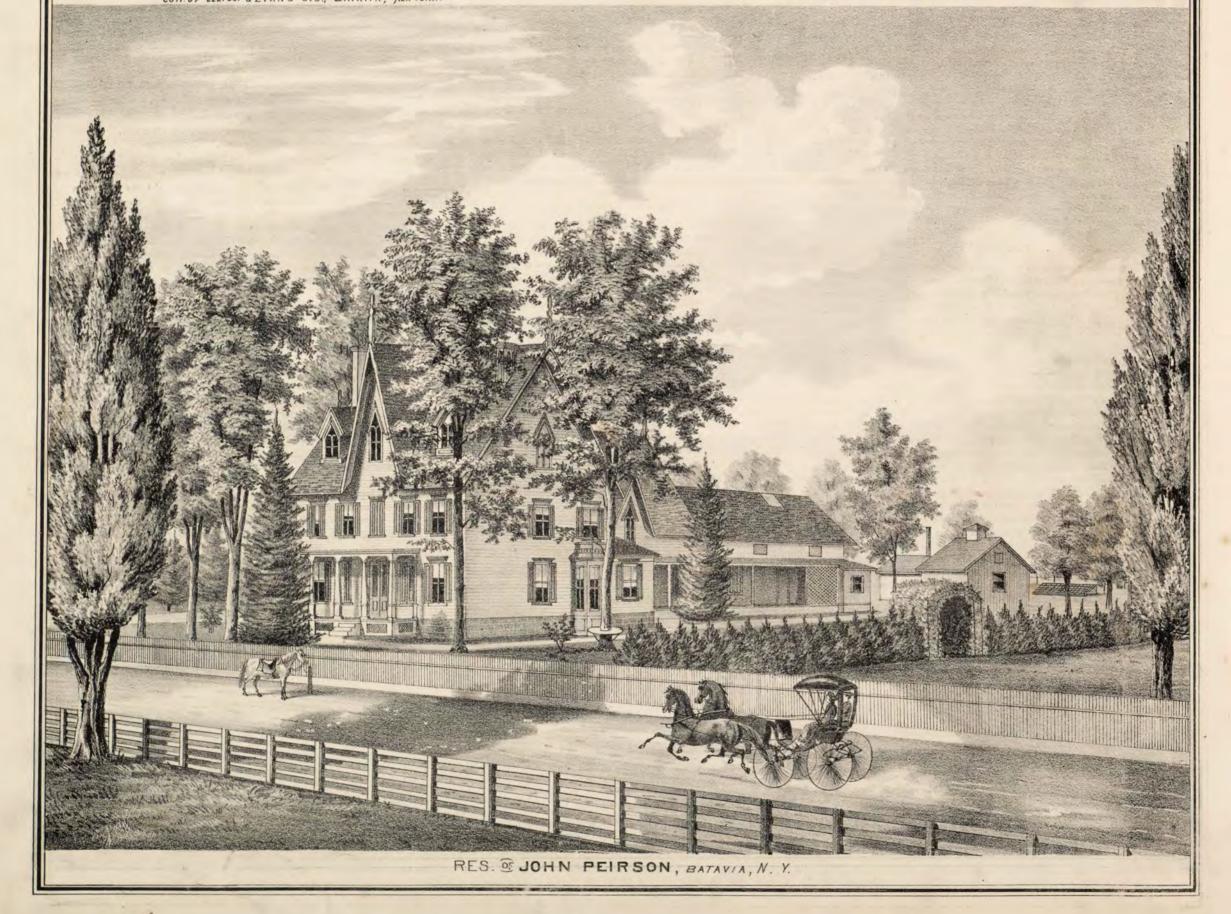
Soon after occurred the war of 1812, in which Mr. Burr took an active part as a soldier. On the 10th of October, 1816, he was married to Lucinda Norris, who was born March 11, 1798, in Richfield, Cayuga County, this State; her parents were originally from Connecticut. By this marriage he became the father of five children, three girls and two boys, Alcinda, Thomas Norris, Asa, Phydelia, and Mary Theresa, all of whom are living at present except Alcinda. In the year 1834, Mr. Burr removed his family to this County, and settled on the present farm now occupied by him in Alabama Township; he moved into the wilderness, and by hard work and perseverance built himself a home in the forests. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. He is Republican in politics, although his maiden vote for President was cast for James Madison. He has been elected to a number of offices by the people of his own town. Mr. Burr stands to-day as the representative man of a large family, having four children, twenty grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren living. He also comes from a family noted for their longevity: his father's mother lived to be one hundred and four years old; his father died at the age of eighty-six; an aunt lived to be one hundred; and two uncles were upwards of ninety at the time of their death. Mr. Burr now lives on his old homestead with his wife, they having been married over sixty years, and at the age of eighty-five enjoys good health, and reads and writes without the aid of glasses. The noble old couple are respected and beloved not only by their numerous family, but by all who are acquainted with them.



RES. OF GEORGE RUPPRECHT, MAYOR,



RES. OF D.E.E. MIX, BATAVIA, N.Y.

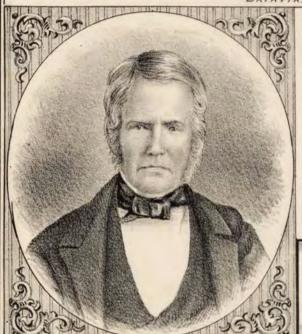




RES. FG. B. WORTHINGTON, BUILT 1828.



RES. OF HENRY TODD,



RICHARD PEARSON SENA

RICHARD PEARSON, SR.,
was born January 9, 1783, at Lyme, New London County, Connecticut. Came to Genesee County
about November 21, 1803, and purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres Holland Purchase tract land,
and paid four hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents for the same, and returned to Connecticut. He came again in 1806, and returned to Connecticut in 1807; came again in 1808, January 5.
He returned to Connecticut, and came back on October 14, 1812, and purchased fifty acres land on the
Cragie tract for two hundred dollars. He returned to Connecticut, and was married December 20, 1813,
and moved here with his family in June, 1815, with an ox-team and one horse, in company with
another neighbor in the same conveyance, each family having one child. He remained on the same
farm until he died, December 20, 1853, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Indiana L. Constock (maiden
name), remained his widow until February 21, 1861, when she died, aged seventy-two years.

RICHARD PEARSON, JR.

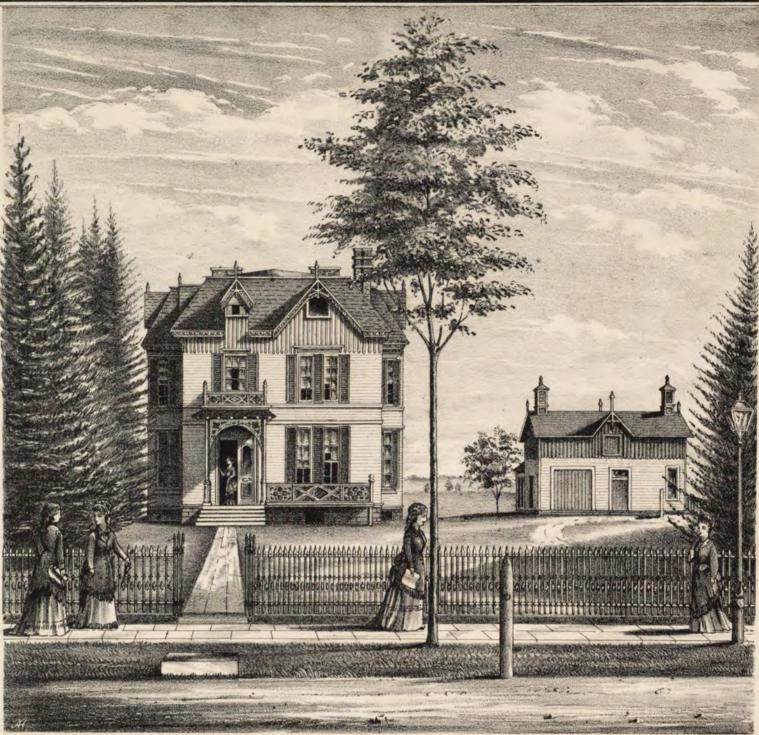
(now Richard Pearson), was born April 1, 1828. Still remains on the farm formerly owned and occupied by his father. Was married December 31, 1857, to Teresa Eliza Lewis, of York, Livingston County, New York. They have four boys: Richard William, born January 15, 1861; Arthur, born May 9, 1864; George, born March 7, 1866; and Lewis, born April 3, 1873. He has also two sisters: Mary Ann, born in Connecticut, October 18, 1814; and Indiana Louisa, born in Bethany, Genesce County, September 6, 1816.



RICHARD PEARSON.



RES. OF RICHARD PEARSON, EAST BETHANY, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF MRS. WM G. BRYAN ,

JOHN LACKLAND CURTIS, M.D.,

is a native of Genesee County, New York. He manifested early in life an ardent love of study and a thorough application to literary pursuits. His general scholastic training consisted of a full course to graduation at the Millville Academy, and subsequently a year in more advanced studies in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. Immediately thereafter he entered the office of Dr. Frost, of Millville, New York, as a student of medicine, remaining with him and his successors, Drs. Belding and Benjamin, for the next five succeeding years. At the close of this protracted period of office study, in the spring of 1852, he matriculated at the Genesee Medical College, where he remained until he completed the usual course. At this time the chair of surgery in this institution was filled by Dr. James Bryan, of Philadelphia, who was also Professor of Surgery in the Medical Colleges of Philadelphia and Castleton, Vermont. Under the advice and influence of this eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Curtis proceeded to Philadelphia, and entered his office for the purpose of specially preparing himself for the treatment of the eye and ear, obscure diseases of the brain and mind, consumption, cancer, and other chronic diseases which are ordinarily considered incurable.

As a preparation for the study of these specialties, he entered Agnew's Anatomical School, for special instruction in microscopical anatomy, more particularly that department relating to cell-structure. After spending two years in such investigations and preparation, he entered the Philadelphia Medical College, completed the prescribed course, and graduated July 7, 1855. The next year he returned to Philadelphia, entered Warrenton's Obstetrical Institute, a school for the study of diseases of women and children, connected with the Nurse's Home of that city, and designed only for graduated physicians, where he remained until he completed the course of instruction pursued in that institution.

the study of diseases of women and children, connected with the Nurse's Home of that city, and designed only for graduated physicians, where he remained until he completed the course of instruction pursued in that institution.

His standing as a medical student is indicated by the fact that for a number of terms he held the position of prosector to the chair of surgery under Dr. Bryan, and on the completion of his studies was elected, upon the nomination of Drs. Bryan and Pancoast, senior member of the Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Thus qualified by ten years of almost continuous medical study, he at last established himself for the practice of his chosen profession in Elba, Genesee County, New York.

New York.

In the light of the preparation which we have thus hastily sketched, it is easy to see what were the theories which were thus early controlling his decisions and action. He had discovered even then, that in every community there are a greater or less number of persons afflicted with what are popularly known as chronic difficulties,—diseases obscure and distressing, and which are not only regarded as incurable by the general public, but practically so by the profession itself. He also saw that no adequate provision was made for anything like a determined and intelligent diagnosis and treatment of this department of sickness and suffering. Although engaged in a general practice, yet, impressed with these ideas, he addressed himself with great enthusiasm and energy to this work. Believing that a majority of these cases were not beyond recovery, and none beyond relief, as they fell into his hands he investigated their conditions and entered upon their treatment with an interest born only of such an inspiration. The result was that this class of business rapidly increased on his hands, patients coming long distances and from every direction, until it became necessary for him to locate at a point more easily accessible. Batavia being the prominent railroad centre of this section, it was natural that he should establish himself there, where he has since remained. Later in his career he has been compelled to very largely drop his general practice, and, for the still greater convenience of a large number of patients

coming to him from both of those cities, open offices both in Rochester and Buffalo.

The almost unprecedented extent of his business and results of his practice in this department must be regarded by him as an ample justification of the outlay made of time, money, energy, and enthusiasm for the necessary qualifications and facilities for the treatment of those diseases which are popularly regarded as unvieldingly obstinate, if not positively fatal.

yieldingly obstinate, if not positively fatal.

It amounts to a conviction with an increasingly large number of the most intelligent and thoughtful, that the great demand of the times, in connection with the healing art, is more such men,—men who, by natural aptitude, attainment, and experience, are prepared to treat, with some good hope of success, those maladies which utterly baffle the skill of the ordinary practitioner. Its history shows that



DR J. L. CURTIS.

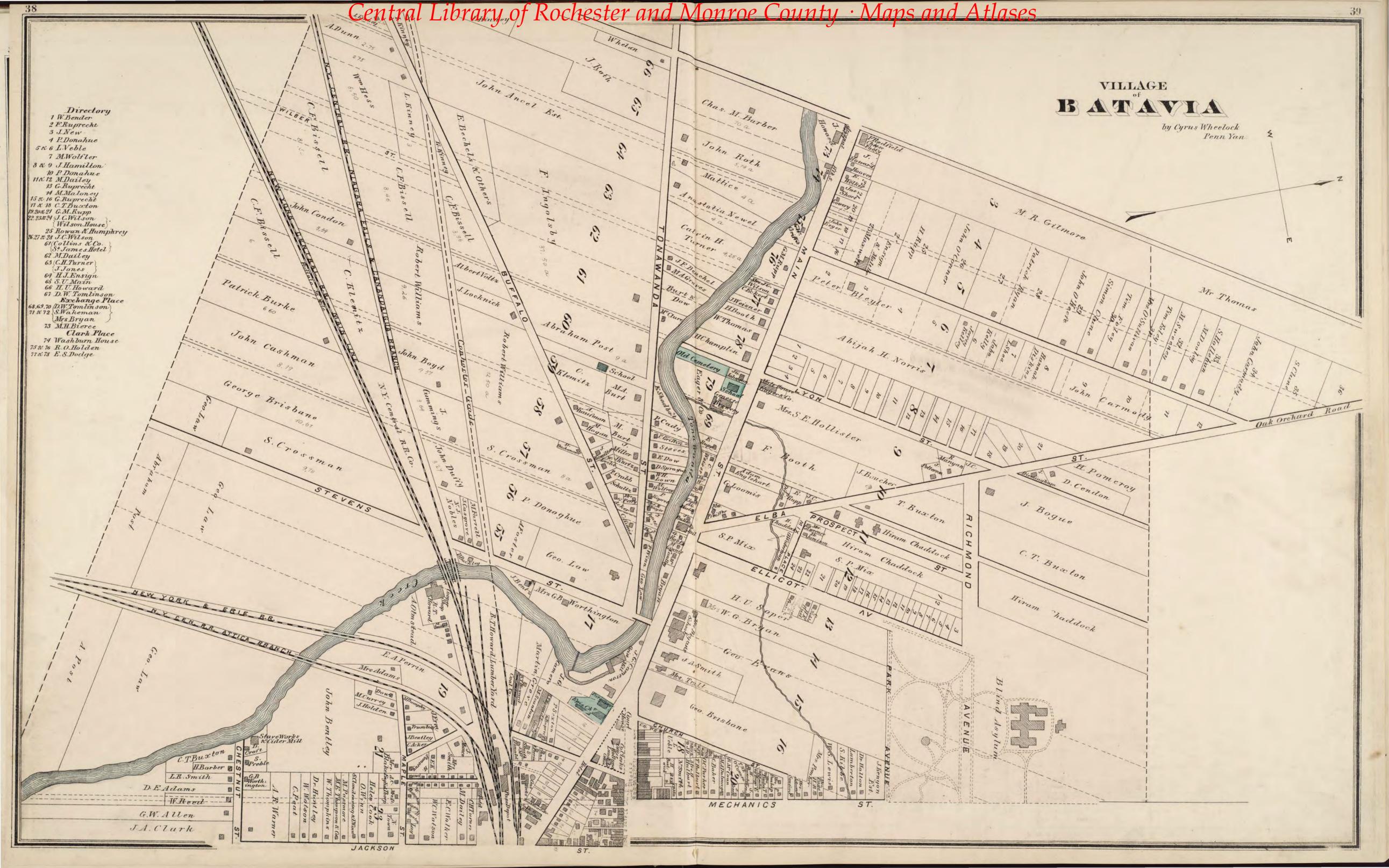
here and there are members of the medical profession who have a peculiar talent for the diagnosis and treatment of obscure and complicated diseases, and every day adds to the long list of almost hopeless sufferers who need and, if hope ever dawns upon them, must have the benefits of their superior knowledge and skill. This fact is conceded by the profession universally, and it is the only justification needed for the existence, claims, and practice of the specialist. In the organization of the very institutions where physicians are cultured and trained, the professorships are filled by men who in their departments are specialists; and a school where the professors had only as much knowledge of their respective departments as the average practitioner would speedily sink into obscurity and contempt. The great mistake of the profession has been in surrendering this wide and delicate field to men who, seeing its demands and promise, have entered it with few, and often without any, of the requisite qualifications. This most difficult department

of medical practice demands the presence of the very princes of the profession. The general practitioner cannot have the culture, experience, or facilities for this great work. So vast the compass of human malady and ill, and varied their character, that the knowledge and mastery of them all by a single mind is simply impossible; and he who holds that, amid the cares and demands of a general practice, he may be equally qualified with the specialist to treat those more difficult and complicated diseases, often so illusive in their phenomena, shows his unfitness for his responsible work. These same facts also make another demand upon the profession,—and that is, a higher order of intelligence in the discovery, combination, and application of remedies. It is already possessed of a strong array of healing agents; but all analogy proves that there are yet undiscovered forces, and combinations of familiar ones, and untried methods of application which are destined to greatly increase the success of the physician and bring immense relief to human suffering. In both these general departments Dr. Curtis occupies an advanced position. Endowed by nature with acute perceptive faculties, he has constantly sharpened them in the examination and study of the obscure and chronic diseases until he reads the most difficult cases that are brought to his notice as easily and unerringly as one reads an open book. Where others are blind, he sees; where others grope, he moves at ease and confidently, and the consequence is that, grasping and comprehending the case at the outset, the work is comparatively plain and easy. But his marked success is due, perhaps, even more to his methods of treatment than to his insight in diagnosis.

While adhering, as a basis, to the old school of practice, he has had the independence to seize upon and apply every discovery of modern thought and science, from whatever source it came, that promised any valuable aid in the art of healing. He was among the first in this country to demonstrate, in the gener

While adhering, as a basis, to the old school of practice, he has had the independence to seize upon and apply every discovery of modern thought and science, from whatever source it came, that promised any valuable aid in the art of healing. He was among the first in this country to demonstrate, in the general practice of medicine, the value of electricity and magnetism as therapeutic agents for those multitudinous diseases of the nerve and brain which are so alarmingly on the increase. He was also among the first in the use of the electro-thermal bath for the cure of distorted limbs, joints, and general deformity from rheumatism, gout, partial paralysis, and kindred causes. And so in the treatment of other forms of disease he has sought to fortify the usual and approved remedies by the discoveries which to the less vigilant were yet unfamiliar. Neither has he stopped here. In his contest with the more stubborn diseases he has felt the need of agents and instruments which did not exist, of remedies which were not for sale; and under the pressure of such need he has provided these for himself. As the inventor of that ingenious system of treatment for catarrh and consumption known as the electro-atomic pulmonary bath, he has furnished the most rational and far the most successful treatment for these terrible diseases of which we have any knowledge. The same may be said of his treatment of cancerous diseases,—a method entirely original with himself, and which has been attended with great success,—consisting of hypodermic medication of the parts, accompanied by electrolysis with the galvanic battery, in connection, of course, with such renovation of the general system as arrests and controls the fatal tendencies and restores it to its normal condition. We have it upon the most reliable testimony—not only that of those who have been given up to die of consumption, caneer, diseases of the brain, and other chronic disorders, by some of the most skillful and successful physicians of the country, who are now living in p











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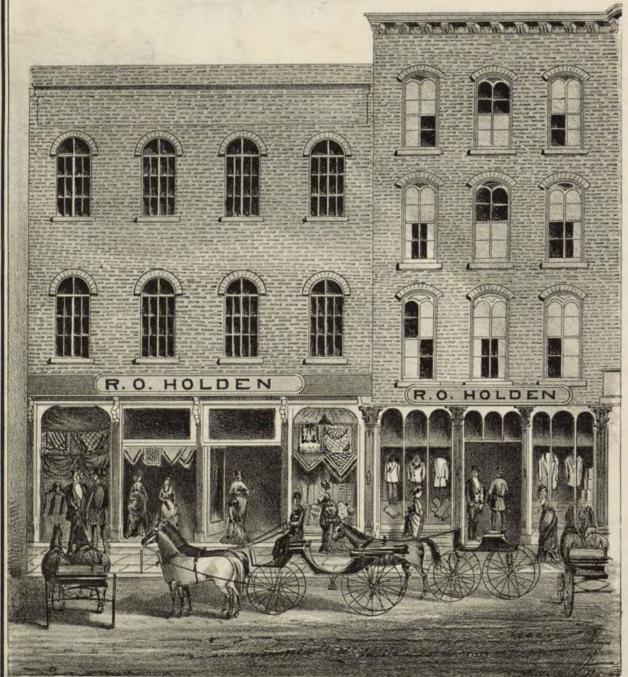


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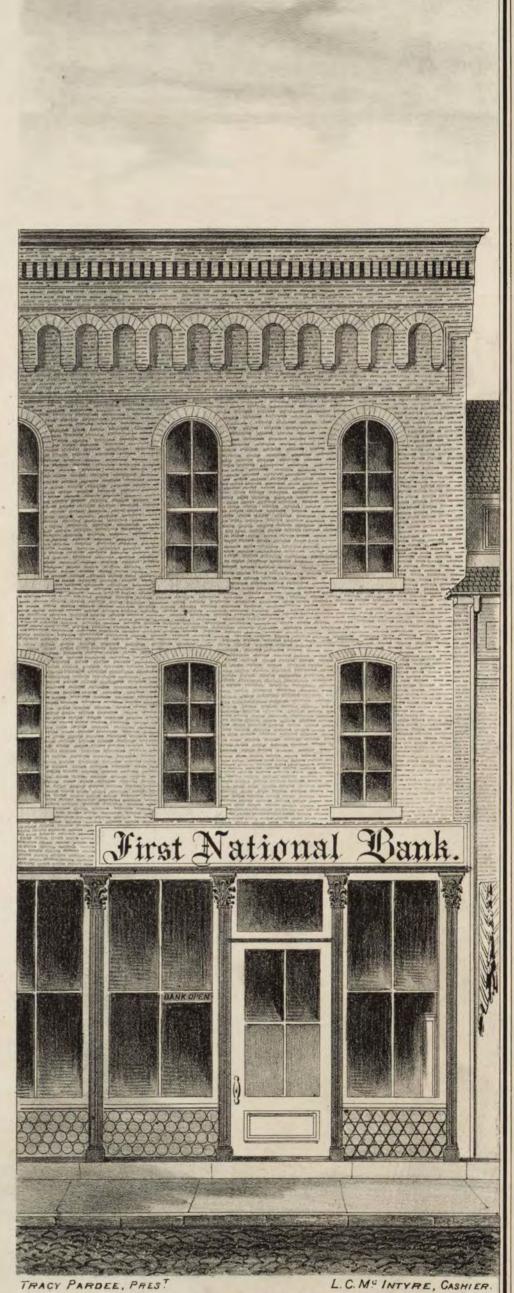
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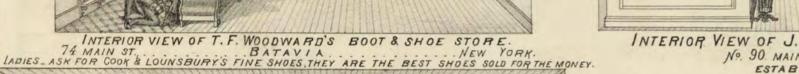


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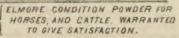




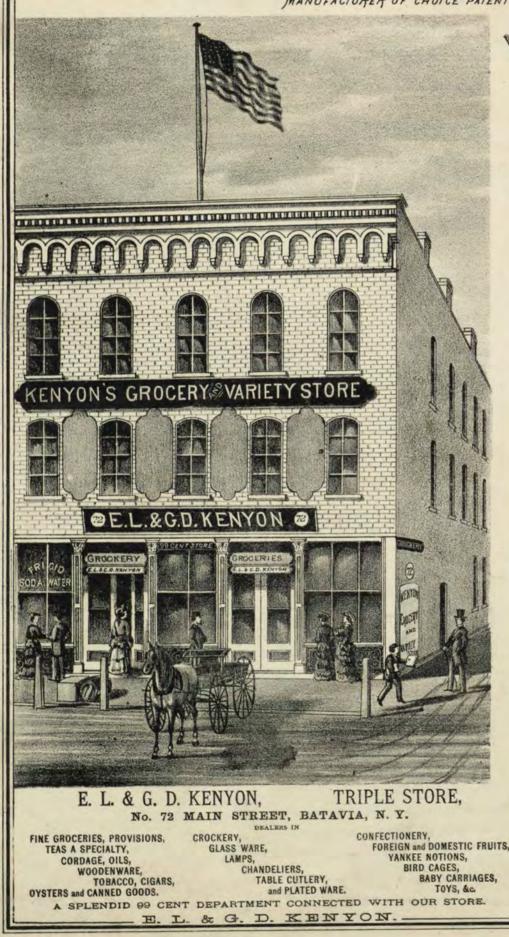




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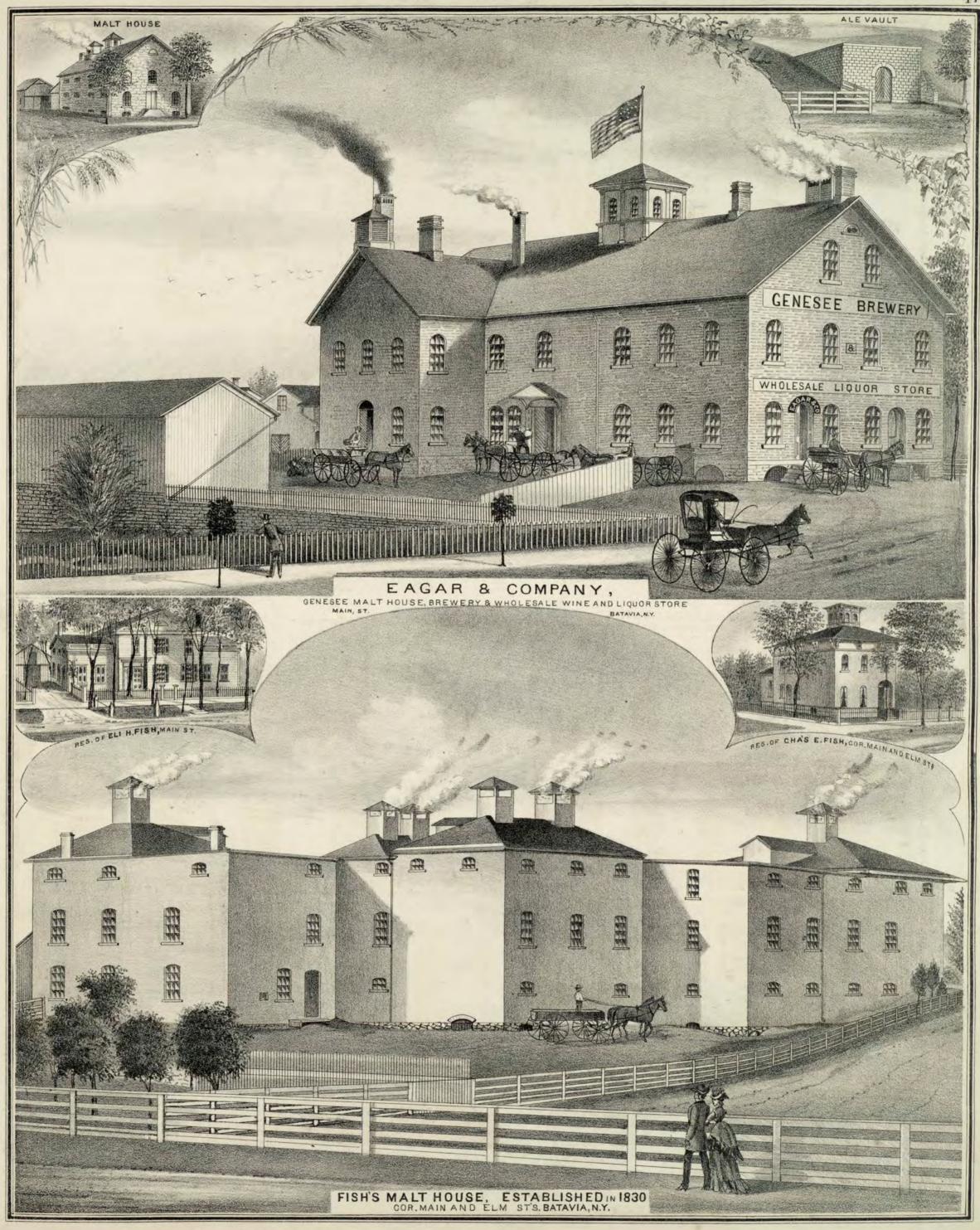
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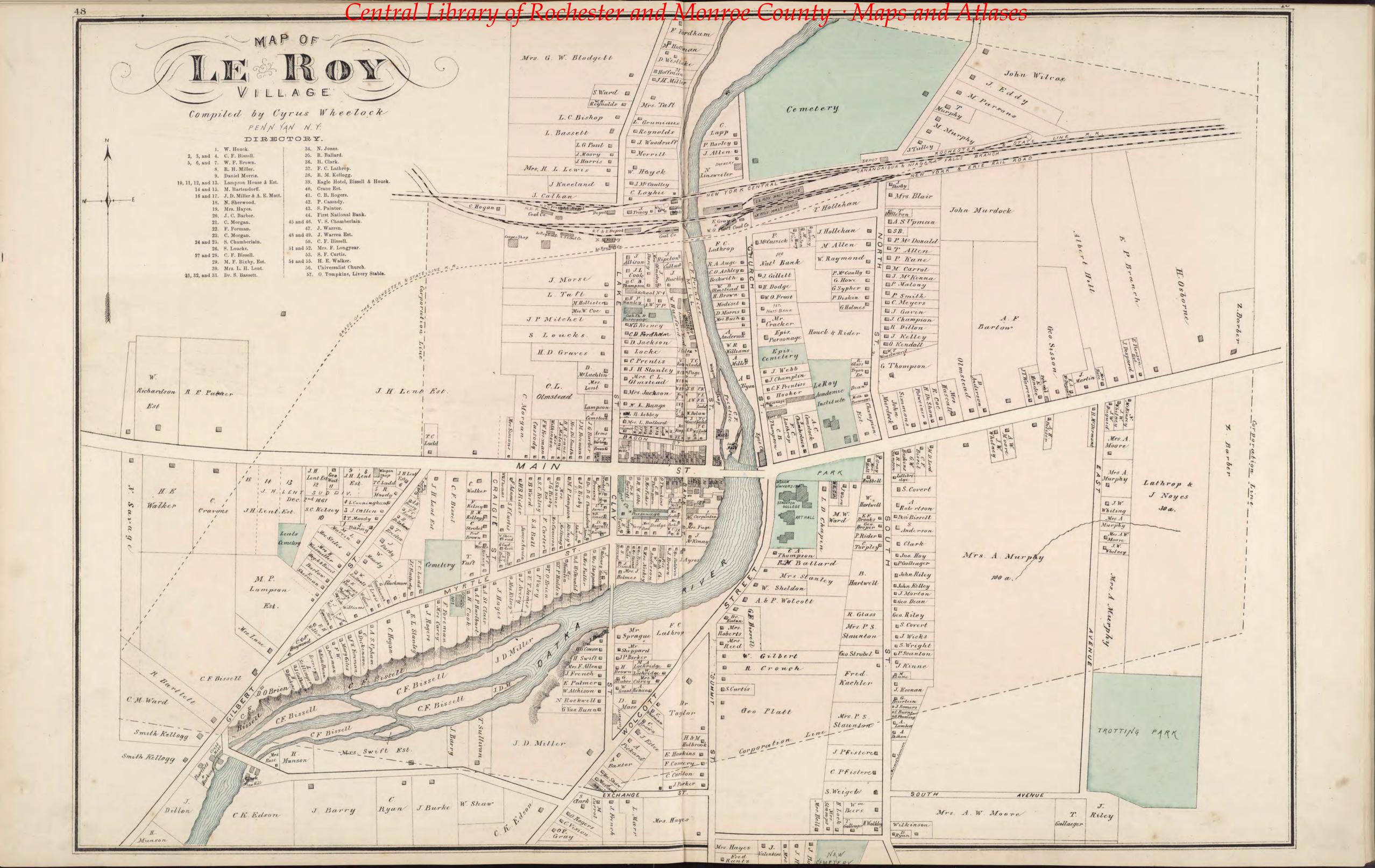
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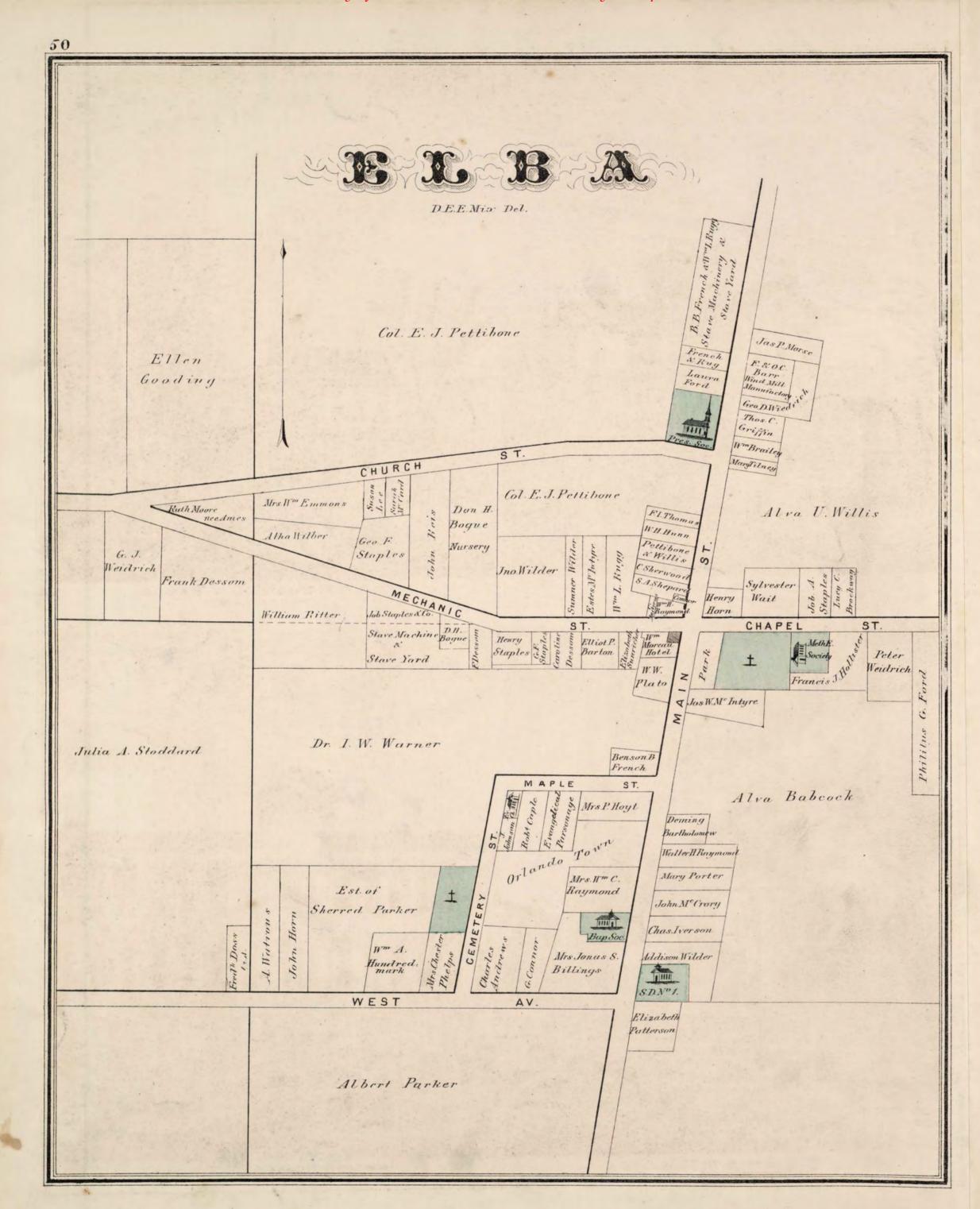
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C. H. TURNER.

J. H. JONES









RES. OF C.B. THOMSON, LE ROY, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



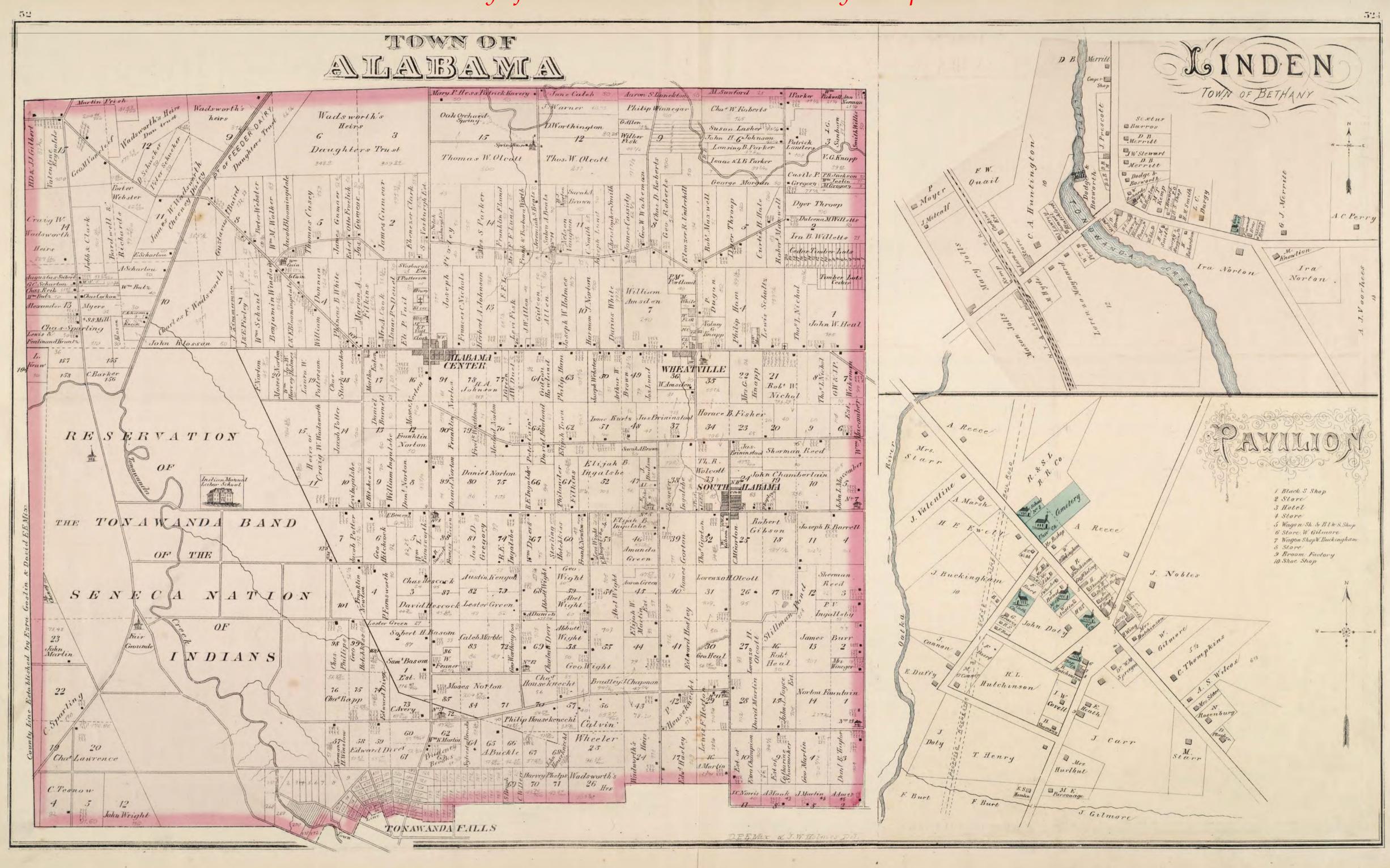
RES. OF JUDGE L. N. BANCS, LE ROY, GENESEE CO.,N.Y.

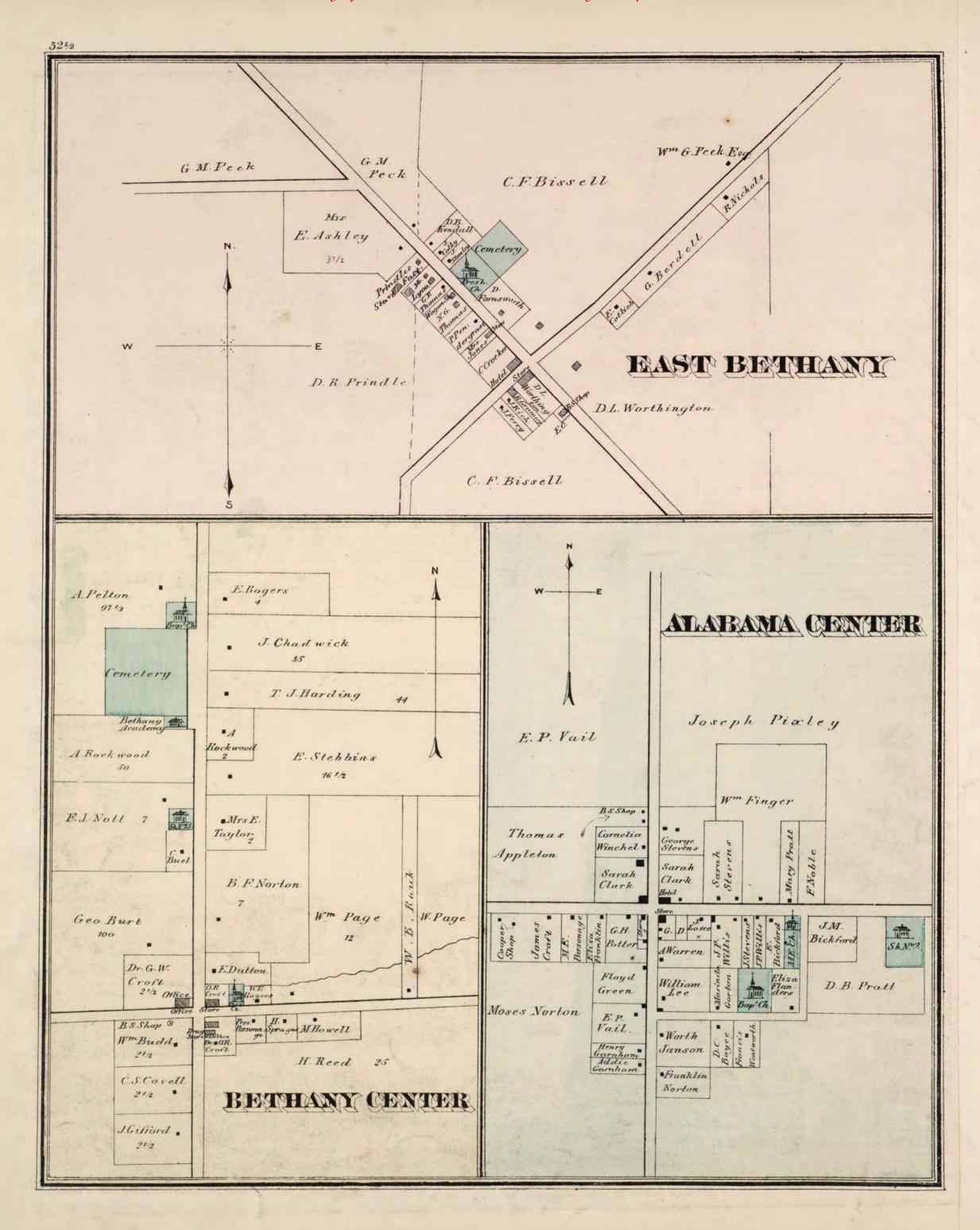


RES. OF H. S. RIDER,



LAMPSON HOUSE, C.F. GILSON, PROP. LE ROY, N.Y.







MRS. W. MACOMBER.



W. MACOMBER.

William Macomber was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, on the 15th day of September, 1797, and died at his residence, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Courty, December 11, 1861. He was the second son of Roger Macomber and Anna Waterman. His father was a man of good education. His mother was connected with the family of Watermans, well known in the Revolution, and a daughter of a colonel in the army, of that name.

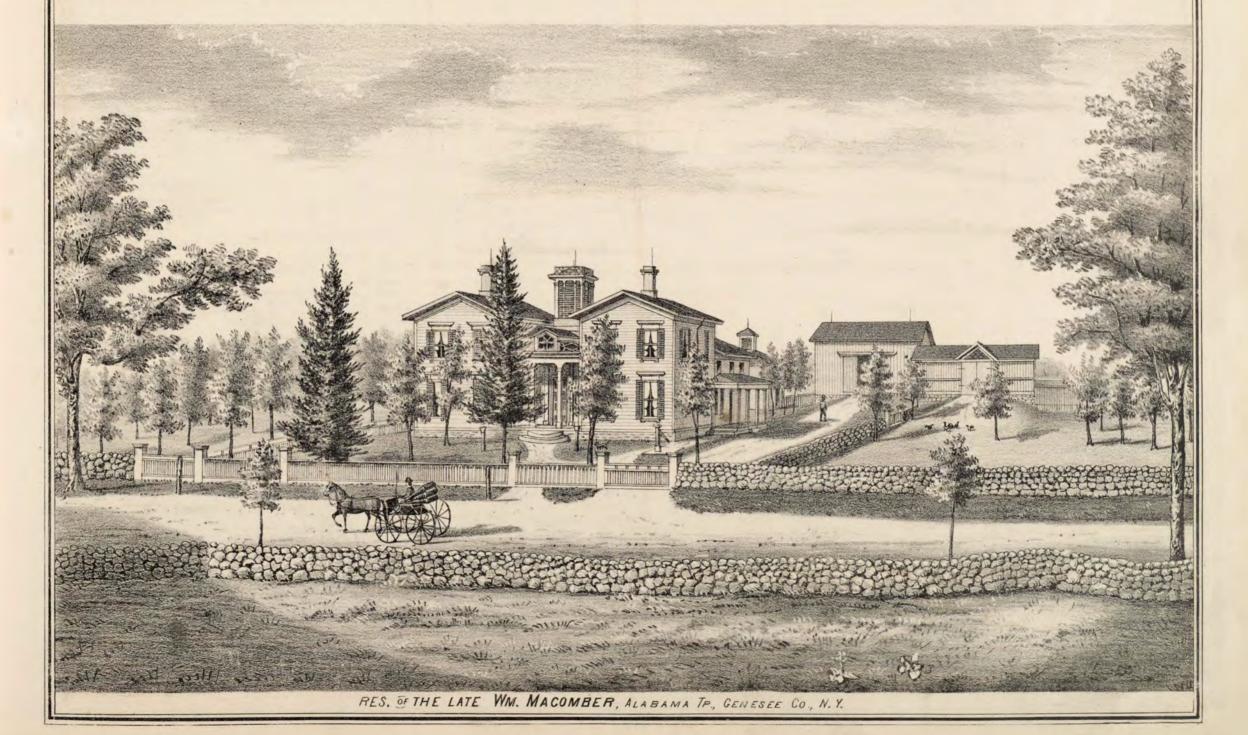
The subject of this notice was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Cutler, by whom he left five children, now surviving him. She having died in 1843, he was some years afterwards married to Mrs. Marietta M. Roe, who now survives him, together with a son, the fruit of the last marriage.

William Macomber's educational advantages were derived from a limited attendance upon such public schools as existed in his early days; but he had a natural taste for reading, which, coupled with a reflective turn of mind, made him a man, in his later years, of general information, and an interesting converser upon historical and speculative topics. Having passed the earliest period of his manhood in Perry, he removed to the town of Alabama, in the year 1831, and there bought a part of the homestead where he ever afterwards resided, adding from time to time to the extent of his iands, till he became possessed of a large farm in the heart of the Oak Openings,—so called,—which was noted for its great productiveness and beauty of situation. He was likewise identified with other business enterprises. His younger days were those of earnest toil and struggle. He had no aid of money, except as he earned it by his own labor. And to him the retrospect of those early days was at once his pride and satisfaction. He grew with the growth of his community, and his life is intimately associated with the history of that portion of Genesee County. From that history his part could not be well spared.

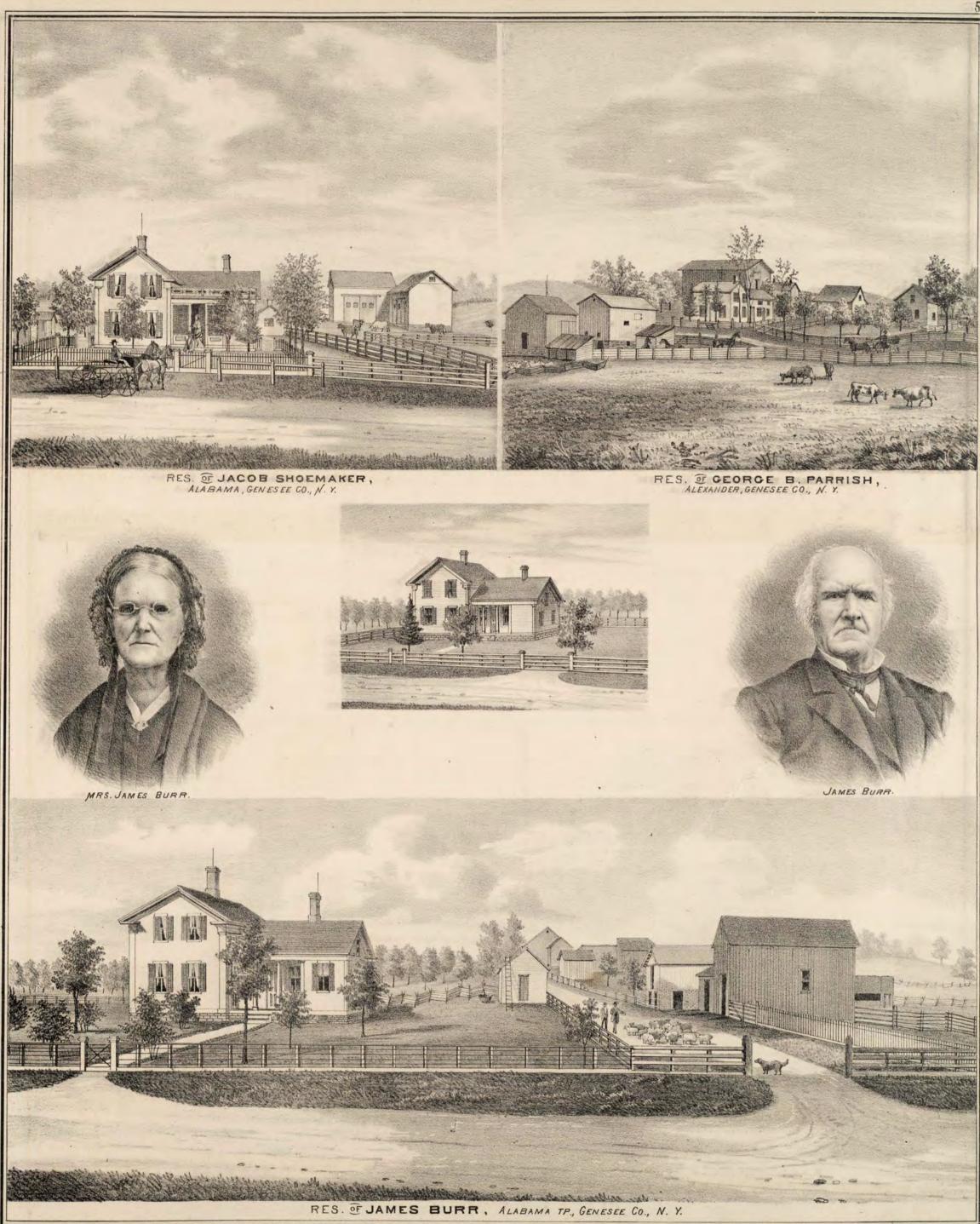
Mr. Macomber took an active interest in politics, but never allowed himself to stand for office, except that of supervisor, in which capacity he served his town and county faithfully.

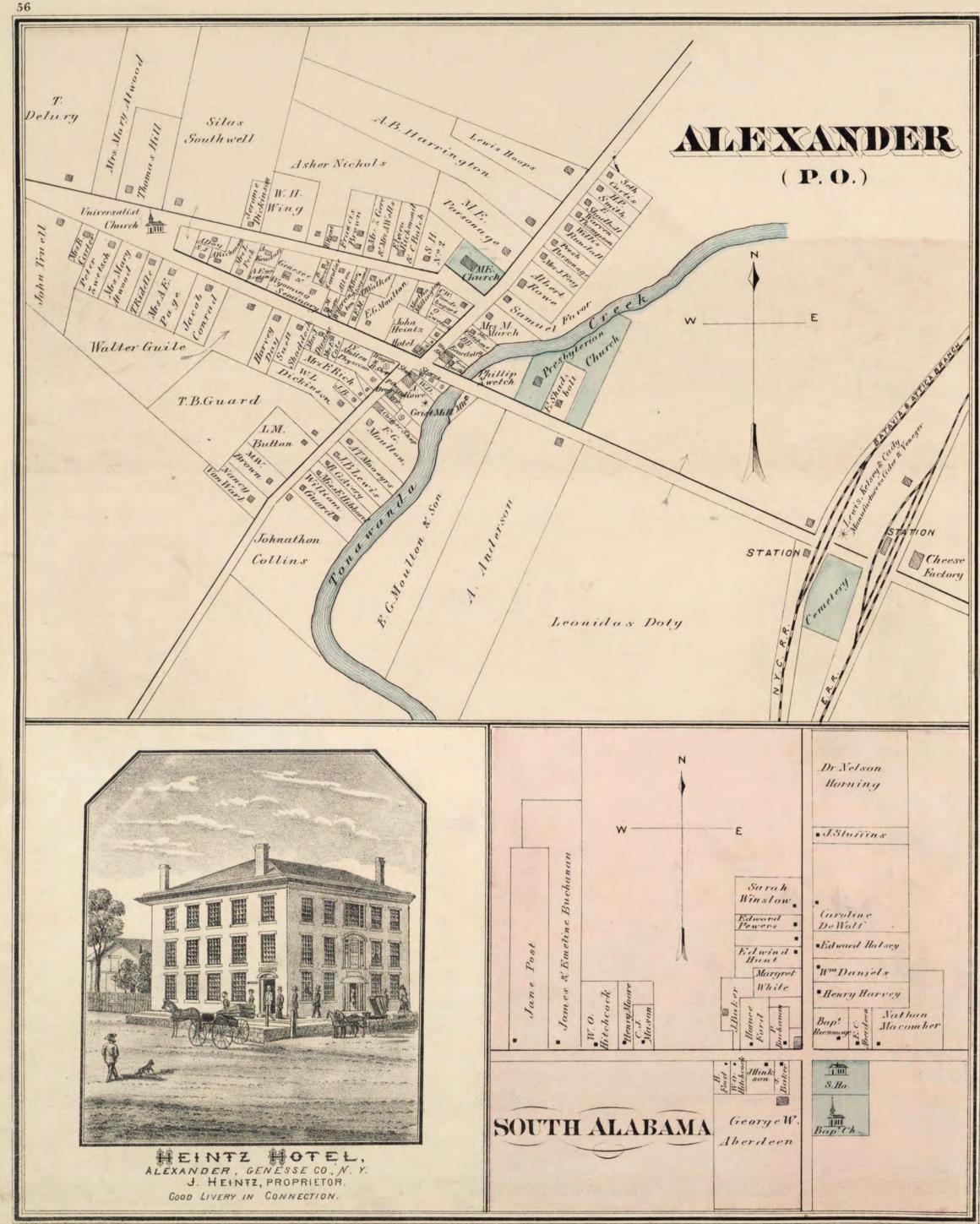
He was ever foremost in efforts to benefit his fellow-man. He was the President of the first Temperance Society organized in his county. It was, however, his Christian character and his devoted Christian life which had a closer

It was, however, his Christian character and his devoted Christian life which had a closer hold upon his community. At an early day he became a deacon of the Oakfield and Alabama Baptist Church, which position he constantly held until his death. He was zealous in support of all truly evangelical enterprises. He was beloved by his own brethren, and highly respected by all denominations. Perhaps no man in his vicinity had so great an influence by word and acts upon religious matters as did he. And such was his zeal for an enlightened and educated ministry, that he became one of the original subscribers to the fund for the establishment and endowment of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was a man whose best monument is the quiet but far-reaching influence which he left behind him for the higher and the pure in the every-day life of men.



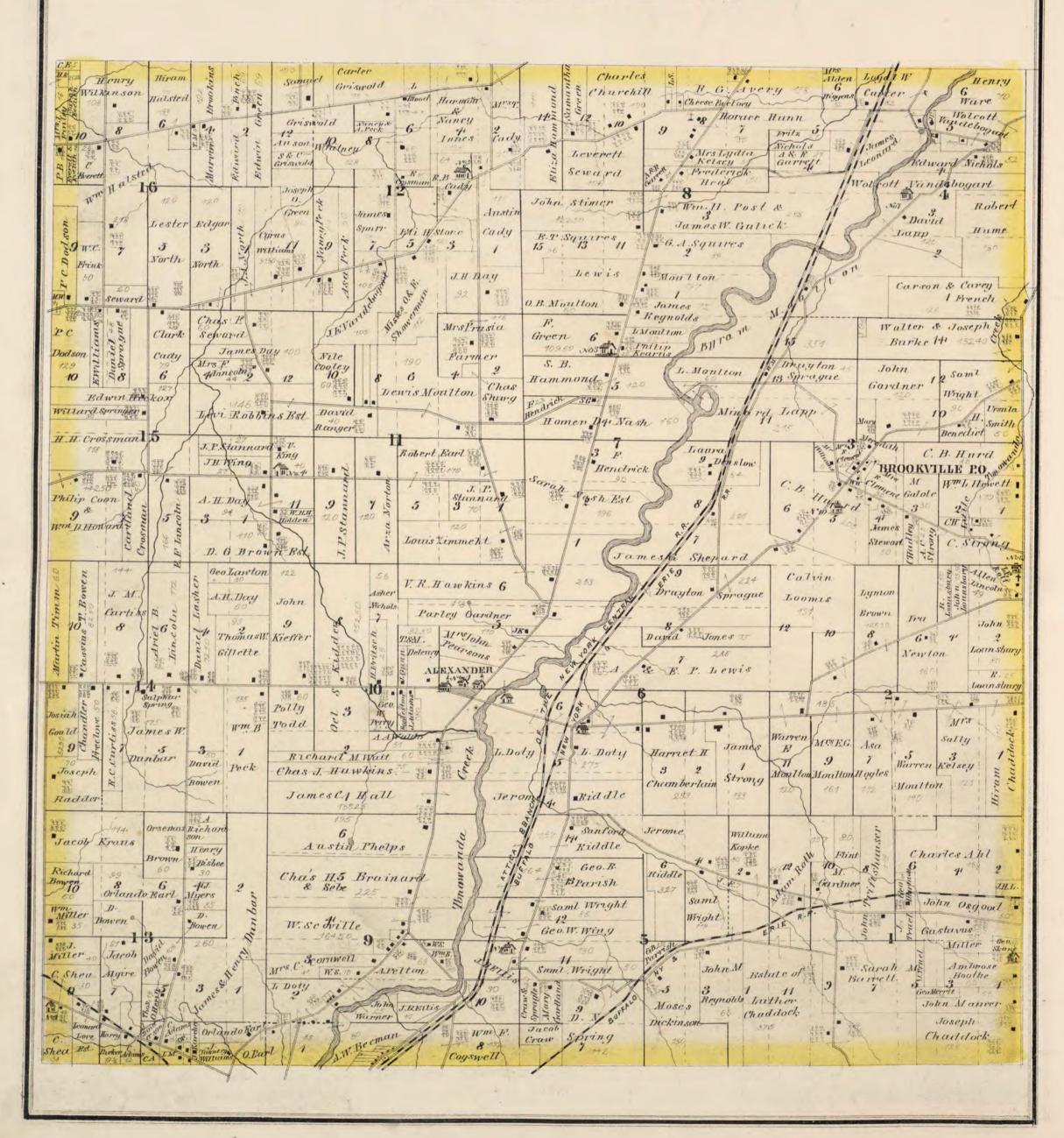








TOWN OF



IRA NEWTON.

IRA NEWTON, son of Timothy and Abigail Newton, was born in the town of Barnard, County of Windsor, and State of Vermont, April 28, 1796. He left his native town, determined to seek a home in the Genesee country, and arrived in Alex-



CLARK C. NEWTON

ander April 1, 1816. He there entered into the employ of his brother, Josiah Newton, and worked for him fourteen years.

July 4, 1825, he united in marriage with Mary Ann Loomis, and



RES. OFIRA NO CLARK C. NEWTON,
ALEXANDER, GENESEE CO., NY.

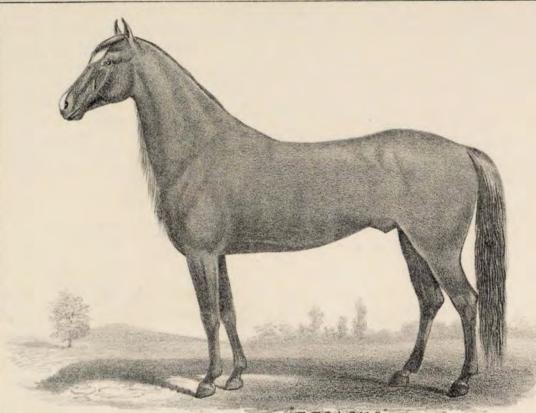
lived with her until February 21, 1839, when she died, aged 38 years. October 22, 1839, he married Betsey Frisbie, who died November 20, 1870. Mr. N. has one son living on the old homestead, and a daughter residing in Toronto, Canada West. Mr. Newton is now over eighty years of age, and has passed



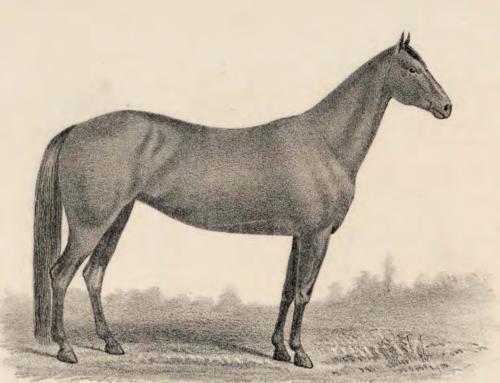
IRA NEWTON

a profitable life, and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He has a record, in one instance, that speaks volumes for him, viz., "Never engaged in a law-suit, as plaintiff or defendant."

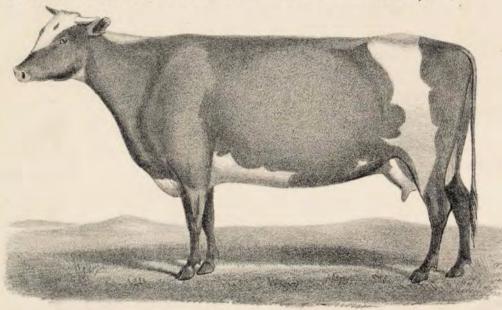




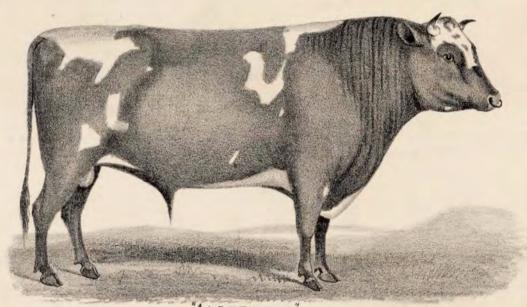
G.C.S. SIRED GREEN MOUNTAIN CHIEF, DAM OF MESSENGER DESCENT, CHIEF WAS SIRED BY HILL'S BLACKHAWK, DAM BY HAMBLETONIAN.



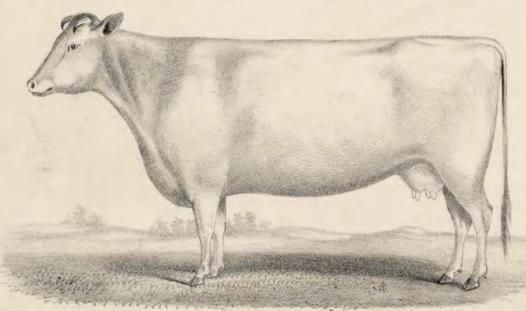
"LADY MAUDE". C. S. M. FULL SISTER TO PEGASUS.



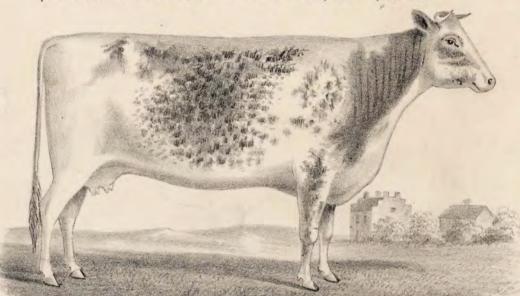
PRINCESS COW, MOSS ROSE IL"



RED & WHITE, CALVED MAY 18. 1873. DAM MOSS ROSE II.



SHORT HORN COW, DAISY I.



SHORT HORN HEIFER "DAISY II." ROAN CALVED MAY 8. 1873.

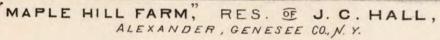


TEN MONTHS OLD.



STOCK OWNED AND BRED BY J. C. HALL.
ALEXANDER, GENESEE CO., N. Y.







JONATHAN HALL.



Temperance Sullings

In the year 1817, when nearly the whole of western New York was a wilderness, WM. Sullings left Rutland, Vt., with a span of horses and a wagon to found for himself a home in Batavia. The journey took 14 days.

His own hand felled the forest monarchs that stood on the land he selected, and upon which he died August 13, 1873, aged 82 years. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 14, 1791. Removed to Rutland with his father's family when 11 years old. Became a member of Presbyterian Church in Batavia, in 1832.

Industry, perseverance and frugality were his leading characteristics. Possessed of a remarkably pleasant disposition, he metand endured privations and temptations incident to pioneer life, and was never heard to atter an immoral or profance word, and never tasted intoxicating drink.



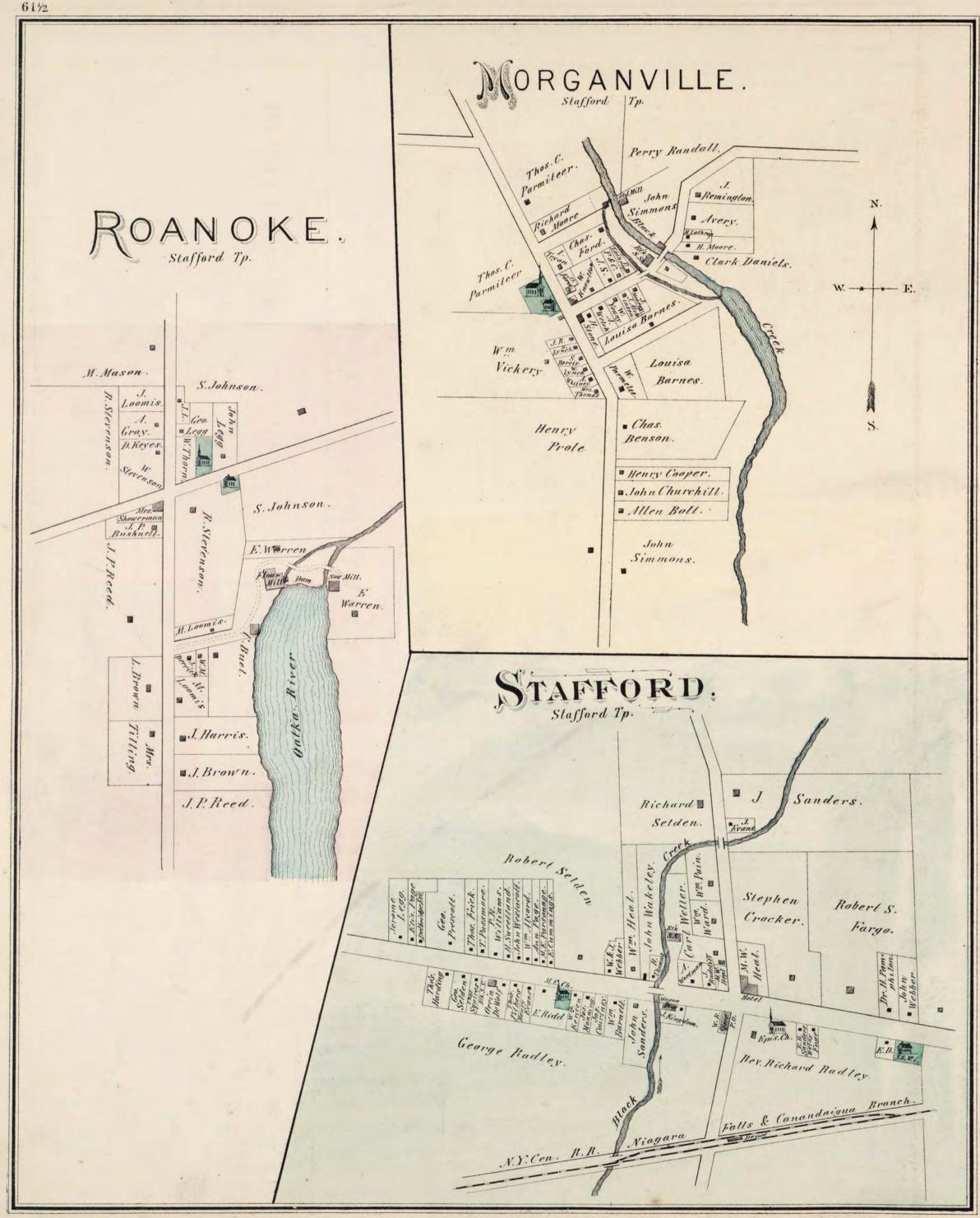


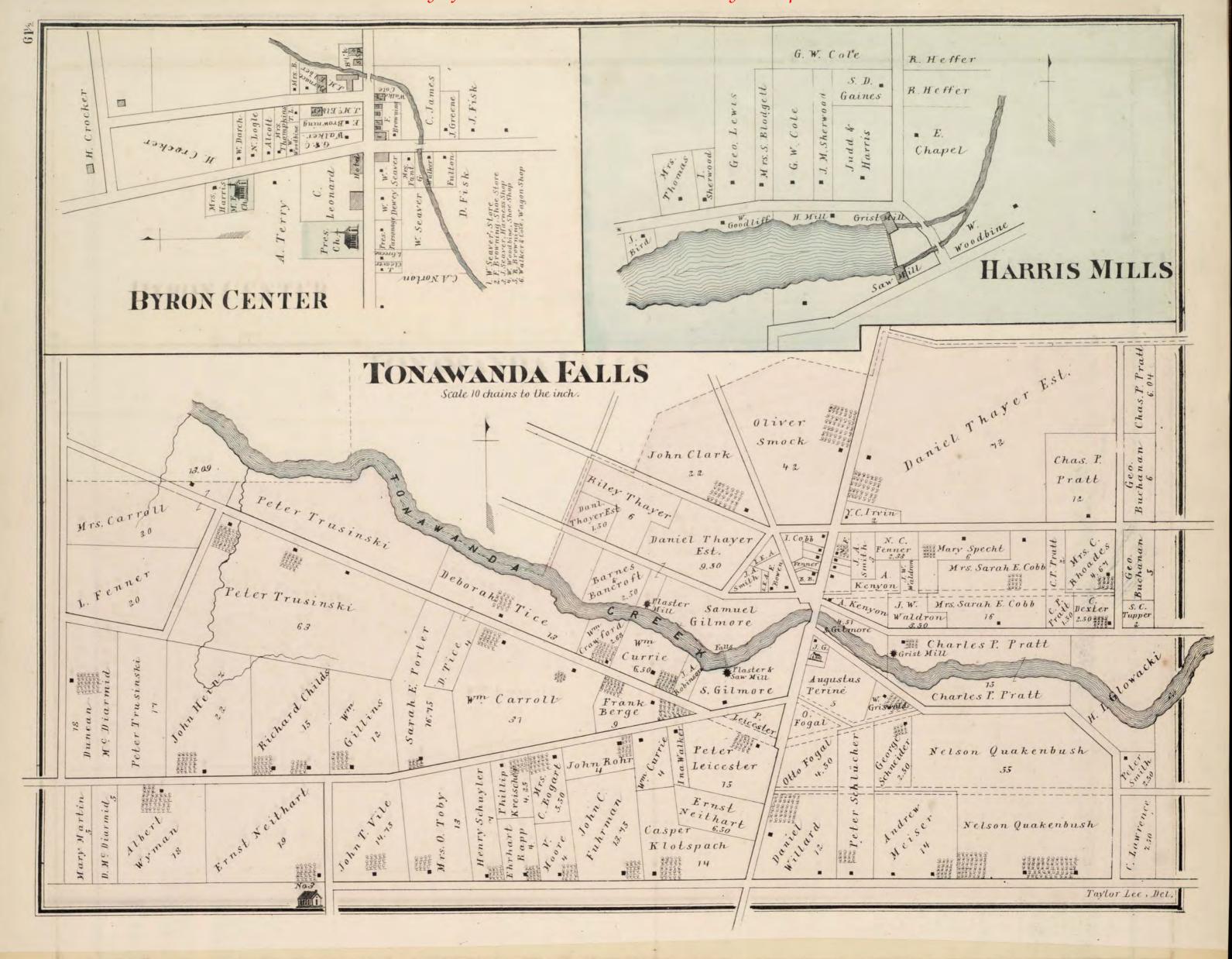
RES. OF DAVID SULLINGS, ESQ.,

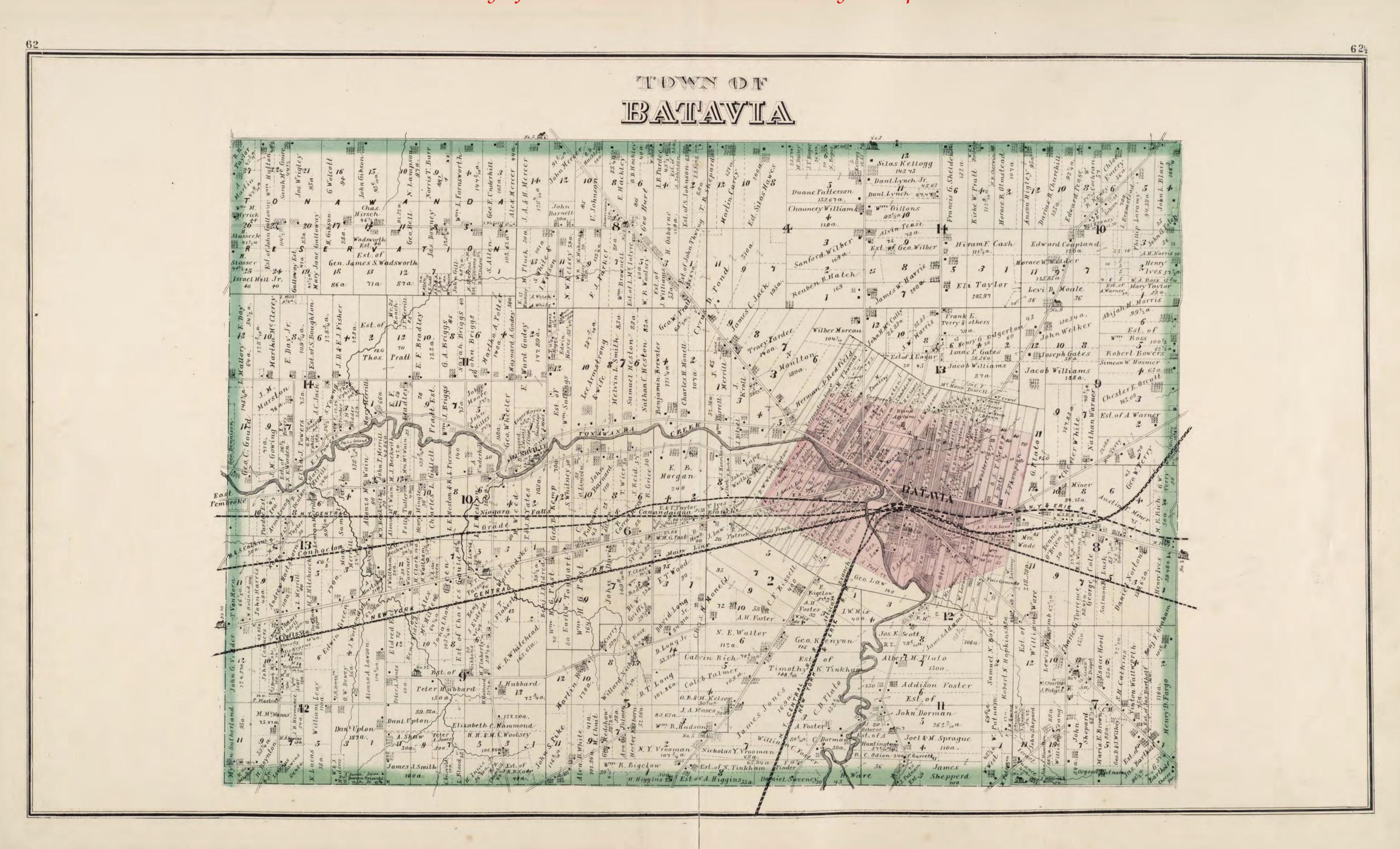
His influence, example, and memory, will ever be reverenced by those who knew him

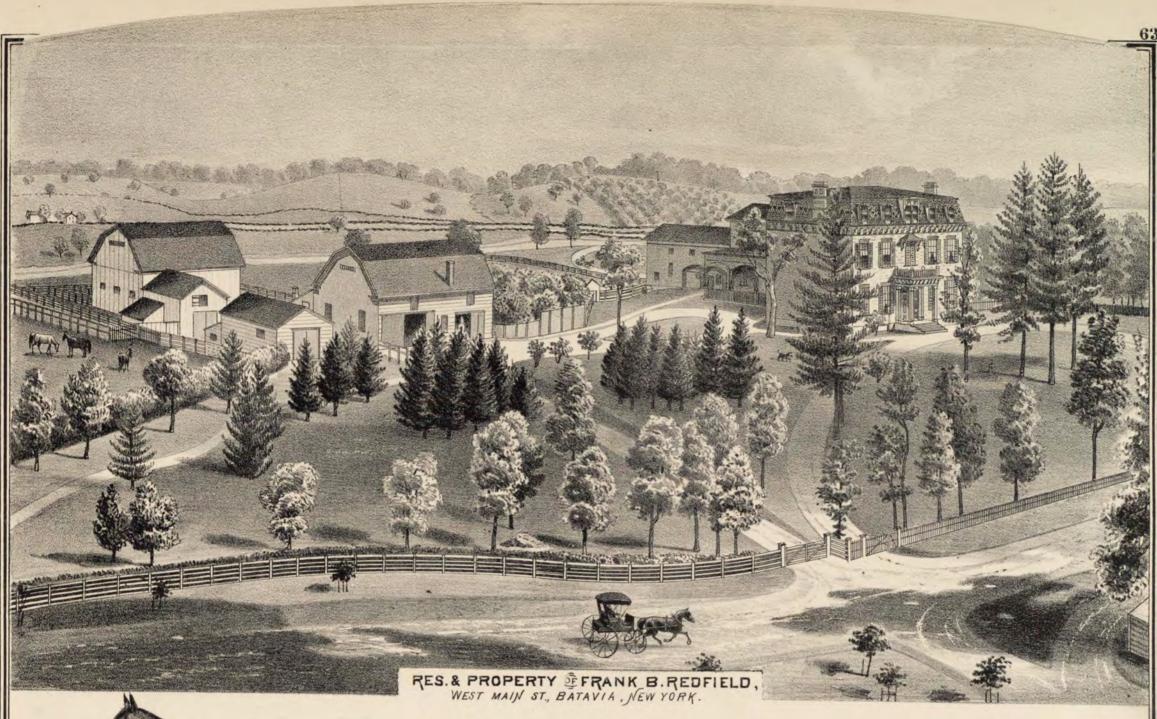
TEMPERANCE HULBERT, was born in Brandon, Vt., June 22, 1791, married William Watkins April 2, 1811. Came to Batavia 1817. Soon after was left a widow with three children. October 5, 1819, was married to Wm. Sullings. Joined the Presbyterian Church in 1832.

Of her eight children seven are living. With her daughter Ruth, she still lives in the "Old Home," and though 85 years have brought to her their sunshine and shadow, their joys and sorrows, her mind is as active as in youth, and her step elastic. Not "idly waiting," but cheerful and busy, looking forward to a happy re-union with the loved ones "gone before."











"DACIA", BLK. M. FOALED 1868, GOT BY WOODFORD MAMBRING PUBLIC TRIAL 2:2014);
DAM DAHLIA BY PILOT IT. BRED AT WOODBURN FARM, KY.

SEE WALLACE'S TROTTING REGISTER, VOL. IL PAGE 170.



"EXILE" BR. M. FOALED 1873; GOT BY HERR'S MAMBRINO PATCHEN; DAN SUSAN ANN BY IMP. GLENCOE, 1638.
BRED BY DR HERR, LEXINGTON, KY. SEE WALLACE'S TROTTING REGISTER VOL. II, PAGE 180.



DACIANA, BLX M. FOALED 1873; GOT BY HAROLD, SON OF RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN; DAM DACIA ABOVE, BRED AT WOODBURN FARM, KY, SEE WALLACE'S TROTTING REGISTER, VOL. II., PAGE 170.



"RODERICK"15.965.

STOCK, PROPERTY OF F.B. REDFIELD .



RES. OF JAMES P. PARSONS, ESQ., BATAVIA, N.Y.





DANIEL UPTON.

BIOGRAPHY is the handmaid of history. The excellencies of individual characters and their bearing on the public welfare render them an essential and invaluable contribution to the historic literature of the country. With this belief, we present a brief outline of the life and labors of Daniel Upton. He was the son of William and Mary Upton, and dates existence from Dublin, New Hampshire, on December 4, 1796, and has consequently advanced to the age of four-score years. At the age of seven, a removal of the family to Chittenden County, Vermont, took place, and, five years later, from there to Washington County, New York, which place continued to be his residence until October, 1816, when, with a yoke of oxen, he assisted his



MRS. ELECTA UPTON

father, mother, and a sister to make the journey west to Hartford, now Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y. In 1817 he went to Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., and, a year later, entered upon the farm in Batavia, which was then a tract of native woods, and is now a fine, well-ordered farm, the result of assiduity continued for years. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Upton, while at Stafford, engaged in work as a cooper, became acquainted with Miss Electra, daughter of Stephen and Rachel Randall, and the resulting marriage took place September 30, 1821. Mrs. Upton's native place is Danville, Vermont, where she was born November, 1804, and when she united her destiny with that of Mr. Upton, the young couple entered a log cabin upon the crude elements of a farm, with faith in each other and hope of the future. Acre after acre was shorn of its untold years of forest growth and made subservient to production until two hundred and treats fire forest growth and made subservient to pro-duction until two hundred and twenty-five



RES. OF DANIEL UPTON,

willingly and untiringly pioneer hardships were borne, and its labors performed with no failing heart, but with industry, perseverance and frugality, and as they failed not to regard the fleeting years for diligent improvement, these later times find them in well-earned comforts with a competence. Uniting in 1834 with the M. Protestant Church, their lives have been consistent with their profession and daily exemplified the beauty and power of Christian faith. Chosen as a lay delegate to represent his church in the general conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846, and also in the Union Convention at the same city in 1866, his efforts were employed to promote harmony among the different denominations and merge them in one body under the name of Methodist. The object of these assemblages was realized, and the unity and strength of the church has tended to its acres had been brought under cultivation.

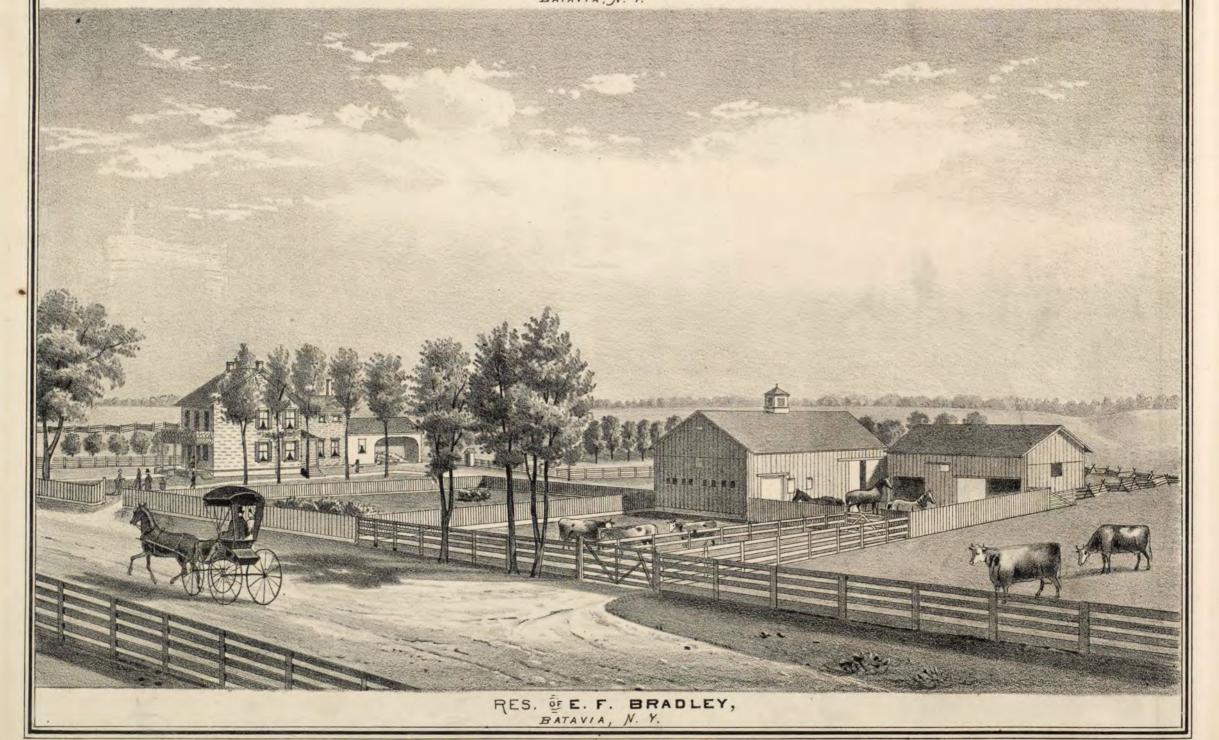


DANIEL UPTON

rapid and stable growth. Regarding slavery as a great wrong, and being a staunch advocate of unfettered freedom, Mr. Upton was one of seven men who first voted the abolition ticket in this town. In him temperance found hearty support, and education a firm friend. Thirteen sons and daughters have grown up at their fireside, eleven of whom are active in the duties of life, and endeavoring to comfort and honor their parents by filling worthily positions of

life, and endeavoring to comfort and honor their parents by filling worthily positions of trust and honor in society.

In 1871, upon the celebration of their golden wedding, elev an sons and daughters and twenty-six grandchildren were present. Fifty-five years of married life have passed away, and they two, husband and wife, have grown old together; their lives have been quiet, happy, and useful, and both live on, tranquilly regarding the events of the present and looking forward to a peaceful death and a blessed immortality.





JOHN DORMAN.

JOHN DORMAN was one of that body of men who, in the beginning of the present century, were the pioneers of the county of Genesee. Mr. Dorman was born in New Haven, Connecticut, where his ancestors had lived for over one hundred and fifty years. He was a scion of good English stock, and his progenitors were among the strictest of that noble band of Puritans which has impressed its ideas of government and morals so deeply on the minds of the American people. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Dearing Dorman, emigrated from England to this country in the year 1630, landing at the place where now stands the city of Boston, which place he, in company with others, founded. After living in Boston a few years, Dearing Dorman removed with bis family to New Haven, Connecticut, where a large number of his descendants now reside. Daniel Dorman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born in 1671, in New Haven. His son, Benjamin, was born in said city of New Haven in 1715, and died in 1790. John Dorman's father, Amasa, the son of Benjamin Dorman, was born in New Haven, 1765, and in 1808 emigrated to the county of Genesee, where he purchased a part of the tract of land which is now known as the Dorman estate. He entered the war of 1812 as an artilleryman, and died in the service of his country at Lundy's Lane. In the year 1814.

John Dorman was born in New Haven July 11, 1804, and when four years of age was brought by his father, together with his mother, sisters, and brothers, to the town of Batavia, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 10th day of April, 1873. Few among the earlier settlers of Western New York did more towards advancing the interests and prosperity of this now wealthy region. Left at an early age without the fostering care of a father, he soon developed that capacity for successful effort which caused him to be ranked high among the people of the County. Two years after the death of his father, and when but thirteen years of age, he began the man

other children are unmarried.

Mrs. Dorman was an earnest helper and co-worker with her husband. She was born in Auburn, New York, on the 11th day of April, 1821. Her ancestors, too, were early settlers of New England, the first of the family coming to Massachusetts as early as the year 1650. Mrs. Dorman's grandfather, on her mother's side. Dr. Richard Briggs, was an eminent surgeon in Boston, and served in his professional capacity throughout the Revolutionary war. He did what at that time was seldom done by the most noted of physicians, spent considerable time in the study of his profession in the best medical schools of London, before beginning practice. Mrs. Dorman's mother still survives, having reached the age of eighty-eight years. Her father, William Main, was born in 1786, and died in the month of October, 1837. He removed from Boston to Western New York in the year 1808. The Mains were of Scotch descent.

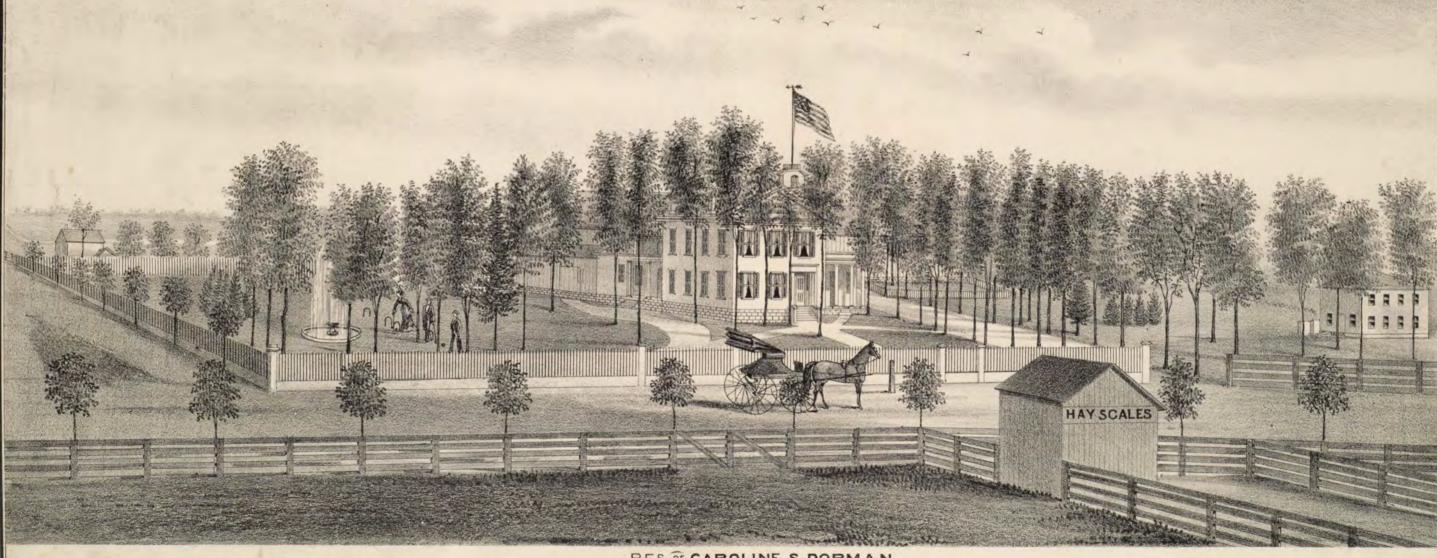
Mr. Dorman may be said to have been a connecting link between two generations, or rather between two distinct classes, so far as habits of life are concerned. He was one of the race of pioneers, industrious and frugal. He lived to see an age of luxury. In his late years, surrounded by all the comforts of life, with ample means to enjoy its luxuries, he emphatically belonged to the "old school," preserving the simple, frugal habits of his youth. His habits of industry and economy, his love of the substantial things of this life, were marked. He left to those who have acquired wealth through a less rugged path, the display of show and dispensation. In this respect, as well as others, his life and example furnish a useful lesson to the generation that now lives.

As a citizen, Mr. Dorman was a man of sterling integrity and worth, of great kindness of heart, and ever ready with substantial assistance to alleviate the wants and necessities of his fellow-men. His kind and warm-hearted disposition drew around him the friendship of many, and during his long life he had not an enemy who could speak ill of him

many, and during his long life he had not an enemy who could speak ill of him.



Caroline L'Donnan



RES. OF CAROLINE S. DORMAN, BATAVIA, N.Y.



A. T. MINER.

JOANNA MINER.

THIS venerable old lady was born in 1784, in the town of Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass. January 21, 1807, she united in marriage with Lemon Miner, who was born 1784, in the town of Windsor, Berkshire County, Mass. They began the battle of life in Windsor, and, at the close of nine years, gathered about them their earthly possessions, and emigrated to the Genesee country, then considered the Western wilderness. After a weary journey they at length arrived, and settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Austin Miner. They endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and were every way well qualified to participate in the settlement of a new country. Mrs. Miner's maiden name was Joanna Tower. Her husband died May 12, 1836, mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

They had nine children, viz., Emeretta, born July 30, 1809; Austin T., born February 9, 1811; Ephraim H., born December 5, 1813; John T., born January 3, 1815; Stephen T., born December 30, 1816; Norman F., born January 12, 1819; Ann Elizabeth, born March 22, 1822; Lafayette, born August 12, 1825, and Julia A., born June 1, 1828. All are living except John T., who died in Michigan April 8, 1848, and Norman F., who was killed by the fall of a tree June 28, 1845.

Austin T. has been twice married and has had eleven children born to him, viz., Lyman B. was born by first wife, and the following by the second wife; John A., born November 19, 1849; Martha J., born November 28, 1851; Otis A., born January 17, 1854; Seward H., born March 2, 1856; Exema A., born March 6, 1858; Mary J., born March 20, 1860; Stephen D., born October 25, 1862; Shermar L., born December 11, 1864; Florence A., born April 2, 1867, and George E., born March 4, 1872.

Mr. Miner has a fine location just out of the village of Batavia; is a prosperous and progressive agriculturist, and intelligent and upright citizen.



MRS. CAROLINE A. MINER.



MRS. JOHANNA MINER.



RES. OF A. T. MINER,



COL. H. B. OLMSTED.

COLONEL HORACE B. OLMSTEAD.

Colonel Horace B. Olmstead was born in the town of Byron, Genesee County, N. Y., August 19, 1810. His parents emigrated from Scipio, Cayuga County, to Genesee in 1808, and settled on what was known as the "Triangle Tract," purchasing eighty acres of land. Mr. Olmstead's father and mother remained on their purchase a period of two years, when they disposed of their interest and retraced their steps to Cayuga County. Here they remained one year, when they again started for a home in the West, and located in the town of Henrietta, Monroe County, where they remained two or three years, and removed to Stafford, Genesee County.

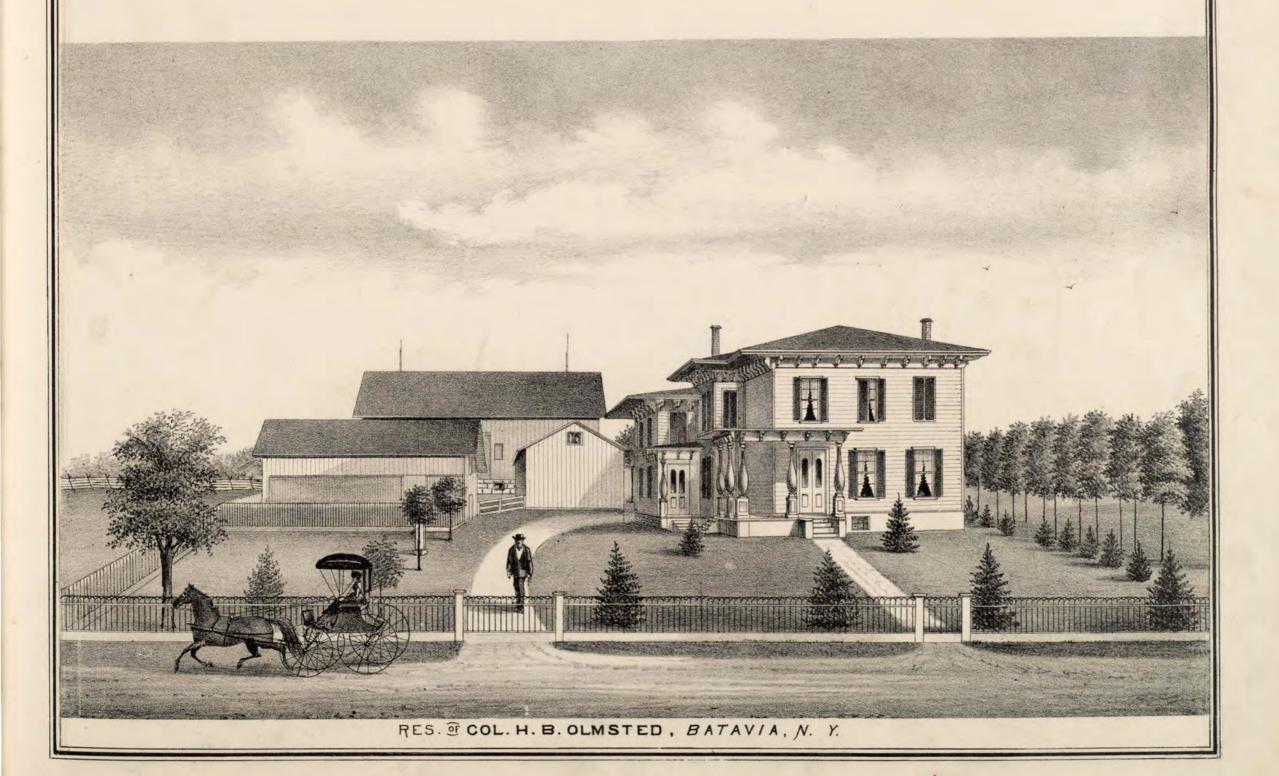
Mr. Olmstead purchased his time of his father for one hundred and fifty dollars, and went to work for ten dollars per month, when he was yet but a mere boy. His advantages for an education were poor indeed, but he made good use of what the times afforded. He commenced doing military duty when but sixteen years of age. He admired the military, and met with such success as a tactitian that he rose successively from the ranks to orderly sergeant, captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. He commanded the 164th Regiment N. Y. S. M. under General Verplanck.

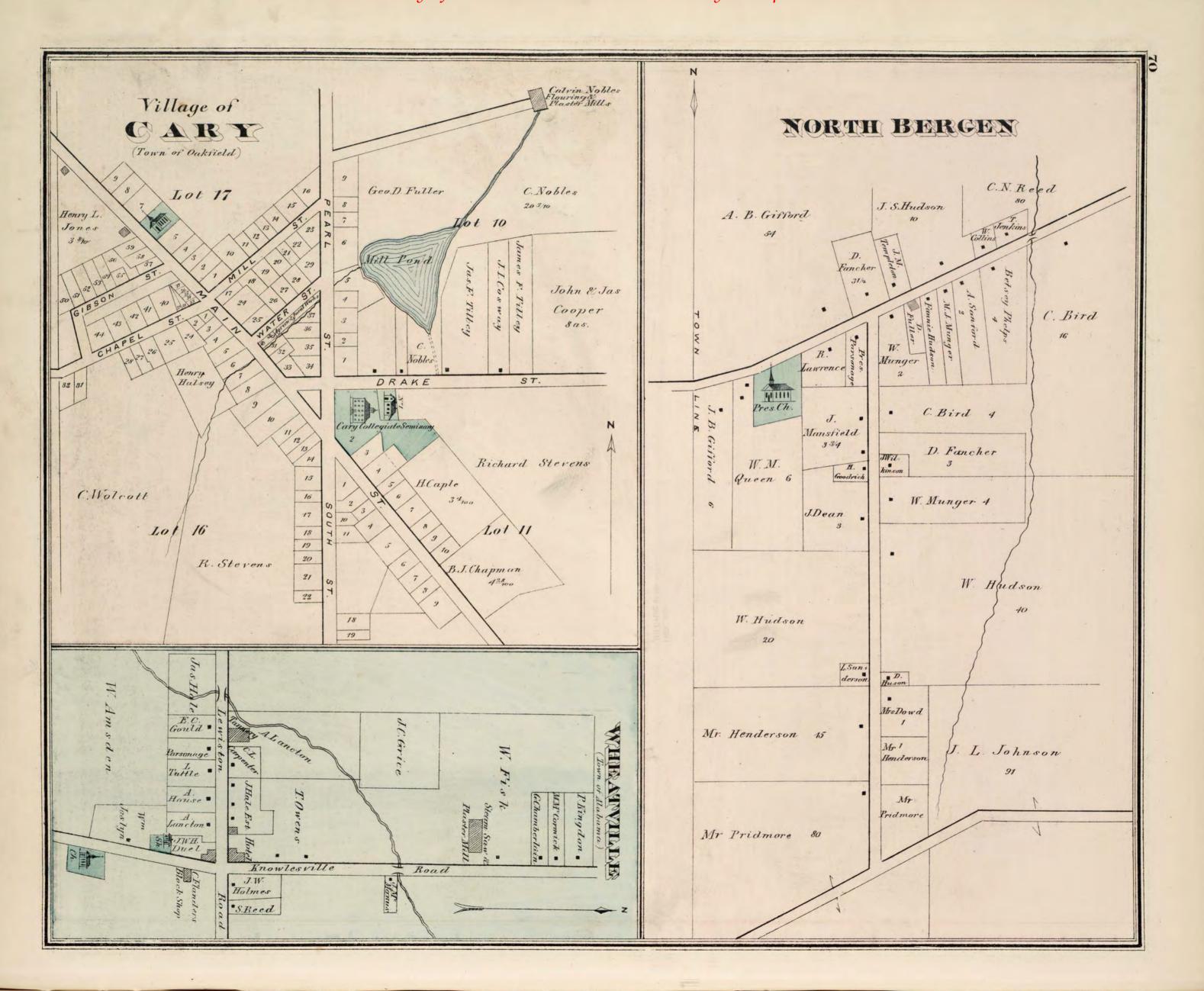
Col. Olmstead was in command of the militia at the time of the "Land Office War" at Batavia, and surrounded the office preparatory to the attack of the mob, which was hourly expected. The formidable host convinced the invaders that discretion was the better part of valor, and they withdrew without bloodshed.

In 1839 Colonel Olmstead resigned his commission, and two years thereafter, in 1841, he united in marriage with Rachel Pollock, who was born in Stafford, Genesee County, N.Y., June 27, 1819. Her father, William Pollock, was born in Millcreek Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware, February 8, 1790. Her parents have resided in Genesee County since 1817, where her mother died in 1865, aged seventy-three years. Her father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-six.



RACHEL OLMSTED.



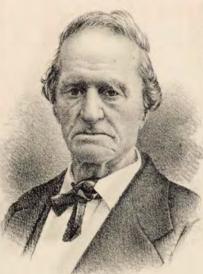




RES. OF MRS. E. J. POWERS, BATAVIA, N.Y.



RES. OF LEVI LEWELLIN,



M. C. WARD

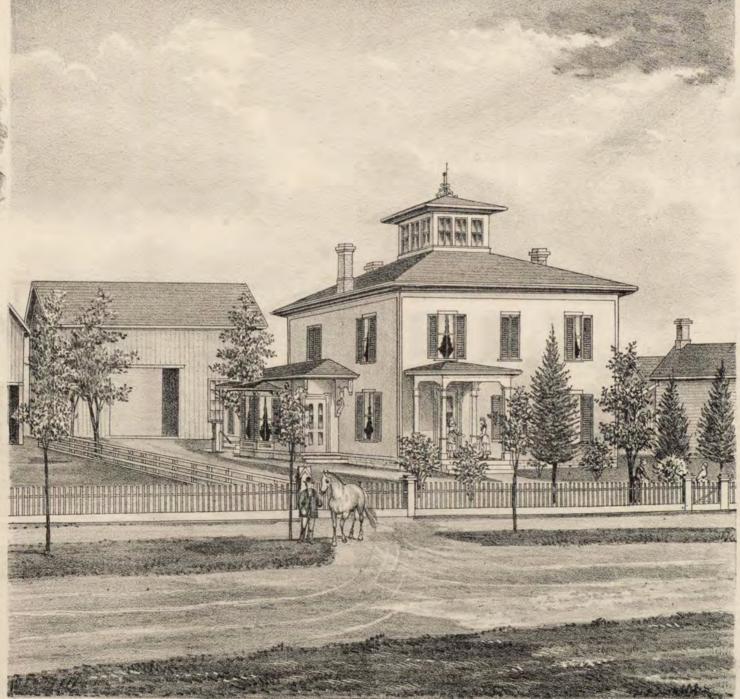
Hon, Martin C. Ward was grandson of Deacon Levi Ward, who was born in Killingworth, Connecticut, 1746: he was lieutenant in the Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary war; he was a decided Christian. No one could be in his company fifteen minutes without feeling he had a higher interest. He was the patriarch of the colony that moved from Guilford to the Genesee Wilderness in 1807. In that colony were his two sons, John and the late Dr. Ward of his two sons, John and the late Dr. Ward of Rochester, with their families. He finished his work here, and died in Bergen at the ripe age of ninety-two years. Deacon John Ward, father of M. C. Ward, was born at Guilford in 1769. In June, 1807, found himself and family in the woods six miles north of the settlement—now Le Roy. He was an efficient pioneer, ever seeking to have society founded on Christian principles; he died in Bergen at the age of ninety years.

died in Bergen at the age of ninety years.

M. C. Ward was born in Guilford, 1794, and commenced his pioneer life in the Genesee woods when thirteen years old. From the thirteenth to the thirty-third year of his life he passed through all of the privations and hardships of the pioneer's life, and was one of the army of pioneers that cleared away the unbroken forests of this Genesee country, and prepared it to become what it now is,—the garden of the world.

His life has been an active one: starting from his thirteenth year, he performed the labors of the pioneer for twenty years. The next forty years he was a merchant, a forwarder, and a contractor of public works, at the same time carrying on his farm, and the last eight years closing up his unfinished

last eight years closing up his unfinished business. His experience is that the hard-ships of the pioneer tend rather to lengthen than shorten human life; that the hardships of the pioneer strengthen the muscles, give vigor to the constitution, and increase the powers of endurance of both mind and body.



RES. OF M. C. WARD, BERGEN, GENESEE CO., NY.



MRS. M. C. WARD,

He received commissions from Governors DeWitt Clinton, N. Pitcher, E. T. Throop, for lieutenant, captain, and major of the infantry of New York, and held many places of trust, among which were three terms for Justice of the Peace; two years Supervisor of the town of Bergen, and Postmaster of Stone Church Post-Office sixteen years. And thus he held a prominent place with his people in advancing the interests of civil, religious, and educational privileges. He was twice a member of Assembly from Genesee County to the New York Legisla-

He was twice a member of Assembly from Genesee County to the New York Legislature, and the following album notice from the Clerk indicates his standing there:

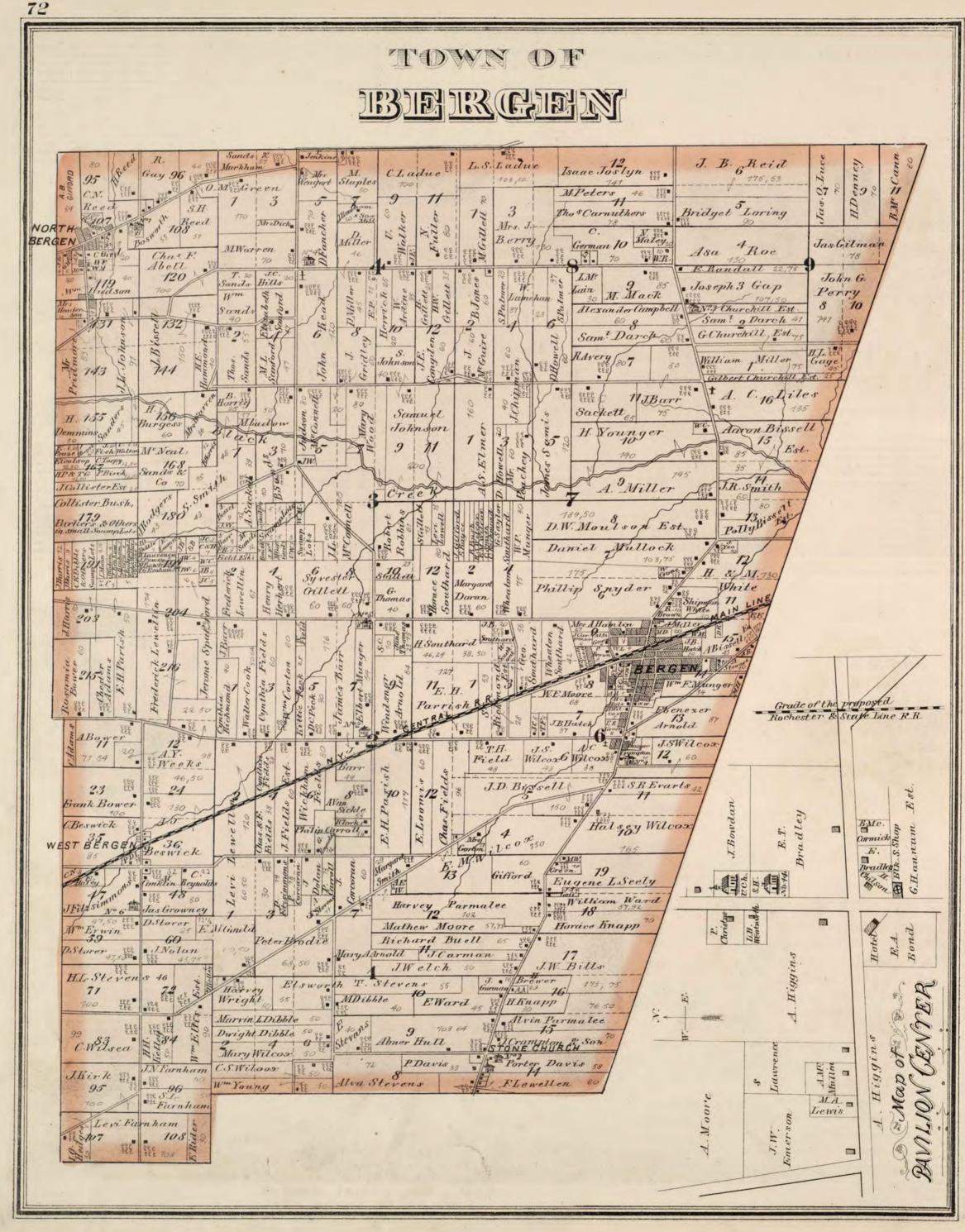
"The great qualification of a legislator, without which all other qualities are naught, is integrity. None who have served in the memorable session of 1848, with the owner of this book and doubt that he presented

memorable session of 1848, with the owner of this book, can doubt that he possesses that virtue in a high degree. If old Genesee is wise she will not soon dispense with the services of the vigilant member of the Committee on Claims." Signed P. B. Prindle, of Chenango County, Assembly Chamber, April 9, 1849.

He was married, in 1820, to Orriet S. Crampton. They had nine children, six of whom are still living, together with a goodly number of grand and great-grand children, She was a model wife and mother, and died in 1859. He married again, the next year, the worthy widow of Col. Davis, of Le Roy; she fell, broke her limb, which caused her death within two years after their marriage.

In 1867 he was again married, to Emeline A. Farnham, and moved from their farm to their present residence in Bergen village.

their present residence in Bergen village.
Mr. Ward has passed his eighth decade of years, and, through the blessing of God, is enjoying a good degree of health and vigor both of body and mind, and with their sur-roundings they are receiving the fruits of their pioneer labors.



HON. SAMUEL RICHMOND.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga County, in this State, in the year 1801. In the year 1826 he removed to the town of Bergen, in this County, and settled upon the farm which he thereafter continued to occupy until the time of his decease. Like most of the pioneers of Western New York, in early life his educational facilities were quite limited, and his pecuniary resources not very extensive. He was a man of great personal energy, strong will, and indominable perseverance, and with these attributes, and an untiring industry, earnest and persevering ap-



MRS. SAM'L RICHMOND.

plication, he very successfully overcame both of these obstacles, amassing a handsome property, and cultivating and improving his fine natural mental faculties by the constant acquisition of practical knowledge and useful information. In his mature years Mr. Richmond was noted for his excellent judgment, conservative views, and faithful adherence to those principles of action which met his approval in the discharge of his duties as a citizen in public and private life. His position upon any public question was always well defined, and his personal views faithfully expressed and maintained. He possessed in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of his follow-citizens in the county of Genesee, frequently manifested by their selection of him to



RES. OF MRS. SAM'L RICHMOND, BERGEN, GENESEE CO., N. Y.

fill offices of local and general importance. He was elected to the Assembly in 1835, 1836, 1841, and in 1846 was a delegate to the convention for the revision of the State Constitution. At the time of his decease he was the President of the Western Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, located at Batavia, and a member of the Board of Commissioners of Excise of the County of Genesee. In all these official positions he discharged the duties devolving upon him with marked intelligence and fidelity, and his public actions received from his constituents frequent expressions of unqualified approbation. In private and social life Mr. Richmond, by his genial manner,



SAM'L RICHMOND,

attracted many friends. Of a lively temperament, well-informed mind, and pleasing address, his conversation upon any general topic was unusually interesting and instructive. His personal character was beyond reproach; he was a true friend, and an honest man, a type of that better class of citizens whose loss is deeply felt, and whose place is not readily supplied in any community. After a very brief illness, in the vigor of his manhood and full development of his faculties, and in the midst of his greatest usefulness, he departed this life, and entered upon that higher and better one beyond the vale, on the 16th day of March, 1866, leaving a personal record alike honorable to himself and the community in which he so long resided.

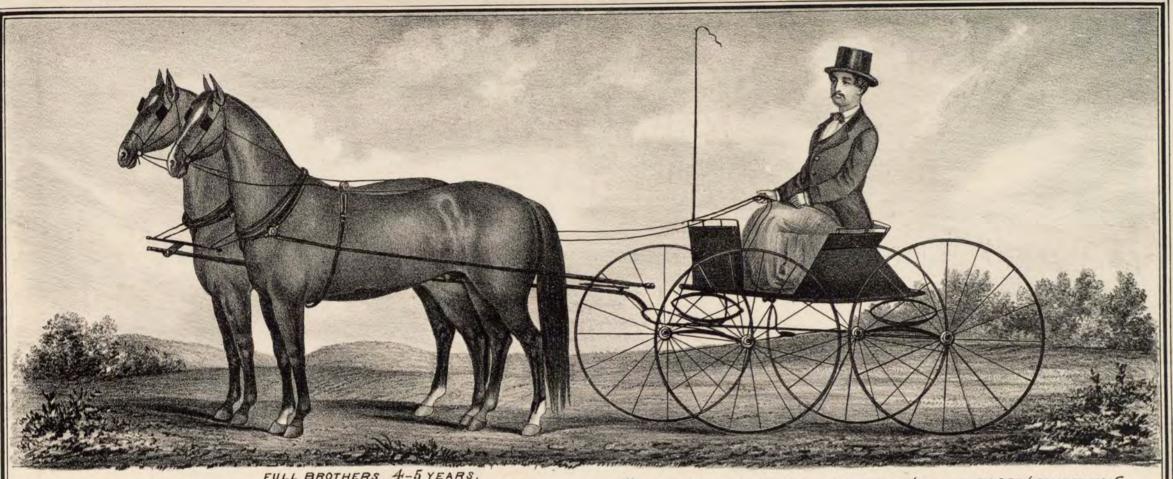


COL. DANIEL BROWN.

COLONEL DANIEL BROWN, of Bethany, was born August 10, in Strafford, Vermont. He was the son of Rev. Nathan Brown, who came to this county in 1810, and settled on the farm now the home of Daniel B., and was the first Baptist minister west of the Genesee River. Daniel was the youngest of eight children. He has had two wives, both of whom have deceased. The first was Julia Lounsbury; the second was Eleanor Cook. He has had twelve children, six of whom are now living. He was also Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of New York Cavalry.

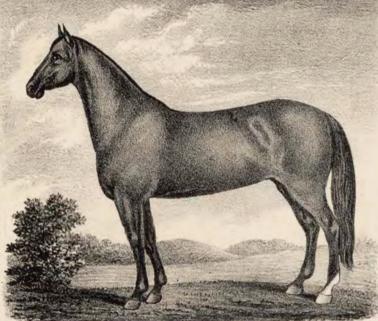


RES. OF COL. DANIEL BROWN, WEST BETHANY, GENESEE CO., N.Y.

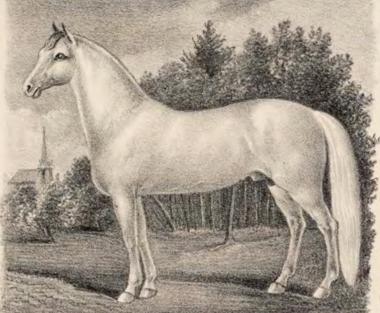


FULL BROTHERS, 4-5 YEARS.
SIRED BY MAY DUKE, DAM MISS BRAYTON BY LOGAN.

WINNING TWO FIRST PRIZES AS CARRIAGE HORSES, WITH OPEN COMPETITION.



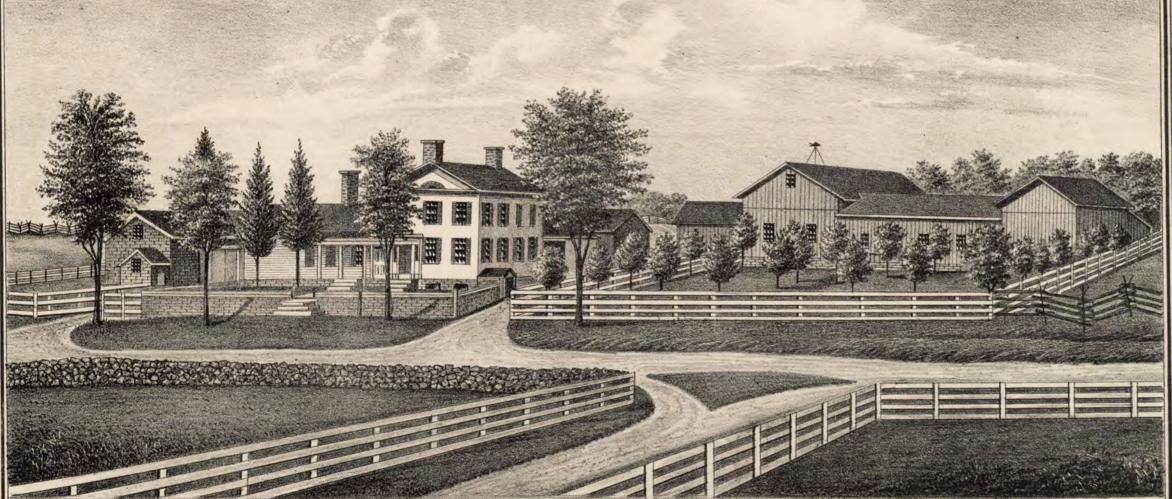
BLANCHE.
SIRE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, DAM MESSENGER DESCENT.



LOGAN . SIRE HENRY CLAY, DAM SONTAG (HAMBLETONIAN.)



SONTAGII.
SIRE, YOUNG NORMAN, DAM MISS BRAYTON, BY LOGAN.



RES. & STOCK OF B. F. DENISON , BETHANY TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.

(DRAWN FROM LIFE BY KITTREDGE.)



LYMAN D. PRINDLE.



D. R. PRINDLE.

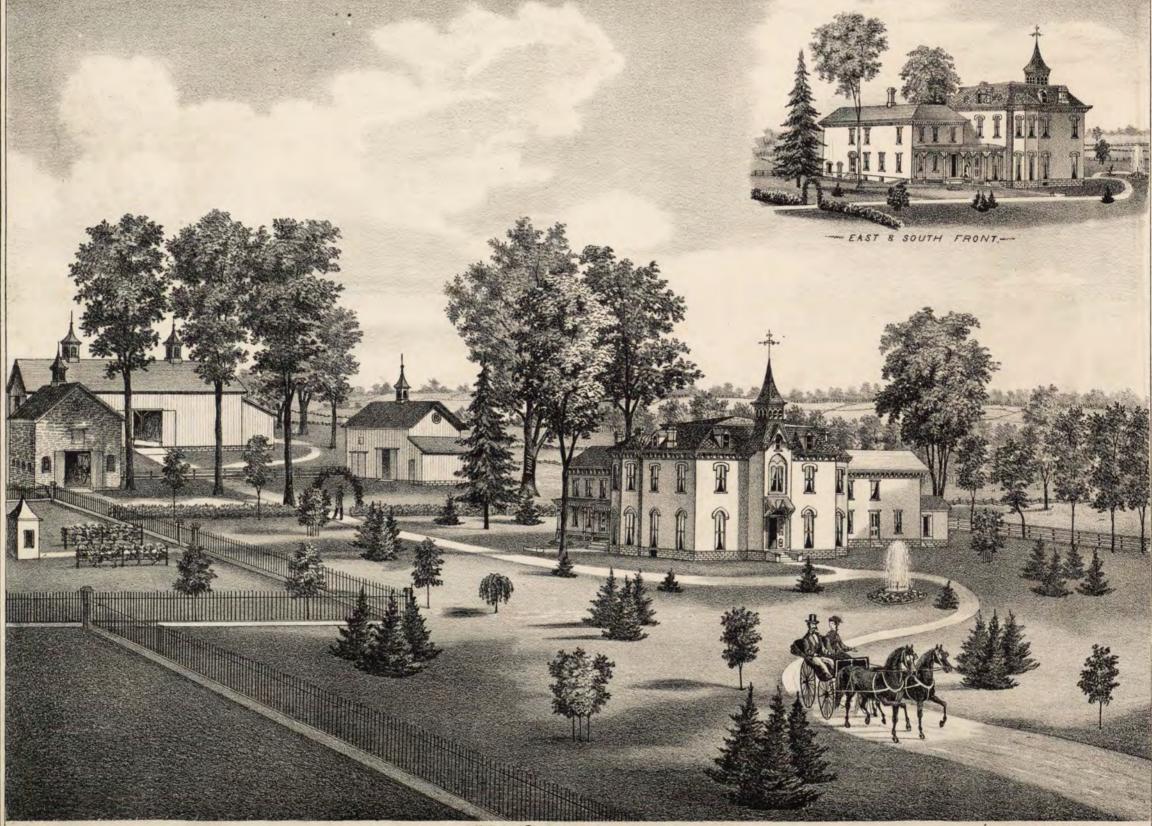
LYMAN D. PRINDLE, one of the early pioneers of Genesee County, settled in 1804. Born February 25, 1780. Died October 31, 1854. Mr. P. was one of the kindest and most indulgent of parents, and his wisdom in selecting from a wilderness such a desirable location was not surpassed by any in the County.

SARAH PRINDLE, wife of Lyman D. Prindle, and sister of Silas Newell (founder of Wyoming), was born April 1, 1784. Died January 26, 1861. Mrs. P. was one of the first in town to espouse the cause of the M. E. Church, with whom she worshiped until death. She was one of the kindest of mothers and most devoted of Christians.

Daniel R. Prindle, only son of Lyman D. Prindle, was born upon the homestead October 14, 1814. In the recent death of his only son, Daniel R., Jun. (aged 18), Mr. P. is left the only Prindle, or male descendant of the name. He has two sisters living, Mrs. R. Taylor and Mrs. E. M. Allen, also one daughter, Miss H. Augusta Prindle.



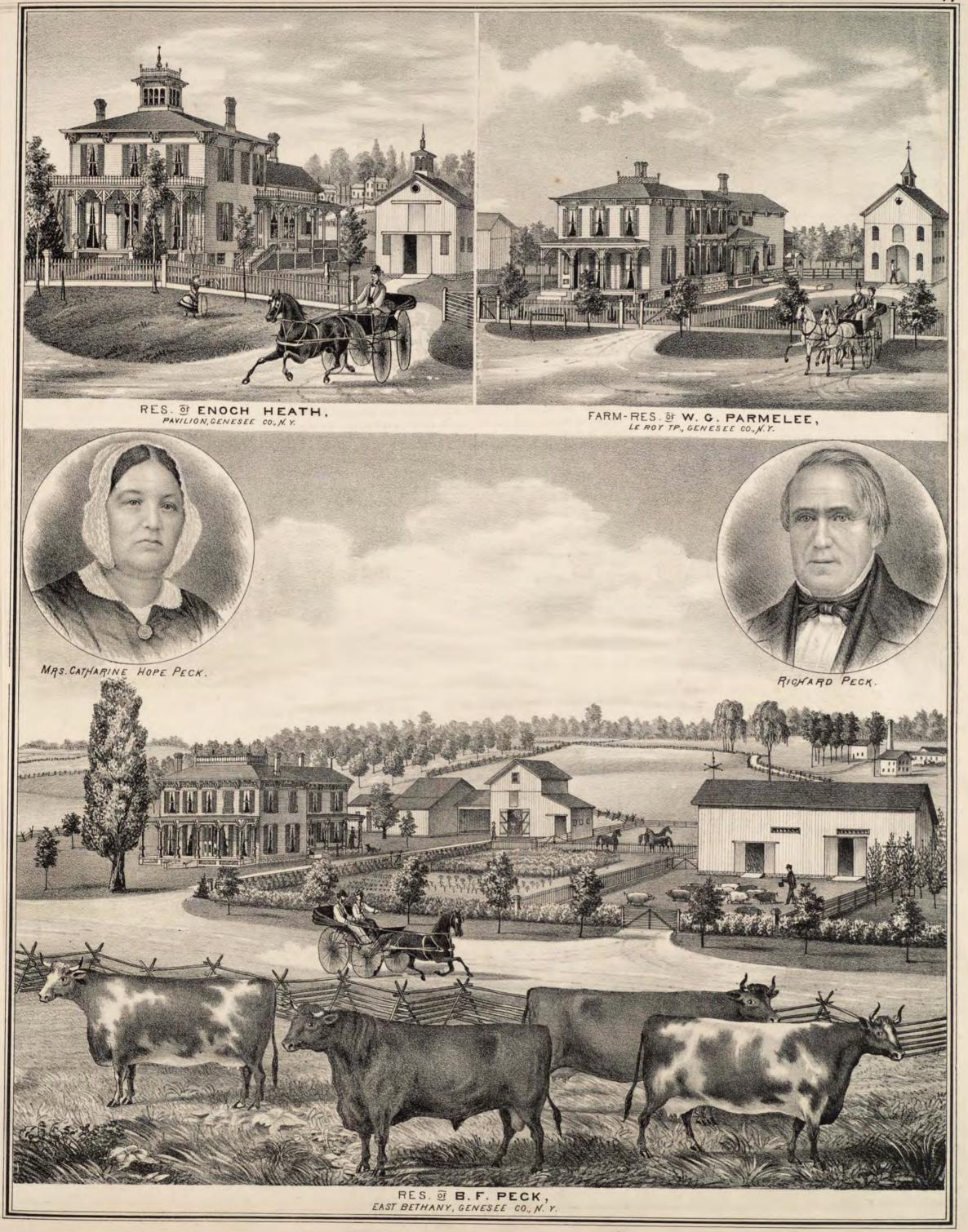
MRS. L. D. PRINDLE.



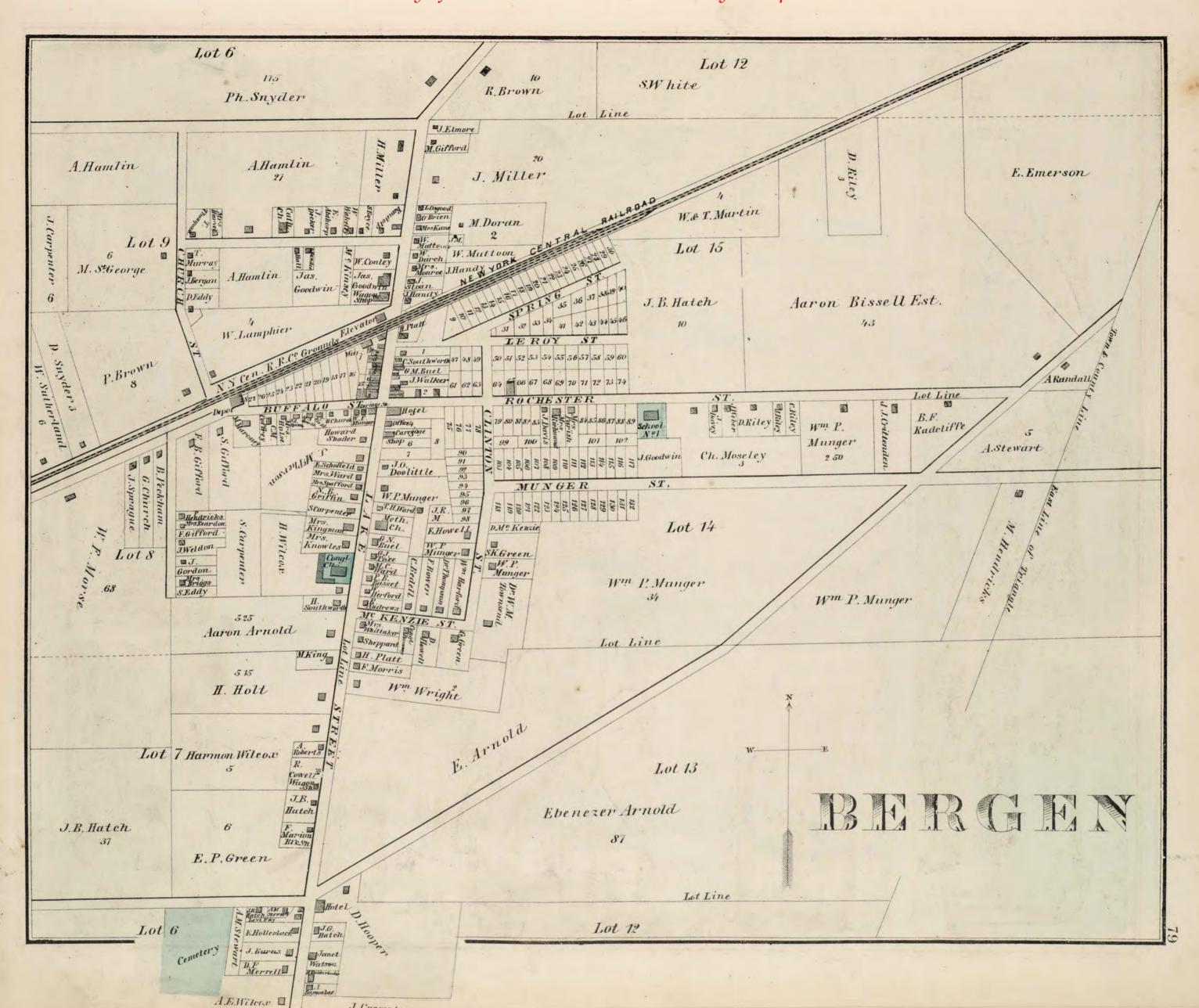
ERECTED IN 1874.

RES. OF DANIEL R. PRINDLE,

NORTH AND EAST FRONT.







J. Cramnton

TOWN OF

BYRON

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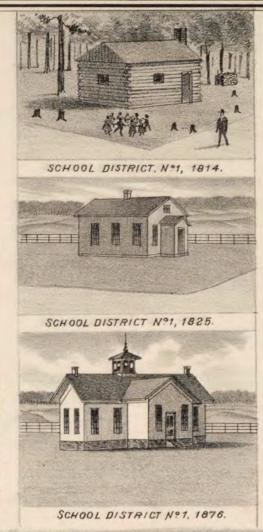
LOREN GREEN

Andrew H. Green was born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. Y., October 16, 1797, and died in Byron, Genesee County, N. Y., January 15, 1875. In 1792, his father, Joshua Green, and Judge Tryon, of New Lebanon, Columbia County, came to Irondequoit, near the mouth of Genesee River, and erected a storehouse and returned the same year. In 1808, he came to what is now Bergen and Sweden Townships, and bought twenty-five lots, containing three thousand acres, at twenty-two dollars per acre, on the tract known as the Triangle.

In April, 1809, he left Rome, Oneida County, with ten men, who had made a contract to clear and fence one hundred acres on the above purchase, for the sum of \$1000, with board and team found. Three other men went on at the same time, Elder Champney, as cooper, to make potash barrels and preach, the other two by the month, to drove the stock, oxen, and cows.

Andrew H., was left with his mother and the family to wait for better roads. The first of June the goods were put on a four-horse wagon, and the family, with the elder's family, twelve persons in all, started for the Genesee country, and were frequently hailed on the way as "John Rodgers's" family. After a tedious journey, they arrived safely at their new home.

Andrew H. and his younger brother, Robert, were kept on the road with teams, or on horse-back, going to mill, to Allen's Creek, and hauling merchandise from Oneida County.





In the fall and winter of 1811, Andrew H. went to the nearest school, south of Bergen Corners, seven miles and back every day. And it is supposed the only man now living who attended that school is Levi A. Ward, of Rochester.

During the war of 1812, he drew flour from Allen's Creek to Buffalo, and was one day out when it was burned by the English.

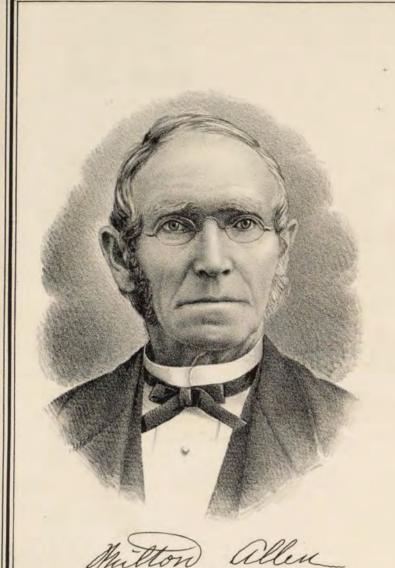
After the war he went to Lebanon Spa, Columbia County, N. Y., to live with his grandfather, where, in 1821, he married Lavinia Goold, who is now (1876) living, in her seventy-ninth year. In 1825, he moved with his family—wife and two children, Loren and Sarah—to Byron, Genesee County, immediately after his father's death, and lived a very active life for fifty years, milling and farming on the same farm where his father died, and where Loren now lives, a view of which is shown below.

He was frequently elected to official station, both in town and county, and did much land surveying, and was member of Assembly of said County for the years 1828-9.

His family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters, three of whom are now living, Loren and Newton H., and Fanny M., wife of Charles E. Cook, of South Byron.







BORN OCT. 11TH 1805, SETTLED IN GENESEE CO., 1822.



Betsey allen
BORN JULY 2º 1810,) SETTLED IN GENESEE Co., 1815.





RES. & FARM OF F. G. SHELDON,

3 MILES N. OF BATAVIA, COR. OF STATE & TOWN LINE ROAD, BATAVIA, N.Y.
FOR SALE. FARM CONTAINING 132 ACRES, 2 DURABLE WELLS, AND 2 SPRINGS, WHICH FORM A BROOK RUNNING ACROSS THE FARM.



RES. OF DAVID GLEASON, BYRON, N.Y.



Leve Fish



RES. OF LEVI FISK , BYRON TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.

REV. D. M. L. POLLIN

REV. D. M. LAFAYETTE ROLLIN

was born in New Sharon, Me., August 12, 1804, and is a lineal descendant of Capt. James Rollin, who emigrated from Cornwall, in England, in 1632, with quite a number of settlers, who located in Ipswich, Mass.

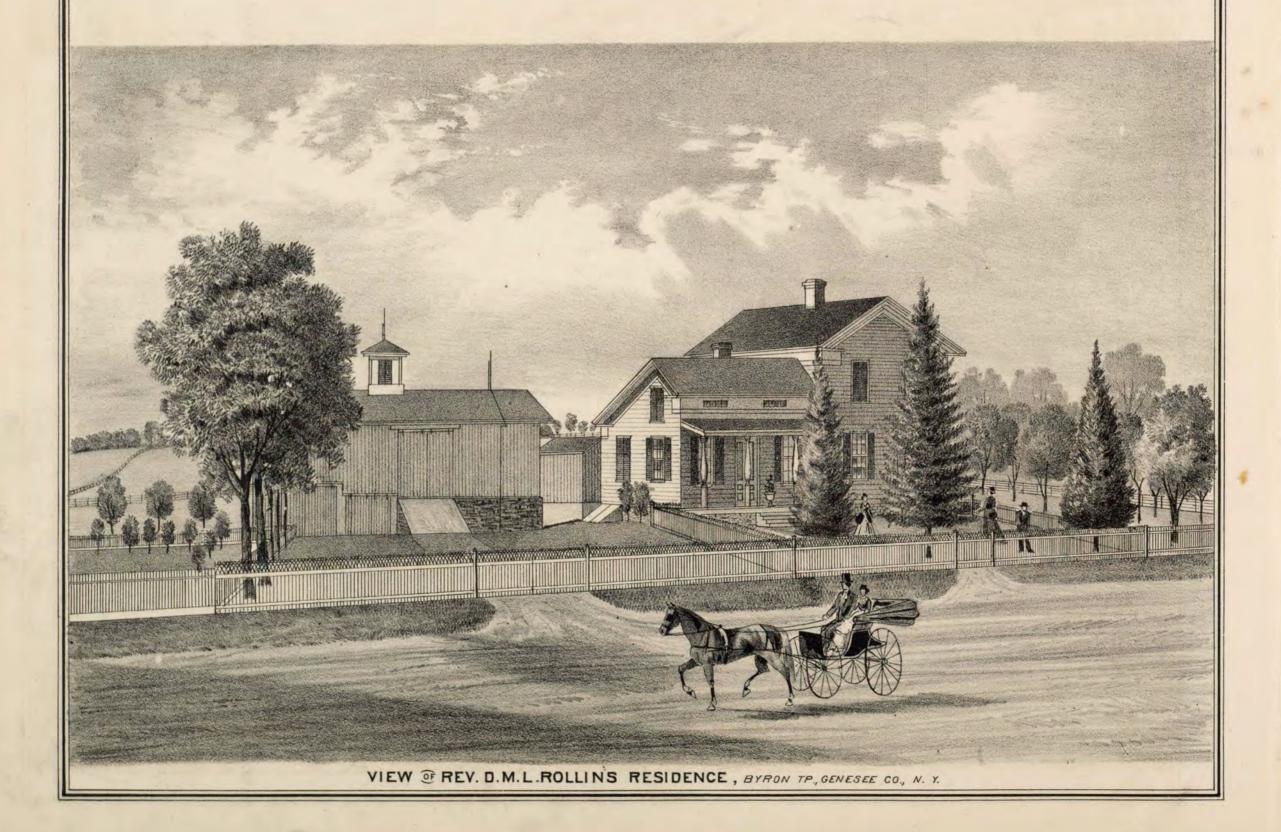
The subject of this short sketch was early taught to read, and drank with pleasure from the sweet spring of the common school, and received his academical course from Nathaniel Green, A.M., Principal of the Seminary in Farmington, Me.

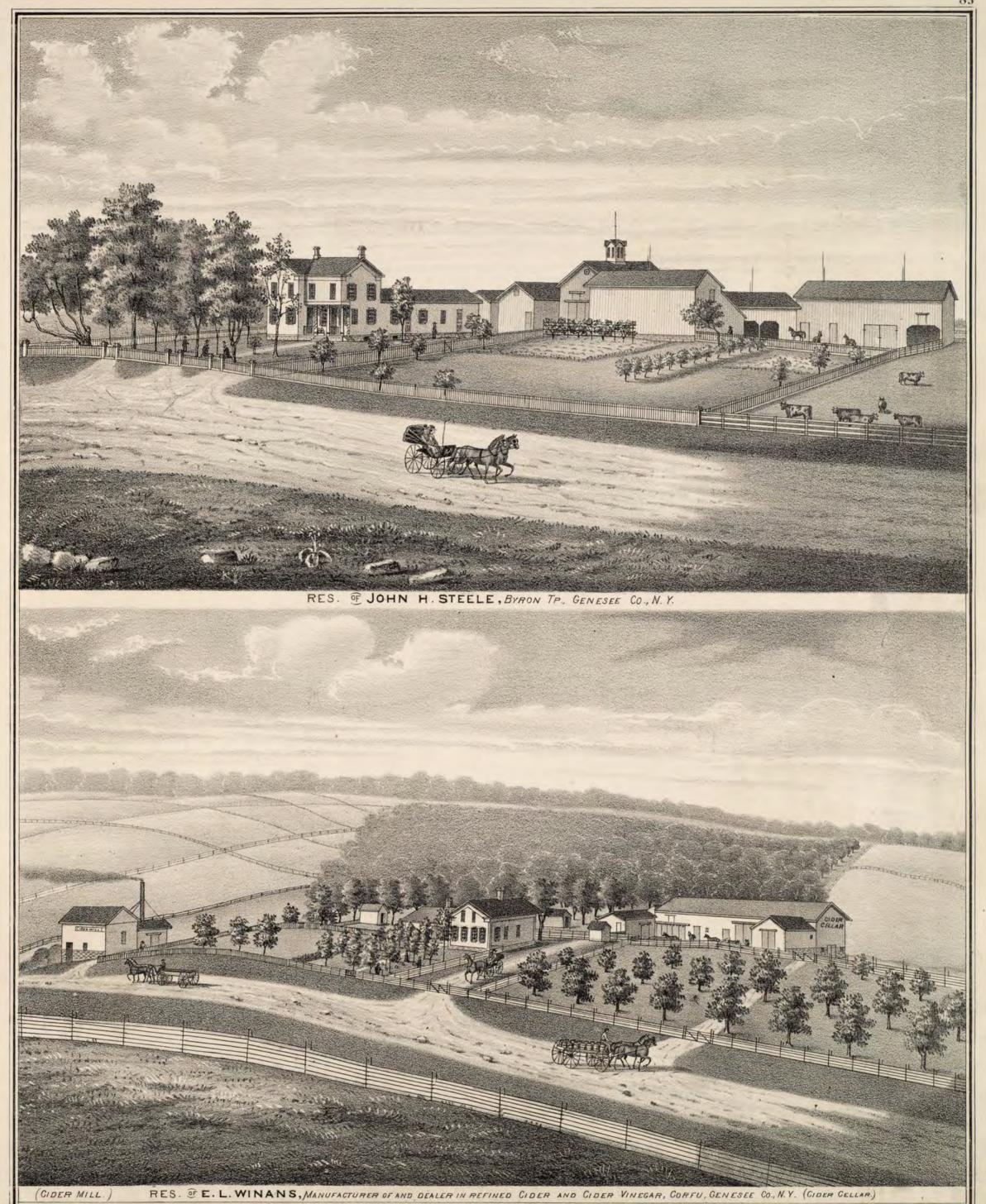
In June, 1825, a radical change in his views and feelings occurred, and he publicly professed the Christian religion, and united with the Free Baptist Church, and, empty-handed (for his relatives disapproved his course and withheld from him all further aid), turned his attention to the study of theology, and by the approval and request of the Church he commenced the work of proclaiming a once crucified and now risen Saviour to his fellow-men. On the 23d day of June, 1827, he was ordained by a council of ministers called by the Church, and soon after engaged in the work of an Evangelist, and traveled extensively in Western New York, Northern Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and saw much of the power of God displayed in the salvation of sincere penitents. On the 29th of August, 1837, Mr. Rollin married Miss Mary Cary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Truman Cary, of Boston. Since his marriage he has devoted his services to the building up of feeble churches in Western New York. The last fourteen years he has been a resident of Byron, ten of which he has had the pastoral care of the church at North Byron, and for the last four years has preached once on each Sabbath to a congregation in Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y.

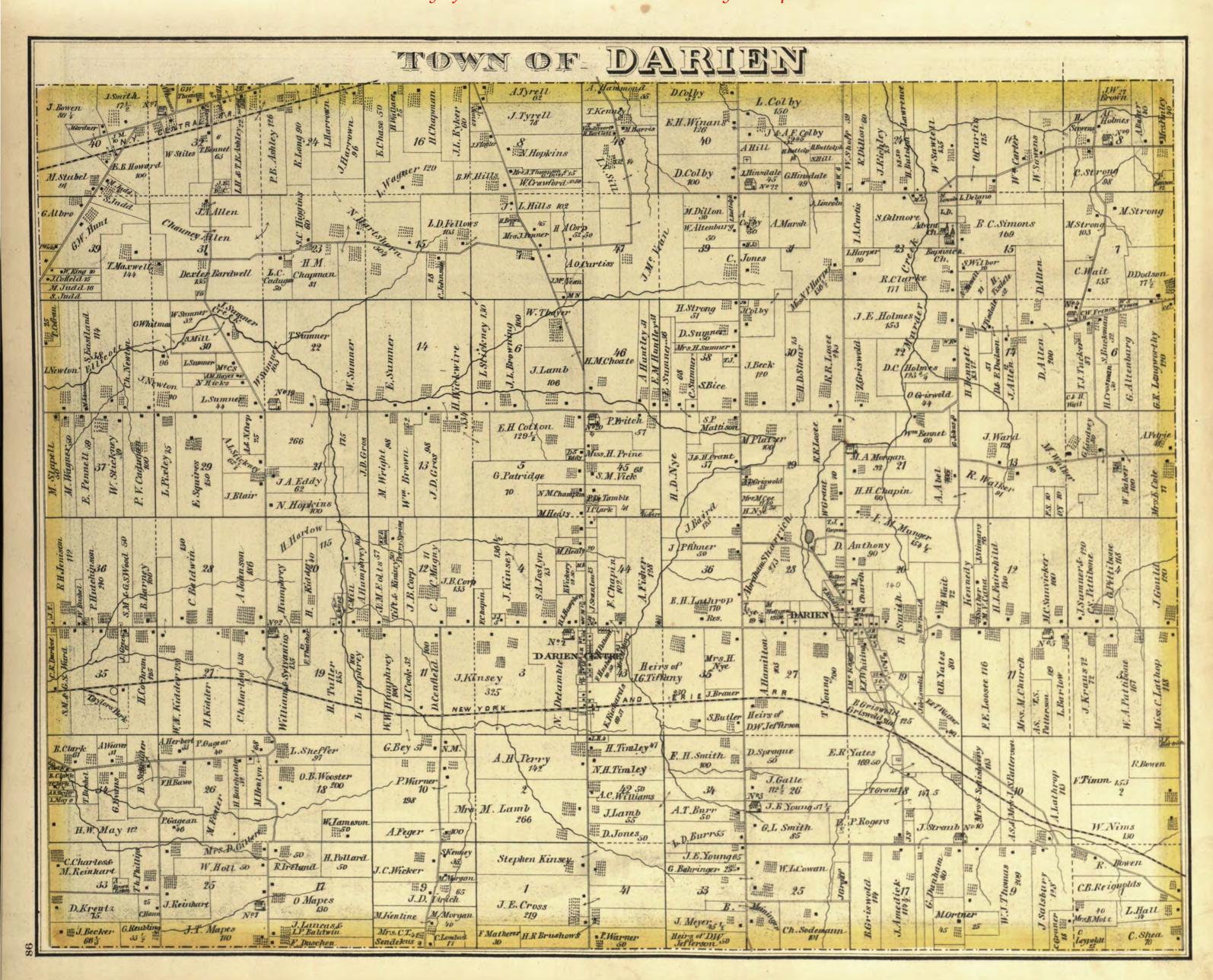
In early life Mr. R. was deeply impressed with the Saviour's charge to His disciples: "Freely ye have received and freely give;" and now it is not among his least comforts that he has not made the Gospel a charge to his hearers. The ETERNAL has opened the way before him, and his cup with blessings has run over, and with indomitable courage he still presses toward the mark, for the prize of life eternal.



MAS. D. M. L. ROLLIN.









MRS. WINSLOW SUMNER.

John Sumner was born in Halifax, Vermont, A.D. 1786. He left his native State in 1810, and settled in Darien, Genesee County, N. Y.; purchased of the Holland Land Company three hundred and forty-eight acres.

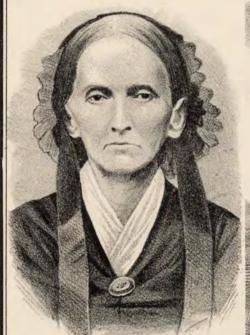
Winslow, his second son, the subject of this sketch, was born October 1812. He lived at home until his father died, in August, 1836,



RES. OF WINSLOW SUMNER,
DARIEN TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.



DEXTER BORDWELL



MRS. DEXTER BORDWELL.

Dexter Bordwell, son of John and Sarah Bordwell, of Orange County, Vermont, was born March 24, 1801. In 1812, he moved with his father's family to Genesee County, and settled near where he now resides. Mr. Bordwell's advantages for an education were very limited, as the county at that time was a dense, uninviting wilderness, and the early settlers needed the assistance of the whole family to subdue the forest and prepare the land for cultivation. The first school-house erected in the neighborhood was constructed of logs, and the father of the subject of this sketch assisted in its crection. Young Dexter early manifested a great interest in learning, and especially prided himself on his proficiency in spelling. In those days, as now, prizes were presented to that scholar who "left off head" the greatest number of times during the year. The prize to be awarded was a silver quarter, and young Dexter was far ahead of the other members of his class, and would have been the successful competitor had he not been obliged to go to the State of Vermont before the class of the term. He informs the writer that he could spell every word in the spelling-book. He remained at home one year after he attained his majority, and assisted his father, and at the age of twenty-two commenced life for himself by working by the job for the neighbors, and on the Eric Canal. In 1825, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. His circumstances were very meagre, as he was compelled to borrow one dollar to pay the expense of making the writings. Many have faltered and dropped



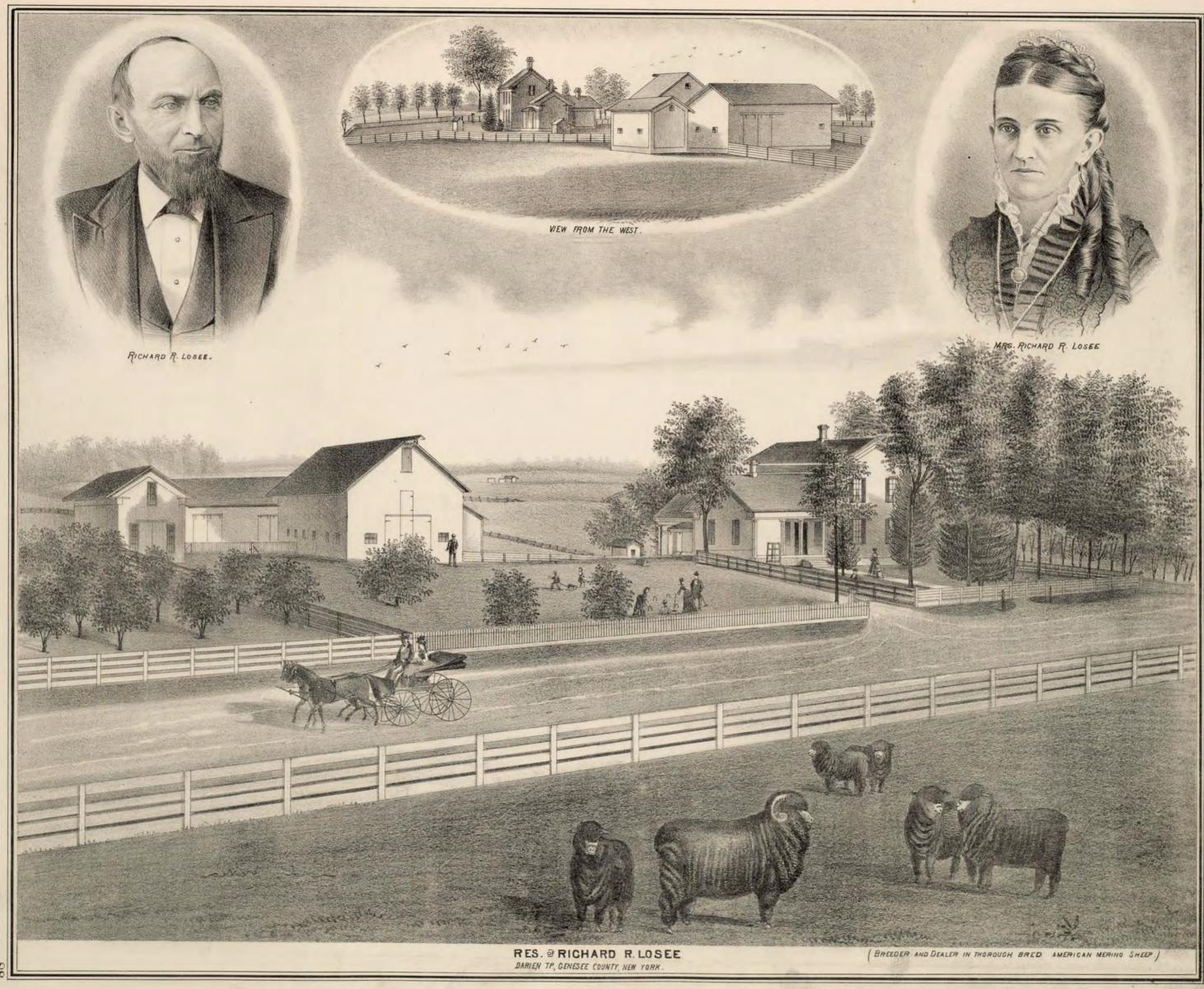
RES. OF DEXTER BORDWELL, DARIEN TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.

by the wayside before lesser hardships than those confronted by Mr. Bordwell; but being possessed of invincible determination, compled with a strong constitution, he struggled on, and commanded success. Soon after purchasing the land he erected a house, which was the first frame dwelling in the neighborhood, and the following year he succeeded in clearing ten acres of ground, sowed the same to wheat, and erected a barn. In 1829, he united in marriage with Tirzah Russ, daughter of Sullivan and Lucy Russ, of the same neighborhood. This union was blessed with two children, Jane and Aaron. Jane died June 7, 1850. This was a sol affliction to her family, greatly intensified by the manner of her death, which was caused by being thrown from a carriage. She was a young lady of culture and refinement, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Bordwell met with an accident at the time of her daughter's death, which rendered her a cripple for life, and no doubt hastened her death. She died August 24, 1873. She was an estimable woman, and is mourned by all who knew her. This is Mr. Bordwell's seventy-fourth anniversary, and he is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to live to see many more. He first united his destinies with the Whig party, but has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party since its organization, and was a firm supporter of the administration during the Rebellion. Mr. Bordwell is living with his son, and everything bespeaks the thrifty husbandman.

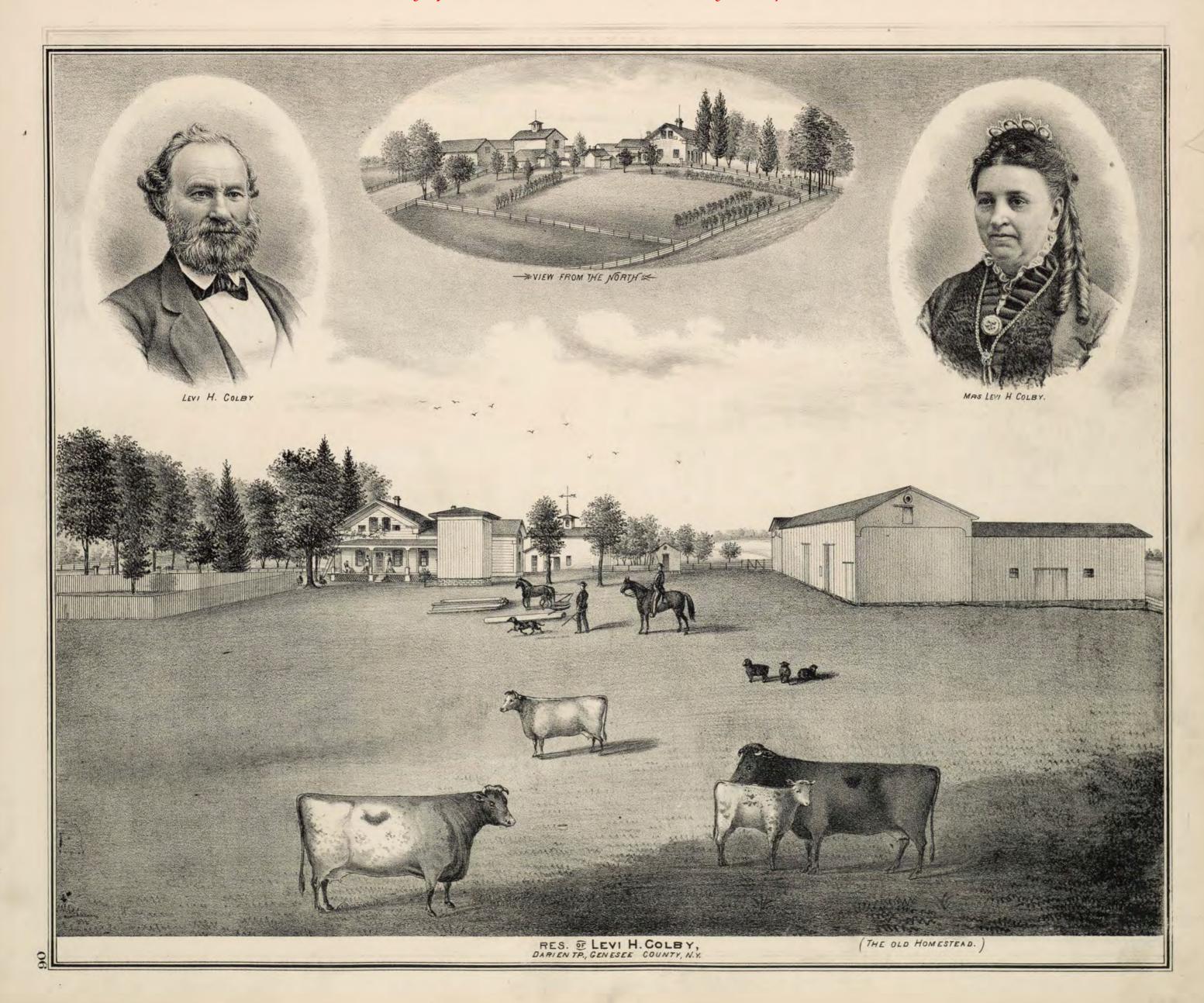


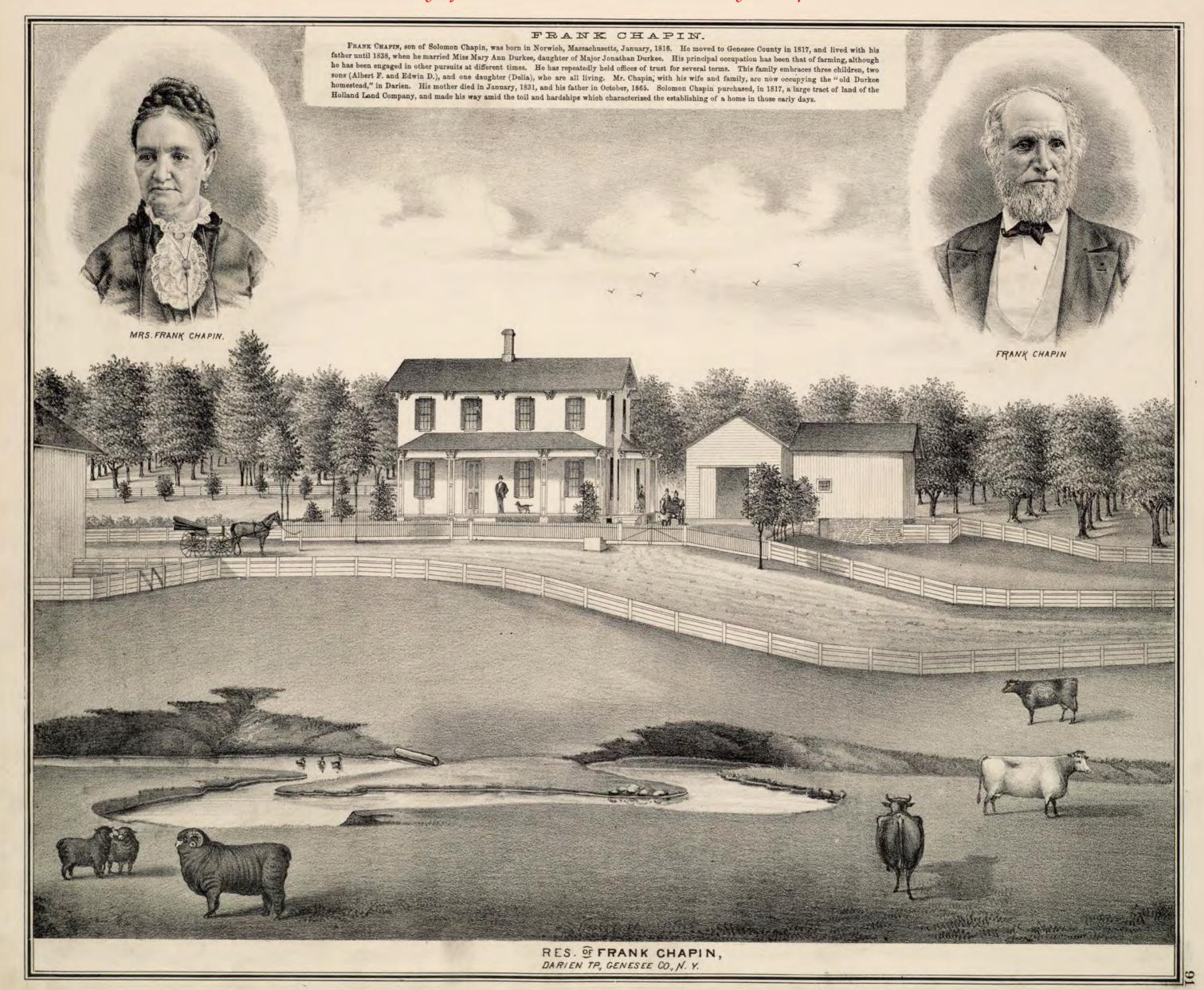
WINSLOW SUMNER.

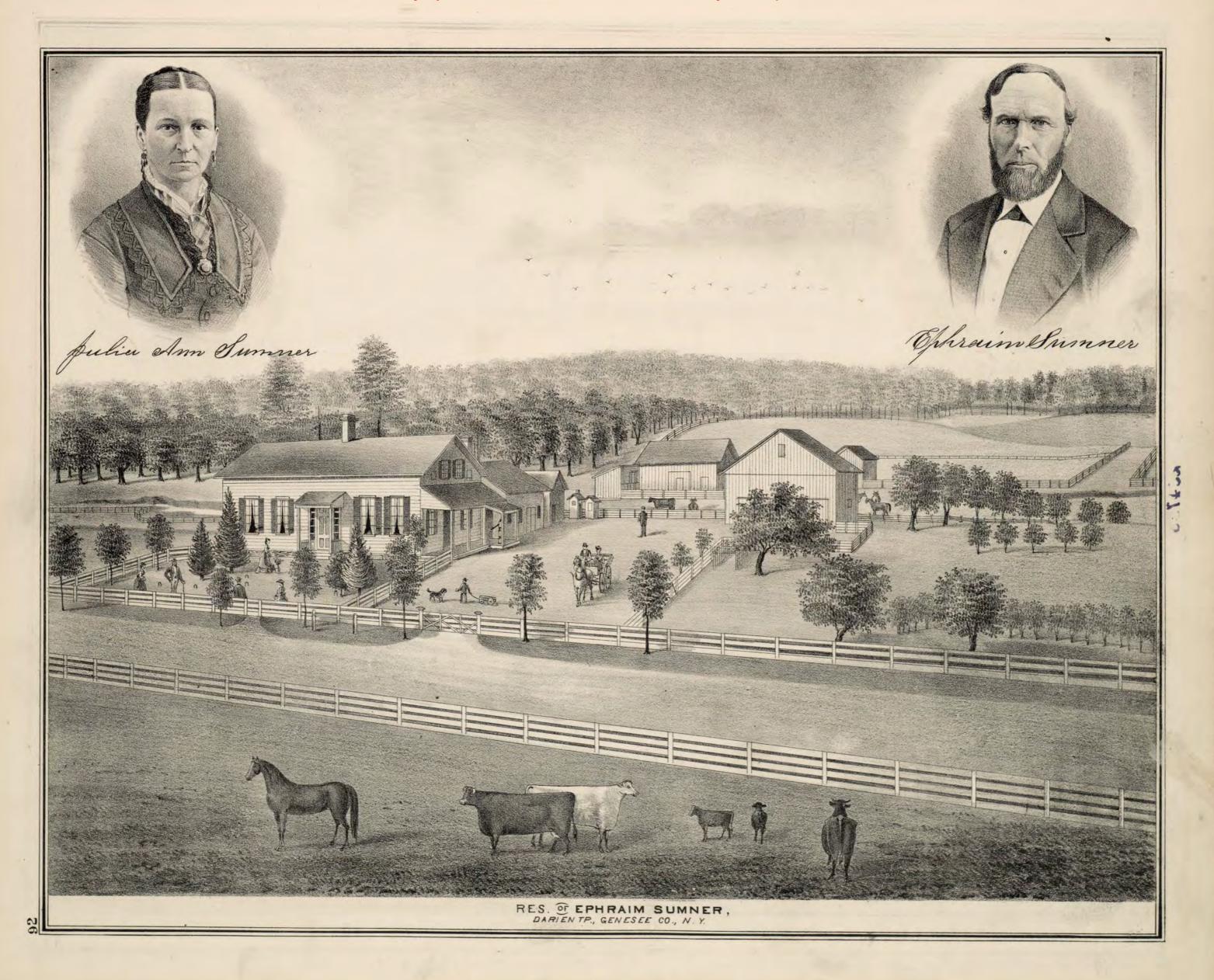
when he and Jerome, his eldest brother, took charge of the farm. In April, 1839, he married Miss Phila Freeman. The result of this union was six children, four sons, John, W. Lewis, Wilder E., and Dallas A., and two daughters, Phila A. and Alice D., who are now living, all at home except Lewis and Phila A., who are married and living in this county. The family still occupy the old homestead.

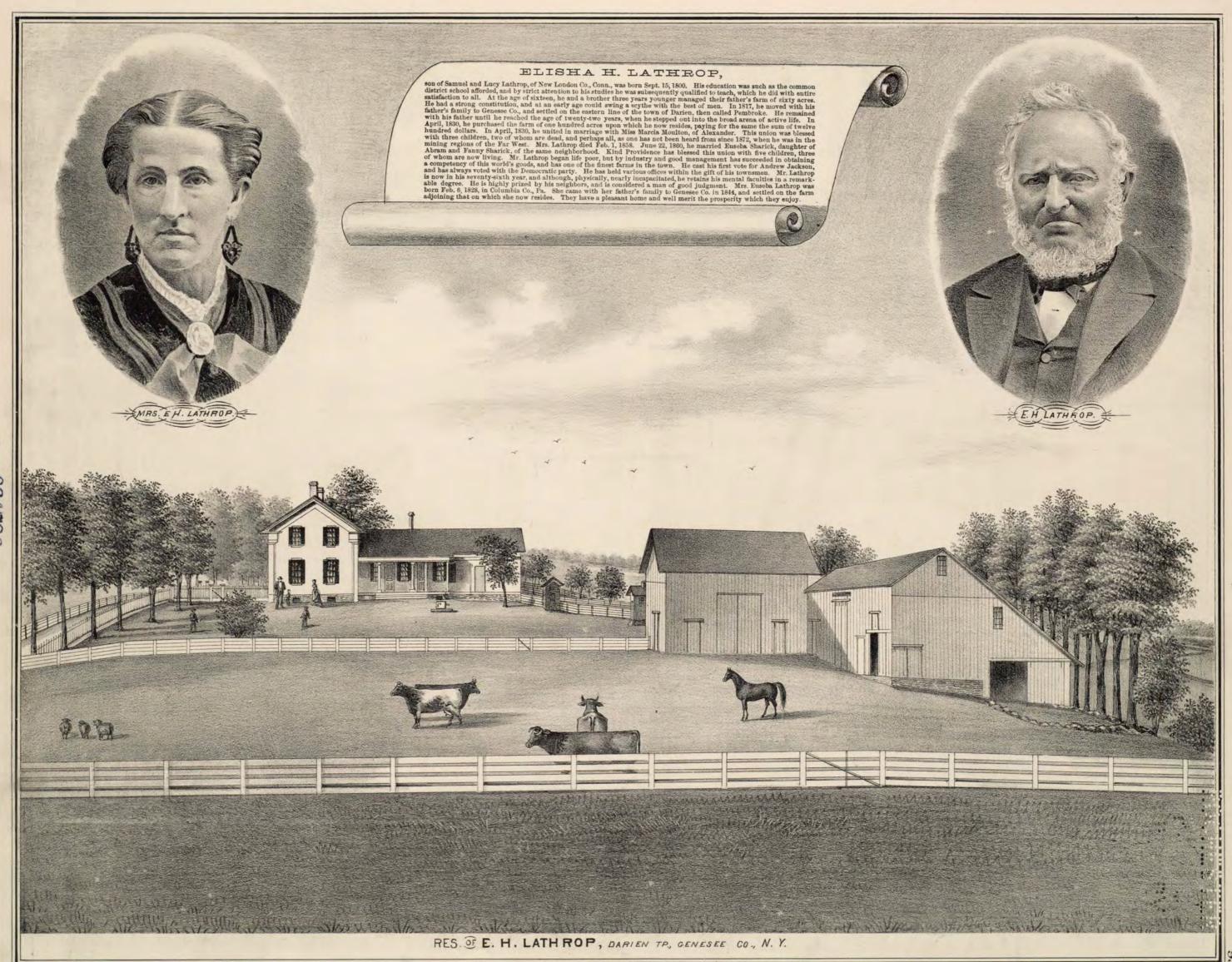


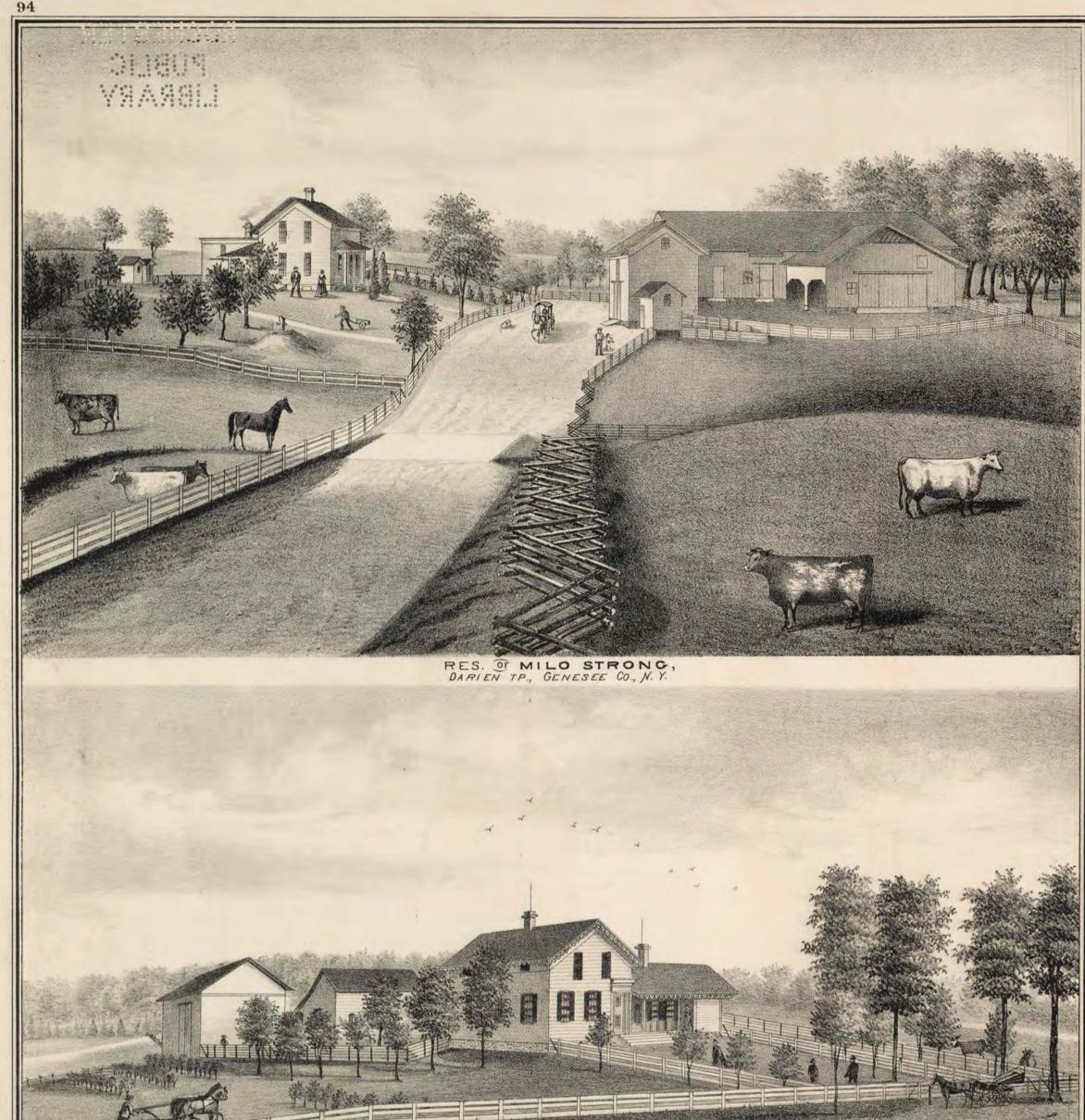






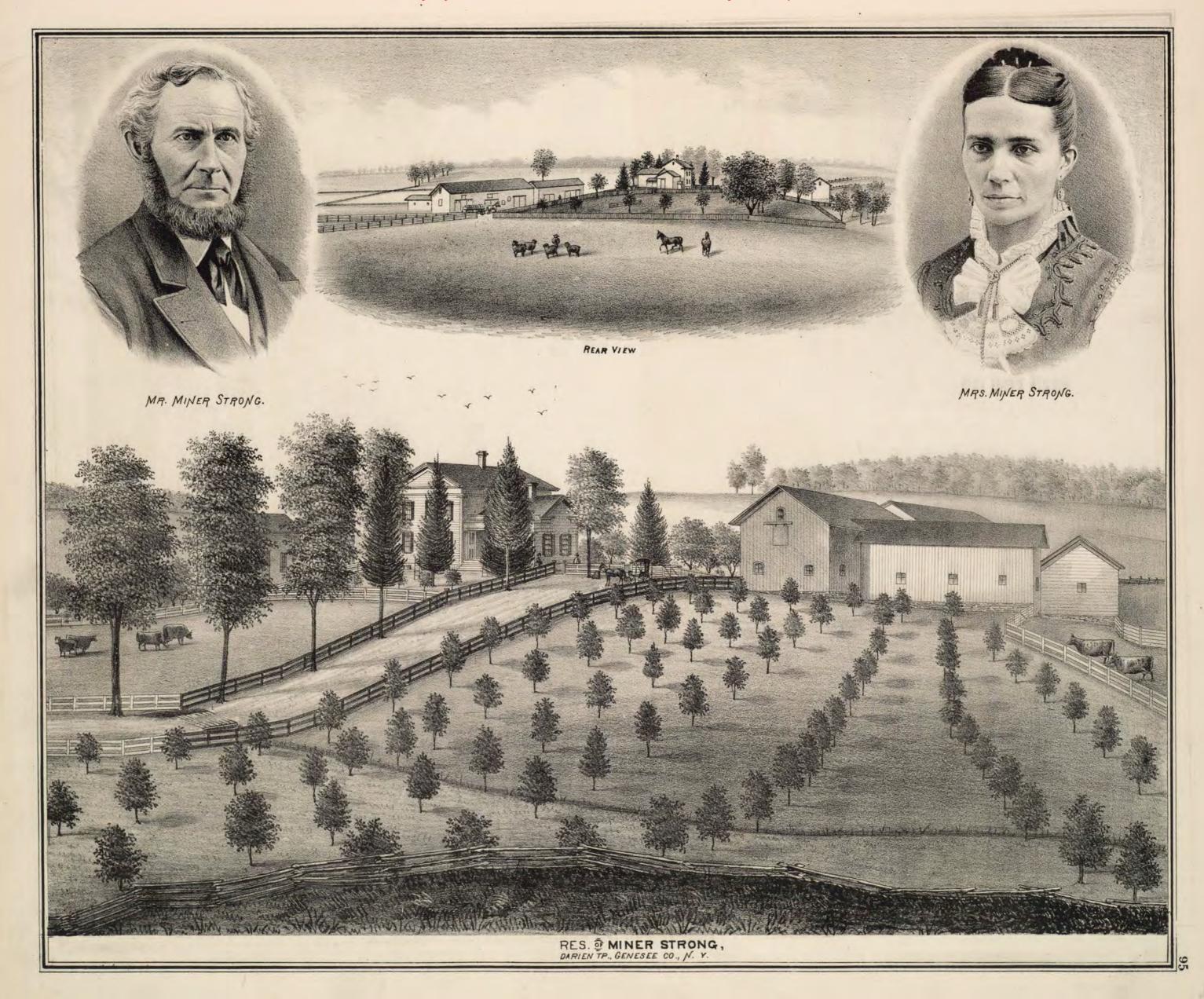


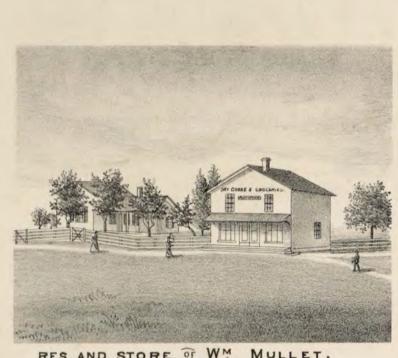




RES. OF S. C. HIGGINS,

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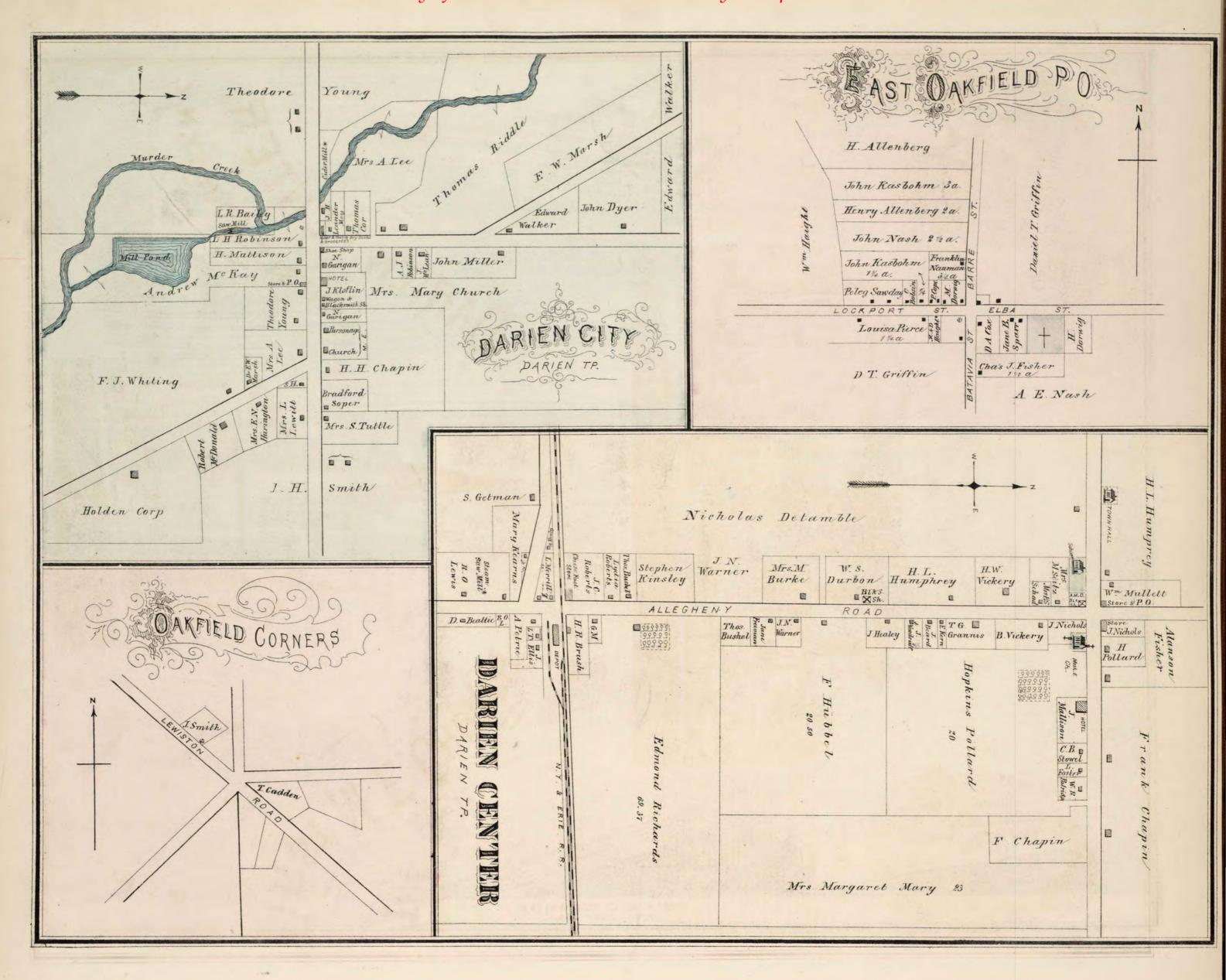
RES. AND STORE OF WM MULLET,



RES. OF DEXTER ALLEN , DARIEN TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.









MRS. P. R. NICHOLS.

JACOB NICHOLS was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, about one mile from the river Rhine, near the city of Mentz, in the year 1830. He came to this country in 1848, with his parents, in the sail-ship Ameri-can Eagle, which was thirty-nine days in crossing the ocean.

can Eagle, which was thirty-nine days in crossing the ocean.

He worked on a farm most of his time until 1853. At this time he engaged to Colonel Alva Jefferson, at Darien Depot, to work in a grocery, and also to attend to the station, at moderate wages. He was married in December next to Permilia R. Palmer (an American), and engaged in business for himself, at this time in company with H. R. Brush, at Darien Depot.

In the spring of 1856, he moved to Darien Centre; engaged in the mercantile business; had voted up to this time with the Democrats (which name has such charms to all foreigners, before they become informed), but on hearing the political discussions in his store (a thing so common in the United States) he decided in favor of the Republican party, casting his vote for Fremont and Dayton electors, and has-been ever after an ardent Republican, and a constant advocate of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men, and for equal rights to all without reserve.

Was appointed postmaster by Mr. Lincoln, in 1861; held this office until 1866, when he removed to Darien City, and was in partnership with John McLean, Esq., in selling goods.



STORE & RES. OF J. NICHOLS, DARIEN CENTER, GENESEE CO., N.Y.



J. NICHOLS

Business not being as good as he expected, sold out his interest to Mr. McLean; made a trip, in 1568, to his native country, accompanied by his wife; visited England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

On his arrival home, bought what is called the King property, at Darien Centre; receted a store and dwelling on the northeast corner of this property, engaged in mercantile business; was appointed again postmaster, and held said office until 1872, when he had the misfortune of being burned out, in January, 1872.

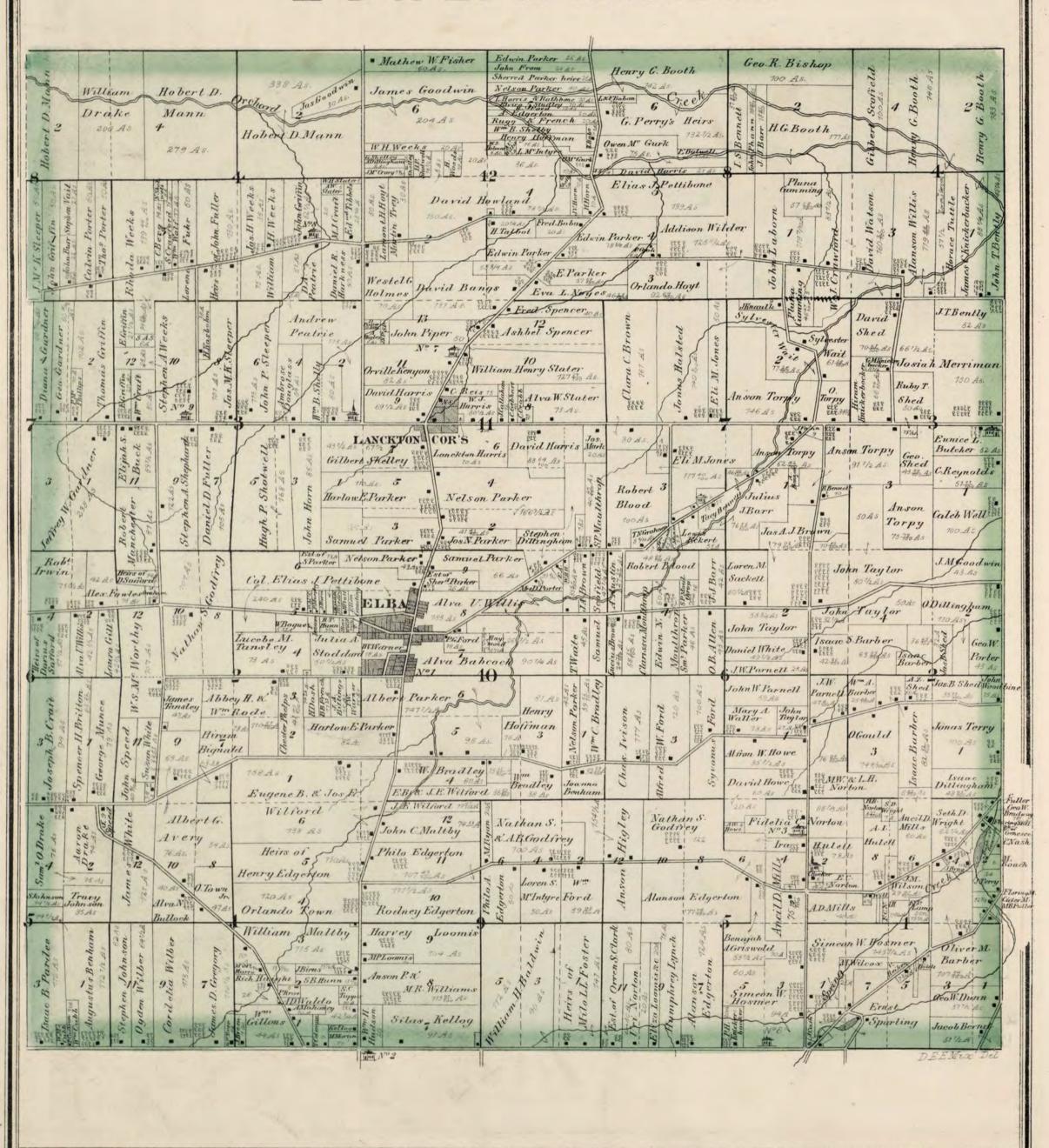
Made a trip after that to the great West, visiting some friends, among these a sister in southwestern Minnesota, near Lake Shetek.

On his return from the West, he engaged with Rev. E. S. Furnant to raise a subscription for the crection of the M. E. Church, at Darien Centre, which was a complete success, Mr. Nichols contributing about one-eighth toward the cost of this fine little church. It may be here mentioned that Mr. Nichols has been a member of the M. E. Society since 1858, and has always contributed liberally to its support.

The year following he erected another new building—store and house combined (specimen here shown)—on the old site, engaged again in mercantile business, had fair property, all owing to saving and close attention to business, on the principle of "Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day," and "A place for everything and everything in its place."



TOWN OF THE BALL







RES. OF ANSON HIGLEY, ELBA, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF SAMUEL PARKER, ELBA, GENESEE CO., N. Y.





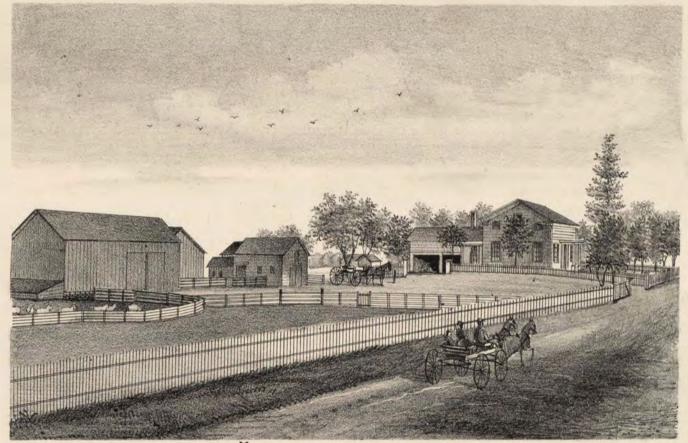


SAMUEL DRAKE.

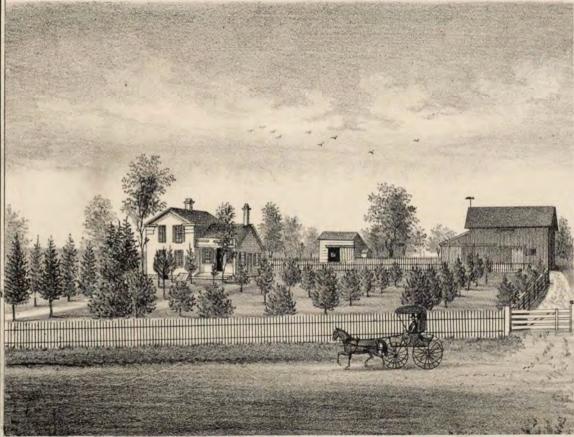
REV. WM EMMONS.

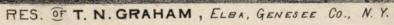


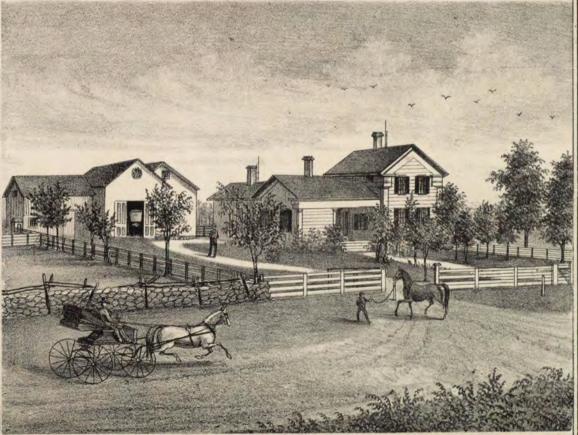




RES. OF WH H. SLATER, ELBA, GENESEE CO., N.Y.

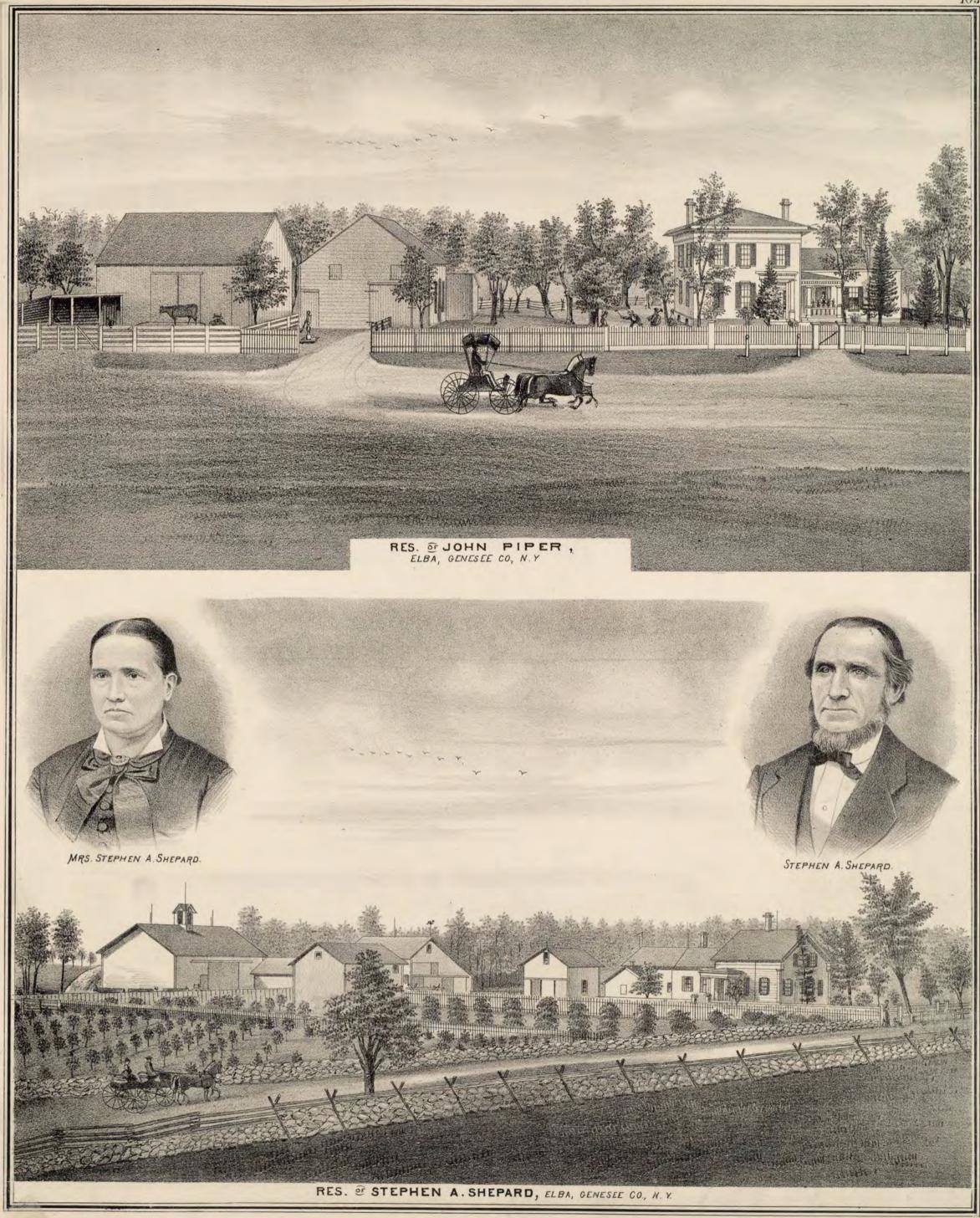






RES. OF ORLANDO T. HOYT, ELBA, GENESEE CO., N. Y.

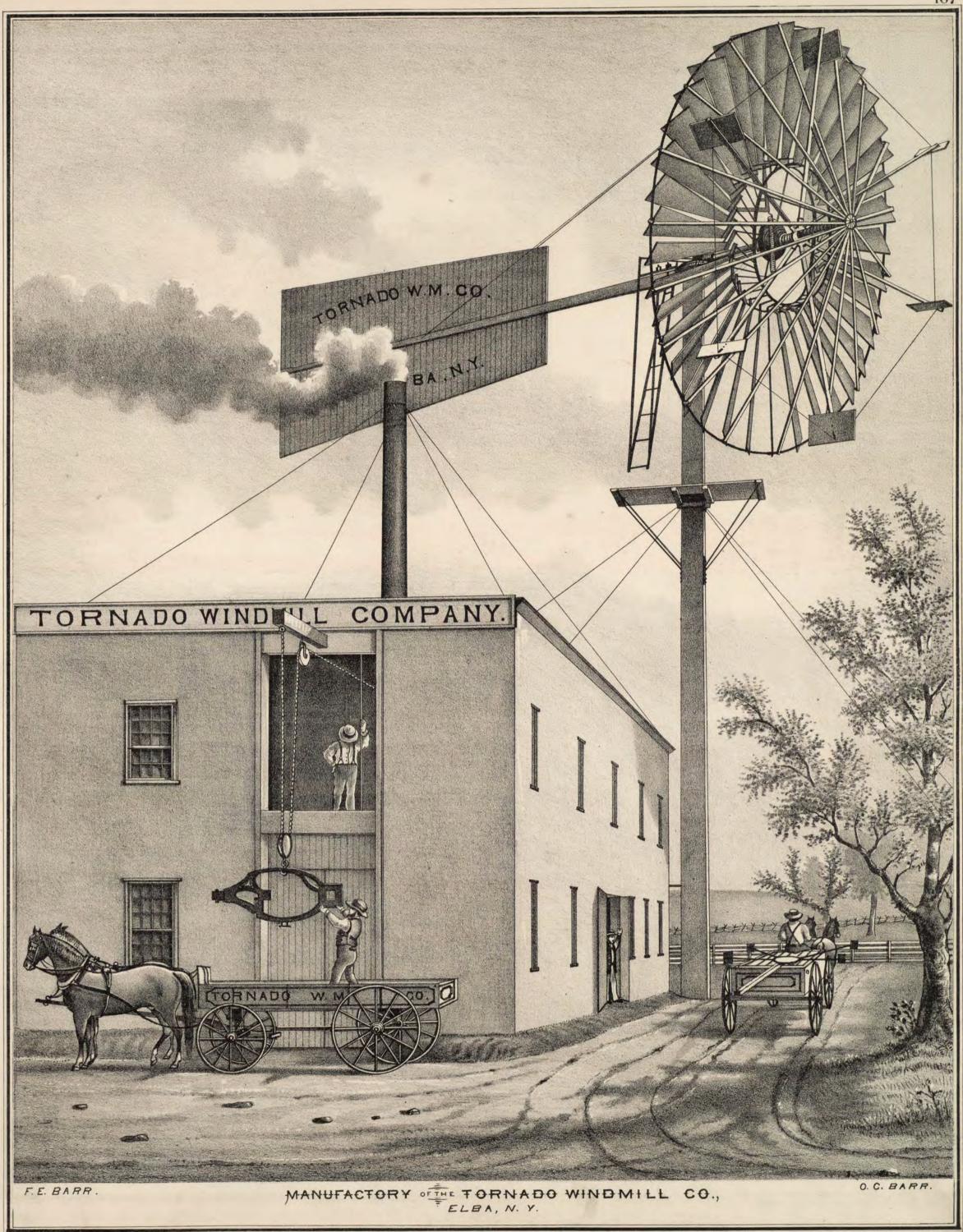


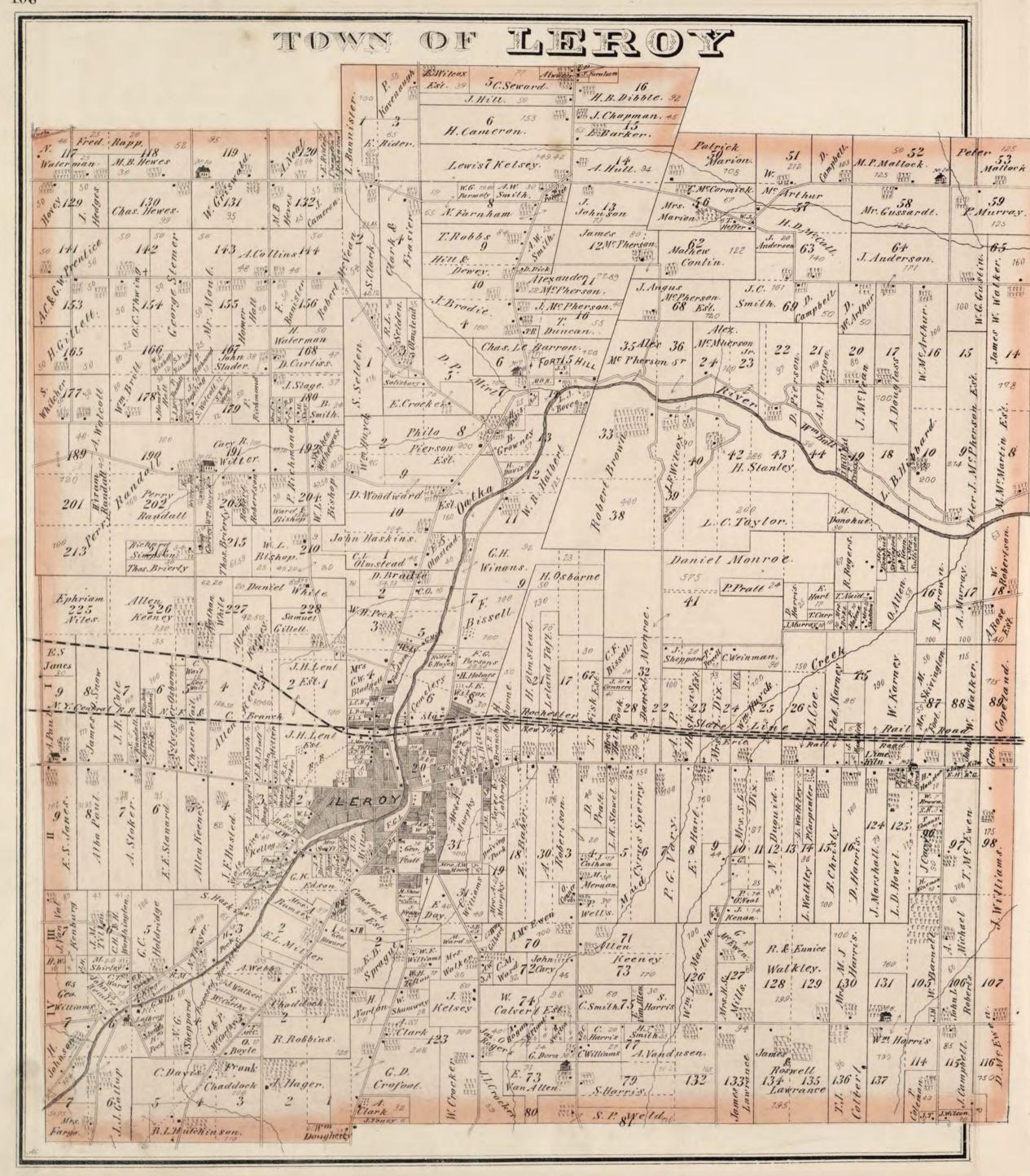




RES. OF A. D. MILLS, ELBA, GENESEE CO., N. Y.

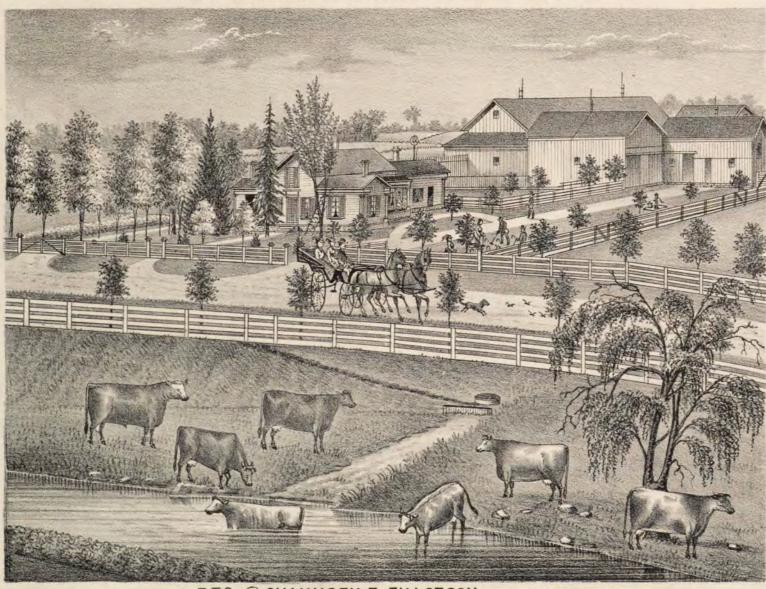




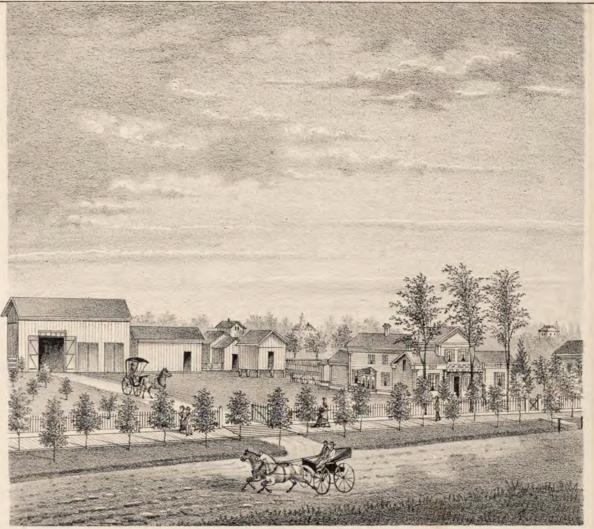




RES. OF ALLEN KEENEY, LE ROY, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF CHAUNCEY E. TILLOTSON , PAVILION TP, GENESEE CO,NY



RES. OF ALBERT HILL , LE ROY, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF ROSMAN LAWRENCE , LE ROY TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.

CLETERNEO

J.B.Barrett E.W. Taylor W. Reed 70 61 H.S. Parks 30 84. 94 As 6 106 6 H.S. Jackson 31 & R. + Belson 29% J.L. Macomber N.Clapp J.Grinnell 4 Guir 5,98 A. J.Reed Wit Reed M. Mc Guire A. Johnson SOA 57 8 ERTaker SH.Gregory 31 90.4. LL Far LRathburn (LRathburn 4.5 Wm Dutcher . SM Guire P.V. Ingalsbe J.Munn 24 99 A ₹ 80 D.B. Dye 7.5 B.B liss 50 Ch Goff Win Me Vey Di Cathing S.N.Dillingham Bery. P.Carr. &. C. Ch Goff Herbert H. Ludling 116 2 £ 94 36 Wm Carson 96A. Est of J.Bapel A J.Blodgett 799 As See Ray Plan Wm Welch V.A. Armstron Con Tibbils 113 39 20 Shoemaka J.Smith J. Habakost Est S. Alten Scotto C.Parker 32 Jos. Field 37 3 E.P & E.M.Vail SHartin Est 375 C. Wolcott EStannard 82= S. B.Griffin J.R.Bickle S.Ha.vtun Est 50 S.R.C. Tiss 50 50 Wm CMe Crilling Phillips & RMC Vea N.A. Armstrong Chr. Shult? G.D. Fuller CARY P 12 sardey J.G.Shelden 25 38 五 天 85 AM Stringham Win Wolcott Robt EButfour G.W. Brown Fre 44 C. Wolcott · Ch J.Coardner Foaft AH. & J.RG hay Wint Tift UAWright C. Wolcott 5 200 As J.Sparling UAWright J. Knack 442 J.C. Garaner46 Win Wolleott J.Sparling \$ 101 13 150 E.M. Jones A. L. Bod ine JMiller 35 Cope DH. AH.Brown 44 14 100 Alfred Underhild Ch.Studley & P.Anthony Ch. Fisher WmcMc Crittus 1 Win Dunlap S.Dunlap J. Eighmy 60 G.W. Gardner C. Dunham 120 As. H.D. Mann & 147 J.T.Bennet 60 Anglin A Con N. Drake Th.J.Kennedy T.2 W.Pt A.H. Brown Elaref I.B. Pardee 20 Samt O Drake 48 12 J.W. Gardner Jr. H. Bartles 53 56

HON. JOHN C. GARDNER.

JOHN C. GARDNER was born in the town of Hector, Seneca County, now Schuyler County, New York, May 15, 1804. He came with his parents to Batavia, now Elba, in 1809, and located on a heavy timbered farm. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch were natives of Rhode Island, born on Boston Neck. Their family consisted of ten children, seven daughters and three sons. Time has caused a great change in this family, as well as others, and to-day there are only four remaining, six having passed to their long home. At the time of the advent of Mr. Gardner in this county schools were few, and the difficulties attending the securing of an education were indeed not easily overcome. He, however, was determined to have an education, that he might be a useful citizen in society, and that he was successful is clearly shown by his record, which speaks for him in stronger terms than any eulogy from the pen of the writer. He well remembers the war of 1812, and rendered himself useful in carrying "to mill" grain for the families of those who



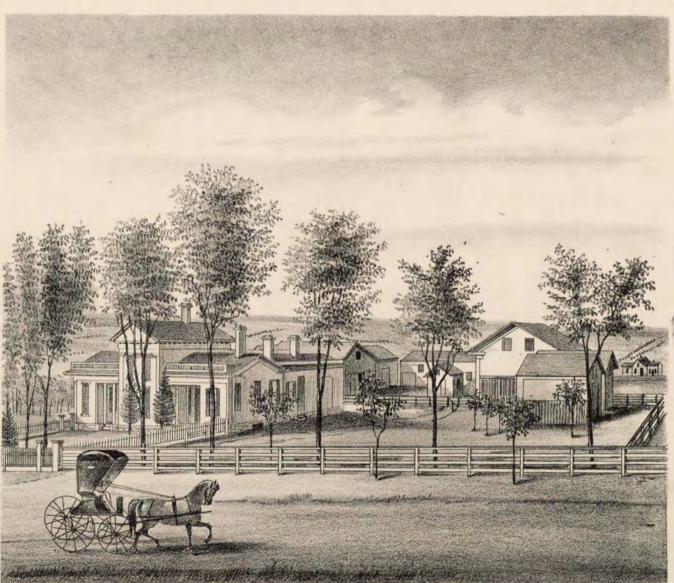
MRS. J. C. GARDNER.

HON. JOHN C. GARDNER.

had gone to the frontier. Mr. Gardner was thrice married; first, to Atha Field, July 26, 1832, who died August 6, 1861; second, to Harriet D. Hose, March 5, 1865, who died August 7, 1870; and lastly, to Jane Britton (with whom he now resides), October 18, 1872. Mr. Gardner's father, Jeffrey W., died August 25, 1853, aged seventy-eight; and his mother, Freelove, August 28, 1855, at the age of eighty years. Mr. G. was elected highway commissioner of the town of Elba in 1827, and in 1830 was elected constable, and in 1831 collector, which offices he held until 1841, when he was elected justice of the peace, and officiated in that capacity for a period of fifteen years. In 1843, when the town of Oakfield was set off from Elba, he was chosen assessor of the town. In 1849 he was elected to the Assembly of this State; in 1853 he was chosen supervisor of his town, and held that office two years. He has often held the office of inspector of election, and is at present town auditor. In all the official places thrust upon him by his fellow-citizens he has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of



MRS. HARRIET D. GARDNER



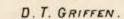
RES. OF HON. JOHN C. GARDNER,



MRS. ATHA GARDNER.



RES. OF D.T. GRIFFEN, P. M. EAST OAKFIELD, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



period, in some parts of the State, that the "pestle and spring-pole" were abandoned. The settlers in what is now Genesee County were greatly favored in this respect, as Joseph Ellicott had erected in an early day, at Batavia, the first grist-mill on the "Holland Purchase." Mr. Griften was obliged to travel a distance of nine miles to this mill, and his first means of conveyance was half of a good-sized log, twelve feet in length, hollowed out in the form of a trough. This craft was usually drawn by oxen, and designated by the name of "gunboat."

Mr. Griffen erected a saw-mill in 1840-41, which has proved to be a great acquisition to the neighborhood.

In politics he is independent, and in religion a liberal. Mr. G. has succeeded in gaining a competency of this world's goods, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a happy home.



Among the many inconveniences of pioneer life, none was more keenly felt by

the settlers than the want of mills. The pioneers of many portions of Western New

York were compelled to travel a great dis-

tance to mill, and it was not until a late

WILLIAM HAIGHT.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Coeyman's, Albany County, N.Y., in 1808. In 1825 his father died, leaving him dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. In 1838 he united in marriage with Betsey Palmer, of Coeyman's, Albany County, who was born in 1802 in New Baltimore, Green County. After his marriage the spirit of adventure seized him, and he determined to seek a home in the Genesee country. He left Albany, and traveled to Utica by rail, and from thence to Syracuse by stage, where he again boarded the cars, and rode to Auburn, horses being the means of locomotion. At Auburn Mr. Haight again started on foot and proceeded as far as Rochester, where



RES. OF WILLIAM HAIGHT, EAST OAKFIELD, GENESEE CO., N. Y.

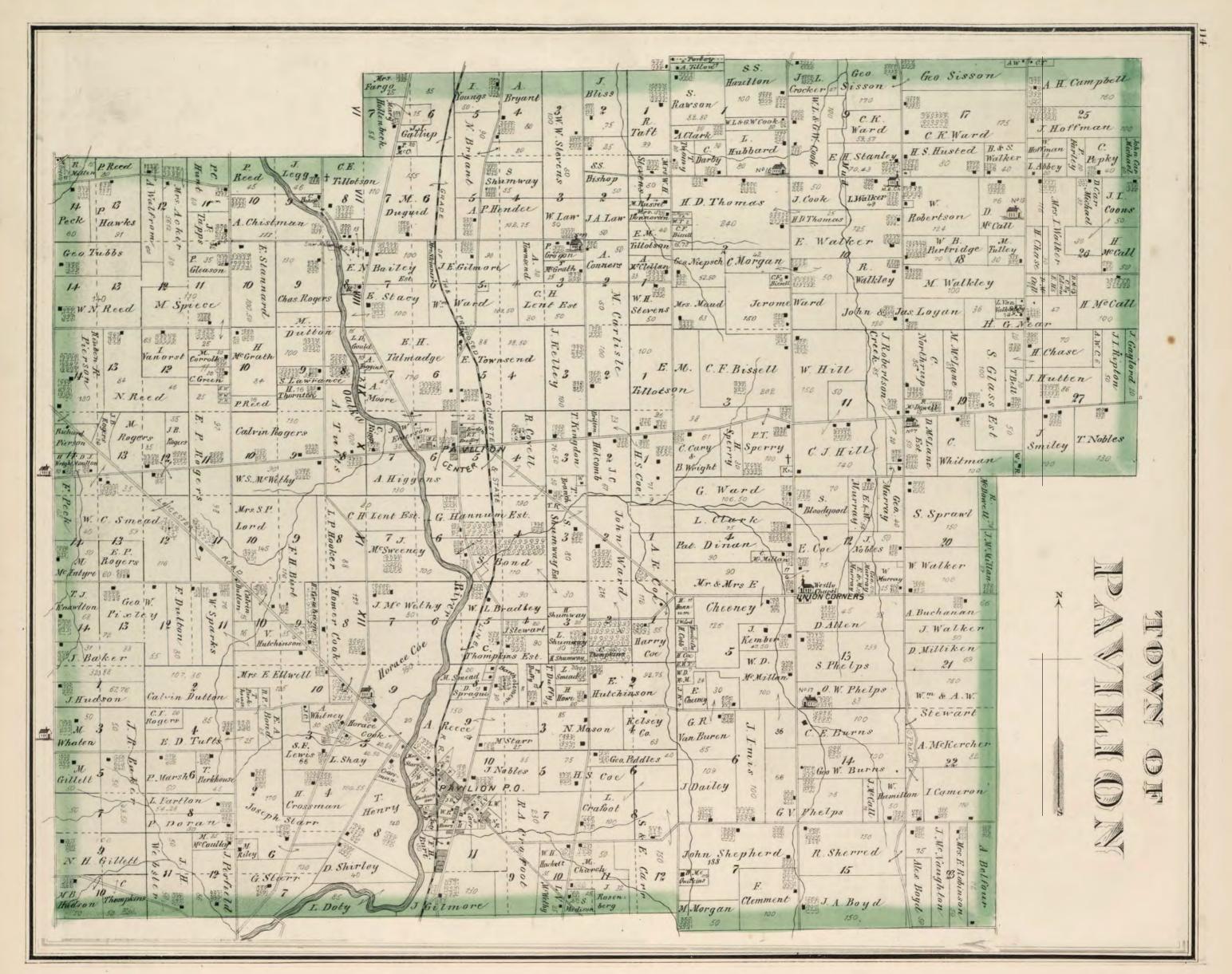


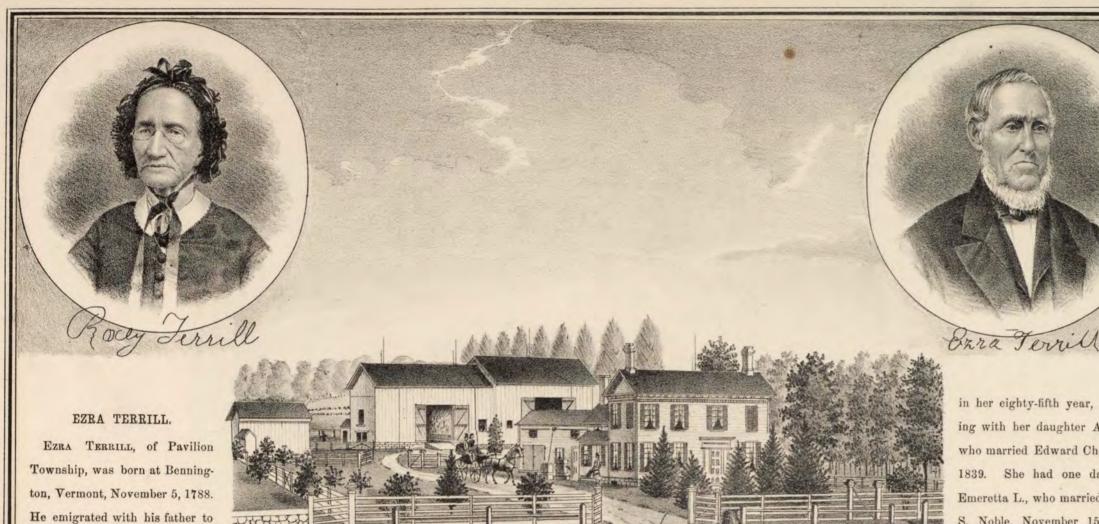
MRS. BETSEY HAIGHT.

he again stepped aboard the cars and came to Batavia. Mr. Haight, like many others, was fortunate in securing land in the fertile County of Genesee, which has nearly attained a national reputation for fertility. Mr. H. has succeeded in gaining a respectable competency of this world's goods, and has the well-merited reputation of being one of the most successful fruit-growers in the whole region. Mr. and Mrs. Haight reared a family of three children, tall boys, two of whom enlisted in the War of the Rebellion. One of these, the younger, lived to return to his peaceful home, while the other was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor, and incarcerated in Andersonville prison, where he died September 16, 1864. The oldest son died at Coxsackie, October 17, 1870.



RES. T NORMAN DRAKE, OAKFIELD, GENESEE CO., N.Y.





in her eighty-fifth year, and living with her daughter Amanda, who married Edward Cheney, in 1839. She had one daughter, Emeretta L., who married James S. Noble, November 15, 1862. She died November 17, 1866, leaving two children, Lillie C. and Eddie T., who now live with their grandparents on the old Terrill farm, a representation of which is here given.

THE LATE RES. OF EIRA TERRILL , PAVILION TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.



1811, in search of a location for a home. He selected fifty acres, for which he agreed to pay \$4 per aere, paying \$20 down. After clearing a space in the then unbroken forest, and erecting a log house, he returned to Cherry Valley for his family, consisting of his wife and two children. October 15 of the same year they took possession of their new home, and with a fortune of just 61 ets. (after paying a man for moving them), they began the world. We should add to this an inexhaustible (and yet, at the age of ninety, an unexhausted) fund of energy and perseverance, good health, and a good axe, which, wielded by his strong arm, soon hewed out for them a comfortable support. In the fall of 1812, he was called to serve in the war, and was present and witnessed the burning of Buffalo. He was able to add from time to time to his original fifty acres, till his farm consisted of one hundred and forty-three acres, and a comfortable farm-house took the place of the log

Genesee County, and settled on

the farm at Union Corners, in this

township, where he died March

31, 1875. He was married, in

1815, to Miss Roxey Elliott, of

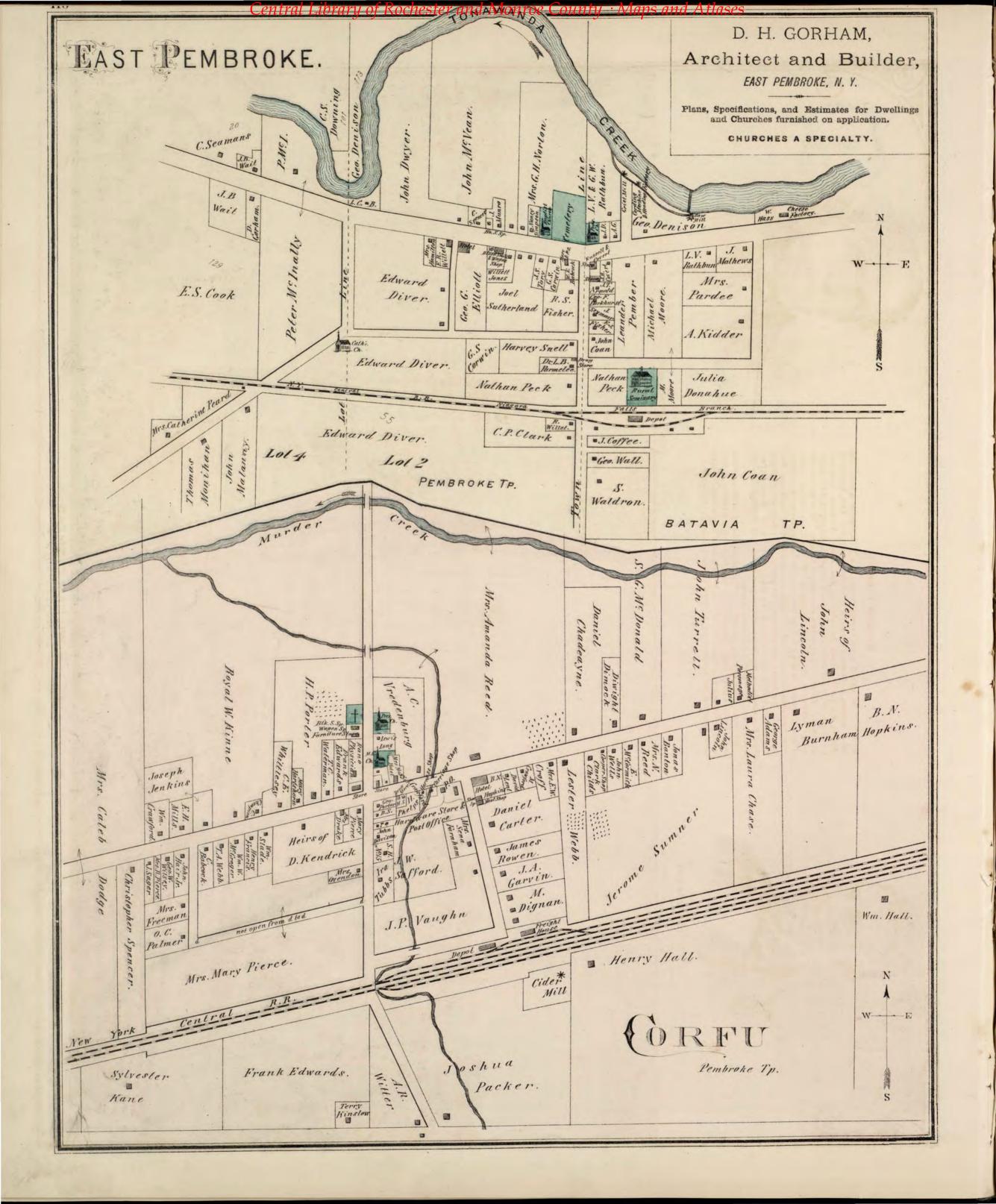
Cherry Valley, New York, now

PHELPS HOMESTEAD,
PAVILION TP., GENESEE CO., N. Y.

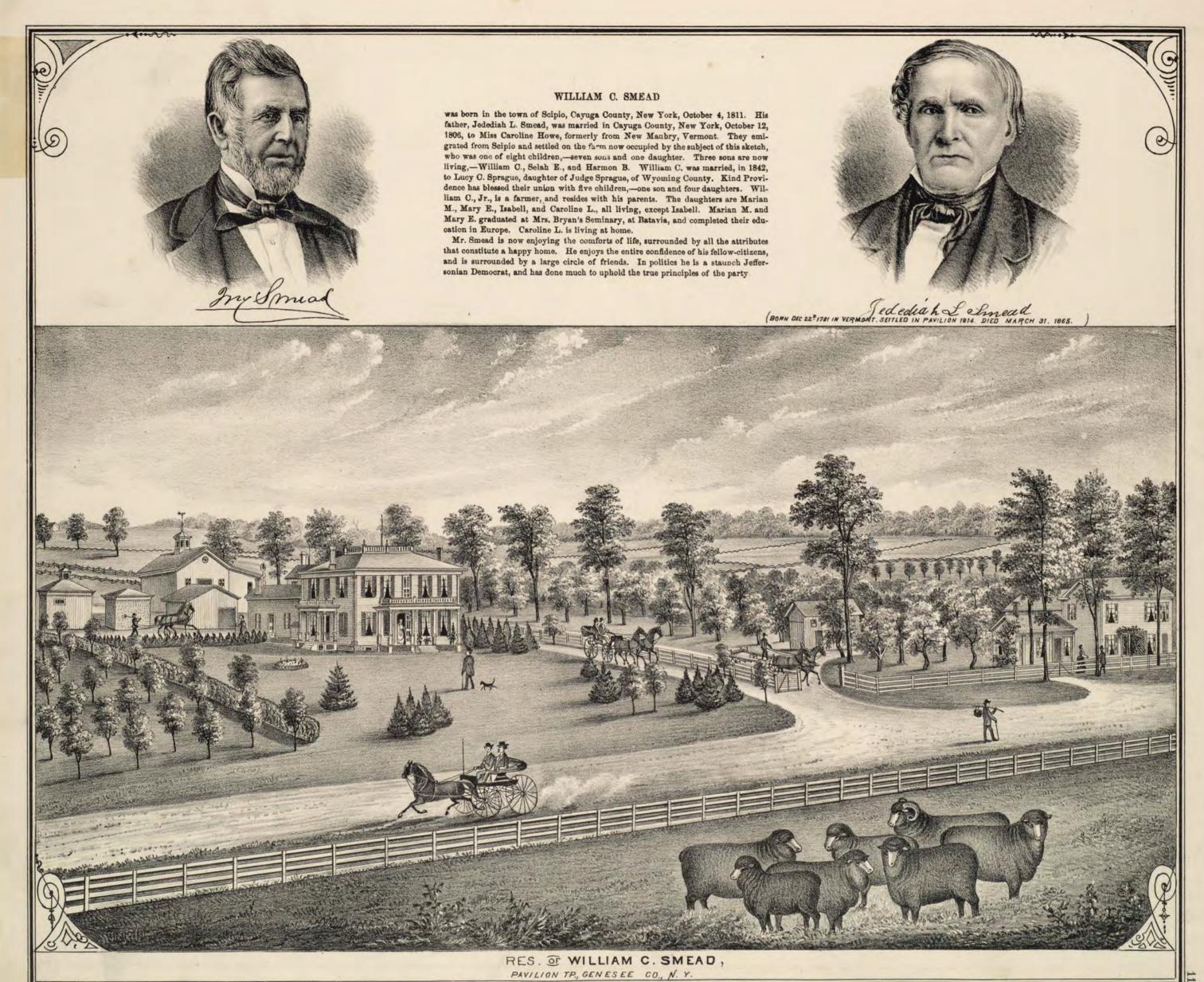
cabin. Himself and wife lived to see their entire family, four sons and two daughters, up about them, he assisting each of his sons in their turn to a farm of their own. The first death in the family was that of the faithful and devoted mother, at the age of eighty-two. His eldest son, Samuel, still lives on a farm in the immediate neighborhood. The eldest daughter, Thirza, married Enos Newman, and lives in Akron, New York. The second daughter, Mary, married Norman Shepard, and resides at Pearl Creek, New York. The second son, George, died at his home in Michigan, in 1873. Harvey, the third son, resides in Pembroke, Genesee County, New York, and Gideon V., the youngest son, lives upon the old homestead in Pavilion. The father is still hale and hearty, and upon his ninetieth birthday walked ten miles to visit his daughter. He says he has lived in five towns, although he has not once moved, the name of the town having been changed that number of times. It was called successively Caledonia, Le Roy, Bellona, Covington, and Pavilion.

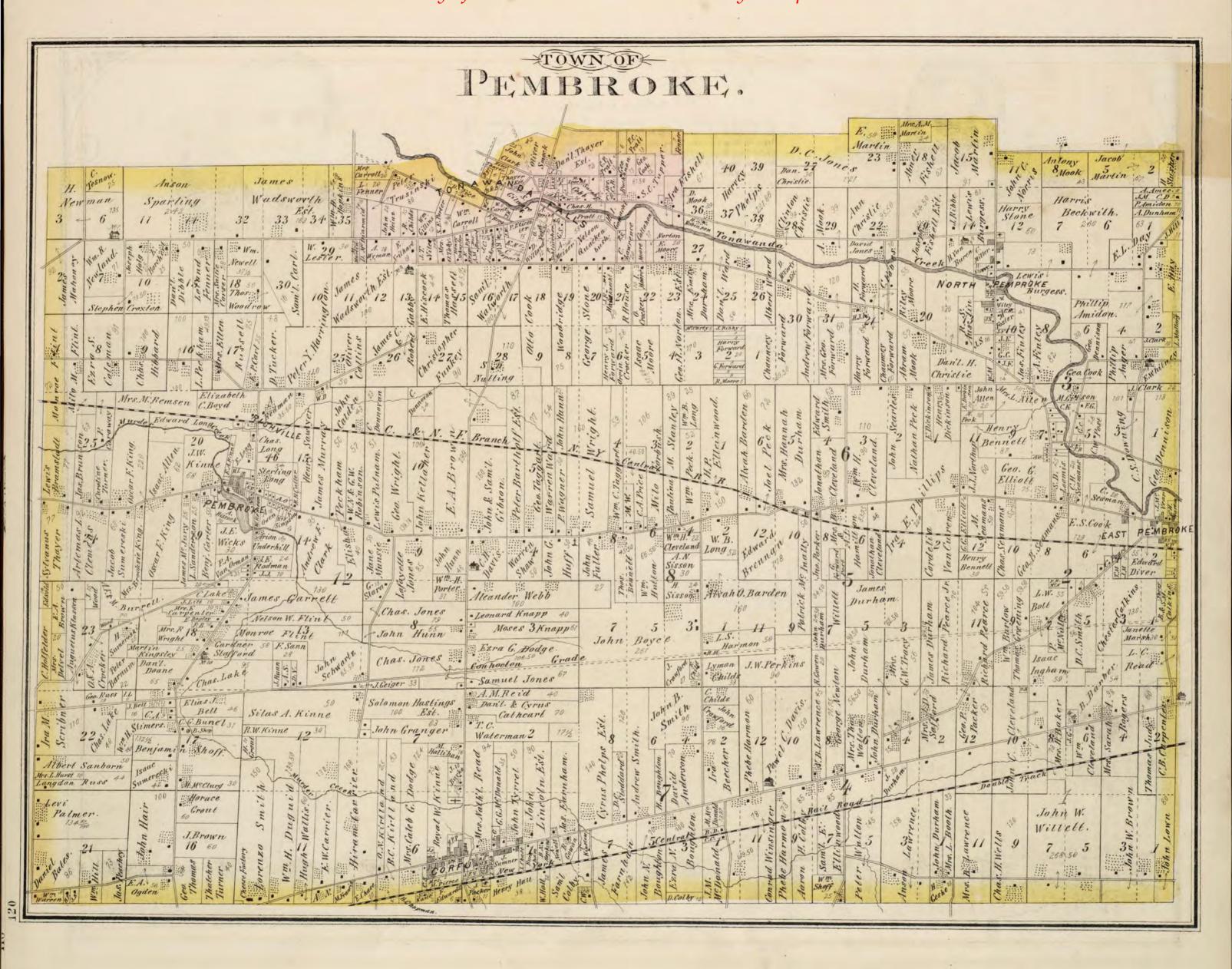






Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Maps and Atlases







RES. OF E. A. BROWN, PEMBROKE, GENESEE CO., N.Y.

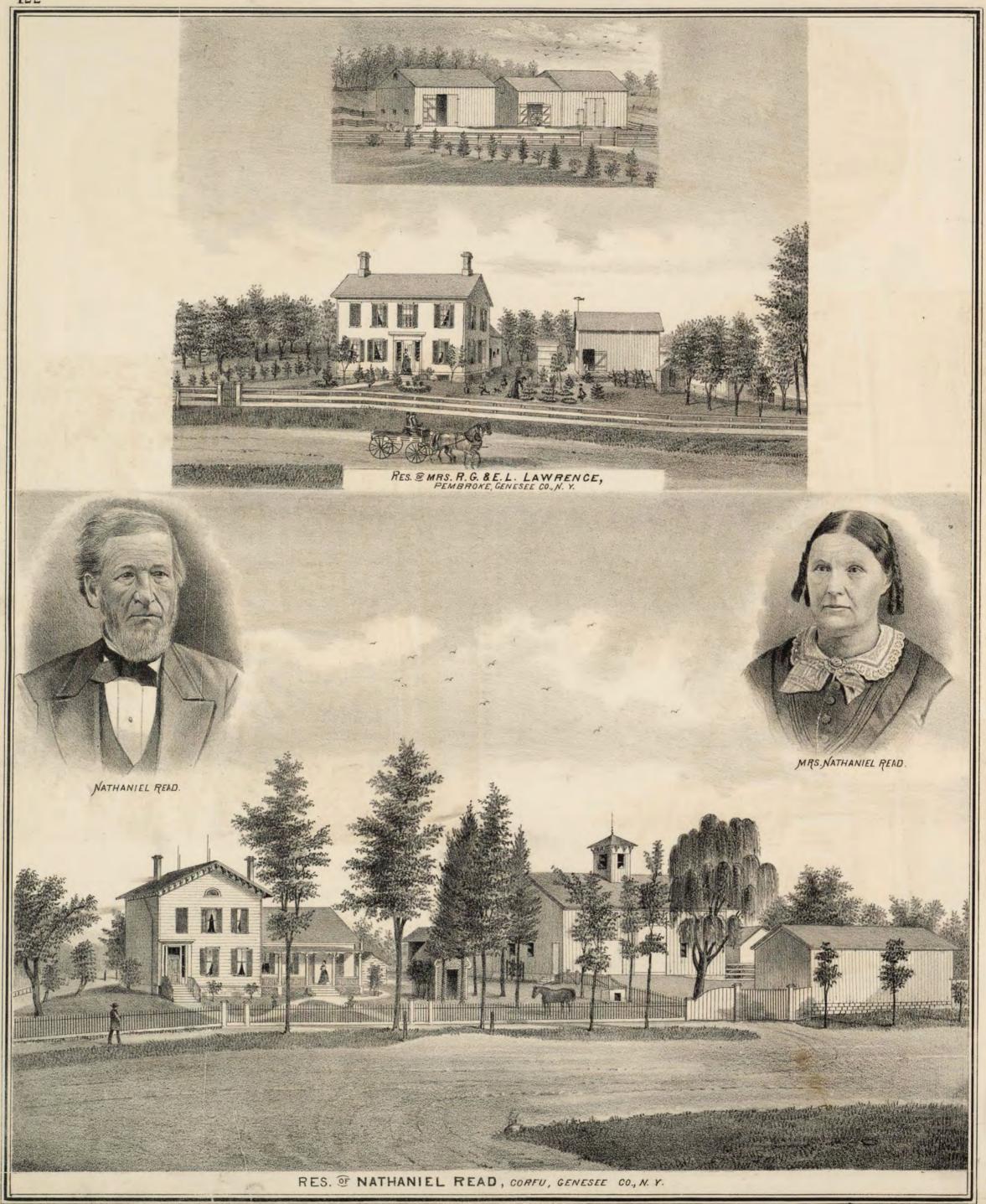


E. PEMBROKE, GENESEE CO., N. Y.



REV. G.S. CORWIN, M.D.

KEV. G. S. CORWIN, M.D., was born February 27, 1802, near Middletown, Orange County, New York. Pursued classical studies at Montgomery Academy, medical studies at Castleton, Vermont, and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Settled at Bloomingburgh, about five miles from the place of his birth, and continued the practice of medicine and surgery for fifteen years till the time of his conversion, when he commenced the study of theology, and after three years was licensed to preach September, 1841, by the Presbytery of Hudson. First settlement was at Elba, December, 1841, where he continued for twenty-five years, having in the providence of God a very pleasant settlement with a united people for twenty years and a prosperous church-having doubled in membership and more than tripled in its public beneficence. The small defection which arose in the church from the civil war and the question of slavery, together with ill health of the pastor, caused him to ask the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. After six months rest he received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian Church of East Pembroke, which he accepted, and has remained till the present. This settlement, like the first, has been a very pleasant one, with no divisions or alienation; the church and society one year since invited him to preach and labor as their pastor while he felt able, and this union of pastor and people and unity among the people has been increased by the blessing on the church in more than doubling its membership and in the orderly walk of its members, and ready and efficient help of the Session and a large portion of the members.





MRS. RANSOM D. PIERCE.



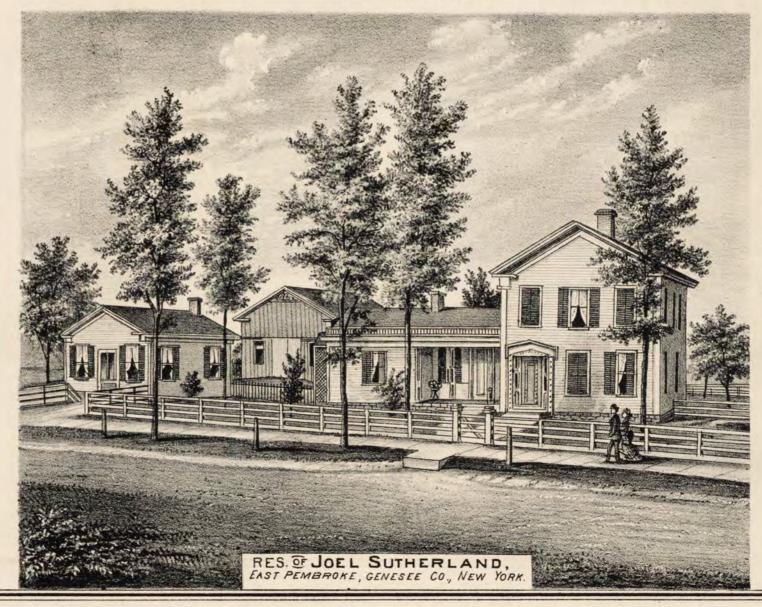
RES. OF THE LATE RANSOM D. PIERCE,



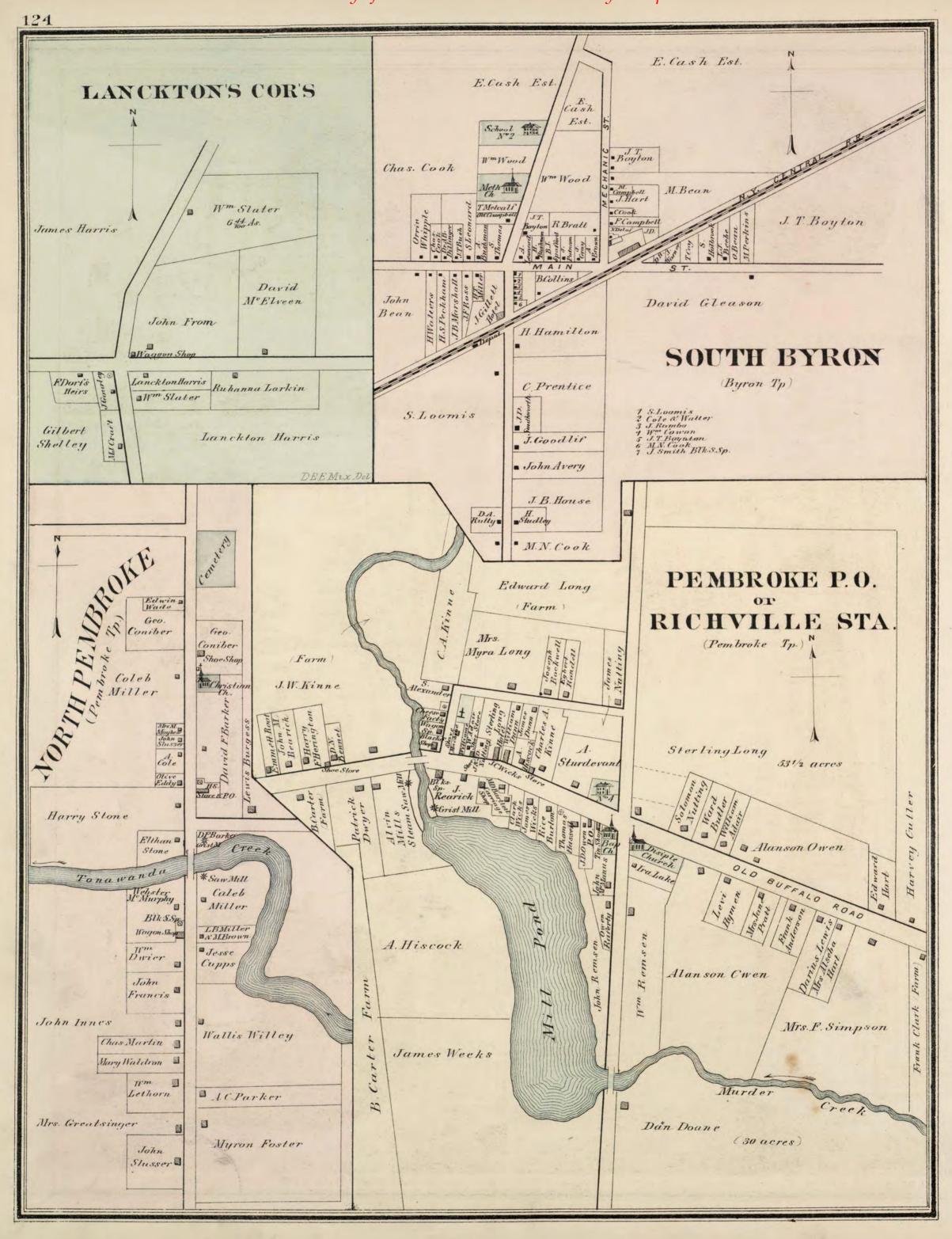
RANSOM D. PIERCE.

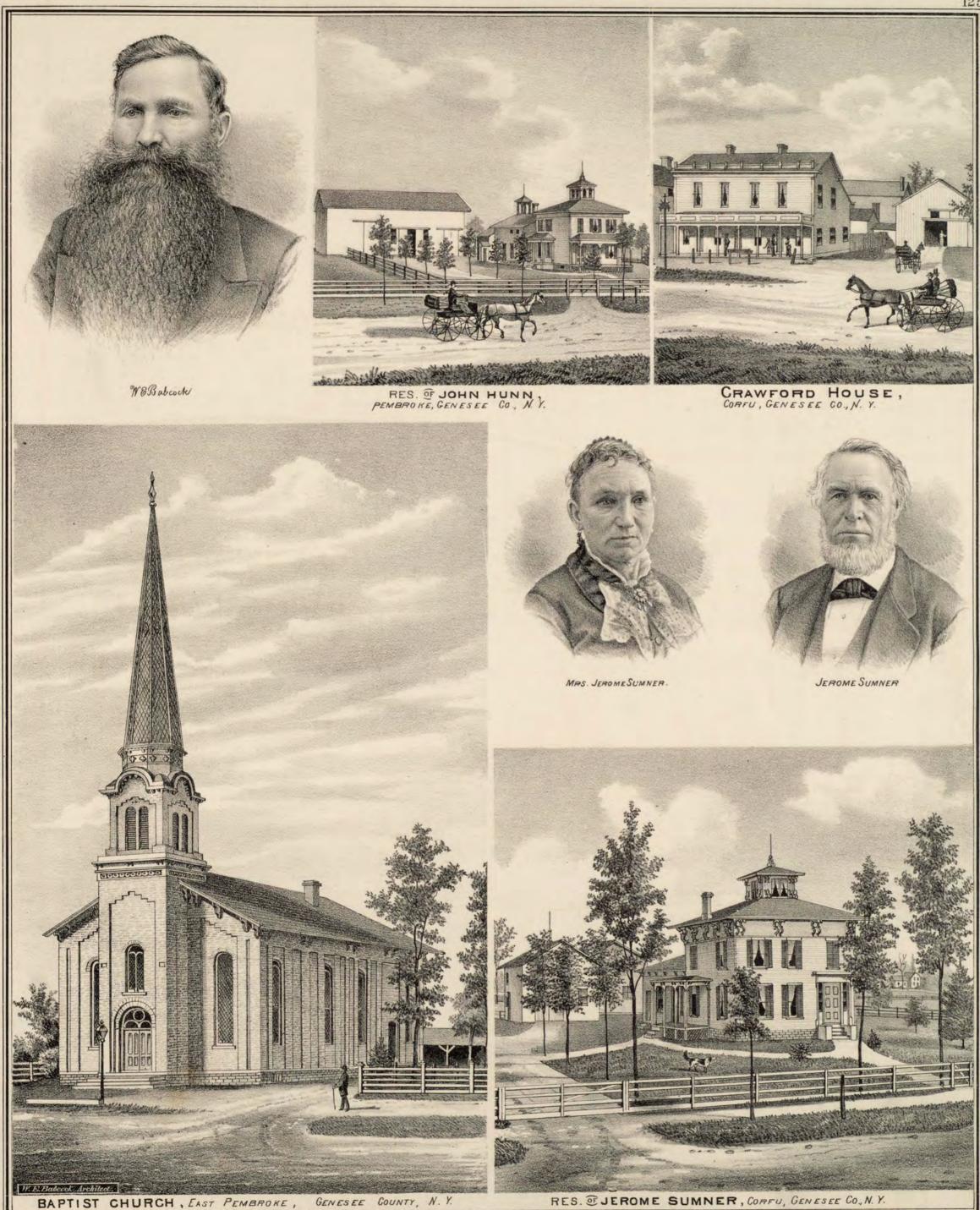


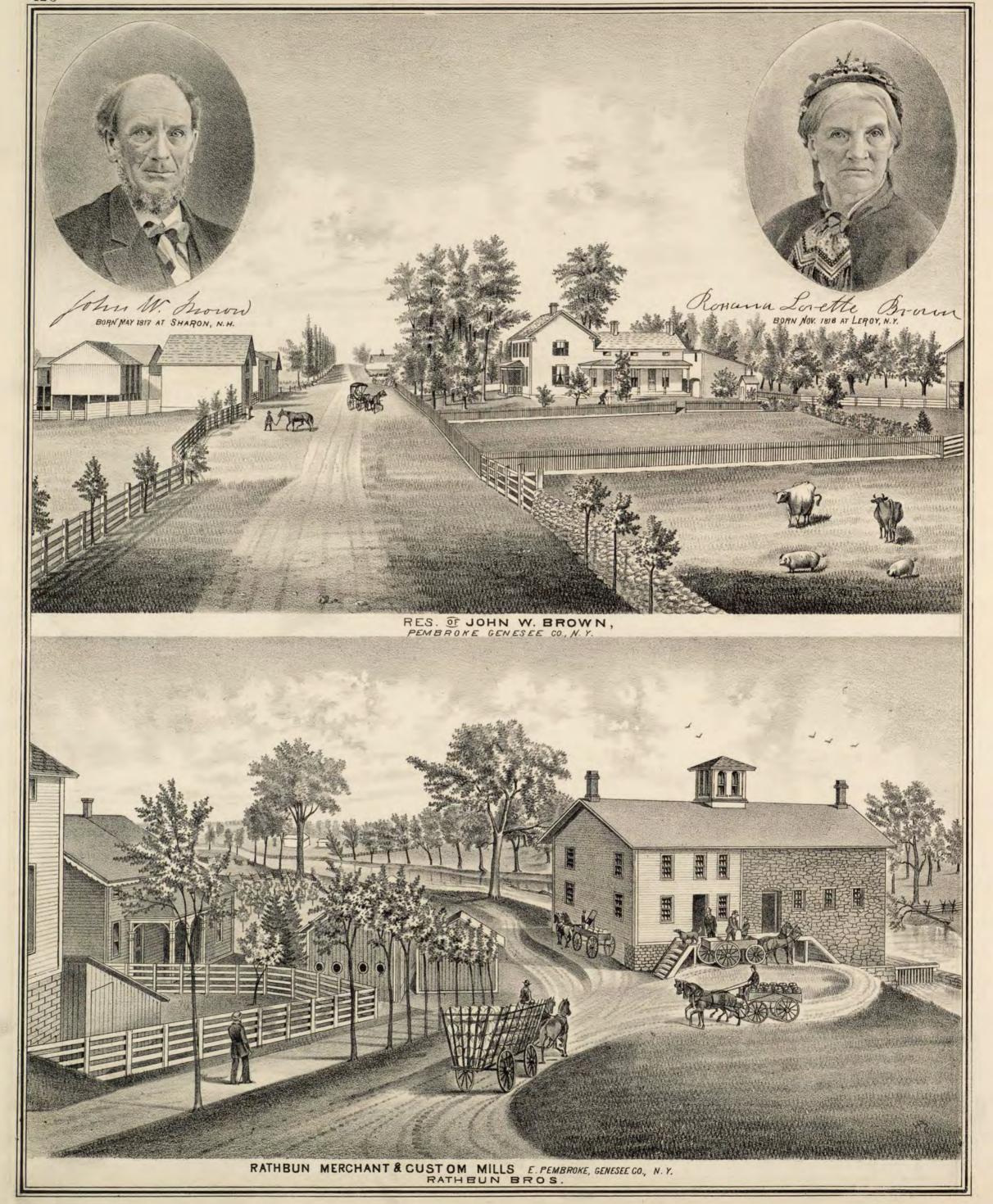
MRS. JOEL SUTHERLAND.

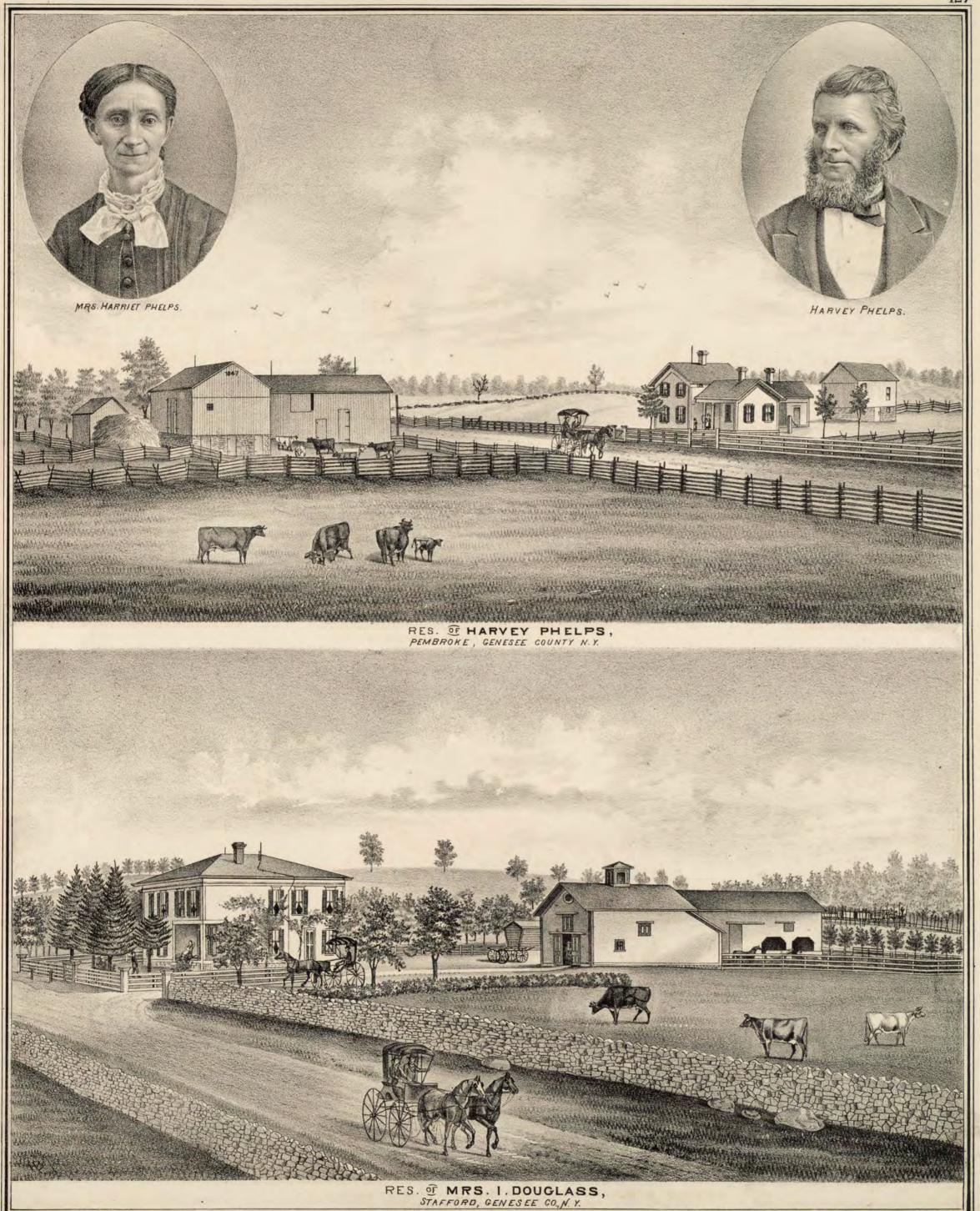


JOEL SUTHERLAND.









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John M. Cory. Sparteng. TOWN OF STA	TE, E, OESTO
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Sylvanus Van Busen. Juvell 122 123 124	125 126 Albert 125 Ring 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
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A SPECIALTY MADE OF PHOTOGRAPHING RESIDENCES, FARM-BUILDINGS, STOCK,

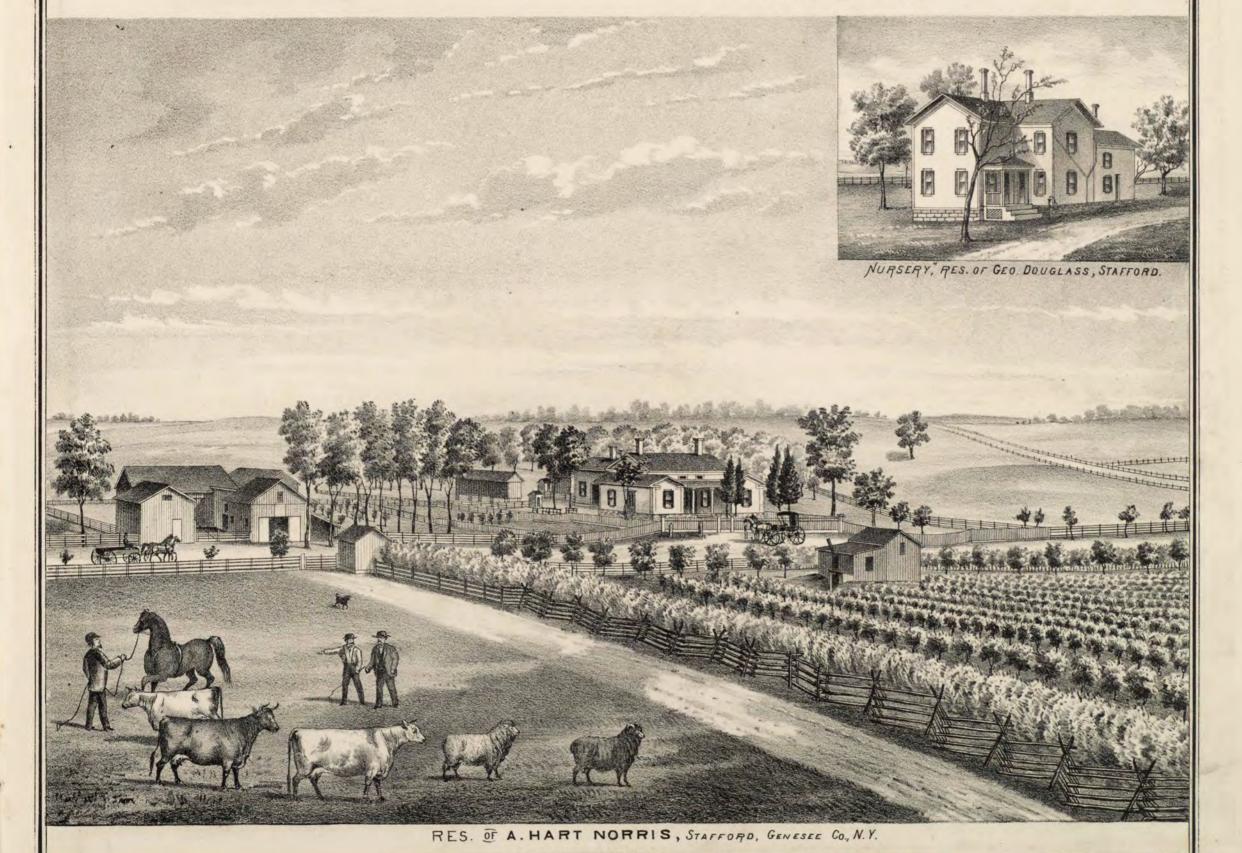
MACHINERY, ETC.

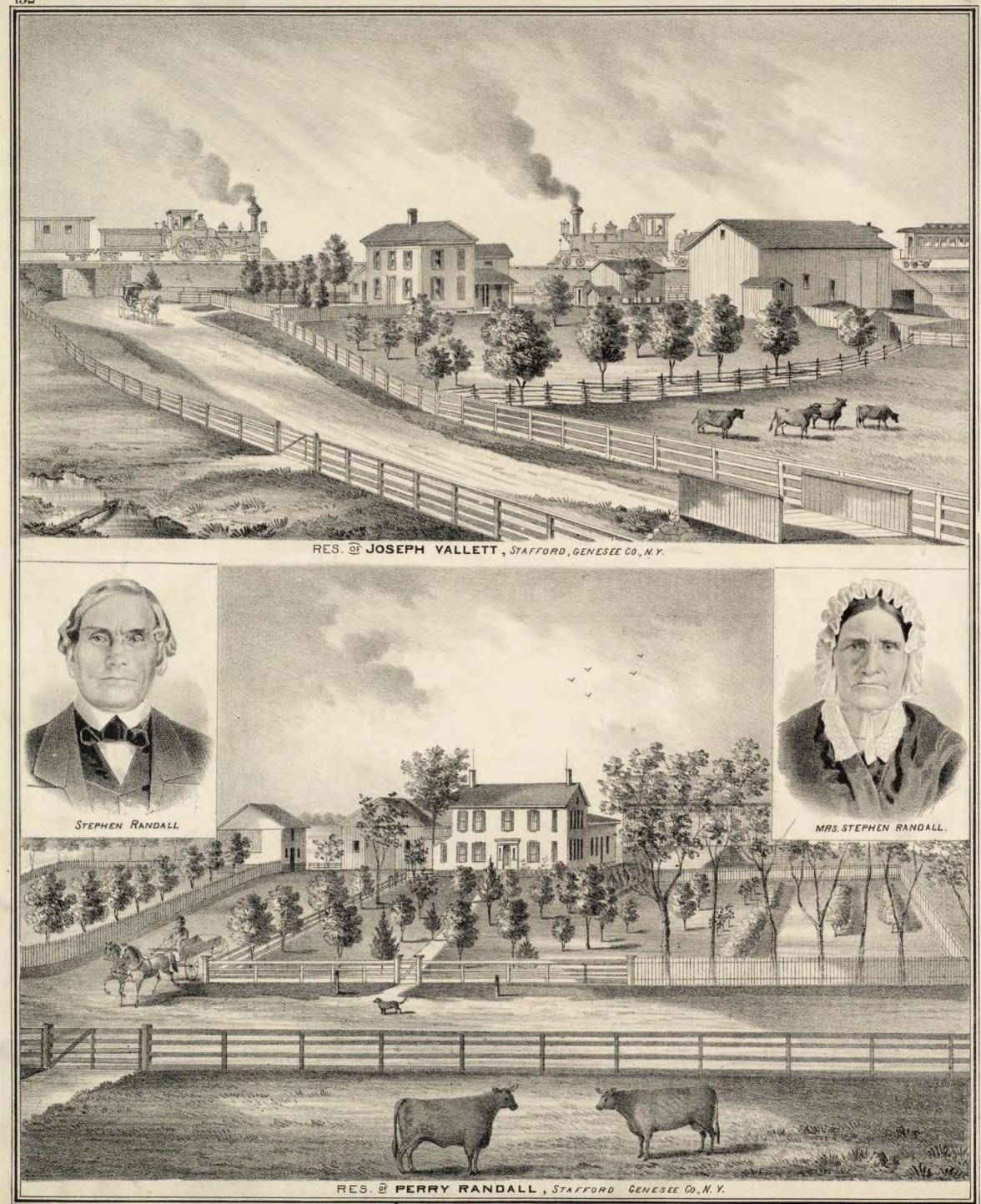
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS,

PORTAGE BRIDGE, LE ROY, ROCHESTER

AND VICINITY, ETC.,

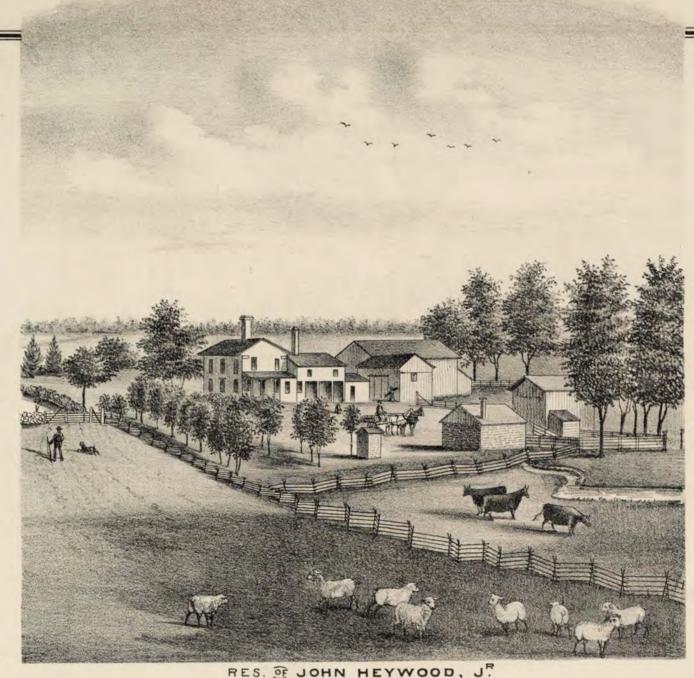
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



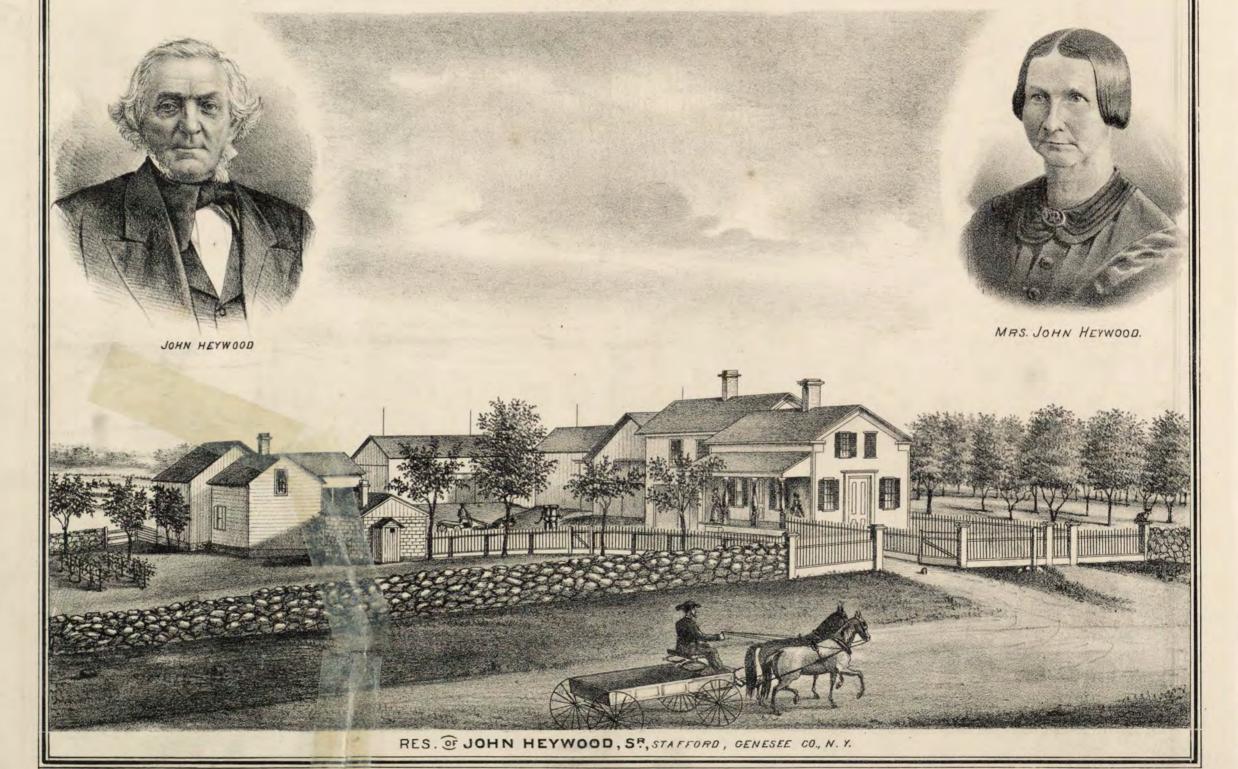




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RES. OF JOHN HEYWOOD, J.





RES. OF A. GARDNER , STAFFORD, GENESEE CO., N.Y.



BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF GENESEE COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

VILLAGE OF BATAVIA.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment,	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment,	NATIVITY.
uell, Hiram K	County Treasurer, and dealer in hardware	54 Main Street	1839	New York.	Monell, C. H	Supervisor, and produce trader	Jackson Street	1834	New York.
	Attorney-at-law		1872	**		Dirs. in papers, books, sta'ery, music, fancy goods.			
	Merchant tailors. Organized, 1872			11.		Catholic priest, St. Joseph's Church[Org. 1866			
loomfield, S	Merchant tailor	65 " "		Kentucky.		Surveyor and civil engineer			
	Dentist		1862	New York.	Maloney, F	Dealer in groceries	104 Main Street		
	Wholesale dealer in tobacco and cigars			44	Morgan, C. D	Pro. Genesee Co. Planing-Mill, con'tr and builder	State "		New York.
	Dealer in jewelry, silverware, and fancy goods		1834	44		Retired			**
	Physician and surgeon			Manage Manage		Dealer in boots and shoes			
	Daylor is all and a state of the state of th		1867	Massachusetts.		Dealers in groceries. Organized 1875		1010	11
	Dealer in wines, liquors, and cigars			New York.		President of First National Bank	V-10		
	Cashier of National Bank of Genesee			11		Attorney-at-law		1858	11
one, H. D	Attorney-at-law	Door Wookhum Ho	1843	**	Peck, M. H., Jr				21
astie, L. M	Proprietor of livery and sale stable	Rear Washburn Hs.	1864	-	Pendill, C. F	Grocer	54 11 11		44
	Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes Wholesale and retail druggist			England. New York.		Practical worker in tin, sheet-iron, roofing and			11
	Maltsters. Organized, 1871[Organized 1850]			Hew LOFK.	Pringle Benjamin	Wholesale liquor dealer[plumbing. United States Judge. Retired	Main Street	1829	44
	Maltsters, brewers, who'sale d'Irs in wines & liq'rs.			11	Parsons I P	Dealer in grain and produce	A Killiantt Street		Massachusatt
	Dealer in groceries and provisions		1835	4.0		Sheriff of Genesee County			
isher John	Farmer	14 11		New Hampsh.		President of village			
ord Phiness	Retired Born, 1790	47 State Street	1809		Rehmeister M	Dealer in groceries	108 Main Street	1856	France
	Dealer in hats, caps, and furs				Southworth & Simp-	Dealer in groceries	100 main Street	1000	Erance.
	Manufacturer of carriages and sleighs					Dry goods merchants. Organized 1868	101 11 11		
	Under Sheriff of Genesee County					Dealer in groceries, crockery, and glassware			1.6
lowacki, H. I.	President of Board of Education	Summit Street	1885	Poland		Dealer in dry goods and sewing machines			New York
eddings Bros	Cigar mnfrs., dealers in tobacco. Organized 1872	Main Street				Wholesale and retail dlr. in fresh, salt, and smoked			
	Dry goods, carpets, and manufacturer of clothing					Editor of the Spirit of the Times meats.			
ull. C. A	County Clerk	Clerk's Office[St.	1832	44		Dealer in coal and lumber			
oward, H. U	President National Bank of Genesee	Cr. Main and Bank		64		Attorney-at-law			11
oughton, C	Dentist	Over 98 Main Street	1870	44:		Physician and surgeon			44
utchins, H. S	Physician and surgeon	89 Main Street	1857	44		Attorneys-at-law. Organized 1870			
oward, R. T. & Co	Lumber dealers	Evans Street	1826	11		Proprietor of National Hotel			
	Dealers in dry goods. Organized, 1870				Thomas, John	Dealer in dry goods and sewing machines	70 West Main St		66
	Restaurant			11		Ex-Judge			Connecticut.
amilton, Joseph	Dealer in marble	24 11 11	1850	Ireland.		Baker and confectioner			
ay, M. W	Dealer in groceries and provisions	99 " " "	1820	New York.		Hardware merchant			
nes, James H	Fresh, salt, and smoked meats	51 and 53 Main St	1843	44		Editor and proprietor of the Advocate			
	Attorney-at-law		1840	44	Washburn, J. & Son	Proprietors of Washburn House. Org. 1869	Main Street		*** *****
	Jeweler				Woodward, T. F	Boots and shoes	74 Main Street	1867	44
	Grocery, crockery, and variety store. Organized				Wilson, Wm. H	Photographer	Cr. Main and Bank	1850	England.
ewis, R. S	Editor of Batavian	66 4 4	1868	11	Walker, Richard	Mnfr. of carriages, sleighs, and general black-	Jackson Street	1862	- 11
ord, O. W	Dealer in hats, caps, furs, trunks, etc	66 " "	1825	66	Woodward, N. A	Attorney and counselor-at-law [smithing.	Bank "	1851	Vermont.
ord, Mrs. D. A	Superintendent of New York Blind Asylum	Institute Building	1868		Watson, Wm. C		Batavia		New York.
	Lawyer			46		9			-

VILLAGE OF LEROY.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment,	NATIVITY.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	B	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.
nderson, John R	Retired	Le Roy	1850	Massachusetts.	King, M. N	Deputy Sheriff	Le Roy	7	1882	New York.
min, James	Watches, jewelry, plated ware, fancy goods, etc	**		New York.	Lampson, William.	Banker	44			64
lison, J	Agt. of E. R. R. Co. and United States Express	"		- 11	Lawser, Jacob	Malt and produce dealer	44		1868	Pennsylvania
ssell, C. F	Attorney- and counsellor-at-law	"		Massachusetts.	Lathrop, Harry	Retired	13		1816	Vermont.
ings, L. N	County Judge	**		New York.	Ladd, T. C	Wagon-maker	11		1818	14
shop, Thomas M	Builder of St. Mark's Church	44		11	Monroe & Kachler	Photographers	11		1850	New York.
ker, J. F	Physician and surgeon	"		44	Maloney, John	Groceries, provisions, crockery, glassware, etc	11		1844	Ireland.
owen & Robinson.	Groceries, crockery, glassware, paints, oils, etc	***************************************	1874	tt.	Morgan, Charles	Dry goods	11		1818	New York.
ill, S. A	Groceries, provisions, crockery, glassware		1852	44	Mooris, Daniel	Merchant tailor	11 11		1854	- "
	Florist and gardener	***		Scotland.	Paul, L. G	Agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and American Ex.	The same		1842	11.
ood, F. T	Surgeon dentist	***************************************		New York.	Platt, George	Farming	11	***************************************	1804	11
	Wholesale and retail miller			N. Hampshire.	Passmore, T. T	Carpenter	- 61		1857	England.
irtiss, S. F	Produce, lumber, wool, etc	"		New York.	Rider, H. S	Coal and ice dealer	66.			New York.
	Physician	44		Canada.	Rogers, N. M	Produce dealer	1 66			
irtiss, Solomon	Agent of Le Roy Coal and Ice Co	***		New York.	Skinner, S. W	Physician and surgeon	66		1874	New York.
nampion, John N.	Livery and freight line	"		11	Sherwood, N	Ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, trunks, trav-	1	- 75		
nurch, W. J	Painter	***		**		eling bags, etc	14		1832	New York.
mstock, S. F	General insurance agent			Connecticut.	Stanley, H. P	Baggage-master	a			10
arfee, H. S	Express messenger—A. M. Express			New York.	Sinclair, A	Clerk for Le Roy Coal and Ice Company	66	***************************************	1867	10
iton, M. B	Physician and surgeon	"		11	Sellinger, Lorenz	Proprietor of Le Roy Spring Brewery	55		1866	Germany.
liott, Andrew	Groceries, provisions, crockery, and glassware			Ireland.	Thomson, C. B	Editor of Le Roy Gazette			1840	New York.
oreman, J. M	Justice of the Peace	"		New York.	Tompkins, O	Proprietor of Le Roy Livery and Omnibus Line.			1889	11
bson, C. F	Proprietor of Lampson House			N. Hampshire.	Taylor, C. H. (D.D.)	First Presbyterian Church	6.1	***************************************	1869	44
	Chief of Police			New York.	Tufts, Thomas B	Printer	44		1824	11
	Editor of Genesee Courier		1849	11	Vanderpool, L	Catholic priest	66	**********	1866	Holland.
	Attorney		1889	11	Wilcox, M	Proprietor of Eagle Hotel	3.3	**********	1875	New York.
ascall, H. W	"		1812	44	Wiss, John & Co	Proprietors of Wiss House	26		1859	44
	Retired	"	1868	**	Whiteman, G. M	Freight clerk	14		1862	**
		"		Connecticut.	Woodard, O. F	Poultry dealer	16	***************************************	1855	££
allogg, R. M	Fire, life, and accidental insurance agent		1843	New York.	Ward, Jerome W	Retired farmer	45	***************************************	1832	11

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TOWN OF ALABAMA.

NAME,	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Avery, Hiram	1830	New York	Indian Falls	Farmer.	Macomber, Mrs. M.				
Avery, Caroline							New York	Oakfield	Farmer.
Ames, Alphonzo			North Pembroke		Macomber, Wm				
Beals, J. S		11	Alabama		Martin, Adam			North Pembroke	
Brininstool	1846	11	14	16	Nichol, Thos. L			Wheatville	
Bickford, J. M	1850	"	44	Merchant and Town Clerk.	Norton, Franklin			Alabama	
Burr, James	1834	Connecticut	Oakfield	Farmer.	Norton, D	1822			
Barrett, E. A	1842	New York	South Alabama		Pickworth, Wm	1853	England	Alabama Centre	44
Gorton, Thos	1839	"		11	Phillips, Chas. R	1866	New York	"	
Gibson, Robt		******	*******	ii .	Pratt, C. T	1847	44	Indian Falls	Proprietor of Indian Falls flouring mills. Flour
Gorton, James	1842		16	п					and feed always on hand at lowest market price.
Grice, J. G	1855	England	Wheatville	Blacksmith.					Custom solicited.
Holmes, J. W	1831	New York		Holmes & Palmer, merchants.	Pond, W. C				Farmer and stock raiser.
Howland, Gideon			Alabama Centre		Roberts, Chas. W			Wheatville	
Hotchkiss, Sterling	1818	Connecticut	Alabama	11	Shoemaker, Jacob			North Pembroke	
Hiseock, Chas. E	1846	New York	Alabama Centre	" and proprietor of threshing machines.	Town, Elijah			South Alabama	
Hiscock, David				11	Tuttle, Edward			Alabama	16
Ingalsbe, Elijah B.				11	Tuttle, Wm				44
Ingalsbe, Ebenezer				11	Tuttle, Albert		******		
Ingalsbe, Levi			Alabama Centre	11	Willits, Ira B			Wheatville	
Ingalsbe, Real E			Alabama	14	Wolcott, Thos. R			South Alabama	
Knapp, V. G	1847		Wheatville	16	Wright, Geo		"		
Lund, Joseph	1831	N. Hampshire.	"	14	Wakeman, John P.	1850	16	Wheatville	"

TOWN OF ALEXANDER.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
		New York	Attica	. Farmer and stock raiser.	Moulton, W. E	1833	New York	Alexander	Dairyman and farmer.
Brainard, C. H	1832	11	11	. 16 16 .	Mullen, I. V	1865			Physician and surgeon.
Brown, Lyman		******	Alexander		Newton, C. C	1835	14	14	
Bowen, David F			Attica		Parish, G	1846			Farmer and stock raiser.
Chamberlin, W. J.	1868		Alexander		Petrie, A. D		66	11	
Chamberlin, N. D.	1868		"	. 44	Rowe, Albert	1837	N. Hampshire.	44	General merchandise.
Curtiss, R. C			44		Riddle, Sanford				Farmer and stock raiser.
Curtiss, J. M		New York	14		Reynolds, J. M	1852	46	Attica	
Crossman, H. H	1830	11		44	Sprague, Drayton	1848		Alexander	
Crossman, C	1836		11		Springer, W		46	and a state of the	
Coon, Philip	1832	*******	**	at .	Strong, C		14	11	.,
Day, James H	1829			44	Smith, S. B., Esq	1821	11	West Bethany	
Doty, A	1844		Attica	Dairyman and farmer.	Smith, A. G		tt	11	0 0
Dunbar, J. W	1865		Alexander	Farmer and stock raiser.	Squire, E. T			Alexander	
Fairfield, Charles	1833		ű	Mechanic.	Seward, W. S			Batavia	
Heintz, John	1871	France		Proprietor of Alexander Hotel,	Seward, C. F	1826		Alexander	
Hawkins, C. J	1821	New York		Farmer.	Seward, L	1817		Batavia	
Hall, J. C	1830			Breeder of fine sheep and Durham cattle.	Seward, B. M				ii .
Howard, W. D	1843	"		Farmer and stock raiser.	Starks, D. D	1860		Alexander	" and dairyman.
Hickox, Geo. W	1848			Farmer, breeder of fine wool sheep a specialty.	Vande Bogart, C. W			11	" and stock dealer.
Kelsey, A	1837			Proprietor of Model Cider Mill and Vinegar	Waite, R. L., Rev.				Pastor M. E. Church.
		-		Works.	Wing, G. W			140	
Loomis, C. S	1834		"	Farmer and stock raiser.	Zwetsch, Phillip				Dealer in groceries, provisions, and variety store.

TOWN OF BERGEN.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address,	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Arnold, Eben Bissell, Jerry Carpenter, S Carpenter, Geo. A Carpenter, C. N Congdon, Geo. F Congdon, Mrs. A. B. Doolittle, Jas. D Evarts, S. R Field, Wickum Fuller, E. N Gifford, I Gorton, William Green, Orlando M	1802 1849 1850 1852 1858 1861 1861 1825 1809 1824 1864	England	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Farming. Merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnis'g goods. """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	McMaster, J Munger, M. J Munger, Wm. P Mathewson, P. J Reed, Charles N Stevens, Alvah Steele, John H	1843 1874 1842 1817 1870 1845 1814 1856 1874 1846 1847	Connecticut	N. Bergen Bergen N. Bergen Stone Church N. Bergen " Batavia Bergen	Notary public and broker. Photographer, and repairer of musical instruments and furniture. Farmer. " and stock grower. " " Postmaster and dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc. Sheriff of Genesee County. Farmer.
Green, S. K	1836 1808 1835 1861	New York Rhode Island	Bergen	Merchant. Farmer.	Weeks, Andrew Y. Warren, A. N Wilcox, E. M Wood, Mrs. Ann Ward, Martin C	1836 1824 1865 1861	New York	"	Assessor of Bergen, and Farmer.

TOWN OF BYRON.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, Milton	1822	New York	North Bergen	Farmer.	Green, Wm. H	1837	Massachusetts.	Byron	Farmer.
Bean, James	1827	11	South Byron	Produce dealer.	Harris, Jedediah	1815	Connecticut	66	144
Bean, John	1814	Vermont	11	Farmer.	Judd & Harris	1872	New York	11	Milling and lumbering.
Bushman, Henry	1824	New York	44	44	Miller, H. T	1841		South Byron	Produce dealer.
Boynton, James	1836	******	South Bergen	" and produce dealer.	Munger, M. B	1836		North Bergen	Farmer.
Benham, J. D		***	Byron	11	Mann, Reuben	1809	44 ******	Byron Centre	44
Benham, Clifford		11	South Byron	44	Norton, Yates		11	Byron	44.
Coward, W. H		14		Postmaster.	Norton, Chas. A		44		44
Cook, M. N	1833	44	***	Dealer in dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes.	Osborn, Eli	1816	44	North Bergen	" and mason.
Cook, Chas. E		44		Farmer.	Peckham, H. S	1821	44	South Byron	11
look, I. D			South Bergen	it.	Peckham, Wm	1824	11	North Bergen	44
Crocker, Z. T		16	Byron	Manufacturer and farmer.	Rowley, W. C	1836	Massachusetts.	South Byron	46
Childs, Benjamin		***	South Byron	Farmer.	Rollin, D. M. L	1844	Maine	Byron	Minister and farmer.
Colson, Edwin R		11	Byron	44	Studly, Horace	1816	New York	South Byron	Farmer.
Chase, Mary Ann.			North Bergen	11	Seaver & Hall [Org.	1870	16	Byron	Dealers in general merchandise.
Dewey, Chas. G	1836	Massachusetts.	Byron	14	Spafford, Nelson	1831	46	11	Farmer.
Dewey, Geo	1835	11	South Byron	14	Steele, John H	1856	Connecticut	North Bergen	44
Deming, W. H	1827	Connecticut	Byron	11	Stanton, B. W	1851	New York	Byron	16
Dibble, James D		New York	***	44	Thompson, S	1820		South Byron	44
Deming, H. D		11	11	11	Terry, Addison		"		
Dibble, L. A		11	"	" and veterinary surgeon.	Terry, James B	1835	44	Byron	Dealer in high-class poultry and Berkshire pig
Dewey, Wm. E		"		14	Todd, I. A	1828	N. Hampshire.	***	Farmer.
Dewey, Grotius			44	II.	Walker, Cyrenius			11	Retired.
Fiske, John S		New York		"	Walker, Mrs. Sarah				Farming.
Fillett, Jerome			South Bergen	Prop'r of Hotel; rates \$2 per day; livery attached. Miller and farmer.	Walker, J. C			South Byron	"
Freen, Loren	1825		Byron	Miller and farmer.	White, M. G	1828	44	Byron	"

TOWN OF BATAVIA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, Homer E A	Jevander Road	1841	Vermont	Batavia	Farmer.	Merrill, John		1820	New York	Batavia	Farmer.
Ames, David							Bank Street Road				11
Bigelow, Elisha			44								" and breeder of fine wool
Brown, M. E					70						([sheep.
Bradley, E. F						Miner, Lafavette		1825	New York		" and breeder of fine stock.
Briggs, Geo. A		1826	Canada	11	Ex-Agt. & Sta. Master N.Y.C.R.R.	McIntyre, L. A				22	11
Bowden, Wm		1861	New York								" stock grower. "
Brown, Joseph		1831	11	E. Pembroke		Mercer, John		1835	New York	44	44
Brown, James		1856	Connecticut	Batavia	11					Batavia	- 11
Cornwell, Charles											64
Cockrane, William					The state of the s		*********				Retired.
Coon, N. K		1840	Connecticut	11			[Born				Farmer.
Denton, F. G 0	old Buffalo Road.	1830	New York	E. Pembroke			Old Buffalo Road		England		Fruit farm and canning house.
Dascombe, Lewis						Post, Wm. H. G			New York	44	
Day, Elijah									***************************************	24	11
Dorman, John, Mrs.		1839	16	Batavia	Farming and nursery.				New York		ii ii
Emery, S., M.D		1833	N. Hampshire.	44	Physician and farmer.	Pratt, Charles		1850		E. Pembroke	11
Eldred, Ira		1839	New York		Farmer, carpenter, and joiner.					Batavia	11
Fisher, Joseph D			£ £	E. Pembroke	and teacher.				46	The second second second second	11
Foster, A. H A				Batavia			Old Buffalo Road		44.	44	14
Fotch, John G									Massachusetts.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	ii.
Foster, H. L		1851		44		Scott, Joseph E		1829	New York		" and dairyman,
Farnsworth, R. E						Shepard, John		1817	44	0	11
Garwood, John		1853	England	Batavia	Proprietor of Rushville Mills.				11	21	- 11
Gillett, Chas E O	old Butfalo Road	1844	New York	44	Farmer.	Sullings, David		1830	16	1.4	44
Gowing, Harriet M			tt	E. Pembroke	. 14				44	1	44
Gowing, Joseph M					66				46		41
Greene, J. C					11				11		44
Gibson, John A											Mnfr. of boots and shoes and farmer.
Greene, Jonathan						Upton, Daniel		1817	N. Hampshire		Retired farmer.
Howe, David N			11		() FT 1000 7	Underhill, Geo. E.,		1828	New York	Oakfield	Farmer.
Hopkins, Robert N		1860				Vrooman, N. Y		1856	46	Batavia	and hop grower.
Hackley, O. Delos		1831	New York	44	- 11					E. Pembroke	
Higley, Isaac A					44	Wheeler, George		1834	Massachusetts	Batavia	tt stock raiser.
Hartshorn, Andrew				W. Batavia	" and P. M.	Ware, Walter		1852	New York		44
Hitchcock, H. J		1853	New York		16	Woodard, Mrs. E.					
Ives, Henry				Batavia	44	Estelle		1840	N. Hampshire	Keene, N. H.	Lawyer.
Jack, Samuel C				E. Pembroke							Sea captain and farmer.
Kemp, Geo. B				Batavia	44	Wilder, H. W	Bank Street	1816	Massachusetts		Farmer.
Lusk, S. B						Wortendyke, John		1828			44
				2007	rino sheep a specialty.					. "	Principal of Commercial School,
Law, John N	New Buffalo Road.	1851	Ireland		The state of the s						
Laramy, Philip E											
Moreau, Wilber C C											11
McWain, Alonzo									11	11	14 - 3 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

TOWN OF BETHANY.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Avery, S. C	1848 1810 1822 1851 1849 1823 1827 1854 1874 1847 1812	Vermont	West Bethany Linden " Batavia West Bethany Batavia West Bethany Bethany Bethany	Conductor E. R. R. Breeder of Devon cattle, merino sheep, and Berk-Farmer. Miller. Breeder of fancy stock. Farmer. Merchant. Farmer.	Marsh, Delos Prindle, D. R Peck, B. F Pearson, Richard Putnam, M. F	1839 1835 1814 1829 1828 1847 1864 1809 1855 1816 1816	New York "" "" Connecticut Vermont New York "" ""	Batavia	and mechanic. and mechanic. and fruit grower. Dentist. Farmer.

TOWN OF DARIEN.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
nthony, Thos. H	North & South Road	1860	New York	Darien	Farmer and soldier.	Mullett, Wm		1850	New York	Darien C'ntr	Merchant.
				41	and dealer in fine horses.	Mattison, S. P		1845	New York		
				Darien City	Dairy and farming					Corfu	**
			Vermont	Corfu	Farmer.				Germany	Darien C'ntr	Merchant.
					Farmer.					Crittenden	
					44					Corfu	
					-11						
					44						
rrier, E. W		1846		Corfu	14						44
ase, Elisha		1850			44						16
					44	Smith, J. Craig				Darien C'ntr	Cheese maker.
					44	Sumner, Winslow.		1812	New York	11	Farmer.
					Dealer in cider, farmer.					Darien	
			44							West B'tavia	
			44								Wheat farm, and stock raiser.
					County Superintendent of Poor.					Corfu	
			44							Darien	
	***************************************			Corfu	11				44		
					11					Corfu	
					14	Sumner, John W		1840	44		
				Corfu	" and mechanic.	Sherrick Frank		1846		Darien City	
			11		11					Corfu	16
					11				***		-11
rtshorn, Nelson.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1828	New York	11	" and Justice of the Peace.					West B'tavia	
				11	11						
			11	11	ti .	Tisdale, Homer L		1841	New York	11	Farmer.
			11	44	11	Tiffany, H. G. & D.		1809	Vermont	Darien C'ntr	Farming.
			16	2.7	11	Thompson, Mrs. A.		1835	New York	Corfu	11
					44	Thomas Geo. W.		1851	***		
nsey, J. H	******		New York	Darien C'ntr	" and stock broker.	Thomas, W. J		1869			
rtland, O. N.	***************************************	1828		Corfu	11						
				Darien C'ntr	34	Vickery, H. W		1855	ti		Physician.
					a	Vickery Albert E.		1855	44		Farmer.
				Alexander	11						" and stock raiser.
	***************************************		*****			Winans E L		1859	Pennsylvania	Corfu	Dealer in cider, farmer, and
7 TT	***************************************	1074	NT X 1	D. C. Cit.	T 11 1	Yates, O. B		1000	I chinsylvania	To A	Farmer.

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TOWN OF ELBA.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
twater, Rev. L	1854	New York	Elba	Clergyman.	Jones, E. M	1822		Elba	Farmer.
very, A. G	1869	Connecticut	Batavia	Farmer.	Kenyon, Orville	1842			"
			Elba	Wind-mill Company.	Laborn, John				"
arr, O. C					Moreau, William	1843	Massachusetts.	"	Proprietor of Pine Hill Hotel.
arton, E. P		"	"	Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, crockery, etc.	Mills, A. D	1825	New York	East Elba	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
rown, James A. J.				Farmer and Assessor.	McIntyre, J. W			Elba	
abcock, Alva		Ti12			Merriman, R. E	1838	******	Byron Centre	
railey, Mrs. Wm.		England			McWorthy, W. S		******	Elba	
rown, John A				rarmer.	Norton, H. B Parker, Harlow E.		******	East Elba	
gnall, Hiram		**	"	ii .	Porter, J. W	1826 1846		11	" and former Supervisor.
ritton, S. H			Oakfield	"	Parker, Albert	1828	11	11	Furmer
arr, Phineas, Jr		12222		Foundry and machine shop.	Piper, John		Pennsylvania.		
err, Julius J		44	14	Farmer	Parker, Samuel		New York		2.0
rber, D. J			17	" and school teacher.		1845	"	14	
oft, Wm				" and mechanic.	Raymond, Wm. H.	1839	"		Supervisor.
awford, W. J				11	Rugg, Wm. L	1825	"	11	Justice of the Peace.
			Oakfield	IL.	Reynolds, C. H	1830	41		Farmer.
nons, Mrs. C. M.			Elba			1838		11	" and proprietor of Town Hall, Elbs
ench, B. B		44					Massachusetts.		Steam mills, staves, heading, and lumber.
wler, Alexander.		Ireland	"	Farmer.	Staples, G. F	1847	44	44	
iller, Mrs. Lois B.	1824	New York	"	Farming.	Stringham, Daniel.	1832	New York	East Oakfield	Farmer.
rd, S	1829	******	44	ii .		1864		Elba	
omm, John C. 1	19.19	Germany	16	Carriage and wagon makers.		1841	"		
omm, Alfred J.					Strouts, Wm. E	1854	England	"	11
		New York			Shedd, David	1814	New York	**	11
	1849	"			Speyer, C				Blacksmithing and wagon maker.
oding, J. C	1864			Traveling agent.	Town, O., Jr				Farmer and Assessor.
		Canada		Farmer and Constable.		1830	Th. 1	East Elba	" and former Supervisor.
rdner, J. W	1809	Rhode Island	East Oakfield	Di da dalda da d	Thomas, F. I	1852	England	Elba	Teacher.
urley, James	1849	Ireland	Elba	Blacksmithing and carriage ironing.		1840		Batavia	
			Fact Files	rarmer.				Elba	
	1827 1829		East Elba	" and former Constable.		1835 1819	11		
nn, Wm. H	1852		EiDa	Carriage and house painting.	Wiedrich, Geo. D			"	" and former Supervisor.
wland, David	1846	Massachusetts.	"	Farmer		1847		14	
	1811	Now York	East Elba	((Wiedrich, Peter		******	11	
	1849		Elba	16			New York	"	
	1834		14	" former Highway Commissioner.	Wilber, D. W	1844	"	14	11
	1842	"	(4	"	Wilson, J. M			East Elba	"
fmann		******		" and produce dealer.	White, James				

TOWN OF LE ROY.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bishop, W. L					Mirl, David P	1808	New York	Le Roy	Farming.
Crocker, Elijah	1816			Farming, and steam cider-mill.	McPherson, A	1803		**	"
Cosway, A. L	1852	England		Farmer.	McPherson, A., Jr.	1827			11
Duguid, Nelson A	1841	New York		Farming, and stock raising.	Prentice, A. C	1843	44 *****	***	" and civil engineering.
Gillett, Samuel	1844		17		Parmelee, W. G	1826		Stone Church	11
Gustin, W. G	1815		Mumford	" and stock raising.	Peck, William A				Farmer, and mason.
Hart, E	1817	11	Le Roy	Farmer, proprietor of Genesee County lime works.	Page, George Richmond, A. D	1847	England	"	Proprietor of Lathrop flouring mills.
Harris, Daniel	1810	Connecticut	44.		Richmond, A. D	1829	New York	46	Farming, and stone quarry.
Howell, Leonard D.	1847	New York	44	Farming, and stone quarry.	Roberts, J. L	1831			
Harris, William	1825		11		Sperry, Cyrus	1842	Massachusetts.		11 11 11
Harris, Elijah	1845			11	Thayer, Mary H	1843	Connectiout	44	Farmer.
Haskins, J. H	1831	Vermont		and miller.	Verry, George	1853	New York	16	" and stock raising.
Jones, William F	1868	England	(4	Proprietor of Genesee County paper mill, manu-	Van Allen, E. W	1836			Farming, and steam cider mill.
				facturer of manilla tea paper and wrappings.	Weld, Charles A	1850		11	
Jones, Silas	1818	New York		Farmer, and proprietor of oil mill.	Weld, Parker		tt	46	Farming, and stock raising.
Keeney, A	1815	Connecticut			Woodard, Miss B	1835	44	44	11

TOWN OF PEMBROKE.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment,	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME,	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Anderson, D	1816	Massachusetts	Corfu	Farmer.	Hunn, John E	1829	New York	Corfu	Farmer.
Allen, John	1842	New York	East Pembroke	" and stock raiser.	Kinne, C. A	1842	44	Pembroke	Justice of the Peace, railroad agent, and pro-
Boyden, Jonathan					Knapp, V. G		******	Wheatville	Farmer and stock raiser. [duce dealer.
Barber, B	1828	Massachusetts.		11 11 11				Corfu	
Brown, John W	1817	New H'pshire	West Batavia	44	Loomis, Samuel		*******	East Pembroke	and manufacturer of dry barrels.
Boyd, R. W	1837	New York	Pembroke	#	Lawrence, Edwin L		44	Corfu	"
Brown, E. A		"		11 11 11	Long, Sterling	1865		Pembroke	Proprietor of Long's Hotel.
Bennet, W. H	1834		Crittenden	11	Long, Edward	1826		**	Farmer and proprietor of wagon shop.
Boughton, E. N			Corfu	" and dairyman.	Munro, John	1831	Connecticut	East Pembroke	Proprietor of Pembroke wagon shops.
Bateman, S. C	1820	11	Pembroke	Physician and surgeon.	McPherson, J. C	1873	New York	Corfu	Physician and surgeon. [and harness.
Corwin, Rev. G. S.,					McGregor, Wm. W	1850	England		Justice of Peace and mnfr. and dlr. in saddles
M.D			East Pembroke		Parmele, L. B		New York	East Pembroke	Physician and surgeon and pro. of drug store.
Crawford, A. H				Physician and surgeon.	Phelps, George			Corfu	Farmer and stock raiser.
Cleveland, S. D			East Pembroke		Phelps, Henry	1828	"	"	Dealer in wagons, and all kinds of sleighs. Farmer and dairyman.
Cleveland, John				Farmer and stock raiser.	Phelps, Harvey		"	Indian Falls	Farmer and dairyman.
Cleveland, Wm		"		Carpenter and joiner, farmer and stock raiser.	Peckham, E			Pembroke	
Clark, James		Ireland		Farmer and stock raiser.			New York	East Pembroke	" contractor.
Clemans, Artem's L			Pembroke		Pratt, C. T	1847		Indian Falls	Prop'r of Indian Falls Flouring Mills. Custom
Carter, Benj					Pierce, Mrs. M. B	1854	*******	Corfu	[solicited. Flour and feed at lowest prices. Prop'rs of Rathbun Custom Mills. Retired.
Clark, Andrew F		New York			Rathbun Bros	1870	** *****	East Pembroke	Prop'rs of Rathbun Custom Mills.
Croff, Mrs. E. W			East Pembroke		Read, N	1830	Massachusetts.	Corfu	Retired.
Crawford, Mary J					Rodgers, A	1846	Vermont	East Pembroke	Farmer and produce dealer.
Carrier, E. W			16		Shoemaker, Jacob				
Chase, Elisha		"		11	Sutherland, Joel		"	East Pembroke	Retired.
Diver, Edward				" and stock raiser.	Safford, J. W		16	Corfu	P. M. Merchandise, dry goods, groceries, etc.
Dimock, Dwight					Smith, A. D				Physician and surgeon.
Duguid, W. H		**		Farmer and dairyman. [produce.]	Shaw, George	1841			Farmer and carpenter.
Davis, Powel C		******		" and stock raiser.	Shumway, Wm	1819	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		Manufacturer and dealer in dry barrels.
Drake, Edward			Pembroke		Stone, Harry	1811	L. Canada	North Pembroke	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats and caps.
Dodge, C		***	Corfu	Farmer.	Smith, Edward				Farmer and stock raiser.
Elliott, G. G		**	East Pembroke		Seymour, J. H				Mnfr. of light and heavy wagons, sleighs, cut-
Ellinwood, S. E					Smith, John A				Proprietor of Indian Falls Hotel. [ters, etc.
Ellinwood, Henry P			East Pembroke		Scribner, Ira M			Crittenden	
Flint, Nelson W			Richville	" and school teacher.	Sumner, Jerome		24	Corfu	
Forward, C			East Pembroke	(cestimates.	Wallis, Hugh	1817	******		
Gorham, D. H	1842	Vermont	n 1 1 1	Architect and builder; plans, specifications, and	Willett, Reuben	1830			Assessor and R. R. agent.
				Farmer, dairyman, and highway commissioner.	Wade, Wm		******		Farmer and stock raiser.
Gowin, Ransom	1835	New H'pshire.	Corfu		Wakeman, Calvin.				Cheese maker.
Garvin, J. A	1856	New York	East Pembroke	Station agent at Corfu. [dlr. in country produce.	Wells, Mary	1834			Cheese making and seamstress.
Hopkins, B. N	1855	10	Corfu	Pro. of Union Hotel; good livery attached. Also,	Willett, John W	1819		West Batavia	Farmer.

TOWN OF OAKFIELD.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	LOCATION.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	LOCATION.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, Arthur	1845	New York	Oakfield	Cooper, agent for Haines & Bro., wagons.	Lamson, Nathaniel.	1843	Vermont	Oakfield	Farmer and fruit grower.
Barrett, E. A	1842	******	South Alabama	Farmer.	March, S. A				Merchant tailor.
Caple, Henry	1849	England	Oakfield	Merchant tailor.			16		Oakfield Agricultural Works.
Caple, Alfred	1849	11	11	44			11		
Cope, Philip	1839	New York	East Oakfield	Pump manufacturer.	Norton, Lorenzo				
Cosway, William	1850	England	Oakfield	Farmer.	Nash, A. E	1850	New York	East Oakfield	44
Cobb, Ira	1874	New York		Proprietor of Orcutt House.	Pierson, J. R				Carpenter and joiner.
Drake, Norman	1814	"		Farmer and Commissioner of Highways.	Phillips, C		44	North Oakfield	Farmer.
Dunlap, Andrew A.	1850		11		Rathbone&Co. A.B.		11	Oakfield	
Dunlap, William C.	1852		11	"	Rathbone, A. B		44	44	Hardware merchant.
Gardner, John C	1809		East Oakfield	Retired farmer.	Reed, Julius				Temple Hill Farm. Farmer and fruit grower.
Griffin, Daniel T	1820			Postmaster and farmer.	Rathbone, L				Proprietor of Rathbone pear orchard.
Gardner, Geo. W	1818	44		Farmer.	Stevens, W. Webber		11		
Galliford, William.	1863	"		Manufacturer of buggies, wagons, and sleighs.	Stevens, John				
Hawes, Benj. F	1833		Oakfield	Attorney-at-law.	Stannard, Franklin.	1834	New York	11	Farmer and breeder of horses.
Haight, William	1838	66	East Oakfield	Farmer.	Sperling, John	1855	Germany	44	" and Highway Commissioner.
Haight, Ira E			44	"	Sperling, John Swift, Isaac	1872	New York		
Haight, Joseph E	1841	"		Died, Andersonville prison, 1864.	True, Moses E	1844	44		Mnfr. saws, gumming, filing, also mnfr. of paten
Haight, Daniel P		"		Died, Cocksackie, 1870.	Tibbils H	1875	Massachusetts	North Oakfield	Manufacturer of furniture. [saw sets
Ingalsbe, E. J			Oakfield		Vail E M	1838	New York	East Oakfield	Farmer and fruit grower.
Ingalsbe, P. V	1831		44	" and Commissioner of Excise.	Woodruff, Asa B	1894	14	Oakfield	Hardware merchant.
Ingalsbe, S. A		"	44	ii	Wolcott, William		44	14	Farmer and Supervisor.
Ingalsbe, G. W		***		11	Way, D. E		11		Horticulturist, moulder.
Kellogg, Charles H.		16		Principal of Carey Institute.	11 113 , 20 . 23	1001		***************************************	acor months and months
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TOWN OF PAVILION.

NAME. Date Sett mer	e- NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME,	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY,	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Bryant, Nathan	Scotland	Pavilion Le Roy Pavilion Le Roy Pavilion Use Roy Pavilion Centre Le Roy Use Roy Pavilion Centre Pavilion Centre Pavilion Centre	Pastor of Baptist Church. Farmers and sheep breeding.	McWethy, John McMillan, Charles. McSweeney, Jas Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Oliver Plocker, Lafayette Sprague, Wm. B Steward, John Smead, Wm. C Stevens, Wm. H Sperry, P. T Tillotson, Elijah M. Thomas, C. H., and William R Tufts, Aaron Tillotson, C. E Taft, R. W Ward, C. K. Whiteman, C Ward, John Williamson, Moses.	1863 1850 1811 1841 1860 1836 1837 1814 1823 1837 1825 1831 1813 1822 1872 1819 1834 1820	Ireland. New York "" New York New Jersey New York Massachusetts. New York "Massachusetts. New York "" Massachusetts. New York "" "" N. Hampshire.	Le Roy. Pavilion Centre Le Roy E. Bethany Le Roy Pavilion Centre	"" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""

TOWN OF STAFFORD.

NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	NAME.	Date of Settle- ment.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Adams, John	1843 1858 1850 1825 1844 1845 1831 1858 1855 1810 1835 1832 1835 1834	England New Jersey England Connecticut Ohio New York England The Work England	Stafford Stafford South Byron Le Roy Batavia "" Stafford Morganville ""	Nurseryman, and fruit grower. Farmer.	Randall, Perry Radley, James Rumsey, Amanda C. Reed, Joel P Sanders, John Sanders, E. B Sayers, F. W Tucker, Emanuel Thomas, John Tucker, Thomas Tuck, William Tyler, Warren J Vallett, Joseph Vicary, W. N Van Dusen, S. W Wood, William	1831 1822 1854 1814 1829 1841 1841 1872 1849 1850 1828 1824 1833 1834	England New York England Connecticut New York England '' '' '' Ireland England '' '' '' New York Connecticut England New York England New York England New York England	Morganville	Rector of St. Paul's Church. Farmer. "" Supervisor and produce merchant. General merchandise merchant, and Postmaste Harness maker. Farmer. "" Agent for agricultural implements, and Depu Farmer. "Station Agent Erie Railroad. Farmer. ""