

WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

ILLUSTRATED

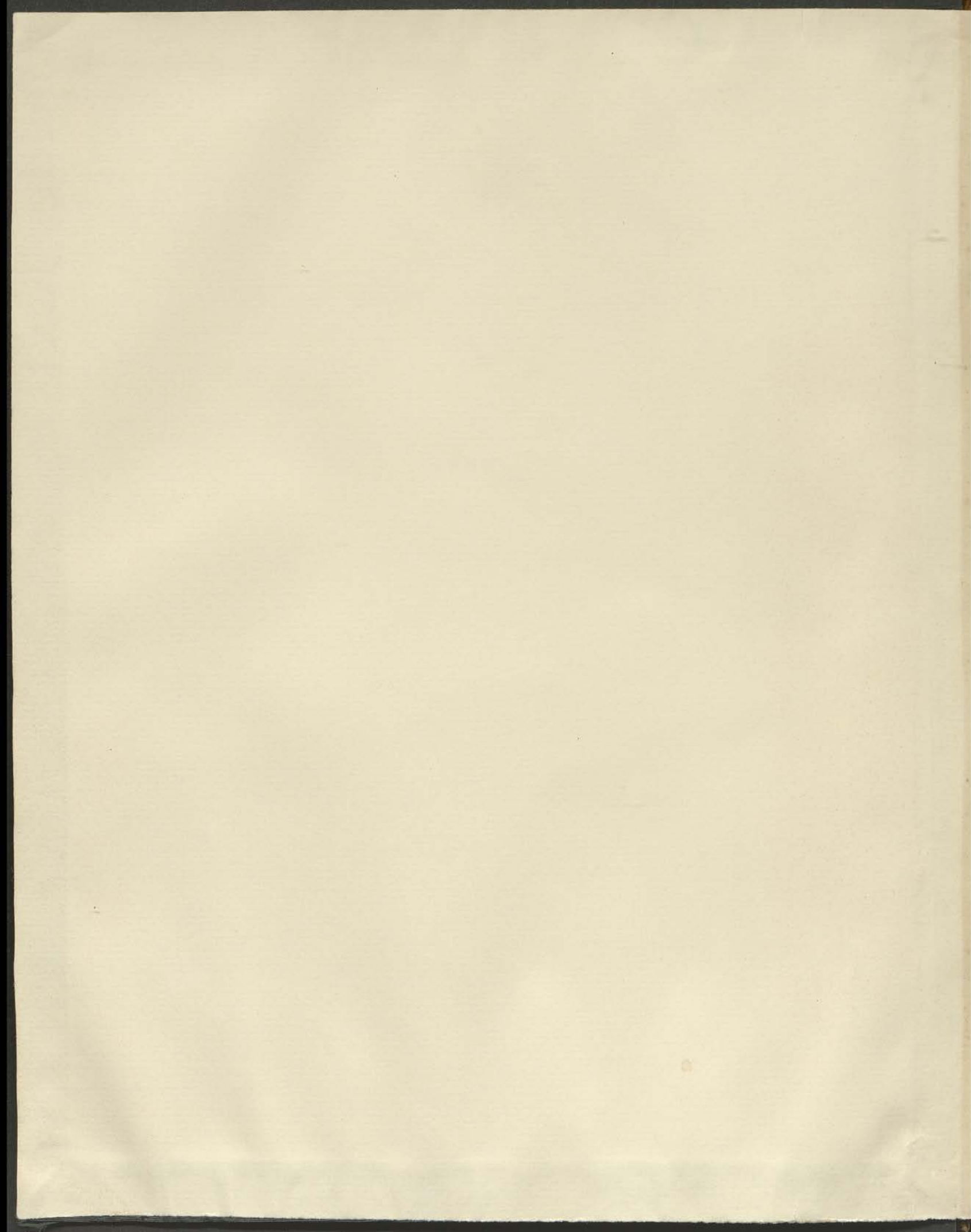
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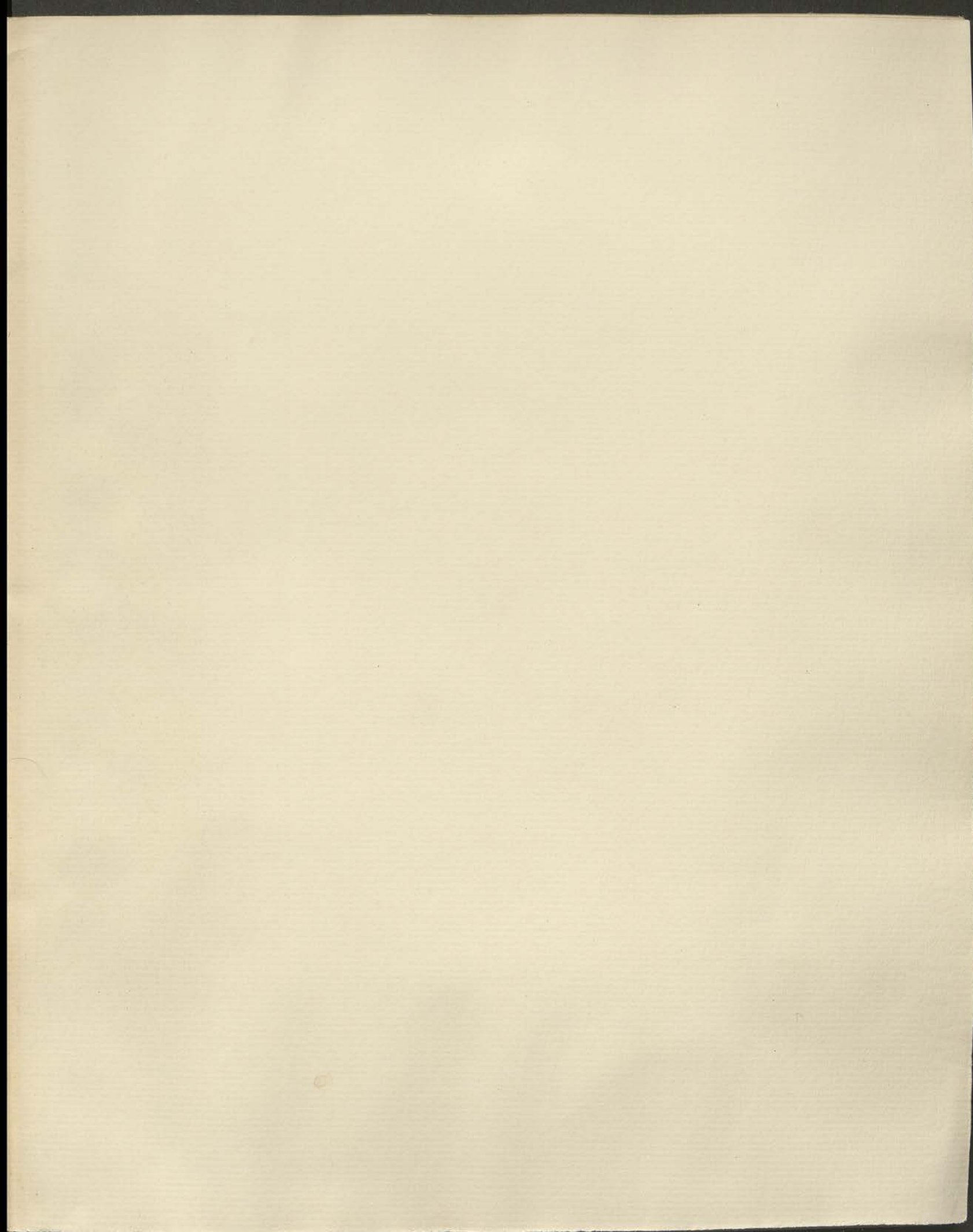
GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON

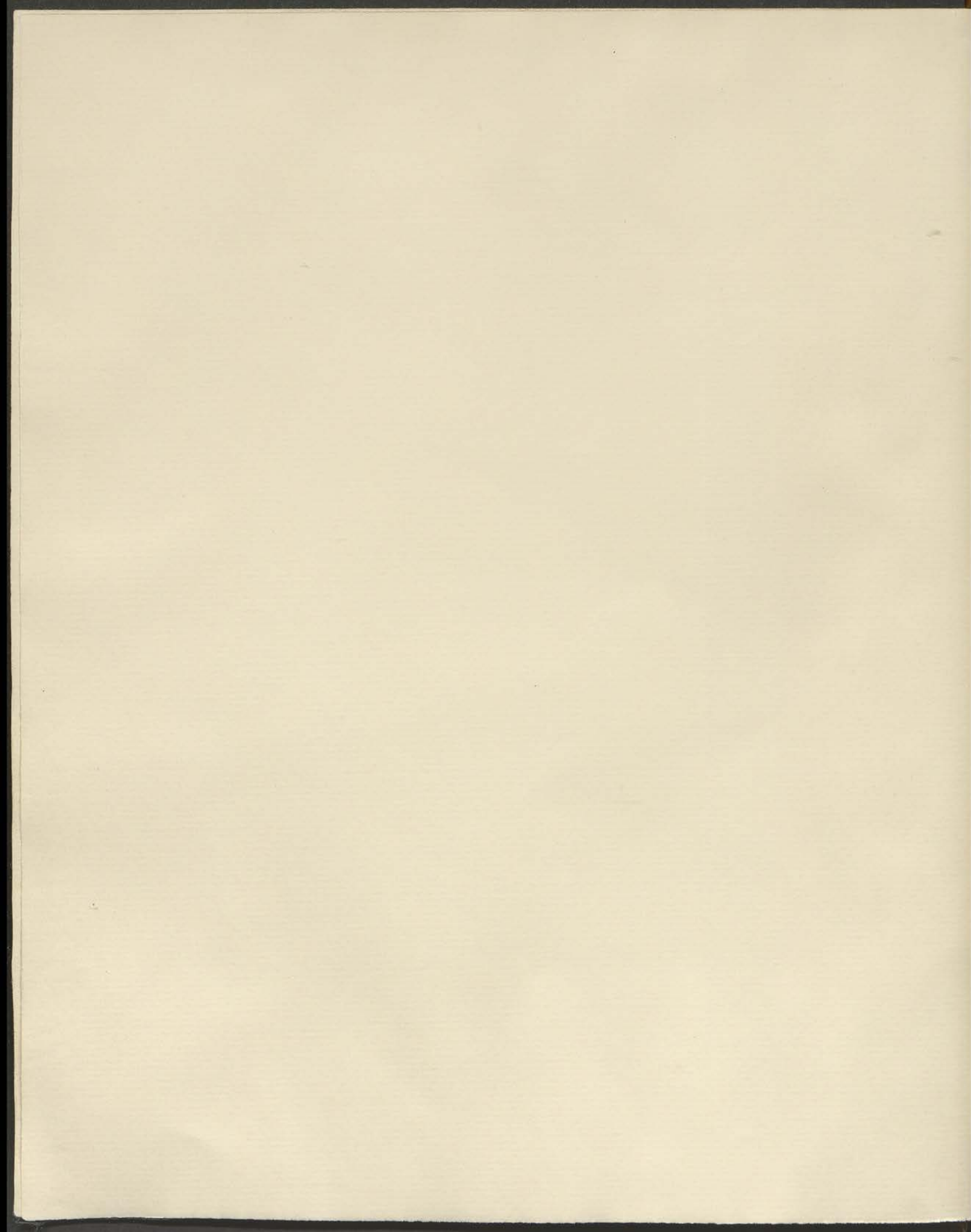
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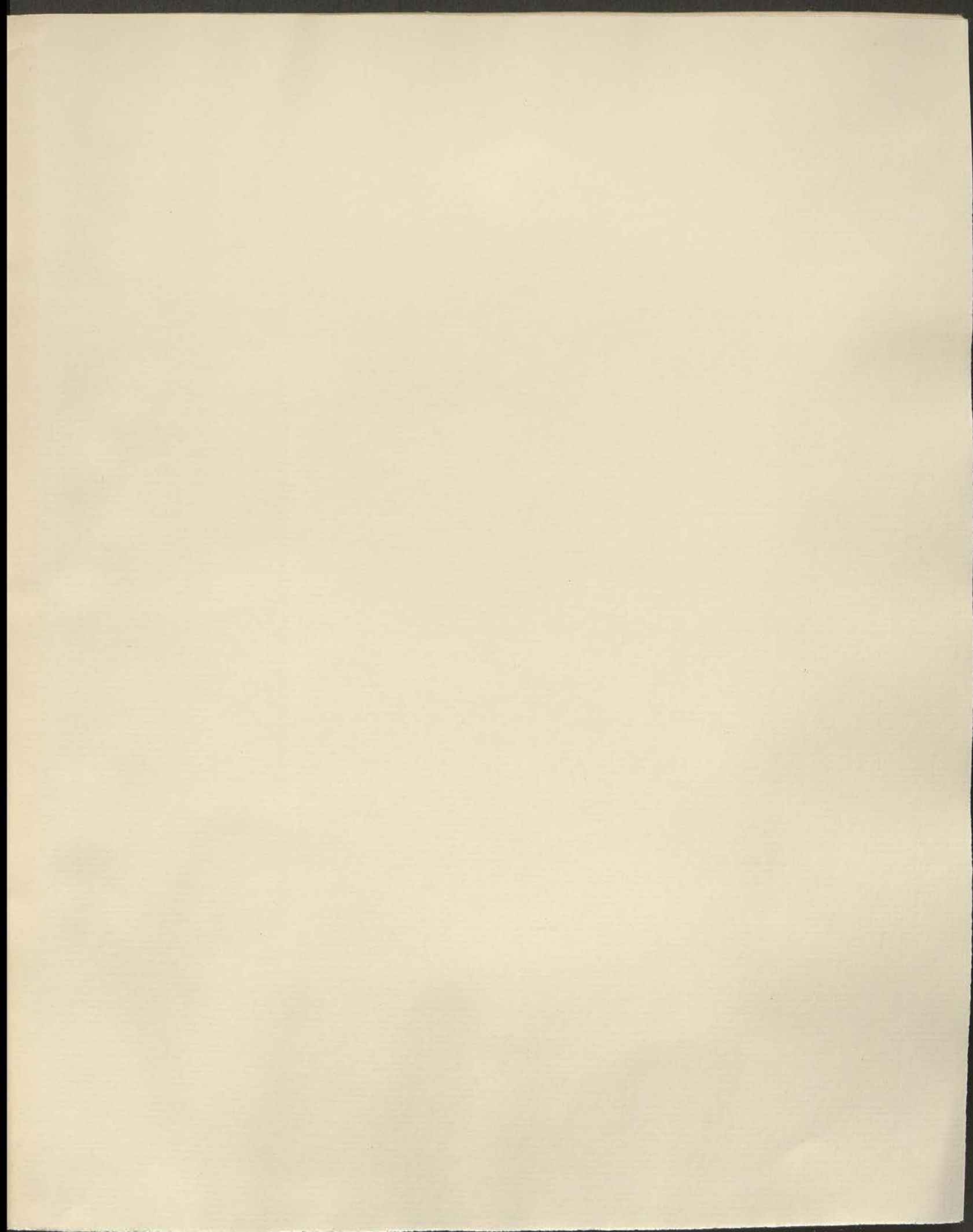


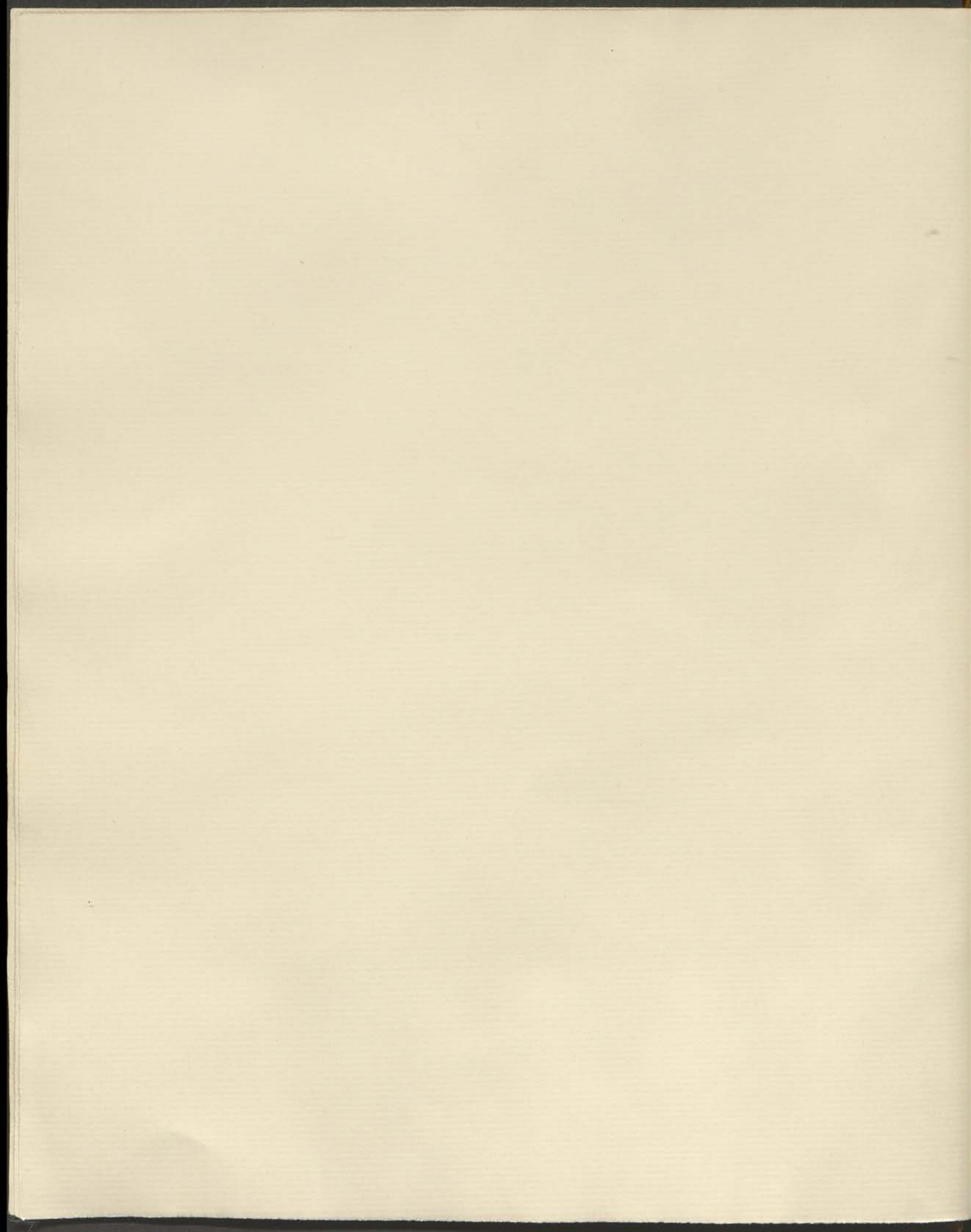


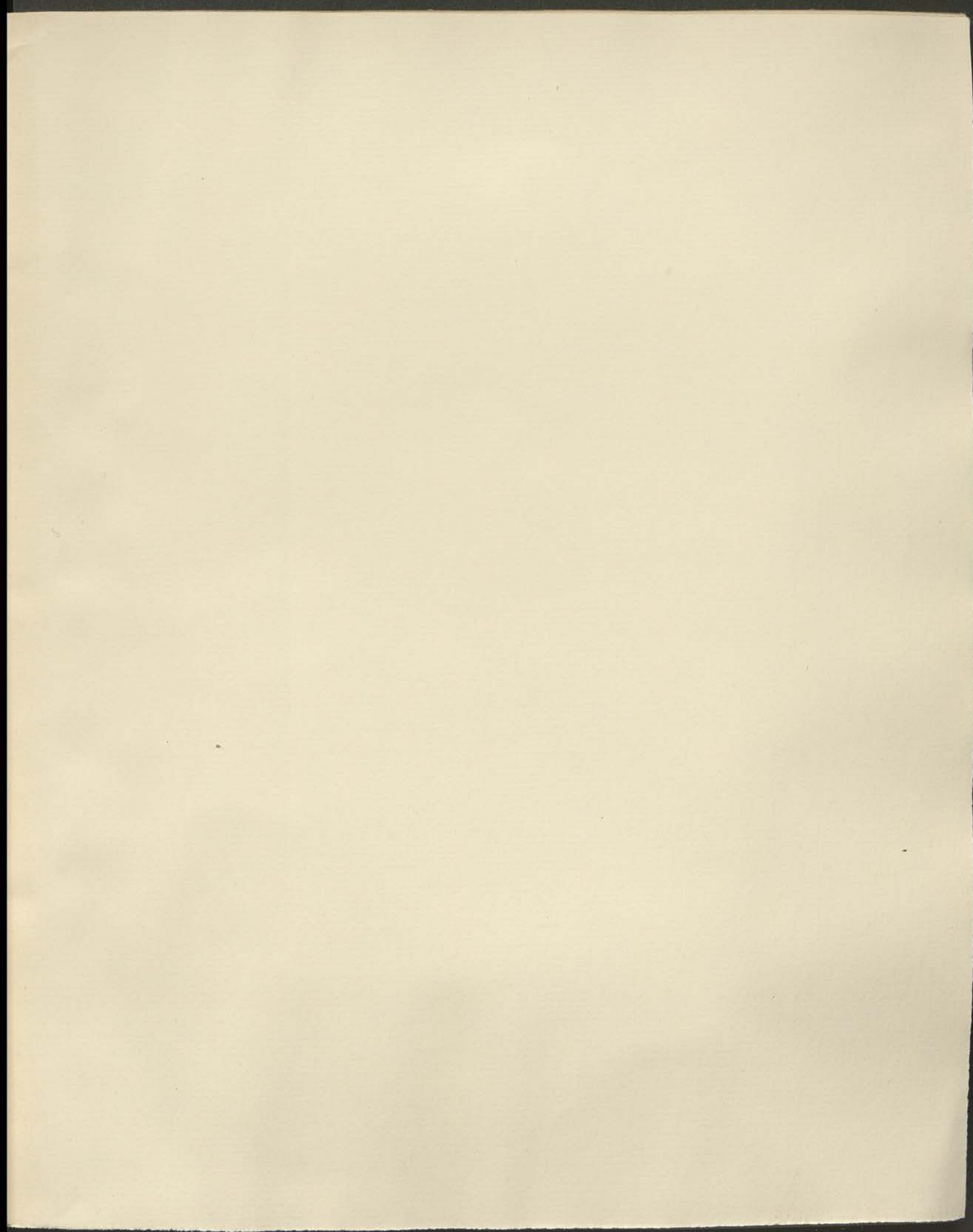


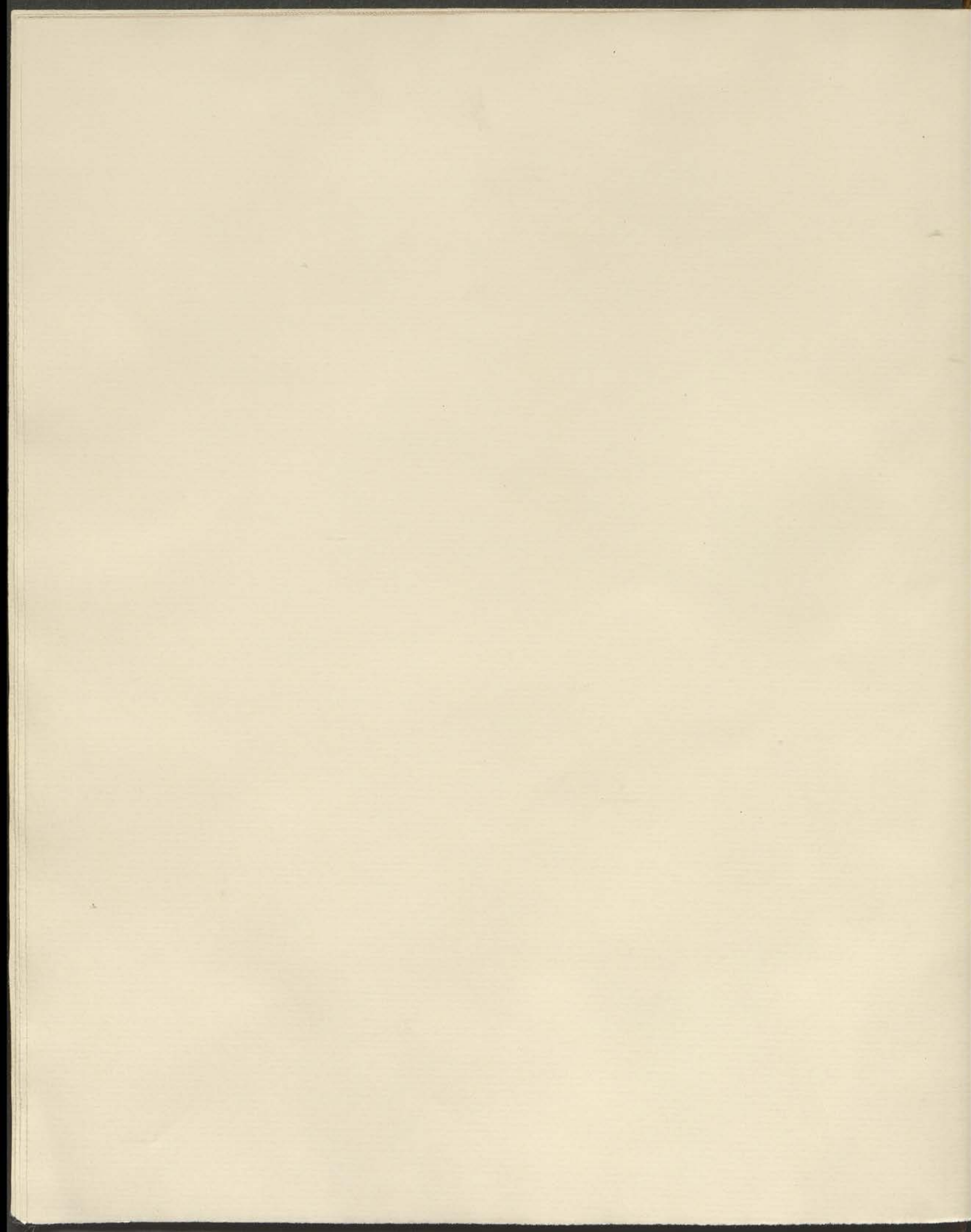


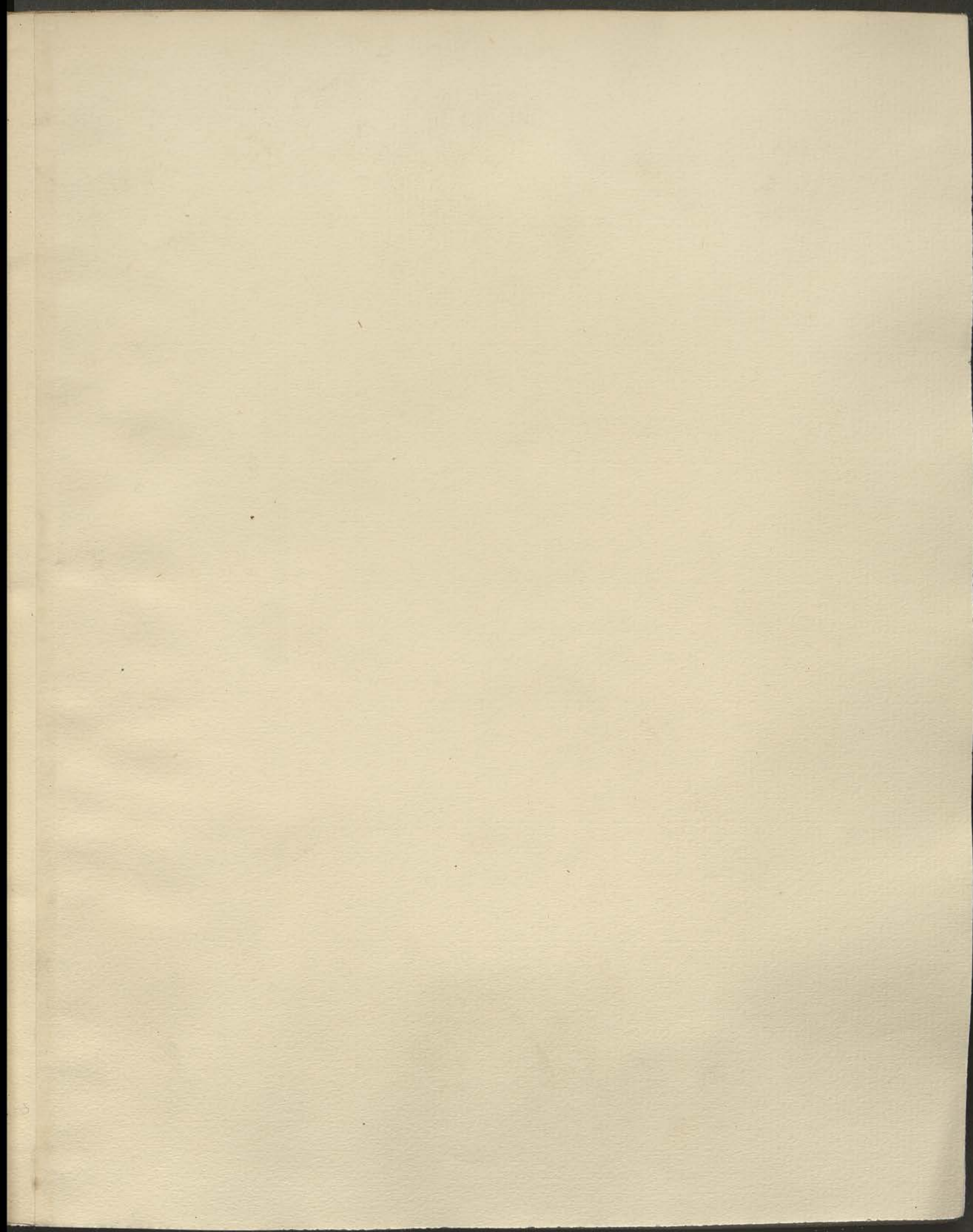


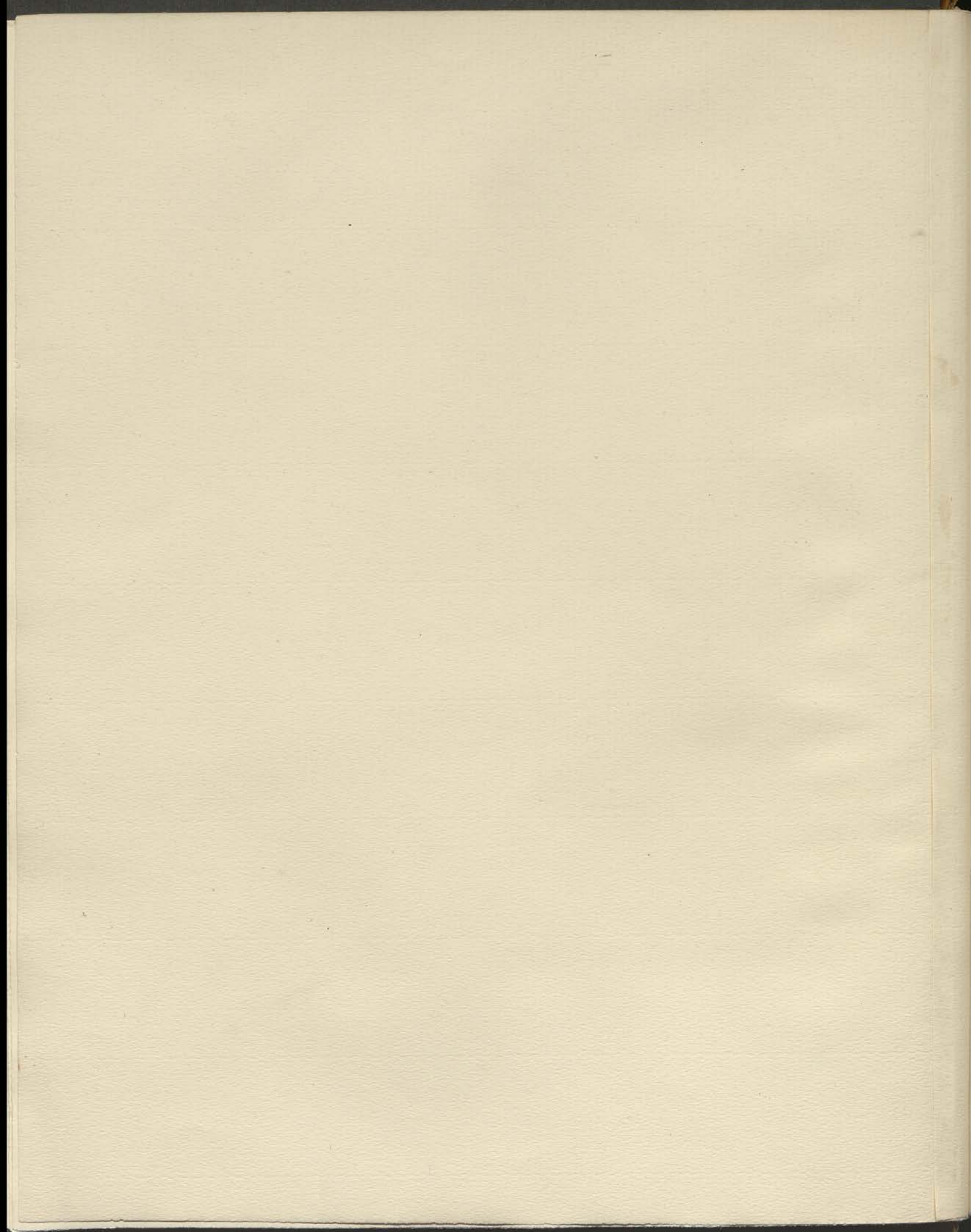






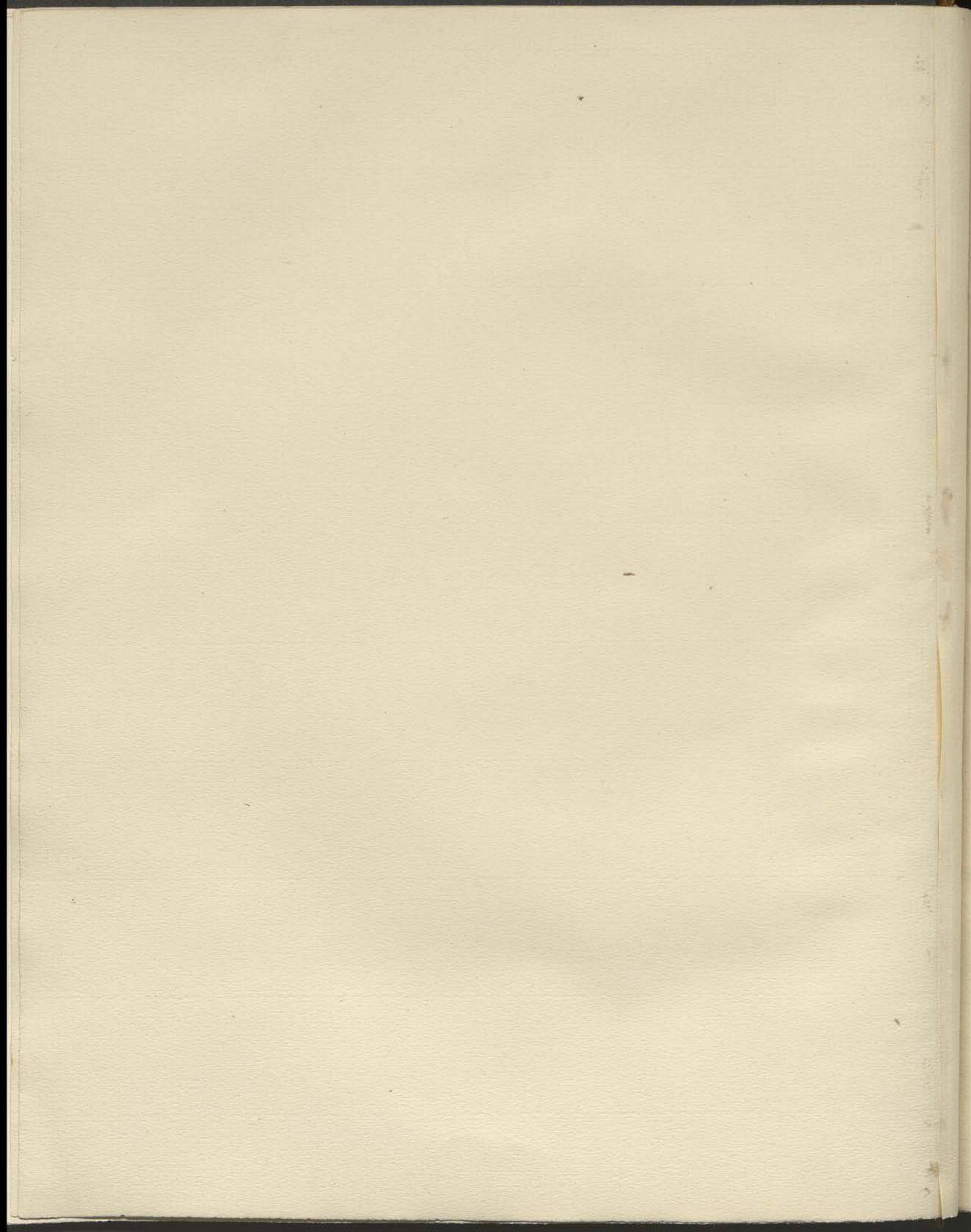






WHEATLAND

WHEATLAND COUNTY, NEB.



WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

A Brief Sketch of Its History

WHEATLAND

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MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

A Brief Sketch of Its History

By

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

Volume 3

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

By George J. Skivington

Completed in the year 1940 at Wheatland, New York

WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

A Brief Sketch of its History

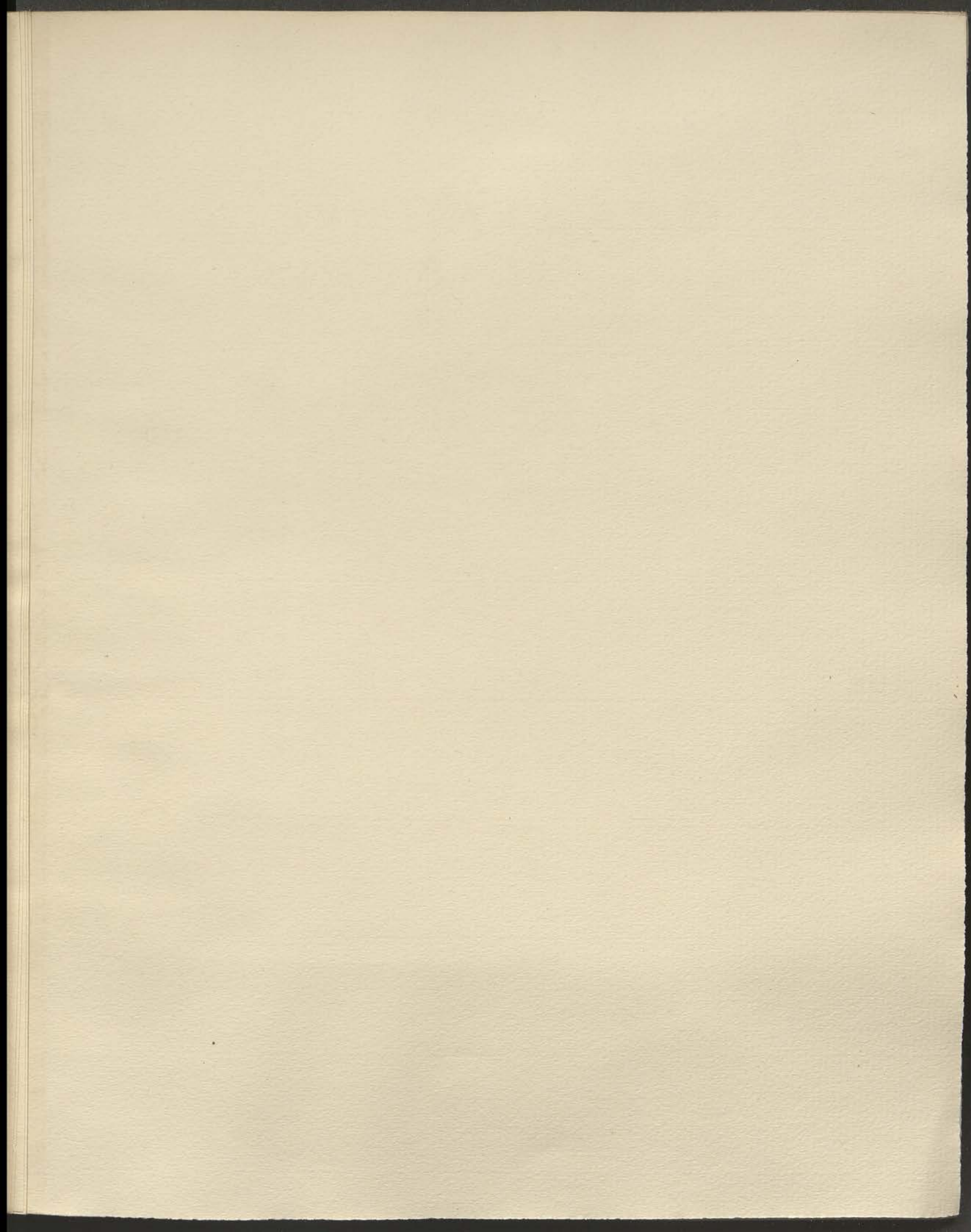
GEORGE E. SLOCUM

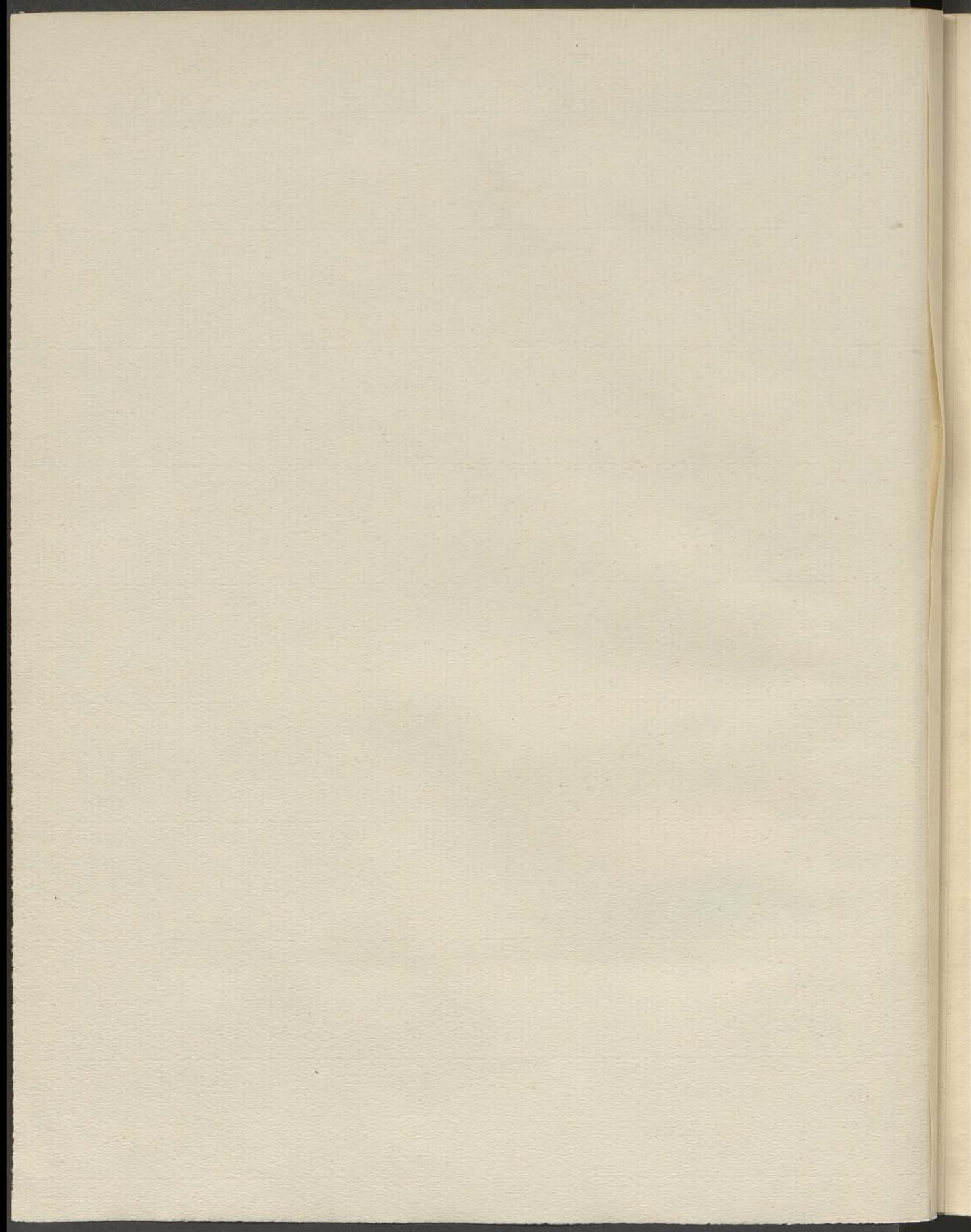
Volume 1

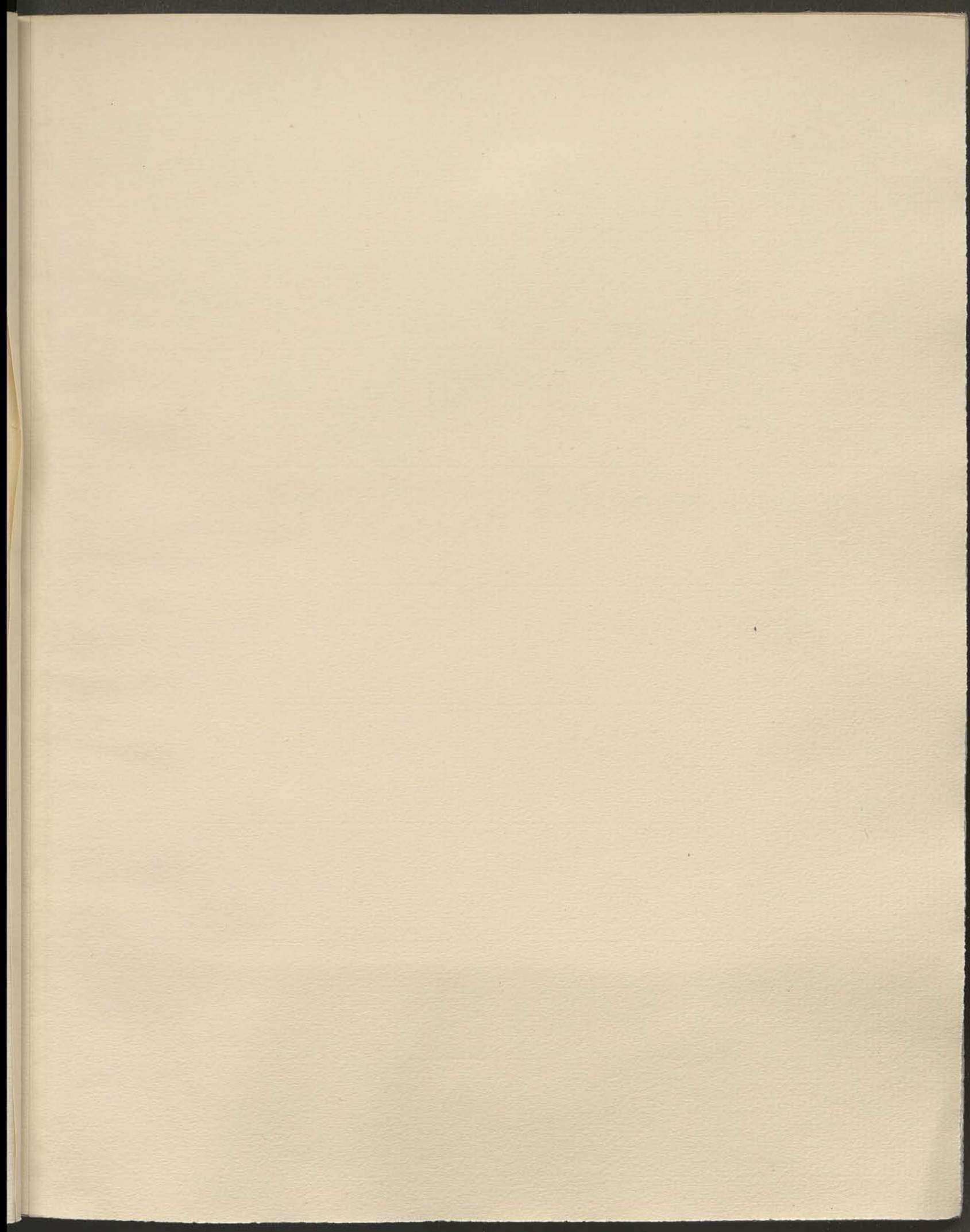
Published with a map of the county, and other illustrations, by the author.

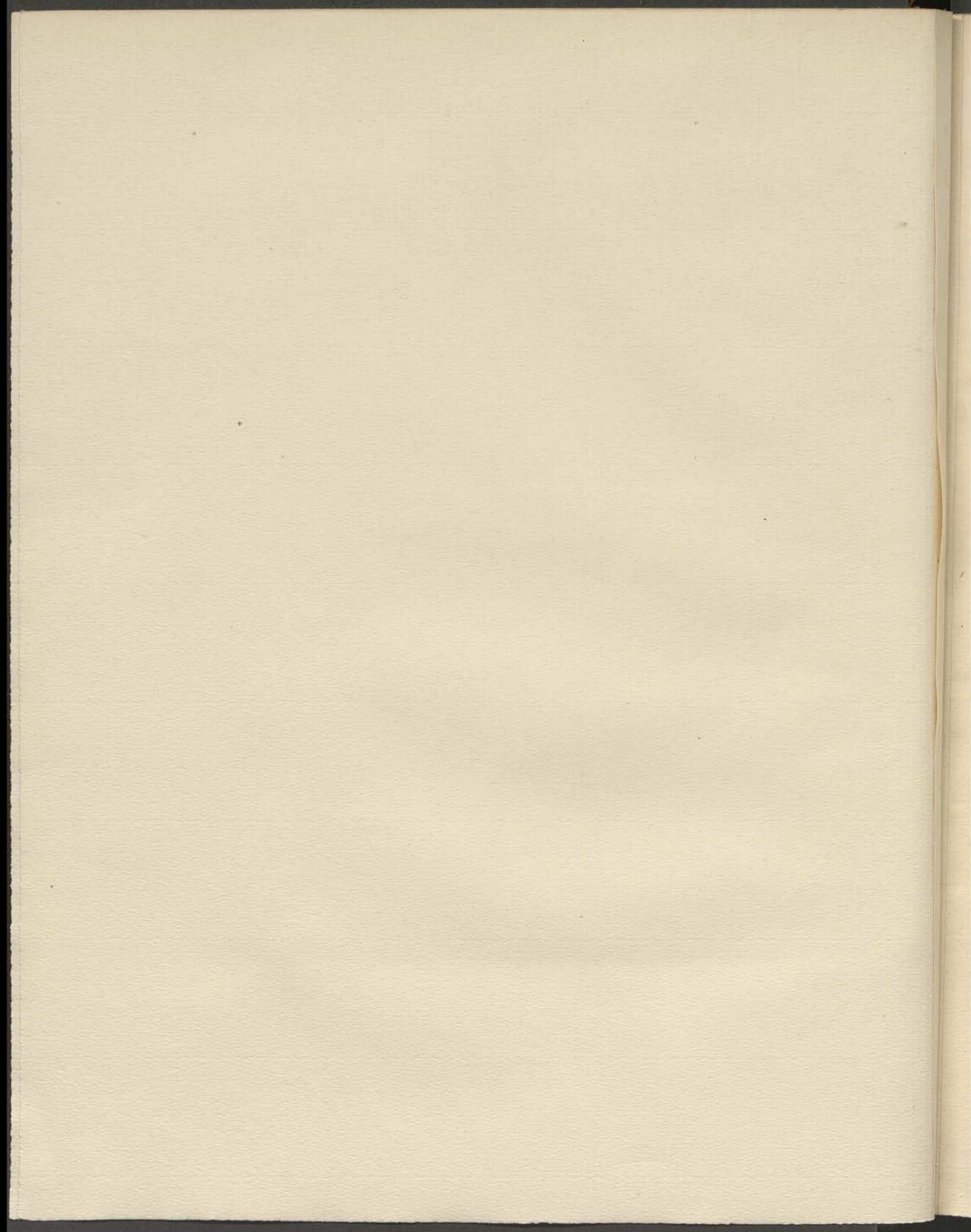
By George E. Slocum

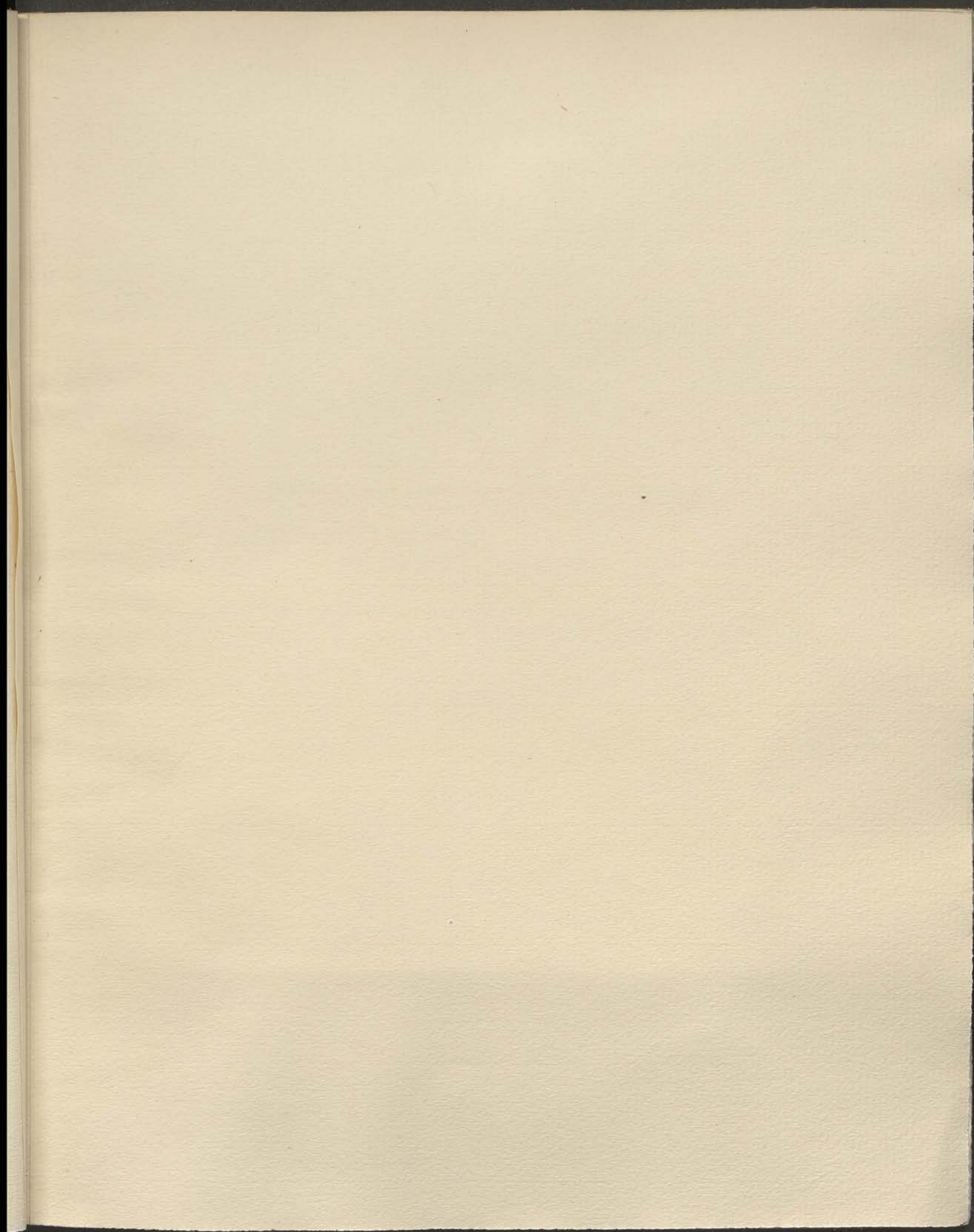
Copyright 1890 by George E. Slocum, New York

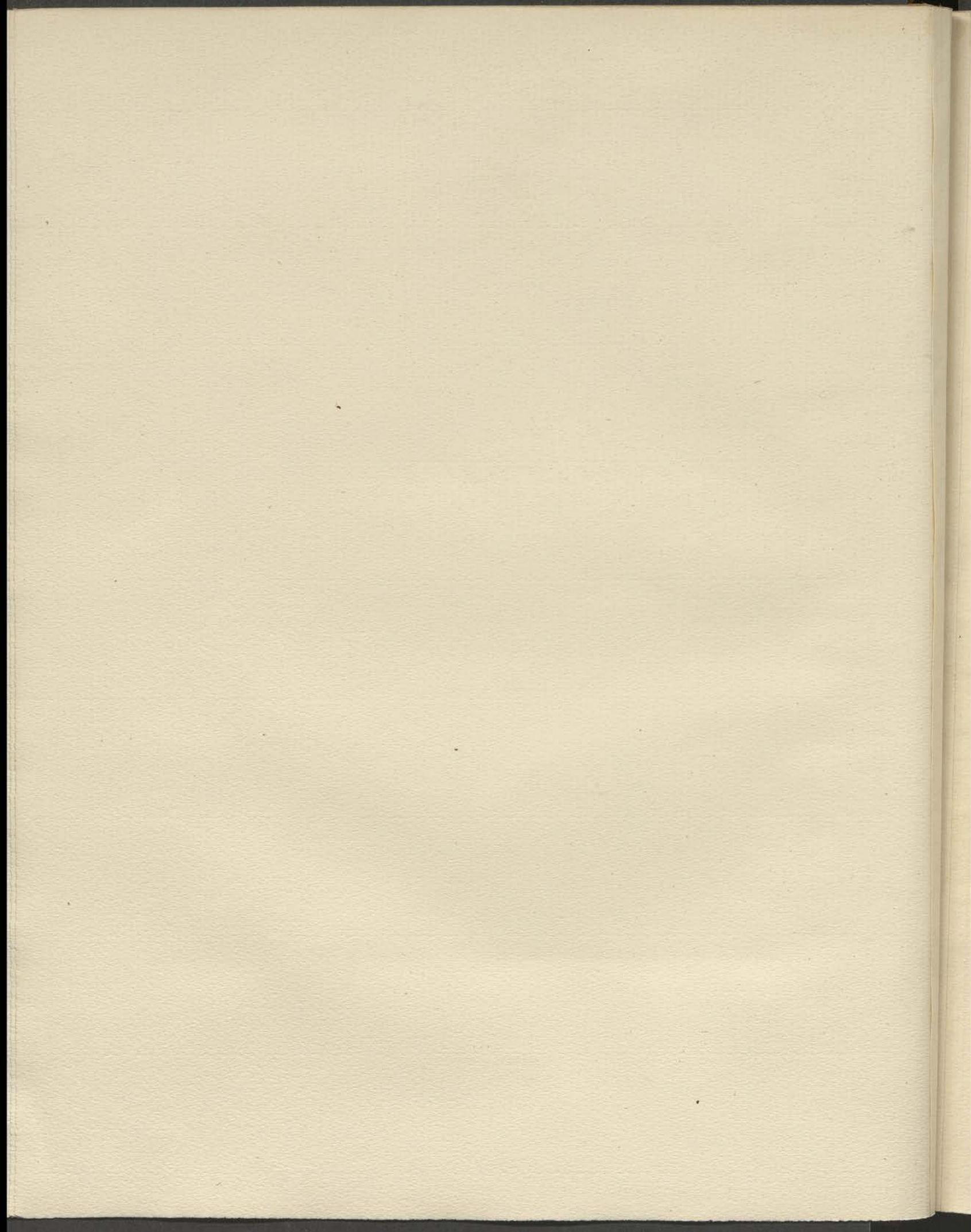


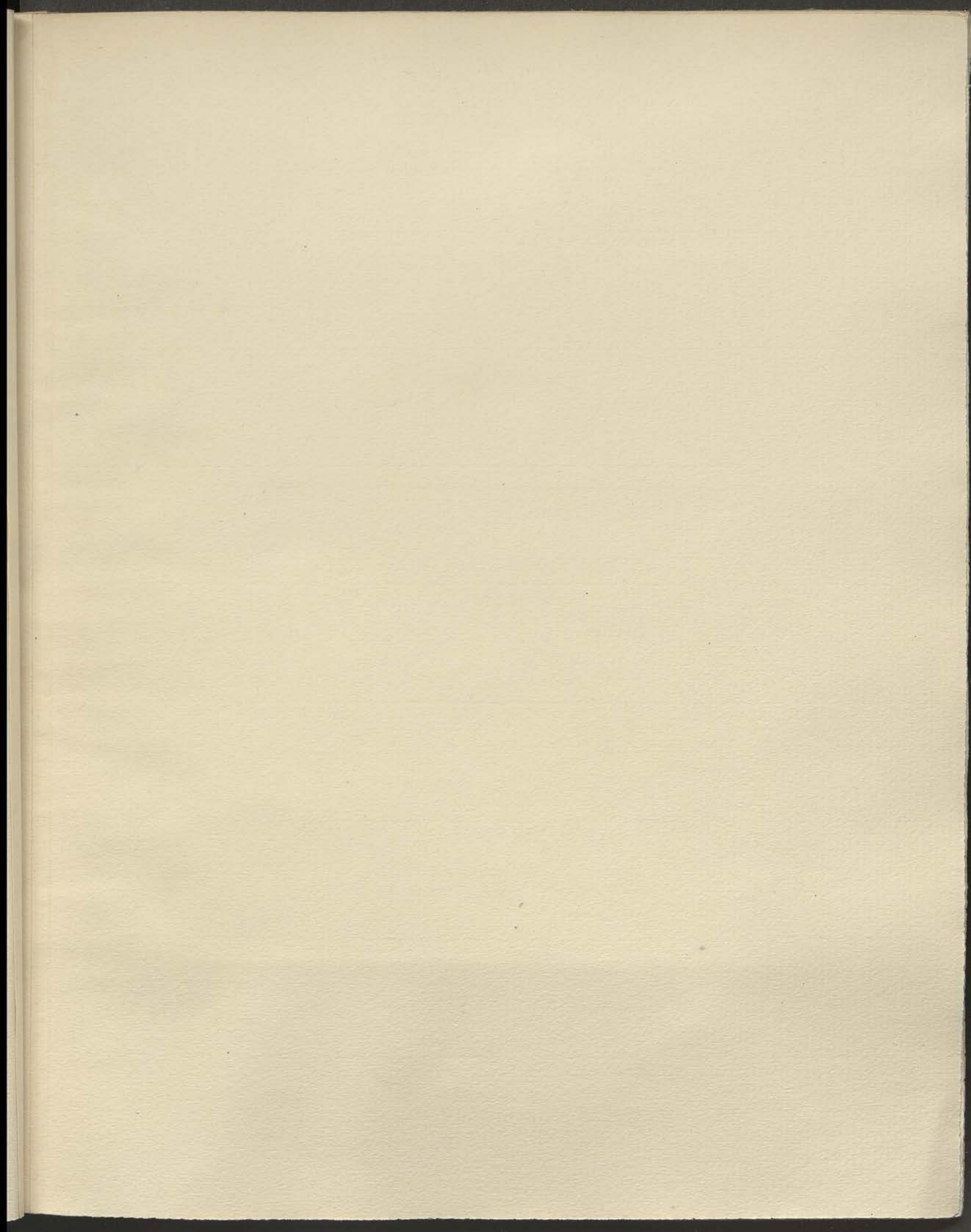


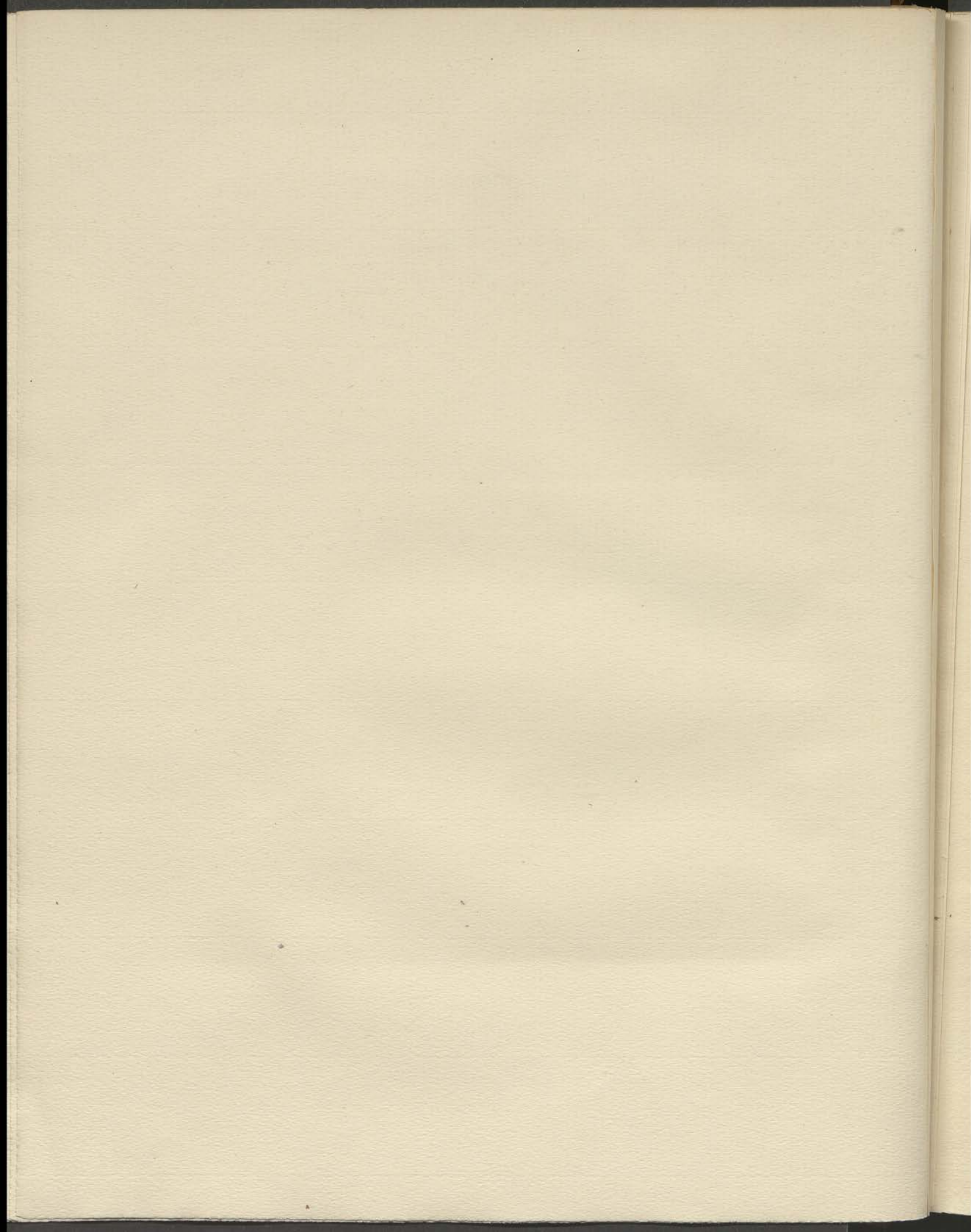


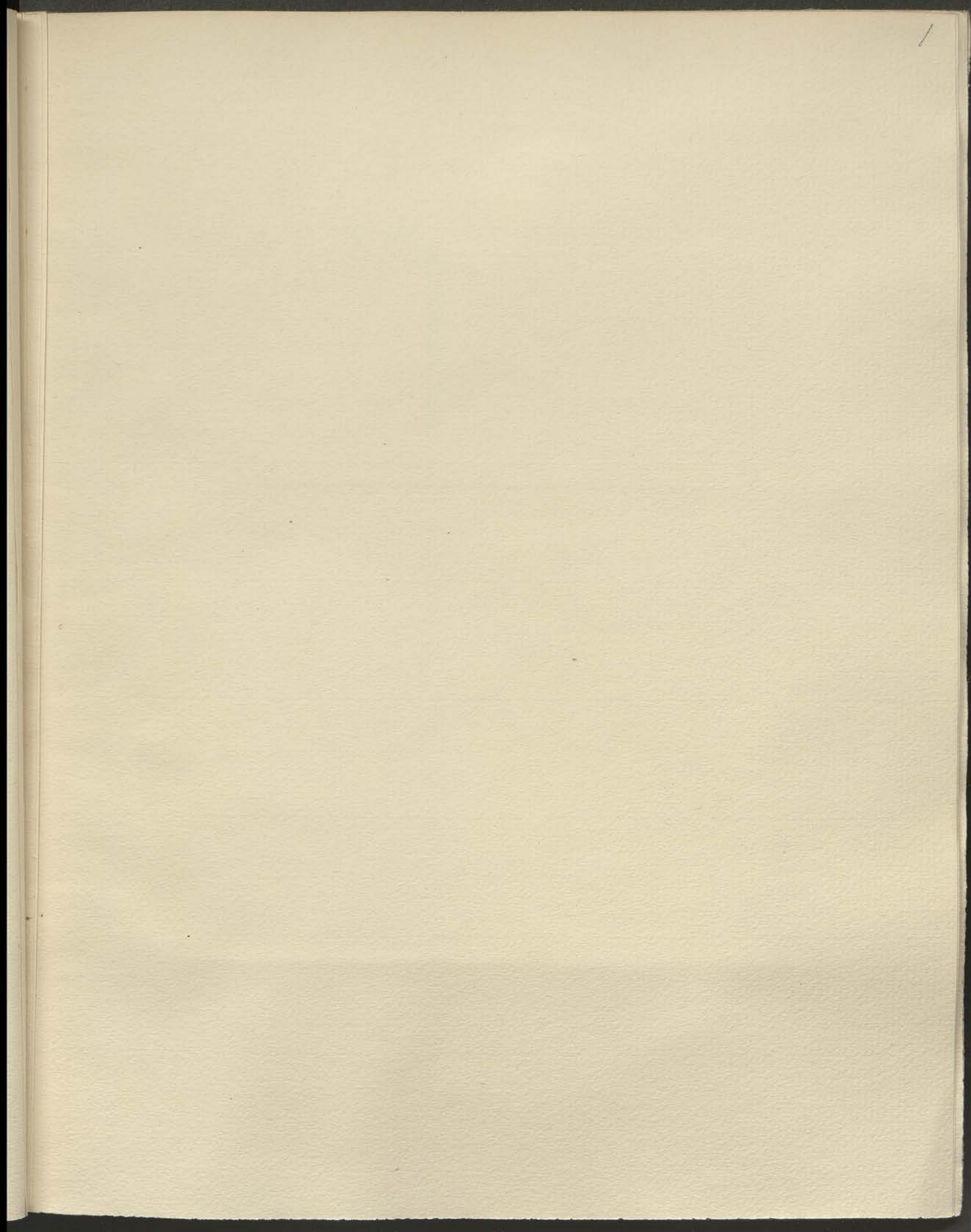












THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

April 8, 1927.

Dr. Pearson,
Scottsville,
N.Y.

Dear Dr. Pearson:

I have not yet received an autopsy report of Dr. Howe, but can tell you briefly the principal findings:

There was extensive coronary disease, including obliteration of the main branch of the left coronary and an old ventricular infarction. There was also disease of the finer branches so that the septum was almost entirely replaced by fibrous tissue. There was extensive congestion of both lungs and changes in the left base which appeared like old infarcts. There was fluid in the right pleural cavity.

The kidneys were of the arterio-sclerotic type, but the lesion was not advanced and supported our impression that the renal trouble was due to faulty blood flow rather than any nephritis.

The spleen showed perisplenitis and there were healed tubercles in kidneys, liver and spleen. No gross tuberculous lesions were seen in the lungs. There were adhesions about the liver and gall bladder and between the transverse colon and the liver. There was extensive chronic cholecystitis, and gall stones surrounded by masses of cholesterin were found in the gall bladder. There was, also, a curious constricting ring about the middle of the gall bladder, but the connection was patent. This probably accounted for the gastrointestinal disturbances and bilious attacks from which Dr. Howe suffered in the past years.

The beginning of the aorta was quite good, but the abdominal aorta showed extensive atheromatous change with some rather large areas of softening but no rupture. There were no ulcers found in the stomach or bowels.

2

The cause of the death was due to cardiac failure, and the examination of the heart and vessels confirmed the impression that I gave you when you were here, that there was coronary disease, and a coronary occlusion without pain had occurred on March 31, 1926.

You may also be interested to know that a blood examination taken the day following your visit showed a urea nitrogen of 45.5 milligrams and creatinine of 4.3 milligrams.

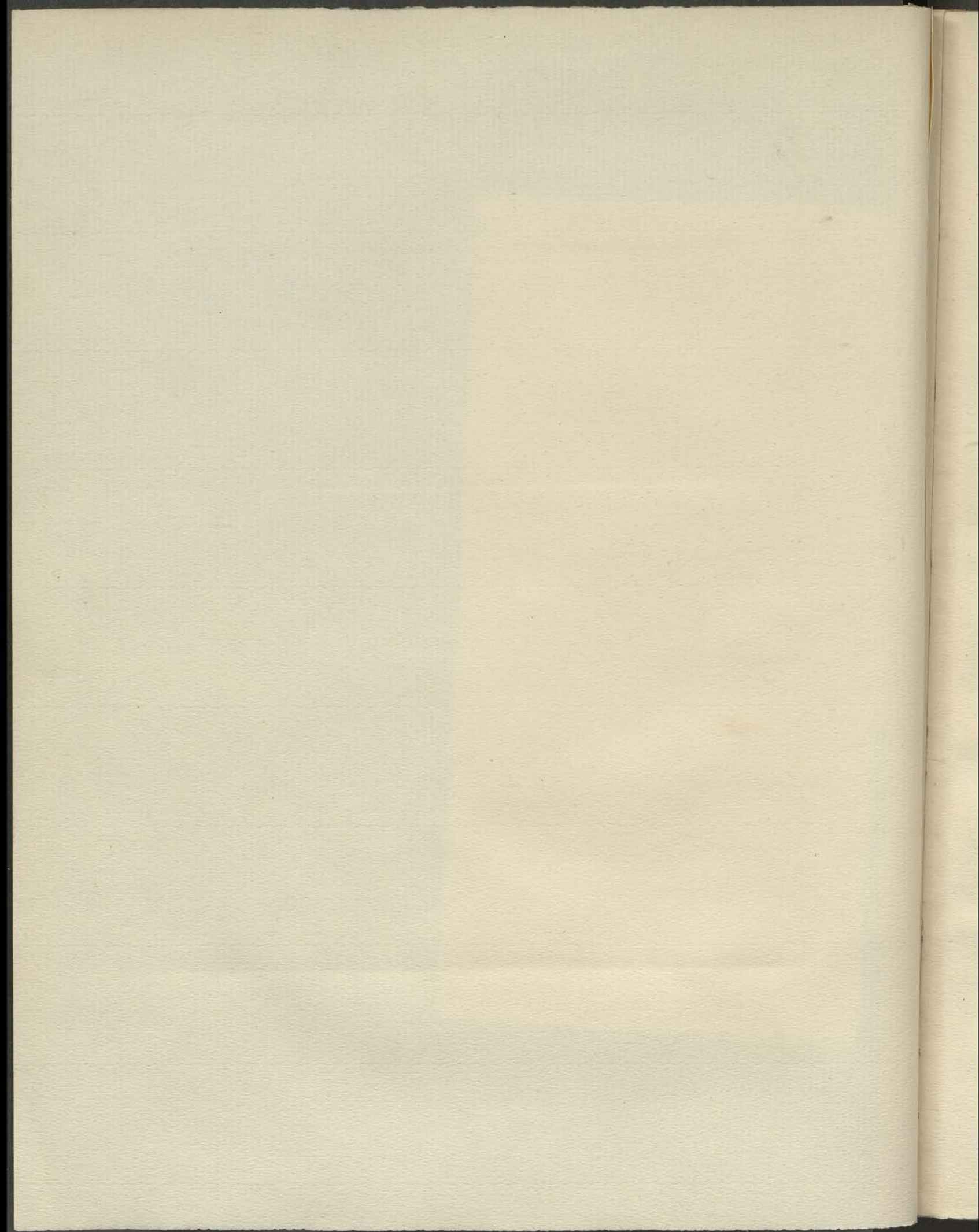
I am sure it is a source of great satisfaction to all of us to have had the opportunity of making this examination. After getting the official report, I will let you know of any additional findings that are of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred M. Wedd.

A. M. Wedd, M.D.

AMW:HH



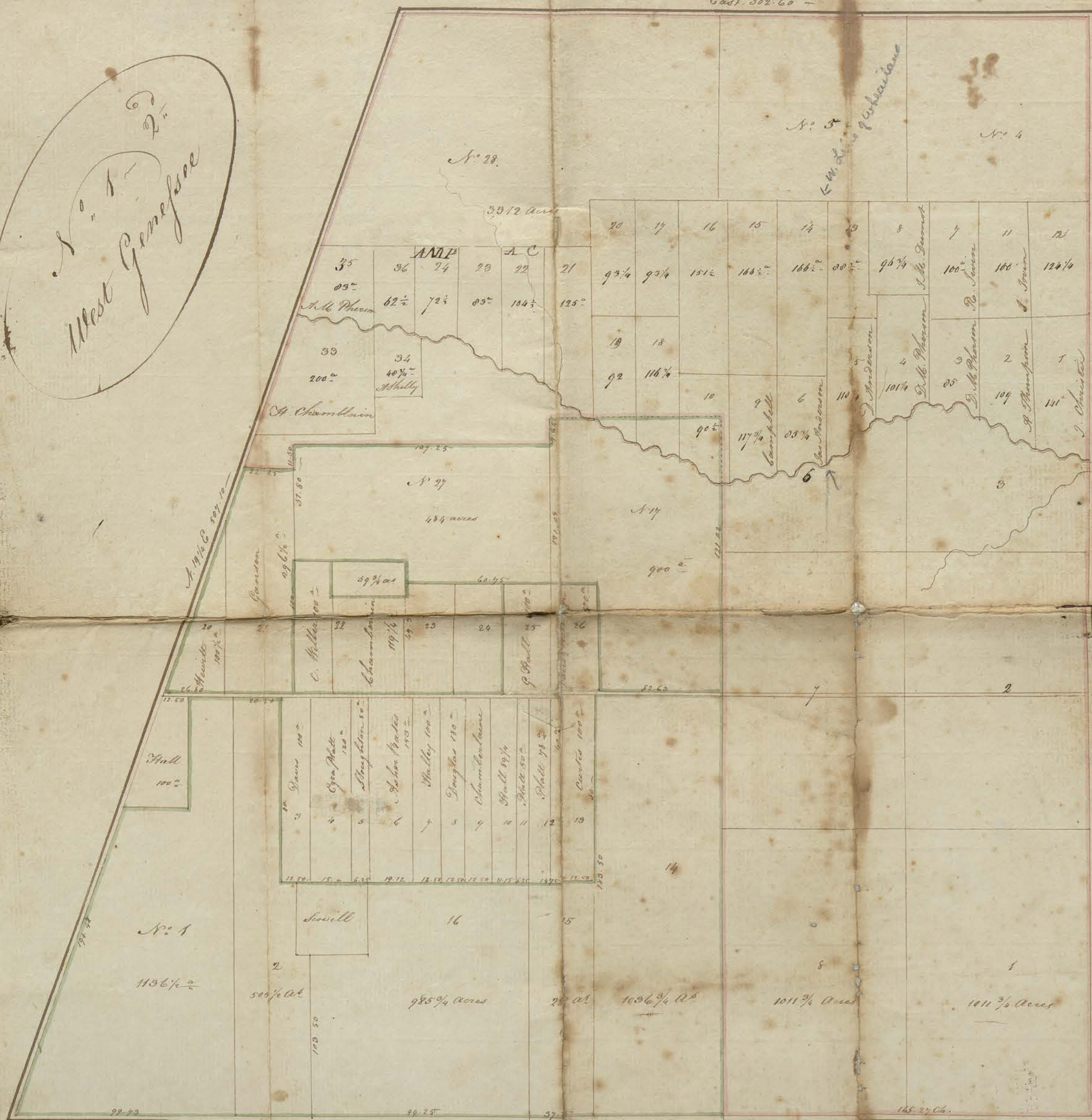
3

4

One of the original surveys in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, Lot No. 1 Second Range, west of the Genesee River, now comprising part of the Town of Wheatland, Monroe County, New York, and part of the Town of LeRoy, Genesee County, New York. The west boundary of Lot No. 5, north of Oatka Creek, is the present boundary line of the Town of Wheatland.

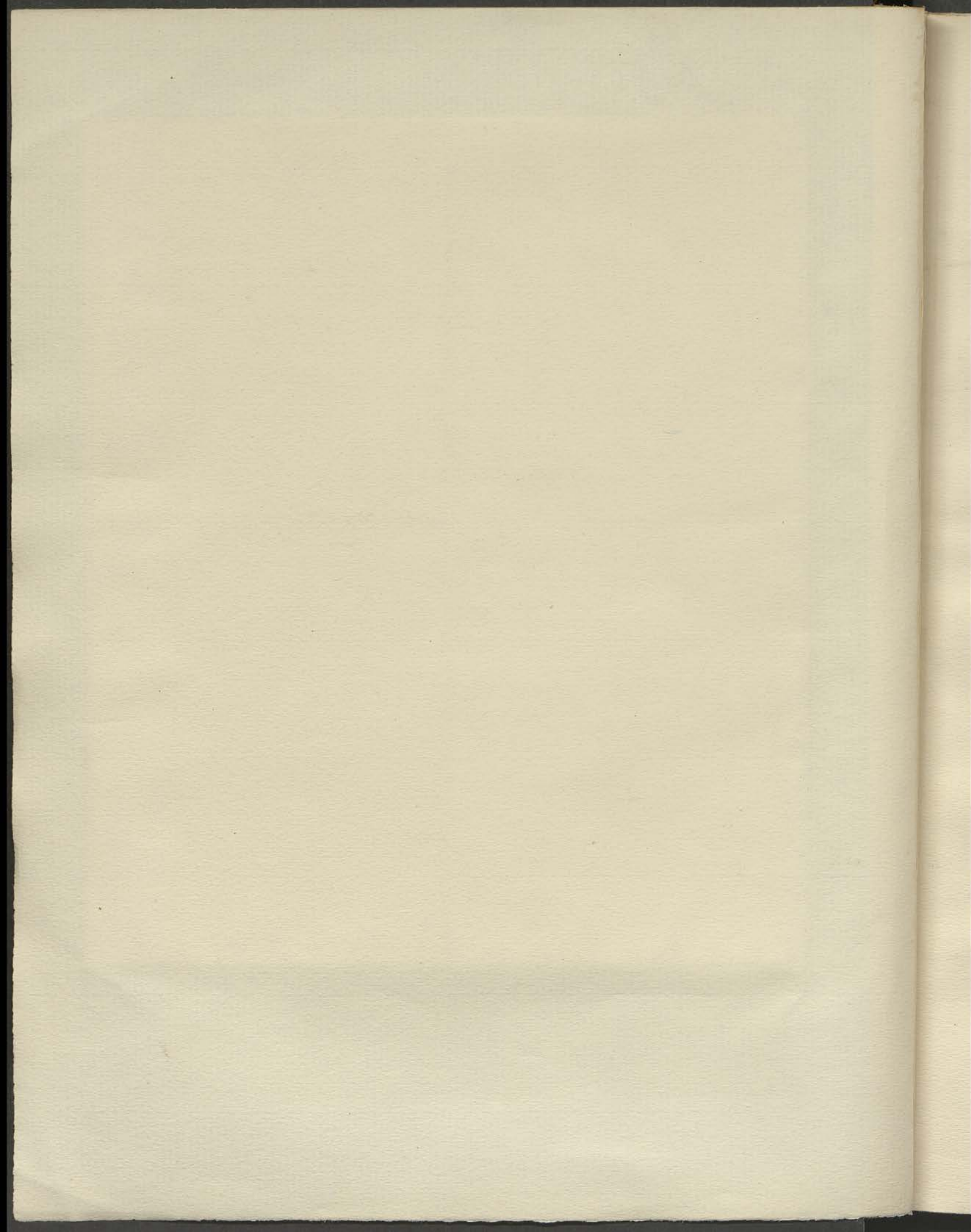
Cast. 302.60 -

West Genesee



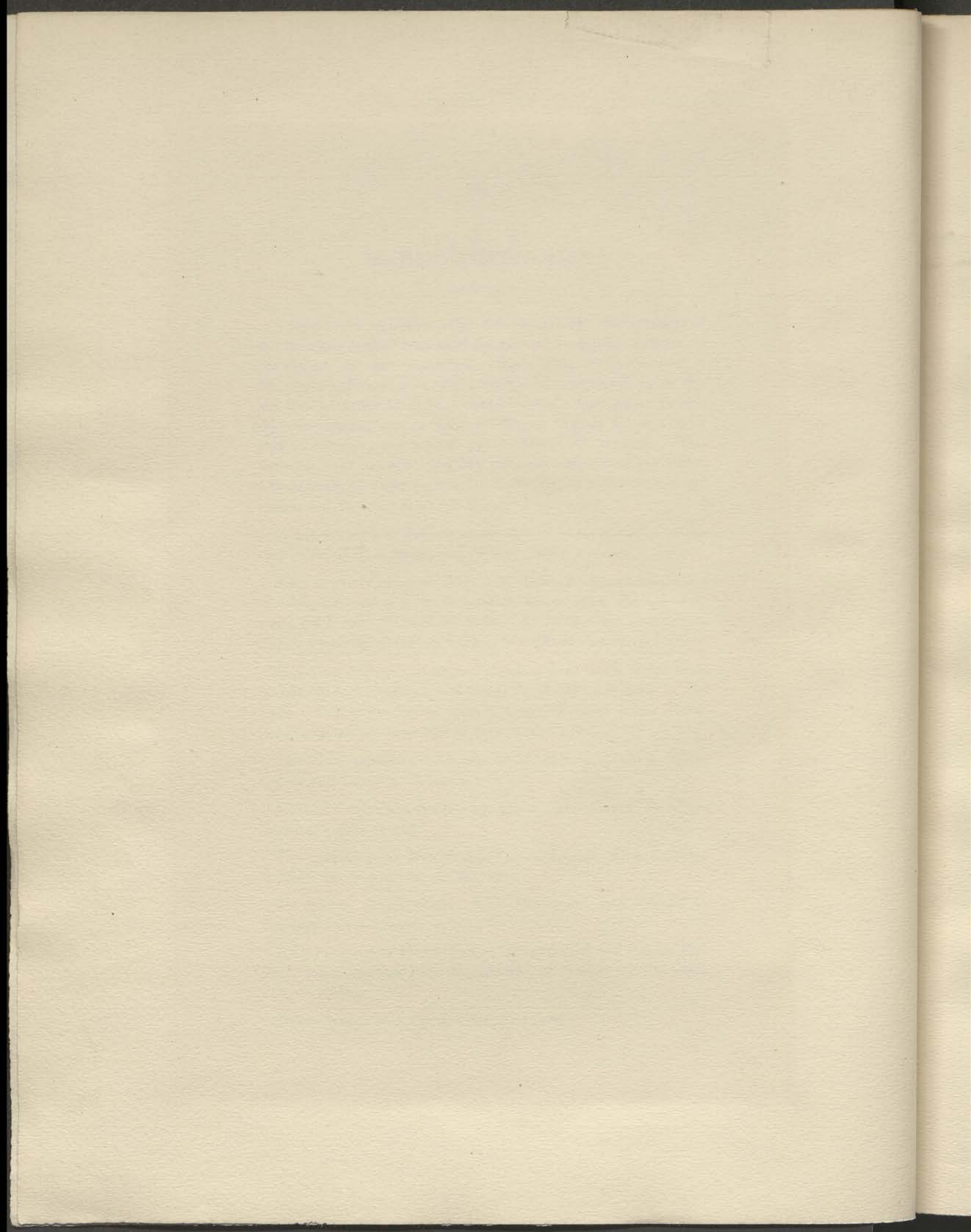
East

West 477.00—



EARLY MANUFACTORIES.

Among the earliest of Wheatland's manufacturing industries were its distilleries. The first of these was John McNaughton's, on the Creek road a short distance west of his dwelling. At this period of time there was no home market for grain, and the cost of transportation to an eastern one was greater than its market value. Under these circumstances McNaughton's example was quickly followed by Stephen Peabody, Peter Sheffer, Sherman Bills, John Finch, Abraham Hanford and others, until it is said there were eight of these concerns in operation in the town. They were, however, all small affairs; and their united product not large. By the United States Census of 1820 it appears this number had been reduced to four, viz: Hutchinson's, Brown's, Finch's and Hanford's. It has been stated by those who were deemed competent to judge, that the quality of the product of these early stills has never been improved. This branch of industry long ago ceased to exist in Wheatland.



EARLY MECHANICS.

John Finch was Scottsvilles' first blacksmith. He was one of the founders of the "Farmers Library," and is briefly noticed in the chapter on that institution. Soon after Finchs' arrival a Mr. Sharp built and occupied a small shop that stood upon the site now occupied by S. McConkey. After a few years Sharp's shop was burned and he left the village. Luman Guthrie built and for some years occupied the building still standing. This shop has been owned, and the business conducted by many persons, among whom were Isaiah North, Orrin Cartwright, George Hahn, and the present owner, Samuel Mc Conkey.

A Mr. Brown was the first shoemaker. His shop was upon the south side of Main Street, east of Wm. Carver's house.

Early in the Nineteenth Century William Dickinson conducted the shoe business in a log house that stood upon the lot now occupied by Mrs. Wm. R. Mc Vean. J. T. Spencer and Harry Beecher were his journeymen, and Wm. Weeks an apprentice.

Hotchkiss, Nelson Gould, and Caleb Allen were early shoemakers; Martin Goodrich and Henry W. Read were later in the trade. Two of the latters sons, George W. and Jehial Read, became noted business men in New York City.

The early carpenters were John Botsford, Samuel Welch, Moses Doane and David K. Nettleton.

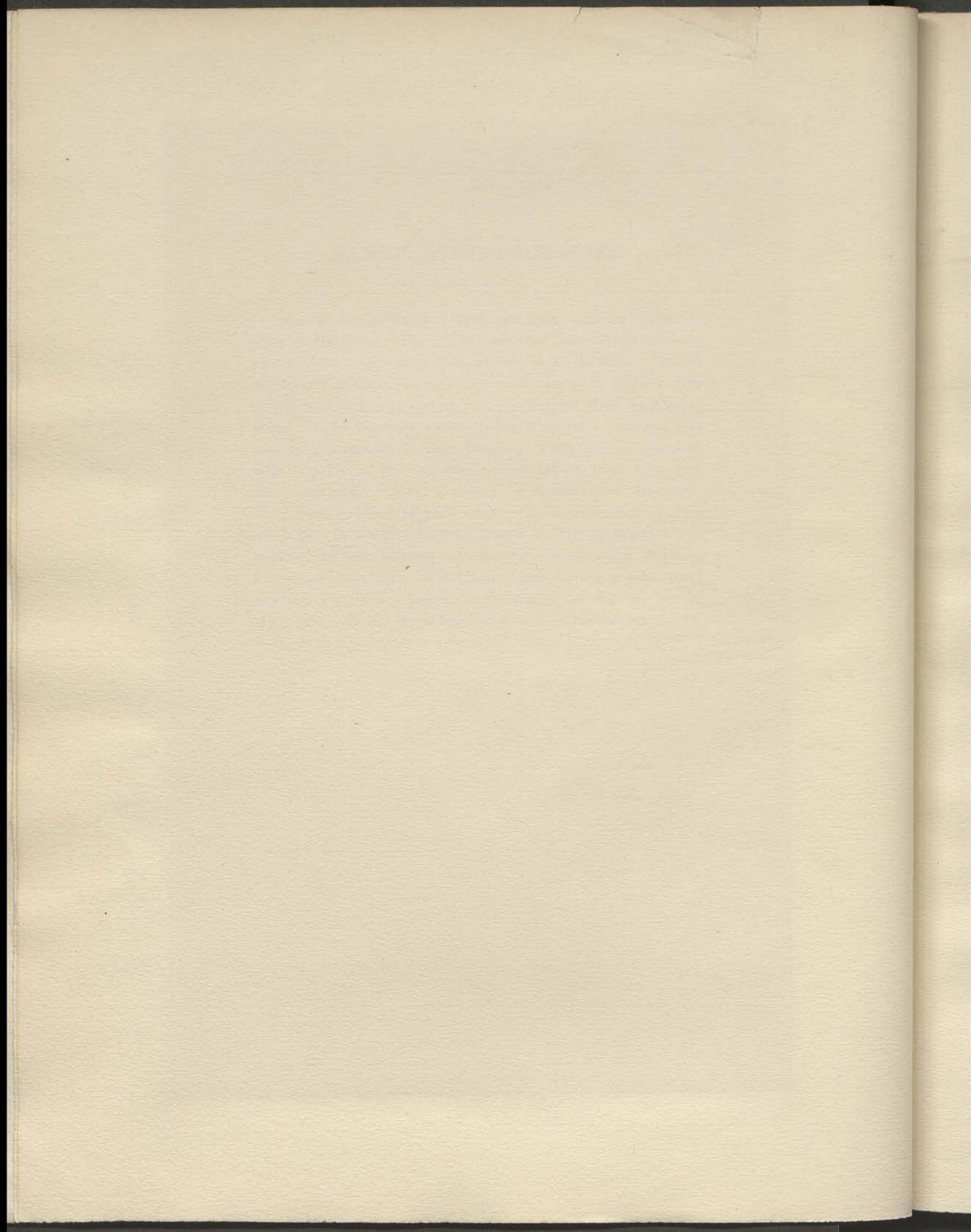
Edward Collins was the first bricklayer, and Daniel P. Hammond at a later period.

The coopers were Wm. Welch, George Ensign, Sears Galusha, William Gould and Harvey W. Hyde.

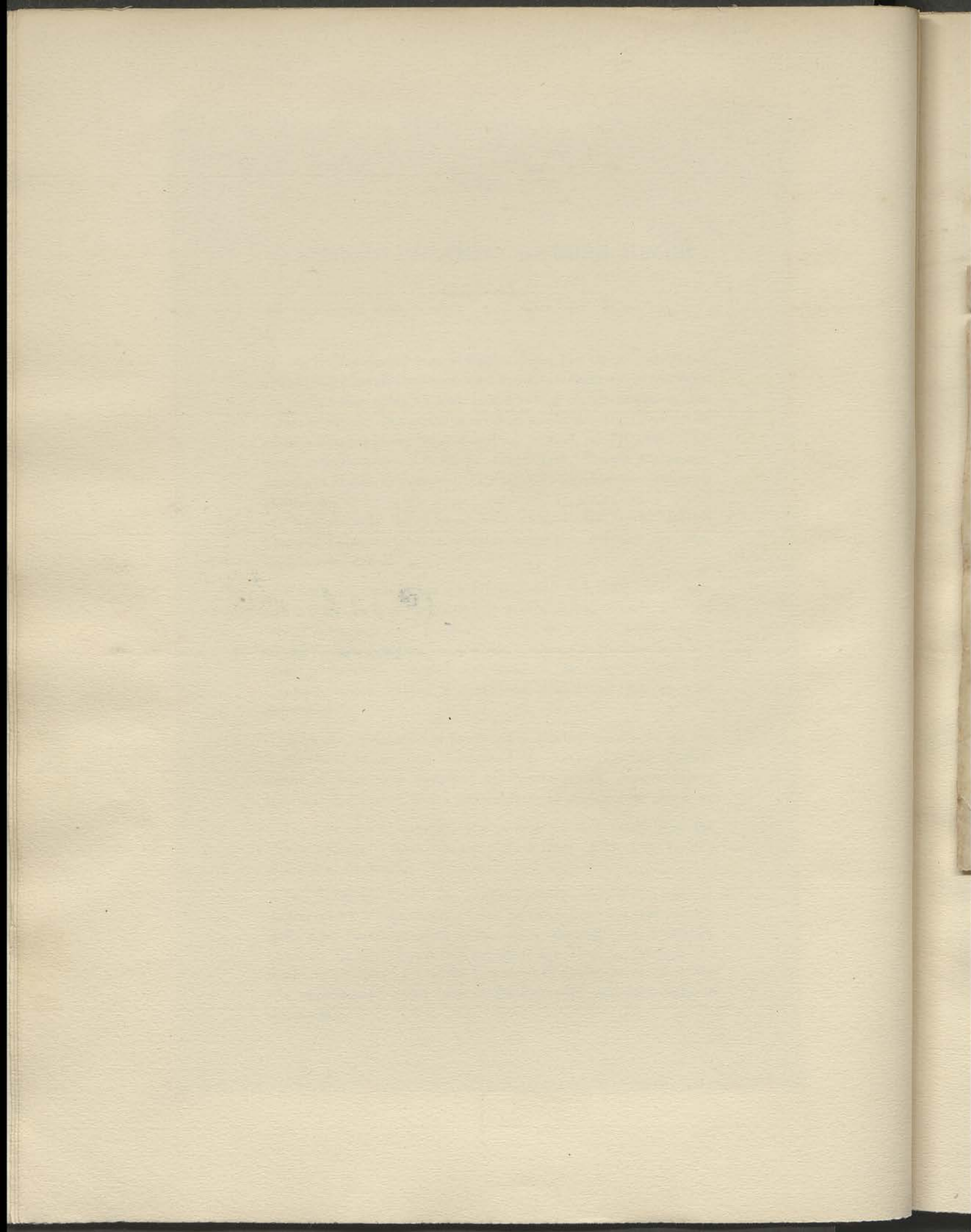
Mr. Howe, Enos White, John Hammond and Samuel O. Severance were harness makers.

John Farquerson, Henry Tarbox, John Wilber and Patrick Rafferty, wagon makers; Isaac Mc Donald and Francis X. Beckwith cabinet makers.

James Savage took the first daguerrotypes.




Alvin Savage was a millwright, a surveyor, an engineer and an inventor. In 1824 he constructed two portable threshing machines, one for John Mc Naughton and the other for the Mc Vean brothers, on the North road, the first that were used in town. He also in the latter part of the 30's built a grain reaper, the cutting gear consisting of a series of round steel plates with teeth upon the outer edge, similar to a circular saw. This machine was tested upon the Miller flats, south of the creek, in the presence of a large crowd. Its trial was not a success. It proved too cumbersome and weighty for a single team; and the motion of its cutting gear was not rapid enough to prevent the teeth from clogging.

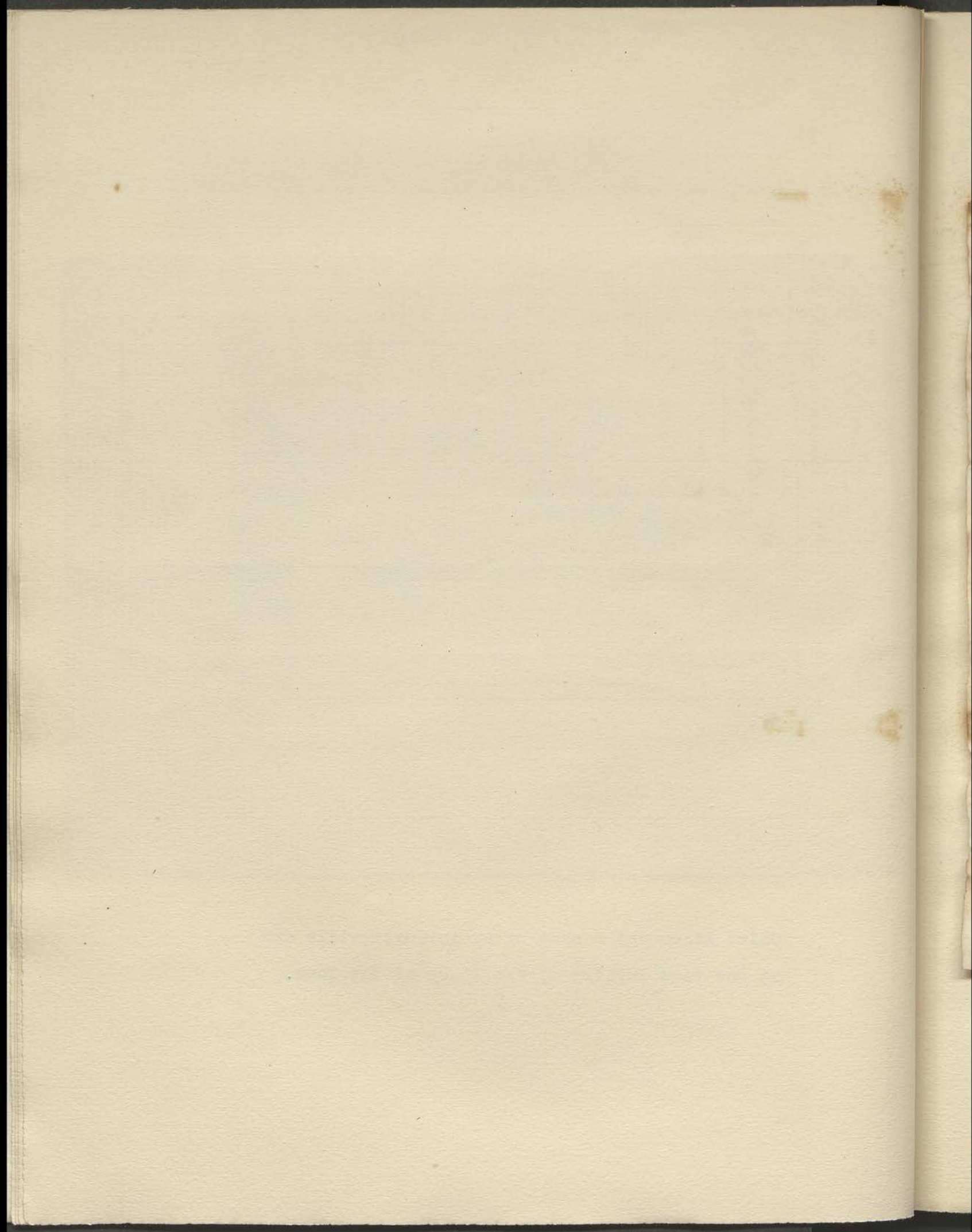


7
Town of Wheatland & Whereas the office of inspector
of common schools ^{of said town} has become vacant by the
removal of from the Town of Alexander Mann Now
therefore we the undersigned three of the justices of
the peace of the said Town do hereby appoint William
A Reed to the office of inspector of common schools
of the said Town
Given under our hands and seals the 3rd day of August
1842

E. J. Collins
Caleb Allen
Hugh McColl



Caleb Allen was a shoe maker in Scottsville and
at one time Justice of the Peace of the Town.



8

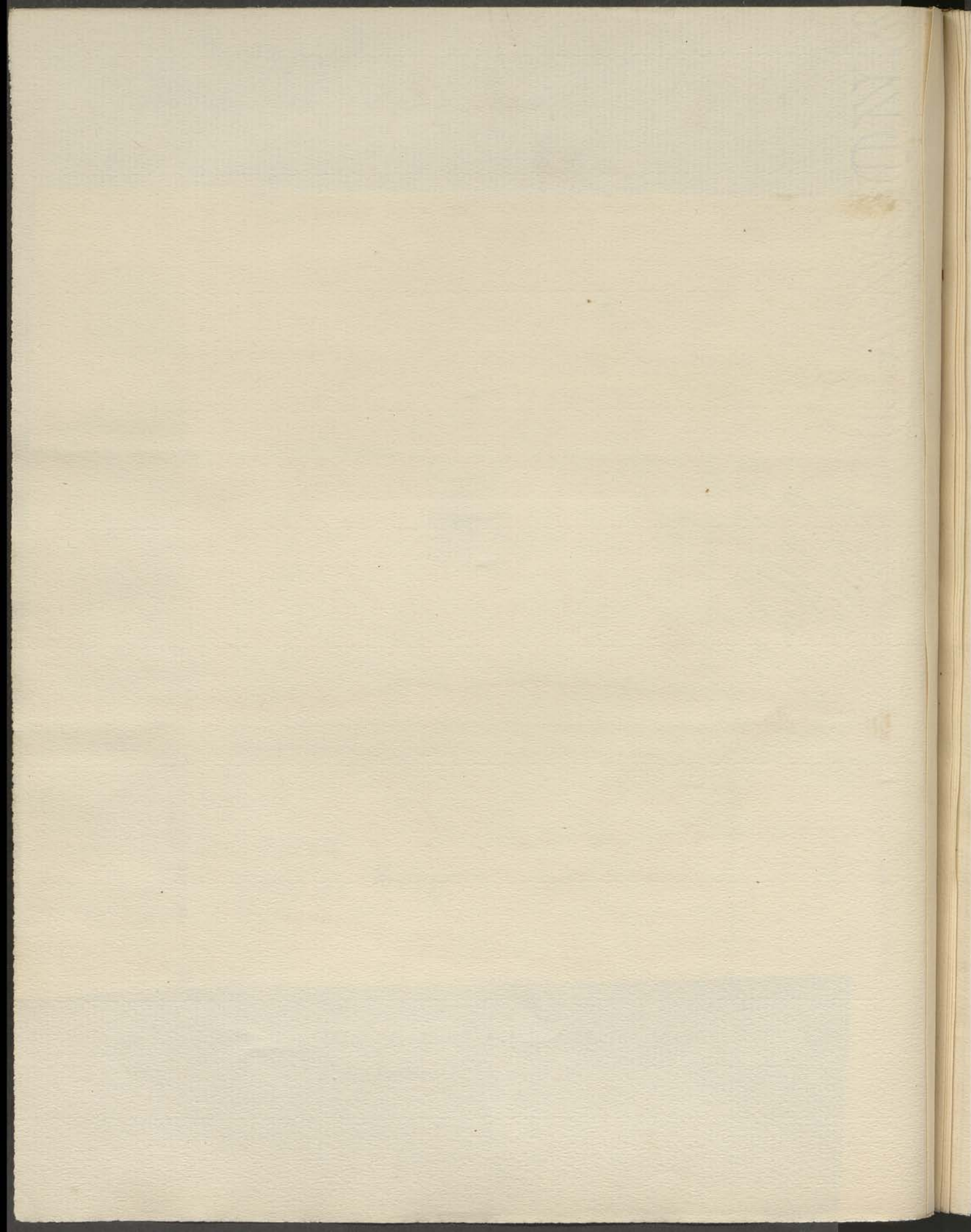
I hereby certify that the judgements entered in
my Docket were duly rendered as therein
stated and that the Amounts appearing
by such books to be due on such judgements
respectively have not been paid to my knowledge
Warton March 11th 1845
1st Bricklayer

Edward Collins

Edward Collin was the first Bricklayer in the
Village of Scottsville.

G. Collins'
Certificate
Relative to the
Judgements on his
Docket.

George H. Hall
Shutland
Huron Co
Mich



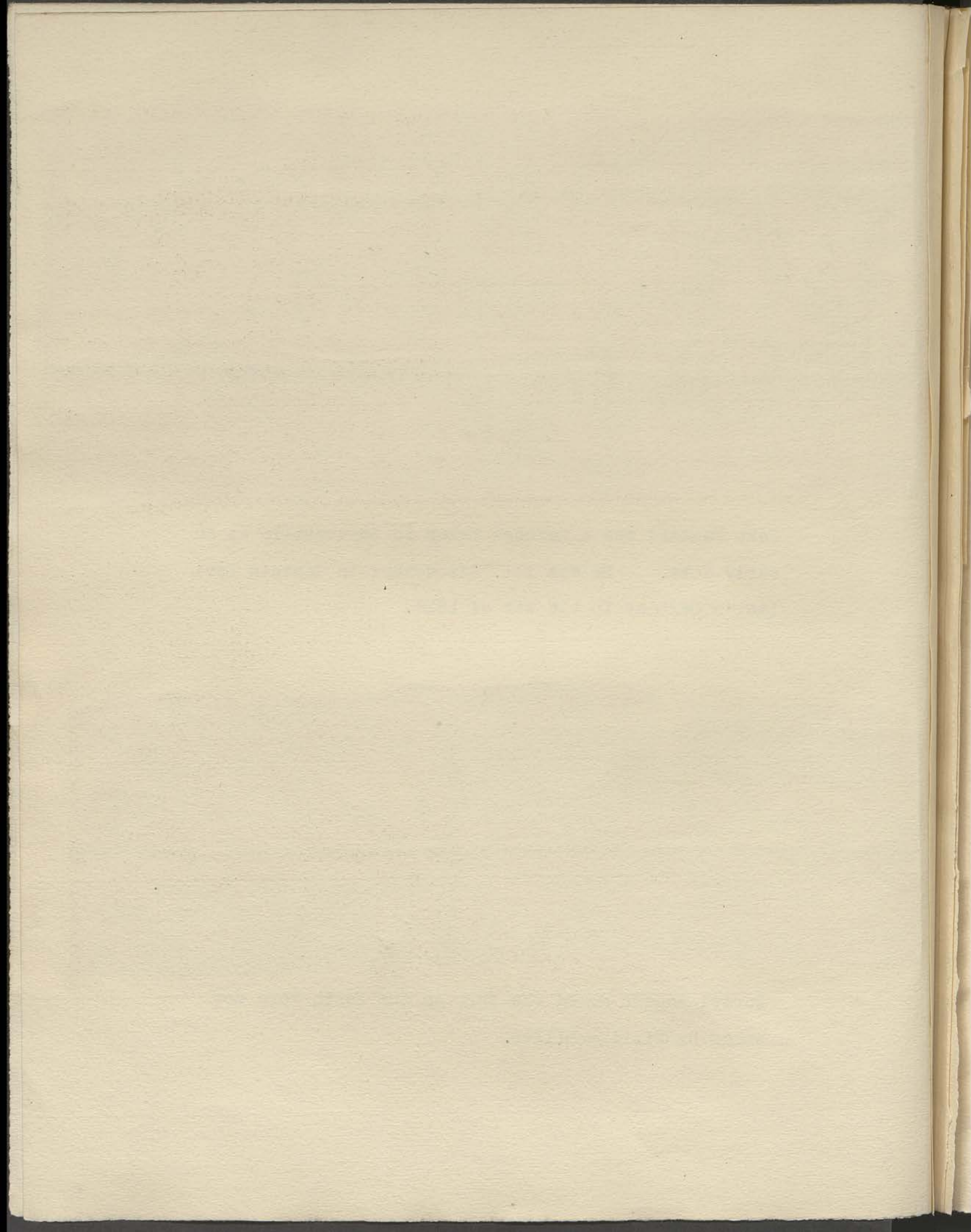
9
Mr Gortat pleas let the bearer have
cloth and trimmings for a coat
and charge the same to me
John Hammond

Bill 10-33
All

John Hammond was a harness maker in Scottsville at an early date. He was 1st. Lieutenant in Captain Levi Lacy's Company in the War of 1812.

Mr. Gorbett Pleas to let the bearer
have \$1.85- in goods and charge the
same to me
Daniel Rogers

Daniel Rogers owned the farm on the North Road now owned by William Miller.



SCOTTSVILLE AND GENESEE RIVER CANAL.

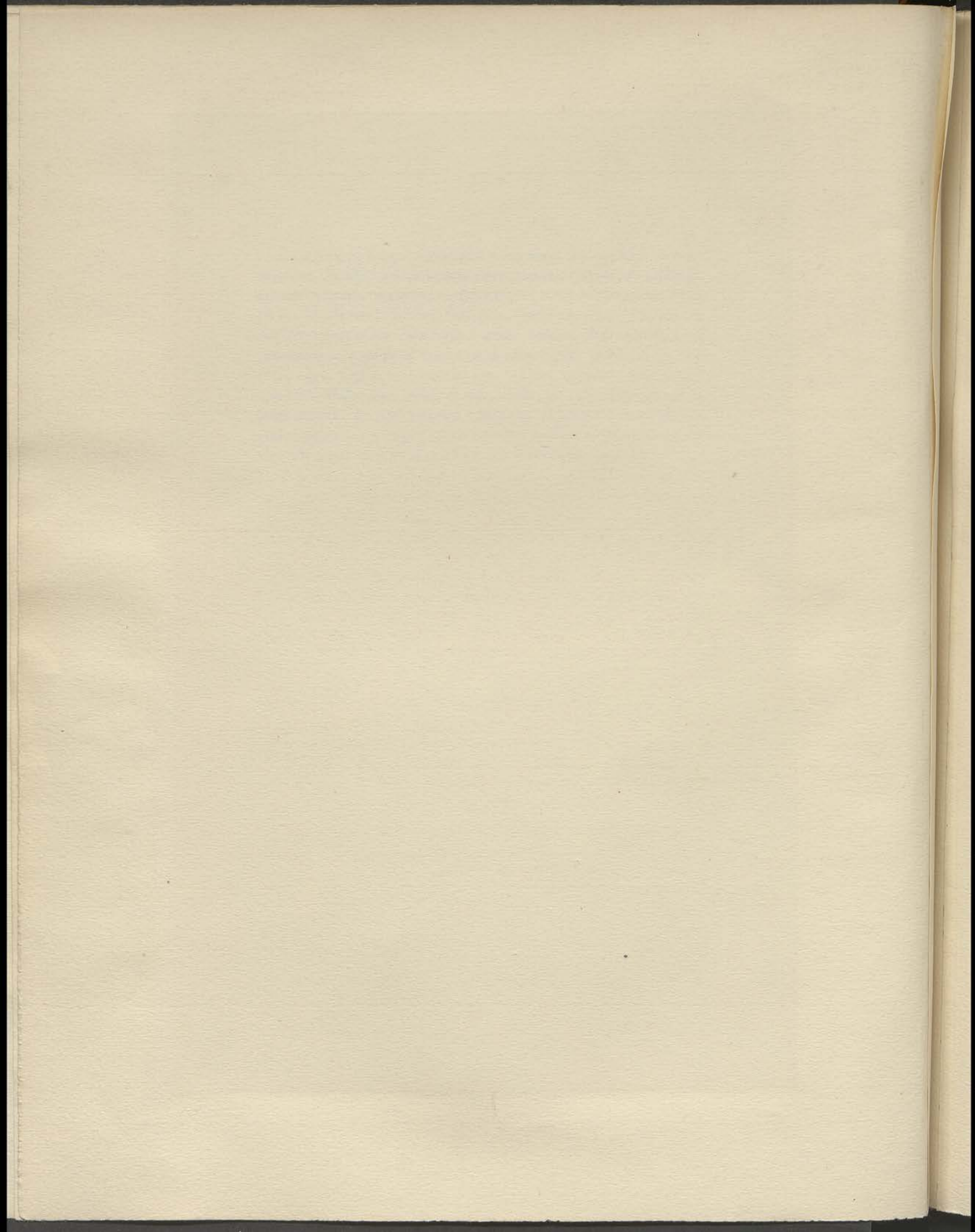
In 1829 a charter was obtained from the State Legislature authorizing Powell Carpenter and others to construct a canal from the bridge over Allan's Creek, in the village of Scottsville, to the Genesee River. No action was taken under this grant until 1836, when a company was formed with a capital of \$30,000. This stock was taken by residents of the village, Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Freeman Edson, William Haynes Hanford and Isaac Cox being the largest shareholders, acting as a board of Directors, to let the contract and oversee the work. Joseph Cox and Thomas Halstead were awarded the contract for constructing the canal.

A dam was built across the Oatka, where the State dam was, and a guard lock, at the entrance to the canal where the old feeder gates now are. From the creek it took a northeasterly course for one hundred rods, where it turned to the east and ran direct to the river. A lock was built at its junction with the Genesee, which having a quicksand foundation proved very expensive.

Upon the completion of this work a jubilee was held at the Eagle Hotel, at the time conducted by Major George Ensign, where a feast was partaken of, toasts drank, congratulatory speeches listened to, and a general time of rejoicing indulged in.

The first craft to navigate the waters of this canal was the "United States," a boat commanded by Capt. John Ott, long a resident of Scottsville.

The Scottsville Canal was in operation a portion of two seasons, during which a boat could receive its cargo from the rear of the mills, pass down the creek to the dam, through the Scottsville Canal to the river, down that stream to the Rapids, through the feeder to its junction with the Erie, and discharge its cargo at the city warehouses, or pass through the Erie with unbroken bulk to tide water.



The cost of building this waterway greatly exceeded the estimate, and the capital of the company was sunk in its construction.

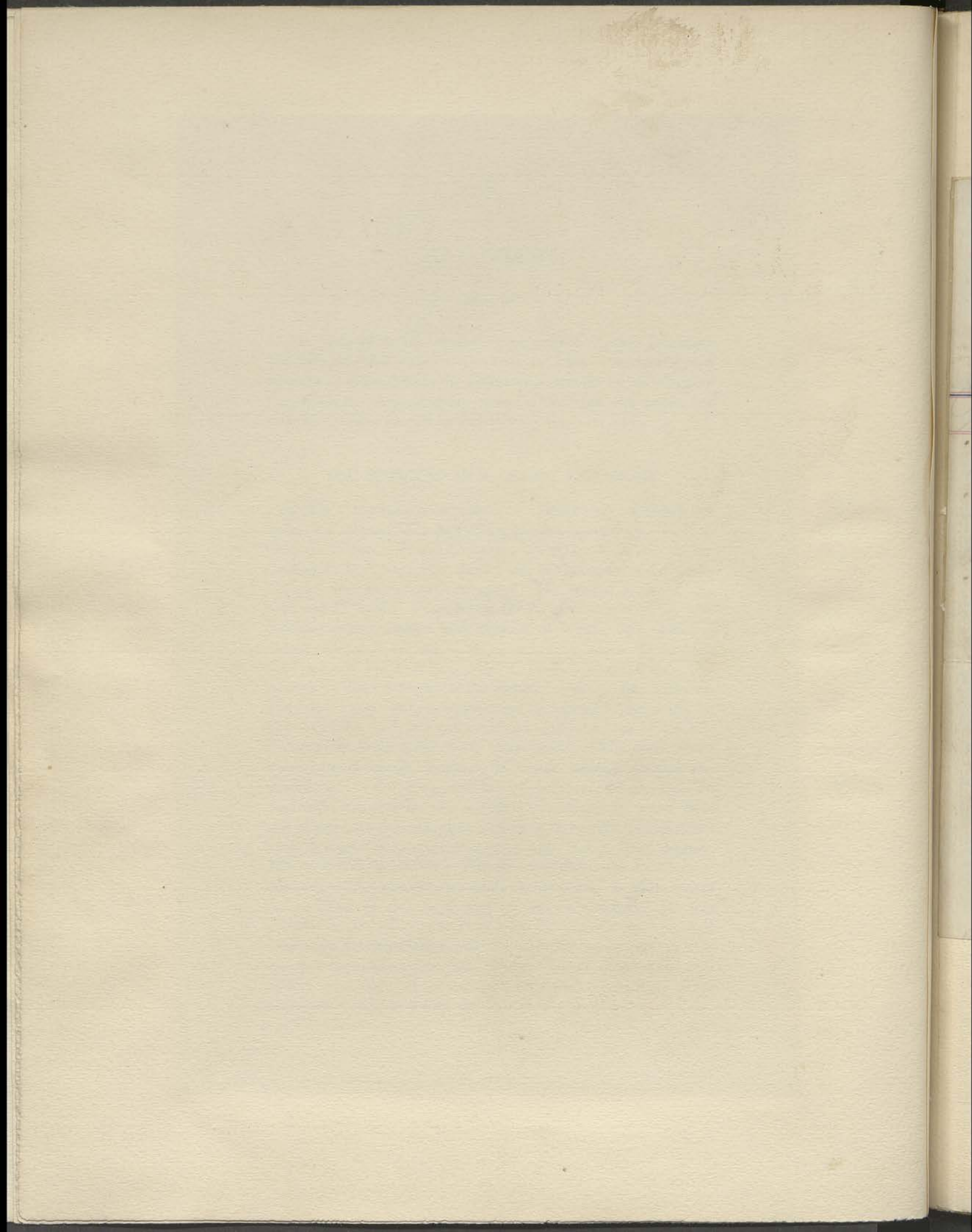
In building the Genesee Valley Canal in 1838--39 the State took possession of the creek dam, of the lock at the entrance, and that portion of the Scottsville Canal between the creek and the point where it turned east to the river. After some controversy the State refunded to the Scottsville company about one-third of the sum they had expended in its construction.

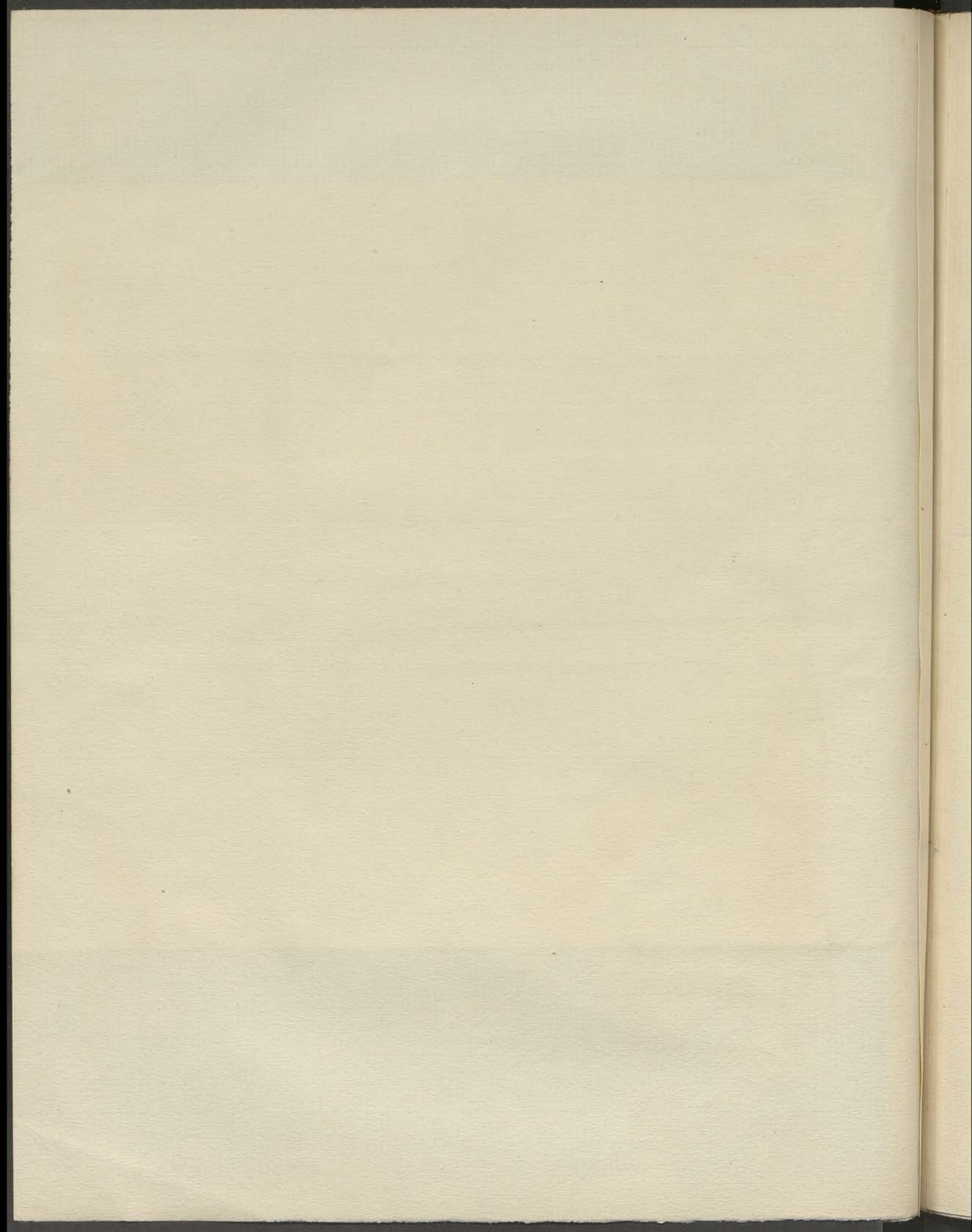
THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

The Genesee Valley Canal was completed and opened for navigation from Rochester to Mt. Morris during the summer of 1840. Immediately a line of freight boats and passenger packets was placed upon it. The packets were neat and attractive, and being drawn by a three horse tandem team, attained a speed of four miles an hour. This method of transportation became at once very popular. The people thought the acme of comfort in travel had been reached, and congratulated each other upon the ease, the facility, and even upon the rapidity with which they were enabled to travel.

From the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal in 1840 to the close of navigation in 1861, an office for the collection of tolls was maintained in Scottsville. During the continuance of the Scottsville office the following persons officiated as collector, viz: Levi Lacy, Thomas McIntosh, D. D. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, R. N. Halsted, James F. Beckwith, Jacob S. Gallentine, Wm. G. Lacy and George E. Slocum.

The Valley Canal for navigation purposes was abandoned by the State in 1878, and in 1880 was sold to a company which purposed building a railroad upon its line.





513 1/2 Bbls

Recd from Phillips Garbutt's stone house
on canal boat. Ann of Wheaton five
under and thirteen and a half Bbls of flour
Consigned to Central Rail Road Depot
Scottville Aug 21st 1854

Capt J Ott

Captain John Ott was one of those early settlers
whose reminiscences were available to Mr. Slocum.

He commanded the first boat to navigate the
"Scottsville - Genesee River Canal".

Scottville Apr. 26th 55
Mr Garbutt,

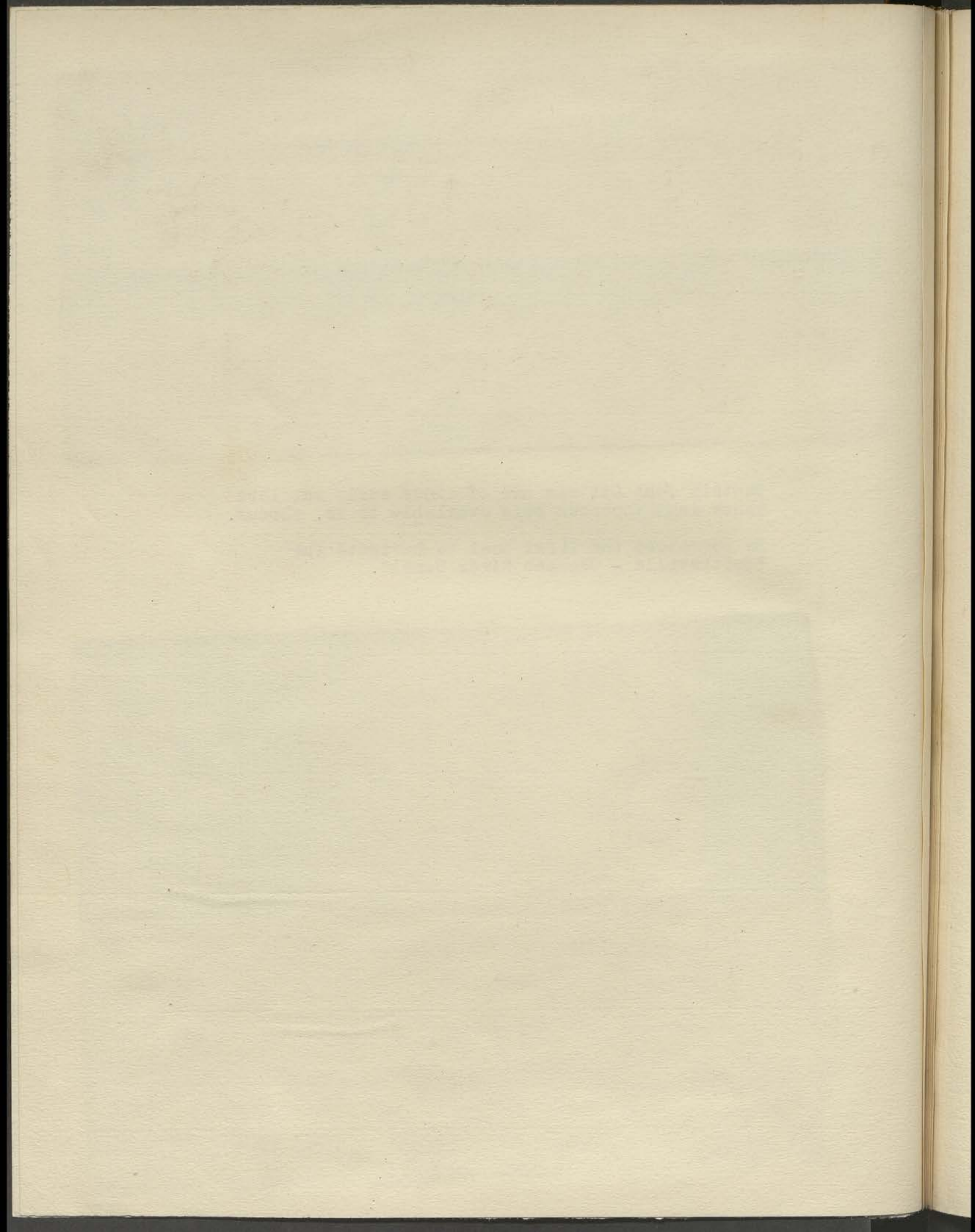
Sir

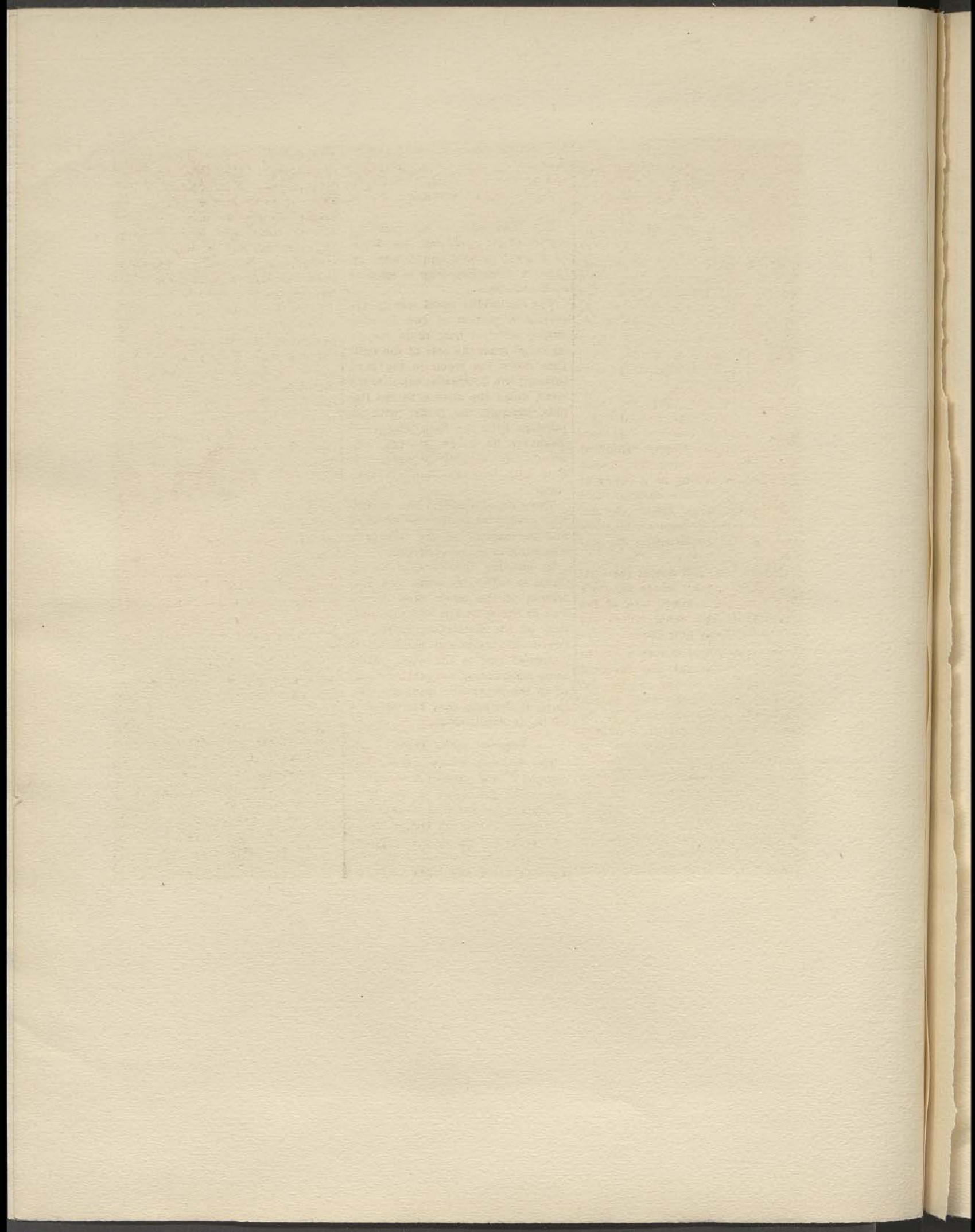
The Bearor James
Campbell is the man who I have
engaged to run the boat

The Lusk arrived

to day

John Ott



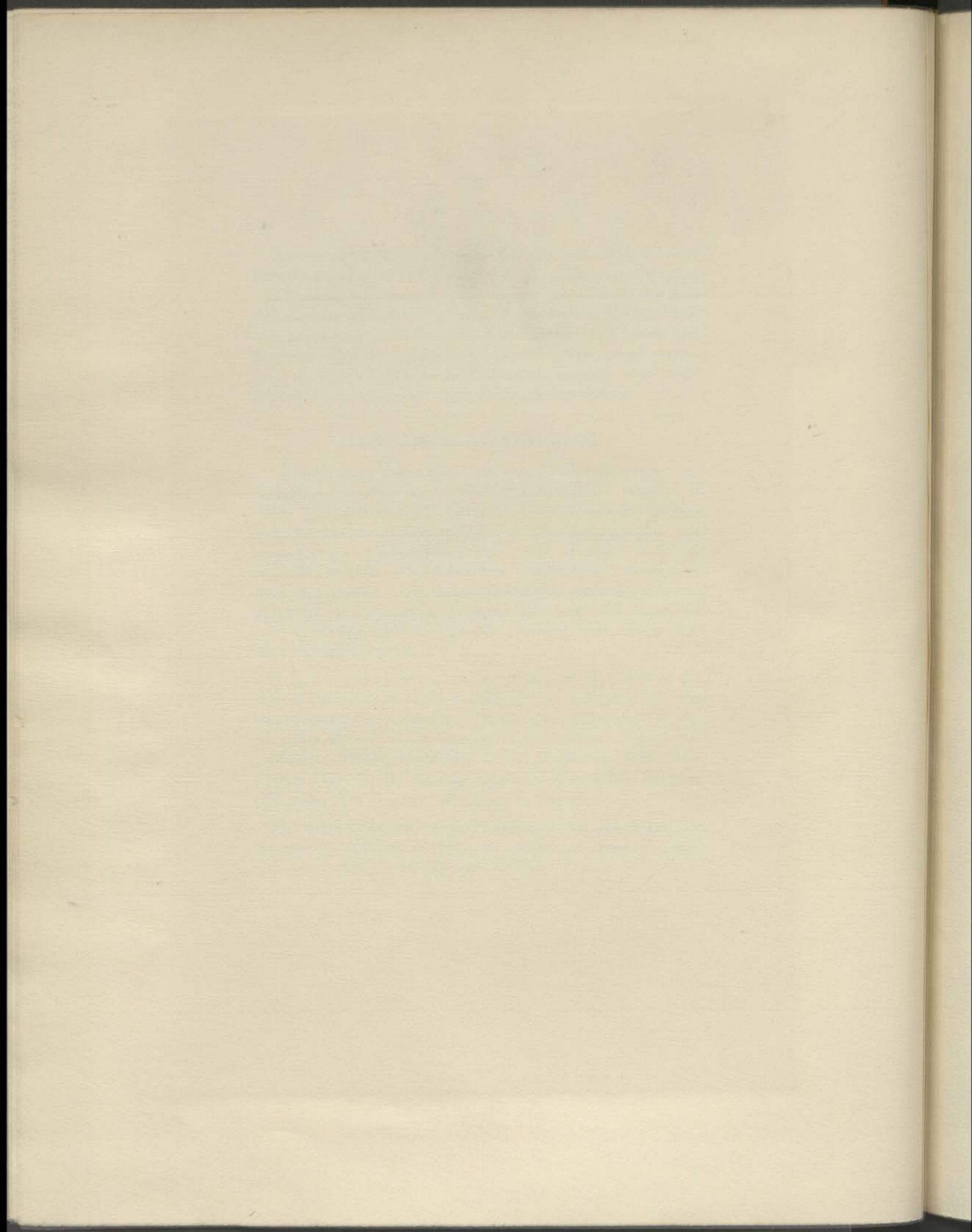


RAILROADS.

In April 1836 by Legislative enactment Powell Carpenter and his associates were empowered to form a company and construct a railroad from the village of Scottsville to the village of Canandaigua. A preliminary survey of the route was made but no farther action toward its construction was ever taken.

THE SCOTTSVILLE & LE ROY RAILROAD.

In May of the same year, 1836, a charter was obtained for building a railroad from Scottsville, Monroe County, to Le Roy, Genesee County. Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Philip Garbutt, E. H. S. Mumford, Clark Hall, Ira Carpenter and Thomas Hallsted were named as Corporators. The capital stock of the road was \$200,000. From Scottsville to Caledonia the road was graded, ties laid, timbers laid thereon to which was spiked a ribbon of hard wood, one by three inches, in place of an iron rail. No iron was used except at the highway crossings. The location of this track most of the distance was in the highway. The hill at Halls' Corners was evaded by turning to the south in front of Philip Garbutt's and running around the base of the hill. It kept north of the creek to the upper bridge in Mumford, where it veered to the south, crossed the creek passing through the western part of the village and on to Caledonia. Horse cars were used upon this road for two seasons, principally to bring flour and plaster from the mills upon its line to Scottsville for shipment. Forty thousand dollars was expended and lost in this venture. This road was exclusively a Wheatland undertaking; its corporators and stockholders were residents of this town. In its inception the building of this road was no visionary scheme. It was intended by its projectors to push on to Batavia and the west, and to connect at Canandaigua with the road then in process of construction from Auburn to that village. Those engaged in this project were men of enterprise and broad views, and were eminently worthy of if they did not achieve success.



THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Genesee Valley Railroad, now a portion of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, was completed and in operation from Rochester to Avon in 1853. An omnibus ran in connection with its trains from the village of Scottsville, to the station in Rush which for many years was called Scottsville, later Pixley, and now Oatka. This route was attended with many inconveniences, and yet it was so superior to any method that had preceded it, that for twenty years, or until the completion of the State Line Railroad from Rochester to Le Roy, it was the route taken by the residents of the eastern part of the town to reach the outside world.

THE ROCHESTER & STATE LINE RAILROAD.

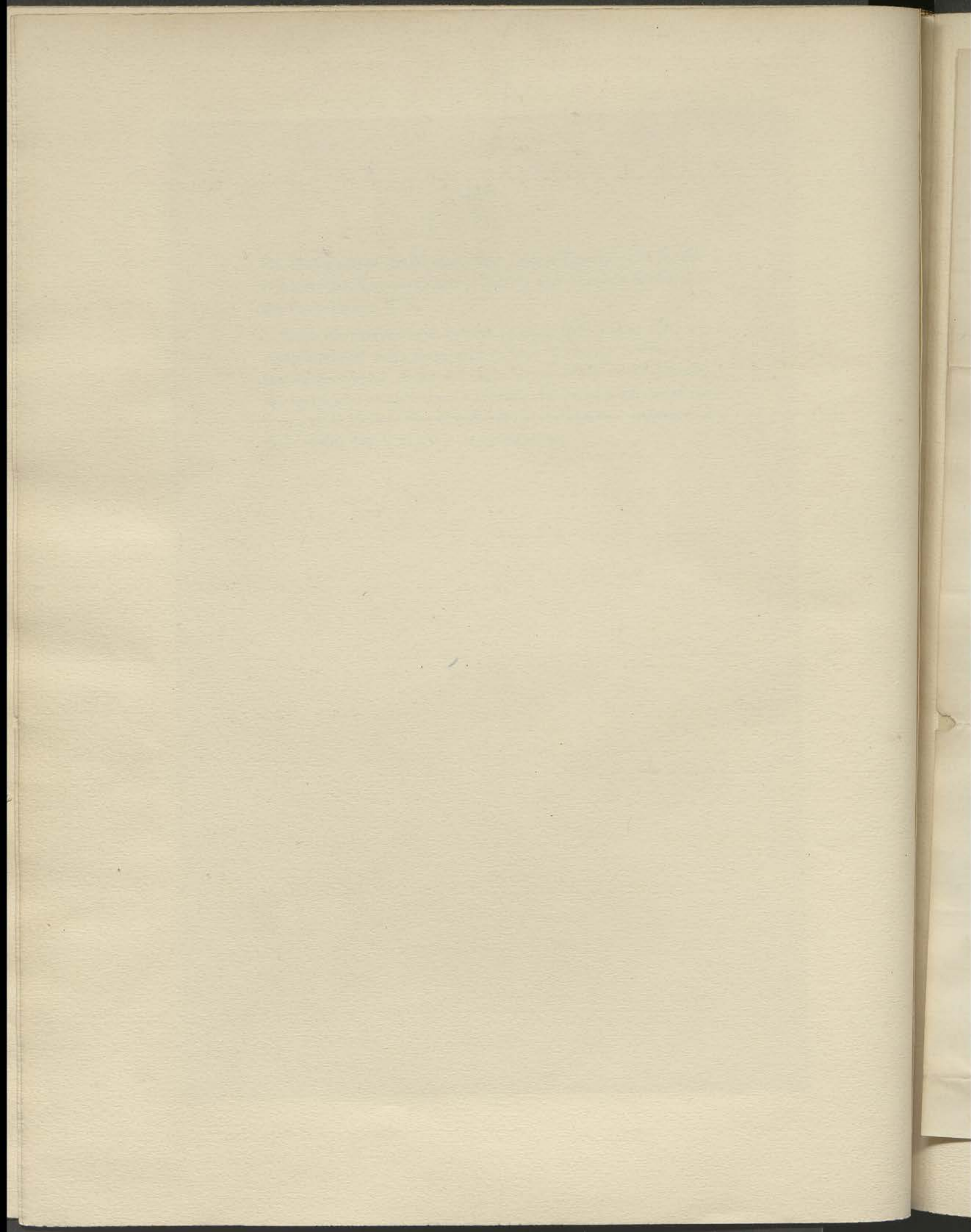
The Rochester and State Line Railroad in its inception was a Wheatland institution. At one period in its early history its officers, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and four of the nine directors, were residents of Wheatland.

D. D. S. Brown, Oliver Allen and Donald McNaughton were active and energetic in pushing this enterprise.

This road was opened for business from Rochester to Le Roy in 1874; to Salamanca in 1878, and completed to Pittsburg at a later date. In 1872 the town of Wheatland issued its bonds to the amount of \$70,000.00 to aid in its construction, \$53,000.00 of which has been paid. In 1880 the control of this road passed from the hands of those who had managed it and its name was changed to The Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Company. Later on it was again changed to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co. which name it now bears.

THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL RAILROAD.

The use of the Genesee Valley Canal for transportation was abandoned by the State at the close of navigation in 1878. Two years later it was sold to the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad Co. It afterward became the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R.



GEO. J. WHITNEY, PRES'T.
OLIVER ALLEN, VICE-PRES'T.

C. S. MASTEN,
CH'F. ENG'R.

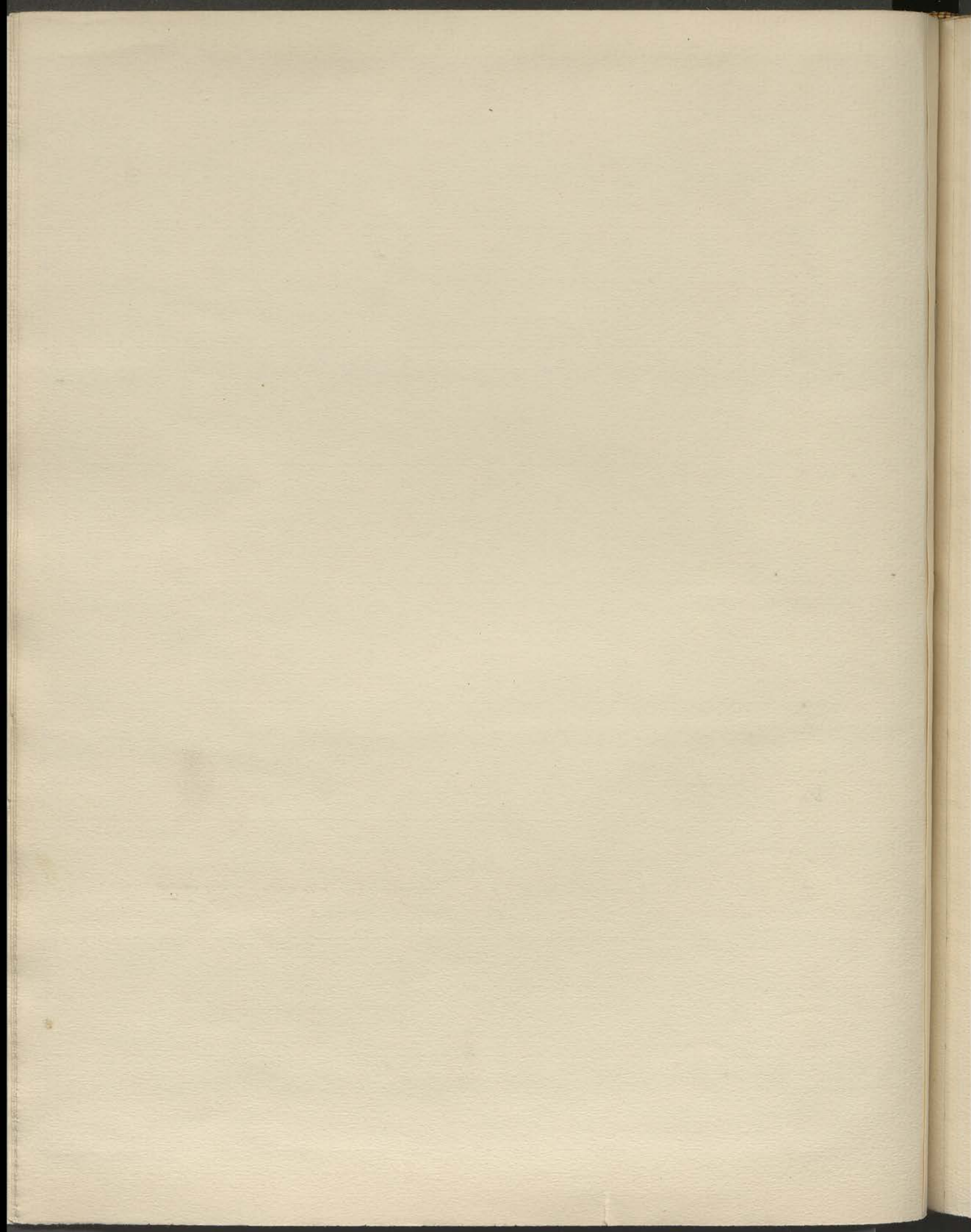
GEO. F. MUMFORD, TREAS'R.
DONALD MCNAUGHTON, SEC'Y.

Rochester & State Line Railway Co.,

Rochester, N. Y., Feb 26 1873

Beginning at a point on the line between Brown Avenue and the lands of Mary A. E. Brown & others five hundred and thirty eight (538) feet on said line $N 8^{\circ} 30' E$ from the North Easterly corner of lot belonging to District No. 1 of the town of Wheatland. Thence $N. 82^{\circ} 34' W.$ Eight hundred and ninety seven (897) feet to a point on the line between lands of the said Mary A. E. Brown and others and the Rochester & State Line Railway Co.

Thirty three (33) feet $N 5^{\circ} 15' E$ from the South Easterly corner of depot grounds of the said Railway company - Containing $1 \frac{351}{100}$ Acres of land more or less



No. 43

Shares.

SCRIP TO

Ephraim Finch

PAYMENT OF

\$ 50

On each Share.

Dated

March 4th

1838.

No. 43

Shares.

THE SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY
RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

In Four Thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

This Certifies that

Ephraim Finch is

ENTITLED TO

SHARES IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,

BEING FIFTY DOLLARS EACH SHARE.

Fifty Dollars upon each Share is acknowledged to have been received. This Scrip is transferable only on the Books of the said Company by the said Stockholder or his Attorney.

Given the *fourth* day of *March* 1838.

Phillip Garbutt *E. S. Mumford*

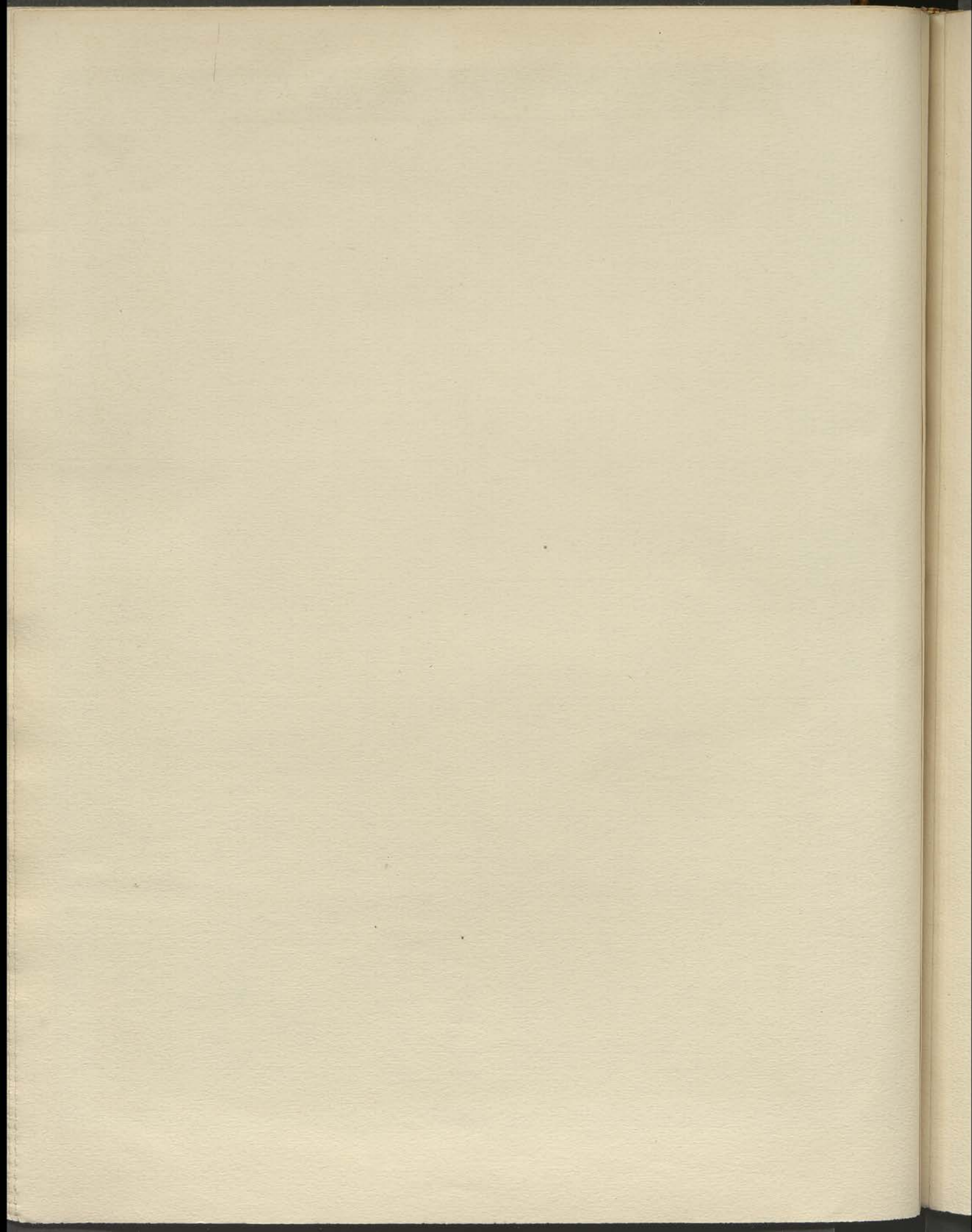
Alvin Hanford *Donald A. Dancy*

Phos Whitest *Re Carpenter*

COMMISSIONERS

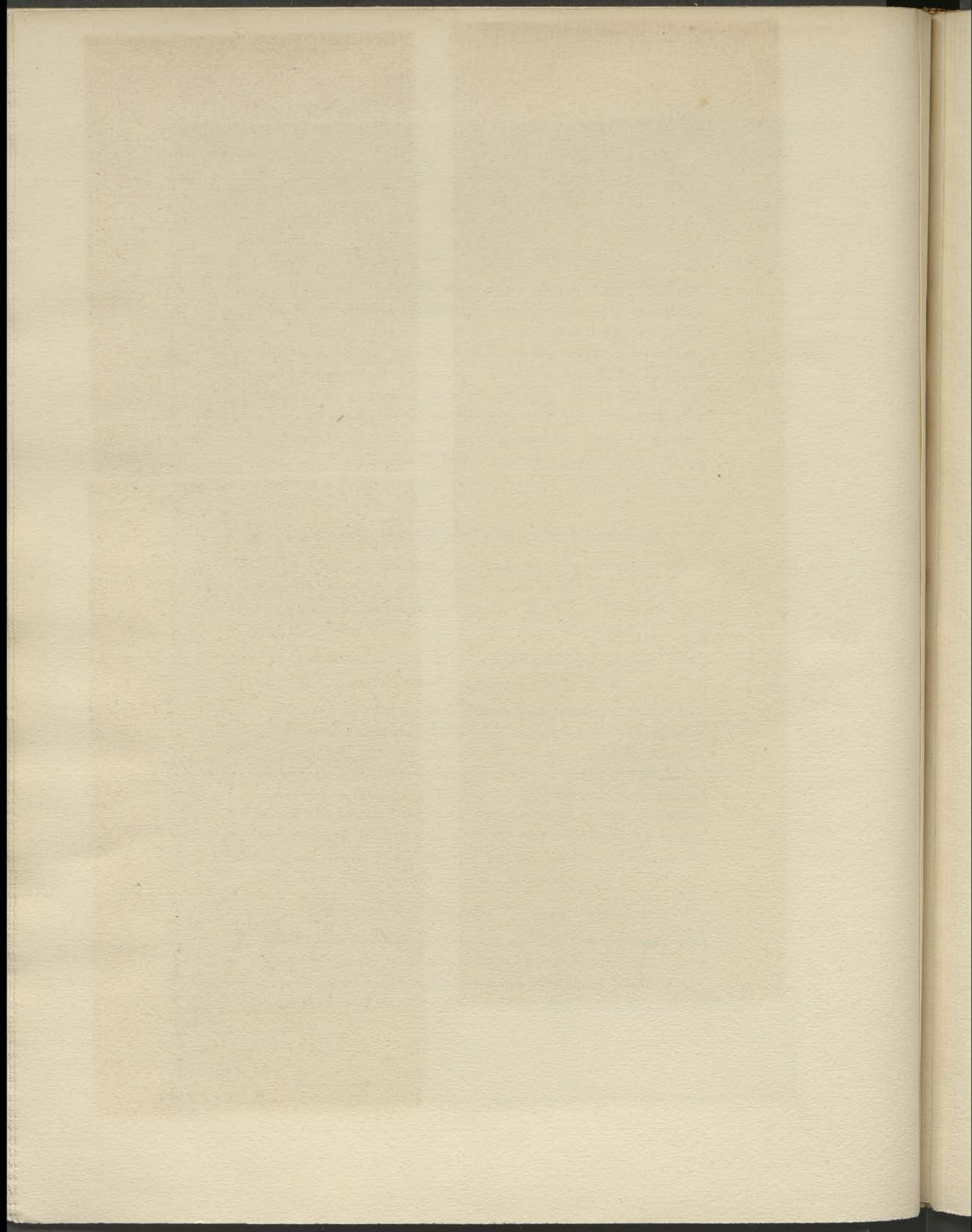
FOR

Distributing Stock.



Co., then a part of the Western New York & Pennsylvania System; it is now the Rochester Branch, Buffalo and Allegany Division of the Pennsylvania R. R.

Work was commenced upon this line in 1881 and in 1883 was completed and trains were running from Rochester to Olean following the towpath of the old canal for nearly the entire distance. By this transfer another avenue of trade and travel is furnished the towns upon its lines free of cost, that is, without the necessity of their issuing bonds to aid in its construction.



A Railroad Mystery Solved.

Travelers who make frequent trips over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway often have wondered about the long even elevation on the Garbutt farm not far from Garbutt station north of the railroad. It looks like an abandoned railroad embankment; and such it is; but, contrary to expressed belief that it once was the route of the present railway it was the route of a railroad, seven miles long, that was built in 1836 and lived about six or seven years.

The Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad was projected to take care of the several mills located on Allen's creek (now O-at-ka) between Mumford and Scottsville. The plan was to extend the line eventually to Le Roy, but construction was stopped at Mumford. It was built of wooden rails laid on cross timbers, and its crude cars were hauled by horses. In Scottsville the line ran through Railroad street, whence the name of the present thoroughfare.

The movement was begun in 1835 at Wheatland, then a thriving community center. Dated December 3, 1835, the following agreement was signed, and this copy was made from the original:

We hereby agree to pay to Powell Carpenter, Phillip Garbutt, John McNaughton and E. H. S. Mumford the sums of money set opposite our names for the purpose of getting surveys and estimates of the route of a railroad down Allen's creek from Mumford mills to Scottsville.

The signatures were: Clark Hall, \$3; David Mcvean, \$1; P. Garbutt, \$5; Thomas Halstead, \$1; O. Siler, \$3; Lawson Hammond, \$1; L. White, \$5; John Butterfield, \$1; John Z. Kew, \$1; P. & L. Carpenter, \$3; W. H. S. Mumford, \$5; Allen Hanford, \$5; William Garbutt, \$2; V. P. Sill, \$2.

A memorandum reads:

Remington & Allen will not charge the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad Company any compensation for their land for said railroad or for fences, providing the railroad and the new state road are located together, four rods wide for both.

But should they run separate will want \$40 per acre for land and pay for fencing.

Donald McDonald gives his land free of costs for the use of the railroad from Scottsville through Mumford's and through the village of Caledonia.

Note.—Remington & Allen owned a large woolen mill at Mumford. The former was Judge Remington's father; the latter, Oliver Allen.

A meeting to consider further the building of a railroad from Scottsville to Mumford was held in Wheatland in December, 1835, and over date of December 12th persons interested subscribed to an agreement of association, as follows, the figures following the names being the number of shares taken:

Whereas, at a meeting of persons interested in a railroad from Scottsville to Mumford Powell Carpenter, Phillip Garbutt, William Garbutt, John McNaughton and E. H. S. Mumford were appointed a committee to make surveys, purchase lands necessary for the road, procure timber, and obtain a charter from the Legislature if practicable, and in fine to take every proper measure for constructing said road; now, therefore, we, the subscribers, agree to and with the said commissioners that we hereby associate ourselves together to form a company with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars for said purpose, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and we agree to pay that sum for each share set opposite our names when called upon by said commissioners. This agreement to continue in full force until more permanent arrangements are made for the organization of the company, by charter or otherwise, Wheatland, December 12th, 1835.

(Signed) Phillip Garbutt, 20; E. H. S. Mumford, 20; Clark Hall, 10; S. White, 5; N. Clark, 1; Ephraim Finch, 5; D. M. McKenzie, 1; Donald McNaughton, 4; William Garbutt, 5; Thomas Halsted, 2; Remington & Allen, 3.

Among the old papers relating to the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad, built from Scottsville to Mumford in 1836, was the following letter, written in the style of those days, on a single sheet folded like an envelope and sealed with a wafer. In the corner where the stamp is placed now is the number 10, indicating probably the amount of postage that was paid. The letter is addressed to Philip Garbutt, Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y.

Clyde, 29 October, 1837.

P. Garbutt, Esq.

Dear Sir:—If convenient I wish you would examine the railroad books and ascertain what the superstructure (already laid down) has cost per rod and make up your mind how much you will give me to finish what remains to be done between Mumford and Scottsville.

My motive for proposing thus to take a contract does not originate from a fear of being out of employment, or a desire to make more money than I could at other business, but I wish to have something to do near my family, and do feel anxious to see the work going on. It is a test work with me and my future success depends much upon it.

I can make arrangements so as to get along by receiving a little while in progress with the work and the balance in the spring.

Should this meet your approbation and that of the others interested please write to me at Canandaigua. I shall be there in a few days, and by hearing from you would be better able to judge in relation to making other arrangements.

Your obt servt,

William Wallace.

A Railroad Mystery Solved.

Contributed to Over the Percolator.

I read with much interest the article in Over the Percolator about the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad. I have a little different version of it, and it will give a little more detail. This is an extract from a sketch of the history of Wheatland, Monroe county, by George E. Slocum, written in 1908:

In May, 1836, a charter was obtained for building a railroad from Scottsville, Monroe county, to Le Roy, Genesee county. Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Philip Garbutt, E. M. S. Mumford, Clark Hall, Ira Carpenter and Thomas Halsted were named as incorporators.

From Scottsville to Caledonia the road was graded, ties laid, timbers laid thereon, to which was spiked a ribbon of hard wood one by three inches in place of an iron rail. No iron was used except at the highway crossings. The location of this track most of the distance was in the highway.

The bill at Hall's Corners was evaded by turning to the south in front of Philip Garbutt's and running around the base of the hill. It kept north of the creek to the upper bridge in Mumford, where it veered to the south, crossed the creek and passed through the western part of the village and on to Caledonia.

Horse cars were used on this road for two seasons, principally to bring flour and plaster from the mills upon its line to Scottsville for shipment. Forty thousand dollars was expended and lost in this venture.

This road was exclusively a Wheatland undertaking; its incorporators and stockholders were residents of this town. In its inception the building of this road was no visionary scheme. It was intended by its projectors to push on to Batavia and west; and to connect at Canandaigua with the road then in process of construction from Auburn to that village.

Those engaged in this project were men of enterprise and broad views, and were eminently worthy of it if they did not achieve success.

In April, 1836, by legislative enactment, Powell Carpenter and his associates were empowered to form a company and construct a railroad from the village of Scottsville to the village of Canandaigua. A preliminary survey of the route was made, but no further action towards its construction was ever taken.

Scottsville & Genesee River Canal.

Contributed to Over the Percolator.

Copied from an Old Record.

In 1829 a charter was obtained from the state legislature authorizing Powell Carpenter and others to construct a canal from the bridge over Allan's creek, in the village of Scottsville, to the Genesee river. No action was taken under this grant until 1836, when a company was formed with a capital of \$30,000. This stock was taken by residents of the village, Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Freeman Edson, William Haynes, Hanford and Isaac Cox being the largest stockholders, acting as a board of directors, to let the contract and oversee the work. Joseph Cox and Thomas Halsted were awarded the contract for constructing the canal.

A dam was built across the Outka, (Allan's creek), where the state dam was, and a guard lock at the entrance to the canal where the old feeder gates now are. From the creek it took a northeasterly course for one hundred rods, where it turned to the east and ran direct to the river. A lock was built at its junction with the Genesee, which having a quicksand foundation proved very expensive.

Upon the completion of this work a jubilee was held at the Eagle Hotel, at the time conducted by Major George Ensign, where a feast was partaken of, toasts drank, congratulatory speeches listened to, and a general time of rejoicing indulged in.

The first craft to navigate the waters of this canal was the "United States," a boat commanded by Captain John Ott, long a resident of Scottsville.

The Scottsville canal was in operation a portion of two seasons, during which a boat could receive its cargo from the rear of the mills, pass down the creek to the dam, through the Scottsville canal to the river, down the stream to the Rapids, through the feeder to its junction with the Erie, and discharge its cargo at the city warehouses, or pass through the Erie with unbroken bulk to tidewater.

The cost of building this waterway greatly exceeded the estimate and the capital of the company was sunk in its construction.

In building the Genesee Valley canal in 1838-39 the state took possession of the creek dam, of the lock at the entrance, and that portion of the Scottsville canal between the creek and the point where it turned east to the river. After some controversy the state refunded to the Scottsville company about one-third of the sum they had expended in its construction.

The Genesee Valley Canal.

Contributed to Over the Percolator.

Copied from Old Record.

The Genesee Valley canal was completed and opened for navigation from Rochester to Mt. Morris during the summer of 1840. Immediately a line of freight boats and passenger packets was placed upon it. The packets were neat and attractive, and being drawn by a three-horse tandem team attained a speed of four miles an hour. This method of transportation became at once very popular. The people thought the acme of comfort in travel had been reached, and congratulated each other upon the ease, the facility, and even upon the rapidity with which they were enabled to travel.

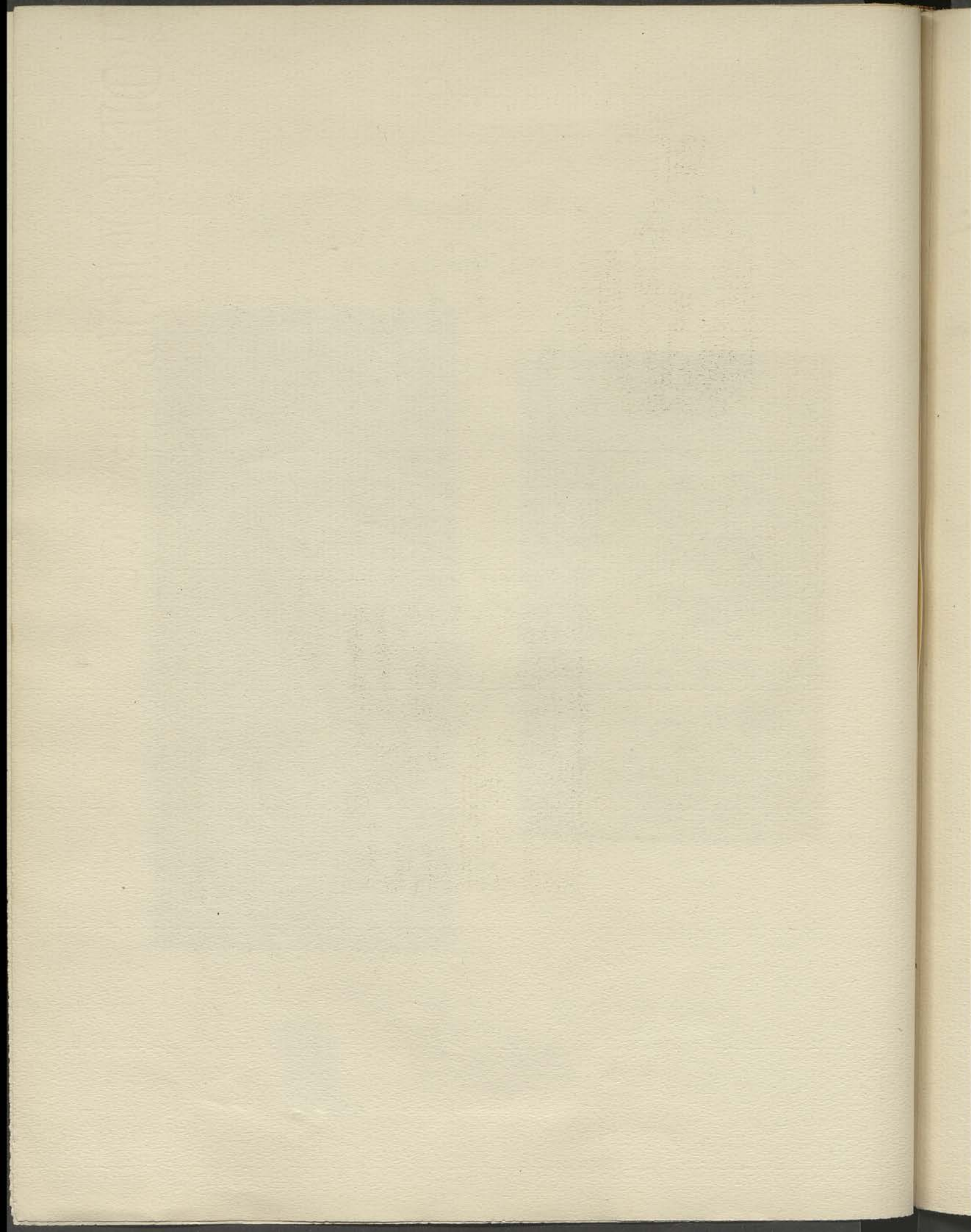
From the opening of the Genesee Valley canal in 1840 to the close of navigation in 1861, an office for the collection of tolls was maintained in Scottsville. During the continuance of the Scottsville office the following persons officiated as collector, viz.: Levi Lacy, Thomas McIntosh, D. D. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, R. N. Halstead, James E. Beckwith, Jacob S. Gallentine, William G. Lacy and George E. Slocum.

The Valley canal for navigation purposes was abandoned by the state in 1878, and in 1880 was sold to a company which proposed building a railroad upon its line.

(Standing opposite the Garbutt store and post-office in the village of Garbutt, about two miles or less from Scottsville, is a small one-story weather-beaten building. This was used in those early days by the collector of the port for the collection of tolls. Possibly the tolls mentioned in the foregoing item were a part of the collections. This information was given to the editor of Over the Percolator some time ago and was repeated this week by a Rochesterian who said his father told him of paying tolls at that building.—Editor).

Wm. H. Hall







Reminiscences of The Old Rochester & State Line R.R.

As told by
The Headlight
Oliver Allen

AS this is to be a story of my life, I suppose that it must start with my birth in the old Kelly Lamp Company's factory on Mill St. in Rochester, N. Y.

My builder was James H. Kelly, who lived in Garbutt, N. Y. and ran a lamp factory in the city. He used to make all kinds of lamps and lanterns and did quite a business in Western New York.

It was in the latter part of 1873, while I was being built, that I overheard Mr. Kelly tell the following story to a friend:

"Yes, Jonathan, she must have been a great little lady!

"You see, in the Spring of 1869, they were having a party at the Allens' in Mumford. Oliver Allen was then running the woolen mill that his father had built on

Oatka Creek in Mumford in 1821 and the party was at his home near the mill. After dinner, the men folks were talking about milling and farm crops and the high cost of carting all their products to Rochester.

Oliver Allen made this remark: 'What we need is a railroad!'

Mrs. Allen, who was an interested listener, spoke up and said—'Well, Oliver, why don't you men get together and build a railroad?'

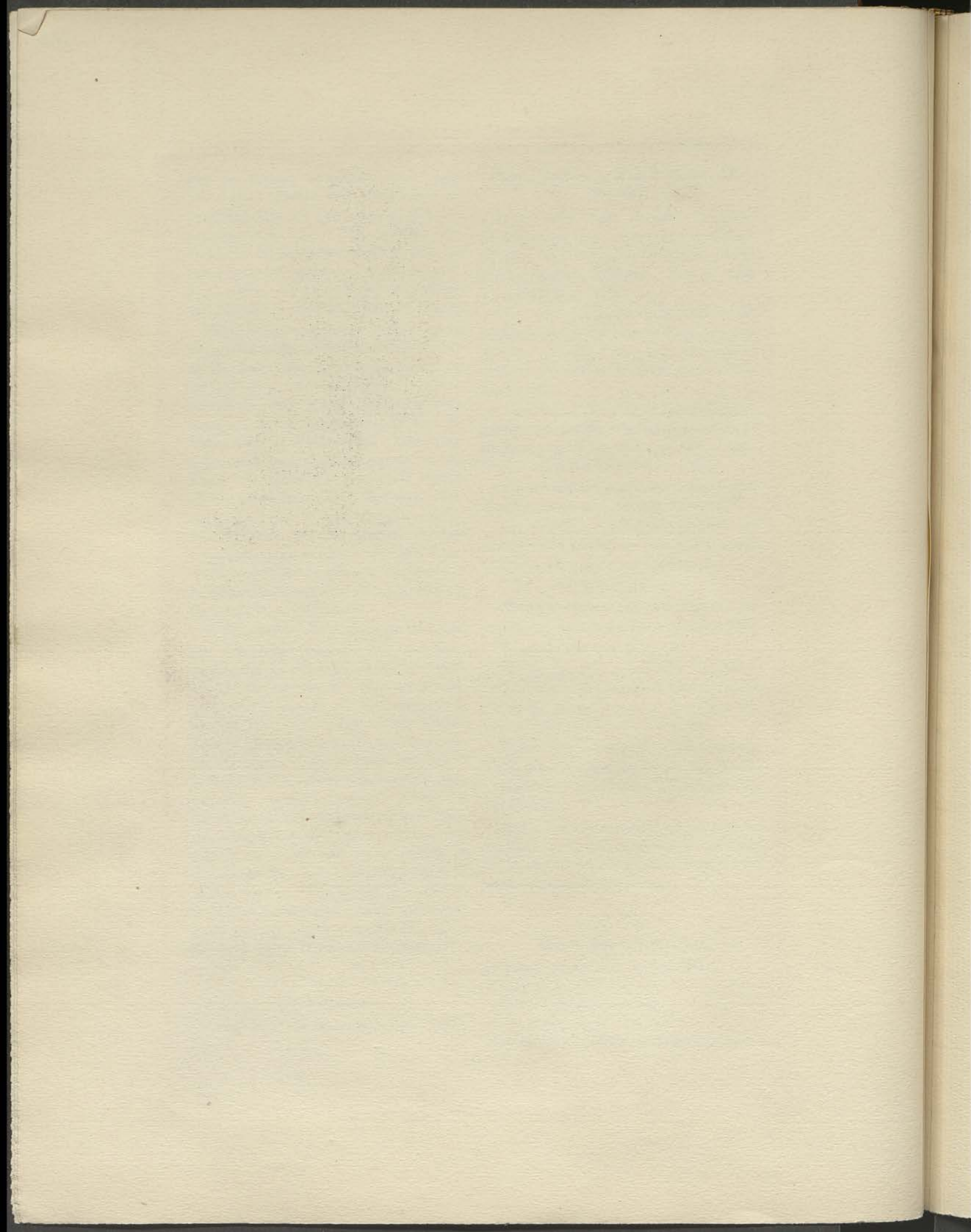
"And so, Jonathan, it was that little lady who really started our new railroad from Rochester to Salamanca."

There is nothing to show that Mr. Kelly was at this gathering but when he heard that a new railroad was going to be built right past his farm in Garbutt, he, like all the other residents, became an enthusiastic "booster."



Oliver Allen.

Editor's Note—This little article is a compilation of authentic and interesting odds and ends dealing with the inception and early days of the old Rochester and State Line R. R., precursor of our present line. The headlight telling the story, through the courtesy of the Allen family, is now a permanent exhibit of the Rochester Historical Society.



Meeting Oliver Allen one day, James Kelly said: "Allen, if you get that railroad started I'll make you a present of a headlight for your first locomotive."

Mr. Kelly kept his promise and built me with great care. After I left the metal shop I was sent to the paint department with instructions to spend extra time on me. I was to carry on each side a life-size portrait of Oliver Allen and in addition to be trimmed with beautiful designs in gold and bright colors.

Proud? Of course I was proud. When finished, I was a headlight fit to grace the finest locomotive. So well was I built that today at 57 years of age I am in perfect condition as you can see from my latest photograph. On the inside of my door they pasted instructions on how to operate me. Here is how it reads—

KELLY LAMP COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Directions for Using

Make the wick of cotton flannel, five feet wide, and of sufficient length to form the necessary number of thicknesses around wick-former to fill the burner as tight as possible and admit the wick to move up and down easily.

See that the wick is free from any threads or ravelings of the cloth. Have top of wick one-sixteenth of an inch above the top of the burner when lighted. After it has been lighted fifteen or twenty minutes, and the oil becomes heated, it will increase to sufficient brilliancy.

TO TAKE OUT THE WICK HOLDER: First remove the cap, then remove the button by lifting it up. In replacing the button, be particular to have it forced down as far as it will go.

MAKE NO DRAFT HOLES IN THE CASE OR BOTTOM BOARD: Use no oil in this lamp that will not stand the test of applying a lighted match to a quantity in the open vessel without exploding. Good kerosene will not ignite in this manner any sooner than common whale oil.

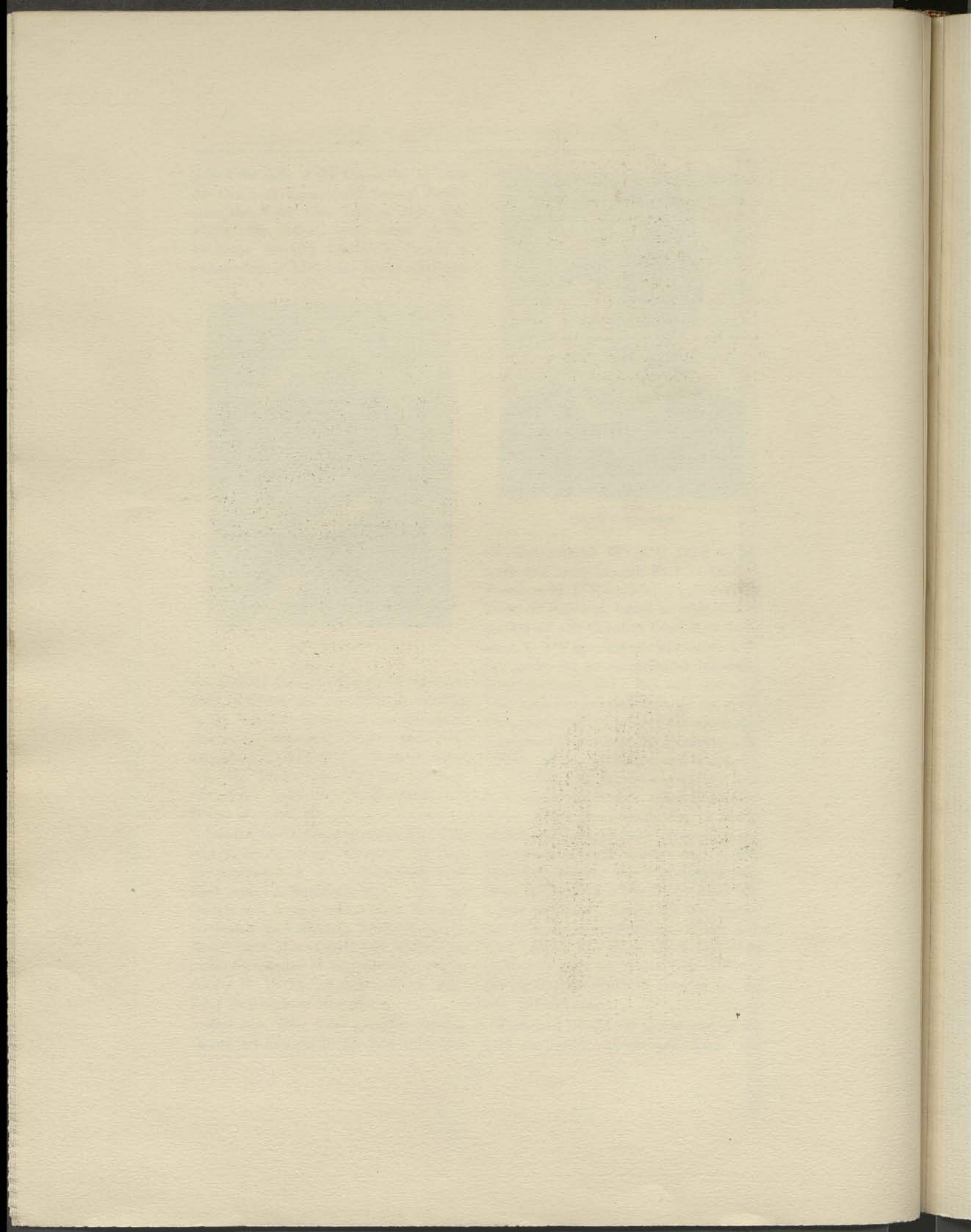


This is my latest portrait. You will note that I am in perfect condition, a tribute both to my maker and to the men who used me.

Early in 1874, I was taken to Lincoln Park and placed in service on a locomotive built by Brooks of Dunkirk, N. Y. My locomotive, an American type, was Number 1 and named the Oliver Allen in honor of the man who worked zealously to get our railroad built. Mr. Allen was our Vice-President from August 16, 1869 to July 10, 1876, on which date he was elected President, serving in the latter capacity until the reorganization of the railroad on November 29th, 1880.

Other locomotives were named after George Whitney, M. F. Reynolds, D. D. S. Brown and Donald McNaughton. I want to tell you about some of these men.

D. D. S. Brown, an early director and vice president of the Rochester and State Line, was a leading attorney of Rochester. He was appointed a director of the Union Pacific R. R. by the President of the United States and on May 17th, 1869, was present at the driving of the Golden Spike that



Andrew Robbins—yep, “Amos ’n’ Andy” way back in 1874! Andrew Robbins was later our master mechanic. Then there was Joe Green and Shorty “Shel” Hess. I wonder how many remember this little bow-legged engineer?

Our first conductors were Frank Arrow-smith, Ralph Meade and Dave Philips. I can’t seem to remember many of our first station agents, but there was C. M. Barnes at Saxton Street Station, Rochester. Mr. Barnes is now Commissioner of Street Railways for the State of New York located at Rochester, N. Y. Then, in 1877, George Hadley came to us as agent at Mumford and is now on our retired list. Pensioned conductor William Troan worked with the construction gang that built the first 26 miles of road to Le Roy.

Upon learning that I was going to tell a story of my early experiences, a little lady now living in Elmira, N. Y., wrote me a lovely letter and sent a picture of herself as a girl when her home was in Mumford. At that time her name was Ida B. Bostwick. Here are some particularly interesting excerpts from her letter:



Ida Bostwick Hyde.

“The building of the old State Line recalls many memories of interest to us villagers, particularly as the two men, Oliver Allen and Dan McNaughton, who were connected with it, were ‘our folks.’

“I am sending you an old ticket that I bought in 1878 but never used. I took many trips to Rochester when the trains only ran as far as Lincoln Park.

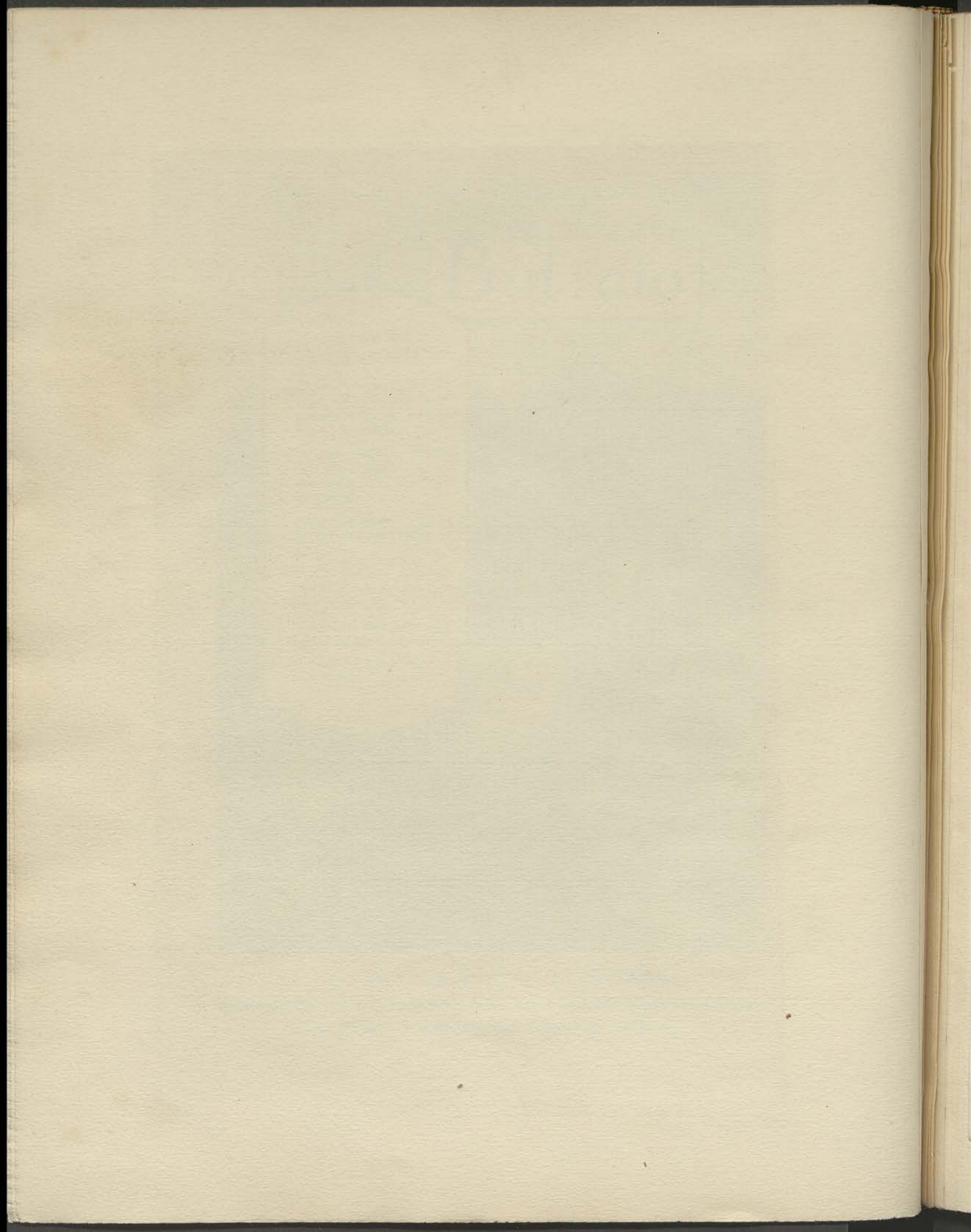
“There is another trip I want to tell you about. Mr. Allen furnished a train and invited the Sunday Schools of Mumford



This is the ticket Mrs. Hyde so kindly sent to Railway Life.

and Caledonia to go up over the road for a picnic. I need not tell you that the invitation was very generally accepted. It was a glorious September day and we marveled at the beautiful scenery as we passed through the Wyoming Valley at Warsaw. At Rock Glen we crossed a high wooden trestle. Arriving at Pike’s Crossing, just south of Eagle, we unloaded and walked to a lovely grove on the banks of Eagle Lake. In the afternoon, the train returned and took us home. It was a day I will always remember. We had a happy day and had been guests of the new railroad.”

And so, with my little story nearing its end, I want to tell you that through the courtesy of the Allen family I was presented on March 11, 1915 to the Rochester Historical Society and I hope that many of my old friends will come to Building No. 9 at Edgerton Park in Rochester and pay me a visit. We will “reminis” of the “good old days” when our new railroads and our young country grew up together, each dependent upon the other.



96
The Rochester and State Line Railway Co.

Treasurer's Office,

Rochester, N. Y., April 25th, 1872.

Dear Sir:

You will please take notice that you are hereby required to pay the second call of Ten per cent. heretofore, and on or about the 15th day of June, 1870, made upon the Stock of the Rochester and State Line Railway Company, standing in your name, on or before the first day of July, 1872, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 25 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.; and in case of failure on your part to make the said payment as above stated, the said Stock and all previous payments thereon will be forfeited for the use of said Company.

There are five shares of the said Stock standing in your name on the books of this Company, the second call upon which amounts to \$ 50,00.

Yours respectfully,

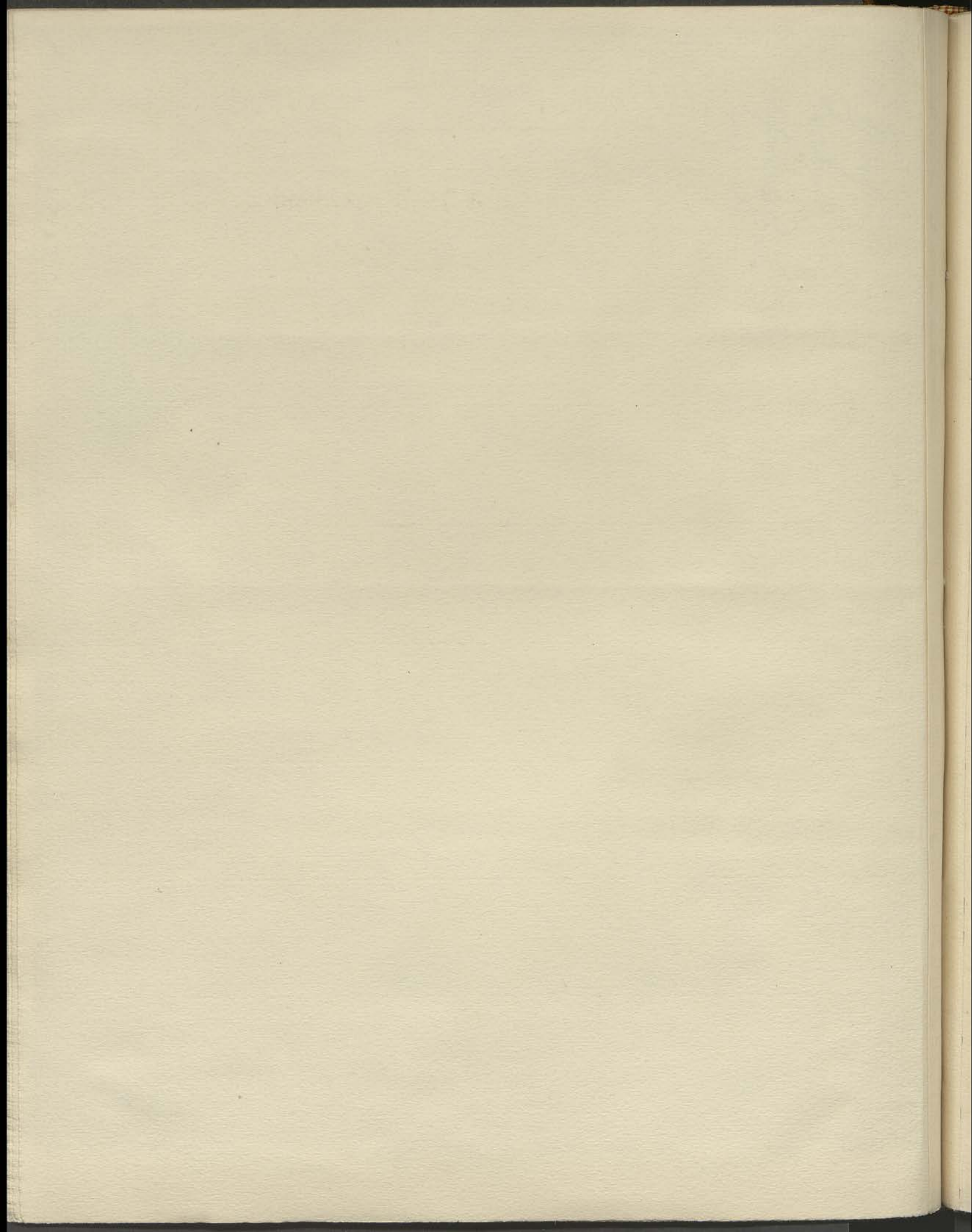
G. E. Mumford,

Treasurer.

To J. W. Garbutt

Esq.,

Scattailo



Rochester & State Line Railway.

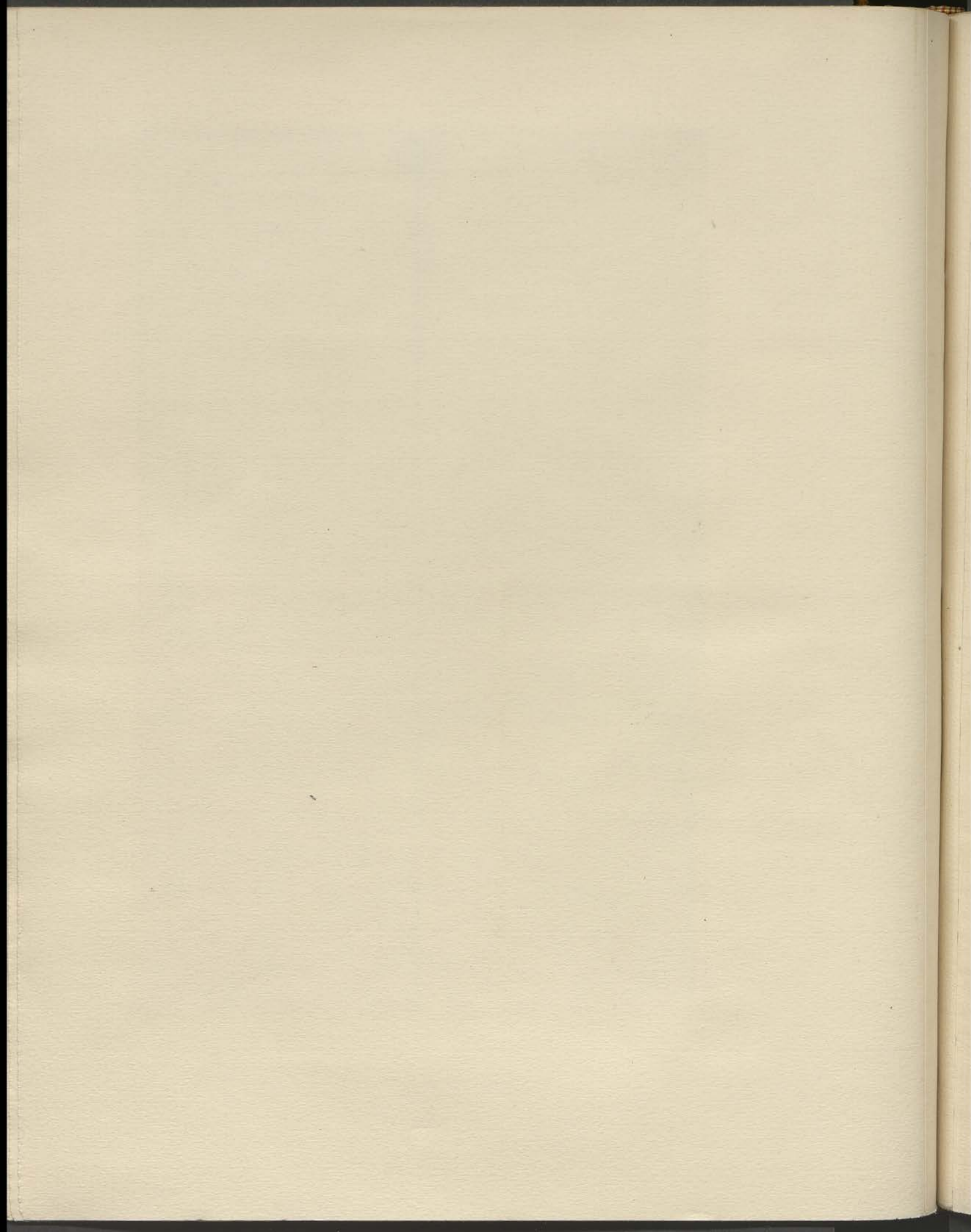
Rochester, N.Y. Station, April 3 1870

S. W. Gabbett Esq
Dear Sir

I can't yet give
you a rate to any other point
than Rochester, of those concerning
which you enquire, I am now
negotiating with the N.Y. Central
people for a rate -

The rate to Rochester ~~by~~ Lincoln
Park will be Eight (8) Dollars
per car load of 2000⁰⁰
Lbs

L. S. Master



Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad,

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT,

Caledonia Station, May 30, 1856

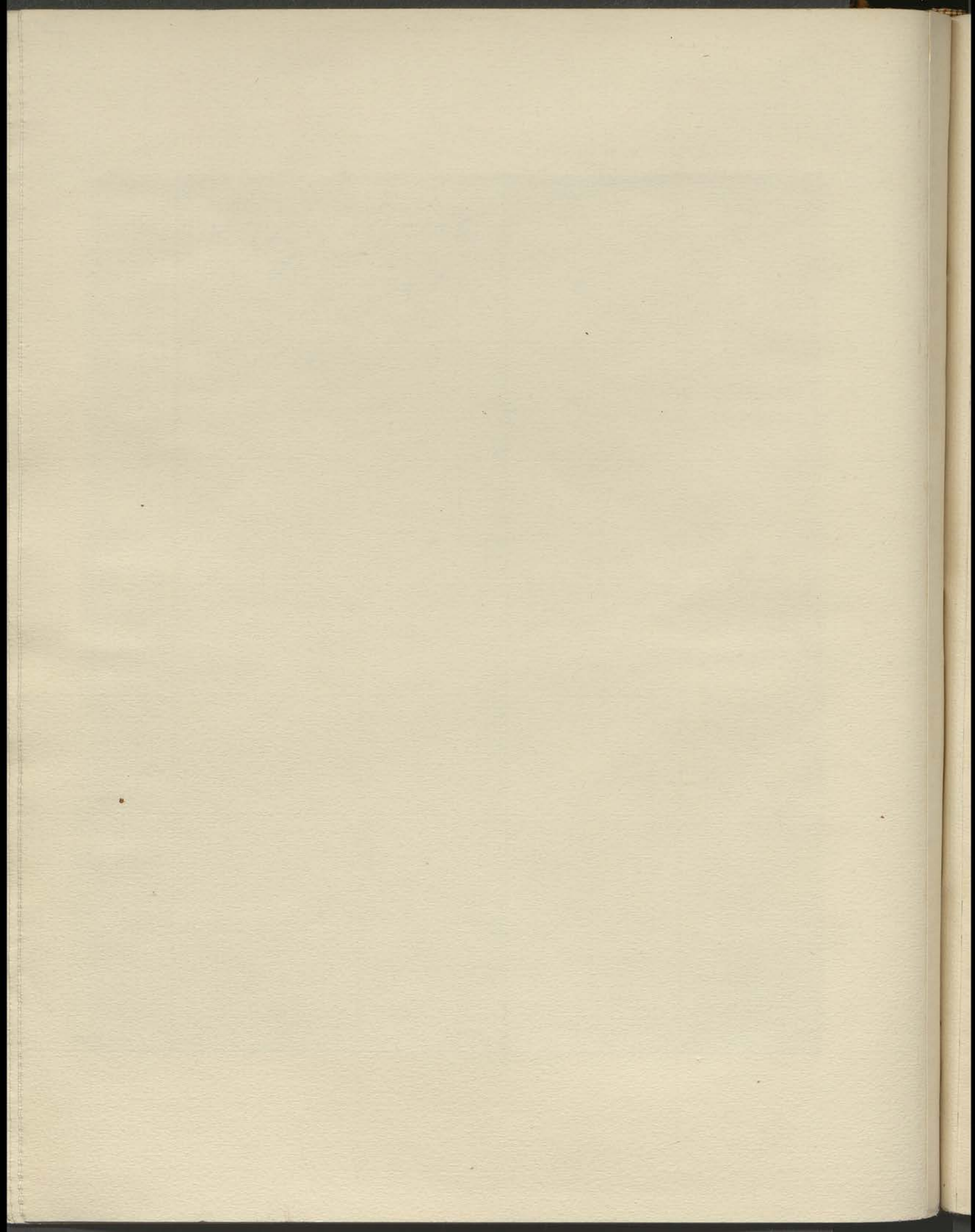
Received of Peter Gaillett in apparent good order,
goods consigned and marked as follows:

ARTICLES.	CONSIGNEES.	WEIGHT.
one America Bldg Floor & Rogers	Geo W Elliott New York Car 137	20000

which the said Buffalo, Corning and New York Rail Road Company agreed to deliver at
Corning in accordance with the conditions of the Freight
Tariff for the transportation of property, adopted August 4th, 1854.

A. N. Ayres

Agent.



OFFICE OF

The Rochester and State Line Railway Co.,

118 REYNOLDS' ARCADE,

Rochester, N.Y., March 20 1878

J. H. Embatt Esq

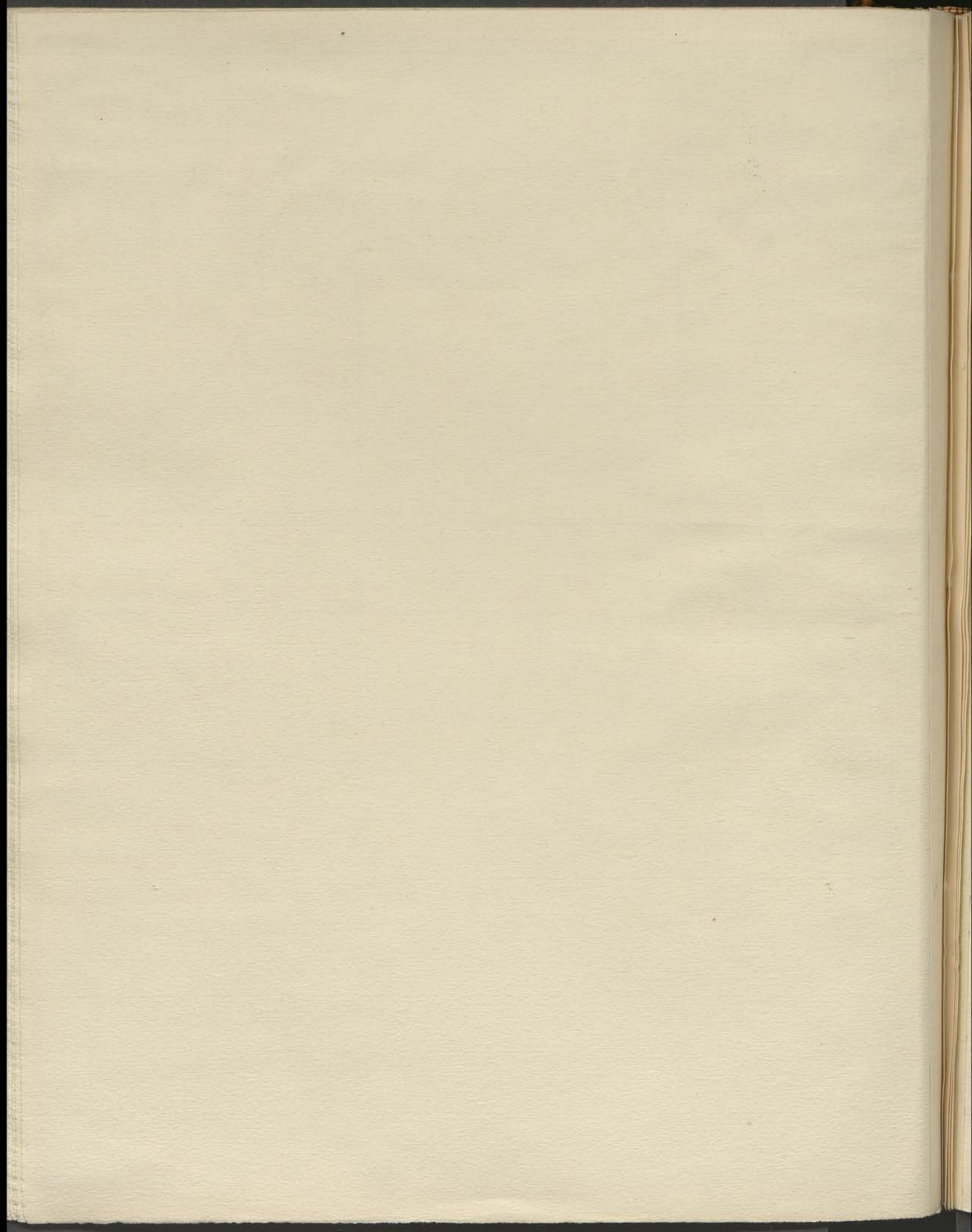
Below please find rates on
Plaster given by the Genl. Mt. Supt of the Penn
Waterbury & Odessa Road Road over the Lake
Ontario Shore Division of that Road via Charlotte.

To	Per Ton	To	Per Ton
North Parma	80	Lyndonville	100
East Hamlin	80	County Line	120
Hamlin	90	Somerset	120
East Kendall	90	Keeps Road	130
Kendall	90	New Fane	130
Carlton	90	Cooper Road	140
Waterbury	100	Albion	150
Carlyon	100	Ramothville	150
		Leicester	150

We assume no responsibility for the protection of the
above rates.

Yours truly

J. E. Childs Supt.





President's Office
Receivers

30
Rochester, N.Y. June 25, 1880

Mr W Garbutt Esq
Garbutt N.Y.
Dear Sir

Should it be pleasant
tomorrow I purpose going over a short
distance of the road to meet some of
our patrons whom I desire to see personally
I will endeavor to be at your station
about four o'clock and if convenient
would be pleased to see you for a few
moments

Yours truly

Silvanus J Macy
Receiver

Scottsville's New Railroad Station



STATION OPENS WITH CEREMONY

Officials at Dedication of
New Building.

HOW RAILWAY WAS BUILT

Surrogate Brown Tells of Early
Proposal for Bond Issue—James
S. Havens Upholds Aim of Cor-
porations—Addresses by Others

The new station of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh at Scottsville was formally dedicated and opened for business yesterday afternoon. Many officials and patrons of the railroad company from Rochester, and a large number of the residents of Scottsville, were present. Those from this city went by special train, leaving the B., R. & P. station at 1:30 o'clock. In the party were Treasurer John F. Dinkey, General Manager T. F. Brennan, Superintendent of Car Service J. E. Barnes, Division Superintendent E. J. Devans, General Counsel James S. Havens, General Agent J. S. Rockwell, General Passenger Agent H. E. Huntington, General Freight Agent F. W. Bale, Division Engineer E. W. Hammond, Traveling Passenger Agent S. B. Griswold, Traveling Passenger Agent O'Donnell Isella, Assistant Division Superintendent M. G. McInerney, L. Moore, assistant to the general agent, Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the mascots, Edward, Arthur and Frank Jones, sons of David S. Jones, chief clerk to the President.

When the special train arrived at Scottsville the officials and guests were welcomed by Surrogate Selden S. Brown, who lives in Scottsville, and C. Salverds, also of that village,

and the Scottsville Citizens' Band. Thomas Stokoe, leader. After greetings were exchanged and the band men had played, the party proceeded to the waiting room, where the dedicatory exercises were held. The room was handsomely decorated with ferns, palms, carnations and chrysanthemums. The room was filled with residents of Scottsville.

Mr. Salverds presided and introduced Surrogate Brown. The latter recalled conditions that existed in Scottsville before the railroad was built. He said he could recall the site of the station, when a hill about thirty feet high, used as pasture for horses and cattle, stood there, with no station dreamed of and no road to it.

"Early in the seventies," Surrogate Brown continued, "it was proposed that the town of Wheatland bond itself to the amount of \$70,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the proposed Rochester & State Line railroad, from Rochester to Salamanca. The bonds were issued and it was a paying investment for the town. Ever since then, year by year, the town has been clearing off that indebtedness, and I can assure you that on February 1, 1912, the last of it, amounting to \$2,000, will be paid off. One thing the town has secured through the investment is eight miles of taxable railroad property. Then the operation of the railroad through this village and the town has given us great opportunities in the way of passenger and freight facilities."

Surrogate Brown said that he was a passenger on the first train, in 1874, that ran between Le Roy and Rochester, and shortly afterward on the first train from Warsaw to Rochester. The road was completed to Salamanca in 1878. He sketched the history of the stations at Scottsville and the vicissitudes of the companies that preceded the present Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company. He spoke of the connection of his father, D. D. S. Brown, and other residents of Scottsville with the old State Line railroad. He paid a tribute to Supervisor Isaac Budding for the efforts the latter made in connection with the construction of the subway a mile or two distant, which was completed a few days

ago. He said that "these improvements are the result of the far-sighted, progressive management of the company by its present president, William T. Noonan."

James S. Havens followed Surrogate Brown. He turned to consideration of problems that, he said, are not only confronting the people of Scottsville, the state and nation, but the entire world. One small corner of the problems, he said, concerns the railroads, under the general head of the people and corporations.

"Corporations," he said, "are necessary for the development of the resources of this great country. Large corporations are necessary and as development goes on corporations will get larger. Competition will also go on and other combinations will be necessary. Certain lines of development cannot have permanent competition."

These lines, he said, are railroads and other public utilities, and as they become competitive, one will certainly swallow the other. What the country needs, he said, is not two railroads that will do the work that should, could and ought to be done by one, but a single railroad that will give the best possible service. Government ownership has not helped, and when the railroad is put in politics, neither the railroad nor politics is benefited. He said that intelligence, forbearance and patriotism on the part of the people will be necessary in the working out of these problems, but they eventually will be worked out.

Rev. J. W. Brown told a story that made everybody present laugh, and then remarked that there were several colored people in the service of the railroad company who had proven themselves worth and capable.

"There is the solution of the race question," Mr. Brown continued. "It will never be by legislation. It is the duty of every negro man and woman to be loyal and faithful in the work they are doing at the moment, and if they are, and conduct themselves circumspectly before man and God the negro question will be solved."

Mr. Salverds pronounced the station dedicated and ready for business. The Rochester party left about 4 o'clock for this city.

DEATH OF OLIVER ALLEN.

Prominent Resident of Monroe County
Died at Brooklyn.

The large circle of friends of Oliver Allen, so long a well known resident of Mumford, will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Campbell, of Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mr. Allen was of New England parentage but was born in Caledonia, September 14, 1823. His father was Oliver Allen, a native of Pittsfield, Mass, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Jerusha Remington, of Rupert, Vt.

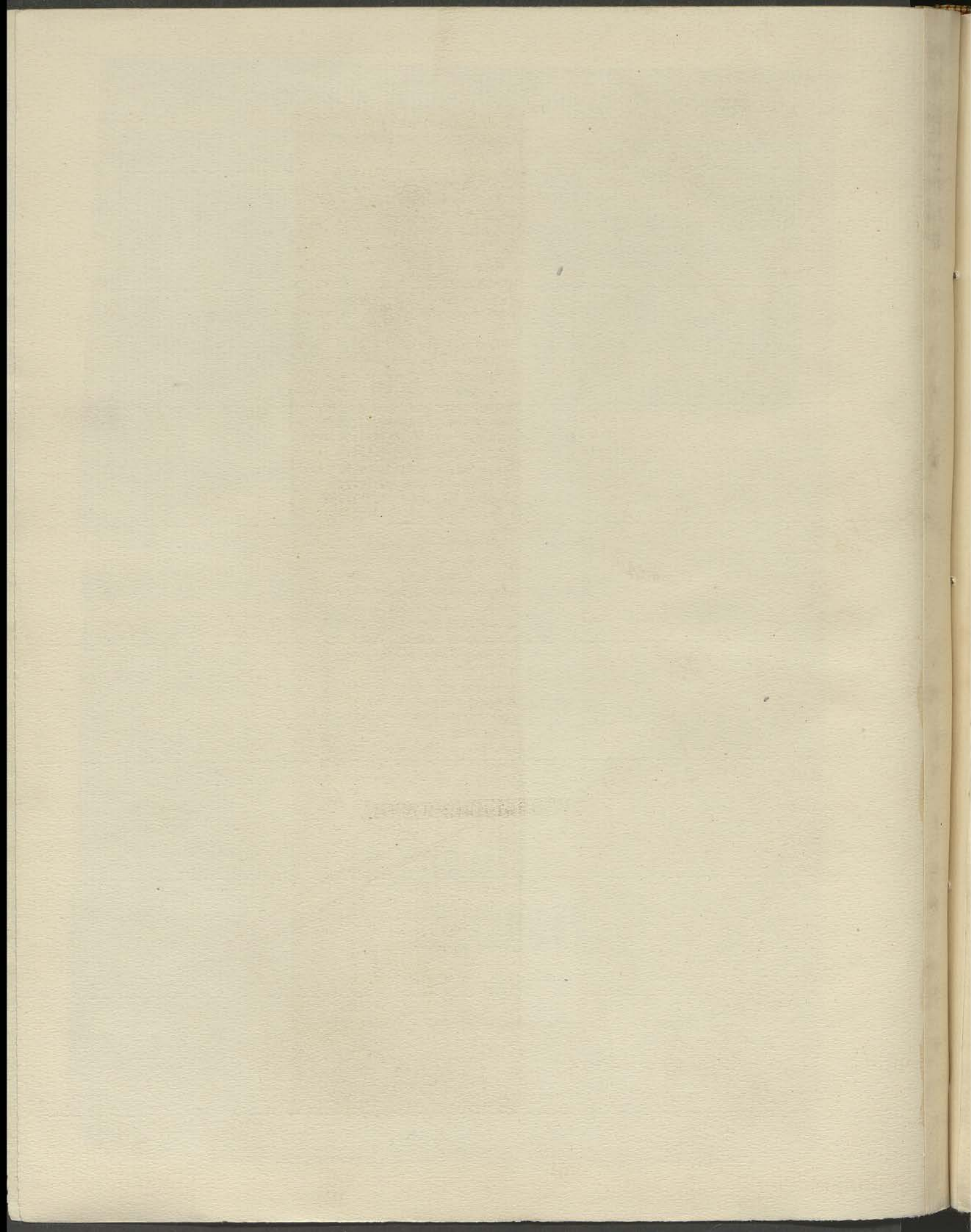
When but 18 years of age, Mr. Allen became an active partner of his father in the woolen manufacturing business at Mumford, an industry that became more than locally important and which he carried on for years after his father's death.

Although his manufacturing interests were located at Mumford, Mr. Allen became closely connected with Rochester's affairs. When the Mechanics Savings Bank was established he became one of its trustees, and at the time of his death he was the only survivor of the bank's first board of directors. Mr. Allen was one of the projectors of the old State Line Railway, which later became known as the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. His efforts for the success of that enterprise were unceasing, intelligent and successful. He was the first president of the company and occupied the position for several years. He was also interested in many other enterprises which made for the welfare of Rochester and Mumford, as well as for the county generally. It was largely through Mr. Allen's instrumentality that the handsome United Presbyterian Church in Mumford was built, and the stone of which it was constructed was contributed by him from his own quarry.

Mr. Allen was a man, who, through his long and useful life, endeared himself to all with whom he associated. He was a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of life, and he had the happy faculty of making friends of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life.

Mr. Allen with Mrs. Allen, went to Brooklyn early in the winter, and after an enjoyable visit with his children and grandchildren, was taken critically ill, and his death was not unlooked for. The remains will be brought to Mumford, and the funeral will be held from the Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Allen is survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine Seaman Allen, and four sons; Oliver Allen, Jr., of Buffalo; Leonard L. Allen, of Rochester, and Ethan Allen and Harry Allen, of New York city, and two daughters, Mrs. Frances Campbell and Katherine Allen, of Brooklyn. A sister, Mrs. John R. Olmsted, of Le Roy, also survives.



A RAILROAD HERE

Ena
1/24/38

STARTED IN 1835

Several documents pertaining to construction of a railroad from Scottsville to Mumford, with a projected extension to Le Roy, to be known as the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad, have been printed.

Some time back the first minutes of the secretary for the meeting at which direct initial steps for the road were taken, were uncovered.

At a meeting of inhabitants of Wheatland friendly to the construction of a railroad from the village of Scottsville to Mumfordville, held at the house of Mr. Boughton in said town on Dec. 24, 1835, Powell Carpenter, Esq., was chairman and J. P. S. was secretary. (Note: The secretary's name cannot be deciphered, but your editor thinks it may have been and probably was Jonathan Palmer Sill, a Scottsville merchant at that time.)

Mr. Abner Savage, having been employed to survey the contemplated route, made a report, accompanied by explanations and remarks, showing the practicability of the proposed road; and after remarks by other individuals to the same effect it was unanimously, Resolved, that the necessary measures be taken to construct a railroad from the village of Scottsville to Mumfordville and thence to Le Roy.

Resolved, that Clark Hall be appointed to act with the committee appointed at a previous meeting.

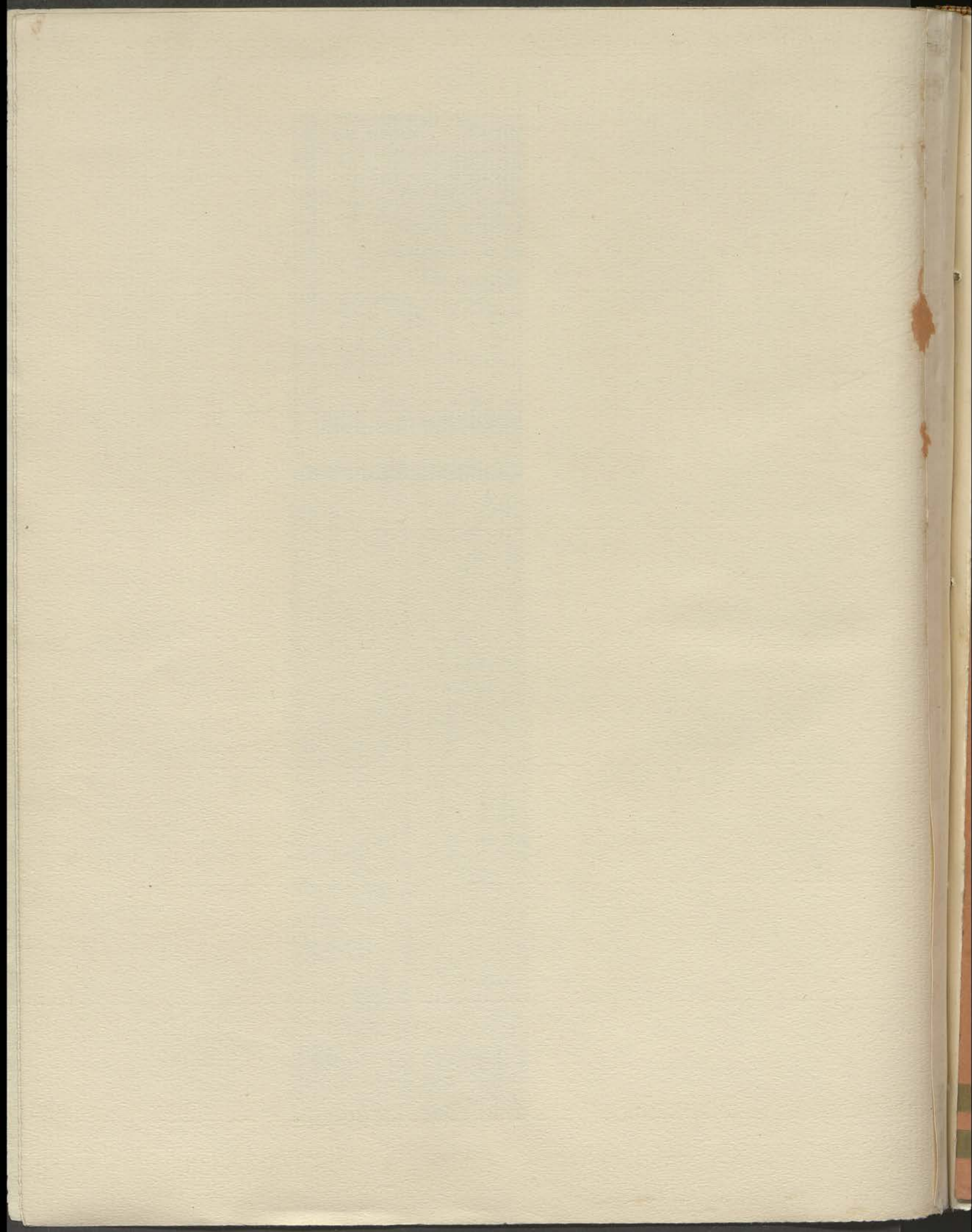
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Resolved, that Abram Hanford be appointed to supply Mr. McNaughton's place.

The committee consists of the following individuals, to wit: Powell Carpenter, Abram Hanford, William Garbutt, E. H. S. Mumford, Phil Garbutt, Clark Hall.

The meeting was adjourned sine die. This railroad, built by 1838 from Scottsville to Caledonia, and of which articles have recently appeared in this paper, is known to this generation as the old "Horse Railroad."

A one-hundredth anniversary celebration is proposed this year.



1838-1938

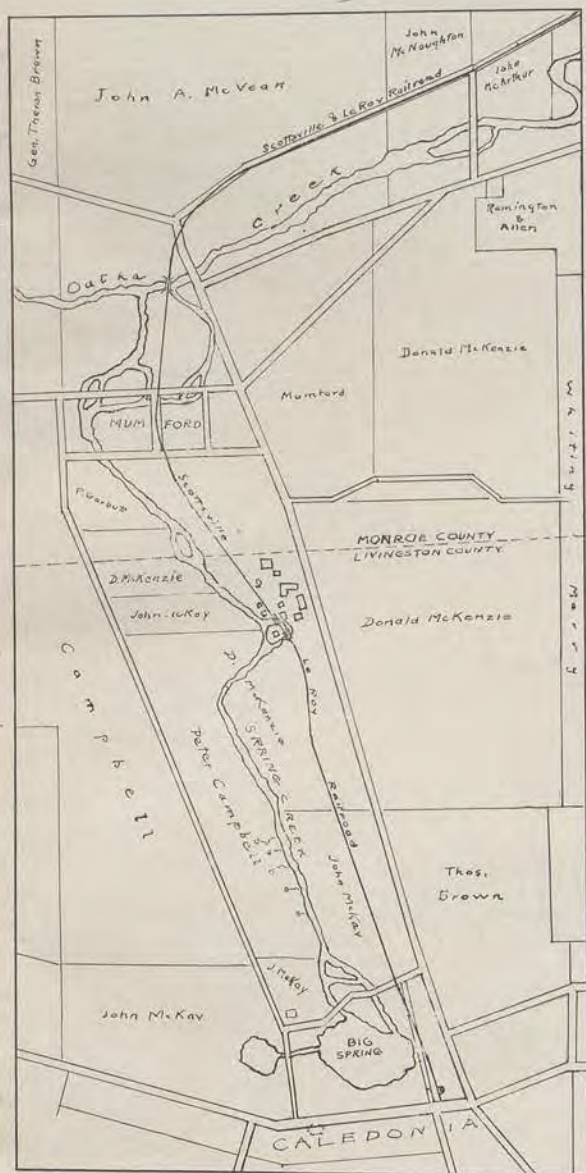
PIONEER RAILROAD
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

Presentation Edition

Publication No. 1

Big Springs Historical Society
CALEDONIA, NEW YORK



[illegible]

1938

*Centennial Celebration
of the
Scottsville & Le Roy
Railroad*

*and in honor of the pioneers of
the Wheatland-Caledonia area*



Scottsville - Mumford - Caledonia

August 27, 1938

sponsored by
Big Springs Historical Society
of Caledonia

Rochester Historical Society

Livingston County Historical Society
cooperating

No 2

THE SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY
RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

60 Shares.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.
In Four Thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

This Certifies that

Elihu H. I. Mumford is

ENTITLED TO

Sixty

SHARES IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,

BEING FIFTY DOLLARS EACH SHARE.

Fifty Dollars upon each Share is acknowledged to have been received. This Scrip is transferable only on the Books of the said Company by the said Stockholder or his Attorney.

Given the third day of February 1898

E. H. Mumford

COMMISSIONERS

Philip Carbutt

FOR

Donald McDonald

Distributing Stock.

Clark Hall

Wm. G. Smith

Wm. Carpenter

Story of the Scottsville & Le Roy R. R.

COMPILED BY F. F. KEITH



Buttermilk Falls on the O-at-ka near Le Roy

A colorful procession of persons and events has passed across the stage set by a bountiful Nature in the little oblong area reaching twelve miles from the Gen-nis-ha-go River westward and twenty-four from the Great Lake Ska-no-da-ri-o toward the south pole. These were forest names that jingled melodiously in the ears of forest folk, when the tree growth of ages still stood guard except in spots known as "oak openings," where noble oaks were widely spaced revealing the richness of the soil by the luxurious vegetation beneath.

The O-at-ka

O-at-ka is a musical stream, today as yesterday, though much smaller. It still laughs as it tumbles over Buttermilk Falls and rolls along over its bed of rocks and pebbles eight miles to join the Genesee. Its flow was harnessed by white pioneers to numerous mills, but to the red man it was the home of fabled characters, especially at the Falls, where the Skunny Wundys lived, according to Dr. Arthur C. Parker, and all children believe that he knows.

The late Margaret Tennent caught the charm of it when she wrote:

"Toward the Genesee they hunted . . .
Found the lesser stream, O-at-ka,
On whose banks they basked at noonday,
Broiled their fish and mended arrows.
They could hear the distant 'ha-ha'
When O-at-ka's flood was highest
And the lore of Falling Waters
Doubtless was the theme for evening."

The valley of the Oatka leads to Le Roy by the charming "Oatka Trail" and far to the south. Its gorge at Buttermilk Falls borders on the majestic. Near its mouth is located Scottsville, where centered the agitation for the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad and near

which happened many of the "firsts" west of the Genesee River. Like the other villages of the valley, its fame at one time rested on its water power which is no longer used, although the old raceway winds for more than a mile among its houses.

Big Springs

Says Orsemus Turner, historian of the Genesee Country, "The Big Springs is a locality well known to the earliest of our race that saw the region of Western New York; to the French trader and missionary in the long years of French dominion; the camping ground of the Johnsons, the Butlers, Brandt; the followers of their own race and the Indian allies, when they sallied out from their stronghold at Fort Niagara and warred upon the feeble settlements in the valleys of the Mohawk and Susquehanna, or were returning with their trophies, their prisoners, their scalps; and of our own people when, in after years, in spying out this goodly land—now our rich inheritance—they followed the paths of the Senecas that led to it as a common center; was the focus or central locality when the Scotch had dropped in and around it, had erected their rude log cabins and were here and there making openings in the forest."

The physical phenomenon which gave the name to the locality is less alluring than in Pioneer days when the flow of clear, cold water from the rocks beneath formed a beautiful lake of some twenty acres. An Indian village is supposed to have rested on one shore, nearby a torture tree, while on the opposite shore still stands a council tree. The water's flow is confined to raceways and is owned by the State. Two fish hatcheries utilize the outlet, Spring Creek, which flows a mile and empties into the Oatka. Its water never freezes over in winter and is cold in summer.

At its mouth is the hamlet of Mumford. Here the land contour takes a drop sufficient to provide water power for early industries of which there was a long



State Fish Hatchery today—railroad ran beside this stream

The "Firsts" West of the Genesee

list. A historic tavern has been rebuilt into a modern community center.

Greatest of all the waterways is the noble Genesee whose entire length of 135 miles is linked with legend of the noble red man. Caledonia's poet of Civil War songs won international renown by his epic poem of the Genesee entitled "Onnalinda." This stream bore the traffic of the settlers toward Rochester, but because it was too far removed from the center of wheat growing, the "horse railroad" was born.

Fifty Years Apart

The summer of 1938 commemorates a sesquicentennial as well as the "horse railroad" centennial. On the 8th day of July, 1788, a treaty was consummated between Phelps and Gorham and the Seneca Indians by which the Indian title was extinguished. As this act cleared title to the land on which we live, it is fitting that its connection with the Oatka Valley settlers be stated. To a group of Rochester Historical people and others present at Indian Falls on July 9, 1938, an Indian guest speaker remarked that to the Indian the occasion resembled attending one's own funeral. But, he said, the hatchet has long been buried.

The words held a barb if aimed at that treaty, for it was because of undue pressure that Oliver Phelps became possessed of the little "oblong" first mentioned. The Indians at first declined to sell any property west of the Genesee, holding that the river should remain a dividing line between the races. But Oliver Phelps insisted that it was absolutely necessary for the advancement of progress to both races that they grant a "mill lot." When asked how much he wanted he modestly named a strip 12 by 24 miles in size, containing 200,000 acres! "Indian" Allan was given 100 acres for a mill lot at Genesee Falls. When the red man saw the little log mill they marvelled at the temerity and inconsistency of the pale face. And so do we.

Much of this Mill-seat lot where we live west of the river was purchased by Sir William Pulteney, from



Specter of woolen mill ruins thru trees



View of old Garbutt flour and plaster mill—From painting by James M. Timmins

Courtesy of Scottsville Library

Photo by Van Zile

whom the majority of old titles are derived through Robert Troup, his attorney. The first arrival in this area was a most picturesque man-of-the-forest who was at once cultured and wild, Ebenezer (Indian) Allan, bringing with him an Indian wife and two half-breed children. Later he added others to his harem. He was tall, restless, boasting. He bought and acquired otherwise 475 acres at the Oatka outlet and remained two years, meanwhile building a good log house and trading with Indians whom he impressed into cultivating his acres.

A Land of "Firsts"

With him, or nearly so, came his sister and her husband, Christopher Dugan, who settled three miles south in the present town of Caledonia, becoming its first settlers on Big Log Creek, which was changed to Dugan Creek. Both families moved to Rochester and are not classed as permanent settlers.

Near the Dugans settled a Schoonover family with a daughter Elizabeth, aged 18, and romance entered the neighborhood. For an aged German, Peter Sheffer, with two unmarried sons, had purchased the Allan farm and Peter, Jr., immediately began the first courtship west of the Genesee, which was followed by the first marriage, and their daughter Nancy was the first child born. A year later an aged brother died—the first death in all the vast region between the Genesee and Niagara.

An Empire Town

The first meeting of inhabitants to set up a local government west of the Genesee met at Peter Sheffer's house in 1798. The town then formed included all

The Empire Town of Northampton



Horse Railroad embankment through swamp south of Mumford

territory between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers and was known as Northampton. It was subdivided in 1893, the Wheatland-Caledonia area taking the name of Southampton.

The process of settlement during the last decade of the 18th century witnessed comparatively few additions until 1799 when the first group of Scottish immigrants arrived. More came each year and brought with them a stern conception of life which had a marked effect on the valley. They erected the first school house and first church west of the Genesee and set themselves seriously to making the land fit for civilization.

Some very hard sledding was encountered by the settlers during the War of 1812, and hard times occurred at intervals. Soldiers passed through several times, much to the regret of the merchants. A company of militia rushed to the Niagara frontier from Wheatland under Captain Levi Lacy, another from Caledonia under Col. Robert McKay. But battles and bloodshed have never occurred in the two-town area either with Indians or British warriors.

The fever for transportation in all parts of the State stirred by the opening of the Erie Canal was not lost in the Oatka Valley where wheat crops were harvested that led in yield all other localities. Hauling it to Rochester by ox teams had reached almost the limit of endurance.

Railroad Fever Begins

The earliest suggestion of a railroad in the region of the Oatka valley has been found in a letter addressed to the Genesee Farmer in 1832 by Donald McKenzie

of Caledonia, an immigrant from Scotland who arrived in 1806, founded the first woolen mill west of the Genesee, married a daughter of William Hencher, first settler at the mouth of the Genesee, erected a saw mill on the site of the present State Fish Hatchery in Caledonia and supplied the lumber for ties, sleepers and rails for the Scotsville & Le Roy Railroad. His was an active mind. He wrote:

"After a long and general acquaintance with the western part of this State, I am convinced that a railroad from Le Roy to Rochester along the valley of Allen's Creek (Oatka) and the Genesee River would be a public benefit, were it to serve no other purpose than to facilitate the forwarding of materials for the building of other railroads in the western district. The inexhaustible quarries of building stone of the first quality on the banks of Allen's Creek and adjacent region, the abundant supplies of gravel for horse paths, of water lime, of bog lime, plaster of paris, oak, pine and cedar are found in various parts of Caledonia, Le Roy, and Wheatland would then be easily conveyed to other sections of the State where other railroads were being built.

"The consequence of which would be a great reduction in the price of these necessary materials for constructing railroads. It is worthy of remark that there are strong indications of coal and other minerals in this region, and that the oak timber is of superior quality. There are also an abundance of water privileges, where plaster, water, lime, etc., can be prepared.

D. McKenzie."

Caledonia, February, 1832.

Mr. McKenzie became a stockholder in the horse railroad, and his reference to "horse paths" may indicate that the idea of horse power for the railroad to be built some years later was derived from his suggestion or influence.

"At a meeting of inhabitants of Wheatland friendly to the construction of a railroad from the village of



Horse railroad track passed where water tower now stands

First Railroad Meetings Held



Smith's mills at Hall's Corners, burned in 1876
(From painting by Miss Emily L. Smith in 1866)

Scottsville to Mumfordsville held at the house of Mr. Boughton in said town on December 24, 1835, Powell Carpenter, Esq., was chairman and J. P. Sill was secretary.

"Mr. Abner Savage, having been employed to survey the contemplated route, made a report, accompanied by explanations and remarks, showing the practicability of the proposed road; and after remarks by other individuals to the same effect it was unanimously

"Resolved, that the necessary measures be taken to construct a railroad from the village of Scottsville to Mumfordsville, and thence to Le Roy.

"Resolved, that Clark Hall be appointed to act with the committee appointed at a previous meeting.

"Resolved, that John McNaughton, at his own request, be excused from acting further on this committee.

"Resolved, that Abram Hanford be appointed to supply Mr. McNaughton's place.

"The committee consists of the following individuals, to wit: Powell Carpenter, Abram Hanford, William Garbutt, E. H. S. Mumford, Philip Garbutt, Clark Hall.

"The meeting was adjourned sine die."

Apparently this Christmas present did not contemplate extending the road to Caledonia, which would require reaching a higher level, but following Oatka Creek, as suggested by Mr. McKenzie, to Le Roy.

Alternative Routes

We know that construction began at the Scottsville terminus from other records. It now appears certain that if a survey had been made before April 16, 1836, it was open to debate, for the question first discussed was, "Shall the road be located on the Creek route from P. Garbutt's to Scottsville?" Arguments of extra cost of \$3,000, the sharper curves and worse snow banks were used against the proposition. Another motion was made to run the route along the south bank of the creek.

In order to make the railroad at all practical the

first step in construction was to provide for the arrival of river barges at Mumford warehouses. This was accomplished by the construction of a stub canal with two locks under a separate charter. In a document, well preserved, Mr. E. H. S. Mumford discusses an Oatka canal proposed to be built to Mumfordsville, with estimates of possible tonnage from all mills and stores and mines in the valley. On the contra side the chief argument seemed to be that water diverted for filling locks would rob the mills. The proposition was left "to die a natural death."

Construction Hesitates

Meetings continued to pass on necessary acts of promotion but no record is made of an election of officers. A committee assumed direction and responsibility. A chronology of events follows:

On January 4th, 1836, the Committee met and selected Powell Carpenter and Abram Hanford a sub-committee "to take advice with respect to said road." Also William Garbutt and Clark Hall were appointed "to wait on the inhabitants of the town of Caledonia."

On January 2, 1836, a meeting was held at Hector McLean's when it was "Agreed that P. Carpenter and Clark Hall continue as a committee to make contracts for land east of P. Garbutt's to Scottsville. Voted that we nominate a committee of two to do business abroad at \$2 a day. Voted that Powell Carpenter and Donald McDonald compose the above committee."

Caledonia began to assert herself, for at a meeting held January 9, 1836, at the house of Geo. English in Scottsville a motion passed "that the memorial in circulation to be presented to our Legislature for an Act on Incorporation in behalf of the contemplated Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad Company be so altered that Caledonia village be inserted and mentioned as one of the places by which said road shall pass."

The stub canal was built under an act passed April 10, 1829, and sponsored by the Carpenter trio—Powell, Ezra and Ira. George E. Slocum says that no action



Horse railroad ran thru cut in center and on embankment beyond

The Celebration, August 27, 1938

The Railroad Centennial celebration of 1938 was an attempt to span a century and present to the generation of 1938 some of the high spots of interest of three generations ago in this area.

The idea of railroad stock being sold to people who had never seen a railroad appeals to the imagination as something that never happened here. Then the dirt was heaved and ties laid before dozens of farms. Finally cars drawn on a wooden track by horses hauled easily loads that had previously crawled along the muddy road behind oxen.

There is no record of the first trip made on the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad, but it is told that crowds of farmers lined the right of way between Rochester and Churchville when the first train pulled out for Batavia on the Tonawanda Railroad.

A similar crowd, estimated to number between five and ten thousand people, lined the highway on August 27 between Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia—the three villages once linked by the little farmers' railroad. No photographer recorded the doings of 1838. All of the colorful details of the parade and pageant of 1938 are recorded on the latest type of film and can be re-

produced a century hence exactly as seen by the on-lookers of today. Raymond Estes gave enthusiastic service as photographer and film editor.

Remarks About the Research

In this booklet the story of the railroad as published and sold at the celebration is used in its entirety. It is essentially correct. Here is added a "story of the story" and a report of the day's proceedings. Also a list of members of Big Springs Historical Society.

Some years ago Editor Roy Peck in his newsy Caledonia Era printed some interesting recollections by the venerable David Leathersich about the Caledonia of the 1830's and what he had learned of the railroad as a young man. It was an accurate story but had enough variety of interpretation among the older generation of today to offer some intrigue. Evidence accumulated that the "horse railroad" marked an era in the development of the Big Springs-Allan's Creek region. Big Springs Historical Society voted to sponsor a small affair, for the purpose of marking the old right of way.

Week by week the idea grew. Rochester Historical Society took an interest. Frank Garbutt discovered the



SUBURBAN TRAIN TO CHURCH, 1838 STYLE

[Photo by Estes

First Row—Mrs. Lois Ely, Frank Garbutt, driver; Janet Ely, Mary Cox.

Second Row—Herbert Kingsbury, Mrs. Ella Kingsbury, Paul Harmon, Mrs. Frances Wells.

Third Row—(three hidden faces are Mrs. Lois Wells, Mrs. E. F. Keith, Mrs. Grace Cox), William Cox.

Speakers, Parade & Historical Floats

old survey map and later a mass of documents. Albert McVean unraveled the reason why the name of Le Roy became linked in a project it later dropped. Attorney George M. B. Hawley, Esq., of Geneva by accident heard of the research and remembered just where to put his finger on the Act of Incorporation. Engineer Marsh had blue prints of the Scottsville terminus, John Ward of the Mumford sector, and finally Charles Perhamus found a map of the Caledonia terminus.

Much credit is due Wm. Cox for ferreting out some of the above mentioned documents and for sidelights on conditions in 1838 gleaned from old newspaper files. The part of the writer was partly to select from the mass of material a consecutive and consistent story which would fit a popular price program.

Mr. George M. Slocum's "History of Wheatland" is a prolific source of exact information. By courtesy of his grandson, Le Roy M. Slocum, the original manuscript was scanned and some additional facts gleaned. The Kentucky State Historical Society has our thanks for items.

A feature of the day which attracted many visitors was an exhibit of old utensils for home and farm use loaned by numerous people and collected and labeled by Albert McVean of Le Roy, assisted by Mrs. Wilbur Place and Wm. Cox.

A musical program by Mr. Arthur Henderson of Colorado State Teachers College was an unscheduled event of the day.

The Caledonia Fair, Inc., placed its grounds, grand stand and buildings at the disposal of the Centennial Committee and provided lighting for the evening events. Other organizations and individuals contributed time and talent which cannot be acknowledged in detail but which made the event a community project.

The Speakers

Hon. Judge Arthur Jay Lacy, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Judge Harvey F. Remington, Rochester.
Frank H. Goler, Esq., Vice-President Rochester Historical Society.
Morley B. Turpin, Esq., archivist, Rush Rhees Library.
Chairman—Harry Keith Annin, President Big Springs Historical Society.

The addresses were of historical value and have been published in the Caledonia Advertiser, except that of Hon. Arthur J. Lacy which was not committed to manuscript. Judge Lacy conferred a compliment upon the community by making a trip from Detroit to meet the descendants of his forebears, prominent citizens of Wheatland, and of their neighbors.

Judge Harvey F. Remington, of Rochester, contributed a valuable record from his acquaintance with the generation following that of the '30s, mentioning many names and reviving incidents.

Mr. Frank H. Goler presented a spicy picture of life under the caption "1830."

Mr. Morley B. Turpin presented an unexpected letter from a descendant of Ebenezer ("Indian") Allan, first settler west of the Genesee. Mr. Turpin has sought information for some years about this unusual man. His descendant sent regrets that he could not be present.

The Parade

Marshal—S. King Brown, Scottsville.
Aide—James F. Ball, Caledonia.
Johnston Memorial Pipe Band, Mr. John White Johnston in command.
Caledonia High School Band, Wm. J. Melville, director.
Scottsville American Legion—Float with Civil War Veteran Frank Bissell, attended by Legionnaires Albert Ackerman and Julian McVean.
Caledonia American Legion, James F. Ball in command.
Scottsville Fire Department—Chief Joseph Hynes.
Mumford Fire Department—Francis Callan, foreman.
Float with old hand pumper.
Caledonia Fire Department—Pumper and squad cars, under command of Chief Milton Simpson.
Fire Department Auxiliary marching.
Troop 27, Boy Scouts of America, Gerald F. Keith, Scoutmaster.

The Floats

Indian Scene in Forest—Costumed by Order of Red Men, directed by Mr. and Mrs. Sol Holliday.
Two floats of ancient farm machines and tools, acquisitions of Big Springs Historical Society, directed by Wm. Cox in costume of a prosperous farmer of 1838; second float a sleigh or "pung" used by four generations. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton McNall of Chili and three generations riding.
Genesee Grange Float—Ralph O. Whitney, Paul Whitney and George Naas working with flails.
Mumford Paper Mills, Inc.—"Ye Olde Paper Mill" in operation turning our hand made paper. Manager Darwin E. Leland, John Griffin, Charles Stoddard and Thomas Taylor.
Allen-Bailey Tag Co.—Float trimmed with large shipping tags; operatives working at machines and tables: Mrs. Katherine Shannon, Mary McGinnis, Mary Yopp, Helen Holliday, Josephine Bartalo, Doris Sickles.
Ebsary Gypsum Co.—Mine car with mule attached, Wm. Redman driver in full miner's togs. Representing one of the first industries (Gypsum mining) and at present the largest in the valley.
H. K. Annin—Fish culture industry. Truck for delivering young fish to lakes.

The Pageant and Features of the Day

The Pageant

Director of the pageant was Mrs. Everett Cameron; assistants, Misses Theo Rossney, Dorothy Cameron and Mrs. Frances Wells.

Narrator—Mrs. Romeyn Dunn.

Episode 1—Ebenezer ("Indian") Allan, first white dweller (1788) along the Genesee, with his squaw wife Sally and two half-breed daughters: Howard and Sarah Schillinger and children.

Episode 2—Late in 1789 the aged Peter Sheffer (William Maxwell) appears with two sons, Peter Jr. (James Timmins) and Jacob (Allen Cameron) and purchases the Allan farm.

Episode 3—Soon afterward Jacob Schoonover (John Wells) and wife (Mrs. Lois Ely) locate on Dugan Creek, whose daughter Betty (Edith Wells) is courted by Peter Jr., and becomes Mrs. Sheffer Jr., the first marriage of white people west of the Genesee.

Episode 4—Scottish immigrants arrive at Caledonia (1799), interpreted by Johnston Memorial Pipe Band in kilts and bonnets.

Episode 5—The pioneer thirst for reading caused John Garbutt (Frank Garbutt) in 1805 to walk to Canandaigua (32 miles) and carry back books from the Myron Holly store to start a Farmers' Library.

Episode 6—Immense wheat yields and high prices brought prosperity and a demand for better transportation. Leading men in broadcloth and silk hats met to discuss a railroad. This group was represented almost entirely of their descendants who were: John Harmon, Frank Garbutt, Vaughn Dow, Albert McVean, Frank Sheffer, John Wells, Julian McVean, Robert McKay (of Norfolk, Va.) and John MacNaughton. The last named, representing the pioneer of the same name, voted "nay."

Episode 7—Parade of all people in costume on way to church.

Episode 8—After two years the railroad ceased operating. James R. Clark, a leading citizen, had leased it

A Correction

Under the engraving of State Fish Hatchery in 1866 the line "Courtesy of Scottsville Library—Photo by Van Zile" should be omitted. It should have appeared under the realistic painting of the Smith mill by Miss Smith. The two paintings hung in the Scottsville Library are valuable historical documents. Mr. Van Zile's photos were secured with some difficulty and constitute a testimonial to his skill.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Harriett Brown Dow	Wheatland
(Deceased)	
Lucy Doty Harrington Johnson	Caledonia
Lockwood R. Doty	Genesee
(Deceased)	
Harvey Foote Remington	Rochester
Frank Garbutt	Garbutt

John H. Byam	Caledonia
Ada A. Cameron	Scottsville
Leonard B. Kelley	Caledonia
Emogene Beardsley Maxwell	Caledonia
B. Burke Sickles	Caledonia
E. H. Francis	Scottsville
Raymond T. Skivington	Caledonia

for a term of years. Many years later he wrote the story to his nephew, Robert Place (John MacNaughton), who is reading it to his wife (Janet Ely).

Celebration Organization

General Committee—F. F. Keith, chairman; H. K. Annin, ex-officio; Miss C. Alida Ball, secretary; Wm. Cox, John H. Bailey, Mrs. Anna Roberts Cameron, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Keith.

Assistant Secretaries—Miss Marjorie McPherson, Miss Florence Harmon, Mrs. Elisabeth Keith.

Music—Charles Perhamus.

Loud Speaker—Harold Griffin.

Police and Parking—Peter Carmichael, Henry Feeley.

Grounds—William Henderson.

Speakers and Courtesies—H. K. Annin, F. F. Keith.

Publicity and Programs—F. F. Keith.

Finance—LeRoy M. Slocum, Harry Harvey, Emmett Day, Charles Sutherland.

Ushers at Grand Stand—Emmett Day.

Sign Markers—Ernest Johnson, H. K. Annin.

Photographs—Raymond Estes.

Dancing—George MacDougall.

Historical Museum—Albert McVean.

Eating Concessions—Mrs. Lois Wells.

Decorations—Mrs. Harry Harvey, Janet Johnson and Scottsville Garden Club.

BIG SPRINGS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Chartered November 20, 1936

OFFICERS

President—Harry K. Annin.

Vice-President—Frederick F. Keith.

Secretary—C. Alida Ball.

Secretary-Custodian—John H. Bailey.

Treasurer—Charles M. Sutherland.

BOARD OF COUNCIL

Anna Roberts Cameron, William Henderson, William H. Cox, comprising Committee on Acquisitions.

James C. Foote, Jr., Dr. John H. Cameron, Emmett Day, comprising Committee on Finance.

Agnes Remington Harmon, Olive Kelley, Wilbur Place, comprising Committee on Memberships.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

John William Clydesdale	Scottsville
John H. Frey	Mumford
Mary R. Root	York
Charles Barker	North Rush
Broughton McNall	Scottsville
Mrs. Broughton McNall	Scottsville
Thomas T. Lewis	Mumford

Big Springs Historical Society

Roll of Charter Members

Dorothy Potter Annin	Ossining	James Conklin Foote	Caledonia	Loretto A. Malone	Caledonia
Howard Annin	Ossining	Janet Armstrong Frey	Mumford	Frank Thompson Marsh	Scottsville
Harry Keith Annin	Caledonia	Irene Rogers Garbutt	Caledonia	(Deceased)	
Mary Olmsted Annin	Caledonia	John A. Gauck	Scottsville	Bly Martin	West Henrietta
Margaret Cameron Arthur	Rochester	Mary F. Gauck	Scottsville	Della E. Martin	Rush
John Haynes Bailey	Caledonia	Elroy Giles	Scottsville	Fred M. Martin	Scottsville
C. Alida Ball	Caledonia	Oscar Giles	Scottsville	James Martin	Scottsville
George T. Ball	Caledonia	Anna Mills Guthrie	Mumford	James R. Martin	Honeoye Falls
Mrs. George T. Ball	Caledonia	Ellen Forbes Guthrie	Mumford	R. Warner Martin	Rush
Curtice W. Booth	Scottsville	Mrs. George V. Hahn	Scottsville	T. Eugene Martin	Rush
Frank B. Booth	Scottsville	Mrs. W. Vallance Hamilton	Caledonia	Elbert H. T. Miller	Scottsville
Hilda Smith Booth	Scottsville	Wilson Hamilton	Rochester	Mrs. William R. Miller	Scottsville
Ralph Derickson Booth	Scottsville	Agnes Remington Harmon	Churchville	Dwight L. Minster	Garbutt
Mary Elliott Boyd	Caledonia	Anna Cox Harmon	Caledonia	Mrs. Dwight L. Minster	Garbutt
Mrs. William J. Boyd	Caledonia	Chester G. Harmon	Scottsville	C. W. Moore	West Henrietta
John E. Bradley	Rochester	Eugene E. Harmon	Churchville	Mrs. C. W. Moore	West Henrietta
Florence M. Brown	Rochester	Florence J. Harmon	Caledonia	Marion S. Moore	West Henrietta
Walter Harris Brown	Scottsville	Isabel Fraser Harmon	Churchville	Thomas Wenceslaus Morrissey	Caledonia
Judson Murl Burt	Caledonia	Mary Murdoch Harmon	Churchville	Byron Robert Mowson	Scottsville
Katherine MacNaughton Byam	Caledonia	Stella Harmon	Scottsville	Catherine Murdock	Le Roy
	Toronto, Canada	Harry G. Harvey	Mumford	Mabel Ruliffson Naas	Scottsville
Agnes Smith Callahan	Caledonia	Clarence L. Healy	Caledonia	Oliver Lewis Naas	Scottsville
Anna Matteson Cameron	Caledonia	Henrietta Snyder Healy	Caledonia	Anne Higinbotham Outterson	Caledonia
Anna Roberts Cameron	Caledonia	William Henderson	Caledonia	Roy Hugh Outterson	Caledonia
Duncan Everett Cameron	Caledonia	Jane O'Neil Holliday	Caledonia	Helen Cameron Partin	Miami, Florida
Elizabeth MacKenzie Cameron	Caledonia	Solomon F. Holliday	Caledonia	Mertis V. Peister	Caledonia
	Miami, Florida	Mrs. William J. Howe	Scottsville	Annetta Weeks Place	Caledonia
James H. Cameron	Scottsville	(Deceased)		Wilbur Croft Place	Caledonia
John H. Cameron	Caledonia	Arthur E. Johnson	Caledonia	Agnes Brodie Remington	Rochester
Bessie Fray Campbell	Le Roy	Harrington Wright Johnson	Caledonia	Rob Roy Remington	Mumford
Christabel Campbell	Caledonia	Mary Sinclair Johnson	Caledonia	John Richardson	Mumford
(Deceased)		Alfred H. Jones	Scottsville	Lucie Jane Gamble Richardson	Mumford
Evaline J. Campbell	Caledonia	Elizabeth C. Jones	Scottsville	Charles Roberts	Caledonia
George S. Campbell	Mumford	Elisabeth Freeman Keith	Caledonia	Lenabelle Pickard Roberts	Caledonia
John A. Campbell	Mumford	Frederick Foster Keith	Caledonia	Floyd D. Root	Caledonia
Margaret L. Campbell	Mumford	Gerald Foster Keith	Caledonia	Ernest R. Scott	Caledonia
J. Adam Coates	Scottsville	Olive J. Kelley	Caledonia	Frank C. Shaw	Caledonia
Grace M. Coates	Scottsville	Laurence F. King	Caledonia	Frank L. Sheffer	Mumford
Jane Renwick Collins	Caledonia	Dean S. Kingsbury	Scottsville	Francis M. Skiington	Caledonia
John F. Connor	Caledonia	Herbert Willard Kingsbury	Scottsville	Mrs. Francis M. Skiington	Caledonia
Jane Elizabeth Cowie	Caledonia	Richard D. Kingsbury	Scottsville	LeRoy Morgan Slocum, Jr.	Scottsville
John Charles Cowie	Caledonia	G. Clifford Lapp	Caledonia	Emogene E. Stevens	Caledonia
Elizabeth Catherine Cox	Scottsville	Marion Clyne Lapp	Caledonia	Charles H. Stokoe	Scottsville
John Cox, Jr.	Chappaqua	Andrew J. Lee	Caledonia	Mrs. Charles H. Stokoe	Scottsville
Mary Cox	Scottsville	Clara Walkley Logan	Le Roy	Margaret Winifred Stokoe	Buffalo
Mortimer Smith Cox	Scottsville	Harriett Taylor MacColl	Caledonia	Thomas S. Stokoe	Scottsville
William Hampton Cox	Scottsville	George W. MacDougall	Linwood	Alex C. Stone	Caledonia
Flora McCorkindale Cullings	Caledonia	Mrs. Allan B. MacKay	Caledonia	Ruth Stone	Caledonia
(Deceased)		Duncan MacKenzie	Le Roy	Adelaide Wheeler Sutherland	Caledonia
George H. Cullings	Caledonia	Walter Irvin MacKenzie	Le Roy	Charles M. Sutherland	Caledonia
David E. Day	Caledonia	Henry H. MacNaughton	Caledonia	Frances Cameron Taylor	Caledonia
Emmett M. Day	Caledonia	John Gordon MacNaughton	Caledonia	Mabel Malone Wallace	Caledonia
James Day (Deceased)	Caledonia	Martha MacNaughton	Caledonia	Robert Malone Wallace	Caledonia
Alexander M. Dean	Caledonia	Maud Gordon MacNaughton	Caledonia	Stewart Warren	Scottsville
Johnston J. Doley	Caledonia	Helen L. MacPherson	Le Roy	Alexander G. Watson, Jr.	Caledonia
A. George Donnan (Deceased)	Linwood	George C. MacVean	Caledonia	Ruth Remington Weigel	Mumford
Isabella M. Donnan	Linwood	Mary Elizabeth McConville	Caledonia	Frances Fifield Wells	Scottsville
Le Roy T. Dunn	West Henrietta	S. W. McDonald	Mumford	John T. Wells (Deceased)	Scottsville
Robert M. Dunn	West Henrietta	Blanche Peister McGray	Caledonia	Mrs. John T. Wells	Scottsville
William S. Dunn	Scottsville	Donald Hugh McIntyre	Le Roy	Gertrude B. Whitney	Scottsville
Janet Eleanor R. Ely	Scottsville	Mrs. George McKay	Caledonia	Paul Avery Whitney	Scottsville
Lois McPherson Ely	Scottsville	Grace Cameron McKay	Caledonia	Ralph O. Whitney	Scottsville
James Edward Espie (Deceased)	Buffalo	William Kenneth McKay	Caledonia	Marianna MacKay Wilkins	Syracuse
Louis Estes	Scottsville	William C. McKenzie	Caledonia	Mary E. Williams	Caledonia
William A. Estes (Deceased)	Scottsville	Helen McPherson	Mumford	Anna McColl Wilson	Le Roy
Mrs. William A. Estes	Caledonia	Marjorie McPherson	Scottsville	Jared E. Wilson	Le Roy
Mrs. Martin Farrell	Caledonia	Roy Pierson McPherson	Le Roy	(Deceased)	
Albert P. Feeley (Deceased)	Caledonia	Albert F. McVean	Le Roy	Grace J. Guthrie Winslow	Bath
James C. Foote	Caledonia	Jessie McVean	Kent, Conn.	Lorenzo D. Winslow	Bath
		Julian E. McVean	Scottsville	Evelyn Smith Youngs	Caledonia

Tomlinson's Mills Makes a Gesture



Boulder marking first school west of the Genesee at Wheatland

was taken under this grant until 1836. The canal alone would be a decided advantage to Scottsville by lifting river barges to the level of its warehouses, but its cost and use were manifestly contingent upon the building of the railroad.

Plans moved along, for we find next a directors' meeting which appointed Philip Garbutt superintendent on March 26 to serve "until the second Monday of May next with full powers to do as he thinks best for the interest of the Company."

A legal notice published in the Albany Argus is preserved which reads:

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners will attend at Dwight's tavern in the village of Le Roy on the 11th day of July next, and at H. Hallenbeck's in the village of Mumford on the 12th day of July next for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the SCOTTSVILLE & LE ROY RAILROAD COMPANY, and to apportion the same. The books will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 4 o'clock P. M. of each day. Dated June 5, 1836.

Signed by P. Carpenter, A. Hanford, P. Garbutt, E. H. S. Mumford, C. Hall, I. Carpenter, T. Halsted, N. Clark, D. McDonald, T. Brown, Commissioners.

It is probable that the road was finished and used as far as Mumfordville but finally extended to Caledonia late in 1838. It was in operation about two years.

Now enters another slant on the discussions. Le Roy people had met and decided to withdraw.

Dreams of Wealth

A personal letter, just discovered in Le Roy by a member of Big Springs Historical Society, offers opportunity for speculation that Le Roy failed to co-operate while Caledonia offered business. The letter is dated January 29, 1837. The project could not have been so far completed when 1837 arrived. The letter

was written by Eliphalet Murdock, of Le Roy, to Newel F. Murdock, of Dundee, Yates County, and reads:

"I do not know but that I caught in a degree the speculating fever while at Oswego, although there was not much in my nature for the fever to work upon. Nevertheless, looking about me to see what there was to feed such a fever, I found that the Legislature at its last session granted a charter for a railroad from Scottsville by Caledonia to Le Roy, and that people of Scottsville and Caledonia had commenced said road at Scottsville and (it) is mostly finished except the iron as far as Caledonia village, and offered to continue the same as far as the town line of Le Roy if the people of Le Roy would meet them at that point, but they have refused to act on the subject.

"Taking these into consideration and conceiving it to be a feasible route from this place to Caledonia I proposed it to my neighbors to get up a meeting and try to get the road to come here instead of the village as coming within said charter, but the project was considered altogether visionary. Nevertheless, I brought the subject up at a school district meeting and we have since had a number of meetings on the subject and the route surveyed by a regular engineer from Caledonia to this place and find it fully practicable. But instead of acting on the charter as it now is, the people of Scottsville and Caledonia are petitioning the Legislature with us for an extension of their charter by way of Tomlinson's Mills in Le Roy to Batavia and I think our prospects are very fair at present for getting the road through this place, and likewise a railroad from Warsaw to intersect at this place.

"The ground for a railroad from Buffalo to Batavia is all bought in and building will commence next summer. And I learn that the road Auburn to Geneva and Canandaigua and Rochester is to come down the valley of the Honeoye outlet and if so we shall only



State Fish Hatchery at Caledonia in 1866—from wood cut in Leslie's
Courtesy of Scottsville Library Photo by Van Zile

Contracts Reveal Facts & Romance

have to cross Genesee River to open the communication from Buffalo to Albany if these improvements go into effect of which I think we have a fair prospect. The great thoroughfare of the state by railroad will pass through this place and if so here will be a chance for speculation. If we get our charter granted according to our petition I think we shall commence on the road next summer. In case our expectations are realized I think you might do well in disposing of some of your property at Dundee and purchasing here. But we shall have to wait a little for the moving of the matter to know how these things will terminate.

Eliphalet Murdock."

The stockholders met on January 12, 1837, at the house of James Shaw in Caledonia and recognized the agitation that had been started at Tomlinson's Mills, south of Le Roy. It was "Resolved, that this company petition the Legislature at its present session for an extension of this road by the way of Tomlinson's Mills in Le Roy to Batavia." The committee appointed to "take necessary steps" included Wm. Garbutt, John Tomlinson, Daniel Woodard, D. McKenzie, D. McDonald and Ira Carpenter. Another meeting was held at Mr. Tomlinson's house on January 23.

Documents tell Tales

Seven contracts are preserved as witnesses that tell tales. The most important is that with William Wallace, who undertakes the task of engineer "as soon as the weather will permit" and continue until said railroad is completed from Scottsville to Caledonia "except the putting on of the iron bars which it is supposed may not be done immediately." He was to receive \$3.50 per day.



Cut at McVean's (Nichols') corners made for railroad—school boulder beyond



Garbutt Store—Horse railroad passed under original porch at cellar level

This clause about iron bars proves that the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad was planned to stand on a par with other small railroads of its day, as most of them used wooden rails covered with a band of iron. This plan was never fulfilled, however, as iron was used only at highway crossings to protect rails from wagons. This contract was dated March 5, 1836.

Blinded by Strain

On blue paper is finely written an agreement for grading entered into, on the fourth day of November, 1836, by Ebenezer Beck. He undertook to finish work already begun. Mr. Beck met with misfortune in the line of duty. His men encountered a defiant boulder in digging. Becoming impatient at the delay he jumped into the trench and lifted too strongly, suffering a strain which caused his total blindness.

Mr. Beck had immigrated to Wyoming County from Scotland, later coming to Caledonia. A son, James B., lingered in Edinburg to finish his studies, coming to Caledonia for a period of a few years, then moving to Kentucky. He finally represented that state in the U. S. Senate and is reputed to have been the "fastest speaker" in that body. His father moved to Genesee County.

Agreements for the delivery of "green white oak" lumber sawed 4 x 6 inches in size for sleepers were made with George Sheffer, Clark Hall and William McKenzie, son of Donald McKenzie. They were executed in February, 1836, delivery in four months. Jefferson Edmunds had the most patriotic contract, executed July 4, 1836, when the country was only 60 years old. He built the railroad bridge over the Oatka at Mumford. Wm. Cook had another contract for grading.

These documents, preserved by Mr. Frank Garbutt, are now the property of Big Springs Historical Society.

Railroad Route is Exactly Mapped

The Scottsville terminus is shown by earliest maps to have been in the mill yard in front of the warehouse of E. T. Miller and the flour mill of J. and I. Cox. Running southwest over its own right-of-way, now Railroad Street, it crossed Caledonia Avenue and followed an embankment near the south line of the Catholic cemetery, under a culvert in the B. & O. road-bed, circling through farm fields and emerging in the highway just east of the McVean house, where it passed through a cut.

Continuing on the north side of the highway to the rise in front of the historic Garbutt store, it performed a feat of engineering comparable with the freight subway of Chicago by passing under the front steps on a level with the cellar floor. A door through the wall permitted loading and unloading.

In front of the fine old home of Philip Garbutt the railroad swung southward across a field in a sweeping curve on an embankment which has stood the test of a century's storms, and rounds the hill almost parallel with the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, arriving at Hall's Corners in line with the highway to Mumford, which it followed on the south side.

Here it turned sharply to the south, crossing a bridge of which the architect's drawing is preserved, thence to a short street farthest west in Mumford. From here it follows the east bank of Spring Creek to Caledonia school grounds, its western terminus, crossing an island at Donald McDonald's mill grounds, now the State Fish Hatchery. Its terminus here is being marked by a state marker, as is also the Scottsville terminus, as a part of this celebration. So confident was James R. Clark, a stockholder, that the railroad would be continued to Le Roy that he named his tavern across the State turnpike (now State highway No. 5) the Railroad House.



Suburban train to church. This car resembles horse railroad car



Playing "hookey" from church beside the horse railroad

In spite of all the faith and aspirations of its promoters and builders, who were men of substance and determination to carry the project through despite many obstacles, its defeat came from two sources, one of them wholly beyond their vision. The first was the wearing out of the wooden rails, which meant many derailments of heavy loads (the strips of iron had never been provided); the other was the building of the Genesee Valley Canal to link Rochester with Dansville and Olcan. This canal cut and drained the stub canal at Scottsville and, moreover, stole the business from the river boats which ceased to operate.

Among the documents remaining is a letter which sounds a note of irony. It is addressed to the railroad committee in 1838 and signed by the contractors who were to construct a lock on the new canal at Scottsville, offering \$1,100 for the transportation of dressed stone from the Thompson quarries then doing a large business south of Caledonia. Aiding a competitor was a gesture toward their own demise.

The Venture Meets Defeat

The final chapter in the history of the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad was written by James R. Clark in a letter to his nephew Robert Place years later. Mr. Clark had moved to Ohio and had been requested by Mr. Place to make a statement about the railroad. He wrote:

"What shall I say in praise of my dear little short line railroad? (He had leased it for a term of years.) The first year after completion from Scottsville to Caledonia it did well and gave me the fever to own it. . . . But when it came to buying horses, equipment and harness, and get 80 bbls. of flour on four freight cars, those sharp flanges on the wheels would cut the wooden ribbons and off the track they would go. Then I would be half a day getting them on again. The trouble with keeping up repairs (to the wooden track, no doubt) soon wound me up and from that hour the road went to pot, so to speak. Short tract, poor thing, let it rest."

Honor Roll of Railroad Pioneers

Only a well preserved curve, a cut and an old roadway are left of the railroad that cost the pioneers so much in money and experience. The list of stockholders is a roll of upstanding men, keen in business, builders of mills and good homes, who listened to the Rail-

road siren. The S. & Le R. R. R. was no better or worse a proposition than many others of that day.

The story of gypsum and of inventions in the Oatka valley is a romance for another time.

Certificate Stub-Book Lists Stockholders and Shares

Cert. No.	Shares	Cert. No.	Shares
1-2 E. H. S. Mumford	80	20 Clark Hall	40
3 Nathaniel Clark	2	21 Wm. N. Reed	2
4 George Wood	6	22 James Fraser	20
5 George Sheffer	10	23 Wm. Garbutt	20
6 John A. McVean	8	24 Ariel Harmon	10
7 W. H. Hanford	2	25 Rawson Harmon Jr.	4
8 Hector McLean	10	26 John McNaughton	6
9 Ira Carpenter	6	27 Donald McNaughton	8
10 Abram Hanford	8	29 Hollan Hutchinson	30
11 John Manning	2	30 John Z. Reed	2
13 Powell Carpenter	12	31 Wm. Armstrong	20
14 Thomas Halsted	4	32 John Garbutt	20
15 Remington & Allen	6	33 L. White	40
16 Moses Wells	4	34 Donald McDonald	40
17 J. P. Sill	2	35 Robert McKay	2
18 Levi Lacy	2	36 Augustus Hotchkin	2
19 Donald McKenzie	8	37 Alexander Simpson	10
		38 Colin McVean	6
		39 Collin Orr	2
		40 Daniel McNaughton	2
		41 Philip Garbutt	80
		44 Ira Harmon	10
		45 Hezekiah Hibbard	14
		46 Ira Armstrong	6
		47 Whiting Merry	6
		48 Theron Brown	10
		49 Robert McKay	2
		50 Jas. R. Clark	2
		51 Donald McKenzie	2
		52 James McNaughton	2
		53 John McLaughlan	2
		54 J. D. and Doug. D. McColl	4
		55 Daniel D. Campbell	2
		56 Alex. D. Cameron	2
		57 Seeley Finch	2
		58 John A. McKenzie	2
		59 Orange Dean	2
		60 Job Tyrill	2
		61 Daniel D. McVean	2
		62 Alex. D. McColl	2
		63 Abram Hanford	7
		64 Ira Armstrong	4½
		David Cope (or Case)	1
		Geo. H. S. Rogers	2
		Chs. Justus	1
		72 Jonathan F. Barrett	10



James R. Clark's "Railroad House," Caledonia

Charter of Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad

CHAPTER 420

AN ACT to provide for the construction of a rail-road from Scottsville to Le Roy.

Passed May 21, 1836.

Sec. 1. All persons who shall become stockholders pursuant to this act, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, for the term of fifty years, by the name of "The Scottsville and Le Roy Rail-Road Company," for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a rail-road between the village of Scottsville in the county of Monroe and the town of Le Roy in the county of Genesee, commencing in or near the village of Scottsville, and running thence through Mumford and Caledonia, to such point in the town of Le Roy, and on such roads as a majority of the directors of said company shall determine to be best adapted to the public accommodation, and may take, transport, carry and convey property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or any mechanical power, or of any combination of them.

Sec. 2. If the said corporation shall not, within two years from the passage of this act, commence the construction of the said road, and expend at least the sum of five thousand dollars thereon, and shall not, within four years from the passage of this act, finish the said road, and put the same in operation, then the said corporation shall thenceforth forever cease, and this act shall be null and void.

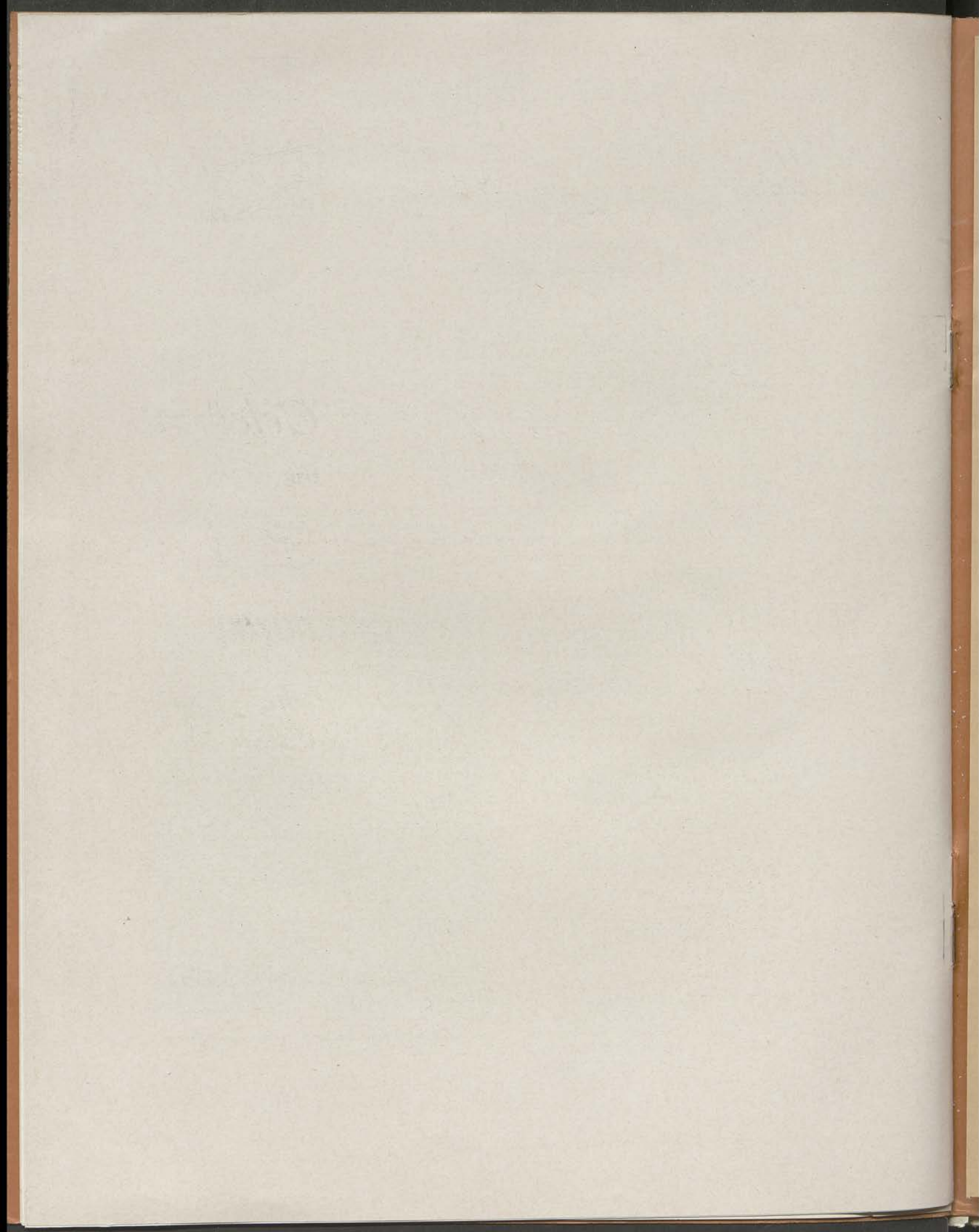
Sec. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; which shares shall be deemed personal property, and be transferred in such manner as the said corporation shall in its by-laws direct; and Powell Carpenter, Abraham Hanford, Philip Garbutt, Elihu H. S. Mumford, Clark Hall, Ira Carpenter, Thomas Halsted, Nathaniel Clark, Donald McDonald and Thomas Brown, shall be commissioners to receive subscriptions and distribute the stock.

Sec. 4. The corporation hereby created, shall possess and enjoy all the privileges and provisions which are granted to, and made in favor of, the corporation created by the act entitled "AN ACT to provide for the construction of a rail-road from Attica to Buffalo," passed May 3, 1836, and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions which by the act aforesaid, are imposed upon the corporation therein referred to, except as herein provided.

Sec. 5. Any application to be made to a vice-chancellor under this act, shall be made to the vice-chancellor of the circuit in which the land proposed to be taken, shall be situated; All notices and meetings required in the act above referred to, shall be published and held in one of the counties through which the said rail-road hereby authorized, is to be made.

Sec. 6. The said corporation may receive a sum not exceeding five cents per mile for the transportation of any passenger and his ordinary baggage.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made of valuable services in compiling this brochure by Wm. Cox, Frank Garbutt, Albert McVean and many others, including Geo. M. Slocum's history of Wheatland and David Leathersich's sketches of Caledonia.



HORSE RAILROAD CELEBRATION

SCOTTSVILLE - MUMFORD - CALEDONIA
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1938

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

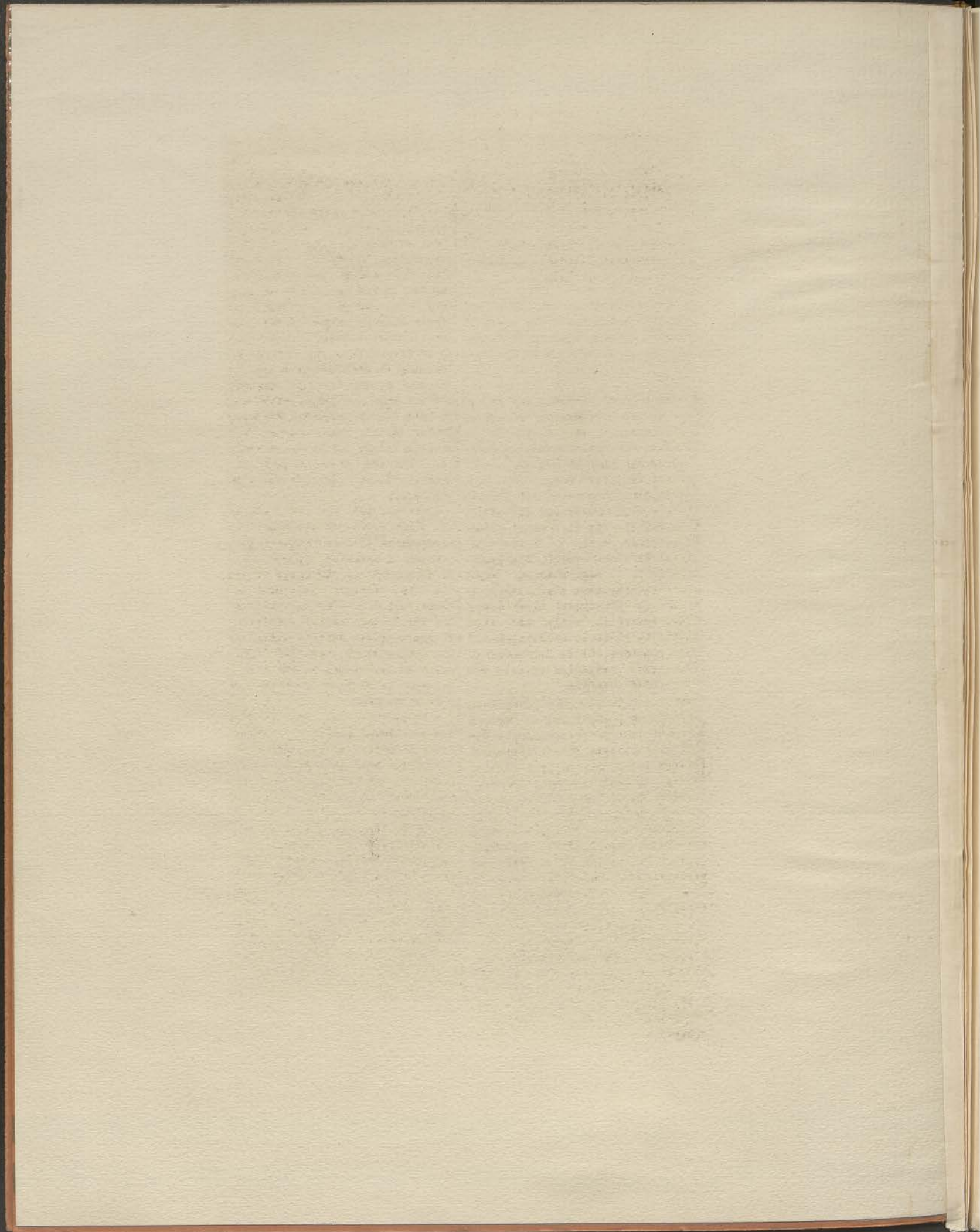
LINE OF MARCH

- 1:30 All units meet at High School grounds, Scottsville.
- 1:45 Parade starts through Scottsville, taking cars near cemetery.
Cars containing Town and Village officials.
Decorated automobiles will be given preference.
- 2:30 Parade will form at Mumford as directed by the marshal, S. King Brown, from loud speaker car.
Free entrance and parking at Fair grounds. Grand Stand seats, 25 cents.
Parade arrives at Fair Ground and falls out.
- 2:45 Addresses from speakers' platform:
"1838" Mr. Frank H. Goler
Vice-President Rochester Historical Society
"Early Settlers and Prominent Residents of Caledonia
Wheatland" Hon. Harvey F. Remington
"Glances at the Past" Hon. Arthur Jay Lacy
Pageant Episodes will be announced by loud speaker.
Old Fashioned Dances in Dance hall.
- 7:00 Musicale by Arthur Henderson in Dance hall.
Exhibit of R. R. documents and antiques after program
and in evening.
Refreshments will be served on grounds and in Dance hall.

Historic Buildings and Sites

are numbered on iron posts along the route. Numbers refer to descriptions below:

1. Site of early tavern kept by Powell Carpenter, chief promoter of Scottsville & Le Roy R. R.
2. Terminus of Horse Railroad on "mill-yard." A canal from the Genesee River brought boats to rear of warehouses—rail-road in front.
3. Raceway one and a fourth miles long, built 1826 by Powell Carpenter and Abram Hanford, gave fall of 20 feet at millyard.
4. Brick house built by William Haynes Hanford of brick made in Wheatland.
6. Site of academy built 1824, used 48 years as school and church. Rev. John Mulligan early preacher.
7. Home of Powell Carpenter, log house preceded it built 1804.
8. Early house. Warner farm.
9. Hugh McVean house.
10. Wm. Reed house.
11. Saw mill stood on creek at rear.
12. Site of home of John Garbutt who brought first library from Canandaigua.
13. Marker refers to site of Presbyterian Church in cemetery just north, used 1830-1845.
14. "Break-o'-Day," Indian trading post.
15. Meeting area for muster of militia, War of 1812.
16. Early tailor shop.
17. Philip Garbutt's house and store.
18. Carpenter shop of Moses Wells, early settler.
19. Moses Wells' house.
20. William Garbutt house. First Agricultural Fair held here. Mr. Garbutt was president of Wheatland and Monroe County fairs at same time.
21. Horse Railroad grading—runs around hill.
22. Brick for this house made on the hill.
23. Brick yard on Mike Kane farm.
24. Brick house built for residence.
25. Built for academy. Used 6 years.
26. Smith Mills corner. Railroad depot one-eighth mile east.
27. Geo. R. Hall had a brick store at this corner.
28. Home of Holan Hutchinson, farmer.
29. Albright mill, later owned by Smith. See picture from painting in illustrated book.
30. John McNaughton came with first Scottish settlers and located here.
31. Only log house in area.
32. McVean corner and site of first school west of Genesee River.
33. State Fish Hatchery was site of Donald McNaughton's saw mill which furnished ties and rails for Horse Railroad.



SOCIETY PLANS TWO CELEBRATIONS

Centennials of "Horse Railroad"
and Quaker Meeting House
Observed This Year.

Two celebrations instead of one for 1938 came before the board of control of Big Springs Historical Society at its meeting in the high school home making building last night.

Much of the meeting was devoted to the forthcoming centennial celebration of the Scottsville & Le Roy railroad, but, when it came to making requests for state markers of historical spots, Wm. Cox, descendant of a prominent Quaker family of a century ago and one of the Big Springs H. S. most ardent supporters, made a banner request for five markers! The Quakers were a comparatively small sect but they went places for forty years in Wheatland town before they folded up locally and they want the places to be remembered! The requests will be forwarded to the state education department with other requests.

The picturesque cobblestone Quaker meeting house on Burrell road is now the meeting house for Genesee Grange. Since its presentation to the Grange by a member whose Quaker reticence (in)completely hides his identity, major alterations have taken place. The old outside has a spic-span modern inside. It was built 105 years ago, hence is entitled to a centennial celebration. This will occur on June 5th, of which more will be told later.

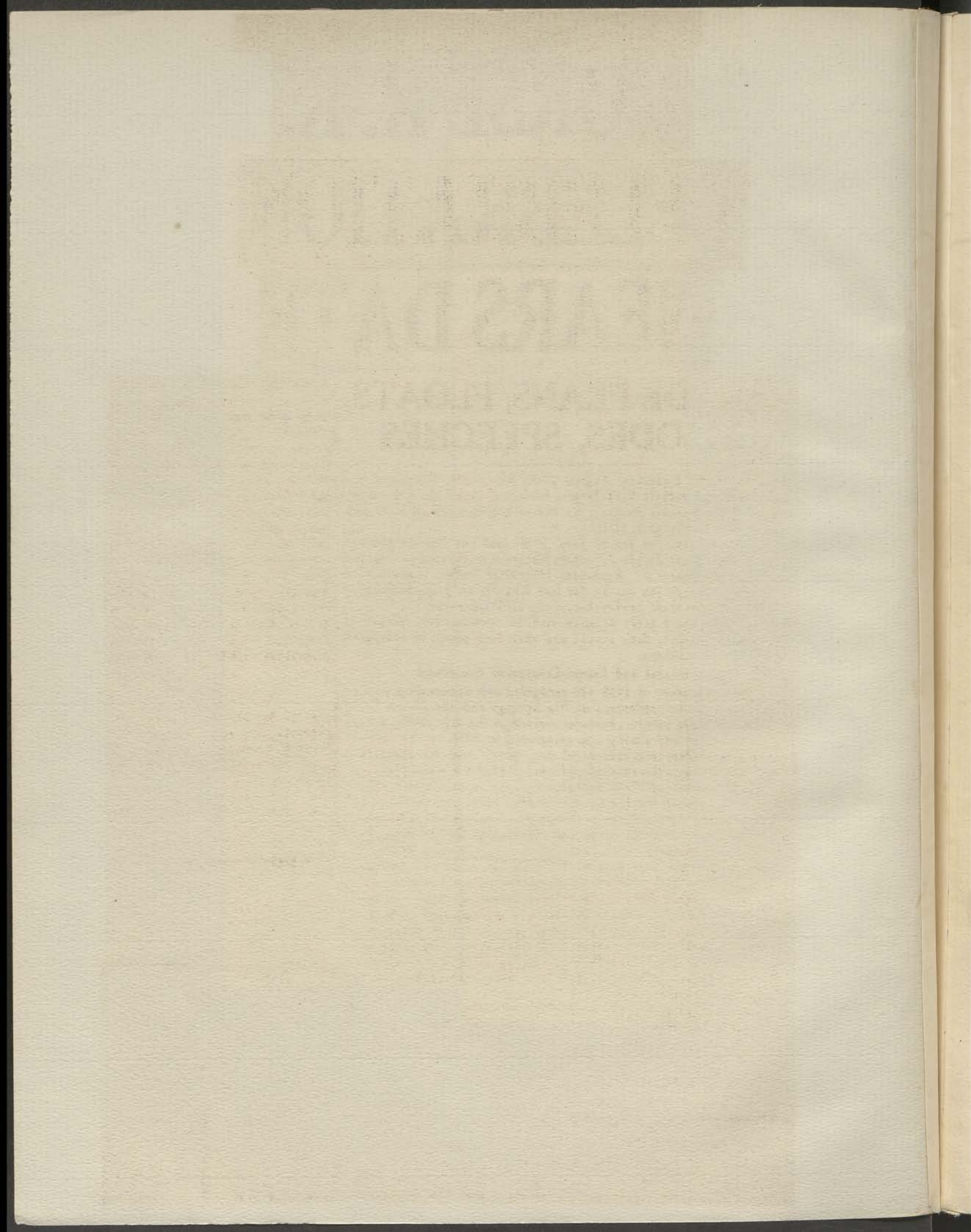
The date for the "horse railroad" celebration is contingent upon arrangements for speakers just now, the general chairman reported, and also upon the co-operation of civic societies in Caledonia, Mumford and Scottsville, which will be canvassed soon.

The committee reported that the shifting of the celebration from 1937 to 1938 was peculiarly fortunate, in that discoveries of maps and documents of historical importance which were believed to be "just around the corner" a few months ago have one by one come from their hiding since then, proving that 1938 is the historically correct centennial year. Among these "finds" may be mentioned the original engineer's map of the route from Mumford to the Scottsville terminus on Pocono street, excepting that a mouse bent on research ate the final two inches. This was to have been supplied by Engineer Frank Marsh, whose passing last week is deeply felt by the committee. He was an enthusiastic co-worker, trained observer and fine gentleman.

Only ten days ago came one of the most important links in the chain when Charles Perhamus discovered a handsome colored map of Caledonia and Mumford showing the railroad, buildings en route, and is also the best map of the Big Springs itself in existence. It completes the survey. A map of the entire route from the "mill-yard" in Scottsville to the school grounds terminus in Caledonia is now to be made.

A complete list of share holders has been found, and E. H. T. Miller recently published an account of the initial meeting held to "talk railroad." It was copied from an early newspaper clipping preserved by his sister. Stock was sold largely one hundred years ago the present month and in March.

Secretary Ida Ball reported that about three-fourths of the original enrolled members have paid dues, which is a mark of continuing interest and support in view of the farflung reach of members in other states. She has \$212 on hand. Several new applications were received.



HORSE R. R. CELEBRATION NEARS DATE

PARADE PLANS, FLOATS, EPISODES, SPEECHES

Next week Saturday, August 27th, Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia will witness their largest historical event since the dedication of the boulder marking the site of the first school built west of the Genesee River in 1803.

The date was the 4th of July, 1926, and any boy or girl can tell you what great date in American history it celebrated as a sesqui- or 150-year centennial. Rochester Historical Society made use of the local event gotten up by the late Rev. R. G. Higinbotham as the medium for their celebration of the national event.

It really was a great occasion and the speakers left records of the Scottish settlers, their school and their kirk which is embalmed in permanent volumes.

Centennial and Sesqui-Centennial Combined

The celebration of 1938 will recognize two outstanding periods of progress in the settlement of Big Springs and the Oatka Creek Valleys. A most unique character arrived in the late 1780s; a project of foresight and daring was completed in 1838 by the farmers, merchants, millers and miners of the valley, and by themselves alone which draws the spotlight of history to the same region.

The summer of 1938 has also brought a celebration of the extinguishment of the Indian title in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase which by chance includes the strip of land west of the Genesee in which the three towns, as well as the western half of the City of Rochester are located.

Bridging the fifty-year gap between the two-years' residence of Ebenezer (Indian) Allen at the mouth of Oatka Creek and the Indian treaty which cleared the title to the land, settlers filtered into the area between the Genesee and Seneca Lake. Settlement west of the Genesee was slow but it brought some very substantial citizens.

The story of these men and women will be told in parade, pageant and talks next week Saturday.

Parade at Scottsville

At a committee meeting last night practically all details were arranged. A marching parade will form at Scottsville high school grounds under direction of S. King Brown and his aides which will include all floats and bands. A loud

speaker will aid in announcements. Marching through Rochester and Main streets and Caledonia avenue to near the cemetery these bodies will take cars to Mumford, where they will again form a marching parade to the Fair Grounds.

The units will include:

Scottsville American Legion
Scottsville Fire Department
Mumford Fire Department
Caledonia American Legion
Caledonia Fire Department
Caledonia High School Band
Johnston Memorial Pipe Band of Rochester

Boy Scouts

Citizens in motor cars.

The Floats

Historical and industrial floats will intersperse the parade units.

A full list cannot be given as all have not reported. Those known to be under way are:

Pioneer R. R. car with churchgoers; Farm home scene; Farm field activities; Early farm machines; Indian group by Red Men, Sol Holiday in charge; Early carriage; Early sleigh; Gypsum Industry—mine car with mule—Ebbsary Gypsum Co.; Paper Industry—Mumford Paper Mills, Inc.; Shipping Tag Industry—Allen-Bailey Tag Co.; Farm Machinery Industry—Caledonia Bean Harvester Works; Bean Handling Industry; Flour Milling Industry; Dairy Industry; Mercantile floats; Firemen's floats.

Pageant Episodes

After the parade falls out the program will follow on the race track in front of the grand stand. The episodes are being worked out as follows:

1. Group of Indians.
2. Etienne Brule, lone French adventurer and traditional discoverer of the Great Lakes, who passed Big Springs on the Great Trail—our first white tourist guest.
3. Ebenezer (Indian) Allen, first temporary settler.
4. Peter Sheffer, first permanent settler. His son arrives with his bride, Elizabeth Schooner, on horse-
5. Here come the Scottish settlers! Pipe band and dancing lassies.
6. Philip Garbutt arrives on foot from Canandaigua carrying the first library on his back.
7. Meeting of seven stalwart citizens to vote on starting the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad.
8. James R. Clark displays his long term lease of R. R.

The Guest Speakers

Owing to the illness of Principal Connor of Scottsville High School,

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a substitute will be found for narrator for the episodes.

President Harry K. Annin will introduce the speakers.

Attorney George J. Skivington of Scottsville will lay the groundwork of early settlement in the Genesee Country.

Mr. Frank H. Goler, vice-president of Rochester Historical Society and president of the century-old Paine Drug Co., will present the ups and downs of pioneer life in the lighter vein.

Judge Harvey F. Remington will deal with his contacts and observations during a lifetime of neighborliness in Monroe and Livingston counties.

Hon. Arthur J. Lacy comes from Detroit with a picture of early Wheatland life gleaned from years of investigation and correspondence which he entitles, "Glances at the Past." He is a grand-nephew of Levi Lacy, one of the stockholders in the railroad and a direct descendant of Wm. Lacy, who came to Wheatland in 1808. Judge Lacy's name is followed by a list of activities in Who's Who in America which indicates a broad acquaintance with the social side of life. He writes: "I think of those pioneers long dead and gone as real, pulsing human beings. Like trees in a thick woodland, each made the other grow tall. I want the treat of treading on that soil and to mingle with others who come to that celebration."

Street and Home Decoration

Committee members will call on homes and business places asking that they be decorated. Further announcement will be made next week.

HORSE RAILROAD CELEBRATION, 1938

Discovery of Additional Facts Concerning Early Railroad Causes Postponement.

The Board of Control of Big Springs Historical Society met on Monday evening to canvass the situation regarding its larger projects and to hear reports of committees.

Its foremost objective at the present time is to acquire housing facilities for its gradual accumulation of historical objects and of articles which would be offered if a suitable building were ready to receive them. Following its overture of last January to the Board of Education asking a discussion of the possible use of the last built section of the present high school building if and when a new school is built, its special committee was asked to make a contract with the school board at an early date.

Discussion brought out the fact that the site voted upon at the school meeting of last January which approved the bond issue is condemned by a large number of citizens. Their contention is that what will be the finest building in town should be located where it will be seen from the main line of travel; also that there should be ample ground for expansion of the building which is certain to come within a few years when surrounding districts arrive at the idea of centralization; also that the view from the proposed site will always be the rear view of a row of stores; furthermore that there should be larger grounds for athletics.

All these ends would be served, so it is argued, if a nearby farm lot were acquired while such are to be had. The historical unit favored an immediate public discussion of this situation. Its interest lies not only in acquiring a building, which may or may not prove to be possible or even desirable in the final analysis, but also in such an arrangement of buildings that this historic site beside the Big Springs shall be a joy forever and not a regret. In this end all citizens are of course equally interested.

Railroad Centennial Postponed

The chief project of the society for 1937 has been a centennial celebration of the building of the wooden railroad with horse motive power built between Caledonia and Scottsville for the hauling of flour and gypsum from the mills along Oatka Creek to the Genesee River boats. The committee in charge reported that the Denonville celebrations in four area towns in July

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were undesirable competition in the early summer and that later the rapid discovery of further evidences of dates made its postponement to 1938 seem advisable. Upon their recommendation the board of control voted to postpone the celebration to an appropriate date in 1938. They reported:

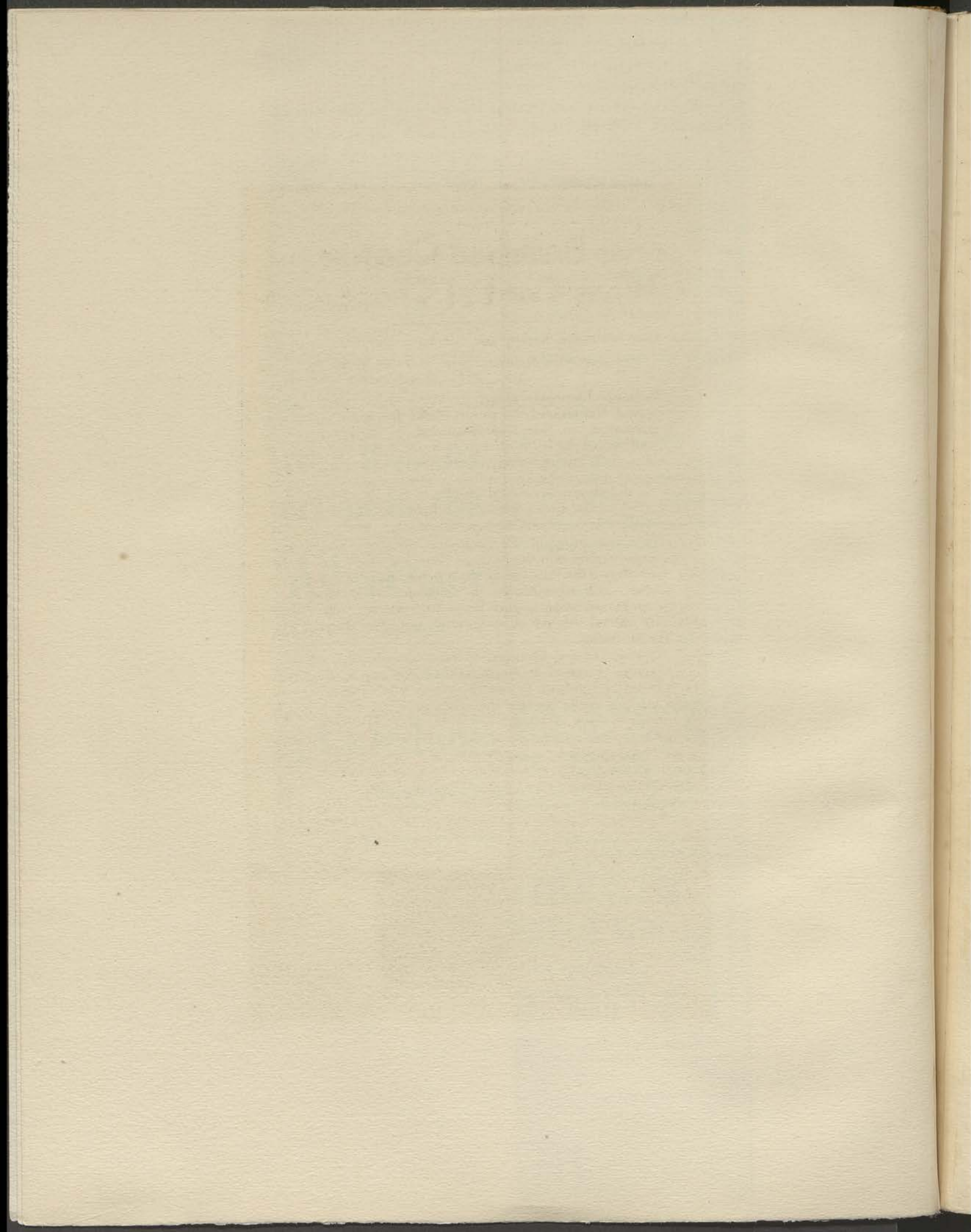
"The special committee appointed by your body on a centennial celebration of the building of a horse railroad between Caledonia and Scottsville begs to report as follows:

"For some time last winter it seemed to us most appropriate and possible to produce this celebration during the summer of 1937 and certain sub-committees were appointed to undertake portions of the work. This work has proceeded with unexpected results, one of which is the discovery that stock was sold until January, 1839, and construction timber delivered in December, 1838, although the first load of ties was delivered in Scottsville in April, 1836. The railroad was evidently a long time under construction, probably due to slow financing.

"Your committee has been continuously on the job of investigating records and tracing the authentic route. Up to date we find that each discovery of evidence leads to other desirable evidence "just around the corner" which would complete the story. A valuable old map with the names of original owners of each section of land is one of the acquisitions. Names of early business men in Mumford along Oatka Creek are also being

gathered and the committees on costumes and floats are beginning work.

"It is therefore the opinion and recommendation of your committee that the year 1938 will be even more appropriate than 1937 and that the celebration be postponed until a date in 1938 to be announced later."



CALEDONIA, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

Horse Railroad Centennial Wins Cordial Cooperation

Rochester Historical Society and Caledonia Fair Will Help; List of
Pioneers Who Bought Shares Just 100 Years Ago.

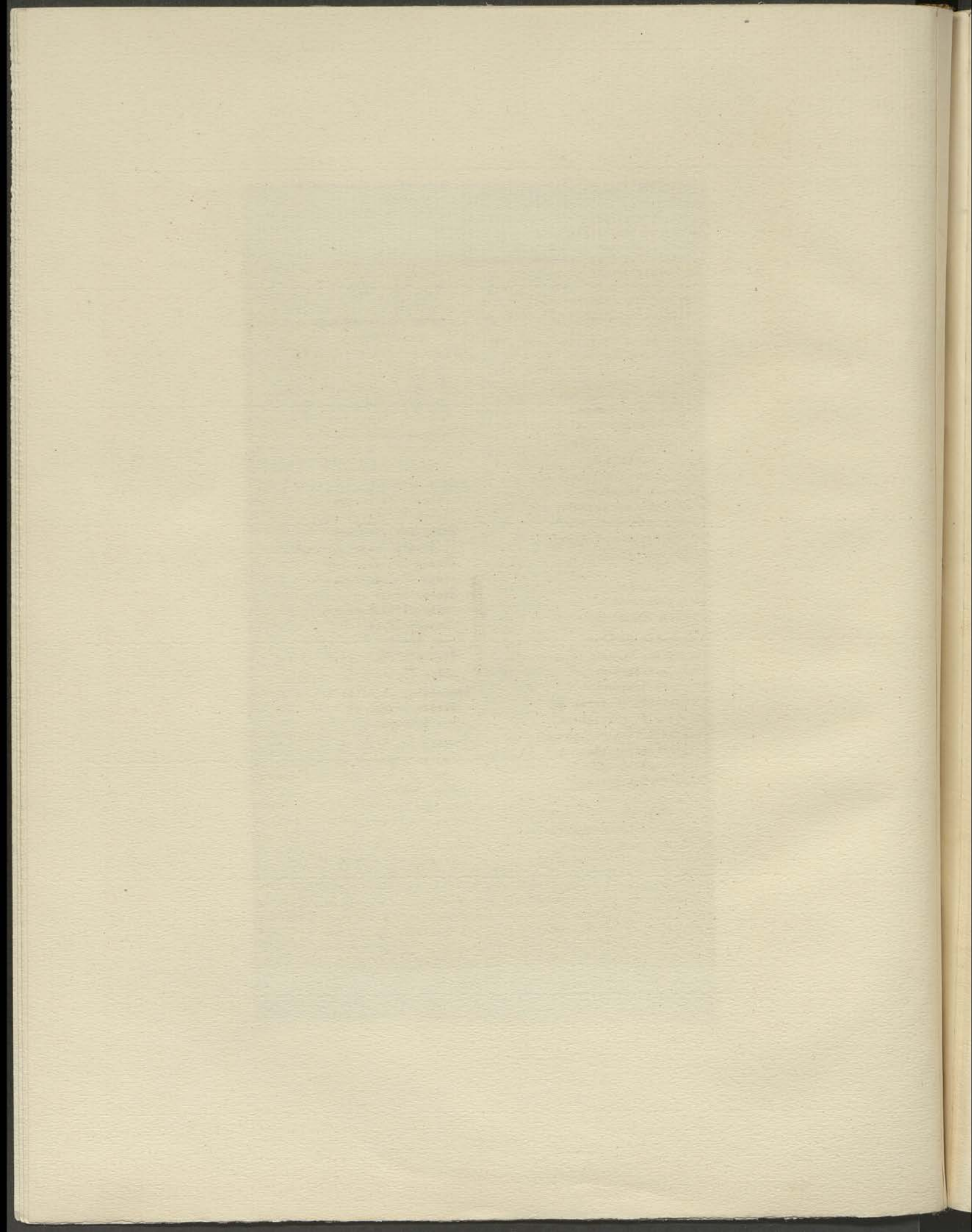
To honor the memory and achievements of those men and women who first cleared the forest, broke the soil and established local government in New York State west of the Genesee River; to recall and record the fruits of their industry in building mills, opening mines, contributing inventions and finally in building with their own capital almost the first railroad west of the Genesee River—these are the objectives of a celebration to be held the coming summer or fall in the three communities linked by the horse railroad, namely, Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia.

Upon this program the Rochester Historical Society has offered to co-operate with Big Springs Historical Society of Caledonia and has offered the facilities of its fine new home on Lake Avenue as needed. All organizations in Caledonia, Wheatland and adjacent towns are being invited to be represented. The Caledonia Fair has offered the use of its grounds and grandstand if desired for the addresses.

A parade of real historical interest, comprising floats carrying a restoration of one of the horse railroad cars as it appeared taking O-at-ka valley residents to church, others with farm machinery, a mine car and mule, modern industrial products, marching bodies and bands is being planned.

It is too early to announce the speakers' list excepting that an honored guest will be a descendant of a well known Wheatland family who has gathered a rare fund of geneology of his own and neighboring families, Hon. Arthur Jay Lacy of Detroit, who is prominent as a lawyer, judge and in numerous activities. He visited this vicinity last summer and showed much interest in historical projects here.

Descendants of this region are plentiful in Rochester and are scattered widely where they must be sought by relatives and friends. To begin this search, Mr. E. H. T. Miller of Scottsville has undertaken the task. Probably no other individual knows the names and antecedents of more people in this region. To expedite his search he published last week a list of stockholders in the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad which is reprinted below with the date of their purchase of shares. It will be noted that these dates are just a century ago. The names of descendants of this group as especially desired that they may be recognized in the events of the day, but people of all other families will be invited as fast as discovered.



February 3, 1838—
E. H. S. Mumford
Nathaniel Clark

February 5, 1838—
George Wood
George Sheffer

February 9, 1838—
John A. McVean
W. H. Hanford
Hector McLean

February 23, 1838—
Ira Carpenter
Abram Hanford
John Manning
Powell Carpenter
Thomas Halsted
Remington & Allen
Moses Wells
J. P. Sill
Levi Lacy
Clark Hall
Wm. N. Reed

March 4, 1838—
James Fraser
Wm. Garbutt
Arul Harmon
Ransom Harmon Jr.
John McNaughton
Donald McNaughton
Hollan Hutchinson
John Z. Reed
Wm. Armstrong
John Garbutt
L. White
Donald McDonald
Robert McKay
Augustus Hotchkin

Alexander Simpson
Colin McVean
Collin Orr
Daniel McNaughton
Philip Garbutt

March 7, 1838—
Ira Harmon
Hezekiah Hibbard
Ira Armstrong
Whiton Mery
Theron Brown

July 20, 1838—
Robert McKay
Jas. R. Clark
Donald McKenzie
James McNaughton
John McLaughlan
J. D. and Doug. D. McColl
Daniel D. Campbell
Alex. D. Cameron
Seeley Finch
John A. McKenzie
Orange Dean
Job Tyrill
Daniel D. McVean
Alex. D. McColl

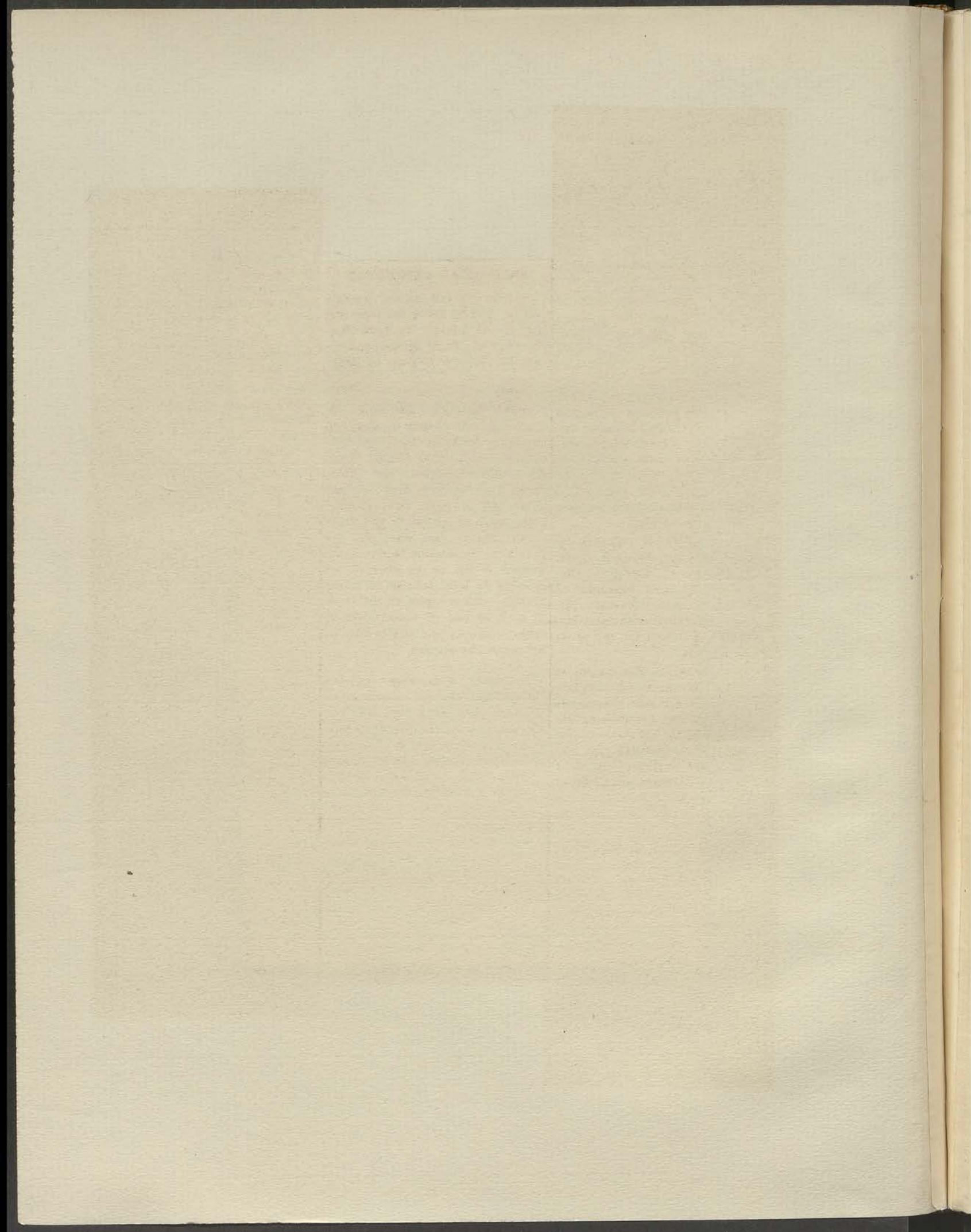
December 12, 1838—
Abram Hanford
Ira Armstrong

January 11, 1839—
David Cope (or Case)
Geo. H. S. Rogers
Chs. Justus

February 21, 1839—
Wm. Peabody

March 18, 1839—
Jonathan F. Barrett

The date of the celebration is to be decided soon by the committee now being completed, a number of organizations having selected representatives a year ago when it was planned to hold the event in 1937. Research during the past few months has proven the wisdom of delaying the celebration until 1938.



SPEAKERS NOW CHOSEN FOR R. R. CELEBRATION

6/30/38

Too late for extended notice this week the committees on speakers and program announce the list of speakers for the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad Centennial celebration to be held all the way from Scottsville to the Caledonia Fair grounds.

The only guest speaker from a distance is Judge Arthur Jay Lacy, of Detroit, who promised attendance several months ago. Judge Lacy is not a native of Wheatland, but his ancestors were in the days when Caledonia included both towns and the town of Wheatland went by the Scottish name of Inverness. They were related to several families of early settlers. It has been Judge Lacy's hobby to delve into geneology and collect facts and fancies about the pioneers and their ways of life.

A spicy address is promised by all who have heard Frank H. Goler, vice-president of Rochester Historical Society and manager of Paine's drug store, Rochester. Mr. Goler is conversant with local history and has a flair for seeing its lighter aspects.

Judge Harvey F. Remington, of Rochester, belongs to the Caledonia-Mumford-Wheatland area as one of its outstanding descendants. He knew many of the old residents and knows their descendants. His history is always worthy of record by the Rochester Historical Society, of which he is an officer, and he knows how to tell it "with the trimmings."

Attorney George J. Skivington has the lore of the O-at-ka Creek valley bred in his bones, having always lived near it. His collection of historical documents and objects places him in the first rank of authorities on this region. He will tell of old Northampton and unveil a marker in Scottsville.

The program committee chosen at the last meeting consists of three members from each of the villages linked by the horse railroad. Names will be published next week with details of progress.

HISTORICAL REMINDERS

7/7/38

On page 2 of this issue of the Advertiser will be found the complete text of the address by John Cox, Jr., of New York, at the dedication of Genesee Grange building, June 4.

Next Sunday's Democrat & Chronicle will contain a story of the Horse Railroad Centennial Celebration to be held August 27 in Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia. A reporter took copious notes and a staff photographer took photos of Scottsville and Caledonia groups. Just what will appear after the routine boiling down process is not to be charged or credited to local sources of information. Extra copies of the D. & C. may be had of newsdealers in both Caledonia and Scottsville, as extras will be shipped.

The 150th anniversary of the Phelps and Gorham purchase of Western New York land and extinguishment of the Indian title at Buffalo Creek in 1788 is to be celebrated on Saturday, July 16, at 1:00 p. m., at Indian Falls, west of Batavia on Basom Road. Dr. Blake McKelvey, assistant to Rochester City Historian Dexter Perkins, will speak on "Historic Aspects of the Purchase," Indians will join in the program and a tour of Tonawanda reservation will follow. A local group plans to attend.

A prospectus of the Horse R. R. event for free and wide distribution will soon be off the press.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION FOR OLD RAILROAD

8/18/38

This is to remind you and your friends that there will be a big centennial celebration in Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia on Saturday, Aug. 27th, when the opening of the Le Roy and Scottsville Railroad, pioneer horse railroad of the Genesee Country just 100 years ago, will be recalled.

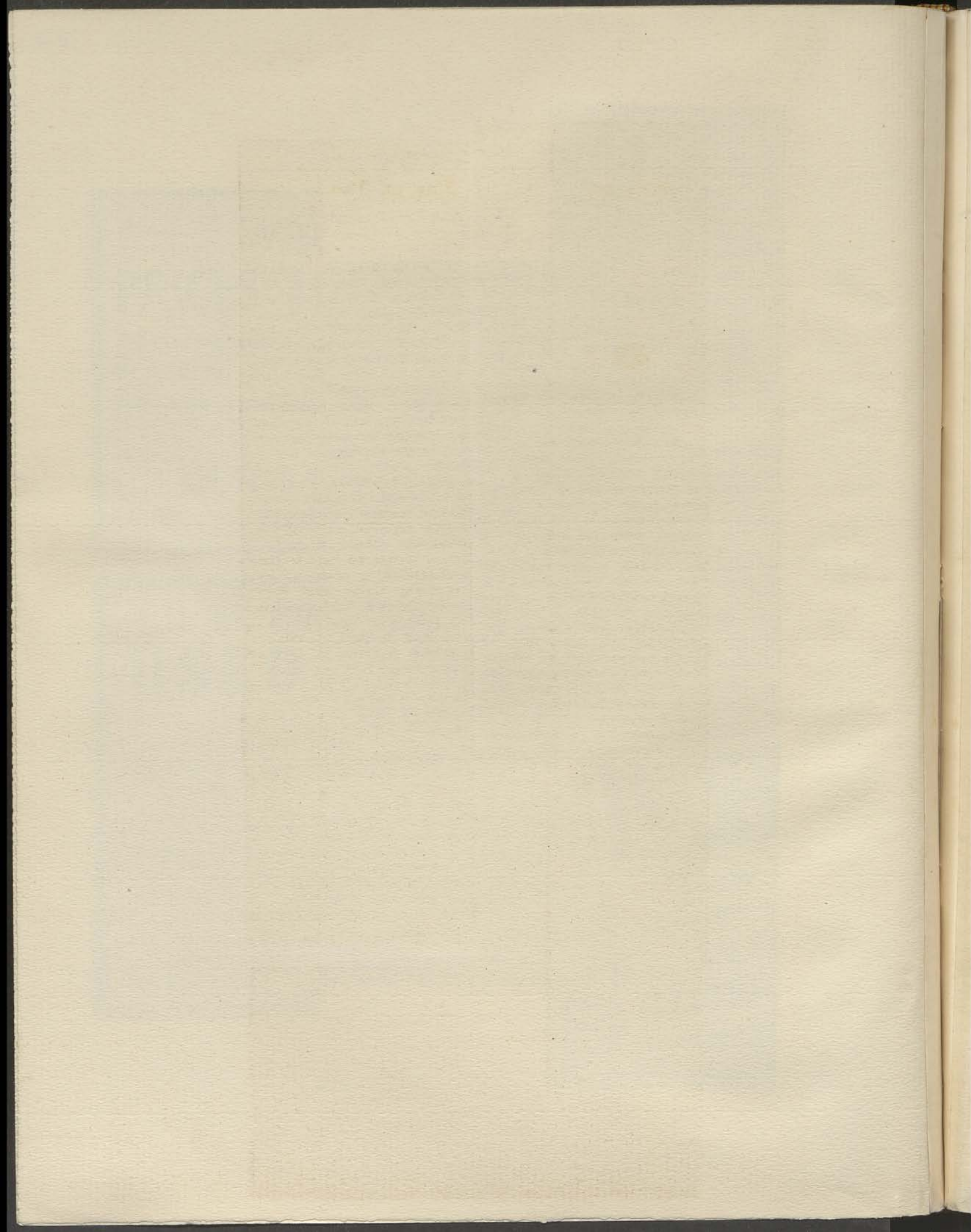
The affair is sponsored by Big Springs Historical Society of Caledonia, Rochester Historical Society, societies of Rush and Livingston County, and other organizations in the vicinity of Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia.

A parade from Scottsville will terminate at the Caledonia Fair grounds, where many events of the early days will be reproduced and addresses will be heard from Judge Arthur Jay Lacy of Detroit, Judge Harvey F. Remington, Frank H. Goler, vice president of the Rochester Historical Society, both of Rochester; George J. Skivington, attorney of Scottsville; Harry K. Annin, president of Big Springs Historical Society, and Thomas J. Connor of Caledonia, principal of Scottsville High School.

Many of the early events will be featured in the pageant and parade which will traverse the old route of the pioneer railroad, which had hard wood rails and horse power. State and other markers will be dedicated at historic spots.

This railroad was completed in 1838 from Scottsville to Caledonia and was in operation about two years, but the Genesee Valley Canal was built and river boats and horse drawn wooden railroads were no longer needed.

We'll be seeing you on the 27th. Decorations and flags a-flying will be in order.



Historical Society Postpones Meeting

4/22/37.
Failing to have notice of a big annual event in Scottsville and a regular Grange meeting here, both dated April 22d, Big Springs Historical Society executive committee decided, in fairness to the large number of members affected, to postpone for two weeks the meeting advertised for tonight.

Notices have been mailed to members fixing Thursday evening, May 6, which does not appear to have a conflict. It is also announced, that a guest speaker has been secured in the person of Dr. W. A. Holcomb, President of Livingston County Historical Society and ex-Principal of Genesee State Normal. Dr. Holcomb was expected at a previous meeting but due to illness sent a substitute.

The special committee appointed several months ago to arrange for a celebration of the building of the horse railroad 100 years ago met in Scottsville late last week and discussed various details as to scope, time and personnel. It was conceded best to include various pioneer industries of that early period in the celebration, which will include a parade with floats through Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia, with exercises and an exhibit of antiques.

A number of sub-committees were suggested, including survey, boulders and markers, speaker and relations with other societies, as well as floats, costumes, etc. A reproduction of a train or car such as was used in 1837 is contemplated. The general committee was instructed to propose personnel for these committees from the list of members and other citizens, to be acted on later.

A date in September was favored, owing to the DeNonville celebration in July.

STOCKHOLDERS OF FIRST RAILROAD HERE

3/24/38 E.H.S.
The following is a list of the stockholders (mostly Wheatland men) of the Scottsville and Caledonia Railroad, built by 1838:

E. H. S. Mumford, Nathaniel Clark, George Wood, George Sheffer, John A. McVean, W. H. Hanford, Hector McLean, Ira Carpenter, Abram Hanford, John Manning, Powell Carpenter, Thomas Halsted, Remington S. Allen, Moses Wells, J. P. Sill, Levi Lacy, Donald McKenzie, Clark Hall, William N. Reed, James Fraser, William Garbutt, L. White, Arul Harmon, Rawson Harmon, Jr., John McNaughton, Hollan Hutchinson, John Z. Reed.

William Armstrong, John Garbutt, Donald McDonald, Robert McKay, Augustus Hotchkiss, Alexander Simpson, Colin McVean, Collin Orr, Daniel McNaughton, Philip Garbutt, Ira Harmon, Ezekiah Hibbard, Ira Armstrong, Robert McKay, Whiton Mery, Theron Brown, James R. Clark, James McNaughton, John McLaughlin, J. D. and Doug. D. McColl, Daniel D. Campbell, Alexander D. Cameron, Seeley Finch, John A. McKenzie, Orange Dean, Job Tyrill, Daniel D. McVean, Alexander D. McColl, Ira Armstrong, David Cope (or Case), George H. S. Rogers, Charles Justus, Jonathan P. Barrett (transferred by E. H. S. Mumford).

The one hundredth anniversary celebration of the building of this railroad will be held here this summer, date to be announced later.

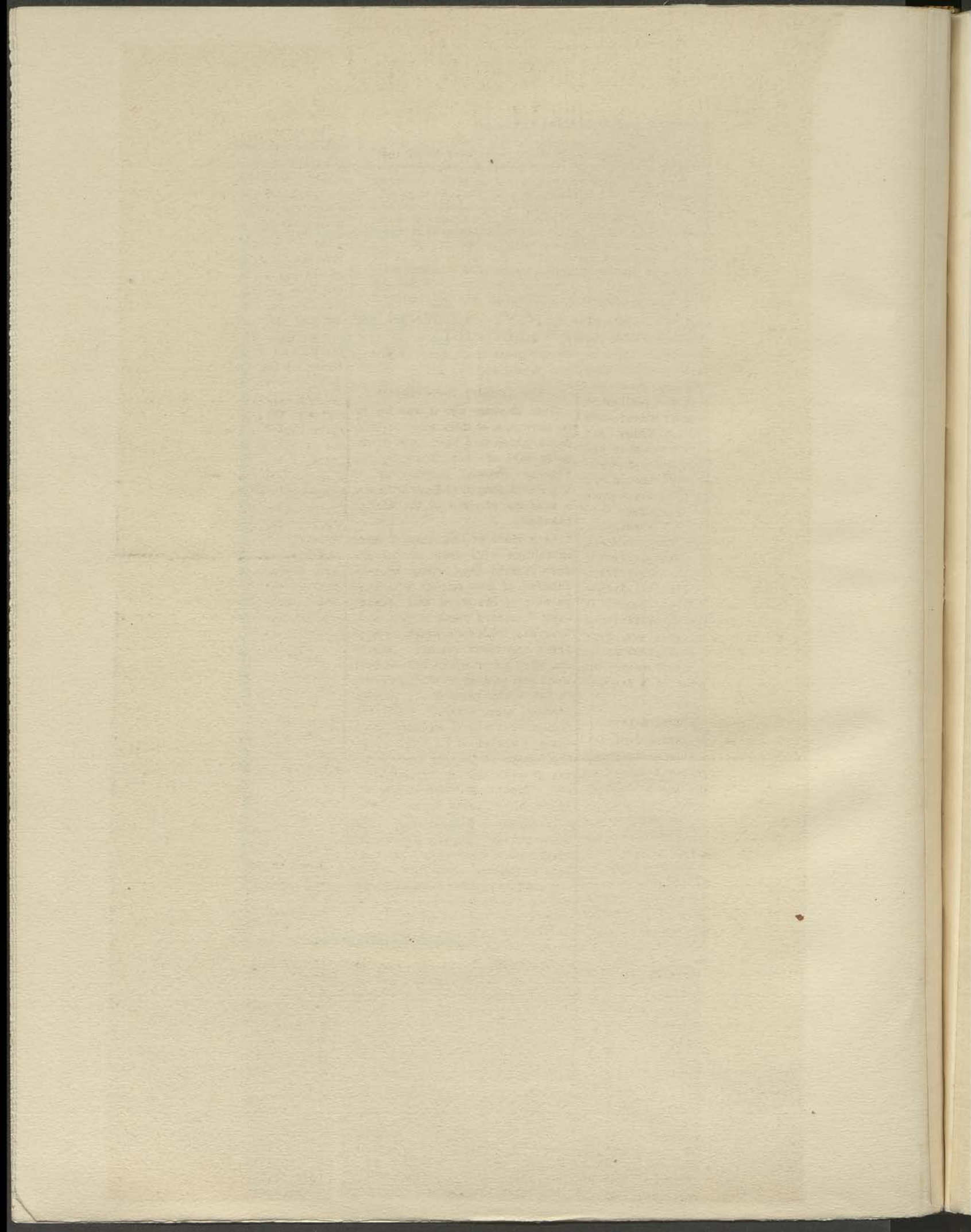
In order that invitations may be sent to descendants of above stockholders, we would be pleased to hear from anyone giving us names and addresses. Write to F. F. Keith, Caledonia, or E. H. T. Miller Scottsville.

HORSE R. R. CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE HELD MEETING

4/22/37
A meeting of the committees for the Scottsville-Caledonia Horse Railroad Centennial was held in Village Hall, Scottsville last Thursday evening. Present were Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Keith, John Bailey, Kenneth McKay and William J. Maxwell of Caledonia; William H. Cox, Herbert Kingsbury, Robert R. Wells and E. H. T. Miller of Scottsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Broughton McNeill of Chili.

F. F. Keith acted as chairman and Mrs. Keith was named as secretary pro-tem. As a preparatory meeting, much discussion was had as to ways and means of the proposed celebration. Committees to be appointed are on: Survey and map, boulders and markers, relations and speakers, music, floats and finance.

The date and place of the next committee meeting will be called by the general committee.



JUDGE REMINGTON LAUDS MANY EARLY RESIDENTS AS WORTHY OF FAME

[With his own name and achievements embalmed for all the future in "Who's Who in America," but obviously omitted from his list, Judge Harvey F. Remington presented a remarkable roll of names at the recent Pioneer Railroad Centennial. He counted many of the people he met in his earlier years as being worthy of fame. Not classed with the great names of the nation, they did great things in their communities with a simplicity that usually accompanies greatness. The only criticism we can offer of Judge Remington's address is that nothing can be omitted. It is a remarkable story of the generations gone by. The complete address follows.—F. F. K.]

(Next week Judge Lacy's address and genealogy will be presented)

EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS OF CALEDONIA AND WHEATLAND

Many of us are prone to think at times that in the generations that have passed, there are men and women whose rank and position in the eyes of the country placed them as giants in intellect, ability, and statesmanship. We are apt to feel that but few of our day and generation have achieved distinction and that their bid for fame make them as dwarfs when compared with such characters as Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Dewey, Fulton, Morse, Edison, Longfellow, Whittier, Irving, Weir-Mitchell, Agnew, Agassiz, Walter Read, Susan B. Anthony, Frances E. Willard and other celebrities. And yet, there have lived great souls whose names have never been heard outside the confines of the community in which they resided.

Great Souls Nurtured Here

In this great republic, from isolated communities have come men and women whose names have been household words. This community in 1797 was known as part of Northampton, which comprised a large portion of Western New York. In 1802 it was a part of Southampton. In 1806 it became Caledonia and existed as Caledonia until the erection of Monroe and Livingston Counties in 1821, when the portion of Caledonia lying south of the division line between Monroe and Livingston Counties became Caledonia and that north of the line as Wheatland.

Now the names of men and women whom I shall mention may not have been blazoned upon the pages of history with the same publicity as those I have named, yet I doubt whether there is a community in the republic which has produced a more sturdy, intelligent and loyal stock than those who settled here, raising their children and bringing honor to this area. I wish to briefly call to your attention some of the men and women who have re-

flected great credit upon Caledonia and Wheatland.

The Country Store Sitters

Over 60 years ago it was my lot to work in a country store in Caledonia which had been built in the early days of that Township by Thomas Brown, grandfather of Eugene D. Brown of Scottsville and a kinsman of some of the McKay families.

As a clerk in that store I came in contact with many of the pioneer citizens then living, or with children of first settlers who were patrons of the store, and through them I learned much of the customs and traditions which hovered about the oldest settlers. Around the large stove, which burned both wood and coal, there were gathered in the winter evening the familiar "country store sitters." I can well remember the first customer upon whom I waited, and I can see now the charge on the day book in my boyish hand-writing: "September 3, 1877, Duncan McEwen—1 gal. oil, 10 lbs. brown sugar, 3 lbs. cheese."

I remember a gentleman who never thought the day was started right until he had visited the store and, unsolicited, had gone behind the counter and filled his snuff box, and to the tobacco pail and filled his pouch. This non-profit customer was full of tales of the olden days. At that time he was over 80 years of age. His stories were particularly vivid and lurid after two or three trips to the Stone Hotel across the way, where he and other choice spirits spent a large part of every day visiting with and accepting the hospitality of the hotel patrons.

A Scot With a Wee Racket

Caledonia at that time was mainly inhabited by the Scottish settlers and their descendants and those from both the North and South of Ireland—fine, good natured, honest, industrious citizens and generous to

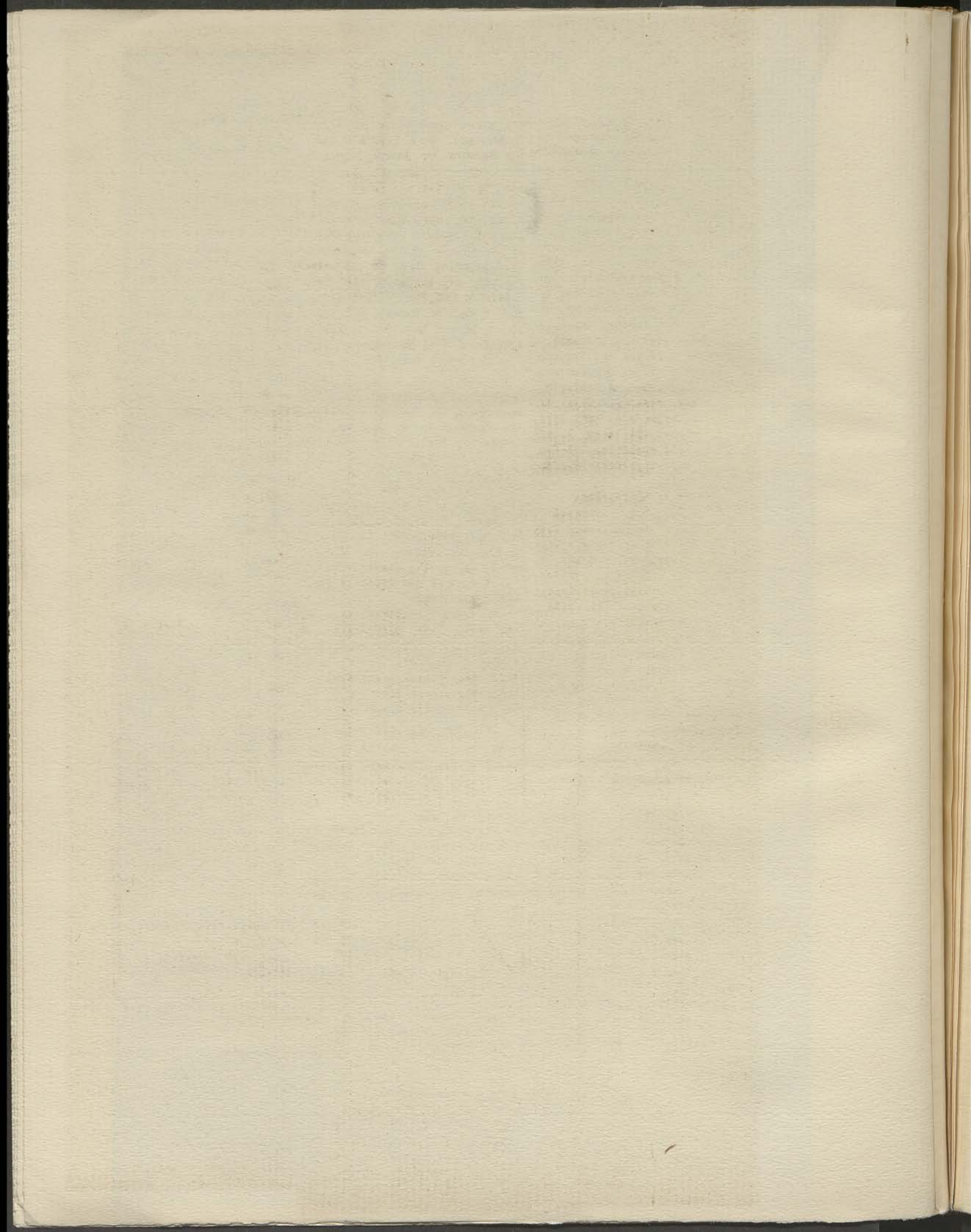
a fault. I well remember a very competent mechanic who worked largely at repairs of farmers' tools. When farmers came to town he would button-hole them and offer to give them a receipt in full to date for a dollar or two. He would generally locate his debtors in one hotel or the other and would solicit payment and give a receipt in full, even if he had received payment on a very recent visit.

How I enjoyed hearing the village saddler visit with my employer, recounting old times and calling to mind the principals in many an interesting adventure, as well as candid and ofttime exciting comments on the political issues of day—the merits and demerits of President Grant, of President Hayes, Samuel J. Tilden and Civil War heroes, local and national. As I look back I venerate the memory of these men: Colin Campbell, Colin Orr, progenitor of the McIntyres and Stones; Malcolm M. Campbell, Peter P. Campbell, Sr., the Sinclair Brothers, John D. McColl, Alexander Ferguson, John McNab, Squire James Frasier, the Dean Brothers, John R. McKay, Colonel Robert McKay, James B. McKay, whose daughter, Mrs. Bridgeman, from Michigan, paid an annual visit to her father every summer and who seemed to me the most beautiful woman I had ever seen.

"Lighter on the Bass, Potter!"

Then the Moshiers—Potter and Nathaniel—who were sure to come to town on holidays with their snare and bass drums and fife. Nathaniel was frequently quoted as saying, "lighter on the bass, Potter, lighter on the bass." I can see them now in their lumber wagon with their fife, a very good replica of the noted fife and drum corps immortalized in the picture of Revolutionary days.

The Hamiltons, from Deacon James Hamilton down, whose power for good belies the old saying that there are but two generations from shirt sleeve to shirt sleeve. How we all enjoyed hearing William Hamilton recite "Tam O' Shanter" and "The Cotter's Saturday Night." The Espies, James, Robert and John; the Maxwells and Weeks, the various McNaughton families; John, the author of "Sweet Belle Mahone" and "Onalinda"; Dougald Thompson, the Wall Street bachelor farmer, who upon his visits to town would call upon the shades of the Duke of Argyle and Bonnie Prince Charlie to back up his assertions; the Gordons, Alexander and Angus, the second generation, John H. and James F. who revolutionized the harvesting of



grain through their invention of the self binder. Reaper Daniel MacPherson, another inventor.

Microbes Had No Terror

The stories concerning the Rev. Alexander Denoon; the many Cameron families, including the dignified military member who upon returning from the village, commanded his hired man to "extricate the quadruped from the vehicle, see that he is regaled with nutritious and appetizing sustenance, and his stall prepared for nocturnal slumbers." The farmer physician who kept his harnesses in his office with his medicines and surgical instruments. This was, of course, before the days when we became jittery about the modern microbe, and rich and poor alike partook of millions of microbes and bacteria with no apparent evil consequences. Imagine the farmers and threshers at the pump, situated midway between the house and barn yard, drinking out of the rusty dipper and absorbing quantities of bacteria and were apparently immune from ill results.

Honor to Mrs. Collins

This locality has furnished a large quota of distinguished men and women. And let me here bear tribute to a daughter of a pioneer, Mrs. Jennie Renwick Collins, daughter of that intelligent farmer, Archibald Renwick. Mrs. Collins is a very important link with the past whose reminiscences should be preserved; Angus Cameron, who became a United States Senator from Wisconsin; Senator MacPherson, who sat in the United States Senate from New Jersey; Norman

and John Meldrum, who saw eminent public service in Wyoming. The McLarens, clergymen of more than local reputation; the Reverend John P. Campbell, D.D., who held a life time pastorate in Baltimore; his brother Duncan, a New Jersey physician of note; the Rev. Simon J. MacPherson, D.D., a Chicago divine who later was to assist in perpetuating the fame of Lawrenceville Academy.

The churches of that day and the preceding decades, Protestant and Catholic, were filled with reverent men and women who saw to it that neither the sanctuary nor farm side were profaned by scoffing or labor upon the Sabbath.

Outstanding Professional Men

The intrepid Rev. Henry K. Stimpson, author of "From Stage-Coach to Pulpit," pastor of the Belcoda Church and who later at the time of the Civil War was active in the Kansas border warfare. The Rev. Solomon Brown, progenitor of the numerous and gifted Browns, whose first farm was the nucleus of the estate of the distinguished

Washington attorney, Fayette Dow, a lineal descendant, through his honored mother, Mrs. Harriet Brown Dow, and his grandfather, Hon. Volney P. Brown. Rev. Thomas B. Barbour, famous in missionary circles; his brother, Rev. John B. Barbour. Rev. David Bonner, Dr. Barstow, Dr. Joseph Taylor, a missionary of high rank; Rev. Gerard B. F. Hallock, D.D., Father George Eisler and Father Gommenginger, Father Rossiter and Dr. Louis A. Lambert, the gifted rector of the Church of the Assumption at Scottsville; Rev. Dr. Andrew Meehan, Dr. Englerth, the Rev. Donald McColl, Rev. William Staub, Rev. Robert M. Russell, D.D., Rev. Henry Moore, Rev. Robert Higinbotham, a local historian of note. I cannot name them all.

Physicians who achieved more than a local reputation, Dr. Harlow Wells, Dr. Robert J. Menzie, Dr. Borden, Dr. John Craig, Dr. Lucius W. Byam, Dr. Katherine Walker, our beloved neighbor; Dr. Stewart MacNaughton, dental surgeon, still with us; his nephew, Dr. McNaughton Wilkinson; Dr. John Morrissey, Dr. John A. McKenzie, Dr. Joseph McKenzie, Dr. Charles Graney, Dr. Starkie, Dr. Marion Craig Potter, Dr. Freeman Edson, Dr. McArthur, Dr. Frank F. Dow and many others.

The Harmon brothers, six in all, one Elisha, the grandfather of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, the former widow of President Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Preston occasionally attends the annual meetings of the Belcoda Cemetery Association.

Philanthropists and Officials

The Harmons and Browns were noted for their well tilled acres and generous giving to philanthropical and educational institutions. Several, from these families, served in the Boards of Supervisors and in the Legislature. The Garbutts, for whom the Village of Garbutt takes its name, were families of influence; they came early to Wheatland and the name has been prominent in the annals of the community. Hon. Philip Garbutt sat both in the Board of Supervisors and in the Legislature. President Theodore Roosevelt once visited Philip Garbutt at his farm home at Garbutt. Dyer D. G. Brown, father of Judge Brown, was a man of great influence.

The Faulkners, McLeans, Armstrongs, Grants, Menzies, Rogers, Lacys, Blackmars, Johnsons, Annins, Reeds, Hebbards, Donnons, Shirts, Vallances, Guthries, Wells, Christies, Stokoes, Stewarts, Nicholls, Boormans, Hortons, Places, Clarks, Fellows, Johnsons, Muges, Irvings, Carriers, McKenzies, McDougals, McDonalds, Blues, Hos-

mers, left their mark upon this area.

The Sturdy Celtic Families

How well I remember the Celtic citizens of that day, the Callans, Boylans, Fitzgeralds, Swantons, Balls, Donohues, Cooneys, Maloys, Skellys, Goughertys, Burkes, Kellys, Moores, Daileys, yes and the Corriganes, Reeds, Carruthers, Scotts and Mullans and scores of others—a busy, honest citizenry whose memory I honor and friendship I

prized.

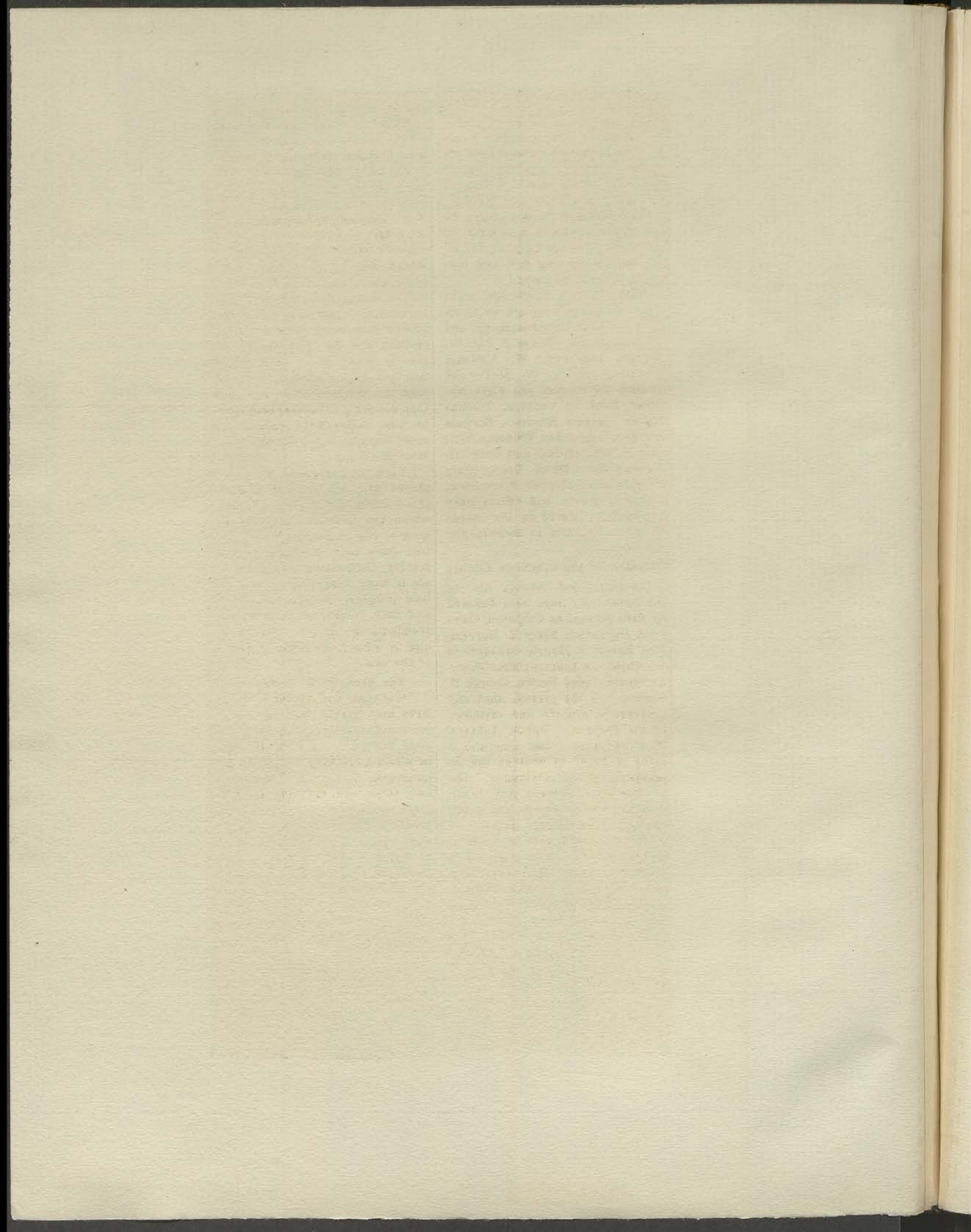
Educators have reflected credit upon this community; Professor James H. VanSickle, Judge William Carter, Foster W. Walker, Ara Wilkinson, Prof. Roy Outtersson, Prof. Frank H. Brown, Prof. F. W. Van Zile, Prof. Connor, and Romanta Miller, the latter ever alert to assist any educational or uplift project; his summer residence with his accomplished sisters in this community adds much to the social life hereabouts.

A Few Business Names

Business has felt the impetus of Captains of Industry from the time of Francis Albright's first mill in 1804. Peter Sheffer, Philip Garbutt, William C. Page, George Sheffer, Abraham Hanford, Mr. Carpenter, L. M. Godley, the McKay mills, E. H. S. Mumford and Isaac W. Salverds, who also served in the Legislature; William Hamilton, Remington and Allen, Dow and Fowler Works at Fowlerville, the Wheatland Plaster Company, the Ebsary Company, the Ball Lumber Company, the Mumford Paper Mills, Henderson Lumber Company, Allen-Bailey Tag Company, the Allen Woolen Mills, the O'Brien Mills, the Annin and Campbell (now the H. K. Annin Hatchery, and the New York State Fish Hatchery.

The legal profession has had its ornaments; Judge Willard Smith of Caledonia, father of Mrs. Dr. Wells; W. G. Ashby, Donald MacNaughton, Judge Selden S. Brown, still with us; Judge Harlan W. Rippey of the Court of Appeals; Judge Delbert C. Hebbard, Herbert J. Menzie, the Skivington Brothers, William J. Byam, Richard E. White, Leonard Brownell, Judge Chumassero, the Forsyth Brothers, Joseph A. Eastman and Judge Arthur Jay Lacy, whom we are delighted to hear today.

Donald MacNaughton sat in the State Senate for four years. He was the Mumford Village counselor who not only advised the laity upon legal problems but always prepared for the Rochester papers a tribute of respect when a member of the community passed on.



Notable Inventors

Mention should be made of the inventions of men from this locality in addition to those I have already named. The W. H. Wilder plow, the Miller bean harvester, the Heath self-binder, the agricultural implements manufactured by the McColl Brothers, who later established a factory in Flint, Mich.; the Walker fanning mill, and others that could be named.

Caledonia and Scottsville have been the business centers with successful banks, merchandising and produce houses. James J. Guthrie, William Hamilton, W. Vallance Hamilton, Simon W. McDonald, Thomas Skivington, the First National Bank as bankers; Thomas Brown, Burgess Brothers, Burgess and Son, Edgar and Williams, William H. Walker, Ball and Donohue, James Callan, Dunn Bros., MacPherson and Campbell, Place Bros., James C. Foote, and others have successfully catered to the needs of the community in merchandising lines.

Founders of the Caledonia Library

The social and cultural life of the community have been fostered by such persons as Catherine Cameron, the artist; Mary E. Burgess, Mrs. Robert J. Menzie, founders of the Caledonia Library; Mrs. Thomas Brodie, Judge Brown, George E. Slocum, and the present alert and progressive officers and members of the Caledonia Public Library. This organization has done and is doing so much to broaden the intelligence of the community. The library, its equipment and home, demonstrate the energy and public spirit of these militant ladies.

Mention should also be made of the community service rendered by the local papers. The Advertiser, now celebrating its 60th anniversary, founded by Alfred H. Collins, brother of Charles S. Collins, the widely known editor of the Troy Times and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, and the Era, which was published for a time by Roy A. Peck. Projects such as this celebration and every thing pertaining to community uplift have had the

unstinted support of these papers.

Horse Railroad Lacked Speed

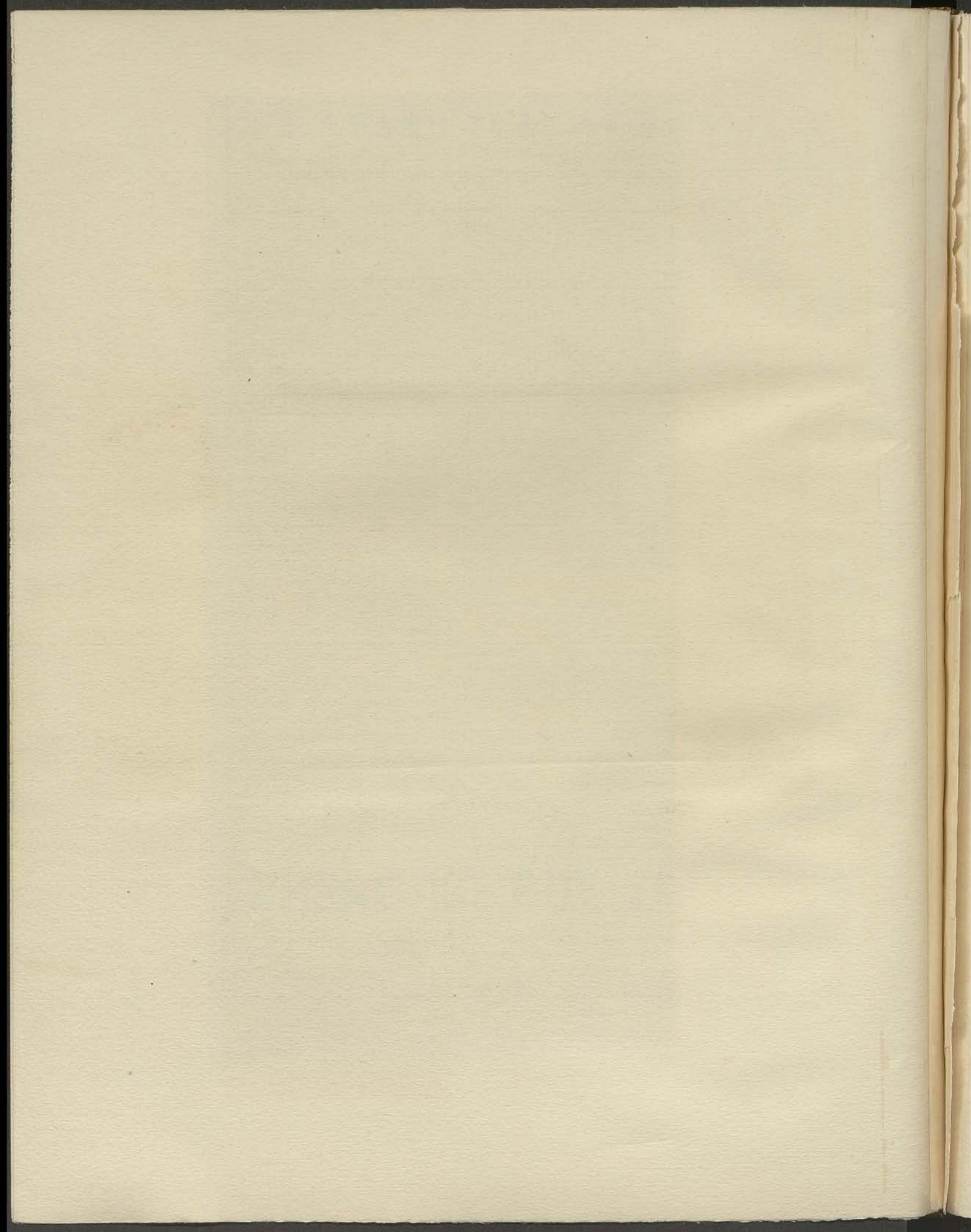
It is not strange that with such a background (referring to men active prior to 1838) those who were planning for the future development of this portion of Western New York had warm supporters to draw from. I have spoken of a number whose names appear as stockholders in this railroad enterprise which its builders dreamed would change the business map hereabouts. The only thing that slowed down their project was the restless activity and desire for greater speed, which even in that day was taking form, and permeated the minds of those who were then fostering the steam railroad to be later followed by present day speed vehicles and labor saving devices of all kinds.

I have not mentioned all by any means who have helped to make this portion of our state a locality which has held its own with any area of like population. Its members have been law-abiding, God-fearing, industrious citizens, simple in their lives, ever alert to uphold progress in home and state, and they inculcated in their descendants the desire to carry on and to uphold the noble traditions of the past.

The Elements of Greatness

These men and women may not have been giants, but they have presented and are bringing to the state and nation descendants, many of whom I am very sure will leave honorable records and who will help solve, with the success which must come, the many intricate problems now confronting our nation. They squared to the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great." Long lives and honorable careers to the sons and daughters of Caledonia and Wheatland, the generations now here and those to follow.

May those words of Alexander Pope burn into your souls, "Honor and shame from no condition rise; act well your part, there all the honor lies."



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OLD DANCES, MUSIC RECITAL, ANTIQUES

Aug 25/38.

Parade and Float Features Will
Vie With Pageant Episodes
and Addresses.

Saturday afternoon promises to be a busy time for a hundred or more people linked with the "horse-railroad" celebration. Of first value historically will be the addresses by Judge Arthur Jay Lacy of Detroit, Judge H. F. Remington and Frank H. Goler of Rochester.

The erection of a State marker at Scottsville fixes some history that is worth remembering.

Under the guiding hand of Mrs. Everett Cameron ten episodes in local history have been transferred to life pictures—Indians, Scots, a wedding scene and horse railroad car on a track before the grandstand.

The Rochester Evening News published a fine editorial of the event yesterday.

Attractive Features Added

Old fashioned dances will be held in the evening and also following the program in the dance hall. An orchestra of old time fiddlers and pianist will furnish music.

At 7 o'clock a short musicale will precede the dancing in the dance hall. Arthur Henderson of the Colorado State Teachers College is a guest in Caledonia and will present a group of piano solos.

In the woman's building an interesting exhibit of documents just presented to the Society by Frank Garbutt will form the basis of an exhibit of local antiques being collected by Albert McVean of Le Roy and assistants. This will be well worth attending.

Admission to the grounds and parking will be without charge but the committee feels justified in asking 25 cents for grand stand seats to help cover expenses of the celebration.

Celebration Notes

As we go to press business houses and residences in the villages and along the route of march between Scottsville and Mumford are being decorated.

The route of march will begin at Scottsville school grounds, Rochester and Main streets, Caledonia avenue to near cemetery where cars will be taken. Citizens in cars will follow parade.

All floats will go to Scottsville, reporting at 1:45 sharp.

At Mumford parade will form under direction of S. King Brown on streets designated by him. Individual cars will follow main highway.

Posts are being placed before historic houses and sites along the route which will hold numbers corresponding with the descriptions on the programs.

A group of young people under direction of Mrs. Lois Ely of Wheatland, attended a "Caledonia-Wheatland railroad day" exhibit at the Rochester Historical Society building on Lake Avenue on Friday afternoon.

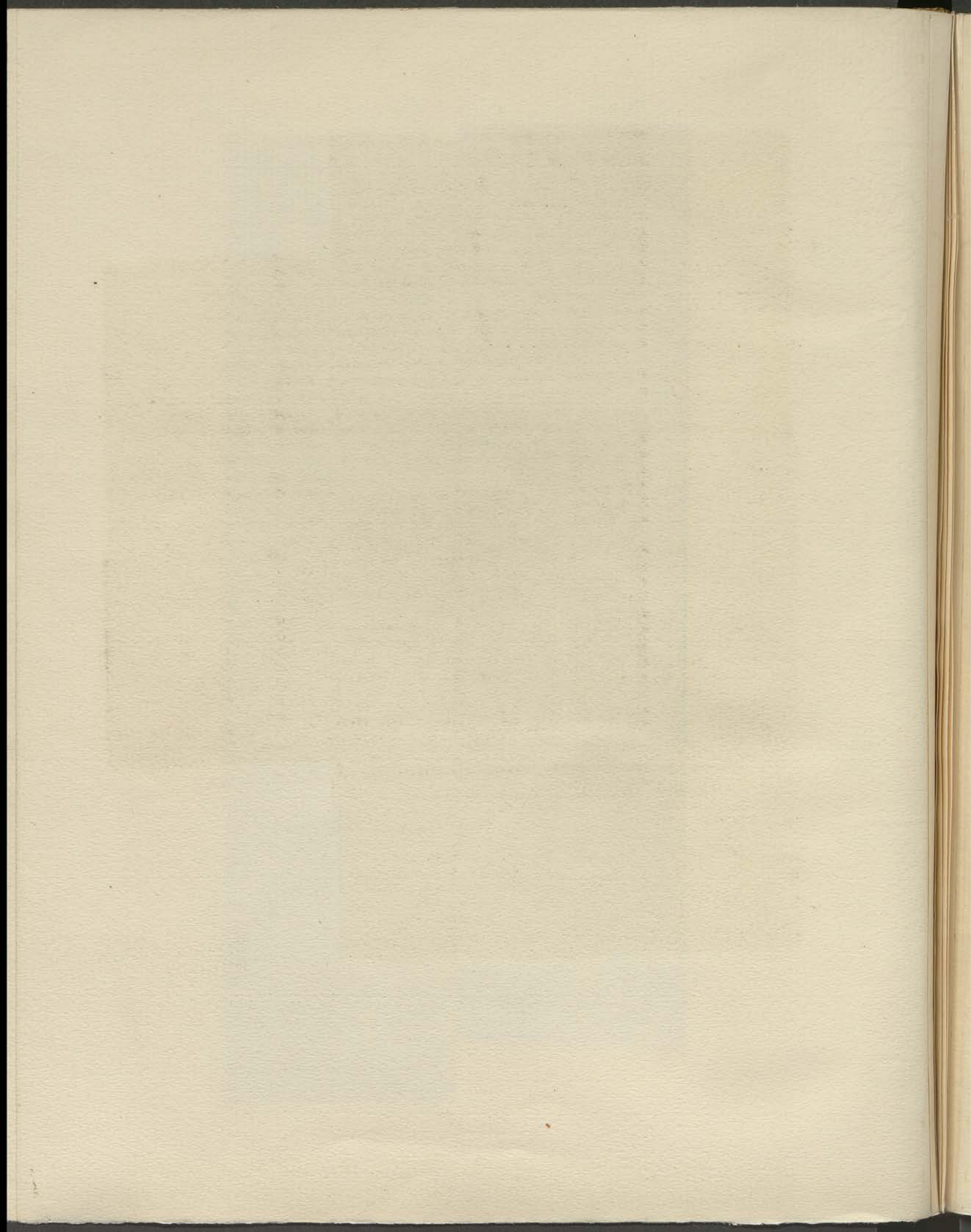
Some Colorful Floats

Floats are being prepared by some groups who have not reported, new ones coming to light frequently. Merchants who wish to decorate their delivery trucks and get in line will report at Scottsville. Women's societies can decorate ordinary autos.

Industries will present some unique floats. A mine car with a mule and driver will be realistic enough. A milk truck will have the handsome exhibit of a prize-winning pedigreed heifer with a white-gowned milkmaid.

The Indian float being decorated by Sol Holliday will be in a class by itself with all manner of forest things for trimmings around the costumed Indians.

Other floats will present agricultural tools and old farm implements. Also farm home belongings by a Grange. Paper manufacturing and tag making industries are planning interesting floats, and the fish culture industry will be among the best.



Twentieth Century Mule Cause of 8/11/38 Accident on Early "Horse" Railroad

Bent on posing for a still picture for celebration purposes, a group of Big Springs Historical Society members succeeded instead in staging a thrilling movie performance last Friday afternoon, but lacked a movie camera. Spectators agreed that the actors, far from any intent on their part, were exposed to actual danger.

The drama took place on a switch track at the Ebsary plant in Wheatland. A hand car had been rebuilt to resemble the type of car used on the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad, better known to date as the "horse railroad." Five women and two men, garbed in costumes of churchgoers of a century ago, assembled and some had mounted the car when it was discovered that a pair of staid farm horses dated for the occasion had not arrived.

The nearest substitute available was an innocent looking white mine mule which was led by a boy to the place where a locomotive is usually attached. The charter granted the railroad in 1836 permitted the use of steam or animal power, but failed to specify the power packed in a glamorous and temperamental lady mule.

Four of the ladies and the driver-to-be, Gerald Keith, were seated on the period chairs brought to make the picture historically correct, but the reins had not been handed the driver when the whiffletree was snapped into place and the car began to move and move fast, with no restraining reins or brake.

A hundred yards sped by as a tale that is told when the mule stables across the Oatka Creek hove into view and the mule decided on

a sudden right angle change of route. Naturally, the occupants of the car continued going straight ahead and landed in a heap with their chairs on the rails and roadbed.

Pursuers and onlookers rushed to their aid and found the powerless driver beneath the car. The frightened mule was quickly detached and none too soon to prevent more serious consequences. The ladies picked themselves up and counted bruises and torn garments but no fractures, while men lifted the car to allow the imprisoned driver to escape.

The "victims" at once assumed the attitude of having had the honor of participating in the horse railroad's greatest "disaster" in the hundred years since one Mr. Beck, a grading contractor, strained so hard attempting to lift a boulder that he became blind.

The historical group, some of them descendants of stockholders, included Mrs. Lois Ely of Union street, Wheatland; Miss Marjorie MacPherson, River road, Scottsville; Miss Dorothy Cameron, Cameron road, Caledonia, and Miss Louise Pach, of Buffalo, her guest.

Undaunted, the group, joined by Mrs. Keith and William Cox of Caledonia, who were about to enter the car before its unscheduled performance, again took seats and were conveyed by man power to a spot with a scenic background where the picture was completed—minus the mule, which refused to pose.

It was never intended for a mule railway, anyhow.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION NOTES

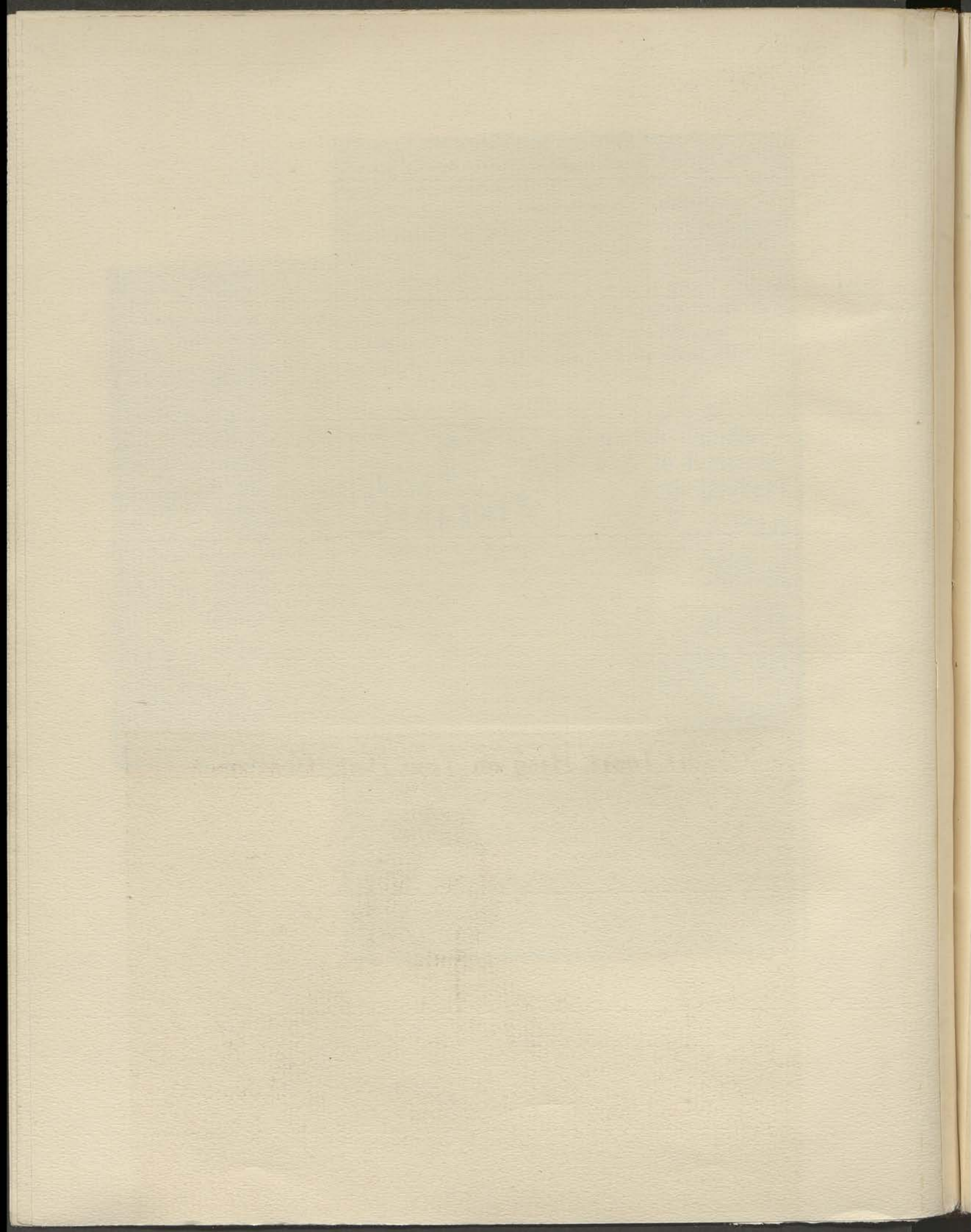
This date is Saturday afternoon, August 27th. A rumor that it will be the last day of the Fair is erroneous. Spike it!

People who do not read can hardly be expected to be interested in a celebration, but intelligent people who have not heard of the event to be held in their own town turn up every day. They are probably waiting to hear the pipe band and will then ask, "What's it all about?"

The celebration committee has another lot of folders and envelopes ready for distribution. Every members of the Big Springs Society should mail out a few—NOW! Dodgers are being placed in cars parked at the Fair.

A meeting of the general committee will be called by post cards early in the week.

Several floats have been in the planning stage which will be "worth while" historically. Anybody with an idea is welcome to have a float. —Committee.



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PIONEER HORSE
RAILROAD
CENTENNIAL

1838 ~ 1938

An Invitation

Is extended by—

BIG SPRINGS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

•
ROCHESTER
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

•
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

to all interested "inhabitants" of
Western New York to join in
honoring its pioneers at

Scottsville-Mumford-Caledonia
Saturday, August 27

Toot! Toot! Hang on Your Hats, Gentlemen

JANET ELY



Attired in her grandmother's wedding dress, pretty Miss Ely looks right at home with this model of a train of 100 years ago. She is one

of the hundreds of Genesee Valley residents who today celebrated the 100th anniversary of the old horse railroad between Le Roy and Scottsville.



A FARMERS' RAILROAD OF 1838



The famed Genesee Country of Western New York, born of the post-Revolutionary period, will offer for 1938 a new zone of lure and lore for the exploration, information and enjoyment of its own inhabitants, its motoring guests and the thousands of scattered descendants of its pioneers everywhere.

On August 27th Big Springs Historical Society of Caledonia, with the cooperation of Rochester Historical Society, will present a Centennial Celebration commemorating the opening of a most unique pioneer railroad project. State and other markers will be dedicated at historic spots, a parade will traverse the route of the railroad, a pageant and addresses by prominent historians will feature the day, paying tribute to the stalwart pioneers from Scotland and elsewhere who left their impress on the Genesee Country.

Western N. Y. "Firsts" to Be Honored

The spotlight of history will be turned on the tri-county area traversed by the charming O-at-ka Creek which reaches the Genesee River at Scottsville, thirteen miles south of Rochester, and its equally interesting tributary, Spring Creek, which bursts full grown from the Big Springs in Caledonia village. Mumford, at their junction, was a manufacturing spot of importance in early days.

While featuring the Scottsville and LeRoy Railroad as marking an era of emerging prosperity from the rigorous "settler days"

of our ancestors, the celebration will also call to attention many "firsts" grouped within this small area. History appeared to pause at the Genesee. It was a new frontier.

The settlers who first ventured westward entered a new land, a territory uninhabited and unorganized by white men and of empire proportions. Here, at the mouth of the O-at-ka (long called Allan's Creek) arrived the first settler, Ebenezer (Indian) Allan, an unbridled Tory from the East and man-of-the-forest. Soon followed Peter Sheffer, whose son conducted the first courtship of a white woman, made Elizabeth Schoonover the first bride, while their child's was the first birth and an uncle's the first death west of the Genesee.

They bought the Allan log hut, in which was held the first election and town meeting, resulting in the formation of the first town, Northampton, which included all the territory between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers, now including ten counties.

Further up the O-at-ka at Mumford was built the first school, at Caledonia the first church, and the first library was located at Garbutt.

Big Springs a Famous Frontier Spot

The State marker just erected in front of the Caledonia High School campus bears the name of "Big Springs"—so-called and famed among early adventurers, trappers, soldiers. The broad state highway, now Route 5, was then one man wide, an Indian trail, passing the Big Springs they called Gan-e-o-di-ya, "clear running water." Here, in the last year before 1800, came a group of Scottish immigrants, who changed the name to Caledonia.

After thirty years of clearing and cultivating, the great wheat crops of the region demanded a means of transportation to the river boats. Prosperity had come. Canals and railroads were being promoted. Why not one from Caledonia to Scottsville, serving the flour mills and newly developed gypsum mines along the valley and delivering goods to river boats?

And so the Scottsville and Le Roy Railroad was granted by the Legislature in 1836 a charter to "take, transport, carry and convey property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or any mechanical power, or any combination of them" for a term of fifty years. Only \$40,000 of the proposed \$200,000 capital was subscribed, but this amount was paid in by seventy venturesome farmers, merchants, millers and miners of the area. The construction was not completed until late in 1838 and the road was operated by horse power for about two years. The building of the Genesee Valley canal spelled the doom of the river boats and of the horse railroad.

What the Horse Railroad Was Like

Steam could never have been adapted to this railroad, whose rails were ribbons of oak spiked to sawed timber, which rested on cedar ties. Strips of iron protected the "ribbons" only at highway crossings. Four flat, open cars comprised the rolling stock, which operated on a graded roadbed, many sections of which still exist and are to be marked permanently. Five cents per mile was permitted for passenger fares.

The railroad was never completed to Le Roy but the charter mentions a proposed

railroad "from Attica to Buffalo" and another charter was granted simultaneously for a railroad between Scottsville and Canandaigua, all three to enjoy equal powers, indicating that the promoters had bold ambitions.

Today traffic thunders through this countryside of "firsts" oblivious of its romance, which this celebration is to call to remembrance. Hon. Arthur Jay Lacy of Detroit has collected stories of Wheatland for years; Hon. Harvey F. Remington of Rochester lived under its spell; the late Margaret Tennent preserved in verse the spirit of the Indian and early Scottish pioneers. The O-at-ka Trail between Mumford and Buttermilk Falls, Le Roy, captivates all tourists.

The Centennial Celebration

is planned to exhibit early utensils of field and home as they actually exist today; a float of barrel-head imprints from original stencils of dealers in the famous Wheatland flour; a mine car; a Sunday group going to church by rail, etc. At the Caledonia Fair grounds several episodes will tell the tale of outstanding historic events. This will be a home-made event, planned and executed by local research talent.

Rochester Historical Society plans a Caledonia-Wheatland Day at its home, 100 Lake avenue, the date to be announced.

The list of speakers will be found on another page, also sponsoring groups and persons.

An illustrated brochure presenting historical material hitherto unpublished is in preparation for sale on the day of the celebration

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

(Active and Advisory)

Big Springs Historical Society—H. K. Annin, ex-officio, Wm. Cox, John H. Bailey, F. F. Keith, Miss Alida Ball, Mrs. Anna Cameron, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Keith.

Rochester Historical Society—
Capt. John Arthur Jennings, President
Mr. Frank H. Goler, Vice-President
Mr. J. Sheldon Fisher, Custodian
Hon. Harvey F. Remington
Walter H. Cassebeer

Rochester Public Library—
Miss Anne Ross Collins, local history
Miss Emma Swift, local history

Livingston County Historical Society—
Mr. S. Edward Hitchcock, President
Mr. James Frazer, Genesee
Mr. Gamble Wilson, Groveland
Miss Mary Root, York

University of Rochester—
Dr. Dexter Perkins, Professor of History
and Rochester City Historian
Mr. Morley Turpin, Archivist

Rochester Municipal Museum—
Dr. Arthur Parker, Director

Le Roy—
Mr. Albert McVean, historical research
Mr. Edward M. Perkins, Editor
Mr. Harold B. Ward
Mr. Roy MacPherson, Sec. N. Y. State
Apple Growers Assn.

Rush Historical Society—Miss Mary A. Hayes,
Rev. J. A. Foss, T. E. Martin.

Mr. George J. Skivington, Attorney, Scottsville.
Mr. George M. B. Hawley, Attorney, Geneva.

Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr., Educator, Scottsville and
Chicago.

Mr. John White Johnston, historian of Scots.

Mr. F. D. Booth, Pres. Caledonia Fair, Inc.

Mr. Frank J. O'Brien, Caledonia Fair, Inc.

Mrs. Lucy H. Johnson, Caledonia Town His-
torian.

Caledonia Town Board—Supervisor Harvey J.
Wood, Joseph W. Ward, J. P.

Village of Caledonia—Mayor Harrison M.
Brown, Thomas A. Callan.

Union Free School Dist. No. 5—Frank C. Shaw,
John McKay.

Caledonia Fair, Inc.—William Henderson, Ar-
thur E. Johnson.

Eunice Lodge, F. & A. M.—John H. Cameron,
Chas. M. Sutherland.

Improved Order of Red Men—Leonard B. Kel-
ley, Harold Griffin.

Caledonia Grange—W. Kenneth McKay, Wm.
Maxwell.

Caledonia Eastern Star—Lois Johnson, Mrs.
Anna Rabinowitz.

Caledonia-Mumford Lions Club—Francis M.
Skivington, George T. Ball.

Caledonia American Legion—David P. Tennent,
Verne J. Donohue.

Caledonia Am. Legion Auxiliary—Mrs. Signa
King, Mrs. Agnes Callahan

Caledonia D.A.R.—Misses Florence and Anna
Harmon.

Miss Mary Elliott Boyd, Caledonia, records.

Caledonia Public Library—Mrs. Harriett Mac-
Coll, president; Mrs. Allan McKay, librarian.

Caledonia Fire Department—Milton A. Simp-
son, Earl M. Clark

Caledonia F. D. Auxiliary—Mrs. Harold Neal,
Mrs. M. Rabinowitz

Wheatland Town Board—George E. Boylen,
Supervisor; Louis E. Boutwell.

Scottsville Village Board—Elbert Carver, John
Leonard.

Scottsville Board of Education—Henry Clune,
John Leonard.

Genesee Grange—Herbert Kingsbury, Mrs. Wm.
Wells, Mrs. Ely.

Scottsville Men's Brotherhood—E. H. T. Miller,
Benjamin T. Weaver.

Oatka Lodge, F. & A. M.—W. R. Weeks, LeRoy
M. Slocum.

GUEST SPEAKERS

HON. ARTHUR JAY LACY, of Detroit, a
descendant of early Wheatland families
and genealogist

HON. HARVEY F. REMINGTON, of
Rochester, native of Caledonia-Wheatland
area and historian

MR. FRANK H. GOLER, of Rochester,
popular speaker on historical subjects
Vice-President Rochester Historical Society

GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON, Esq., of
Scottsville and Rochester, historical re-
search and collector

MR. HARRY K. ANNIN, president Big
Springs Historical Society, presiding

MR. THOMAS J. CONNOR, principal of
Scottsville High School, narrator for
pageant episodes

Scottsville Free Library—Miss Sophia Miller,
Mrs. Cora D. Hooper.

Scottsville Garden Club—Miss Marjorie Mc-
Pherson, Mrs. Delos Boutwell, Mrs. Lois Ely.

Scottsville American Legion

Scottsville Fire Department

Mumford Commercial Club—John Ward, Bert
Bracon

Mumford Fire Department—John Freeman,
Francis Callan

Mumford F. D. Auxiliary—Mrs. Harry Harvey,
Mrs. Arthur Phillips

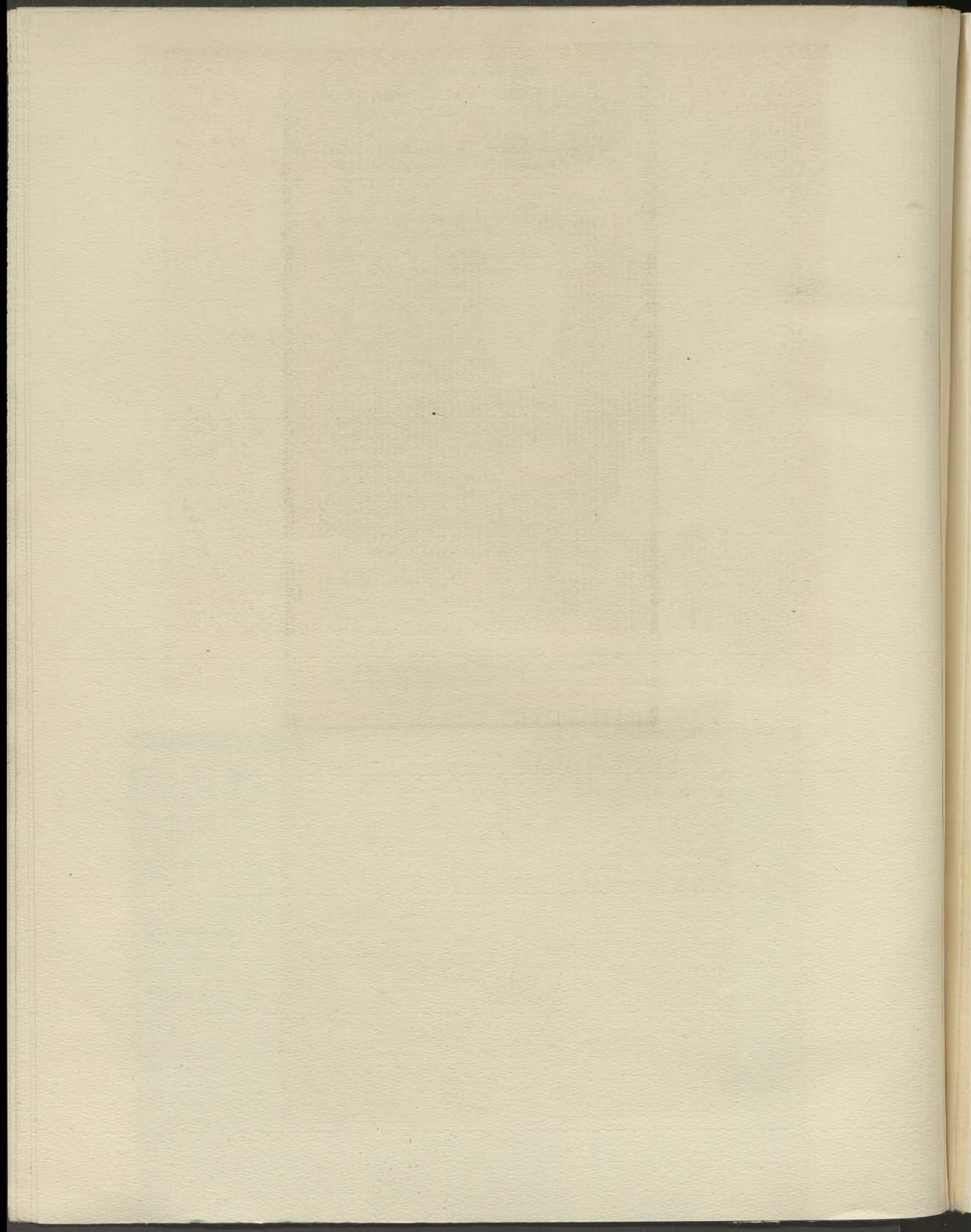
Wheatland Grange

Boy Scouts of Caledonia, Mumford, Scottsville.

Chili Grange—Elroy Giles, Mr. and Mrs.
Broughton McNall.

West Henrietta—LeRoy T. Dunn.

For additional copies of this folder with envelope ready to mail
address Big Springs Hist. Society, Caledonia, N. Y.



They're Costumed for Tri-Village Pageant Today



Frances Wells (left) of Scottsville and Edith Wells of Garbutt are shown at the Rochester Historical Society Museum yes-

terday when they viewed exhibit arranged in conjunction with the celebration of the Scottsville-Le Roy Railroad anniversary.

RAILROAD FETE SLATED TODAY

etc 8/27/38

Along the line of the historically short-lived Scottsville-LeRoy Railroad once served by two stiff-sprung cars and a team of horses residents of Scottsville, Mumford and Caledonia will parade today in backward-looking pageantry celebrating the 100th anniversary of the road.

Clad in old-time costumes, some 100 persons will assemble at 1:30 p. m. at Scottsville High School to begin the commemorative pilgrimage. Preceded by bands and replete with floats, the group will march through Mumford and Caledonia after a trip from Scottsville by automobile.

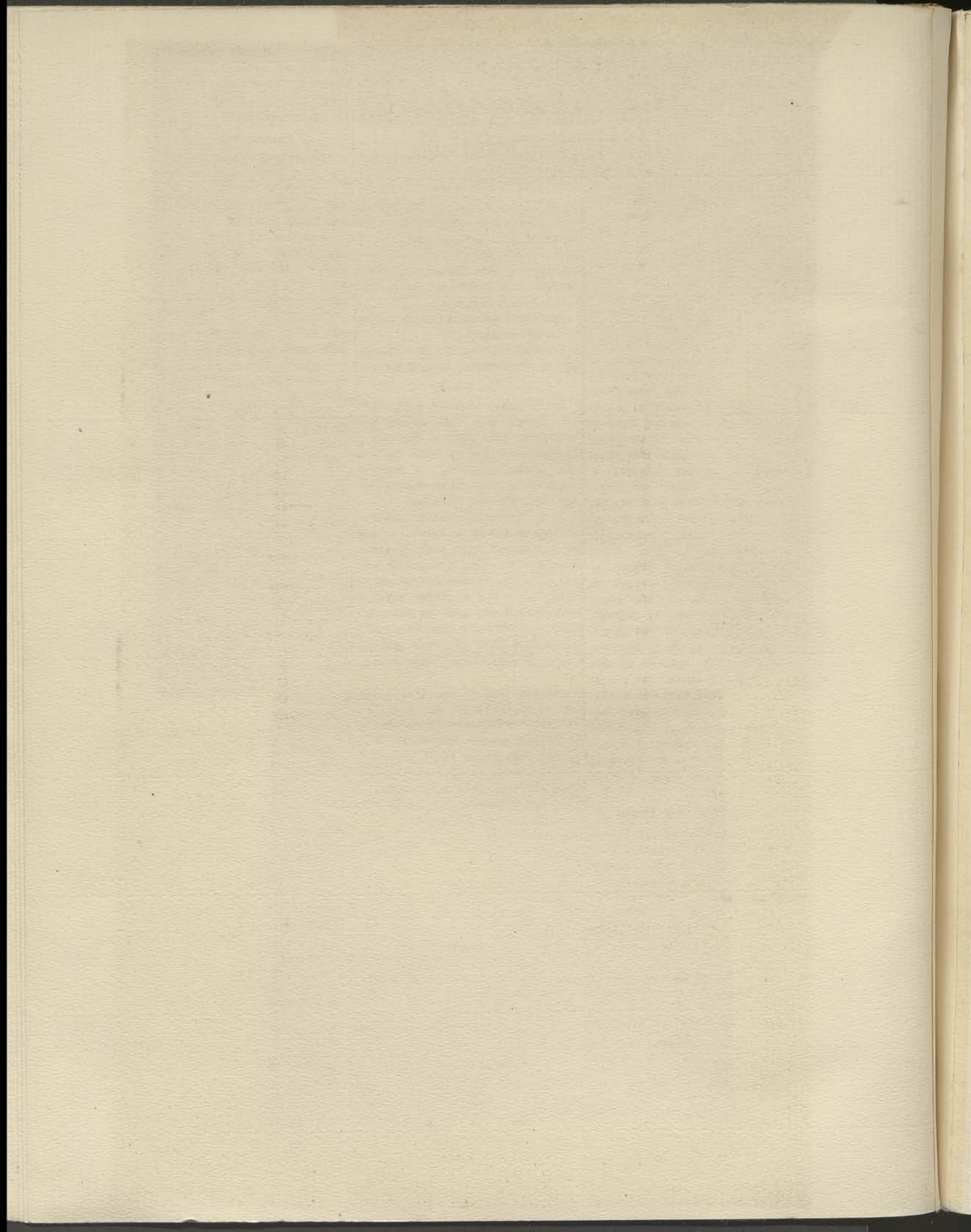
At Caledonia a gala parade will wind its way to the fairgrounds, where a 10-scene historical pageant depicting the construction of the railroad and the events of its short two years of existence will be staged. In the evening a recital

by Arthur J. Henderson will precede an old-time dance arranged by George MacDougal at the fairgrounds.

During the day historical and commemorative addresses will be given by Arthur Jay Lacy of Detroit, a descendant of early Wheatland families; Harvey F. Remington, Rochester attorney; Frank H. Goler, Rochester; George J. Skivington, Scottsville, and Thomas J. Connor, principal of Scottsville High School.

Harry K. Annin, president of the Caledonia Historical Society, will preside. The celebration was arranged under the direction of Frank F. Keith, vicepresident of the Big Springs Historical Society, and was sponsored by that group, the Rochester Historical Society and the Livingston County Historical Society.

Pesterday many of the participants observed a precentennial celebration in the Rochester Historical Society Museum, 100 Lake Ave., when they viewed a specially prepared exhibit of historical objects connected with the railroad, arranged by J. Sheldon Fischer, curator.



CROWDS VIEW HISTORIC PARADE, PAGEANT, AND HEAR ADDRESSES

Perfect Weather Makes the Long-Prepared Event a Success for Big Springs Historical Society

The weather man smiled upon the Oatka and Spring Creek valleys last Saturday while Big Springs Historical Society in parade, pageant and addresses brought to life the picture of 100 years ago. Bands, marching bodies and motor floats made a colorful scene, which is preserved in natural colors in moving picture reels.

Builders of the Scottsville & Le Roy Railroad in 1838 had no cameras to record and hand down to posterity what would be a picture story of consuming interest today. To reproduce it by living impersonators required three years of research and the collecting of scraps of history here and there, with the final discovery of original maps and documents in the possession of Mr. Frank Garbutt of Garbuttville.

The parade, which began at Scottsville, attracted hundreds of persons along its six-mile route which paralleled the old railroad, and brought upward of 2000 people to the Caledonia Fair grounds, where some eight episodes in area history were presented by people largely descended from stockholders of the railroad and early settlers. Most interesting comments on the life and culture of a century ago and many of the outstanding families were made by well-known speakers.

Parade Units and Floats

Marshal S. King Brown of Scottsville and his aide, James F. Ball of Caledonia, met several problems due to the changing of parade units which did not leave Scottsville and those who fell in at Mumford. The tardiness in getting under way was due to a unit from outside the area.

Music was furnished by Caledonia High School band under Director William Melville, augmented by players from Rochester, and the Johnston Memorial Pipe band of Rochester.

Scottsville American Legion paid honor to its last remaining civil war veteran, Frank Bissell, who rode on a float attended by Legionnaire Albert Ackerman in uniform and Julian McVean, who took part in the pageant.

Scottsville Fire Department with pumper and about 15 men under

Chief Joseph Hines.

Mumford Fire Department with ancient hand pumper and equipment on a truck.

Caledonia Fire Department with pumper and squad car, under the Chief Milton Simpson.

Fire Department Auxiliary ladies in natty uniforms.

Caledonia Troop 27, Boy Scouts, led by Scoutmaster Gerald Keith.

The Floats

Indian scene in forest with stuffed animals and birds among the branches, skins hung to dry, tepee, Indians costumed by Order of Red Men seated in parley. A masterpiece of art and labor executed by Mr. and Mrs. Sol Holliday.

B. S. Historical Society presented two floats of acquisitions, one of antiquated farm tools presided over by Wm. Cox in costume representing the prosperous farmer of 1838; the other a sleigh called a pung which was used by four generations. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton McNall of Chili and three generations of descendants were passengers.

Genesee Grange had a farm float on which Ralph O. Whitney, Paul Whitney and George Naas handled flails and wooden pitchforks.

"Ye Olde Paper Mill" in full operation, from beating pulp in a wooden tub, coloring, running it through a wringer, and hanging it to dry, was the presentation by the Mumford Paper Mill, Inc. Manager Darwin Leland was assisted by John Griffin, Chas. Stoddard and Thomas Taylor.

Oversize shipping tags formed a fence around the float of Allen-Bailey Tag Company enclosing a group of handsome operatives headed by the veteran Katherine Shannon, who was busy with a corner cutter. Others tying tags were Mary McGinnis, Mary Yopp, Helen Holliday, Josephine Bartalo, Doris Sickles.

About the most dramatic float was on double wheels—a mine dump car on a truck—with a winch mine mule attached which answered to the name of Buster, but very seldom. Wm. Redman in full miner's togs was driver. This float represented one of the earliest industries as well as the largest of today—gypsum mining.

The fish culture industry was represented by H. K. Annin's tank truck which delivers young fish to many private estates, overspread by a large fish net.

Pageant Episodes

Episode 1—Ebenezer (Indian) Al-lan, first dweller in the Genesee Country, with his squaw wife Sally and daughters, taken by Howard and Sarah Schillinger and children.

Episode 2—In the fall of 1789 an aged father (William Maxwell) arrives with his sons, Peter Jr. (.....), and Jacob (Allen Cameron) and purchased Allan's farm.

Episode 3—Soon after came Jacob Schoonover (John Wells), his wife (Mrs. Ely) and daughter Betty (Edith Wells), who is courted by Peter Jr., and becomes Mrs. Sheffer Jr.

Episode 4—Coming of the Scots in 1799 to Caledonia was interpreted by a march of the pipe band in their kilts and bonnets.

Episode 5—The pioneer thirst for reading caused John Garbutt, pioneer (Frank Garbutt), to travel on foot 32 miles, gun in hand, to bring back the first library.

Episode 5—Prosperity had come to the area. Wheat demanded better transportation. Leading men in broadcloth and silk hats met to discuss a railroad. A committee selected was represented almost wholly by descendants—John Harmon, Frank Garbutt, Vaughn Dow, Albert McVean, Frank Sheffer, John Wells, Julian McVean, Robert McKay (of Norfolk, Va.), John MacNaughton. The last named, representing the original of the same name, voting "nay."

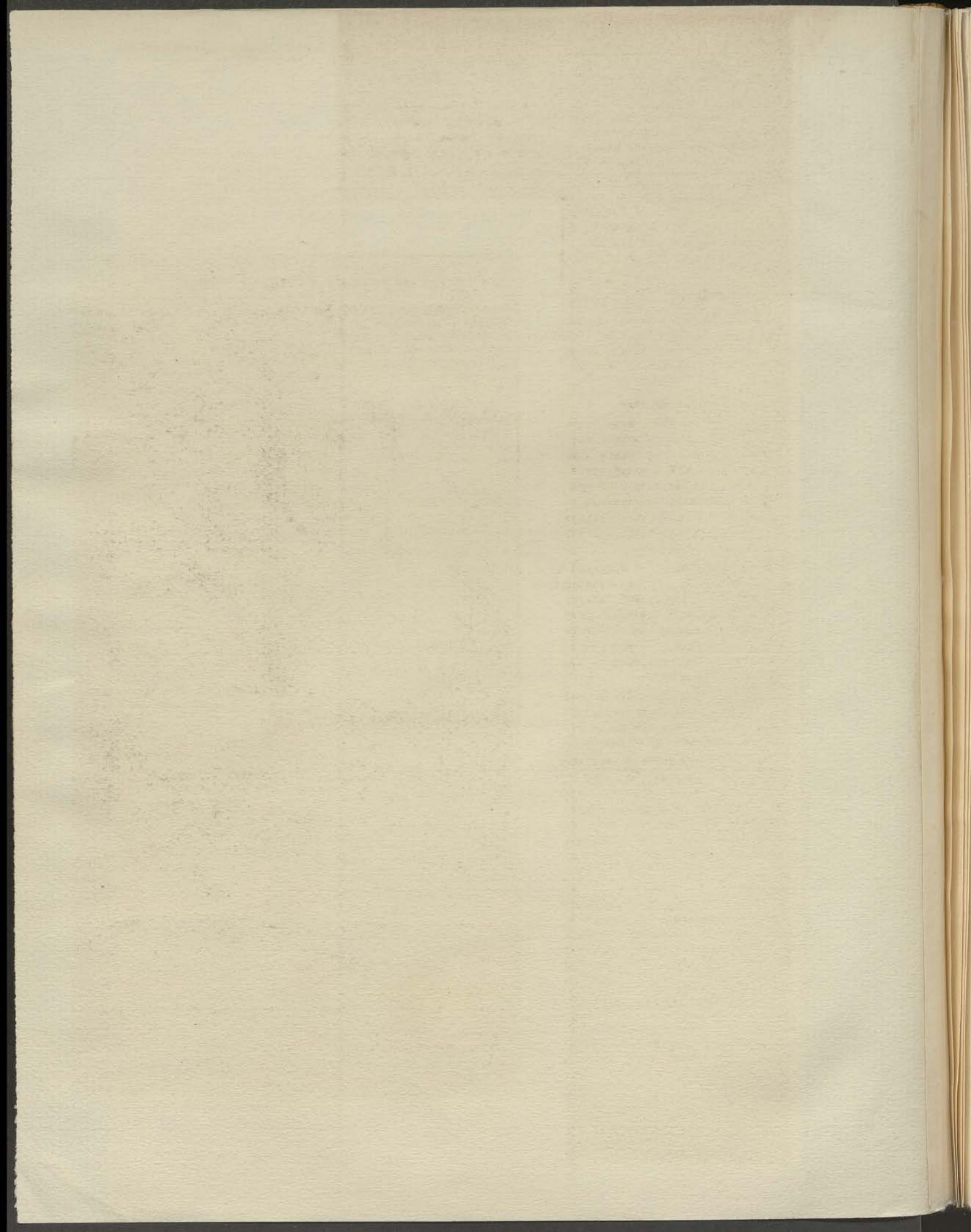
Episode 7—Church-going parade of all people in costume.

Episode 8—After two years the little railroad ceased. James R. Clark, a leading citizen, had leased it for a term of years. Long afterward he wrote his nephew, Robert Place (John MacNaughton), a letter who is reading it to his wife (Janet Ely).

The stage business, in absence of a curtain, was framed by the opening of large doors like album covers, an emergency invention by Mrs. Everett Cameron, director of the entire pageant. Assistants were Misses Theo Rossney, Dorothy Cameron, and Mrs. Frances Wells. Narrator, Mrs. Romeyn Dunn.

The Addresses

Three speakers gave most entertaining addresses, the fourth speaker, Mr. Skivington, being called suddenly to a distant point. Mr. Frank Goler, of Rochester, well known on the air, loosed a fund of incidents in local history which



gave spice as well as information. His paper, as well as Judge Remington's which followed, are being requested and will be published later. Mr. Remington's long and intimate acquaintance with the region gave his words weight.

Judge Arthur Jay Lacy, of Detroit, put himself in the shoes of the ancestors he never saw, rubbed elbows with their neighbors, and presented evidence from their writings that the people of the area were cultured and thoughtful. A letter he read will be published.

A letter from a great-great-grandson of Ebenezer (Indian) Allan of Detroit, was read by its recipient, Mr. Morley Turpin, archivist of the "treasure room" at the University of Rochester. Mr. Allan regretted that a serious accident made his presence here impossible.

Notes of the Day

The Caledonia Fair, Inc., gave the use of its grounds, grandstand, women's building and dance hall without cost to this civic enterprise. President F. D. Booth and Director F. J. O'Brien extended liberal courtesies. Wm. Henderson, in charge of buildings and grounds, had every detail cared for.

Albert McVean, of Le Roy, ardent worker in B. S. H. S., assisted by Mrs. W. C. Place and others, collected, arranged, labelled and presented a display of antiques which was visited by a large number in the women's building. A list will be published later.

Chief of Police Silas Smith and State police from East Avon barracks faced an unusual job in patrolling a six-mile line of march.

Two interesting pictures are made available in the souvenir book to people who have not seen the originals in the Scottsville library. They are large paintings, one of which had to be moved. Through courtesy of Miss Sophia Miller and by the skill of F. W. Van Zile as a photographer, they are yours to enjoy. The Miss Smith who painted the 1866 picture was not related to the owner of the historic Smith's mills. Mr. Timmins is an architect who became a resident of Scottsville not long ago.

Too late to be properly advertised, it was discovered that Arthur Henderson, head of the piano department of Colorado Teachers' College, is vacationing here for a few days. A short recital was arranged which brought a fair audience to the dance hall, where his own piano was conveyed. The many admirers of his skill enjoyed a treat.

Old fashioned dancing brought out a fair crowd in the evening, with George MacDougall, James Cameron and Lincoln DeNoon on the fiddle line.

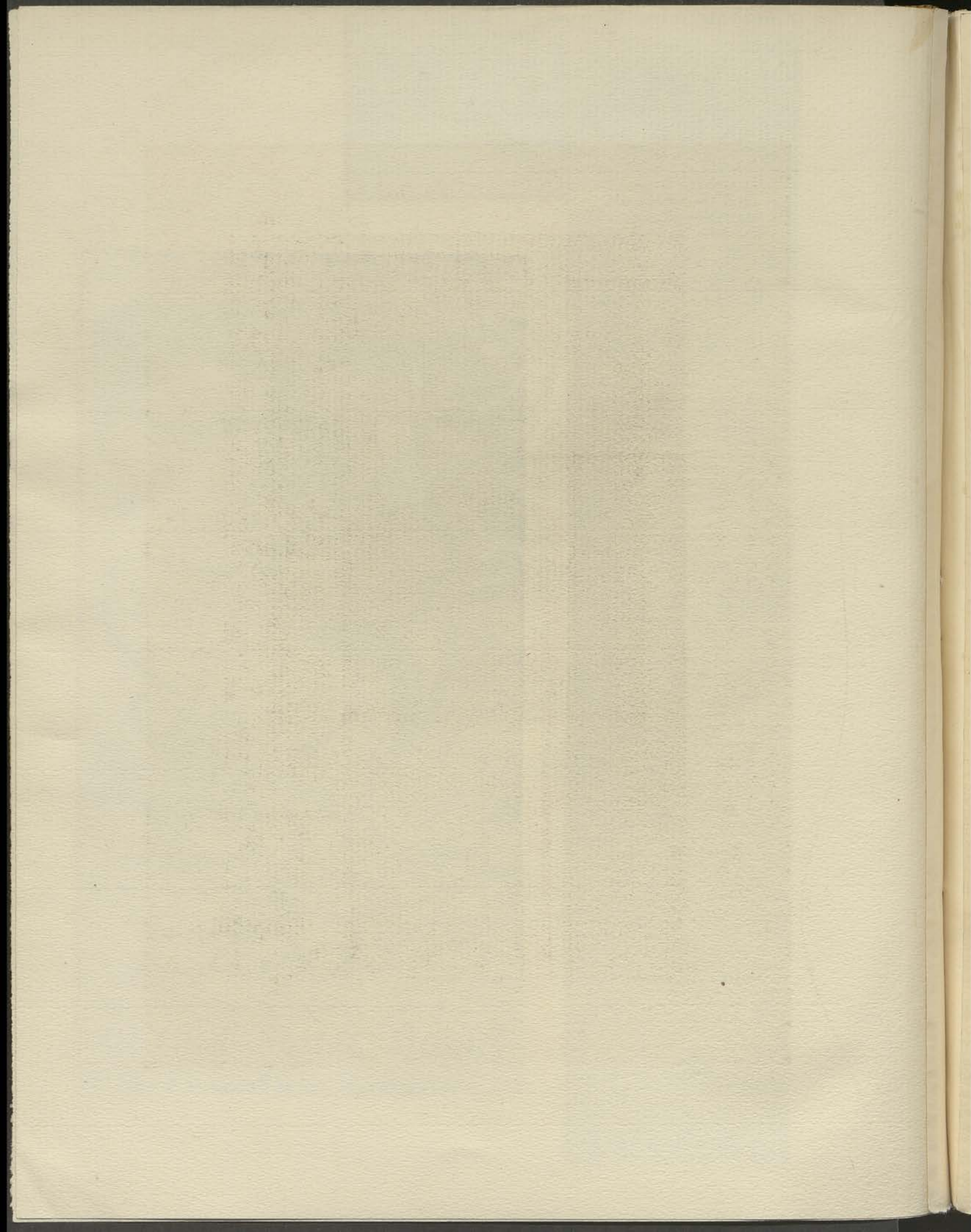
Guests from the longest distance were, no doubt, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Schmidt of Spring Valley, near New York City. Mrs. Schmidt was formerly Miss Jane Payne of this place.

Might Have Posed for Artist



TA 8/27/36. MRS. FRANCES WELLS

Strongly reminiscent of Whistler's famous portrait of his mother is this camera study of Mrs. Wells of Scottsville, one of hundreds of Genesee Valley residents who today were celebrating the 100th anniversary of the old horse railroad connecting Scottsville, Mumfords and Le Roy. The dress on the doll lying in her lap as she knits, was worn by her late husband as a child and by his father before him.



CALEDONIA, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1938

Suburban Train to Church, 1838 Style



First Row—Mrs. Lois Ely, Frank Garbutt, driver; Janet Ely, Mary Cox.

Second Row—Herbert Kingsbury, Mrs. Ella Kingsbury, Paul Harmon, Mrs. Frances Wells.

Third Row—(three hidden faces are Mrs. Lois Wells, Mrs. E. F. Keith, Mrs. Grace Cox), William Cox.

[Photo by Estes

THE SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY
RAILROAD COMPANY.

60

60

2

THE SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

60 Shares.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

In Four Thousand Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

This Certifies that
Elhu A I Mumford is

ENTITLED TO *Sixty*

SHARES IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE AND LEROY RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

BEING FIFTY DOLLARS EACH SHARE.

Fifty Dollars upon each Share is acknowledged to have been
received. This Stock is transferable only on the Books of the said
Company by the said Stockholder or his Attorney.

Given the *third* day of *February* 1838.

Elhu A Mumford

COMMISSIONERS

Philip Gurbatt

DO

Donald McDonald

Distributing

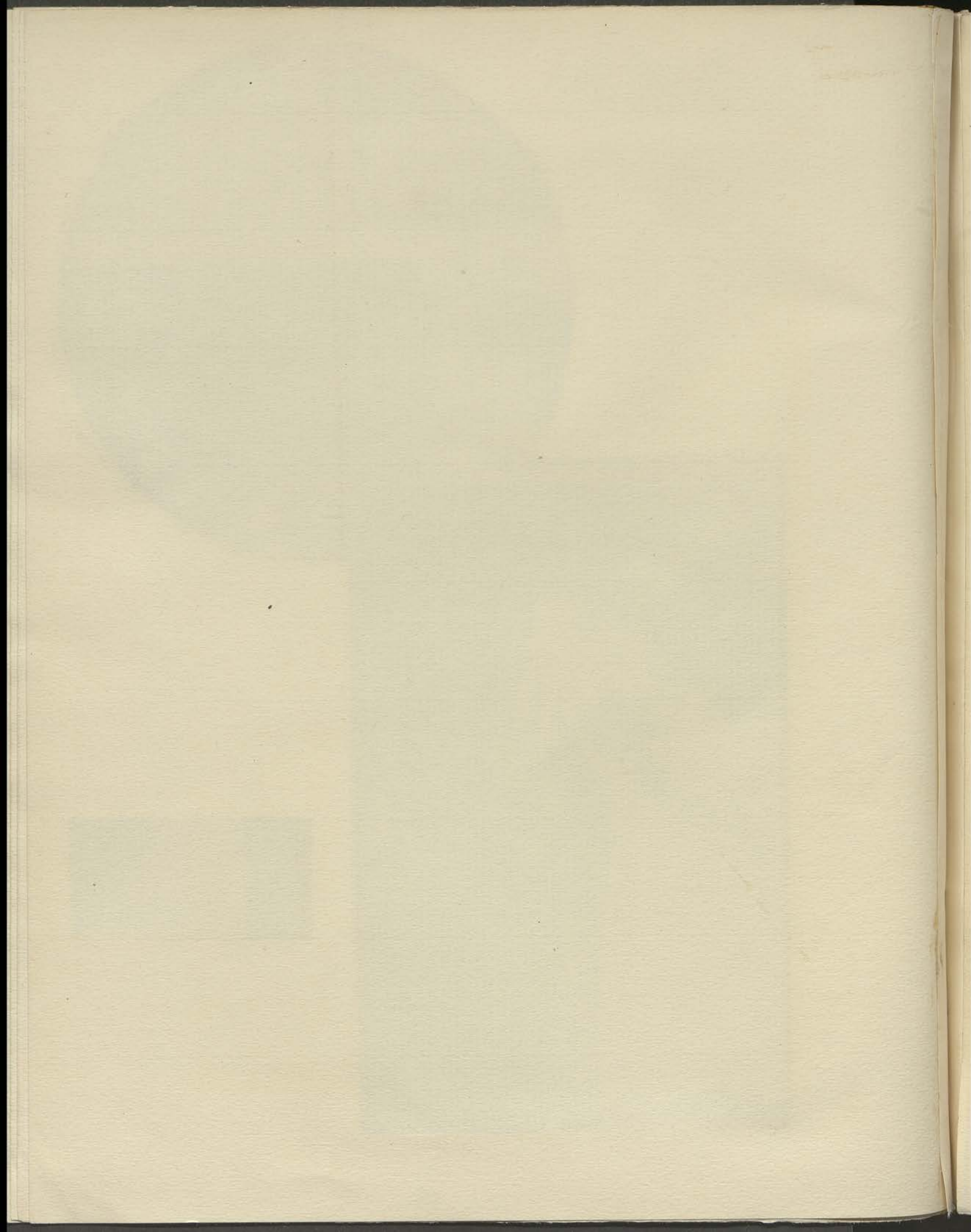
Clark Hall

Thos Wallstet

Na Carpenter

Above, a con-
tract for stock in
the old railroad.
Right, descend-
ants of settlers
and sponsors of
festivities next
month, left to
right, F. F. Keith,
Harry K. Annin,
Mayor Harrison
Brown, Mrs. Ever-
ett Cameron and
Miss Isabel F.
Harmon.





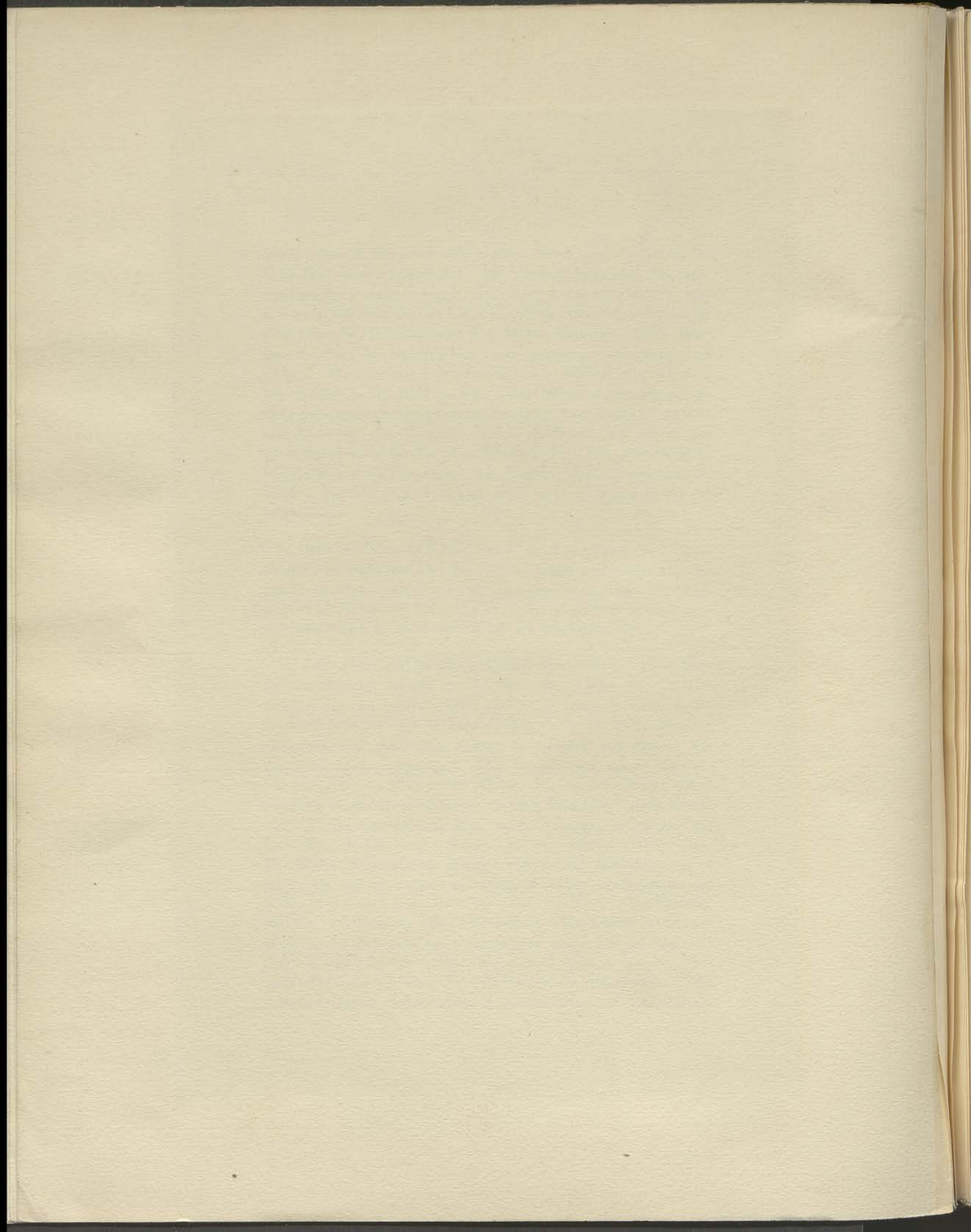
SCOTTSVILLES' FIRST HOUSES; THE BUILDERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The log cabin of Indian Allan built upon the flats in 1786, and the frame structure of Peter Sheffer, Jr., built in 1799, have been noticed in the personal sketches of those men; while the first house in the village of Scottsville, that of Isaac Scott, has been briefly described in the chapter on "Settlers prior to 1800."

The first frame dwelling in the village is still in existence, and still in use. It originally stood upon the brow of the hill, in rear of the lot now owned by Mrs. Martha Woodgate. It was a one and a half story structure, built by Doctor Augustus Bristol in 1812, and used by him as a private residence until 1816, when it was opened to the traveling public as a house of entertainment. In the early twenties the Doctor vacated the house, after which, without any change in its appearance, it was occupied by various families down to 1860, when the property came into the possession of Mr. Alexander Paul, who built the frame block now standing on the front of the lot, and removed the Bristol house to the rear of the new building, and it now forms the kitchen part of Mrs. Woodgate's residence.

Dr. Bristol and his wife came from Connecticut, settling here in 1811. They had but two children, a son Ives, and a daughter Paulina. The Doctor died in 1862. His wife, a most amiable woman, retained her cheerful disposition, her industrious habits, her interest in the current events of the day, and her love for the society of the young to the last, passing away in 1879, aged 94 years.

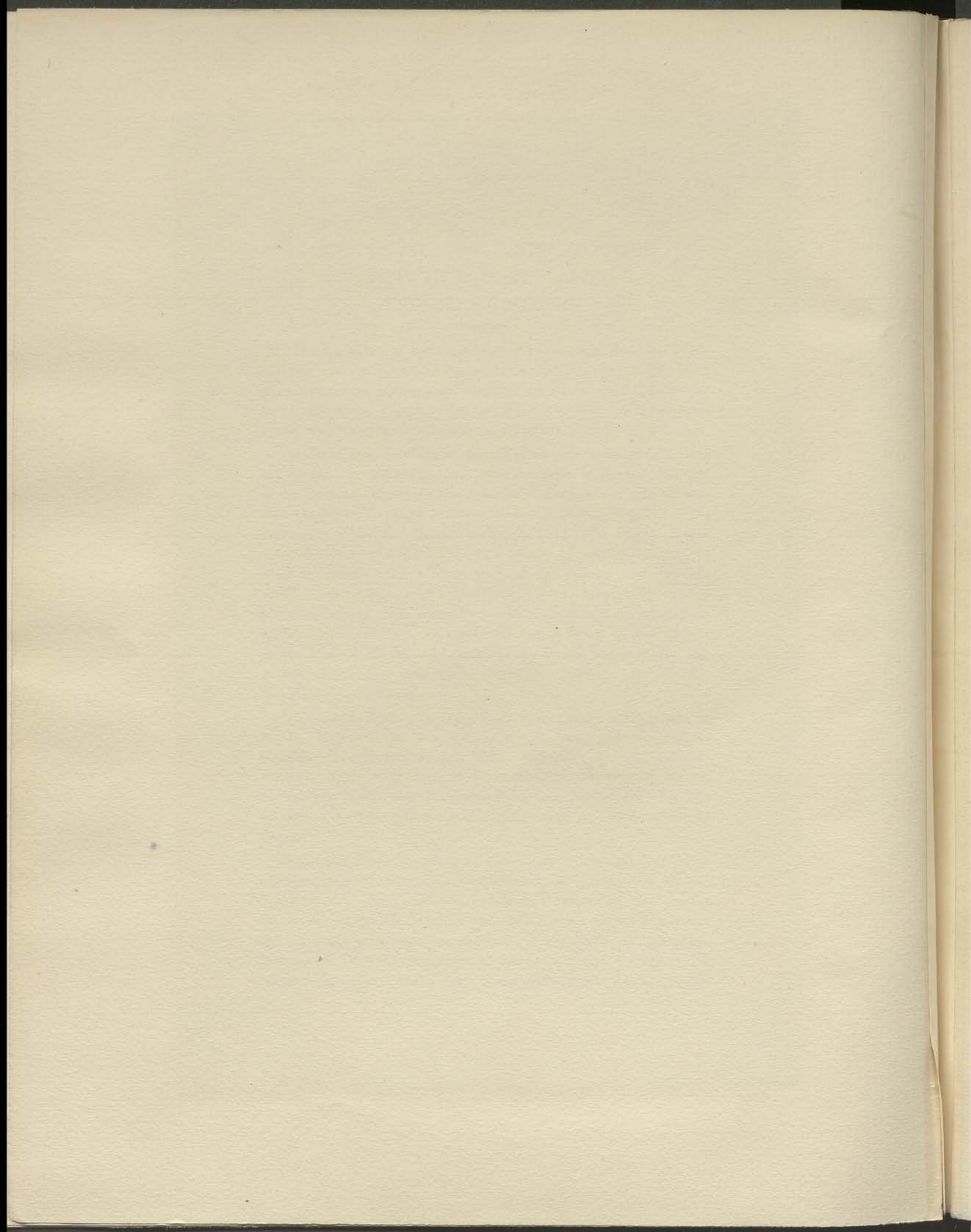
The oldest frame dwelling in the village that has not been changed past all recognition, is the small house next west of the Cargill Hotel. This has been remodeled internally, the smoke stack with its double fireplace removed; but its outward appearance remains practically unchanged. It was built by Abraham Hanford in 1814 and occupied by him as a family residence for six or eight years. In the early twenties he built the two story



frame house on the south side of Main Street, now occupied by L. M. Slocum as a warehouse. Mr. Hanford occupied his new dwelling for a score of years, after which it was used as the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, and as such was occupied by Rev. Linus W. Billington and Rev. Milton Buttolph. Since then uses to which this building has been converted are many and various. Mr. Hanford had a family of six children, one son and five daughters. In 1820 his boy, a little fellow of four years, fell from the bridge then in process of erection over Oatka Creek and was drowned. One daughter died in childhood; the others became the wives of Dr. Freeman Edson, Osborn Filer, Rev. William C. Wisner and Ira Carpenter. Mr. Hanford died December 17, 1845, in the 63d year of his age, while upon a business trip to Michigan.

In 1814 Dr. Freeman Edson came to the village, and upon deciding to make this his future home, began preparations for the construction of a dwelling house; and two years later, in 1816, erected on Rochester Street the frame house with its present proportions, which he continued to occupy during his life.

As first constructed its outward dress was a plainer garb than the one that now adorns it. In the early forties the cornice, window casings, corner boards and front entrance were made to conform to the style of building then in vogue. Since then, a period of more than sixty years, its outward appearance has remained nearly unchanged. The Doctor was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Judith Mason; his second Mary, eldest daughter of Abraham Hanford, and his third Mrs. Lewis Goodrich. Of his four children, Mrs. Ashel C. Finney, of Kansas City, and Rev. Dr. Hanford A. Edson, of our village, survive him. The Doctor continued his practice until he had passed the age of four score and ten years, responding to every professional call with a step firm, a form erect, the lustre of his eye undimmed, and the powers of his mind unimpaired. The Doctor was a man of positive convictions and a determined will. His professional, political and religious opinions were held with a tenacity that yielded to no opposition, and admitted of no compromise. The cause of religion, of education, of emancipation, of temperance,

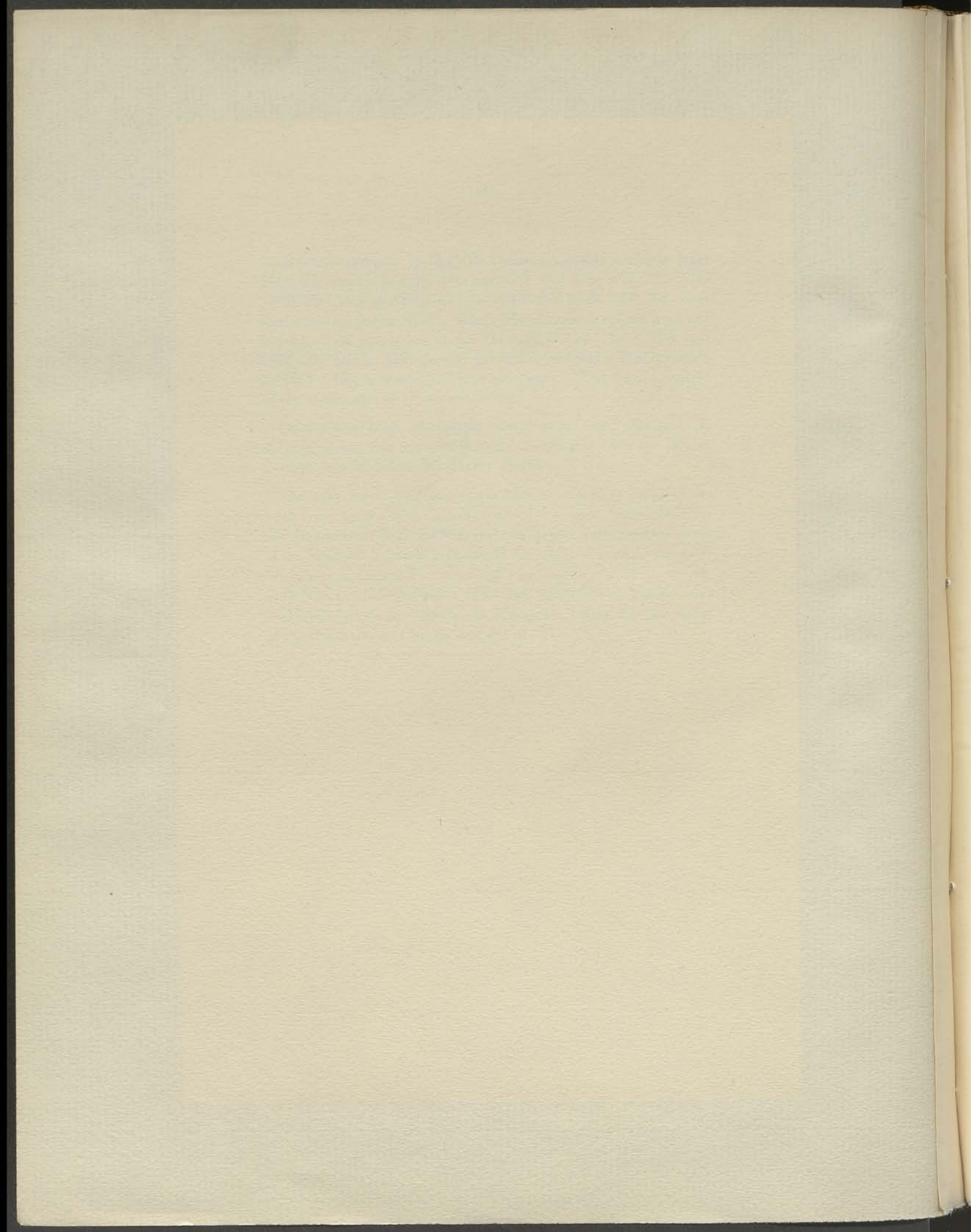


and every effort the tendency of which was to elevate and improve the condition of man, found in the Doctor an earnest and zealous advocate. Dr. Edson died June 24, 1883, in the ninety second year of his age.

Wm. Haynes Hanford came to Scottsville as a clerk in his brother Abraham's store. Like his brother he was an energetic builder; not only of dwellings but of business blocks. In 1817 he erected and for six years occupied the frame house upon the north side of Main Street, that was demolished in 1891, to make room for Windom Hall. In the twenties he built and occupied the brick house west of the Catholic Church, later known as the Starkey House, and now occupied by John Frawley.

Among the business blocks erected by him were the front part of the brick store now occupied by Theodore Berry as a meat market, and the south east portion of the Dunn Brothers Block, now occupied by Joseph Stottle as a drug store, in both of which Mr. Hanford engaged in the sale of merchandise. In addition to his building and mercantile pursuits he was engaged some years in farming. He retired from active life some years before his death, which occurred in 1875, in the eighty second year of his age. Mr. Hanford had a family of three children; William H., Jr., of Scottsville and Washington, D. C., Joseph P., who died at sea many years ago, and a daughter Nancy, who became the wife of Judge David K. Cartter, of Washington, D. C.

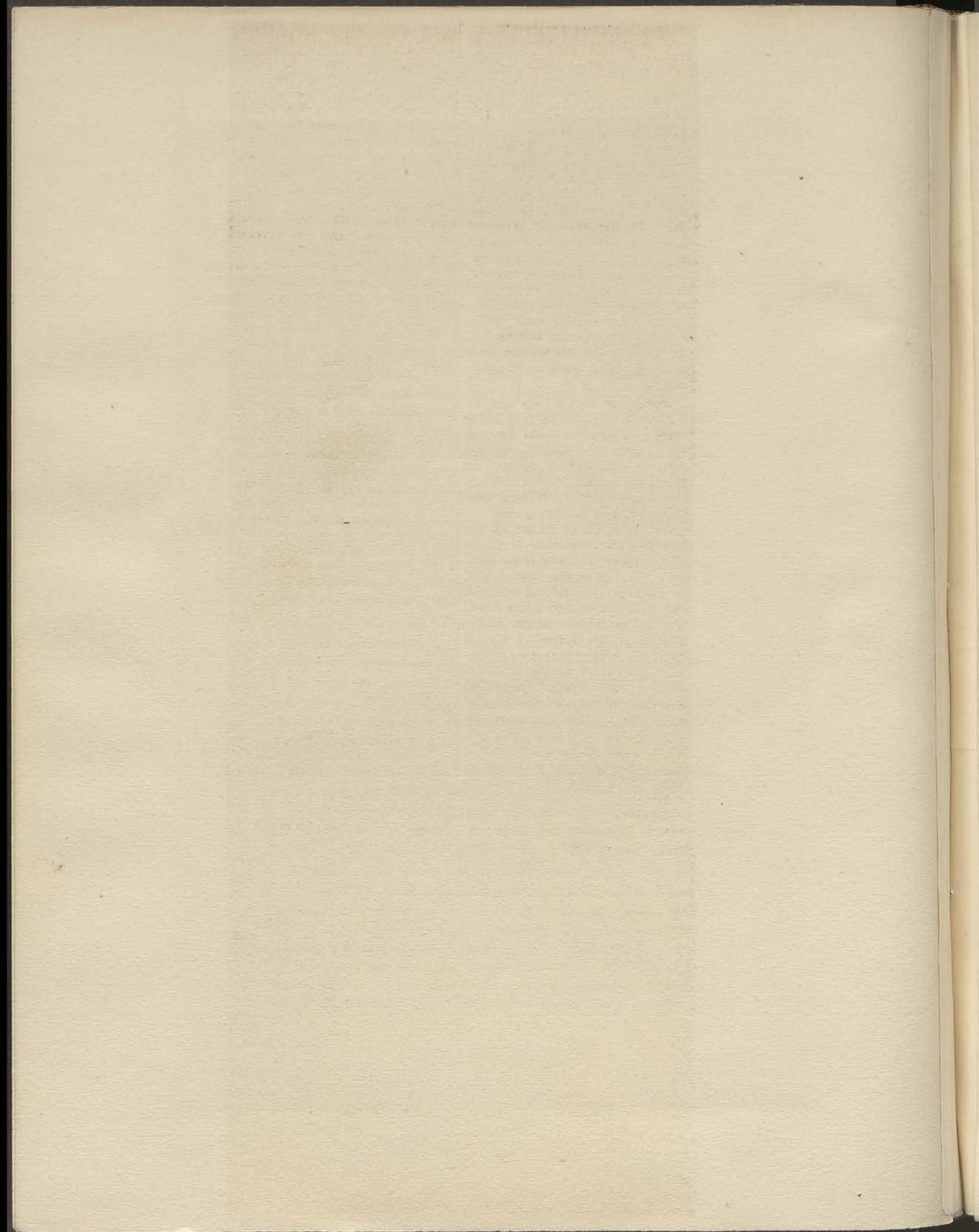
Powell Carpenter settled here in 1804, locating upon the farm now occupied by Elon L. Galusha. His first house was constructed of logs; after a few years he built a larger frame house, a portion of that now on the place. In 1820 he built the south east corner of what is now the Cargill House. This was a two story structure, 20 x 40 feet, occupying about one fourth of the space now covered by the hotel. Carpenter kept this public house a few years and was then succeeded by his son Ezra. Before Powell Carpenter left the hotel an addition of the same dimensions was added on the north, thus making the building forty feet square. The large addition upon the west was built in 1851 by E. T. Miller. When the premises came into the possession of William Ackley another story was added to the corner block, making it a



three story structure. In 1826 Mr. Carpenter, jointly with Abraham Hanford, constructed the dam and race way now in use, and in 1830 Mr. Carpenter built and operated the brick mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878. When Mr. Carpenter retired from the hotel he took possession of the Hanford House where Windom Hall now stands, and this was his family residence until his death in 1853. His wife survived him five years. They had a family of ten sons, none of whom are living.

Osborn Filer built the cobble stone store now occupied by Keys Brothers; also the cobble stone dwelling on Second Street, recently remodeled by Mr. Henry Horton.

The early brick dwellings in the village, as well as many of the brick farm houses in the eastern part of the town, were built in the decade from 1822 to 1832, with bricks that were manufactured in the village. Edward Collins laid the walls of most of the early brick houses; Daniel P. Hammond was master mechanic in the same line, at a later period. The last specimen of Hammond's handicraft before his removal to Wisconsin, being the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1854.



SCOTTSVILLE HOUSES

North Side of Main Street, Going

East 3/31/38 West.

The Eagle Hotel, better known in later years as the Cargill House, was built (two-story 20x40, frame building) in 1820 by Powell Carpenter. He later added a 20x40 addition on the northwest, making it 40 feet square. The hotel was operated by him and later by his son Ezra. The late Elijah T. Miller of Scottsville purchased the hotel and in 1851 built the west addition, which contained the office and bar room below, and a ball room on the second floor. A later owner, William Ackley, added a story to the main building, the contracting carpenter being the late William Ball of Caledonia, a brother of Mrs. Ackley.

About 1890 Mr. Ackley sold to Norman B. Cargill, who came from Rush. He was succeeded by his son, Adelbert D. Cargill, recently deceased. Everett G. Darrohn of Scottsville bought the property in 1920. About 1930 the building was torn down and the site is now occupied by a filling station of the Standard Oil Company.

The two-story frame house next west of the above was built in 1814 by Abraham Hanford and occupied by him for six or eight years thereafter. This is the oldest frame building in the village of Scottsville. For many years it was owned and occupied by the late Otto Bennett and family. Adjoining the house on the west was erected by Stephen Childs, a butcher, the one-story frame structure, in which Mr. Bennett, as postmaster, housed the post office for many years. It is now a fruit and vegetable store.

One-story frame building, next west of above, was built by George Bristol for a grocery. Many tenants with various businesses have occupied the building since that time. It now houses the Scottsville Post Office, Julian E. McVean, postmaster.

Two-story stone store, next west of above, was built by Osborn Filer, who had succeeded his father-in-law, Abraham Hanford, as a general merchant. Mr. Hanford opened the first real store in Scottsville on this site in 1813. Later owners or operators of the store were Thomas Halsted, Charles L. Achard (groceries and drugs), William E. Rogers, William J. Cox, Sternburgh and Inman, Budlong & Warren, and Keys Brothers; the present owners and proprietors, who have been in business for more than 50 years.

Brick addition of two-story connected with the store on the west

was built for a residence by Charles L. Achard, and is owned by Keys Brothers.

Small one-story brick building just west of above was built by Freeman Edson, M. D., for a doctor's office. He sold to Charles L. Achard. Different businesses have been therein conducted. Keys Brothers, present owners, now rent it to William White, barber.

Two-story frame building next west of above—not known by whom built. Seventy years ago William Brown, Sr., had a shoe shop in the west side and Colwell & Austin a grocery store in the east side. Later, William T. Keys had a flour and feed store in the west side, before going into business with his brother, John H., in the stone store.

Later in the grocery business in the east side were Wallace E. Bow and George W. Gilson. During several years past it has been a meat market conducted by several different persons, the present owner and proprietor being George E. Bly. Some years back, when James Clark, butcher, owned the building, he had it raised from a story and a half building to full two-story, making a hall of the upper story. Dances were held in this St. Joseph's Hall, as it was known, and plays of the Scottsville Dramatic Club were given there until Win-dom Hall was built in 1892. This upper floor is now used as a dwelling house. In the rear was a large ice house which was recently taken down.

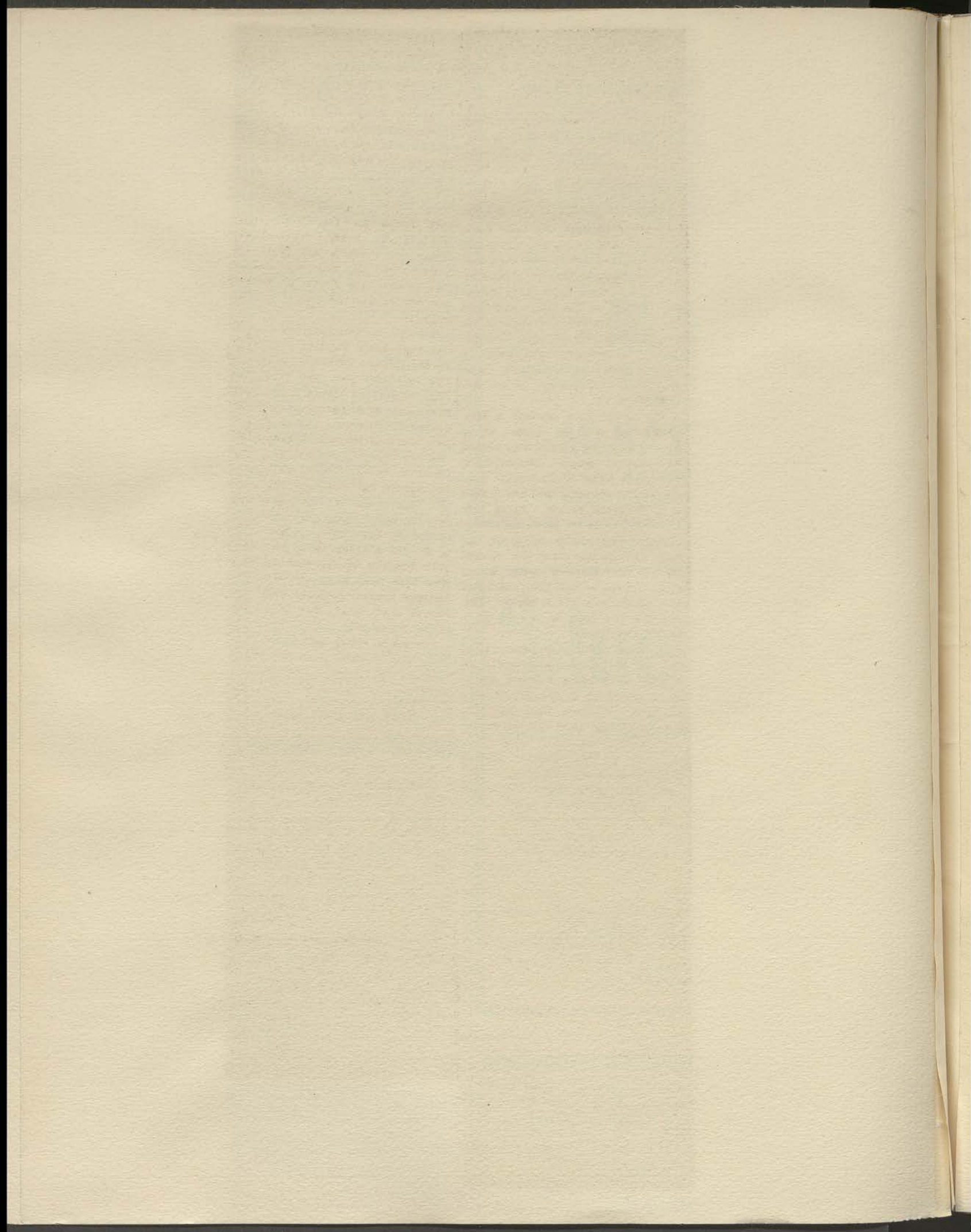
Village Hall, brick building, next west of above, was built, the front part, by William Haynes Hanford, Sr., 75 years ago, and later the store was owned by William Martin Rogers, who conducted a gen-

eral store. He was succeeded by the late Harlan P. Wheeler and Joseph Brown, respectively, who rented. The building was purchased by James O. Martin of West Henrietta, who moved here, opening a meat market in the rear of the building and living on the second floor. Williams & Dunn rented the front part of the building, and for some years conducted a general store.

On Oct. 16, 1914, Scottsville was incorporated as a village and this building was purchased by the trustees of Warren Caswell. The ground floor houses the fire-fighting apparatus while in the rear is the Village Hall, where court is held and elections conducted, both for village and township.

On the second floor is firemen's hall, with pool room, kitchen and all improvements. At the top front of the building is a steel tower with fire siren.

(To be continued.)



SCOTTSVILLE HOUSES

North Side of Main Street, Going West.

Two story frame house next west of above, by whom built we know not, was early occupied by a harness or shoe shop. About 75 years ago this house was occupied by a physician, Dr. Willett. Nearly 70 years ago he was succeeded there by Jacob I. Denman, M. D. Dr. Denman died here; his wife, Lois; daughter May, and sons Clair and Horace, moved away and the property was sold to the late James H. Kelly of Garbutt, who made extensive repairs on the house and built the large gambrel roof barn in the rear. Following the death of Mr. Kelly, the property was sold to Judson Howk of Caledonia, who conducted a furniture store and lived there.

The owner then became a Mrs. Carmichael and the place as a store and living rooms was rented by different people. Before 1924, Samuel S. Crow of Scottsville purchased the property and has rented it to different people. From 1924 and for nine or ten years following, George Alepoudakis occupied the west half in operating the Scottsville Candy Kitchen with living rooms on the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. Crow now reside there. The building has been made over as a two-family house.

Concrete building, one story, next west of the above, was built by Whitby G. Ashby for a law office. After his death in the 80's, it was removed. Windom Hall, now Library building, next west of above, on same lot, was built by a stock company in 1892. Builder, Myron H. Pope of Scottsville. The building is of frame with two-story front and large hall in rear on the ground floor where plays, dances and entertainments were held.

About 1915 the building was purchased by the Scottsville Improvement Society (ladies) and in 1935 was taken over by trustees of the Scottsville Free Library. For some years the library was housed in the two rooms of the upper floor, but in 1936 the library was moved to the present spacious quarters in the hall, ground floor.

The building stands on the site of a two-story frame house which was built in 1817 by William Haynes Hanford, Sr., and occupied by him as a dwelling for six years. He sold to Powell Carpenter, who retired from the Eagle Hotel and came to live here, where he passed the rest of his life and died in 1853.

More than 75 years ago the property was acquired by Whitby G. Ashby, lawyer, who resided there

until his death. After his death the late James H. Kelly of Garbutt bought the place and rented it. The house was torn down in 1891 prior to the building of Windom Hall.

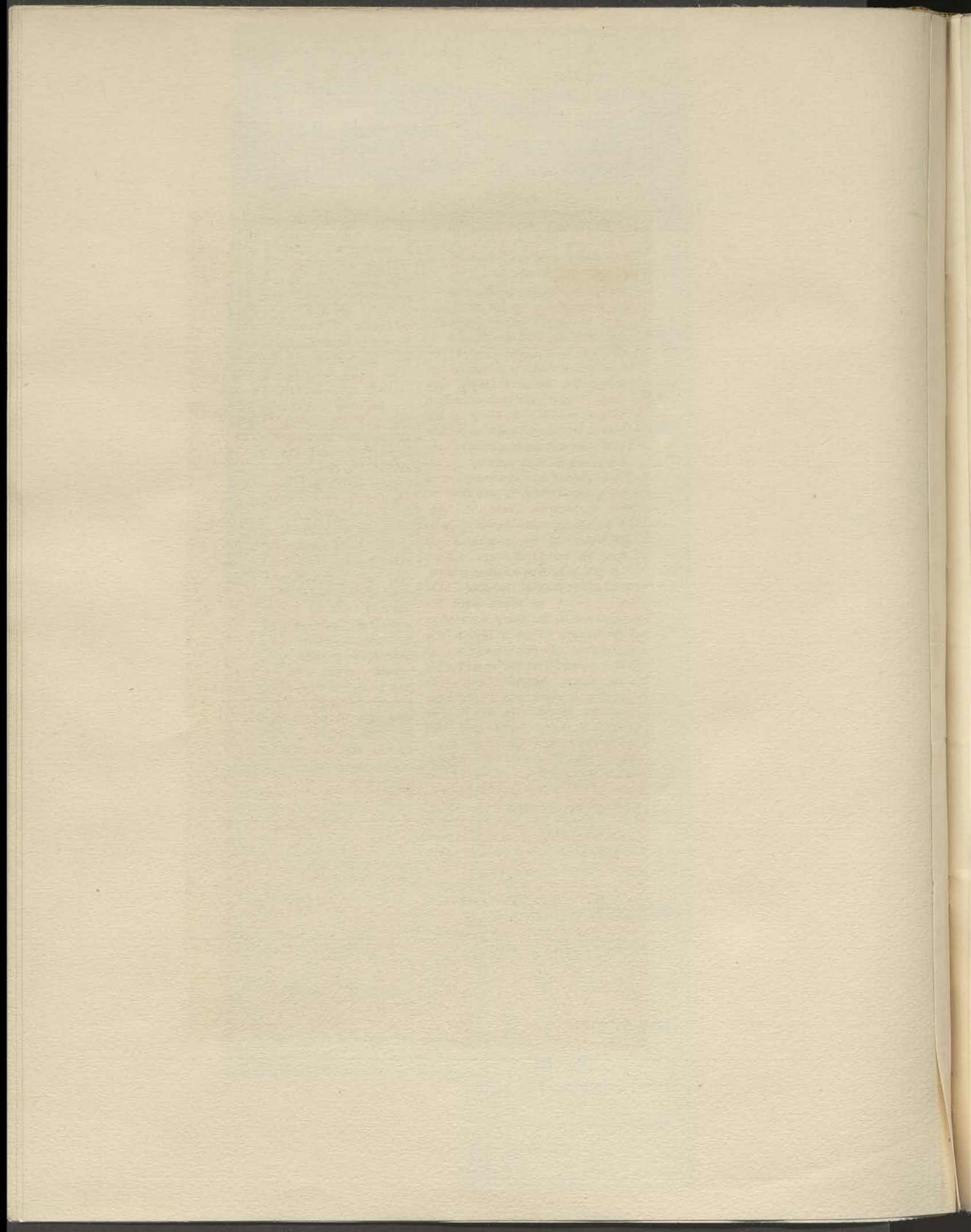
Losee's Drug Store, two-story frame building next west of above, was built in 1889 by James H. Kelly and was the west side of the above lot. It has always been a drug store and was rented by Mr. Kelly, first to Dr. Lyman S. Galpin and then James C. Gatenbee. Then William H. Losee, from Chili, bought the building and conducted a drug store. He was succeeded in 1914 by his son, Byron H. Losee, now owner and proprietor of the business.

Romeyn S. Dunn's IGA store, two story brick building next west of the above, driveway between. The southeast part was built by William Haynes Hanford, Sr., and later, the west part probably by Lucius C. Andrus. The southeast part has had tenants, Jonathan P. Hill, merchant; Joseph Brown and Daniel A. McVean, boots and shoes, and Joseph Stottle, drugs. The second floor of the west part is a hail and for many years past has been rented by Gen-Oatka Lodge, I. O. O. F., for a lodge room, and also until recently by Genesee Grange, who have been given the old cobblestone Quaker meeting house on Burrell road, which they took over in the fall of 1937.

For many years both sides of this building have been one store. 75 years ago and later, Neafie and Shadbolt and later John C. Neafie done the leading general store business of Scottsville here. Shortly before 1890 the business was purchased by the late Joseph Chambers and was latterly operated by his son, the late George W. Chambers, and his niece, Miss Ida Chambers.

Then Dunn Brothers purchased the building and opened a general store. After the death of the senior partner, Frank W. Dunn, his elder son, Romeyn S. Dunn, became a member of the firm. His uncle, William S. Dunn, retired a few years ago and Romeyn S. Dunn is now sole proprietor.

The latter was for seven years Democratic supervisor of the town of Wheatland and for the past three years, his term ending Jan. 1, 1938, was superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary. He is a World War veteran.



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SCOTTSVILLE HOUSES, NO. 4

North Side of Main Street Going
4/28/36. West

Two-story frame building next west of above, by whom built unknown, but more than 100 years ago owned by the late Elijah T. Miller, was rented to many different persons for store purposes until 1879, when Arden F. Miller, son of John N. and grandson of Elijah T. Miller, sold the building to the late William Keys, boot and shoe maker. He did business there until his death in 1916, and the building was rented to different persons by his sons, William T. and John H. Keys. In 1932 they sold the property to Michael H. Powers, who made extensive improvements. It is now known as Powers Lunch and is the Blue Bus waiting station.

Two-story frame building next west of above, by whom built unknown, but in the early days owned by the late Elijah T. Miller. The ground floor has been used for business purposes and the upstairs for living rooms. Among the persons operating a store and living here were Mrs. Moody, Mr. Wolf, Miss Lucinda Stanhope, who sold out and became Mrs. Brady of Caledonia. Bly Brothers had a meat market here for a time, then the property was purchased by the late Adam Dries, shoemaker of Scottsville. After his death, Frank Smith bought the place and in 1920 his heirs sold to the present occupant, Walter H. Brown, tonsorial artist, clock and watch fixer, and agent for radios and refrigerators.

Two-story frame building next west of above, northeast corner of Main and Church streets, by whom built unknown, but in the early days owned by the late Elijah T. Miller. Seventy-five years or more ago the building was purchased by the late Herman H. Miller. He was a native of Le Roy, came here as a

young man and married Mary E., daughter of the late Francis X. Beckwith, who settled in Scottsville in 1830. The late Mrs. W. J. Howe was their daughter. H. H. Miller was a marble and monument dealer and his business was extensive. In those days the upper floor was rented to the I. O. O. F. and Good Templar's Lodges.

Mr. Miller died July 31, 1873, and his widow soon sold the building and business to the late William A. Williams, a native of West Henrietta. After some years Mr. Williams failed and the building was acquired by the late Stewart C. Anderson, who operated a grocery store on the ground floor and lived on the second floor.

The building was then successively owned by Alexander Hannah and William W. Wells. Charles Marshall operated a grocery and meat market here. Next, the building and business was purchased by Myron M. Carver shortly after 1920. He sold to Mark Jones, who died here, and his widow sold to the present owner, Daniel Grassi, who has made extensive improvements, outside and inside. The store is the Red and White grocery and market with living quarters on the second floor.

Two-story frame building next west of above, northwest corner of Main and Church street, by whom built unknown, but in the early days owned by the late Elijah T. Miller, was for many years the family residence of the late Charles P. White, harness maker. After his death the place was bought by the late Lewis I. Palmer, veterinary surgeon, and after a few years it again changed hands, the buyer being Edward John White, grandson

of Chandler P. above. Mr. White has made extensive improvements on the house and grounds.

(To be continued)

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SCOTTSVILLE HOUSES, NO. 5

6/23/38.

North Side of Main Street, Going West.

One and half story frame building next west of above, by whom built unknown, but more than 100 years ago owned by the late Elijah T. Miller. Has been owned and rented by many different persons for residence purposes. Shortly after 1930 acquired and now owned by Edward J. White of Scottsville.

Two story frame store building with dwelling attached in rear, next west of above, northeast corner of Main and Race streets, by whom built unknown, but more than 100 years ago owned by the late Elijah T. Miller. Among late owners was a Mr. Savage. Then Thomas Hutchinson acquired the property and his widow and their son-in-law, Dennis H. Scanlon, conducted a grocery store. After Mr. Scanlin's death, his widow Bridget and family remained there for a time with the business until they moved to New York City. Then John W. Carson took over the business which he conducted until a few years back. Recently Edward J. White purchased the property and has made extensive improvements. The ground floor is now a billiard hall with three tables.

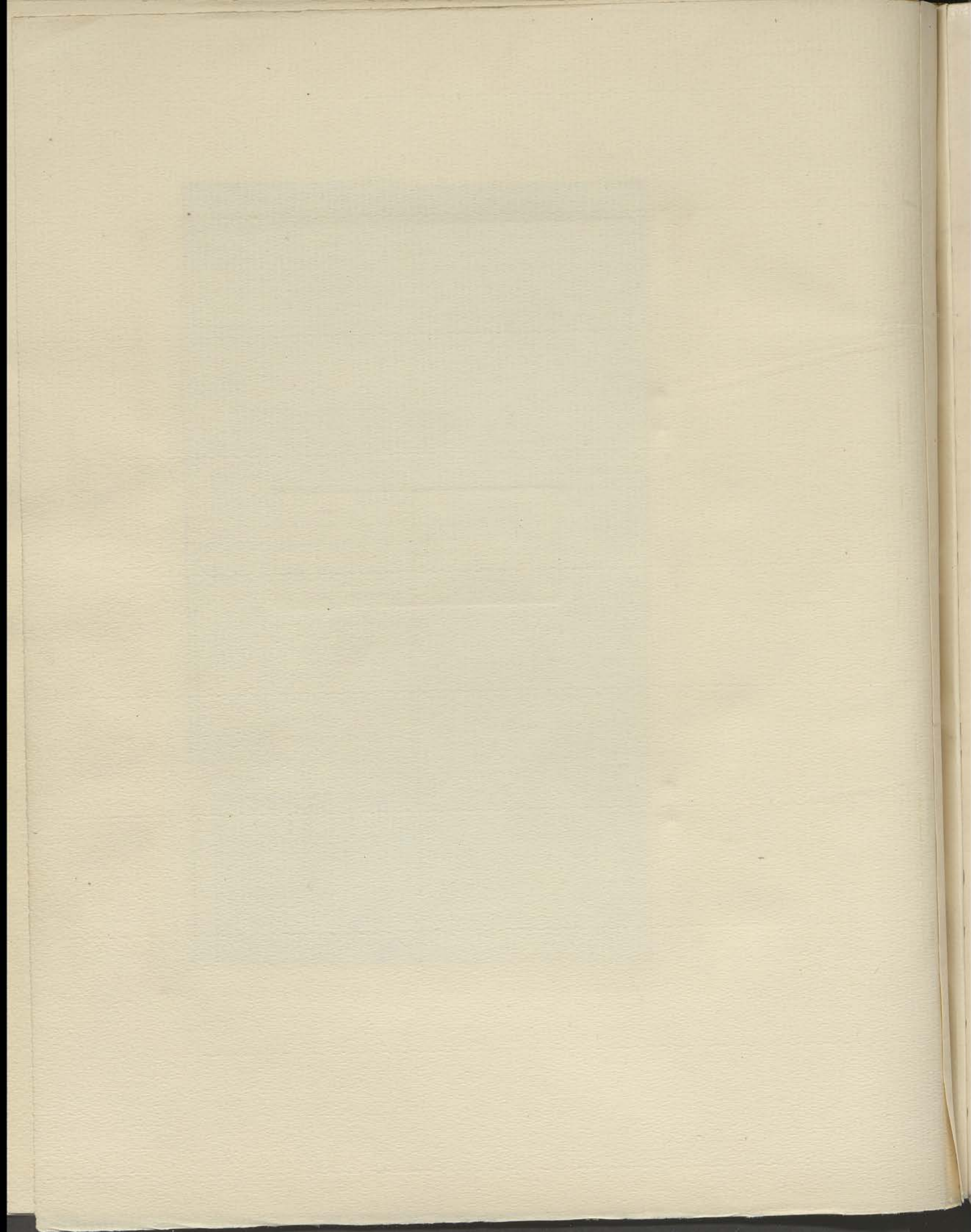
One story concrete garage building next west of above, built by Ellsworth Carver of Scottsville, who operated a garage, which was later operated by Brunner and Kiel. The building is on the site of a two-story frame building, which was the show room for many years of W. & T. Rafferty, wagon and carriage builders, and of their father, Patrick Rafferty, whom they succeeded.

Frame blacksmith shop next west of above, built by W. and T. Rafferty, and an earlier one there occupied by Patrick Rafferty. The above two buildings are owned by people from out of town and are now unoccupied.

One story frame garage building next west of above, built by Ellsworth Carver for Brunner & Kiel, who operate a garage there. The original building on the site was a one story frame building used by Patrick Rafferty and later by his sons, as a woodshop. In the rear is the blacksmith shop of Ellsworth Carver, built by him, and back of that is an unused frame building which in days ago was the paint shop of W. and T. Rafferty.

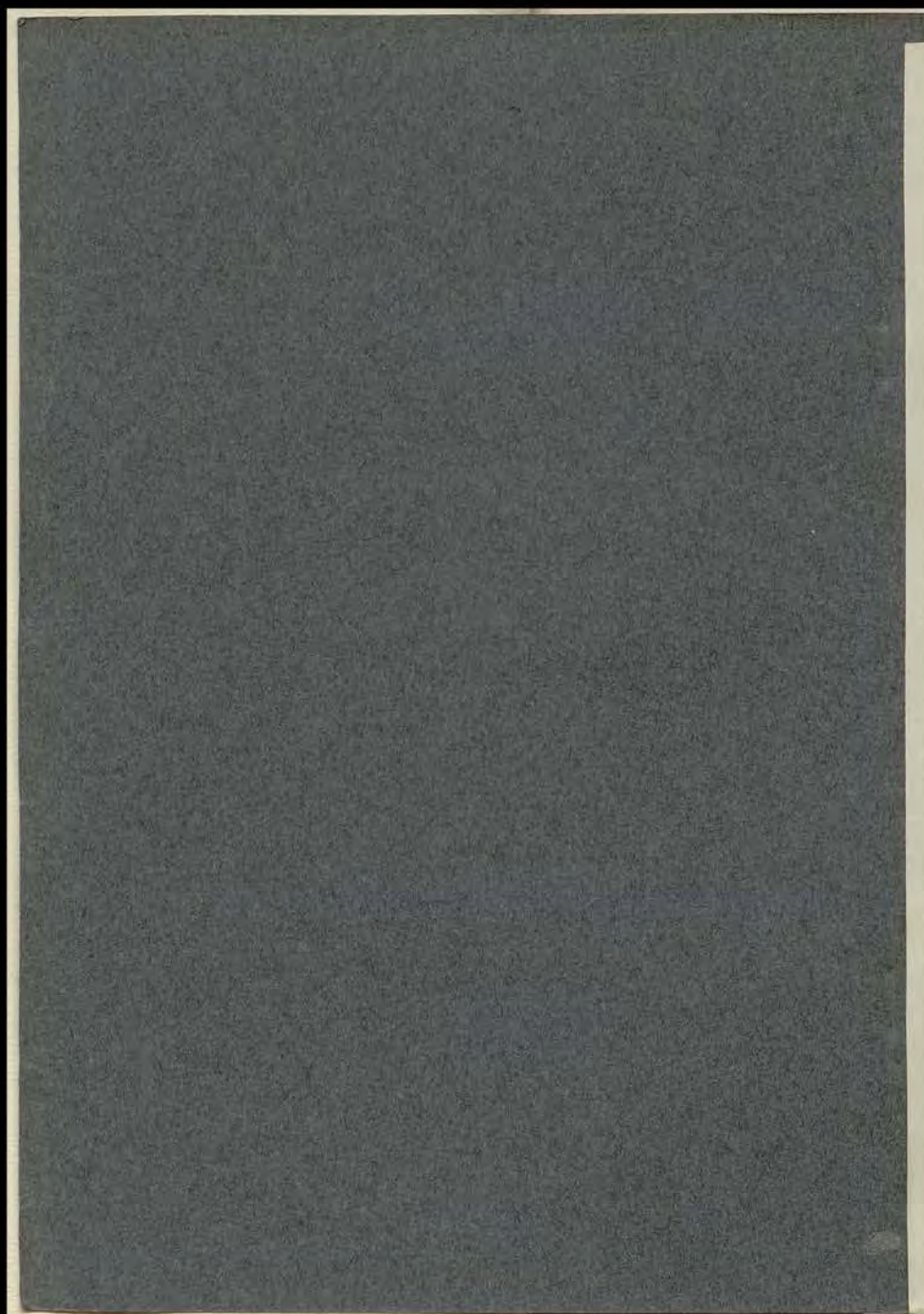
A blacksmith shop, now gone, once occupied the space between the present Brunner & Kiel garage building and the mill race. A blacksmith there was the late William Carson, father of our citizen John W. Carson, now in his 90th year.

Two-story frame building, next west of above and race, built and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Nettie E. Weingand. Chester G. Harmon was the contractor. In front of this house was a two-story brick house with frame addition in rear for residence, and adjoining on the west was a one-story frame buildign, when and by whom built unknown. The residence was the home of the late Joseph F. Weingand and family, cabinet maker and undertaker, and his son, the late George Weingand, husband of Nettie E., conducted a monument marble business in the west addition. This addition was taken down in 1920 and the brick house and rear addition was demolished to make way for the present residence.



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The FIRST HOUSES in
Scottsville -
BY George E. Stocum,
1904.



PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.

No. 3.

THE FIRST HOUSES IN SCOTTSVILLE.

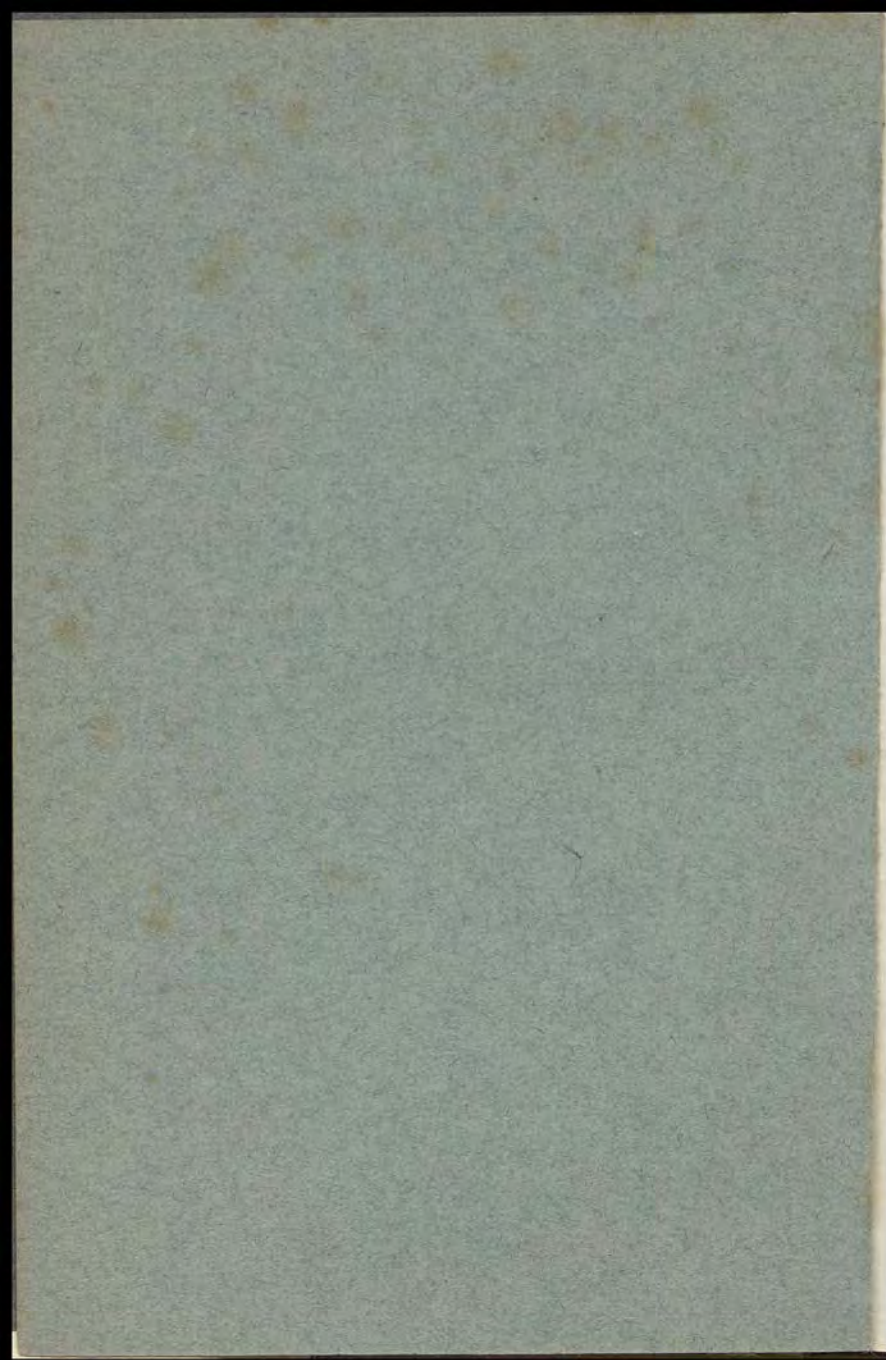
BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM.

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

ISAAC VAN HOESER. PRINTER.

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THE FIRST HOUSES IN SCOTTSVILLE.

BY
GEORGE E. SLOCUM.

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Edition Limited to 100 Copies.

This copy is No. 11.....

ERRATA.

- Page 5. Fifth line from bottom, 1867 should be 1851.
Page 7. Second line from top, Jack should be Jacob.
Page 11. Fifth line from top, avacations should be avocations.

THE FIRST HOUSES IN SCOTTSVILLE; THE BUILDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

BY

George E. Slocum.

Read before the Scottsville Literary Society, Dec. 1, 1902.

The first human habitation erected by a white man, in this vicinity, was the cabin of Ebenezer Allan; or as he was better known by his sobriquet "Indian Allan." It was located on the flats, between the village and the river, upon a slight rise of ground some twenty rods north of the Oatka, and about one hundred west of the Genesee. It was built in 1786; and with the exception of a log fort erected by the French at the mouth of the Niagara, and a rude structure at the same place to shelter the Jesuit Missionaries of France, it was the first dwelling between the Genesee and Niagara rivers.

Upon the arrival of the Sheffer family in the fall of 1789, they found this cabin occupied by Allan, his Indian wife Sally, two half breed daughters, Mary and Chloe, and a white woman known as Lucy Chapman, whom Allan had

induced to take a half interest in his marital affairs. His sister, the wife of Christopher Dugan, a lady of culture and refinement, having availed herself of the educational advantages of her New Jersey home, was also, temporarily, a member of his household.

Allan was a tory refugee of the American revolution, a man of forty five or more years of age; tall and erect; alert, and energetic in action. He was at times loquacious, at others, morose and uncommunicative; a man of strong passions, and when angry was vindictive and cruel. He seemed possessed of an insane passion for matrimony, and instead of adopting the more discreet policy of disposing of number one before installing number two, he had the temerity of domiciling beneath his roof, three wives of as many different races, at the same period of time. If the object of marriage be a life of peace, then his experiment must be recorded a failure.

Allan was engaged in agriculture, in stock raising, and as an Indian trader. The Sheffers were seeking a location for a home; were pleased with the exhibition of the products of Allan's farm, and with the fine appearance of his herd of cattle. Allan was willing to sell. A bargain was quickly consummated, and the property of Allan, real and personal, was transferred to Sheffer. The two families jointly, occupied the cabin during the winter of 1789; and in the spring of 1790, Allan removed to the falls of Genesee, where he erected a rude saw, and grist mill, that have

since become famous in the annals of Rochester. Remaining at the Falls two or three years he returned to Mount Morris; during the closing years of the eighteenth century, he removed to Canada West, and died there in 1814.

The Sheffer family were from eastern Pennsylvania, and consisted of but three members; an aged father, long passed the period allotted as the life of man; and two sons, Peter Jr., aged twenty eight years, and his brother Jacob, four years younger. In the spring of 1790 the younger Peter Sheffer made the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Schoonover, whose father had just settled at Dugan's Creek, and before the summer passed he had induced Miss Schoonover to become Mrs. Peter Sheffer, Jr., and she was duly installed as mistress of the Allan cabin.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., occupied this dwelling for nearly ten years; during which time his father and his brother Jacob died; and during this time four of his family of eleven children were born. In the spring of 1799 Sheffer had the timber prepared, and the frame raised that form a portion of the residence now occupied by Mrs. Thomas Brown. This was the first frame dwelling west of the Genesee. Sheffer resided in this house more than half a century, passing away in 1867 aged eighty nine years. He has left numerous decendents of the third and fourth generation in Wheatland and Chili. He was a man of integrity, and was kind hearted. Possessing more than an ordinary share of this worlds goods, he was enabled to assist those less

avored, in getting a start in their new homes. Sheffer was of German descent, inheriting the peculiarities characteristic of that race. He was no Genius, the blood coursed sluggishly through his veins. Patient, persistent, plodding, he accomplished as much; and was better fitted for the sphere in life he was called to fill, than would have been a man of more brilliant parts, or of a higher nervous temperament.

It has been said that the American people are a migratory race, without an abiding home, ever on the move, but in the Sheffer house we have a dwelling the age of which dates back more than a century that has never sheltered but two families. This long continued occupancy of a home, uncommon as it is, yet is exceeded in the case of the Edson homestead; and in that of our townsman Daniel E. Rogers, who at the age of ninety two years, is still living upon the farm on which he was born, and upon which he has ever resided.

The first dwelling erected in the village proper was built in 1791 by Isaac Scott from whom the village derives its name. It was situated on the south side of Main street upon the site now occupied by the Salyerds block. At first this house was not of the dimensions it afterward attained, but was added to as occasion called for more room. At one time Cyrus Douglass lived in a part of the house, and had charge of his father-in-laws' estate. About the year 1801, this dwelling was opened as a house of

public entertainment; kept at first by Scott, and afterward by his son Jack.

The following description has been given of the "Scott Hotel:" viewed from the north, it appeared as a double, one and a half story log house; on the first floor were two large square rooms, with sleeping lofts above; the basement, which was lighted from the east and south sides contained the kitchen and dining room.

Scott, at the time of his settlement here was past middle age, with a family of grown children; two of his daughters married brothers by the name of Douglass, one married Jesse Beach, a prominent resident of the village; another married Mr. Davis a hotel-keeper on the State road, one mile east of Leroy. Davis was murdered in his own house by James Gray, who was intoxicated. Gray was convicted and executed at Batavia in 1827.

Scott died in the village in 1818, his wife survived him fourteen years. Hinds Chamberlain, a brother of Mrs. Scott, and the Beaches removed to Leroy, Genesee County; and the Douglasses to the new state of Indiana.

The first frame house erected in the village is still in existence, and still used as a dwelling. It originally stood upon the brow of the hill, in the rear of the lot now owned and occupied by Mrs. Martha Woodgate. It was a one and a half story frame, built by Dr. Augustus Bristol in 1812, over ninety years ago. This house was occupied by

the doctor for many years, and afterward by various families, down to 1860, when the property came into the possession of Alexander Paul who built the block now on the front of the lot, and removed the Bristol house to the rear of the new, and it now forms the kitchen part of Mrs. Woodgate's residence.

Dr. Bristol and his wife were from Connecticut, coming here in the prime of life, in 1811. They had but two children, a son, Ives; and a daughter Paulina, who became the wife Henry Vosburg.

The doctor died in 1862. His wife, a most amiable woman, retained her cheerful disposition, her kindness of heart, her interest in young people; and her industrious habits to the very latest; passing away in 1879, in the ninety fourth year of her age.

The oldest frame house in the village, that has not been changed past all recognition, is the small house next west of the Cargill Hotel. This has been remodeled internally; but its outward appearance remains practically unchanged. It was built by Abram Hanford in 1814, and occupied by him as a family residence for some years. In the early twenties he built the two story frame house on the south side of Main Street, now used by L. M. Slocum as a warehouse.

Mr. Hanford occupied his new dwelling for nearly a score of years, after which it was used as the parsonage of

the Presbyterian Church, and as such was occupied by Rev. L. W. Billington, and Rev. Milton Butolph; since then the use to which this building has been converted, are many and various.

Mr. Hanford had a family of six children, one son and five daughters. In 1820 his boy, a little fellow of four years, fell from the bridge then in process of erection over Oatka creek and was drowned; one daughter died in childhood, the others became the wives of William Wisner; Freeman Edson; Osburn Filer; and Ira Carpenter. Mr. Hanford was the first person engaged in selling goods in the village; opening a store for that purpose in 1813 upon the site now occupied by the Keys Brothers, he was afterward engaged in milling; and in several other branches of trade. He died while upon a business trip to Michigan in 1845.

Dr. Freeman Edson came to the village a single man. After he had decided to make this his future home, he made preparations for the construction of a dwelling house, and in 1816 he erected the present frame, with its present dimensions, upon the lot, so long and so familiarly known. Upon its completion, he journeyed to his native state, and upon his return brought Miss Judith Mason, as a bride, to share with him his new house and home.

As first constructed the outward dress of this house, was a plainer garb than the one that now adorns it. In the early forties the cornice, the casings, the corner boards

and the front entrance were made to conform to the style of building then in vogue; since which time, a period of sixty years, its outward appearance has remained unchanged. The doctor was thrice married; his second wife was a daughter of Abram Hanford, and his last was Mrs. Lewis Goodrich. Of his four children, Mrs. Finney of Kansas, and Dr. Hanford A. Edson of our village, are the only survivors.

The doctor after an uninterrupted practice of his profession for more than three score years, passed to his final rest in June, 1883, in the ninety second year of his age.

In the presence of those who knew him as well as did all the older members of this Society, it seems unnecessary to speak of his character or career. Of him suffice it to say, that the cause of religion, of education, of emancipation, of temperance, and every effort, the tendency of which was to elevate and improve the condition of man, found in the Doctor an earnest and zealous advocate.

Wm. Haynes Hanford like his brother Abram, was an energetic builder, not only of dwellings, but of business blocks. Of the latter, was the front half of the Williams and Dunn's store; and the south east part of the Garbutt block, now occupied by Joseph Brown.

In 1817 he erected, and for six or more years occupied the frame house that was demolished ten years ago to make room for Windom Hall. In the twenties, he built

the brick house west of the Catholic Church, later known as the Starkey House. This was his family residence for some years. Mr. Hanford was himself a carpenter and worked at house building. He was also a merchant, and among his other avocations was that of farming. He withdrew from active pursuits a few years before his death, which occurred in 1875, in the eighty second year of his age.

Mr. Hanford had a family of three children, Wm. H. Jr., of Olean, Joseph who died many years ago, and a daughter, who became the wife of Judge David K. Cartter of Washington, D. C.

Judge Powel Carpenter come from Westchester Co. in 1804, and located upon the farm now occupied by Elon L. Galusha. He at first built a log house, and after a few years a larger frame one, a portion of that now on the place. In 1820 he built the south east corner of what is now the Cargill House. This was a two story structure 20 x 40 feet, occupying about one fourth of the space now covered by the hotel. Carpenter kept this house a few years; and was succeeded by his son Ezra. Before Carpenter left the hotel an addition of the same dimensions was added on the north, thus making a building forty feet square.

The large addition upon the west was built by E. T. Miller in 1851. When the premises came into the possession of the present proprietor a story was added to the

corner block, making it a three story structure. In 1830 Mr. Carpenter built the brick mill, that was destroyed by fire in 1878.

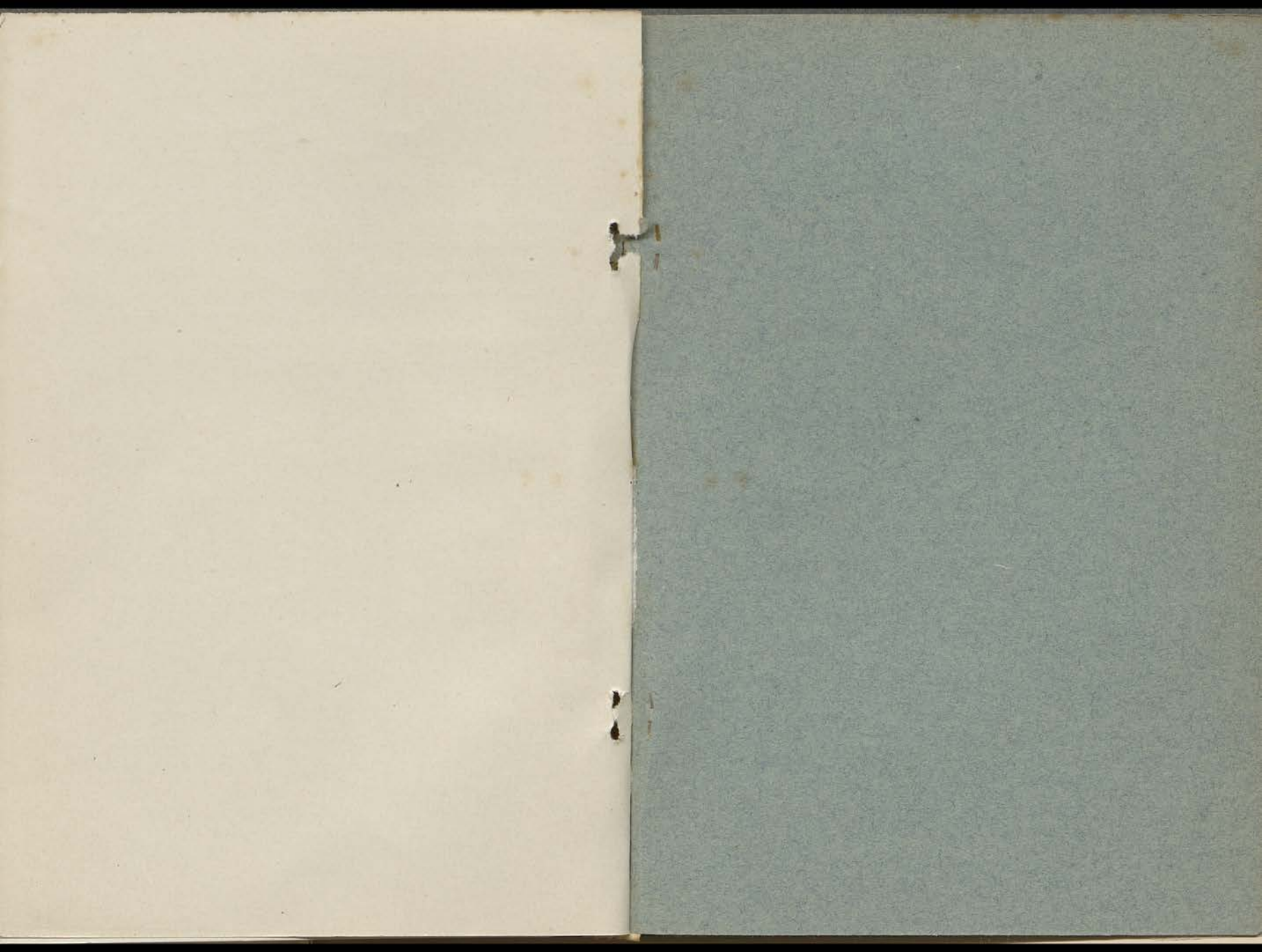
When Carpenter removed from the hotel he took possession of the Hanford house where Windom Hall now stands, and this was his family residence until his death in 1853. His wife survived him five years. They had a family of ten children, all sons; two of whom died in childhood, the others reached maturity; some of them to old age. Judge Carpenter was a generous, public spirited man. He enjoyed and deservedly so, the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

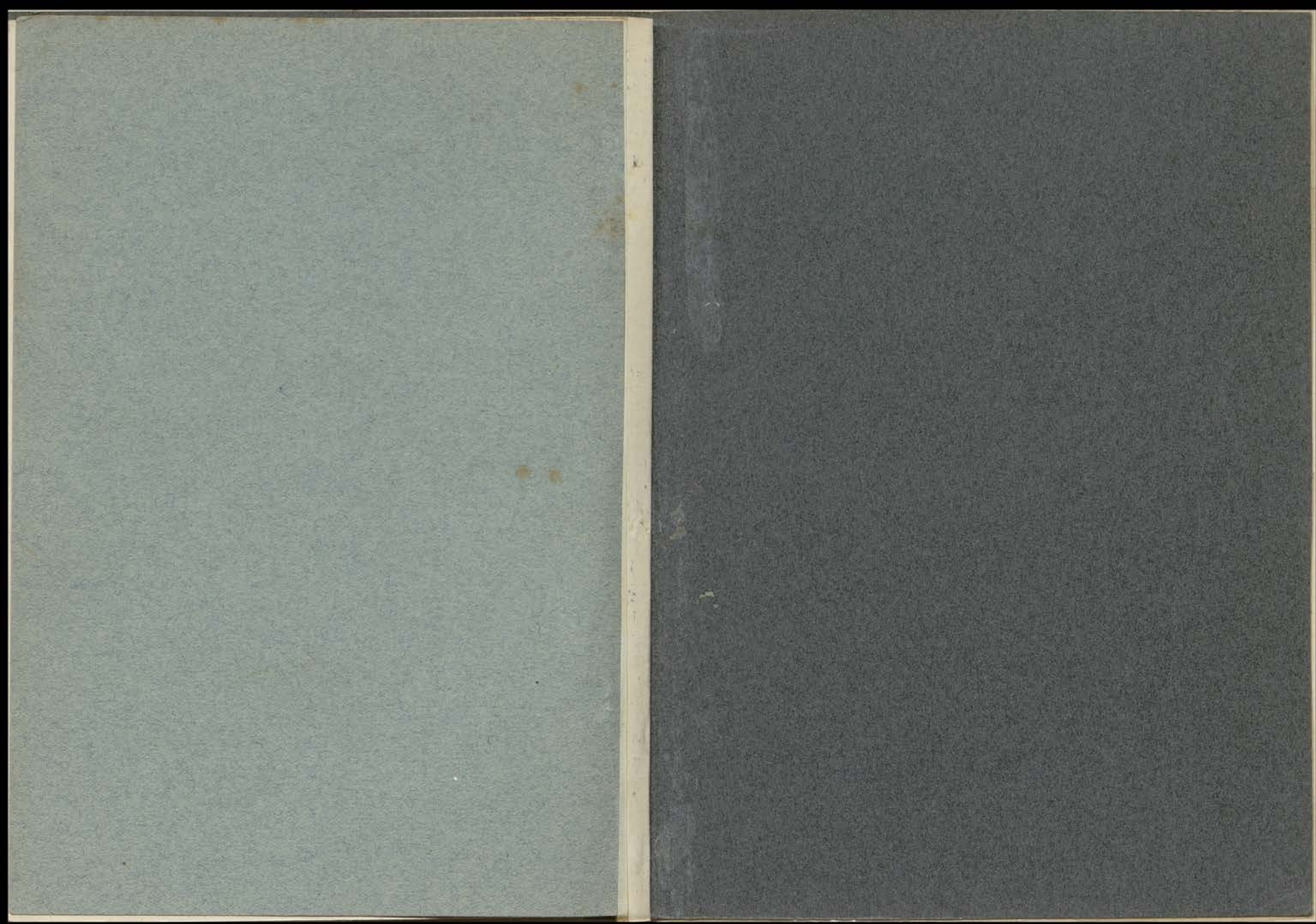
The cobble stone dwelling recently remodeled by Mr. Horton, and the cobble stone store now occupied by Keys Brothers were built by Osburn Filer, who succeeded his father-in-law, Abram Hanford, in the sale of merchandise.

The early brick dwellings in the village; as well as many of the brick farm houses in the eastern part of the town, were built in the decade from 1822 to 1832, with bricks that were manufactured in the village. These houses were of similar design, all built with battlements at the end. These, in the process of time, have been removed and cornices put in their place, thus modernizing their appearance to some extent. The manner in which the walls of these houses have resisted the ravages of time, show

that the material and workmanship alike were good.

The cement that joined the brick has become almost as hard and impenetrable as the brick itself. The mason who laid the walls of most of the early brick houses was Edward Collins. Daniel P. Hammond was master mechanic in the same line, at a later period. The last specimen of Hammond's handicraft in the village being the Parsonage of the Presbyterian church, erected in 1854.





Chats on Antiques

1816 House Reflects Valley Story

By JOAN LYNN SCHILD

When George J. Skivington professes to have no antiques he is letting modesty get the better of veracity.

His 142-year-old home in Scottsville, which will be open Saturday to patrons of the Smith College Club Tour of Houses, contains many items which would make an antiquarian drool.

What he really collects is history of Rochester, the Genesee Valley and Wheatland, the town where he was born.

The main part of the house was built in 1816 by Dr. Freeman Edson, the first practicing physician west of the Genesee River in the simple post-colonial style of architecture. Thirty years later, when all America was stirred by the struggle of the Greeks for independence from the Turks, it was remodeled by Dr. Edson in the new fashion—Greek Revival. It has been occupied by only two families as Mr. Skivington bought it in 1924 from the Edson estate.

All through the house, historic prints of early Rochester, engravings of important sites and portraits of people identified with the history of the Genesee Valley, reflect the absorbing interest of the present owner. Among the portraits are Red Jacket, famous Indian chief; Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, Joseph Brant and Lt. Moses van Campen, a surveyor with Sullivan's raiders.

A COZY LITTLE STUDY, at the rear of the first floor, overlooking the garden, is where George Skivington really lives and pursues his hobby, the study of history. Here the shelves are lined with rare editions, manuscripts, documents, and autographed letters. He has letters signed by Ebenezer Allen and one by Henry Clay. These he acquired, he says, not because they are rare and therefore valuable, but for the information they contain.

Standing in one corner of the room, beneath a portrait of Gen. Sullivan is an original spontoan, a half-pike carried by officers, which is a duplicate of that carried by the general in the picture.

Probably his greatest prize is a collection of Mary Jemison books, begun more than



COZY CORNER—One of the many interesting rooms in the historic home of George J. Skivington, 7 Rochester St., Scottsville, is his study with its vast library of books and other mementos. The home will be open Saturday for the Smith College Club Tour of Houses.

30 years ago when he joined that small but dedicated group of literati who gathered about the little black stove in George Humphrey's book store on Spring Street.

There in the dark dusty cellar of the old red brick house, —it was torn down to make way for the Inner Loop—he found inspiration and a first edition of "The Life of Mary Jemison," the story of the little woman who was captured as a child by the Indians.

It was a small book, published in Canandaigua in 1824, very rare and very expensive—too expensive for a young barrister just starting on his career. However, Humphrey, who had a soft spot for young book lovers, was not averse to easy payments, and Skivington got the book.

Today he owns every known edition of "The Life of Mary Jemison" — there were at least 27—and many of the printings of it made in pamphlet form.

A PAINTING ON THE WALL in this room has him puzzled. It is an unsigned watercolor, showing the Rochester House, famous hotel which stood on Exchange Street on the site of the present Times-Union building.

Flags and banners are strung across the street as if to welcome some important visitor to the city. Unfortunately the artist gives no clue to the occasion.

The most distinguished visitor ever entertained at the Rochester House, as far as I can learn, was President Martin Van Buren, who came to the city Sept. 5, 1839.

According to the press of the day, the President arrived by train and was escorted by "a fine company of mounted cavalry to the Rochester House, where he received a tumultuous reception. The festivities concluded with a banquet attended by 200 citizens at the "sumptuous Rochester House."

Could this have been the gala occasion commemorated by the unknown artist?

Freeman Edson

State

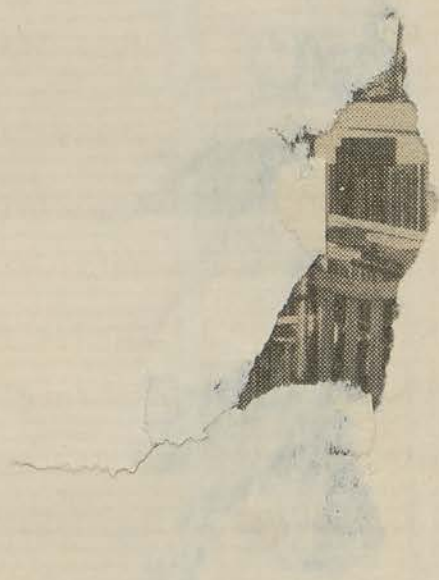
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By this mortgage Freeman Edson and Thankful O. his (third) wife mortgaged a part of the property which had been conveyed to him by John McNaughton in 1827 (the original deed is owned by G.J.S.). The parcel conveyed consists of about one hundred acres and includes most of the Village now lying west of Rochester Street between Second Street and the North Road.



LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

of

BETSY EDSON

Mother of Dr. Freeman Edson

I, Betsey Edson of Westmoreland in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, widow, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, considering the uncertainty of human life and being desirous of settling my worldly concerns while I have strength and capacity to do the same do make, publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following, that is to say:-

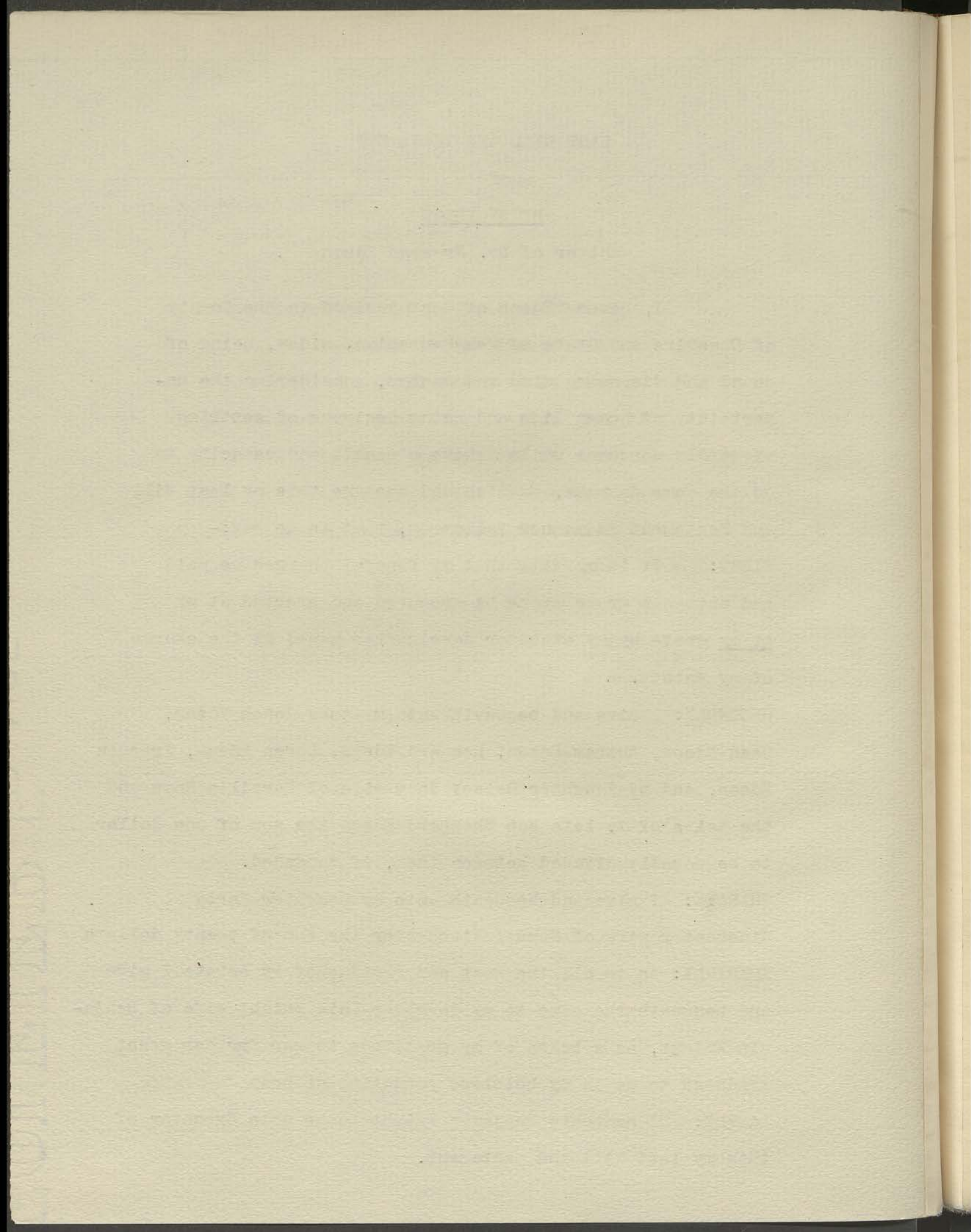
FIRST: It is my will that my funeral charges be paid and suitable grave stone be procured and erected at my at my grave by my executor hereinafter named at the charge of my estate.

SECONDLY: I give and bequeath unto my sons Jonah Edson, Dean Edson, Abiram Edson, Leonard Edson, Loren Edson, Freeman Edson, and my daughter Betsey Snow wife of Barzilla Snow and the heirs of my late son Shepherd Edson the sum of one dollar to be equally divided between them, if demanded.

THIRDLY: I give and bequeath unto my daughter Maria Winchester wife of Samuel Winchester the sum of twenty dollars

FOURTHLY: As to all the rest and residue of my estate I give and bequeath the same to my daughter Lois Knight wife of Benjamin Knight, as a token of my gratitude to her for her great kindness to me in my helpless condition of body

LASTLY: I nominate Benjamin Knight to be sole Executor of this my last Will and testament.



64

Hereby ratifying and confirming this as my last will and testament and revoking all former wills by me made.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Betsey Edson as and for her last will and testament in presence of us who at her request subscribe our names hereto as witnesses in presence of said testatrix and in presence of each other

her
Betsey x Edson (seal)
mark

Artemus Knight
Samuel Sischo
Ruth A. Sischo

Whereas I Betsey Edson of Westmoreland in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire on the thirteenth day of November A.D. 1841 made and executed my last will and testament in writing and whereas by my said will I gave and bequeathed to my daughter Maria Winchester wife of Samuel Winchester the sum of twenty dollars my said daughter Maria having since deceased, now I do hereby make and declare this writing to be a codicil to my said last will and testament to be annexed to and taken and allowed as part thereof. And I do hereby revoke the legacy which I gave and bequeathed to my said daughter Maria. And I do hereby give and bequeath the said sum of twenty dollars

to my sons Leonard Edson and Loren Edson to be equally divided between them.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Betsey Edson as & for a codicil to her last Will & testament in presence of us, who at her request, in her presence & in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto

Jonathan A. Winchester	her
Joseph S. Towns	Betsey x Edson (L.S.)
Samuel Sischo	mark

(This copy was given to me by Mrs. Grace E. Chamberlain of Detroit, Michigan.)

to be some persons known and known to be equally

divided between them.

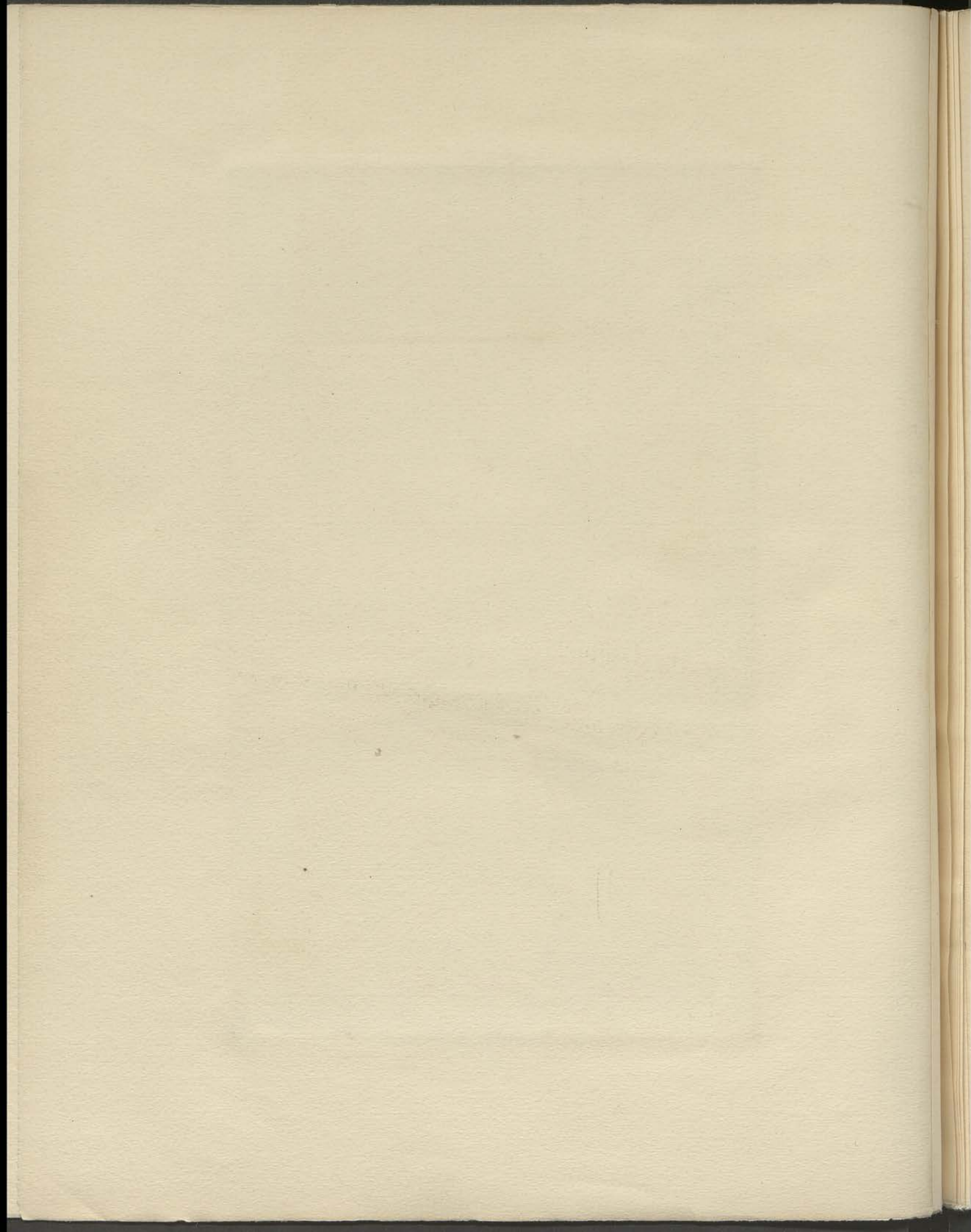
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and seal this twelfth day of December in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six

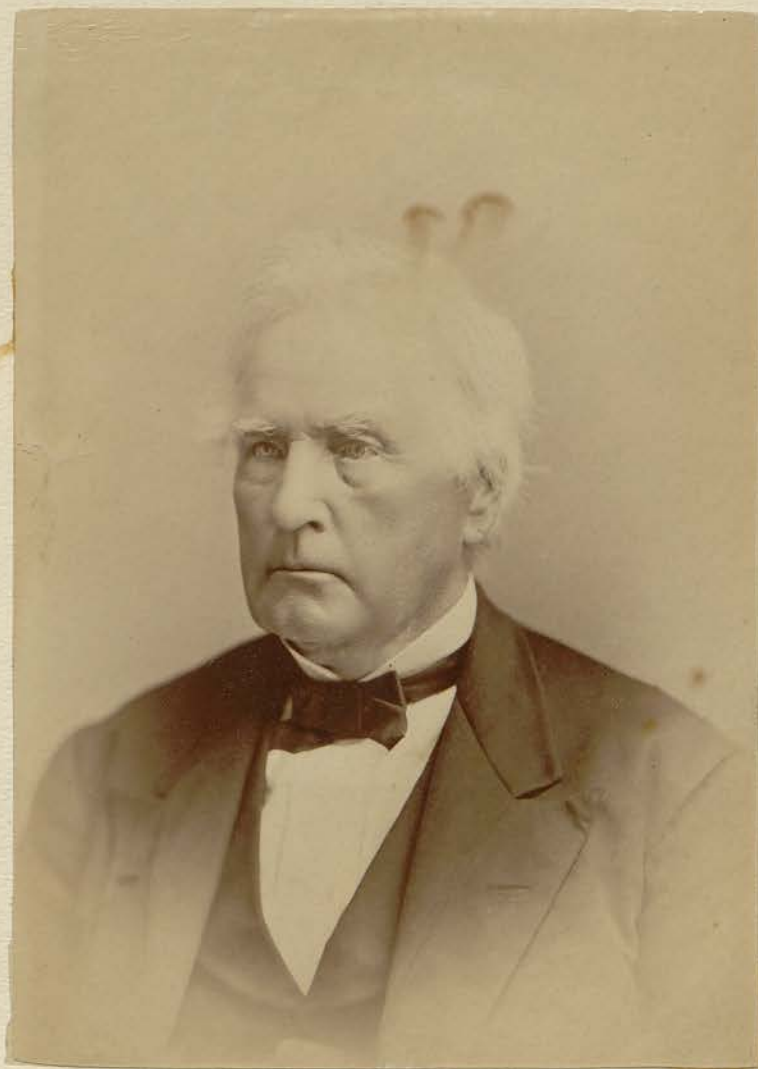
Witness, sealed, published and delivered by the
said Henry Johnson as & for a notary public in and for the
County of Worcester in the State of New York, in the
presence of us, who at his request, in the
presence & in the presence of each other have subscribed
our names as witnesses thereto.

for	Johnston & Winchester
Henry & John (J.S.)	Johnston & Towne
and	Samuel Smith

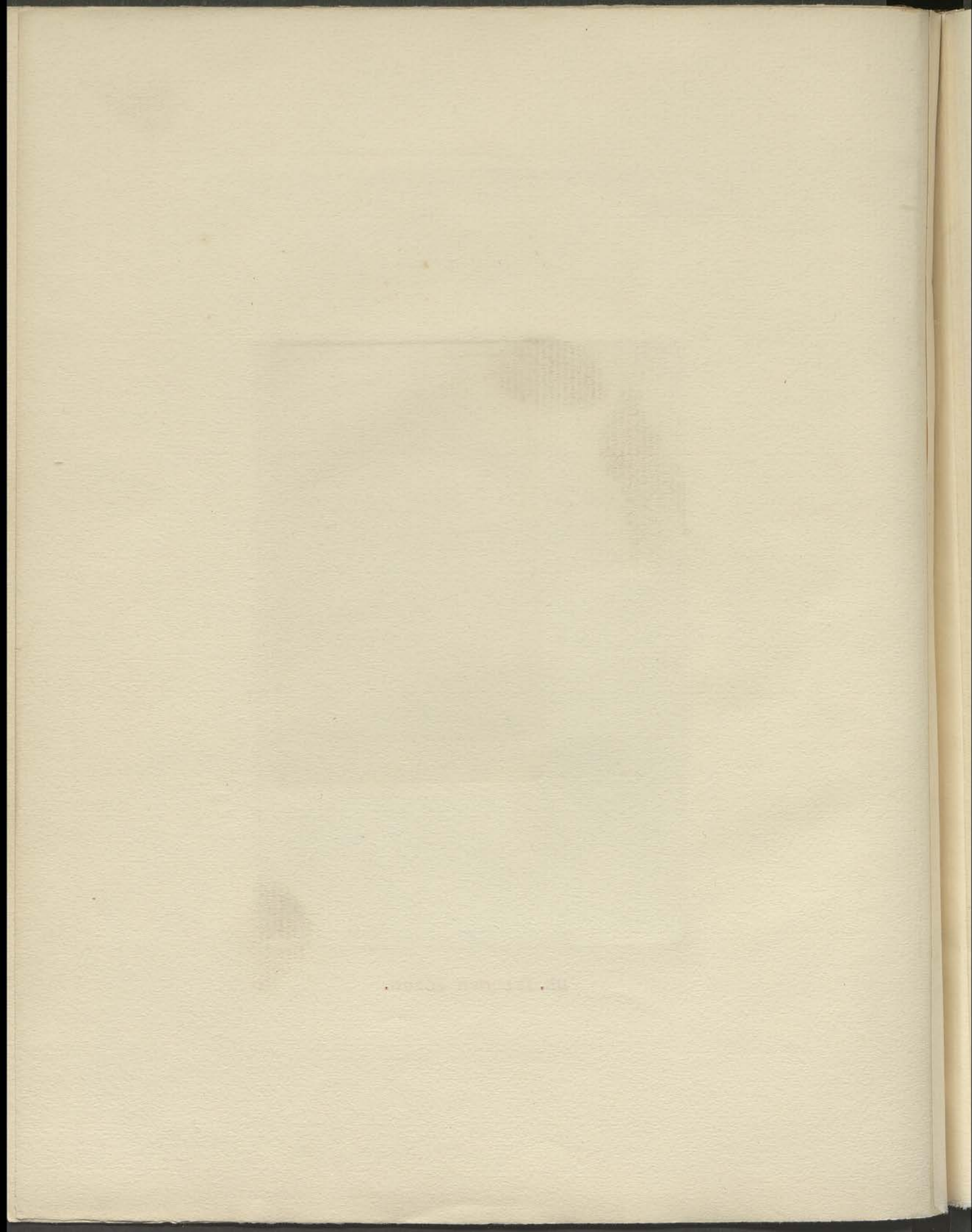
This copy was given to me by the said Henry Johnson
of said County, New York.



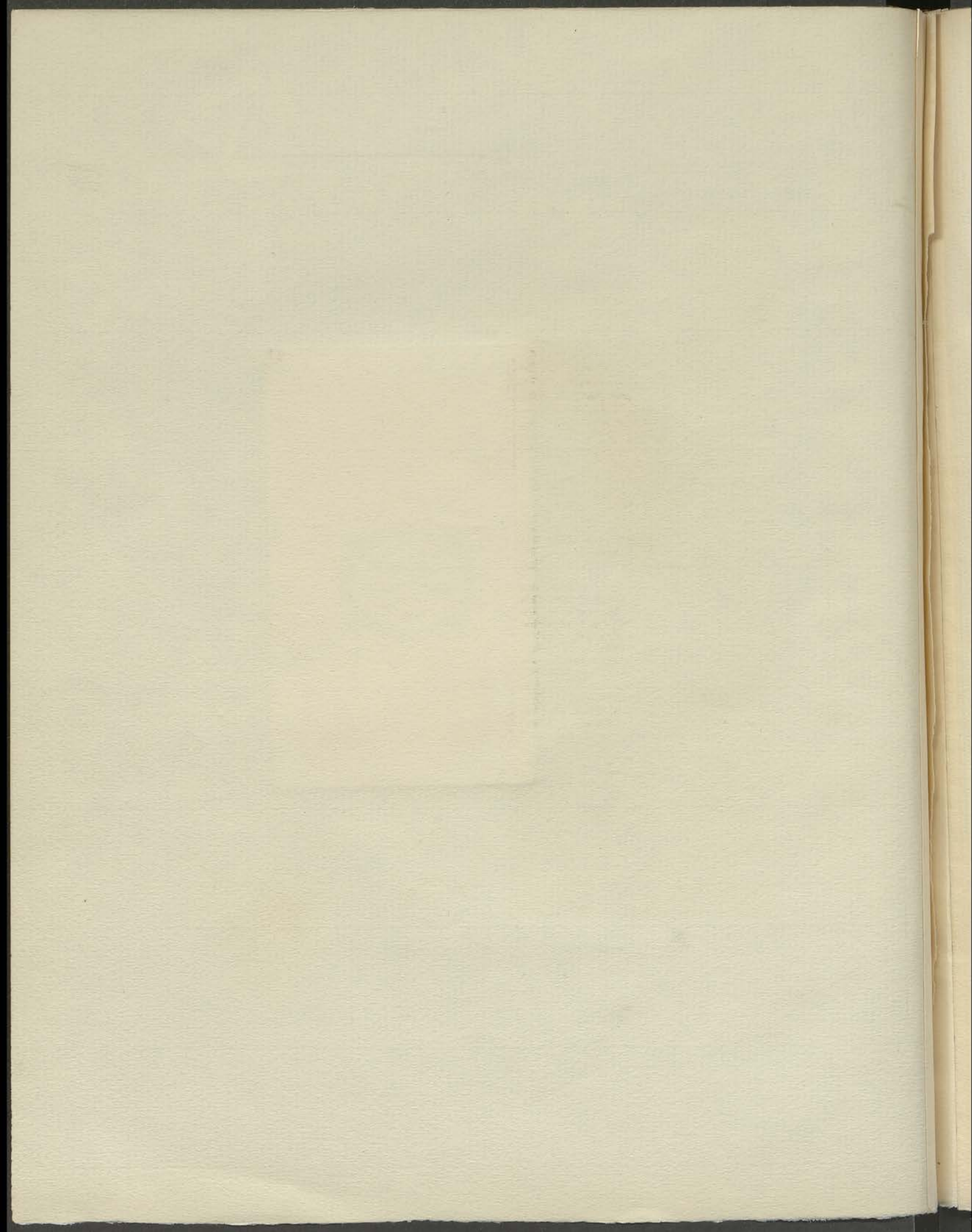




DR. Freeman Edson.







Know all men by these presents That we Dye D. S. Brown
Freeman Edson and F. M. Edson of the town
of Wheatland in the County of Monroe are held and firmly
bound unto George R. Wall Esquire Supervisor of said town
in the penal sum of Two Thousand Dollars to be paid to
the said George R. Wall or his successor in office; to which
payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves
and our legal representatives jointly and severally, firmly
by these presents. Witness our hands and seals this 25th day
of October 1848.

Whereas the said Dye D. S. Brown has been
elected Town Superintendent of Common Schools for
for the said town of Wheatland: Now therefore the
condition of this obligation is such that if the said
D. S. Brown shall faithfully apply and legally
disburse, all the school money which may come into
his hands, during his term of office as such Town
Superintendent then this obligation to be void; else,
to remain in full force.

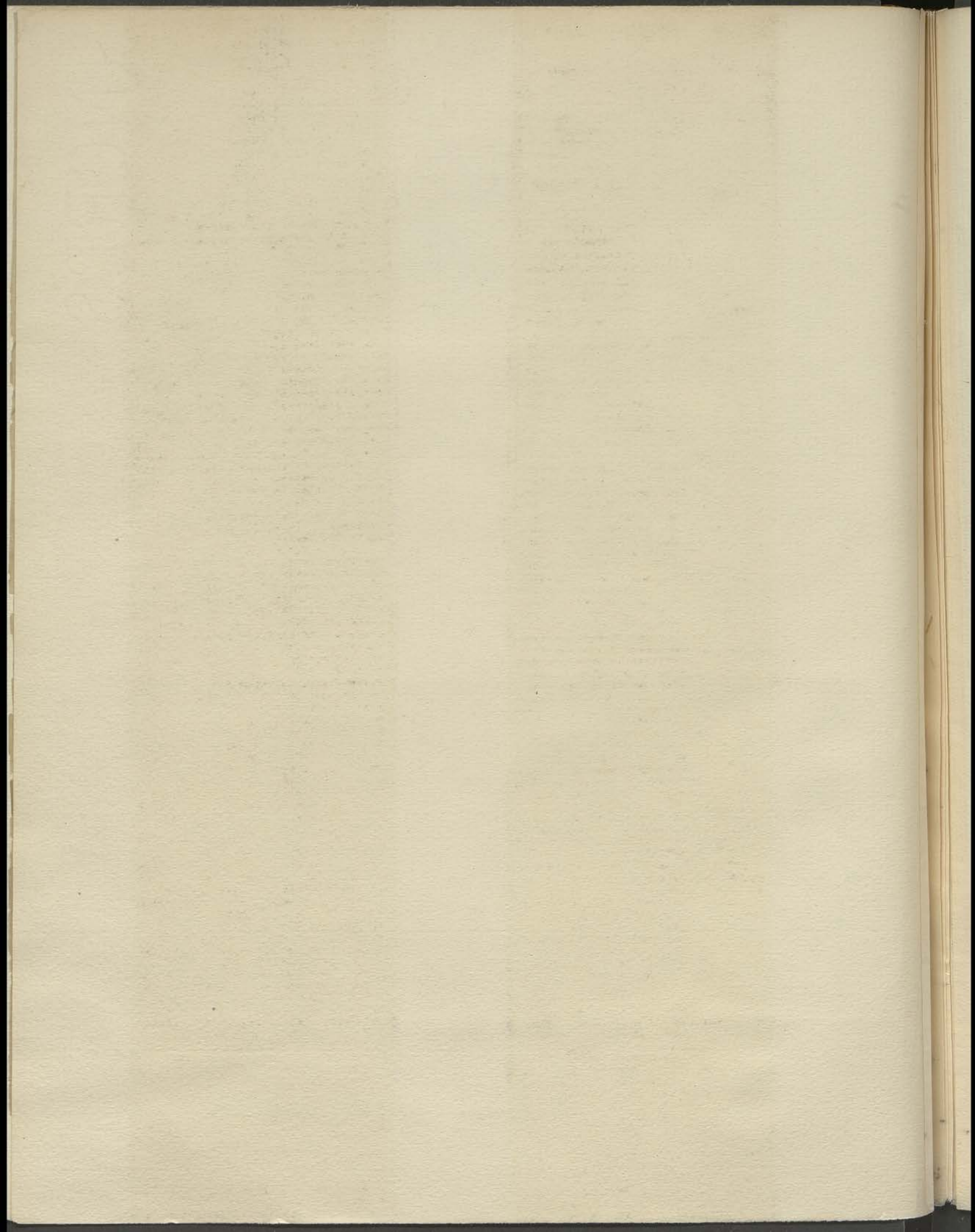
Signed sealed and delivered in D. S. Brown
the presence of

Freeman Edson

F. M. Edson

Town of Wheatland &c. I hereby approve of Freeman Edson
and F. M. Edson as sureties to the foregoing bond.

Geo R Wall { Supervisor of said town.



DOCTOR FREEMAN EDSON

A FULL SKETCH OF AN INTERESTING LIFE.

One of the Pioneer Physicians of Western New York—A Remarkable and Successful Career—A Man Who Saw Rochester Change From a Small Hamlet to a Great and Populous City.

The death of Dr. Freeman Edson, whose funeral takes place to day, removes one not only eminent in his profession and a prominent, respected and influential citizen, but who was the last survivor of the physicians in Western New York closely identified with the pioneer history of this region. Commencing practice in Scottsville at the age of 23, when Rochester contained but fifteen dwellings, all log structures but two, he continued to practice with unequalled skill and success until a few days ago, when after a brief illness, in the full possession of his faculties, clear in mind, quick of thought and comprehension, steady of nerve, vigorous, energetic and strong physically, he passed away as peacefully and calm as if going to sleep. At his death Rochester is a city of 100,000 inhabitants. Where is there the parallel of this?

The name of Edson is connected with the earliest settlement in this country, colonial history recording that deacon Samuel Edson immigrated from England in 1622, and was one of the sixty original corporators of Bridgewater, Mass., two of his associates being Captain Miles Standish and John Alden, immortalized by Longfellow. A daughter of deacon Samuel Edson married the first settled minister of that settlement the Rev. John Keith of Scotland. The biography of Dr. Edson possesses peculiar and great interest. He was born at Westmoreland, N. H., September 24, 1791, and was the youngest of thirteen children. On his mother's side the family were remarkable for longevity, she living to the age of 97 years. His education was acquired at a school in Keene, adjoining his native town. He began his professional studies in the office of Dr. Amos Twitcomb, a physician and surgeon of celebrity practicing at Keene, but he remained under his instruction but a short time when he entered Yale college, graduating in medicine from that institution in 1814. Leaving his native place he proceeded to Watertown, in this state, expecting to locate there, but became satisfied that the field was already well occupied by an ex-army surgeon of the war, which had then just closed. Having a maternal uncle in what was then known as the "Genesee country," a section which was attracting many settlers, he determined at once to visit that locality. The journey from Watertown was made on horseback through an almost unbroken forest, the young doctor on the route passing through the village of Canandaigua and the present site of Rochester, then a mere hamlet. He pursued his course up the west bank of the Genesee river to Scottsville where his uncle Isaac Scott resided, the village being named after him. Strong inducements were held out to Dr. Edson to settle in Le Roy, a place already of some importance, but Dr. Bristol persuaded him to locate at Scottsville, and he at once entered upon the practice of his profession there and continued until his death. His skill as a surgeon and physician soon secured a large practice and he rapidly attained more than local celebrity. In that newly settled region, diseases developed which were unknown in practice in New Hampshire, but so well grounded was he in his profession and possessed of so much natural skill and ability, that he was soon able to successfully cope with diseases in whatever form it appeared. The accidents inseparable in the life of the hardy pioneers in clearing up forests and from the extensive use of fire-arms in shooting game, etc., called frequently for the exercise of his skill as a surgeon, a branch of his profession in which he was unequalled. In the variety of injuries, fractures and wounds, he was called

upon to attend, his practice was exceptional and his success marvellous. Dr. Edson was one of the first to practice trepanning, and his eyes were so keen and his nerves so steady that the most delicate operations were performed by him, unaided and unassisted, except by some one in the household. Nothing better illustrates the extent and variety of his practice than the fact that on the trial of Dr. Hardenbrook, perhaps the most important and interesting criminal trial ever held in this country, Dr. Edson was the only professional witness of the large number of eminent surgeons and physicians who testified, who had had in his practice personal experience in tetanus, he having had two cases of that disease, one proceeding from a gun-shot wound, and the other from an injury from an axe. The Hon. H. R. Selden, counsel for Dr. Hardenbrook, in his masterly argument for the accused on the examination, alluded to this fact.

Dr. Edson was married three times, his first wife being Miss Judith Mason, of West Moreland, his native place. Two children were the fruit of this marriage; Freeman Mason, a young man of brilliant promise who died some years since, and Emma, now the widow of Elmer H. Garbutt, late of Brooklyn, N. Y. The second wife of Dr. Edson was Miss Mary Hanford, daughter of Abram Hanford, a prominent citizen of Scottsville. By this marriage he had two children; Elizabeth M., now the widow of A. C. Finney, late of Kansas city, and Rev. Hanford A. Edson, a prominent clergyman at Indianapolis, Ind. The third wife of Dr. Edson was Mrs. Thankful O. Goodrich, who died a few years ago. Miss Emma, her daughter by her former husband, Lewis Goodrich, to whom Dr. Edson was tenderly attached, resided with him after the death of her mother, and contributed immeasurably to his happiness and pleasure during the last years of his life.

During his long life, and necessarily in the practice of his profession exposed day and night to storm and cold, he was seriously ill but twice, before the last and fatal one. While a young man he had a severe attack of dyspepsia, which he finally conquered with an almost exclusive diet of milk. In 1846 he had erysipelas contracted in his practice. Before recovering, his wife, exhausted by constant care and nursing him, also contracted the disease and died before his convalescence had scarcely begun. In his habits he was strictly temperate and careful of his health although rarely refusing to attend to professional calls. He was frequently a delegate to meetings of the State Medical society, of which he was a life-long member, and contributed for those meetings valuable papers. He was postmaster at Scottsville, that being the only political office he ever held and after his term expired no offer of office, however tempting led him away from the practice of his profession. Early in life he was in politics an ardent whig, and in 1844 was an elector for Clay. In 1848, at the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation he espoused the free soil cause and was on the Van Buren electoral ticket. In the late war he was an uncompromising patriot believing firmly and clearly in the justice of the northern cause and that an omnipotent Providence would bring victory to our arms. He would not tolerate any suggestion looking toward a compromise and in the darkest days of the war had perfect faith that the threatened perils would be overruled for the good of the republic. Mentally Dr. Edson was a strong man, and with his positive convictions was naturally a leader of public opinion. He was always pronounced for measures of reform, and for everything that elevated, purified or improved. Temperance, morality, the observance of the Sabbath, schools, and internal improvements found in him an earnest advocate, worker and supporter, and in his work he was earnest and straightforward, leaving no suggestion of a doubt as to his position. In Dr. Edson's whole life there was an utter absence of pretence, and he despised and denounced trickery, charlatanism and quackery. In the practice of his profession no one could be more thorough. While he did not despise simple plain remedies in cases when such treatment was safe he was prompt, heroic and bold in emergencies and in extreme cases and

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seeming instinctively to make a correct diagnosis and apply the true remedy. In his intercourse with his neighbors and friends he was courteous and kind but dignified. Possessed of the most simple habits and kindly manners, he repelled familiarity and trifling. Early in life he became identified with the Presbyterian church at Scottsville, and for over half a century he was an elder in what is known locally as the "North church." His sincerity as a Christian, in the broad and comprehensive meaning of that word, was never doubted. He will be sadly missed by his family and by the citizens of Wheatland and the adjoining towns, where he has so long been so prominent a person. It is hard to realize that no more in Scottsville will be seen the erect form and elastic step of Dr. Edson—no more see his kindly smile or hear his words of cheer and welcome, no more listen to his instructive words and conversation, no more to realize the presence of one who was

"A friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear."

FUNERAL OF DR. EDSON.

Largely Attended and Impressive Services.

Despite the dreariness prevailing and the almost incessant fall of rain Wednesday, the funeral of Dr. Edson at Scottsville was attended by an immense concourse. In the village all places of business were closed and every indication gave assurance the residents appreciated keenly their great loss. The Monroe county Medical Society was represented by Drs. Moore, Sen., Hovey, Mandeville, and Kempe from this city and from Scottsville Drs. Howe and Sutton were present. J. A. Stull and J. A. Eastman, from this city also attended the funeral. Before the arrival of the hour fixed for the funeral the house was thronged with people to take a last look at the noble features of their friend, neighbor and physician. At the head of the casket was a magnificent pillow of pure white flowers on which was the word "Father" in violets. At the foot, on a pedestal, was a sheaf of wheat, the shock of corn fully ripe gathered in its season. The top of the casket was covered with the rarest and choicest flowers, and on the edge were festoons of smilax in which was entwined pure white flowers, looking like stars on the dark cloth. In the rooms were a profusion of flowers in various and appropriate forms, all arranged by one who realised that was the last earthly tribute of love and affection she could show to him who to her had been a friend and father. The only exercises at the house was a brief prayer by Rev. Mr. Lavery, pastor of the church of which Dr. Edson was a member for over half a century. The bearers were John C. Neale, Myron Miller, Phillip Garbutt, Isaac Badlong, D. C. McPherson and Donald McNaughton. The honorary bearers were D. D. S. Brown and Oliver Allen.

At the church the Rev. J. W. Billington and Rev. D. McColl, former pastors of the diocese; Rev. Mr. Tuttle, pastor of the Methodist church at Scottsville, took part in the religious services. A quartette of male voices sang appropriate hymns with feeling and expression, the solo, "Rest, Spirit, Rest," being rendered exceedingly well. The sermon was delivered by the pastor of the church, who took for his text Philippians 1:21, "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain," preaching, therefrom an eloquent and appropriate discourse. Mr. Lavery has been at Scottsville only about six months but in that time became well acquainted with Dr. Edson and his tribute yesterday to him as a Christian, a physician, a neighbor and friend was well considered, not overdrawn; and listened to with marked attention, showing as it did a correct and perfect appreciation of the symmetry of the character of the deceased. The reading desk and chancel were draped and the church was appropriately and tastefully festooned with ferns, flowers and draperies.

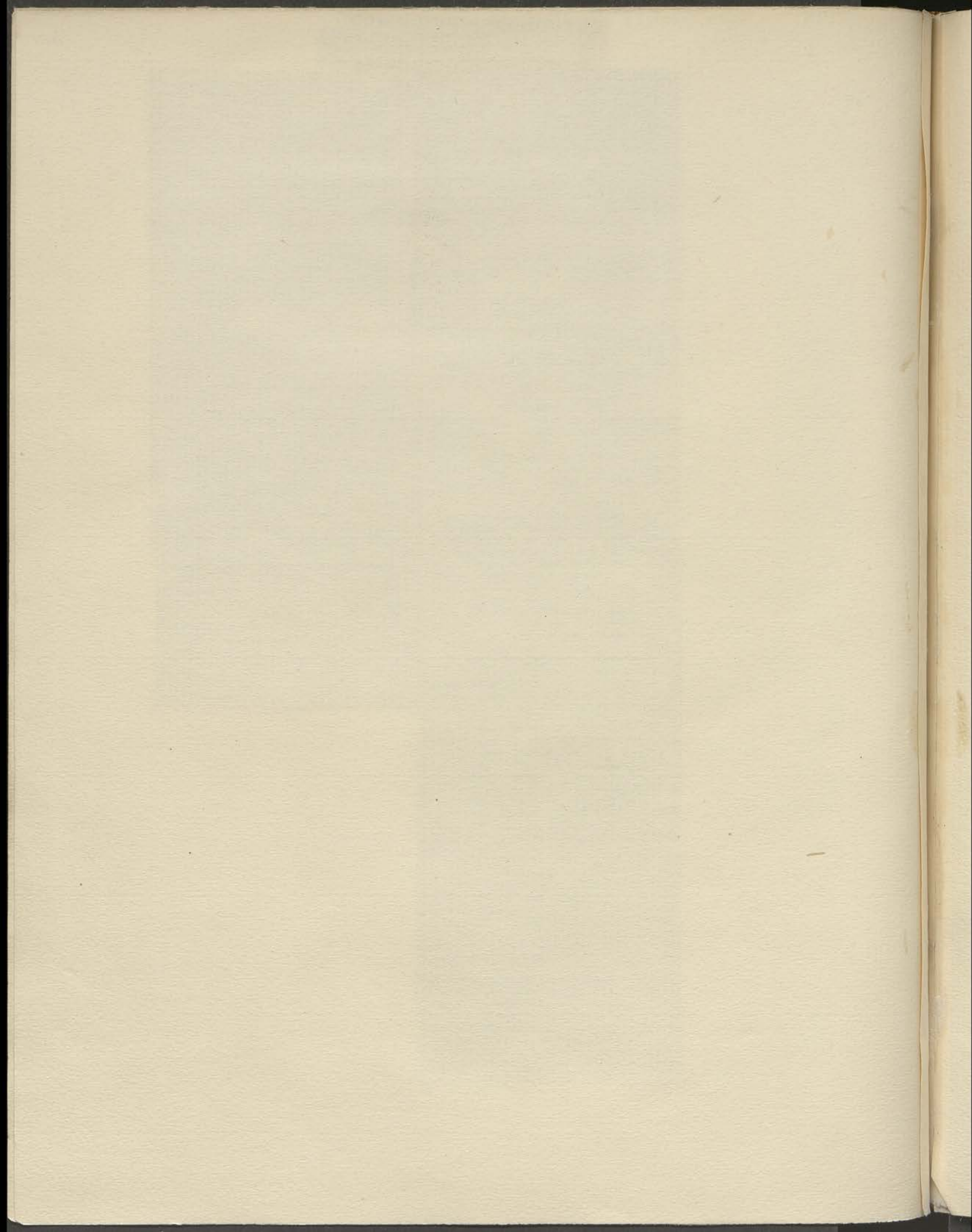
The family pew of the doctor was draped and tears flowed in many eyes as the thought came that never more would it be occupied by the venerable form of the distinguished dead who had so long been a regular attendant there on divine worship. A large procession followed his remains to their last resting place in Oatka cemetery. The Rev. Hanford Edson and Mrs. Emeline Garbutt were able to reach Scottsville in time to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF DR. FREEMAN EDSON.

The Aged and Distinguished Physician Passes Away Sunday.

Dr. Freeman Edson, of Scottsville, died at his residence in that village at half past 1 o'clock on Sunday, in the 92d year of his age. Dr. Edson settled in Scottsville, in the town of Wheatland, in 1814, at the age of 23 years and commenced the practice of medicine which he continued from that time until about ten years ago, when he retired from active practice. After that, however, he was frequently called in consultation in important cases in the families of his friends and former patients. He enjoyed quite good health until within a few days past, and was active about his residence and grounds. On Thursday of last week he was engaged in repairing his garden fence, and it is believed he overtaxed his strength, as he soon after complained of illness. Pneumonia set in on Friday, and he gradually sank until the time of his death. A consultation of physicians was held, but nothing the most skillful medicine men called in council were able to suggest could prolong his life.

Dr. Edson was widely known and was one of the most prominent and skillful physicians in Western New York. Few men have been more sincerely respected, both as a physician and citizen, than the venerable man who has now gone to his reward. The doctor located in Wheatland when the county was new, and lived to see very great changes, and improvements occur in the region of his home. In all that pertained to the material and religious welfare of the community in which he lived he took a deep and active interest. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church of Scottsville and until the close of his life he was one of its most efficient and consistent members. The community in which Dr. Edson so long resided will mourn his loss as the loss of a father, and lack of his wise counsel, and always ready assistance will be deeply felt in the church of which he was so long a communicant, and always a model of Christian charity and benevolence.



Freeman E. Lyon
 To
 Stephen Warren
 Chattel Mortgage—

No. 75

Dated Dec 23, 1867

At 11 O'clock, A.M.

R. N. Havens
 Clerk

To all to whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:
Know Ye, That *I Freeman Edson of Scotland in the County of Monroe*
and State of New York

of the first part,

for and in consideration of the sum of *Seventeen Hundred Dollars*—

lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by

Stephen Warren of Rushin said County

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, all of *fifty acres of wheat on the ground on my farm in wheattand—all the Hay & forage on said farm—1 Sordid horse—1 Canadian pony—1 Sordid horse, ringbone—the Pained Horse, 1 Bay horse—4 Cows—4 Hogs—200 Sheep—1 Grain Reaper—1 Wheel Cultivator—2 Metal Cultivators—1 Metal Drag—1 Square Drag—3 Double Mowers—1 Buggy—1 Top—150 Bushels of corn in the ear—1 pair 3 year old Steers—1 2 year old steer—2 yearlings—2 and all other goods and chattels whatsoever, mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being *Calves—1 Tanning Mill—1 Sofa—9 chairs in parlour room—Carpet in North front room & in hall & the Stair Carpet—10 Cords of wood in Woodhouse—4 Stones in house—3 Double Harnesses—all the Medicine & vessels containing same in my Drug Store & all the furniture in said Store**

To Have and to Hold, all and singular, the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be, unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever.

And *I* the said part *y* of the first part, for *my* heirs, executors and administrators, all and singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, against *my* heirs, executors and administrators, and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, shall and will warrant, and by these presents forever defend.

Provided Always, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if *I*

the said part *y* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid, unto the said part *y* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of *Two promissory notes endorsed by said* in the manner following, viz:—

Stephen Warren & payable as follows—One note of \$1000 payable Oct 1st 1852 to Chamberlain & Star of Schoy & endorsed by said Warren—& one note of \$700 payable at the State Bank in the City of New York January 4th 1852 and endorsed by said Warren. which said notes if paid within same become due, & the interest thereon—so that the said Stephen Warren shall be saved harmless.

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

In Witness Whereof, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *22^d* day of *December* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *forty-one*.

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

D. D. Brown

Freeman Edson



Know all men by these presents that we Freeman Edron
and John J Blackmer of the town of Wheatland in the County
of Monroe are held and firmly bound unto the people of the
State of New York in the penal sum of one hundred and twenty
five dollars for the payment of which sum to the said people
we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators—
jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed
with our seals and dated this third day of May 1841
the condition of this obligation is such that whereas the
said Freeman Edron has applied to the commis-
sioners of excise of said town for a license to sell strong
and spirituous liquors and wines in quantities less than
five gallons as a grocer during the ensuing year now if the
said Freeman Edron during the term for which
said license shall be granted shall not suffer his grocery
to become disorderly and shall not sell or suffer to be sold
any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drank in his shop
or house or in any out house yard or garden appertaining
thereto and shall not suffer any such liquor sold by virtue
of such license to be drank in his shop or house or in any
out house yard or garden belonging thereto then this
obligation to be void otherwise of force
sealed and delivered
in presence of

Freeman Edron

John J Blackmer

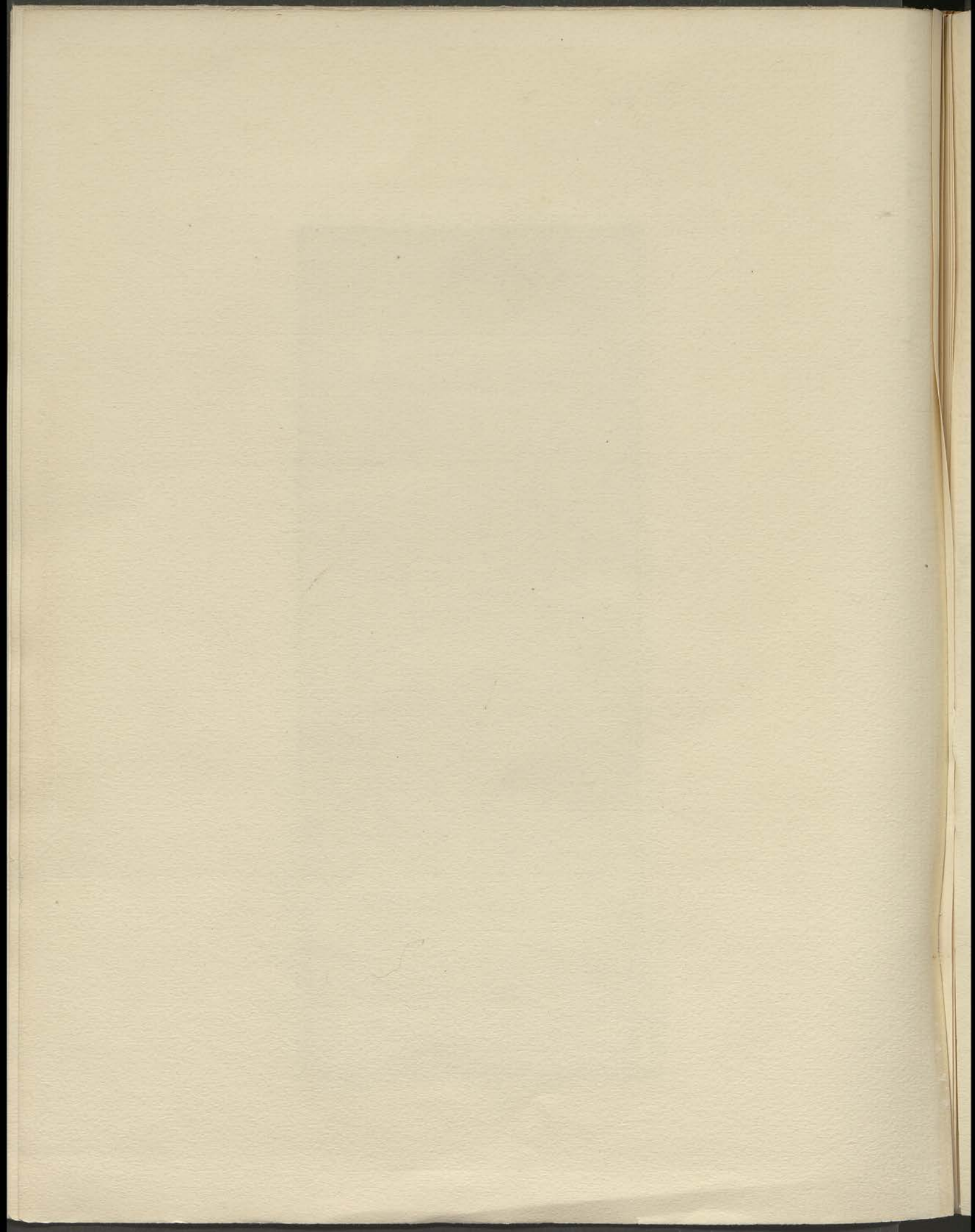
We the Commissioners of Excise of the town of Wheatland approve of
the security to the above Bond.

Jeriah Blackmer Supervisor
Edward Collins Justice of the peace
Elisha Harmon

Freeman Edsons
Grocery Bond with Surety

Filed in the Town Clerk's
office this 22^d day of Feb
1842

C. C. Hall
Town Clerk



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Mr. Skivington:-

I can imagine how much you would like to see a view of the Edson home in Westmoreland, so I am going to trust you with my prized and only view, and Shades of our Ancestors! don't let anything happen to it. It is more than the 'Edson home' to me - it is in reality THE Ancestral home of the C's.

As you are a lawyer, you will demand PROOF no doubt that this is what I am calling it, so I will hand on to you the knowledge I have.

When I first started chasing ancestors six years ago I contacted with the most wonderful genealogist and historian in Westmoreland. She would be 86 if living (I am fearful as I had no response to my Christmas greetings) Was born in Westmoreland, and her father a surveyor of all that section, and no one knows more of Westmoreland and its early peoples than she. She had material for a wonderful history, but told me she was fearful she would not live to see it published. We had much intimate correspondence about the Chamberlain's and allied families and so I am going through some of the correspondence and taking out such excerpts as related to this picture. I think it is the old Henry C. place, really Henry, Sr. by "Susannah" is meant the grandmother of Dr. Edson. His grandparents were Henry C. Sr. and Susannah (Hinds) Chamberlain. I have been bitterly disappointed in not getting to see her. I did get as far as Vt. in 1928, but was not able to go on to W....

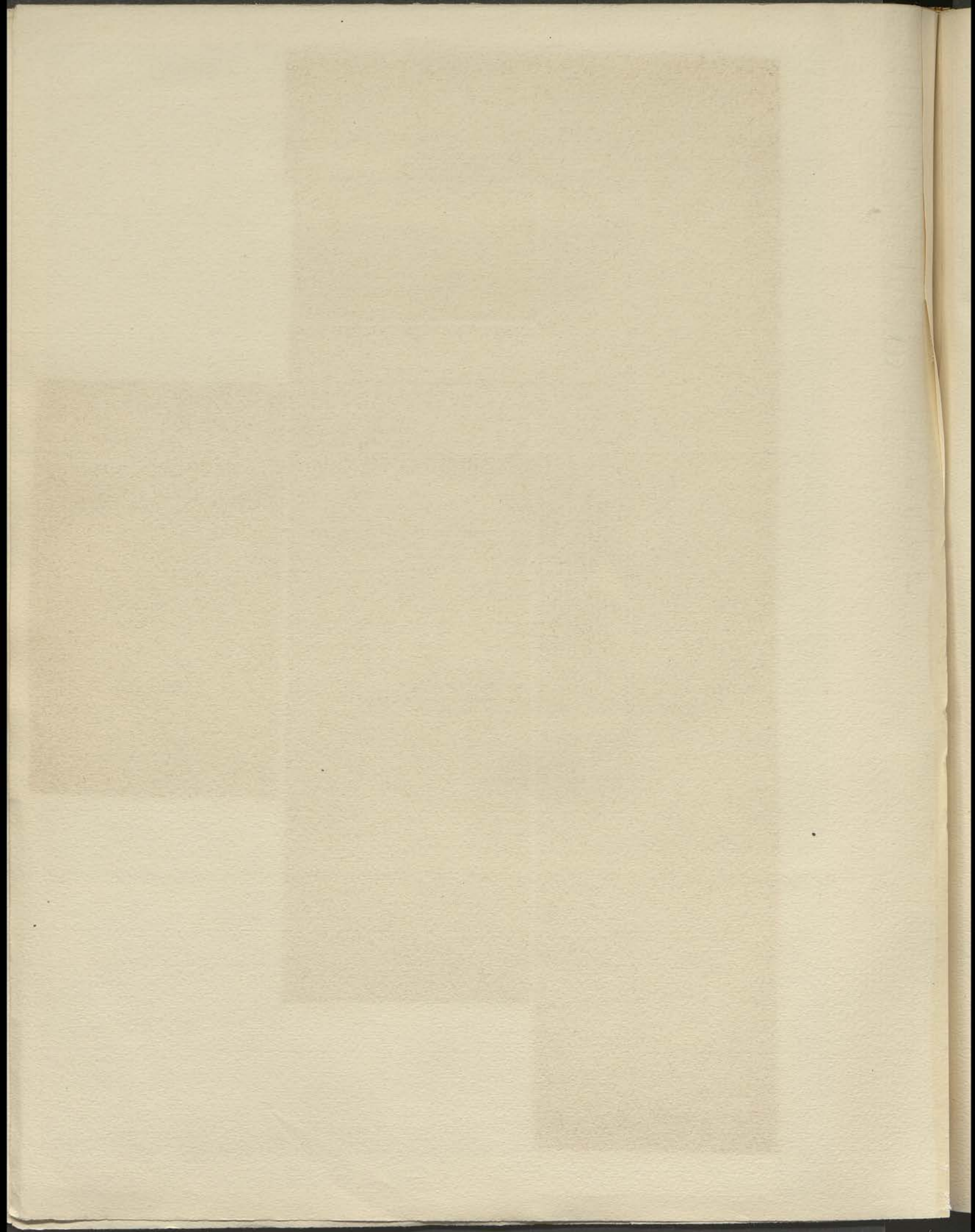
I cannot see that there could be proof why this may not be the old home. So many in the East are so old. Take for instance right there in Westmoreland, and in the same family. Hannah Chamberlain (another sister of Mrs. Scott) married Maj. Isaac Butterfield. Both are buried in Westmoreland. Isaac Butterfield had a wonderful Colonial home in W --- had a public Hall in it where all sorts of meetings were held, and it has been occupied all these years until about two years ago it was taken down piece by piece and carried to Mass. where it was reconstructed into a grand home for some wealthy family.

Tell me what you think about it, and especially if it looks as though Freeman incorporated any of the architectural features of his old home in his new one, in Scottsville.

Are any of his descendants living? Seemingly this genealogist was in touch with some of them. Mrs. Scott had both a brother and sister marry Edson's - a bro. and sister, hence the mix-up, and 'Edson' was much used in the various allied families as a given name.

Sincerely,

Grace E. Chamberlain



Ramblin' Through Rural New York

Getting You Acquainted with Historical Places,
Beauty Spots and Interesting People.

Going down through Scottsville, many stop to gaze at a quaint, old, historic structure in Rochester street. Its atmosphere is old-fashioned, like its picket fence. This was, for many years, the home of Dr. Freeman Edson, of the brand of sturdy pioneers of the past century. It is surrounded by two acres of fertile land, now adorned with shrubbery and well stocked with fruit trees. It has just



Dr. Freeman Edson, One of Scottsville's Early Settlers.

now come into possession of George Skivington of Oatka place, who will occupy it in the immediate future.

Graduating from the medical course of Yale in 1814, Dr. Edson started for Watertown, N. Y., with the intention of following his profession there, but found the position he had expected already filled by a surgeon just returned from the war. Mounting his horse, he rode westward into the wilderness, broken only by the small village of Canandaigua and one lone house where Rochester is now. Still farther, for twelve miles, he pierced through the denseness of the untouched forest, until he came to an opening, where he found Isaac Scott, an uncle, and Scottsville, then the town of Caledonia and the county of Genesee. Here he began his remarkable career of almost seventy years of service which the multiplying years failed to diminish. Life and conditions in the settlement were such that there was urgent need for the practice of "physic" and surgery, and so great was the demand made upon him that at times the only rest he had was snatched by minutes now and then.

Courted Down-east Maiden.

In Keene, N. H., a town adjoining that where Dr. Edson was born and spent his boyhood, lived Judith Mason, and the young doctor was entertaining vivid thoughts of bringing her to his western home. With these fond fancies working in his mind, he bought of Uncle Isaac, in 1816, a piece of his 100-acre tract and built the house which Mr. Skivington and his family are soon to occupy. Just as the doctor built it for his bride, five years before the existence of Monroe county, so it stands to-day, with the exception of the cornice, window casings, corner boards and front entrance which were added in the early forties as further embellishments; and so it will remain, as Mr. Skivington plans no alterations except the repairs to keep the house in proper condition.

Dr. Edson was a strong, rugged man of untiring energy and vast integrity, devoted to his patients and profession, yet firm and fearless in his conviction. It is said that on one occasion, when called upon to attend a drunken reprobate and village nuisance, he replied that he did not believe in interfering with the ways of Divine Providence. Whether he relented afterward is not related. When more than ninety years of age, he addressed the students of Indiana Medical college and his stirring words traveled through the country with the statement that he was thought to be the oldest practicing physician in the United States.

Became Historic Figure at 92.

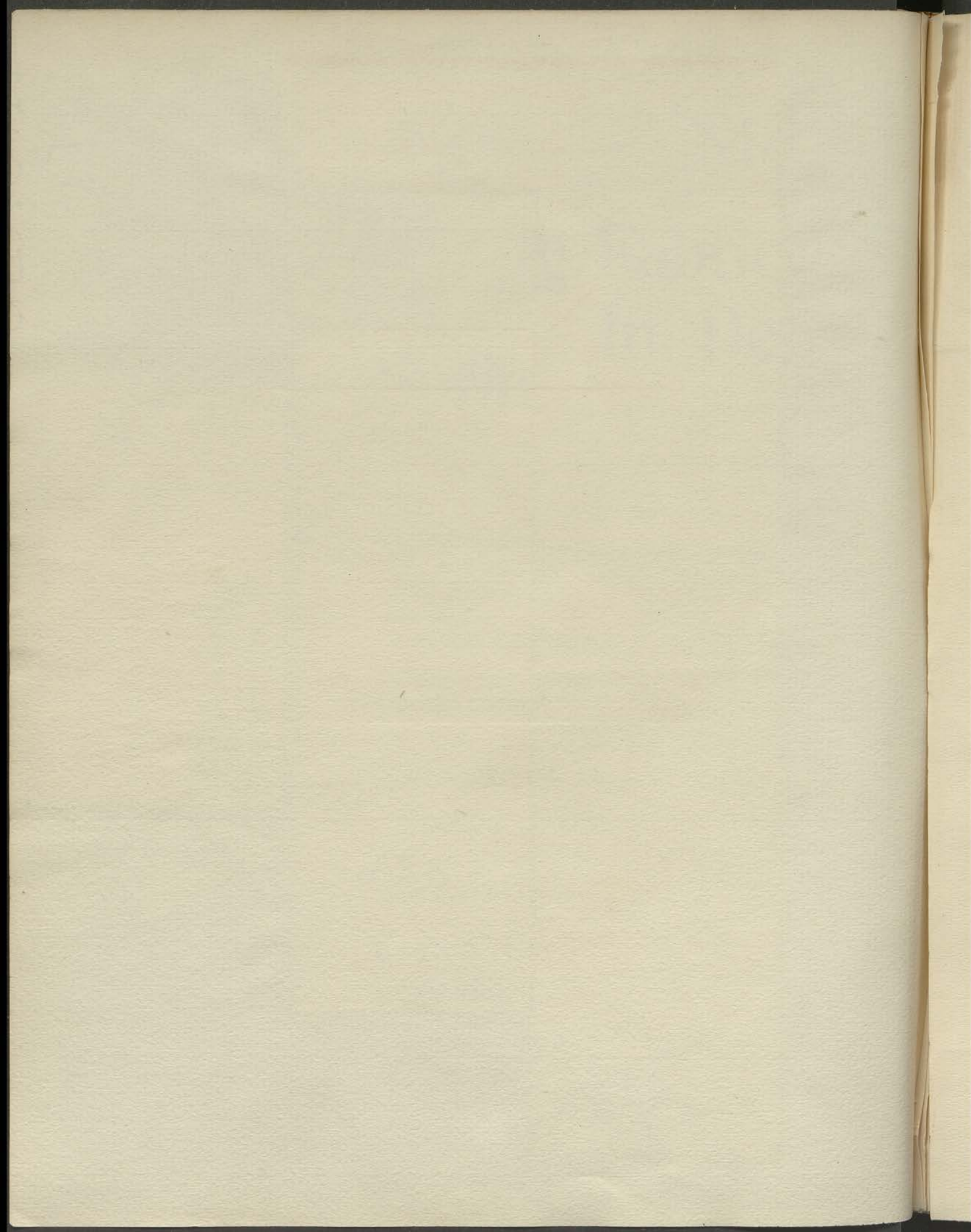
Among the positions which he held were postmaster, in 1832, where he conducted in his new home the first post-office in the village; school commissioner, army surgeon and elder of the Presbyterian church. He was married three times, his second wife being Mary Hanford and his third, Thankful Goodrich.

When on June 24, 1883, at the age of ninety-two, he laid down life's burdens, his service done, he became a historic figure, without whose name no record of Scottsville or Monroe county would be complete. The property descended to his daughters and son, Dr. Hanford A. Edson, who bought out his sisters; from him it passed to his daughters, Mrs. Charles T. Ennis and Caroline Edson, of Lyons, who are the present conveyers.



The Home He Built for Judith Mason, His First Bride, in 1816.

Mr. Skivington will bring with him to his new abode a rare library of Scottsville lore, almost as complete as it is possible to obtain. Among the books which it contains are original editions of Hubbard's "Red Jacket," a noted Indian orator who signed the Phelps and Gorham treaty; "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," "Holland Purchase," "History of Cornplanter," whose life was closely interwoven with that of the early settlers, "Life of Joseph Brant," educated Indian, and a volume of each of the only three editions of Morgan's "History of the Iroquois Indians."



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R E M I N I S C E N C E S

of

FREEMAN EDSON

by

HANFORD A. EDSON

These items were written in the hand of Hanford Edson in an old hand-ruled book, now owned by Mrs. Charles T. Ennis of Lyons, New York, which was loaned to me for copying. The first item was dated November 16, 1906. Dr. Edson wrote on the first sheet of the book,

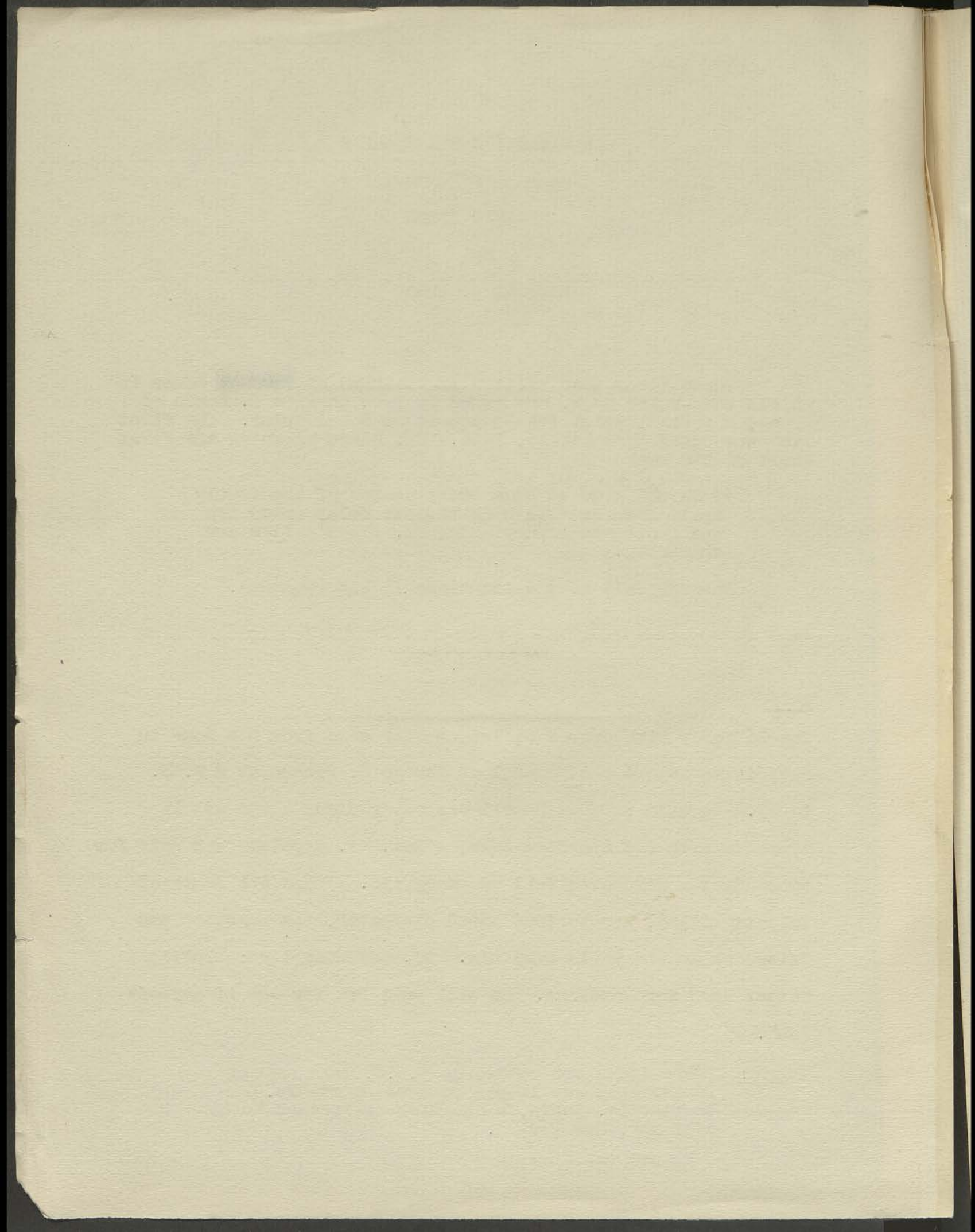
"I should like to have every member of the family write down in this book without delay anecdotes and incidents illustrating Dr. Edson's life and character."

However, all of the items are in his own hand.

1906

Nov 16 Today Fisk Tarbox called, having come from his home in Batavia to attend the funeral of George E. Slocum at 2 P. M. today. He said : "When Powell Carpenter died, a man not in sympathy with the churches here, a Rev. Mr. Copeland was sent for to conduct a discourse full of panegyric. Upon the death of Talcott Miller, a notorious local character, the question was raised as to who would bury him. Dr. Edson replied: "They'd better send for Copeland. He will pull him through if anybody can".

(Note: These items are copied by G.J.S. from an old ledger book now in the possession of Mrs. Charles Te. Ennis, a daughter of Freeman Edson of Lyons, New York).

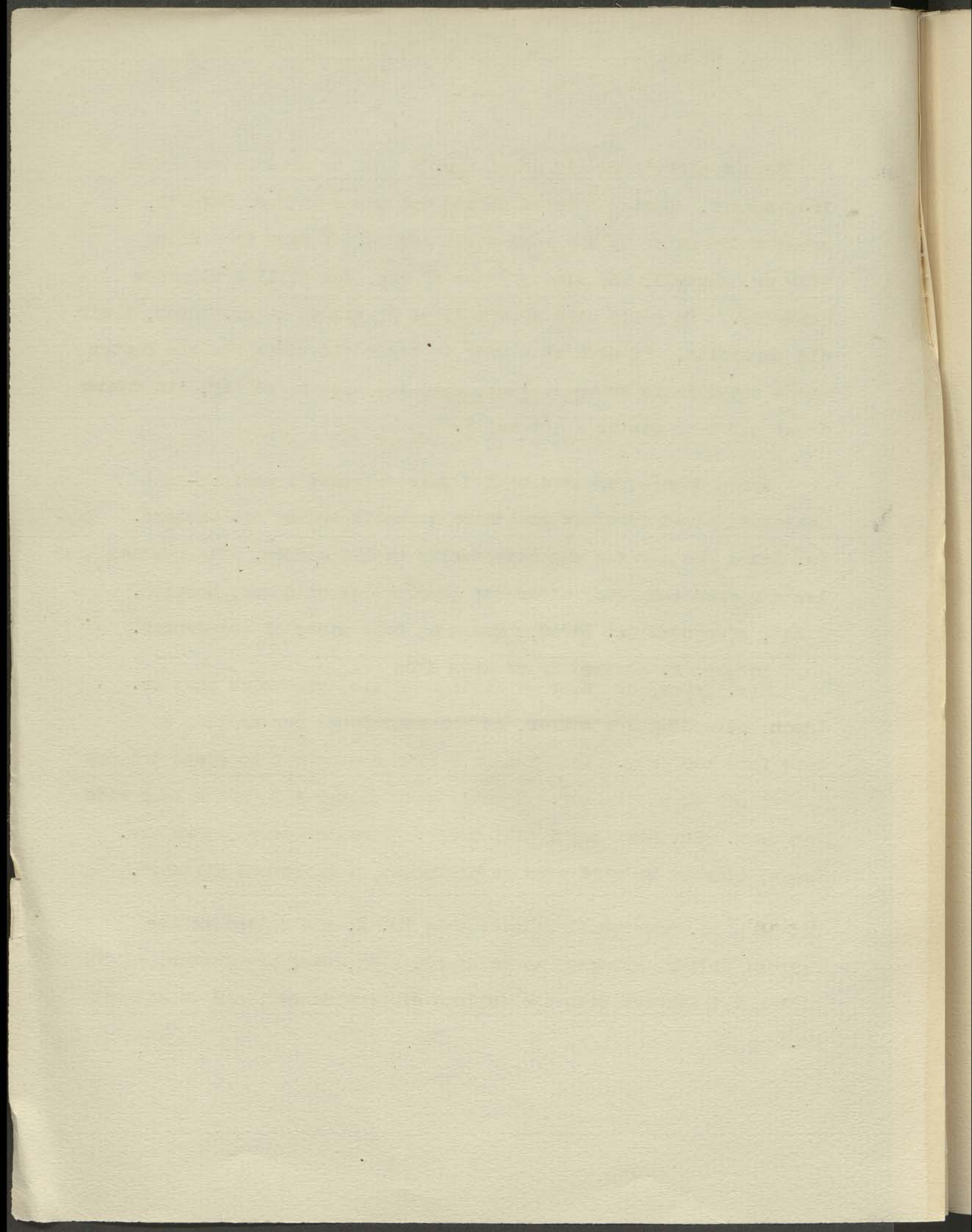


George Hicks's family asked Mrs. E & me to pic-nic with them last summer. Coming home we passed the house of Mrs. Maxwell, whose melon patch by the road attracted us. I went in & found that Mr. Maxwell, now ninety years of age, was still a vigorous gardener. He & his wife were full of gratitude to Dr. Edson, their old physician, "I used to wonder in those old times how the doctor stood the climate so well. 'Oh', said the doctor one day, 'in summer I put off & in winter I put on' ".

Byron Rogers repeated what I have frequently heard: - A homeopath moved into the residence now occupied by Mr. Sanders. Dr. Edson one morning was busy hoeing in his garden. His new neighbor leaning over the fence observed: "Such a lot of quack, Doctor". "Yes", responded Dr. Edson, "Quack on both sides of the fence".

To Mrs. E. at wedding of Miss Hahn
Mrs. Estes, daughter of Killian Martin, remembers that Dr. Edson, attending her mother, at one time found her brother at home from the army. Said the Dr.: "I'm coming out to spend the day & hear all about the war. I can't stay today, & I have a long ride tomorrow. But next day I will come". "The Dr. came", said Mrs. Estes, "before we were through breakfast, & he stayed all day".

Dec 18 Mrs. Homer Hall relates that Dr. E. was called to see Talcott Miller, supposed to be dying. "No", said the Doctor, "I will not interfere with the designs of Providence", and he did not go.

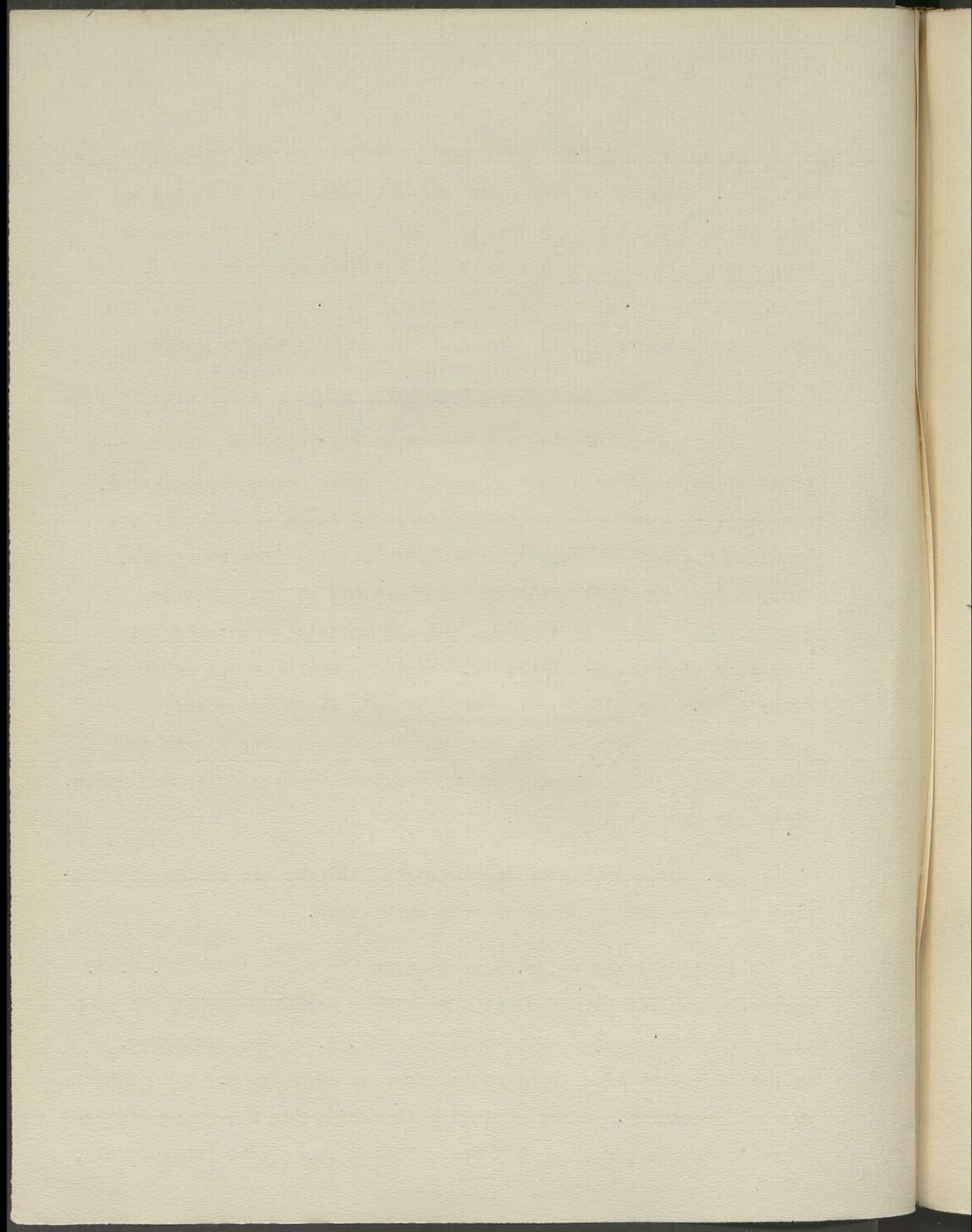


It is related that there was a "strike" of Dr. Edson's laborers. They objected to the "men's dining-room" & wished to take their meals with the family. "All right", said the doctor, "You can eat with us if you will be satisfied with our fare". They soon found that the plainer living, which he preferred, was not to their taste, & all begged to return to the old quarters, where pies & doughnuts abounded.

The Doctor in preparing "powders" for patients was accustomed to take a seat at the dining-room table, open his penknife, cut small squares of paper, with his knife blade take out of the original bottles the requisite doses of quinine, divers powder, etc., & then carefully fold the papers & tie all in a little bundle. One day an Irish woman was the patient, & watched this operation with evident interest. When the medicine was ready she said: "Doctor! Is all thim fur me?". "Yes", said the doctor, "& you are to take one before each meal until they are gone & then come back to me". "Good avenin, thin", promptly remarked the good woman. "I'll die of what I've got".

Dr. Ed's forefinger on his right hand was noticeably crooked from the sidewise pressure in folding powders.

It is related by Dr. Howe that in the early '50's Mr. M. W. Townsend, who was principal of the village school & was at the same time reading medicine, often rode with Dr. E. to see his cases. At one time they came in at night after an amputation. The night was cold & stormy. After assisting in caring for the horse Townsend started towards the gate, but was called back, rather imperatively,



by Dr. Edson. "You must come into the house", said the Doctor. They went to the kitchen, Dr. Edson drew the teakettle to the front, went to the cellar & returning, prepared two rather stiff rum punches. "Everybody knows", said Dr. E., "what I think about the drinking habit, but I never allow myself to retire, after such a ride as we have had, until I have had something warm". And Townsend said that on going home he slept well, had no cold after the exposure & was ready for work next day.

May 31 07

An interesting call today from William J. McPherson for years a lawyer in Rochester, now of Caledonia where his father practiced medicine. Dr. McP. was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, &, according to the son, a brilliant surgeon. "Dr. Edson", said the son, "was the only surgeon in these parts with whom my father cared to consult".

Nov 20 07

Dr. Howe, calling today, talked interestingly of Dr. E. He said: "I was going past his place, perhaps five or six years before his death, - he must have been eighty-five years old, - & saw him near the barn trying to hitch up a colt. The colt was a bad fellow & made so much trouble that, after passing, I came back. This I did three times, & then went inside the gate & up the driveway. 'Doctor, I said, shall I help you?' 'No!', he answered, ' I'll hitch up the brute myself'.

And then he unfastened a trace & after punishing the brute thoroughly, took hold of the bridle with both hands & fairly forced the colt into place between the thills. Dr. Edson had no fear of a horse. But it was this same colt that threw him out of his buggy at the railway station & nearly killed him.

Among neighboring physicians to whom the doctor turned at the last with special interest were Dr. Hovey of Rochester & Dr. Bennett of Lima. The latter was now an old white-haired man, with two middle-aged sons engaged in the practice of medicine. He remembered that when a student at Dansville he had been despatched to Scottsville to get 'old Dr. Edson' for a consultation".

1908

April 26 Ira H. Carpenter, who is for a few days engaged at Rochester by some auto people, called today - Dr. Bryfogle, & Mr. & Mrs. Will Rogers in the machine. A photograph of Dr. E. was taken out to the party, & at once Mr. Rogers said: "That man did a splendid job for me. When I was four years old I mangled my hand in a cutting box. Two fingers were bent back on the hand. You see now one finger a little crooked, but that is the only trouble". Thereupon Carpenter recalled going to the farm with the Doctor, the last previous visit here & the spry way in which the nonagenarian climbed fences.

1909

July Mrs. Eleanor Dorr Roy: "When were you in Montreal? " "It must have been about 1876 the last time - with Mr. Weed & father". "Yes, that was more than 30 yrs ago; & I well remember how your father threw back his shoulders, & told of the trip".

July 23 Mrs. Romanta Miller: "Hobert Dorr & Frank Budlong went along carrying canes. Somebody asked Dr. Edson why he didn't carry one. 'I don't need any', he said".

"Of early settlers Scottsville once possessed
The Hanfords, scattered now, were counted
with the best.
Known far & wide is Edson's skill to heal,
To God & his profession true as steel".

Valley of the Genesee, By Rev.C.E.Furman, DD.
Rochester, N.Y. 1879

1911

Aug 13 Caroline, after call at Mrs. John C.McVean's, reports her recollections: Dr. E. called to York, to Mr. Cameron's.Going in found surgeons prepared to amputate leg. He made examination & told the patient he needed no operation. Taking charge of the case he saved the leg. Mrs. McV. has seen Mr. C. since with two good legs.

Mary, Mrs. Chapman, took her little brother, John to Church one day. The bell began to toll & the child went out to see how the bell was worked. There was some noise & confusion & Dr. E. went out to quiet it. "Come in & sit by your sister" he said to the youngster, who stuck out his tongue at the Dr. but came in

The Dr. once came to prayer-meeting with a big square of fly-paper sticking to his back. Girls back of him were overcome with giggles. Finally somebody came & removed the decoration much to the Dr.'s amusement. He laughed aloud, most heartily, & told the girls he did not wonder they laughed.

July 1st, 1872. Received from Mr. J. H. ...

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1872

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When an anaesthetic began to be used Mrs. McV. asked the Dr. if he was not afraid to use it. "No" said he, "I am not afraid to use it".

Apr 12 1916 This evening at the P.O. John Carson wanted to talk about Dr. Edson. He remembered that W.G. Ashby (____A.) who worked for the Dr. in his youth, told him that, before the time of anaesthetics, he had to cut out a woman's breast, giving her a glass of brandy to help. Covering his emotions with a grave & perhaps stern exterior, when the operation was finished, he broke down & cried.

At the "Literary", Nov. 18, 1918

Mr. John L. Garbutt had a story: His uncle Philip was asked if during the Civil War they had any celebration like the present excitements: "Yes, indeed," was his answer, "Even Dr. Edson was excited. After a victory they wanted to ring the bells, & could not find the key to the Presbyterian church. 'Kick the door in! Kick it in!!! ' shouted the Doctor".

Laid in this book was a printed post-card invitation to a reception which was given for Dr. Freeman Edson on his ninetieth birthday, reading as follows:

Addressed to

Rev. Hanford Edson

Indianapolis

Ind.

The Ninetieth Birthday of Freeman Edson, M.D., occurs on Saturday, the 24th instant.

The Church and Society to which he belongs propose to notice the occasion by meeting at his residence in this village and congratulate him on his lengthened days and usefulness as a Professional Man and Citizen.

The gathering will be of a social character and informal.

Your presence, as a friend of Dr. Edson, is desired at Three O'clock, P.M., of the above date.

Thomas A. Weed,

Pastor Presbyterian Church.

Dated, Scottsville, N.Y. Sept. 17, 1881.

It is in this book that a complete and exhaustive list
of the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the
State is given.

THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE

JOHN W. BROWN

1880

1881

The following is a list of the names of the persons
who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary
of the State, from the year 1880 to the present time.
The names are given in alphabetical order, and the
year of admission is given in parentheses after the
name.

JOHN W. BROWN (1880)

JOHN W. BROWN

JOHN W. BROWN

JOHN W. BROWN

REV. HANFORD A. EDSON, D.D.

The Edson family are of English nationality, and trace their lineage from Deacon Samuel Edson of Bridgewater, Mass. and his wife, Susanna, the former of whom died July 9, 1692 and his wife, Feb. 20, 1699.

In the direct line of descent was Jonah born July 10, 1751, who died July 21, 1831. To his wife, Betsy, were born fourteen children, of whom Freeman is the father of the subject of this biography sketch. His birth occurred Sept. 24, 1791, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and his death, June 24, 1883, in his ninety-second year. He studied medicine with Dr. Twitchell of Keene, N. H., and also at Yale College, and at the close of the second war with Great Britain in 1814, settled in Scottsville, N. Y., in the practice of his profession.

Hanford A., his son, was born in Scottsville, Monroe County, N. Y., March 14, 1837, was named for his maternal grandfather, one of the earliest settlers in Western, N. Y. He enjoyed early advantages of tuition at home and at the neighboring district school, and entering the sophomore class of Williams College, Mass., was graduated from that institution in 1855. For a large part of the three following years, he was instructor in Greek and Mathematics in Geneseo Academy, N. Y. In 1858, he was admitted to the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and for two years prosecuted the study of divinity. In May 1860, he repaired to Europe and was matriculated in the University of Halle, where especial attention was given to theology and philosophy under the instruction of

Tholock, Julius Muller and Erdman. After extended tours in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and England, hastened by the war, he returned home.

Being licensed to preach by the Niagara Presbytery at Lyndonville, Oct. 29, 1861, he assumed charge of the Presbyterian Church at Niagara Falls and remained there until called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, where his labors began Jan. 17, 1864. He discontinued his relations with this parish and became the pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis on the first day of April, 1873.

Dr. Edson has been the recipient of many ecclesiastical honors. In 1873, he represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the National Congregational Council of New Haven, Ct. and in 1878, he was commissioned to the same duty before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Newark, N. J. He has written largely for the Press, and is the author of various magazine articles and published sermons and addresses. Among the latter, may be mentioned commencement address at McLean Institute in 1864; commencement address before the Theological Societies of Marietta College, 1867; address at the dedication of the Library and chapel of Wabash College, 1872; commencement address before the Theological Societies of Hanover College, 1873; semi-centennial address before the synods of Indiana in 1876.

His Thanksgiving sermon, November 26, 1868, is said to have given special impulse to the establishment of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Dr. Edson married July 17, 1867, Helen Mar, daughter of William O. Rockwood, Esq. of Indianapolis, and has had the following children: William Freeman, Mary Hanford Wisner, Elmer Rockwood, Helen Mar and Caroline Moore. Of these, the four last named are living.

History of Indianapolis and Madison County,
Indiana, pg. 397 by B. R. Sulgrove, 1884.



86
Brooklyn N.Y.
Dec 30 1869

My dear Sir

I have delayed answering
your kind letter, till a vague
hope that the impossible
might become possible - But,
I am sure, that I cannot
come to you, on the interesting
occasion of the entrance ^{into} ~~upon~~
your new Church -

All my heart rises up with
the memories of a former day -
and I feel as if I only had
a full right to go in with



my old flock to their new
room - A few of them
only, will remember the
days when we builded
of old, & the exultations when
we them felt - It is thirty
years ago - the life time
of a generation! And what
a thirty years! What changes
of public sentiment - what
revolutionary wars, what
advance in matter &
knowledge! - And yet,
it seems but as yesterday
when I came to Indianapolis
from Lawrenceburg, and began

to preach in the second story
of the academy - long since
pulled down - I remember
my short or at them were,
my house, & almost every
place - I have by me yet,
a book in which Dr. Munsel
had written out for me the
names of every member
of the Church, & I can take
it today, & give a name or
two complete history of
almost every person in
it! - If in the new house,
& in the glads of the day,
there should be some hearts
that remember the first
pastor of the 2^d Church,



86
I shall feel glad - for
in spirit I shall be with
you. -

I pray the Good Shepherd,
to have you all in his
Special Care & Keeping -

"Peace be within thy walls, +
for my brethren & companions'
sakes I will now say, Peace
be within thee"!

I am very truly yours

Henry Ward Beecher

Rev. Mansford A. Eddon -

Henry Ward Beecher



2763

DMOTT 177
91 mai
VI A GONDO
61



1866 Capo d'Adda
Firma di Alessandro
Amato e di Sigera
M. Capod'Adda

Capo d'Adda
1866

Genet



Will Madelon
12 April 1861
M. J. J. J. J.



Alto Buono per Genova
10 aprile 1861

No. 2763



Alto Buono per Genova
8 aprile 1861



107. 107.
Genet
12 April 1861
M. J. J. J. J.



GENOVA
12 April 1861
M. J. J. J. J.

No. 2763

1866
107. 107.



1866
107. 107.
M. J. J. J. J.

VO A LA PORCLAZ
LE 1^{er} juillet 18 61
LE GENDARME
DROIT: 1 Fr.

Ray

3216

11 maggio 61



UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting

DESCRIPTION

Age 23 Years
Stature 5 Feet 9 Inches Eng.
Forehead broad high
Eyes hazel
Nose straight
Mouth small
Chin small
Hair brown
Complexion dark
Face oval

No 19201
I the Undersigned Secretary of State of the
United States of America hereby request all whom
it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass
Hanford A. Edison

a Citizen of the United States and in
case of need to give him all lawful Aid and
Protection



Given under my hand and
the impression of the Seal of
the DEPARTMENT OF STATE at the
City of Washington the 1st day
of May A.D. 1860.
in the 4th Year of the Independence
of these United States.

Signature of the Bearer
Hanford A. Edison

234

Visto all'ambasciata degli Stati Uniti
di America

Buono per Genova e la Svizzera e la Francia
H. A. Edison

L. O. L. & P.

Chin, small
 Hair, brown
 Complexion, dark
 Face, oval

case of need to give him all lawful Aid and
 Protection



Given under my hand and
 the impression of the Seal of
 the DEPARTMENT OF STATE, at the
 City of Washington the 4th day
 of May, A.D. 1860.
 in the 8th Year of the Independence
 of these United States.

Signature of the Bearer

Hanford A. Edson.

234

Visto e firmato dal Legato degli Stati Uniti
 in America

Buono per

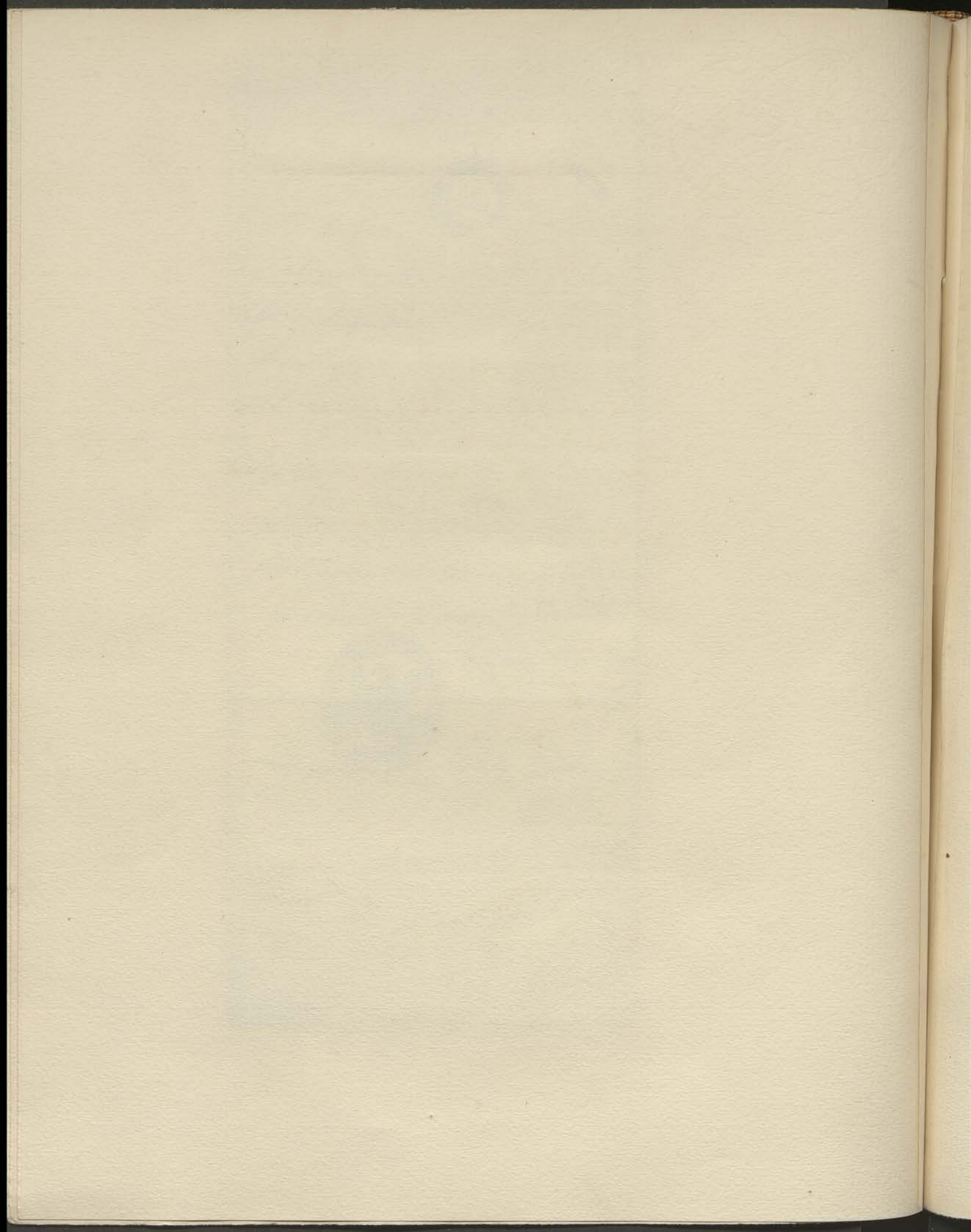
Genova e la Svizzera e la Francia
 H. A. Edson

Roma li 21 Maggio 1861.

A. Ardisson

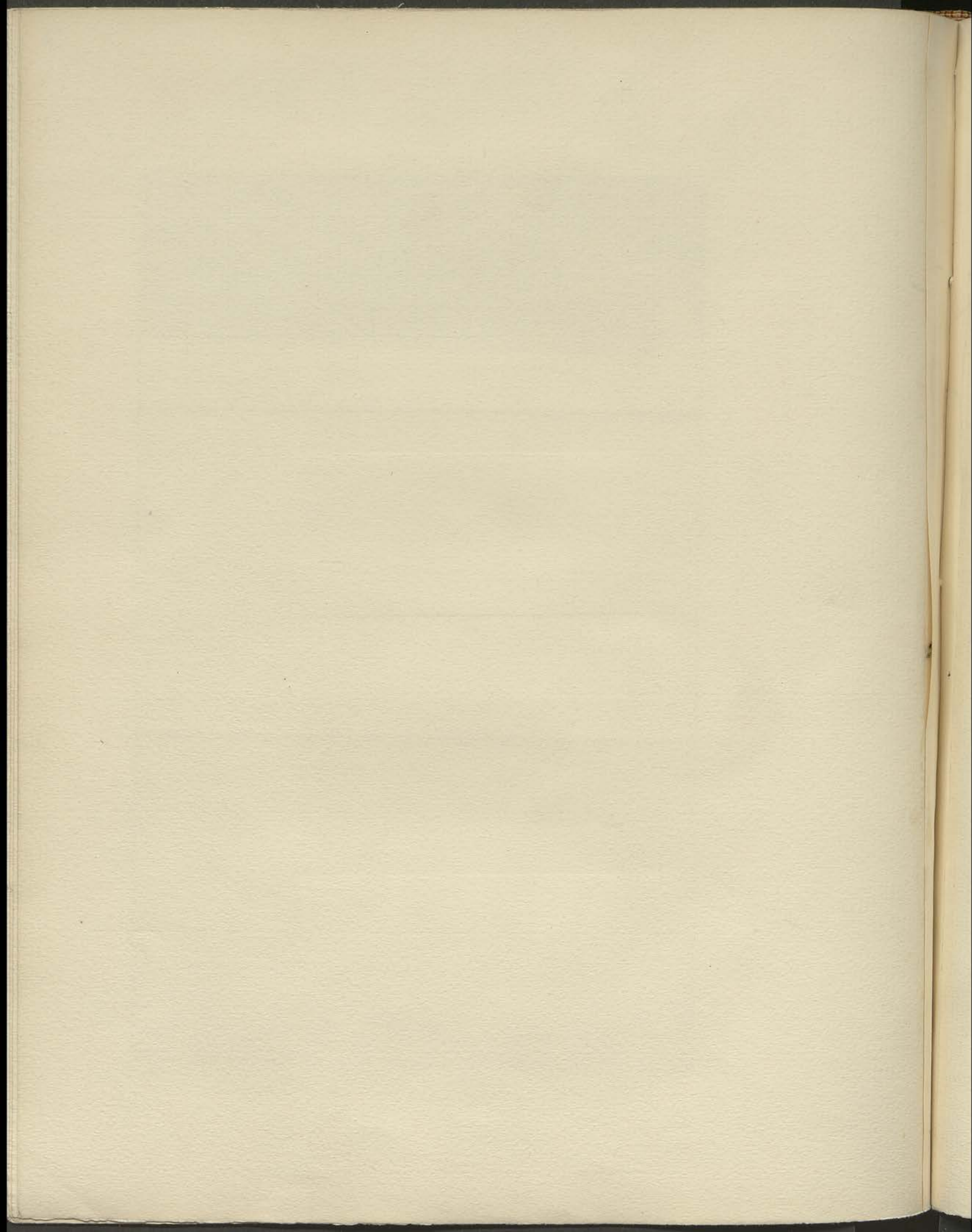
vice console degli Stati Uniti.



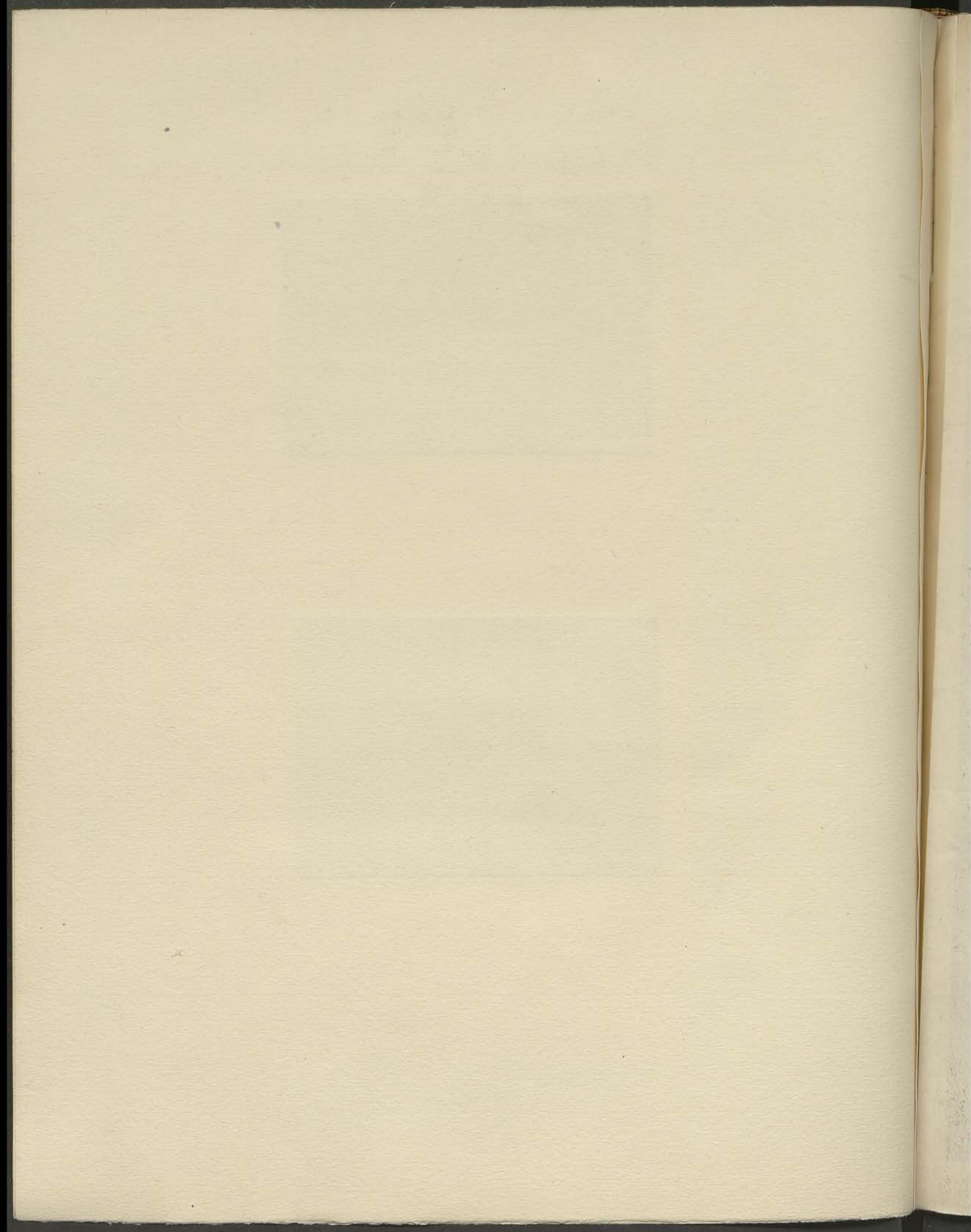


Williams College Aug 11th 1855

Mr. Stanford A. Edson
has just completed the course
of study in this College.
He has uncommon accuracy
and thoroughness as
a scholar, and sustains an
excellent moral and re-
ligious character. He
proposes to teach, and in
my judgment is well
qualified for it not only
as a scholar but from
his manners and temper.
M. Hopt Kins







MALCOMSON AND HIGGINBOTHAM AND TROUT

A.W. BALLE, ASSOCIATE

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

1217 GRISWOLD STREET

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

W. G. MALCOMSON

ALEX L. TROUT

A. W. BALLE

EDGAR GUY

RALPH R. CALDER

G. L. GERARD

M. E. HAMMOND

H. A. FOWLER

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN

April 2, 1934

Mr. Geo. J. Skivington,
#511 Wilder Bldg.,
Rochester, N. Y.,

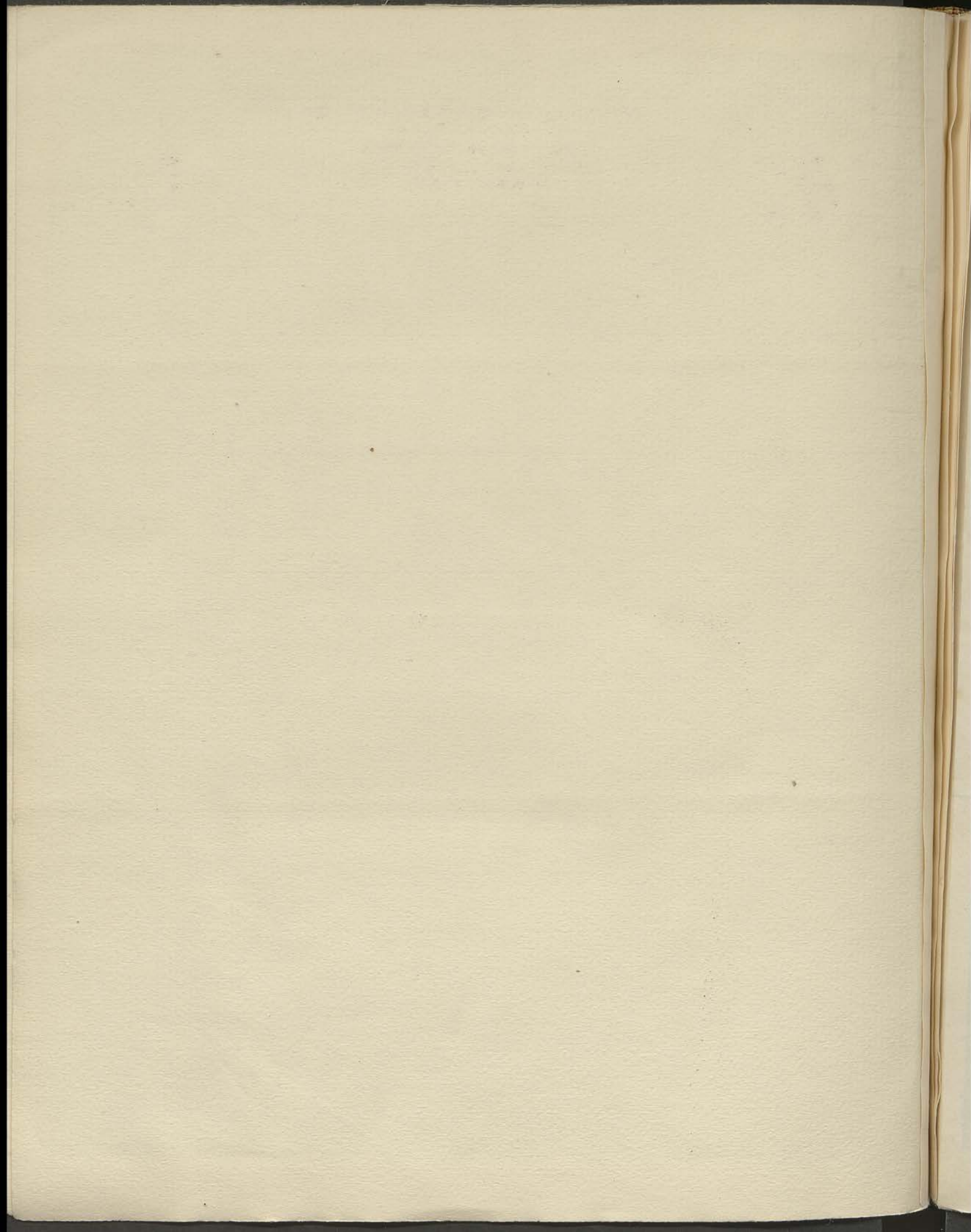
Dear Mr. Skivington:-

I am glad to be able to tell you who Isaac Scott was, and am inclosing his complete family history and the sources of my information, so that you may be certain it is correct. The Town Clerk of Winchester put me in touch with a Florence Scott there, and presto! if she didn't send on the whole data. It is evidently just a family genealogy, as there is no printed genealogy of the Scott family in the library here and no references anywhere to any Isaac of a suitable date to be ours. I had carefully gone over every Scott reference I could find, even the manuscript data, and as I know one Isaac descendant (through the Davis') who has been looking for years, I had hardly dared hope to find it, and you can imagine my reaction when I read that the maiden name of Isaac Scott's mother was Sarah Chamberlain, daughter of a Jacob and Sarah Chamberlain! I was so dumbfounded I had to pass the letter over to Mr. C. to ask if I had been reading correctly. Too, this Jacob and Sarah I think belong on his tree, and I am cheerfully turning them over to him. He has other Jacob's in his line.

I have checked all the records this Miss Scott gave me with the Vital records of these various Mass. towns, and find them all recorded- there is just this little inconsistency.

The Vital records of Roxbury, Mass. in recording the marriage of Samuel Scott (father of Isaac) state he married Mrs. Sarah Chamberlain. This must be an error as I find the birth of this Sarah Chamberlain on the date Miss Scott gives, and do not find her married to anyone else- she would be only 18 when marrying Samuel Scott, and having 10 children by him, she would hardly be a Mrs. Sarah Chamberlain. Miss Scott states her to be Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Chamberlain.

Too, you will note that six of Isaac Scott's eleven children were baptised in Winchester, N. H. (none on Town records). This includes a Salmon Scott born in 1770, which the probate records failed to show (must be he died before his father Isaac, tho' I do find him mentioned in 1801/2 in those Northampton records in the Roc. Hist. Soc. publications) and also gives daughters names as Abigail and Chloe, etc. This does not add in number to the list you had but helps to determine which girl went with which husband. You recall there was a Chas. Hammond and wife, a Luther Douglass and wife; etc. not giving wife's names.



91

MALCOMSON AND HIGGINBOTHAM AND TROUT
A. W. BALLE, ASSOCIATE
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
1217 GRISWOLD STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

W. G. MALCOMSON
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EDGAR GUY
RALPH R. CALDER

G. L. GERARD
M. E. HAMMOND
H. A. FOWLER
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN

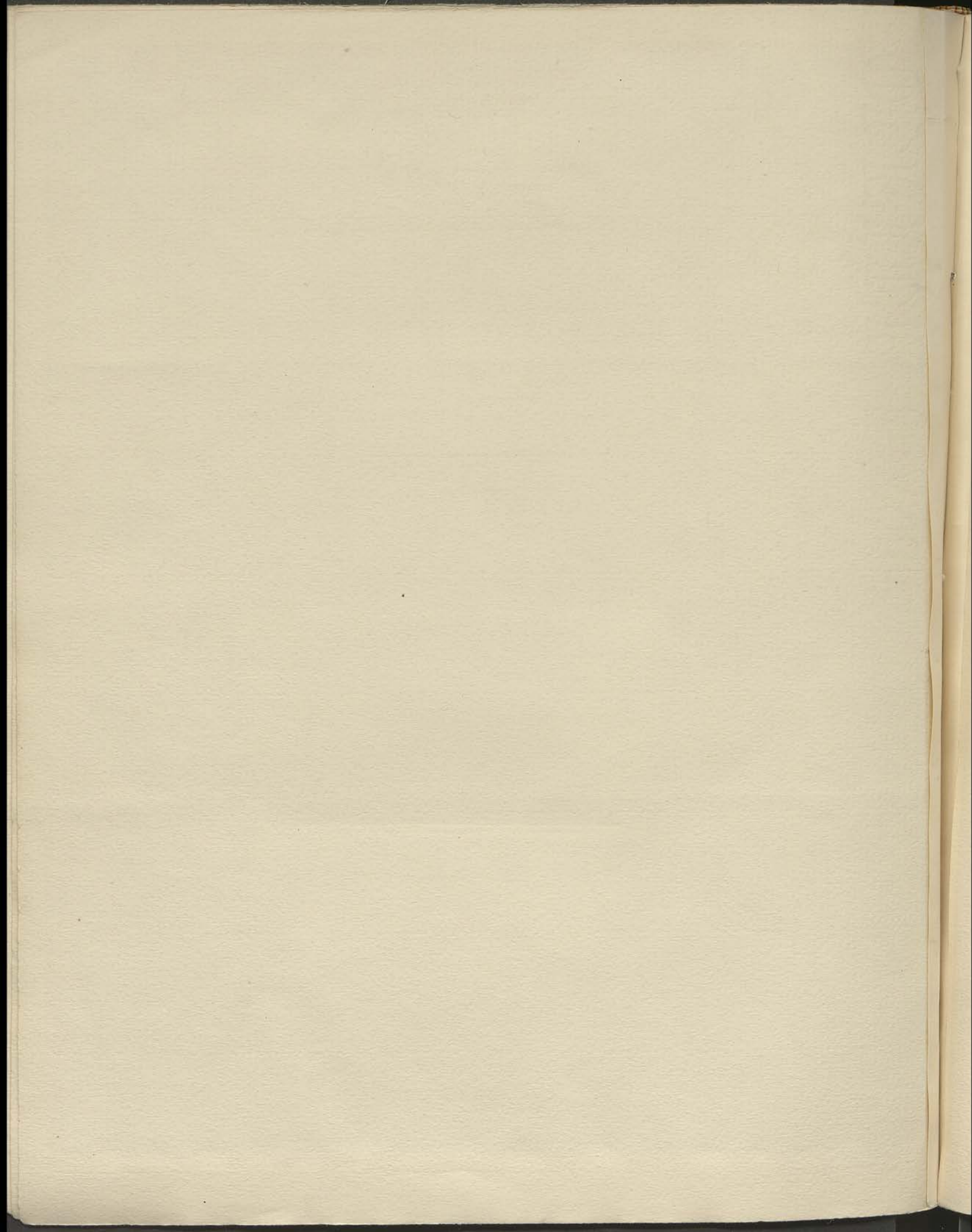
Evidently Isaac left Winchester about 1784, and must have been in vicinity of Westmoreland till around 1790 as he witnessed some of the Chamberlain deeds in 1789 I discovered when chasing the Chamberlains.

I should thank you again for the Slocum history, as it brought up the Reuben Heath matter. I find Hannah Heath (Reuben's sister) married a Wright Chamberlain. Just who he was I do not know, but am certain there is a close connection between Lydia and this Reuben Heath. This angle does not particularly interest me, but none of our Chamberlain's know who was the grandfather of Lydia and Hinds C. Not even the Chamberlain Assn. of America know, or if they do they won't tell, so we are all crazy to discover parentage of the Henry C. Sr. who married Susannah Hinds. Its some puzzle, and I think I discover a hint through the Heath connection.

I notice in Slocum's list of the soldiers of the Civil war there is a Walter Scott. Probably he was a descendant of Isaac?

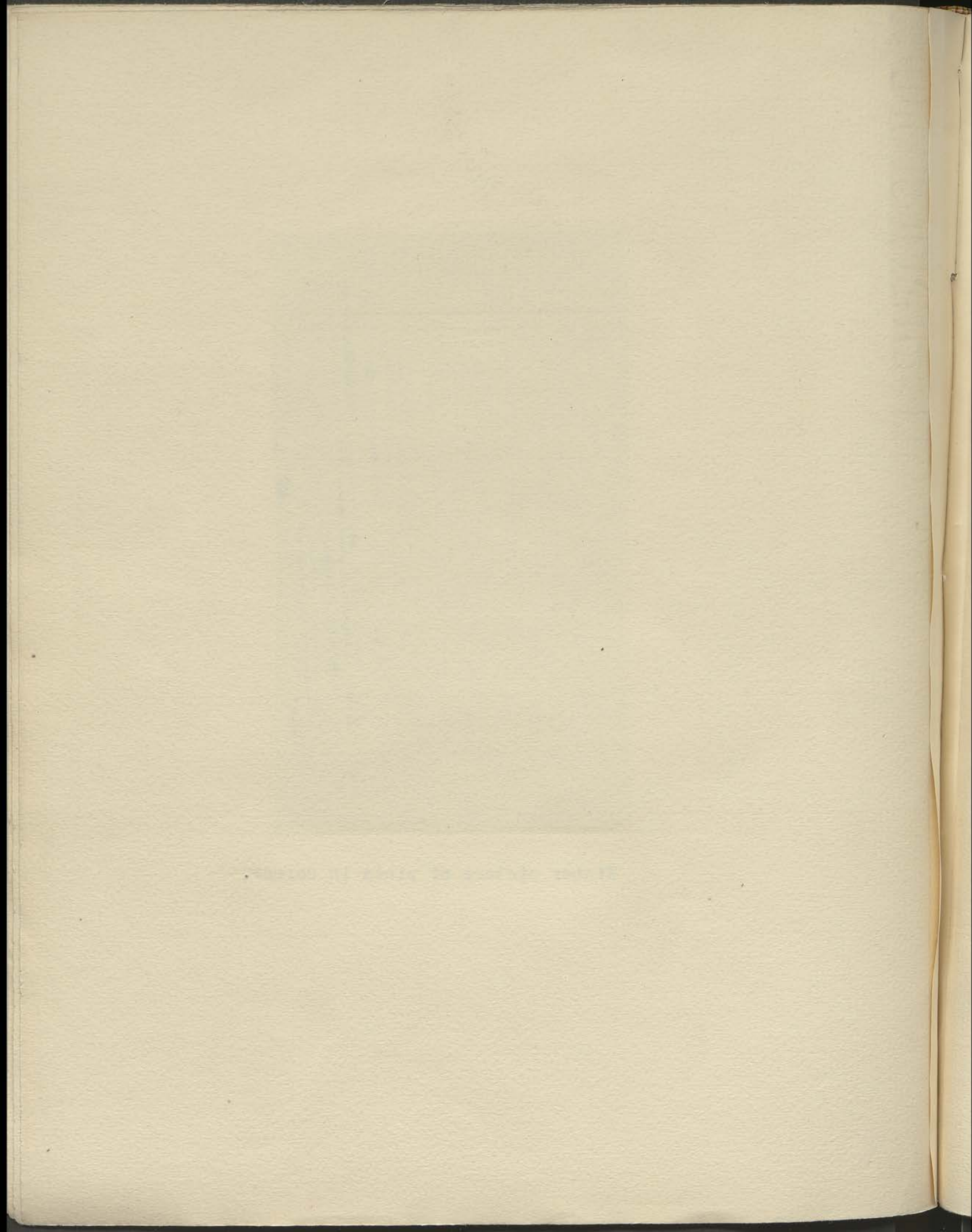
Cordially,

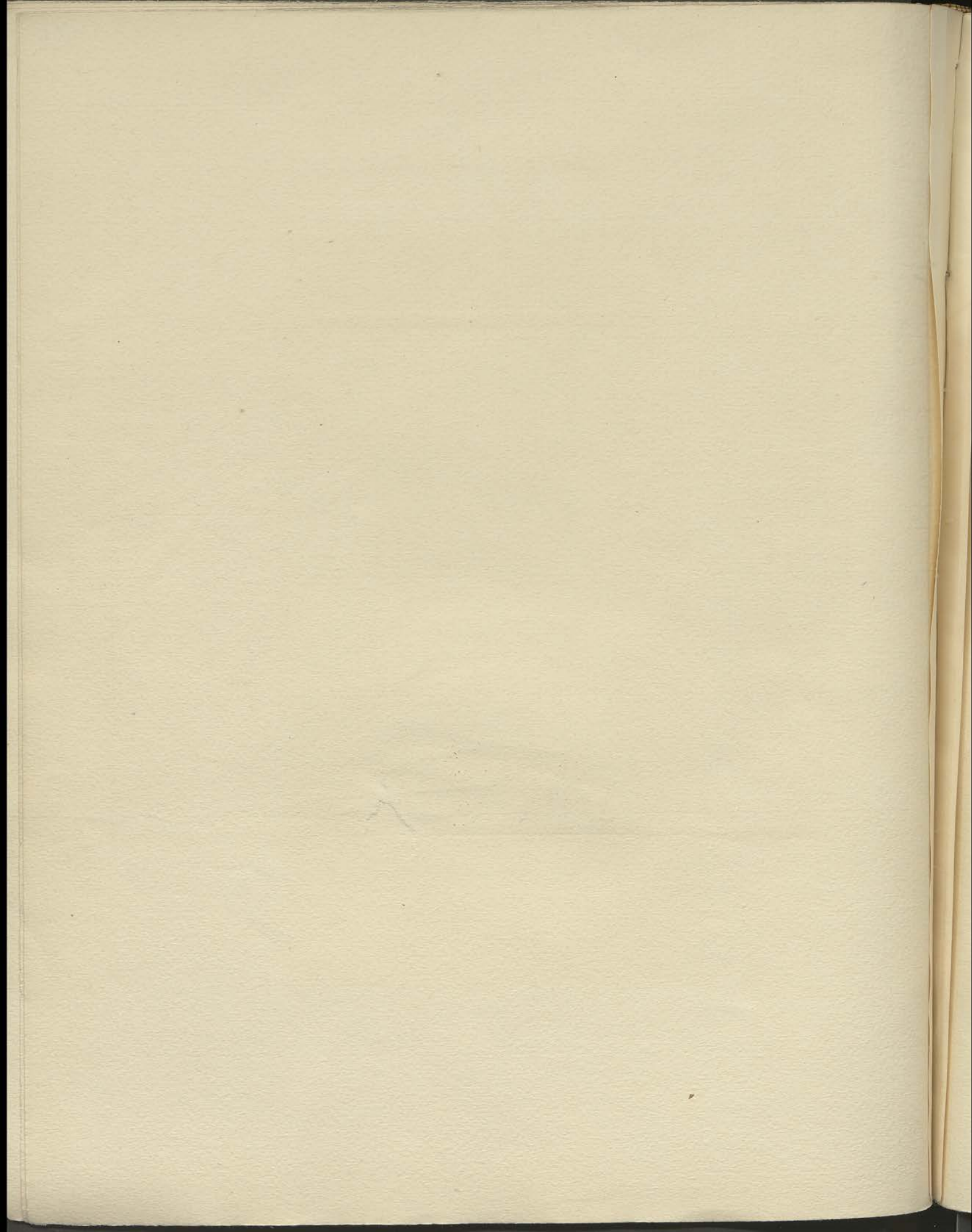
Geo. E. Chamberlain





Winter picture of pines in corner.





94

From Wayne Democratic Press,

December 28, 1821

1931

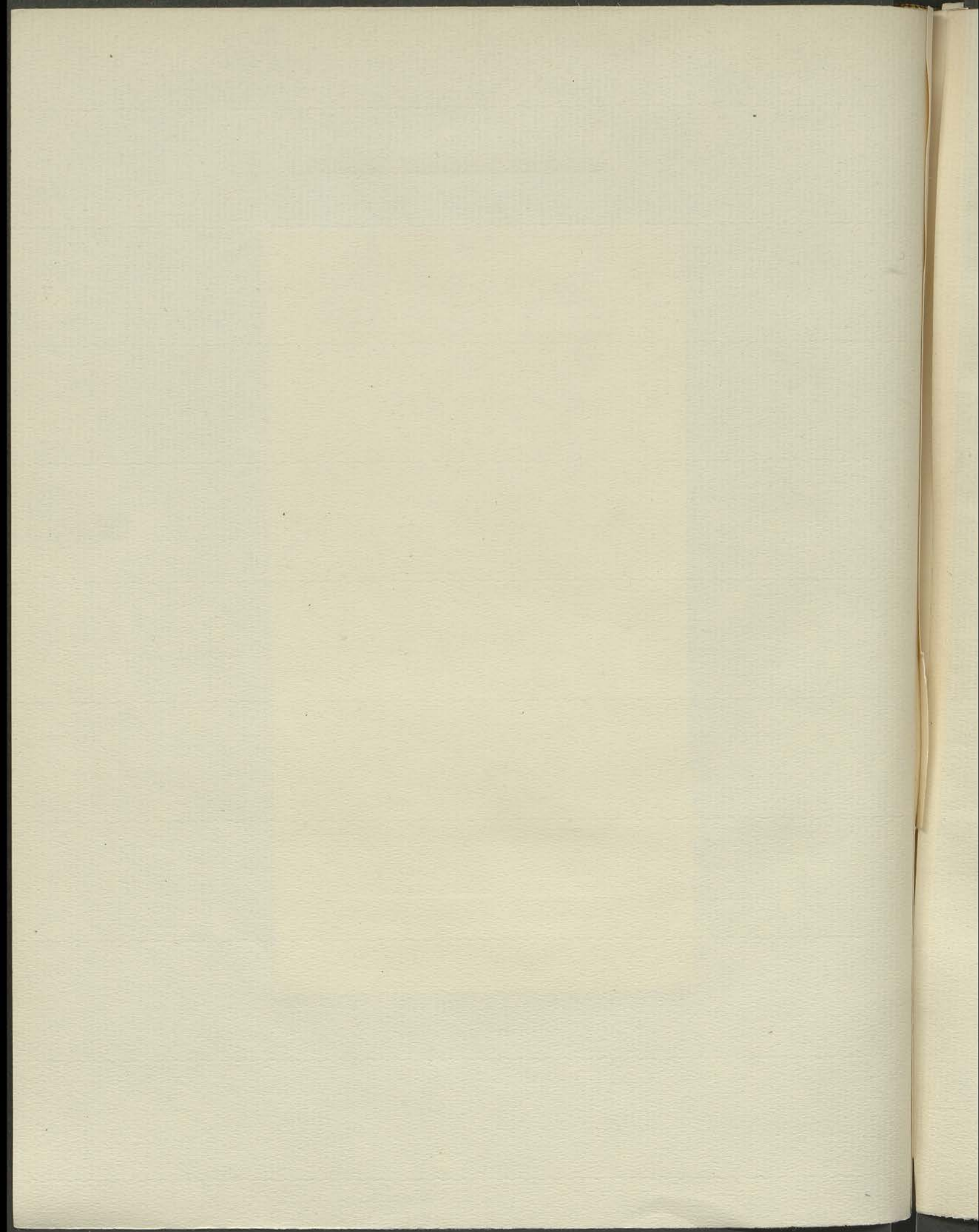
HANFORD W. EDSON.

Hanford Wisner Edson, aged 50 years, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Hanford A. Edson, in a moment of depression threw himself from a third story window in the Sevalen block at 5:22 Monday afternoon, December 26, and died in the Barber hospital two hours later without regaining consciousness.

He graduated at Williams college in 1890, the youngest member of his class and a Phi Beta Kappa student. He studied at Cornell, at Chicago University, in the University of Berlin, and won his degree of Master of Arts in Harvard University. He spoke many languages fluently. He taught in Robert College, Constantinople, and Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Since his health forced him to give up teaching he has been with the Rand McNally Company of Chicago.

All who have met him will remember the bright geniality of his manner. He leaves surviving two sisters, Miss Caroline Edson and Mrs. Charles T. Ennis of Lyons, and one brother, Dr. Elmer R. Edson of Moscow, Idaho.

Following a short service the burial will be in the family plot in Indianapolis.





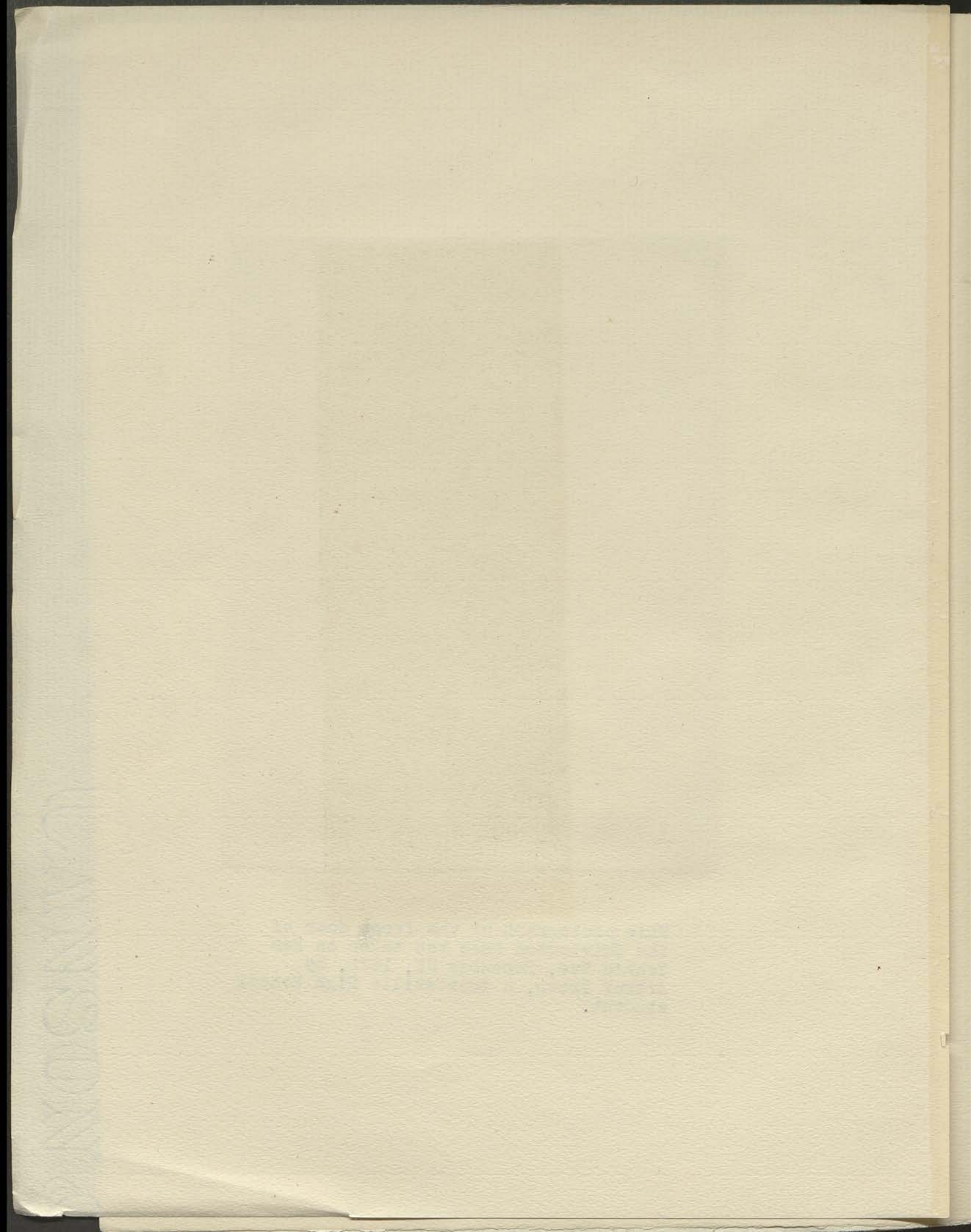
Dr. Hanford A. Edson and
Helen Mar Edson, his wife.

Copied from original daguerreotypes,
now in the possession of
G.J.S.

THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAN 1 1890



This photograph of the front door of the Skivington Home was taken on New Year's Eve, December 31, 1938, by Arthur Brown, a Scottsville High School student.



97

SOME ATTRACTIVE GARDENS IN OUR VILLAGE

The attractive grounds of several residents of Rochester street, this village, have been observed by your correspondent.

Among these are the gardens of Hon. William T. Keys, who probably has the largest display of crimson rambler roses of anyone in this section and also, a fine display of madonna lilies. In addition he is a large grower of gladioli, which are just beginning to bloom. These gardens have been visited by a large number of people from near and far.

Another most delightful place is the spacious grounds and gardens of Attorney and Mrs. George J. Skivington. There may be seen a lily pond with many goldfish. Back in the orchard is an ideal picnic place with a large stone oven for cooking purposes. A piece of an old tombstone is set in front of the chimney and contains the following epitaph:

"Traveler stop as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare to die and follow me."

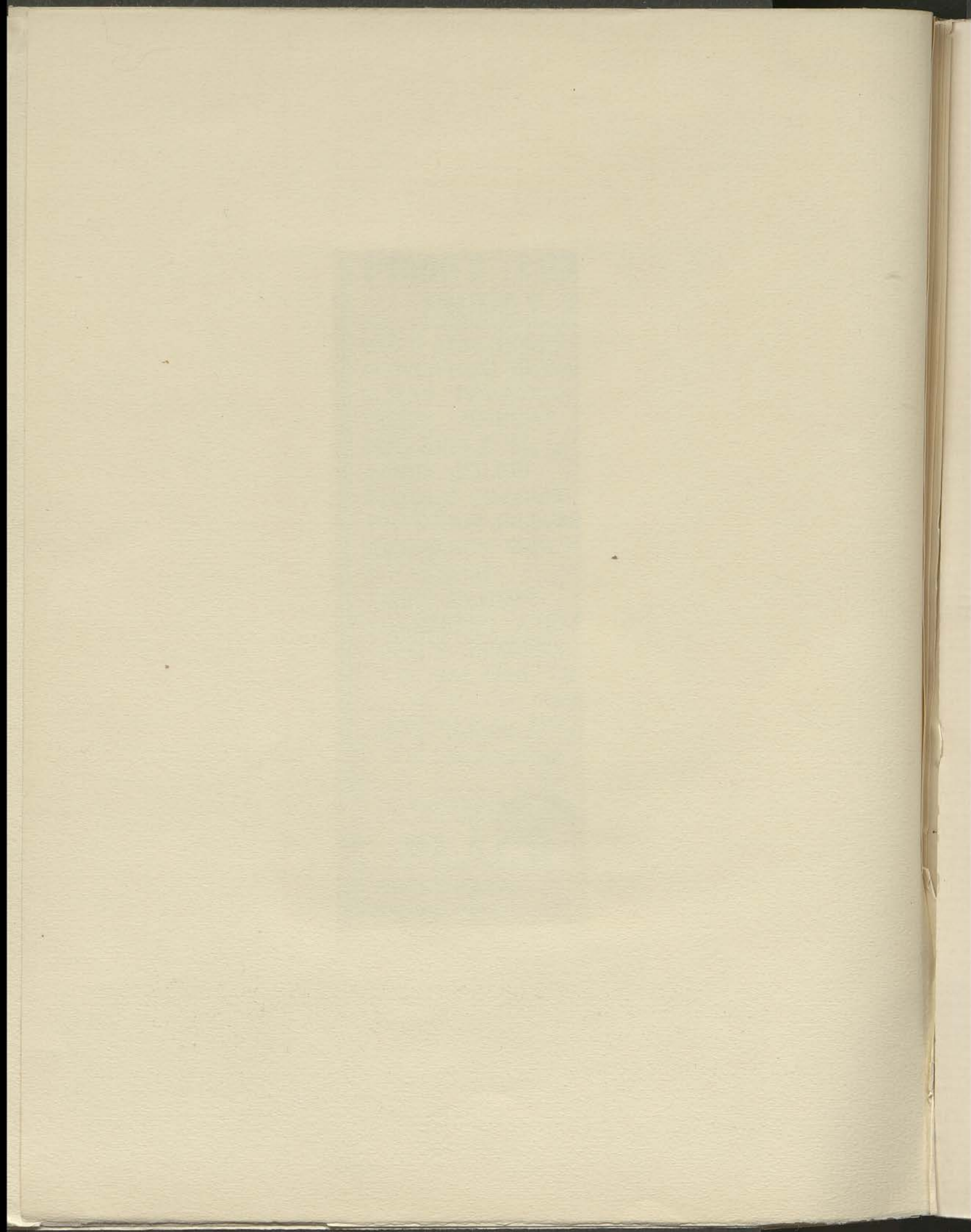
A fine vegetable garden is also in evidence here.

Another place worth visiting is the beautiful grounds and rock gardens of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keys.

The grounds of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Becker are also very attractive.

Another show place is the beautiful residence and large grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Ebsary. Here may be seen large greenhouses and gardens with a profusion of flowers. The view of the Genesee Valley, looking south from this point, is one of the finest in this section.

Space forbids our mentioning many other attractive places in our midst



John Livingston
to
Samuel Franklin

Deed

Monroe County

Received from said John

3.1826 at 9 O'clock AM.

and recorded in Lib. of

deeds at folios 10 and

examined -

S. Butler Dep. Clerk

5-26

7/26

This deed conveys ninety-three acres of land which became part of the Freeman Edson farm on the west side of the Chili Road, just over the Chili-Wheatland Town line. It came to me with other Edson papers at the time Dr. Edson's heirs conveyed the farm away.

A fine artesian well is located in the barn yard of this farm and it was at one time considered as a source of supply for the Village of Scottsville.

Monroe County N. H. On the ~~third~~^{second} day of March
in the year of our Lord one thousand
Eight Hundred and twenty six, before me
Moses Chapin, Just Judge of the County Court
of said County personally appeared Palmer
Cleveland known to me to be the person
who executed the within deed and acknowledged
that he signed, sealed and delivered the within
deed as the Attorney of Ann Livingston
the within grantor for the uses and purposes
therein mentioned

Moses Chapin

THIS INDENTURE, Made the *Second* day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-*six* --Between *Ann Livingston of the City of New York by Palmer Cleveland of the Village of Rochester and County of Monroe her Attorney* of the first part, and *Daniel Franklin junior of the town of Chili and County of Seneca of the second part*—

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *one thousand and forty three dollars* to her in hand paid, by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed; and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all *that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Chili in the County of Monroe and State of New York being that part of lot number twenty in the former survey of the town of Oriskany which upon a map of the subdivision of the said lot made by Orange Piskton Surveyor is distinguished as lot number six in the said subdivision. Beginning at the southeast corner of the said lot number six and running thence north two degrees and a quarter east twenty seven chains to the south east corner of land of Henry Bishop thence westerly parallel to the south line of the said lot number six to the west line thereof thirty four chains and eight four links thence southerly along the same to the southwest corner thereof thirty four chains and five links to the place of beginning containing Ninety three acres and thirty six hundredths of an acre of land be the same more or less.*

together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD**, the said premises above described, to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns for ever. And the said *Ann Livingston*

for herself and her heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons, lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, will for ever **WARRANT and DEFEND**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part hath hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written

SEALED, SIGNED AND DELIVERED, }
IN PRESENCE OF

The same as attested and confirmed by Palmer Cleveland her Attorney as aforesaid

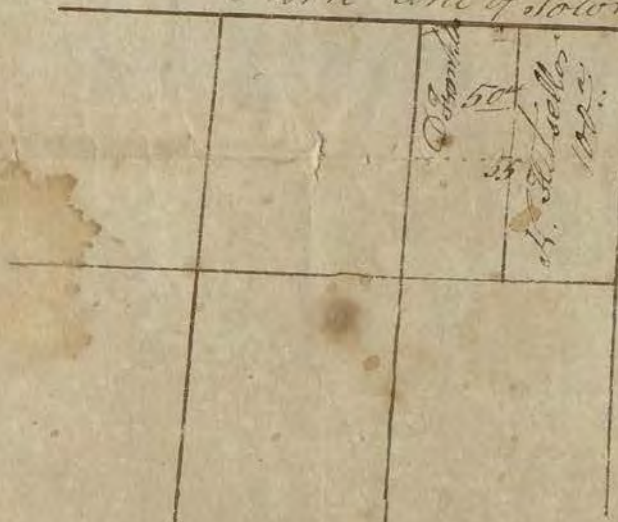
Ann Livingston
by her Attorney
Palmer Cleveland

above instrument of writing, who acknowledged that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the use and purposes therein mentioned, and I finding therein no material interlineations or erasures

do allow it to be recorded.

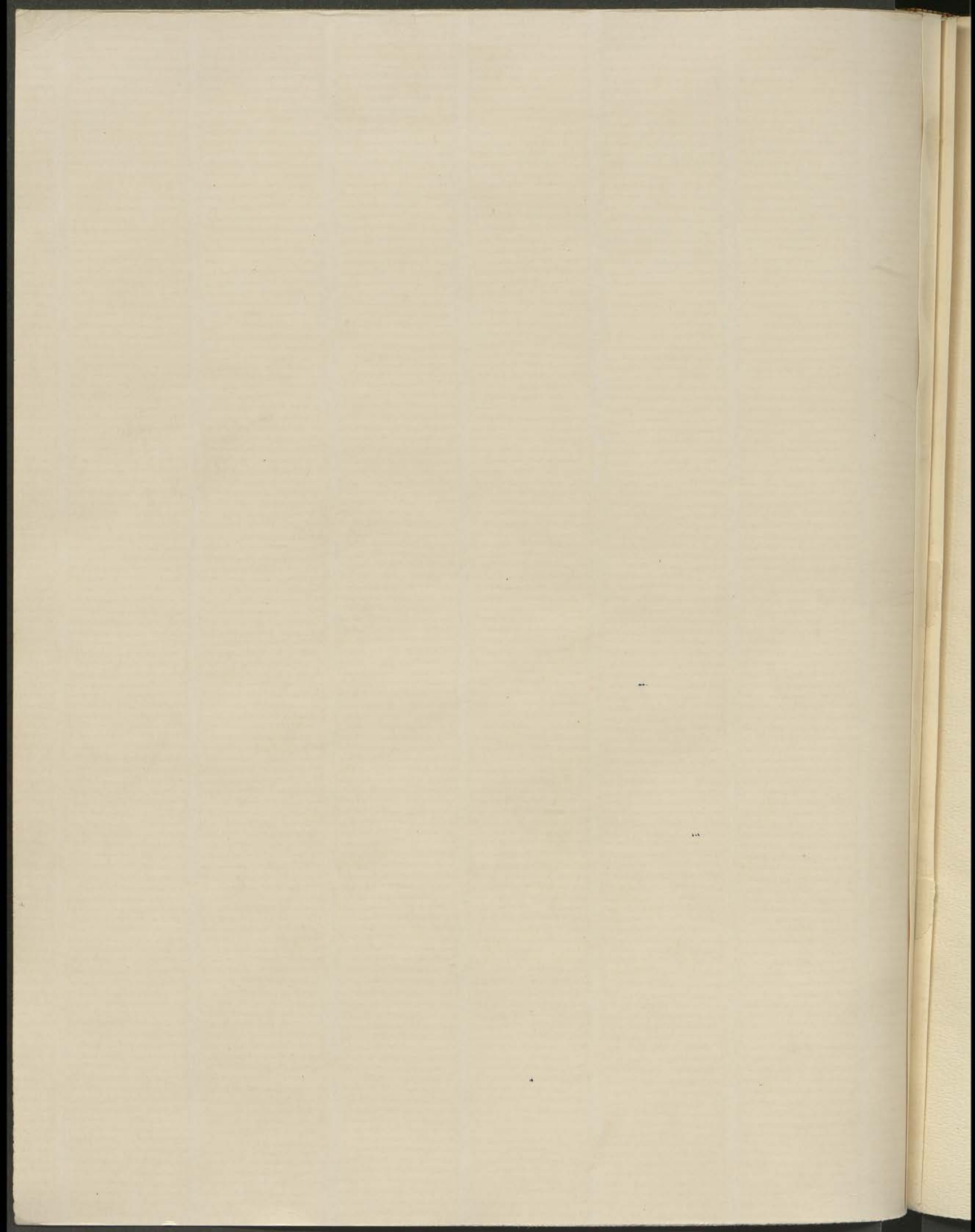
William H. Smith
Notary Public

North line of Township No. 1st N



veyed by the heirs of Dr. Freeman Edson. This deed was given to G.J.S. with other Edson deeds at the time of this conveyance. They are all listed in the G.J.S. book catalogue. One of the witnesses is Powell Carpenter, the elder.

... in Wheatland
 ... in Chili. This
 ... in the North-
 ... in the
 ... This fifty
 ... recently con-
 ...



GARBUTT.

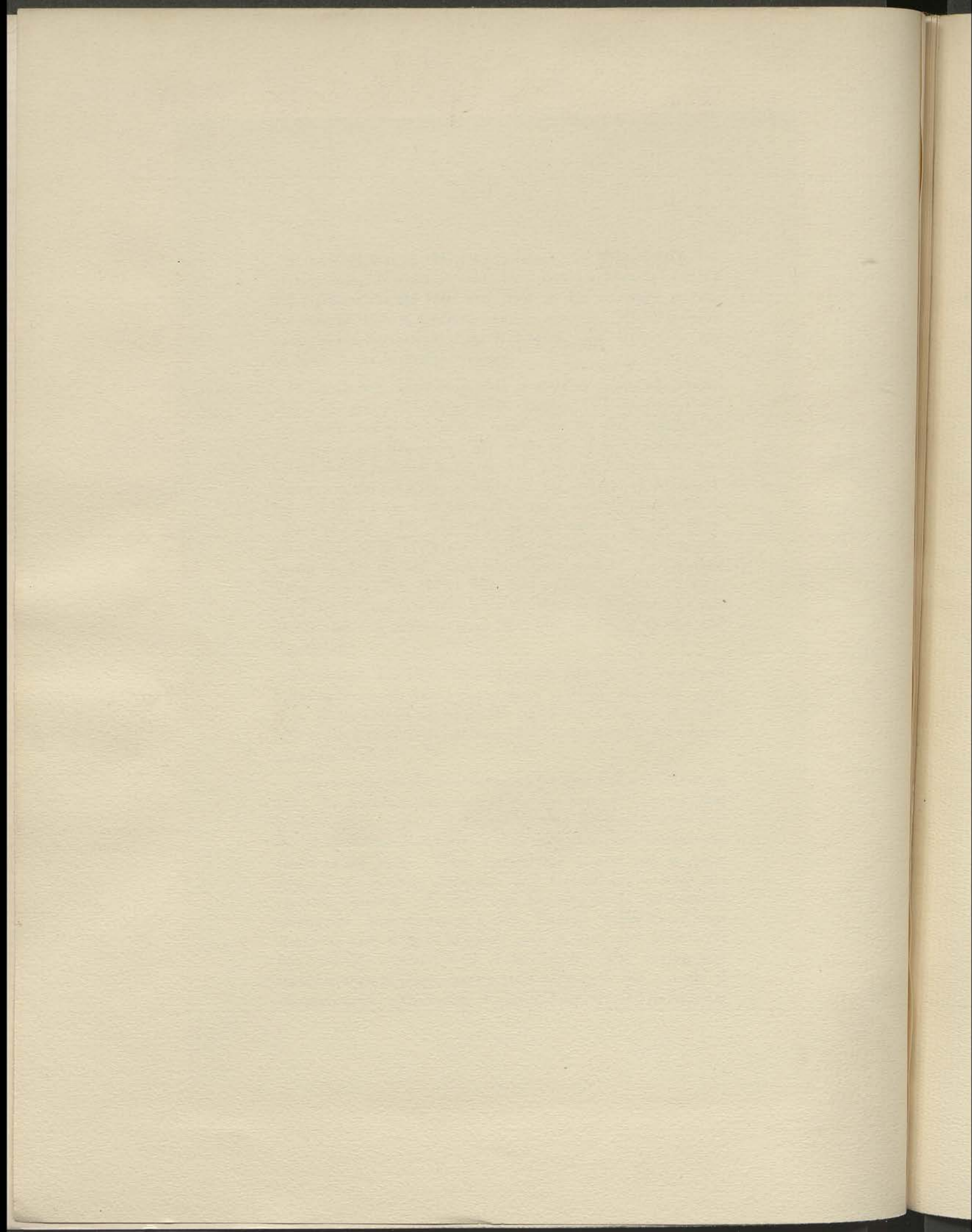
The village of Garbutt, long known as Garbuttsville, takes its name from the family who first settled there. Zachariah Garbutt, his wife, three sons, John, William and Philip, and his daughters, Elizabeth and Phebe, emigrated from England to this country in 1798; stopping upon the banks of the Hudson for two years, they worked their way into the wilderness of Western New York, as far as the town of Seneca, Ontario Co., where they remained for the period of five years, during which time Mrs. Garbutt died. Their son Nicholas was born after their arrival in the United States.

In 1804 John Garbutt came to Wheatland, locating upon the north bank of the Oatka, on lot No. 48; and in the following year, Zachariah, with the remainder of his family, joined him in his new home.

In 1807, Zachariah, the father, made a tour of the western country, going as far as the Mississippi, where he was taken sick, died, and was buried upon the banks of that river. His three sons, John, William and Philip, were upon the Niagara frontier in their country's service in the war of 1814.

John Garbutt erected upon his farm east of the village a brick house, which was the family home for many years. He married a daughter of Rufus Cady and reared a family of five sons, Zachariah, Cassius, Elmer H., Volney and William F.; and three daughters, Mrs. Lucretia Robinson, Mrs. Lydia Edmunds and Mrs. Jane Harmon. Of this number Mrs. James A. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., is the only one living. A further sketch of John Garbutt appears in the chapter on the "Farmers Library" of which he was one of the founders.

William Garbutt settled a short distance west of the village. He erected at first a log house, in which he resided some years; afterward building the commodious dwelling that now adorns the farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Dow, and had a family of eight, viz: Elizabeth, Margaret, William D., James, Phoebe, Zachariah, Robert R., and Philip.

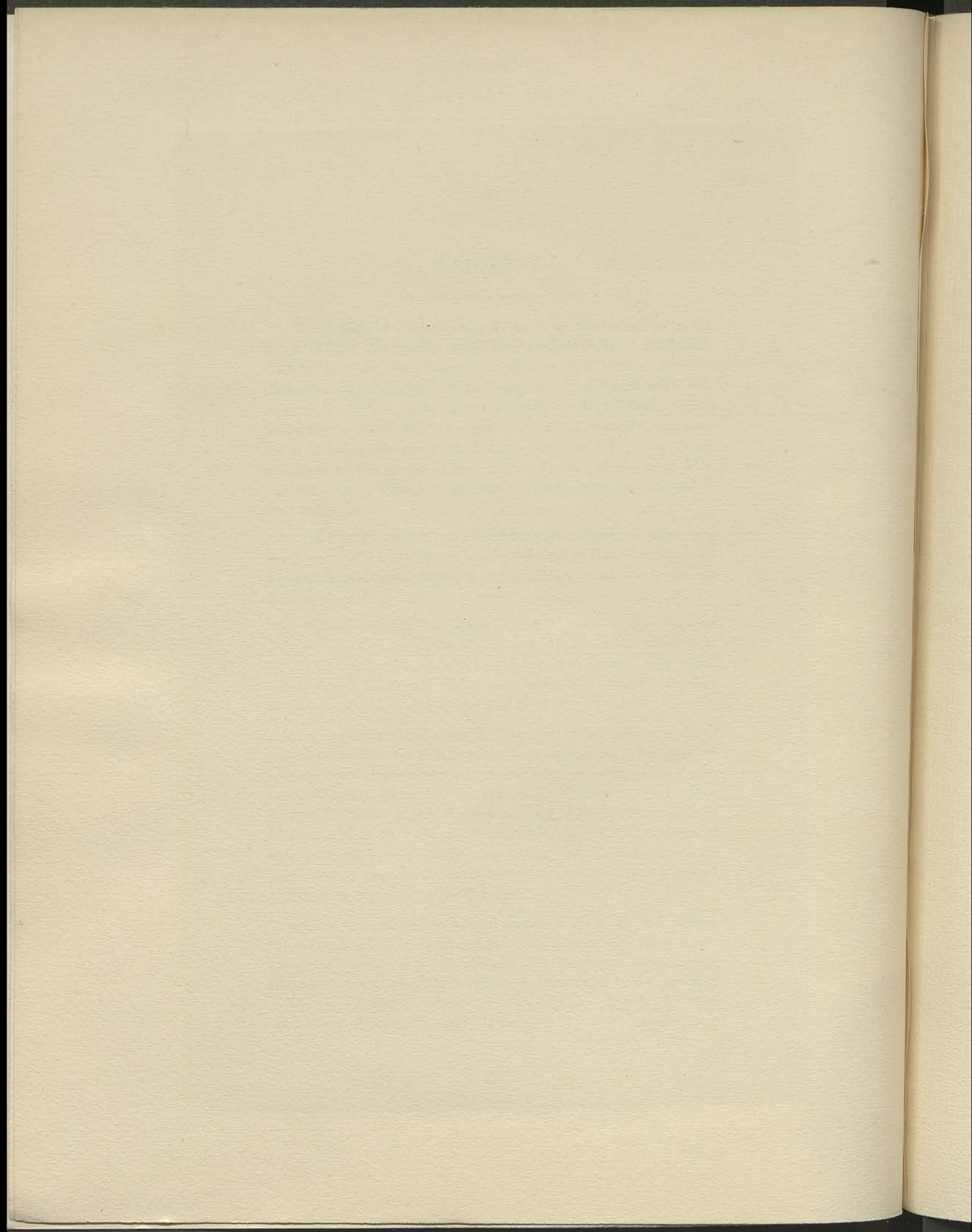


In the Civil War of 1861 his son James was Wheatland's first offering upon his country's altar. He enlisted in Monroe County's first regiment, the old 13th, and died in his country's service. But three of William Garbutt's children survive. Philip is living upon the old homestead; while William D., and Robert R., are on farms in the immediate vicinity.

Philip Garbutt, some years after its erection, came into possession of the grist mill built by Peter Sheffer, and conducted the same for a long period; at the same time he was engaged in mining and grinding plaster, and in the sale of merchandise. At a later period, without forsaking his home industries, he was engaged in the same line of trade in the village of Mumford. Later in life he met with financial reverses, and removed to Ohio, where he died. He was held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen and for five years was their supervisor. His wife was Nancy Sheffer, the first white child born west of the Genesee River, January 20th, 1793. They had a family of six children, viz: Peter, Sheppard, Philip, John W., Ann and Phoebe. Of this number but one survives, John W., who is living in the old homestead.

Zachariah's daughter, Elizabeth, taught school in the log school house at Scottsville during the summer of 1808; afterward marrying William Reed, by whom she had a large family of boys, who became prominent residents of Wheatland and of the adjoining town of Chili.

In excavating for the foundation of the grist mill at Garbutt in 1811, the discovery was made of the vast bed of Gypsum that lay beneath the surface of the soil. It was afterward learned that this product was spread over a wide tract of territory through the center of the town. When ground the plaster was in great demand as a fertilizer of the soil, and farmers drove long distances to obtain it. A large and lucrative trade immediately sprang up. After the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal large quantities were shipped to points upon its line; and to villages upon the Erie, east and west of Rochester. The mining and manufacturing of plaster gave a great impetus to the growth of the settlement. Mechanics of various kinds flocked in; factories

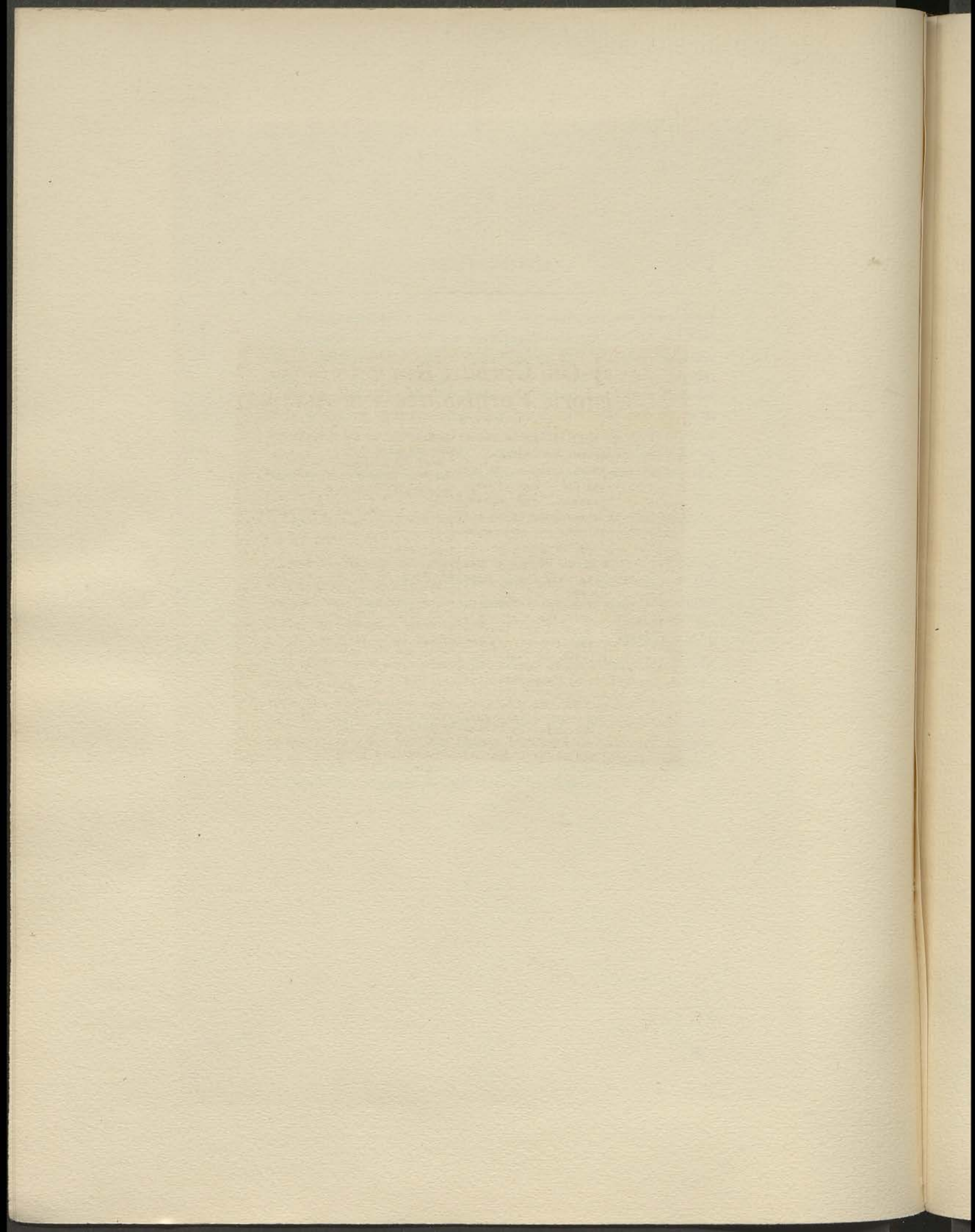


were started, and the business of the village kept even pace with its increase of population. Its residents were pleased, hopeful, elated. Some of them were accused of pride, with a disposition to boast of their acquisitions; of their church privileges; of the educational advantages of their schools; of their hotel accommodations; of the wealth of their mines; of the value of their mechanical industries; and they claimed that the volume of their trade was the envy of merchants in neighboring villages.

Be this as it may, in process of time as the years passed away, a change came o'er the spirit of their dream. Their church was demolished and its timber put to an ignoble use; their schools were reduced to one, and that a primary; their hotels were converted into dwelling houses; their workshops, one by one, slowly and silently sank from sight until there was but little left to the burg except its name.

Now, however, after a slumber of two score years Garbutt has awakened to a new life, and the wheels of industry are once more in motion. It has been discovered that the virtues of gypsum are not confined to its fertilizing power, but that it is an indispensable ingredient in the manufacture of wall board and various other products for which there is a great and growing demand, and now the following establishments are located there, employing from 200 to 300 men:- The Empire Gypsum Company; The Sackett Wallboard Company; The Garbutt Gypsum Company; The Lycoming Calcining Company, and The Diamond Wall Cement Company.

Near by, at Wheatland, are The Monarch Plaster Company and the Consolidated Wheatland Plaster Company.



Century-Old Garbutt Home to Lose Historic Furnishings Via Auction

DEC 10/17/36.

A Garbutt built in 1825 is about to lose its historic furnishings.

Frank Garbutt, kinsman of the man for whom the village of Garbutt in Wheatland, was named, has decided to move out of the old homestead. He will sell at auction on Oct. 31, the furniture of the house, virtually all of which was there when he was born more than 60 years ago.

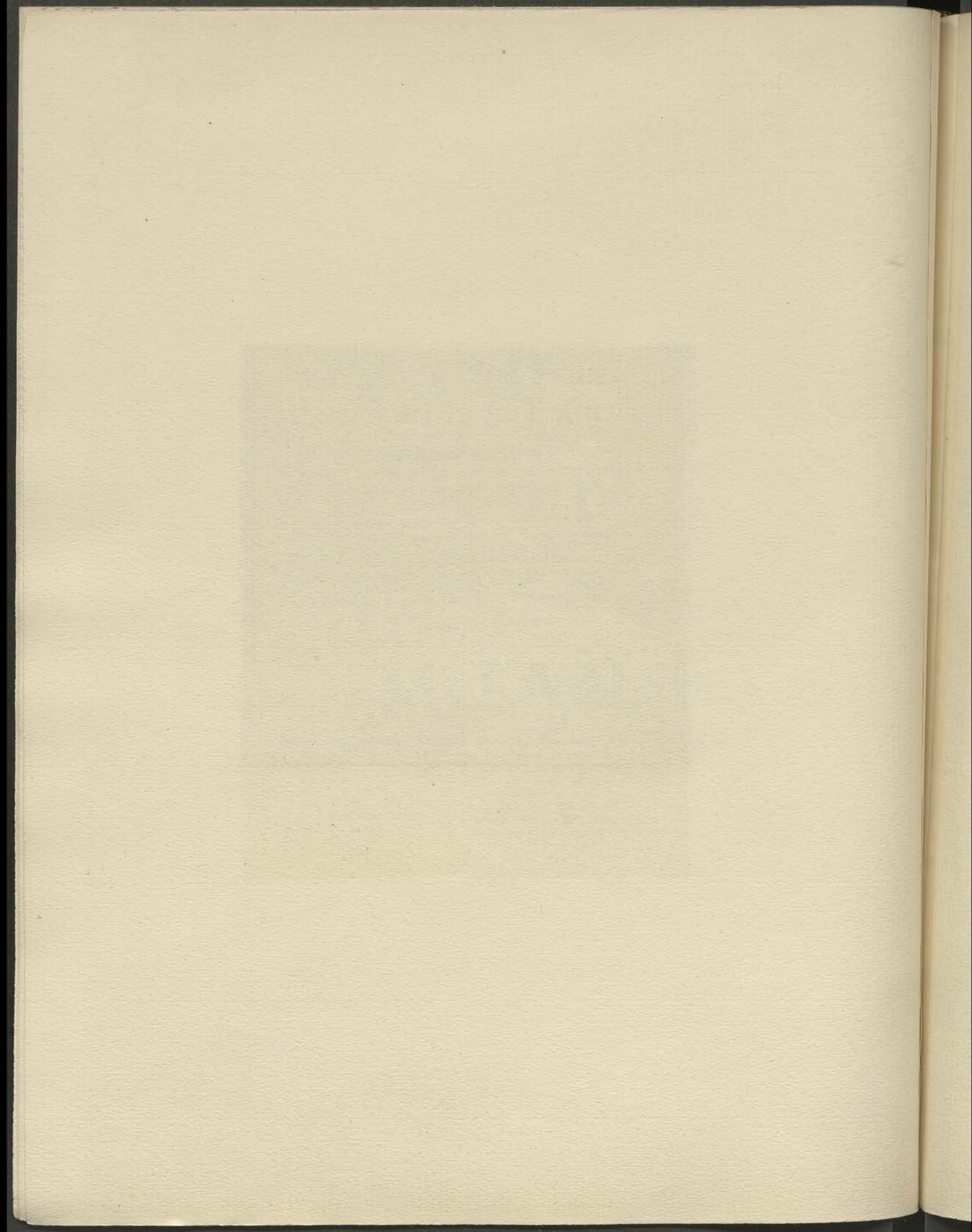
It is said that Frank Garbutt's grandmother was the first white woman born west of the Genesee River. She was Nancy Shaffer, whose family built the first frame house west of the Genesee. Peter Shaffer, native of Pennsylvania, at the age of 85, came with two sons to Geneva in 1789. He then came to the present town of Bloomfield and bought 1,200 acres. In December of that year he visited Indian Allen at the site of Scottsville and

bought the whole Allen track for \$2.50 an acre.

Seed from apples brought by the Shaffers from Pennsylvania sprouted the first orchard west of the river.

John Garbutt, whose father came from England before 1800, bought land on Oatka Creek. Philip Garbutt was the youngest of three sons. He married Nancy, Squire Shaffer's daughter, and bought a mill site known as Garbutt's Mills, where valuable gypsum deposits were found. John Garbutt descended from Philip and Nancy, married and of John's marriage, Frank was born. He is now postmaster of Garbutt. He never married.

Included in the furniture to be sold are old Haviland china, musical instruments, Revolutionary relics and Shearton, Hepplewhite, early empires and colonial furniture, including a solid rosewood set consisting of 11 pieces.



Treasures Sold at Auction Bring Tug at Heartstrings

Dec 11/136.

By JEAN WALRATH

Nightfall over that drowsy region of the Genesee Valley known as Wheatland last night etched a picture that could have passed for a cavalcade of refugees in the war zones of France two decades ago.

Black figures of men, women and children trudged along the road with bundles of blankets, with chairs and cooking utensils, tables and bedsteads. They made their way to automobiles that waited to carry off the belongings of the Garbutt homestead—the very hamlet of Garbutt itself.

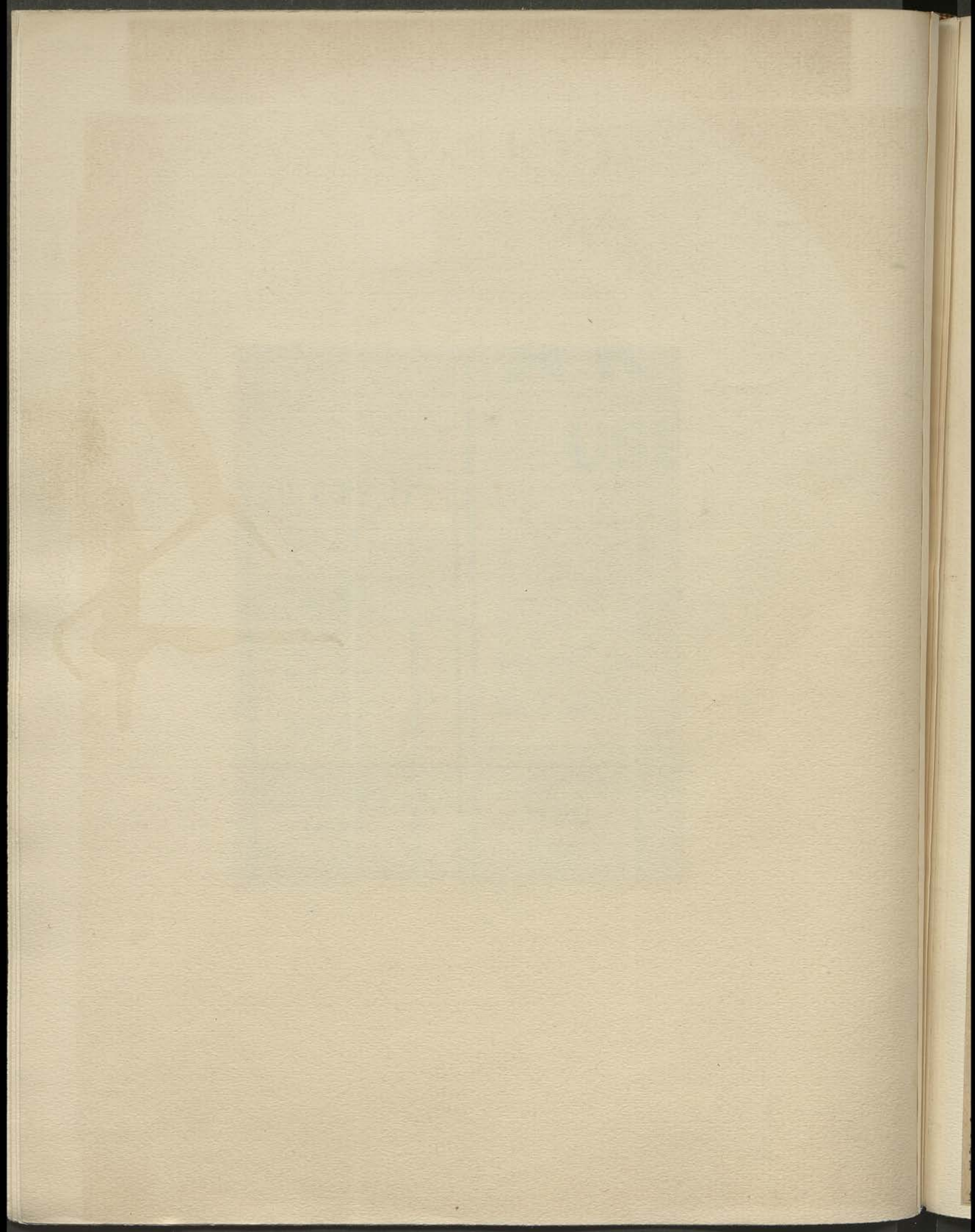
A woman wearing silver fox furs slipped into a big car after depositing a basketful of dishes and bric-a-brac in the rear seat. A truck clattered up to the century-old house, a square and weatherbeaten rectangle of clapboards. Two men staggered to the truck with a massive bedstead.

Memories surging, Frank Garbutt, grandson of the first white woman born west of the Genesee, looked on all day as city folk and families of the countryside mulled through the things that womenfolk of his family had assembled there over the years since 1825. The auctioneer held up a black taffeta

gown his mother wore about the time Garbutt menfolk were marching off to the Civil War. Somebody bid \$8 and snatched the dress away. Many of the Garbutt women's frocks that had lain untouched for 60 years were sold, presumably for masque ball garb or stage props.

A rosewood piano, prize of the auction heap, sold for \$875. Someone hauled away a rosewood parlor suite for \$85. It was upholstered in red plush humped up in spots by raveled springs. An antique hunter marched away with a pair of crystal - prisms candlesticks bagged for \$62.

Things went high at the Garbutt auction, for in all the number of bidders that treked in during the day was estimated at 2,600. The last stragglers left at 8 p. m. Who will be the successful bidder for the Garbutt house and lands probably will not be known for several days, Edward Hogan of Lima, the auctioneer, said.



DOWN IN THE DARK OF MONROE COUNTY GYPSUM

By Henry W. Clune

MOST Rochesterians probably are unaware of the fact that extensive mining operations are being carried on almost at the back-door of their city.

In small Hamlets in the township of Wheatland, approximately 14 miles southwest of the city, the mines of the Dolomite Products Company and the Ebsary Gypsum Company are working and have been working for a number of years. The mines are tunneled deep under the rolling farm country that reaches back from Oatka Creek and the narrow gauge tracks in each extends between eight and 10 miles underground. A third mine, just north of the Dolomite mine in the hamlet of Garbutt, formerly owned and operated by the Empire Gypsum Company, has been abandoned.

Employing close to 100 men, the mines resemble both in their physical aspects and in the manner of their operations some of the slope mines in the bituminous coal regions of Western Pennsylvania. With farming, they constitute the chief industry of Wheatland. Each year thousands of tons of raw gypsum are taken out of their tunnels and dark chambers.

Around the mines lies something of the romance of the coal mine. At quitting time each day men with carbide torches flaming in their visored caps emerge like gray termites from the deep caverns of the mine and set off with dinner buckets swinging in hand for their homes around the countryside. But those men, unlike coal miners, are not grimy of face. There is little dirt or dust in a gypsum mine.

John H. Odenbach, president and treasurer of the Dolomite Products Company, and D. F. Stiber, mine superintendent, last week conducted a party into the Dolomite mine, which formerly was owned by the Lycoming Mine Company and is still called the Lycoming Mine.

The trip began from the crusher shed of the company with the two mine men and the guests sitting on the floor of a small mine car that was propelled over narrow gauge tracks by an electric locomotive. The locomotive was short and flat and derived its power from an electric wire to which its trolley was attached. Its operation was similar to that of a city street car, the conductor—or engineer—sitting at the back of the car and starting and regulating the speed by a control box.

A small electric searchlight at the front of the locomotive and the carbide

MINES

torches in the mine cap of the operator furnished illumination for what otherwise would have been mostly a journey through the dark. The passengers had slipped long, denim coats over their regular clothes and the miner wore overalls and rubber boots.

Winding through a green glade and crossing a steel trestle that spanned Oatka Creek, the inspection party rattled along for more than half a mile in the open before the dark cave of the mine swallowed up the narrow tracks. The train approached the opening at a speed of about 10 miles an hour, but the engineer cut that down as the train slipped out of the daylight and began its twisting course through the narrow tunnel.

Electric lights dotted the course at wide intervals for a time. The ceiling of the tunnel for the first 200 yards was probably eight feet high. Limestone rocks and oak beams shored up the sides of the tunnel and the rounded dome-like ceiling was supported here and there by heavy logs. Occasionally, where shale had fallen, a rough wooden ceiling offered a protection, but for the most part the dome of the mine tunnel was natural rock.

As the train progressed in its halting course the ceiling lowered and after a quarter of a mile the passengers responded to the constant cry of "low bridge" by ducking their heads almost down to the level of the sides of the car. The sides of the tunnel also contracted until there was not enough space for a man to stand alongside while the train was running over the tracks. The electric lights, which dotted the course in the earlier stages of the journey, were now spaced widely apart and there were long stretches when only the searchlight on the car and the flickering torch made vision possible.

The tunnel was damp and water spattered continuously from the dripping ceiling. The ceiling and the overhead beams were adorned at times with a fungus growth, sometimes snow white and sometimes a brownish yellow. Sometimes it had the appearance of a stalactite and at other times, when the growth reached upward from a jutting crag, it had a vague resemblance to a stalagmite.

Then there were large clusters of moulding vegetation that looked like mushrooms or puffballs.

It was a weird journey. Once when the electric train stopped dead and no word was spoken for a moment the silence was profound, heavy and smothering. Eerie shadows formed along the narrow walls of the tunnel and beyond the nimbus of the search light was a rounded pool of black, cold, deep, impenetrable. The car moved and the smothering silence was dissipated by the grinding wheels and the jangling of the springless trucks.

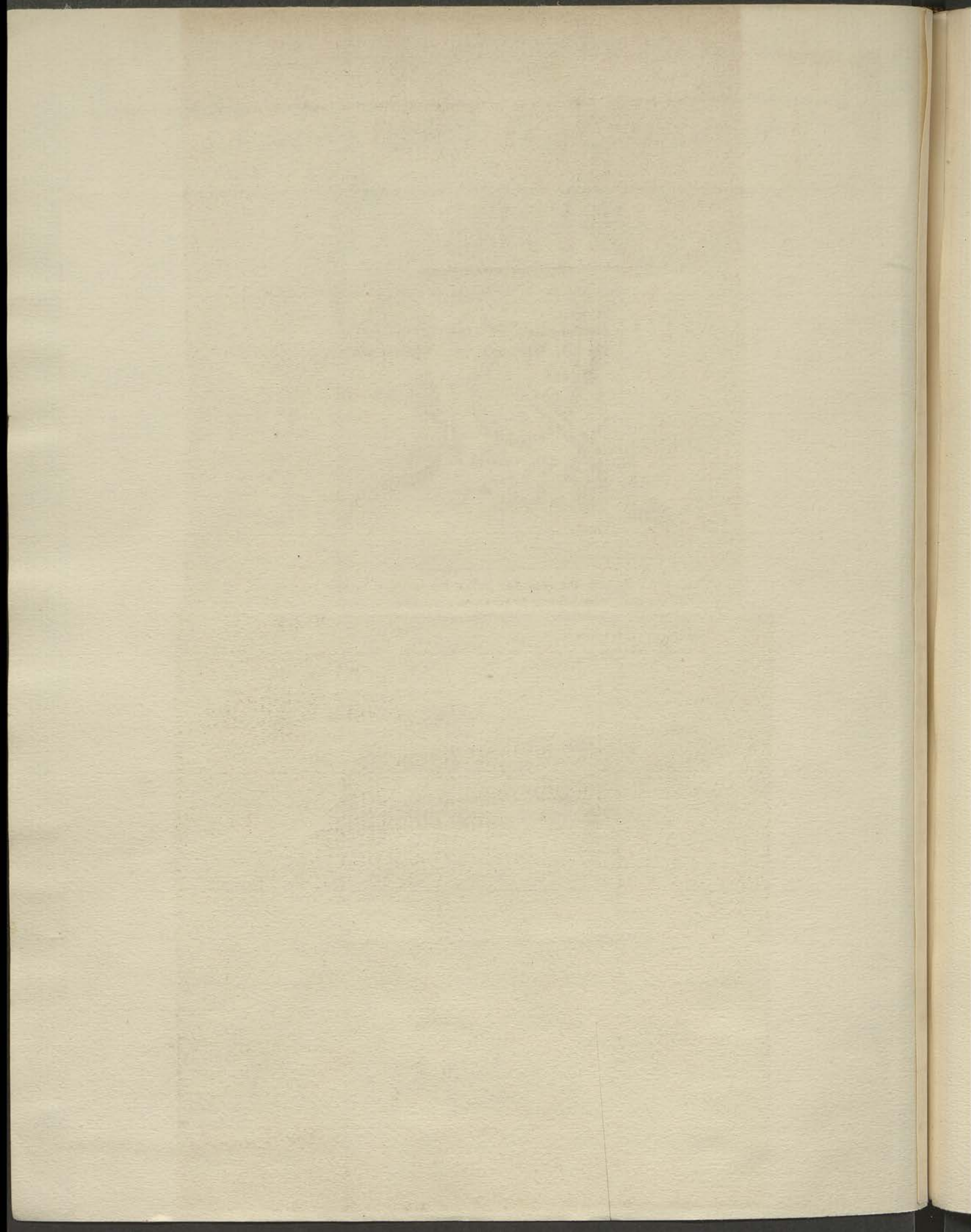
Occasionally the train clattered over switches where tracks led off to the right or left and now and then the walls receded deeply to the right or left and the guide of the party remarked that those as chambers in which gypsum rock previously had been mined. The progress through the earth had been gradual, he said, and the tunnel had followed closely the vein of rock, stopping until the supply was gone and then continuing again after long hours of digging and blasting.

Far ahead, the small party saw a cluster of lights and the damp chill air of the tunnel was replaced by warm and stuffy air. The train was approaching an underground power station. There the ceiling had been cut out to make it possible for a man to stand upright. An electric generator was being operated in a wide cut at the side of the tracks. The trolley line ended and the party climbed out of the car.

"We'll walk up to where some miners are actually cutting into the stone," said the mine superintendent, and making his small torch secure in his cap, he set out through a narrow cut, the ceiling of which was so low that it was necessary for all members of the party to bend double.

The party followed narrow tracks and it was explained that the rock mined at the end of the cut, or chamber, was brought out by a train propelled by an electric storage battery, since the ceiling was too low for a trolley wire. About 300 yards of walking, or crawling, as more appropriately the manner of progress might be called, the party came upon three miners who were boring with electric drills into the solid walls of the mine.

Two cars stood at the terminus of the tracks. They were being loaded swiftly with gypsum boulders. The mine superintendent explained that bores were first made in the rock and the rock was then dislodged and broken up by dynamite charges. The broken pieces were shovel-





Whirring drills bite into the rock far below the fertile soil where Monroe's farmers are busy tilling the soil. The miners, however, are working hundreds of feet below surface.



The outside world ahead, looking out of the Wheatland gypsum mine from behind electric car that transports miners to and from the depths where an industry thrives.

ed into the cars and taken back to the main line of tracks, which in this instance began at the power plant.

Water lay ankle deep between and at the sides of the tracks. To keep these far reaches of the mines in a workable condition it was necessary to run water lines along the side of the tracks and pump the water to the mine opening. The gypsum mines are free of the gases that occasionally cause disasters in coal mines, but the flood hazard is fully as great.

Gypsum veins lie in alternate layers with limestone. The rock is light gray or brown and contains numerous veinlets of fibrous gypsum, pure white. It averages five to six feet thick until broken up by dynamite. There are still untapped gypsum beds under the land controlled by the Dolomite Company and the average yearly output since the property was taken over by the company is 60,000 tons. In the height of the building boom several years ago and at the time when the mine was owned by the Lycoming Mine Company between 70,000 and 80,000 tons were mined each year.

Gypsum taken from the Lycoming Mine is taken to the mill or crusher shed, room which the inspection trip started. There it is broken down to a sand like substance suitable for the commercial purposes for which it is used. Most of the product of the Dolomite Company is sold to cement companies, which use gypsum as a cement retarder, about two pounds of gypsum going into every 100 pounds of cement.

The Dolomite Company purchased the Lycoming mine about three years ago. The output increased from 9,000 tons of gypsum during the first year of the Odenbach ownership to about 55,000 tons last year. The output will increase proportionately with the expansion of building activities. The mine at present employs 35 men. The Lycoming Mine was about to be closed when Mr. Odenbach's company purchased it.

The mine of the Ebsary Gypsum Company, located in Wheatland and operated by Frederik G. Ebsary, is similar to the Dolomite mine except in one feature of its operation. The gypsum in the Ebsary mine is all removed by mule power. Most of the gypsum rock taken from the Ebsary mine is used by the Ebsary Company in the manufacture of gypsum board and building blocks. The manufacturing plant is near the mine.

The Lycoming mine was opened first in 1900. Mr. Stiber, its present superintendent, was formerly a member of the Lycoming Mine Company. When the Odenbach interests purchased the mine and plant Mr. Stiber was retained as mine foreman. Several of the miners who formerly worked for the old company are still employed by the new management.

In the days when the mine was operated by Lycoming many of the mine employees lived in company houses on the

company's property. Those houses since have been sold and the miners reside in nearby communities, including Scottsville, Mumford, Caledonia and a few in the hamlet in which the mine is located. Not a few of the men are miners of long experience and in some instances sons have followed their fathers' trade of gypsum mining.

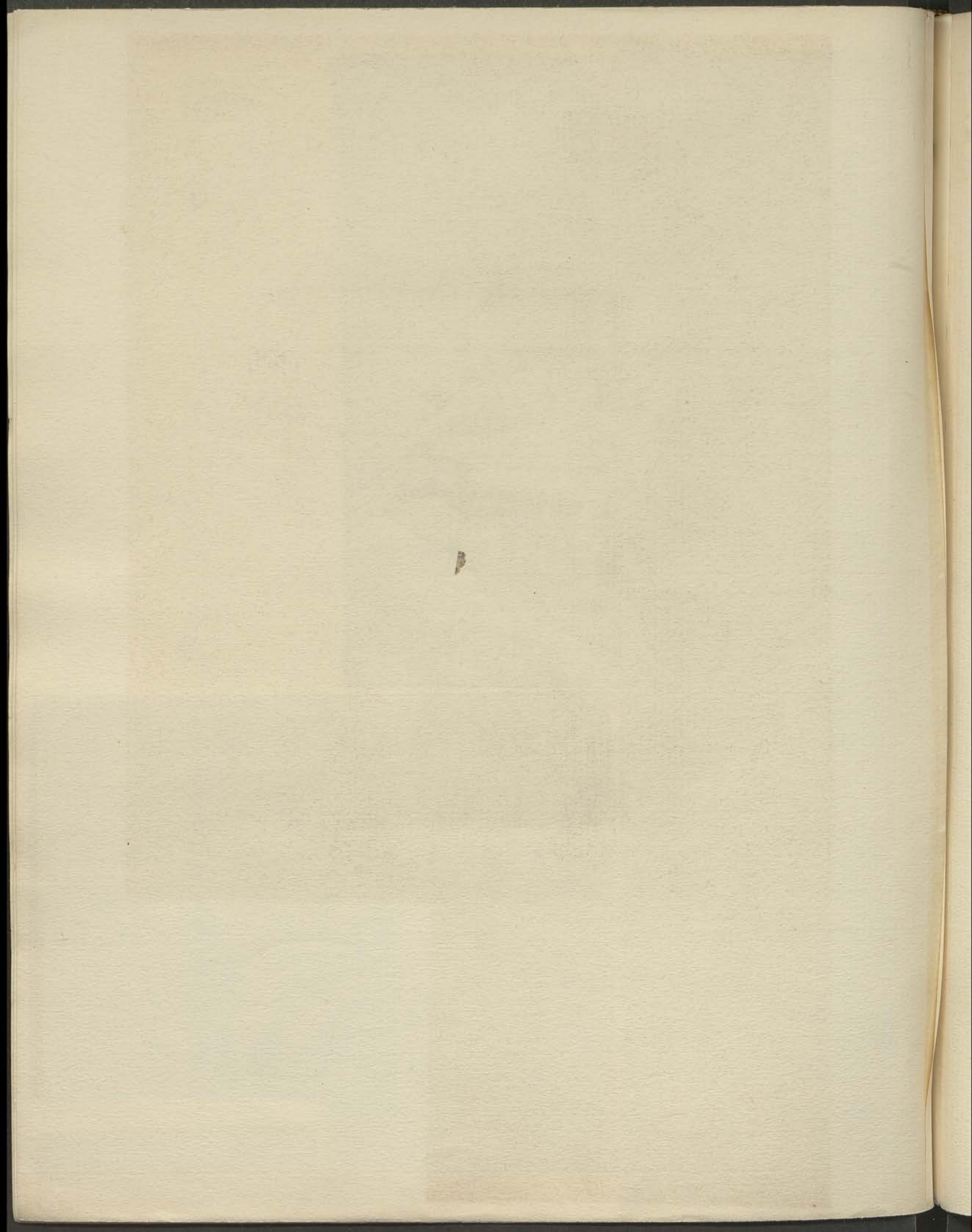
Miners in the gypsum mines are paid by the ton and the men in the Lycoming mine work only in the daytime. Sometimes three shifts daily are maintained in the Ebsary mines, so the product can be transformed more quickly into the finished board and block.

The Dolomite Company has leased until the year 2,000 the gypsum beds that are being operated and those that stand ready for the miners' drills. The depth of the mine is about 75 feet and the farm land above is unharmed by the operations under ground. A royalty on every ton of gypsum is paid to the land owners.

The two Wheatland mines are accessible to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, over which a large part of the product is shipped. The Dolomite Company recently erected a new crushing shed, new equipment has been purchased and numerous improvements have been made under ground. The purchase of the Lycoming mine by the Odenbach interests has revived one half of an industry that was threatened with extinction. It is being operated as a separate unit of the large quarrying activities of Mr. Odenbach, who organized the Dolomite Company about 15 years ago.



Not so forbidding as it seems, entrance to the electrified gypsum mine at Wheatland.

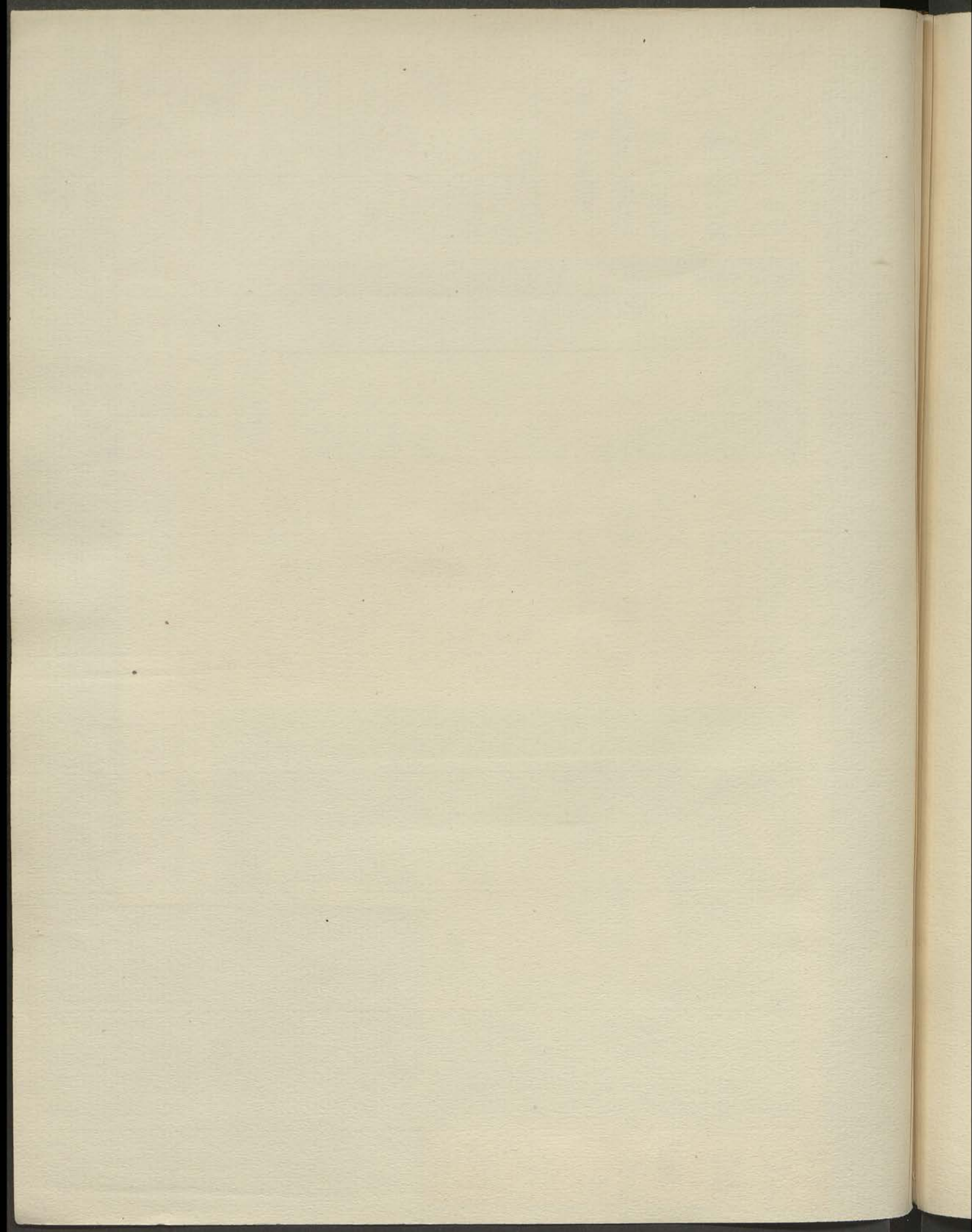


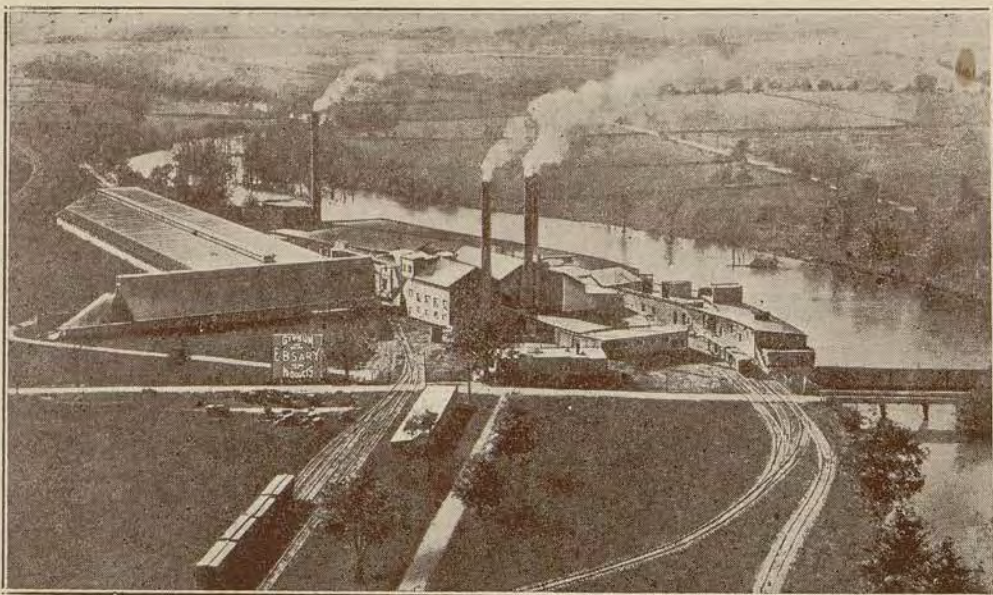
Tunneled Labyrinth
Below Quiet Farms
Shelters a Little
Known Industry On
Which a Community
Lives at the Back
Door of Rochester



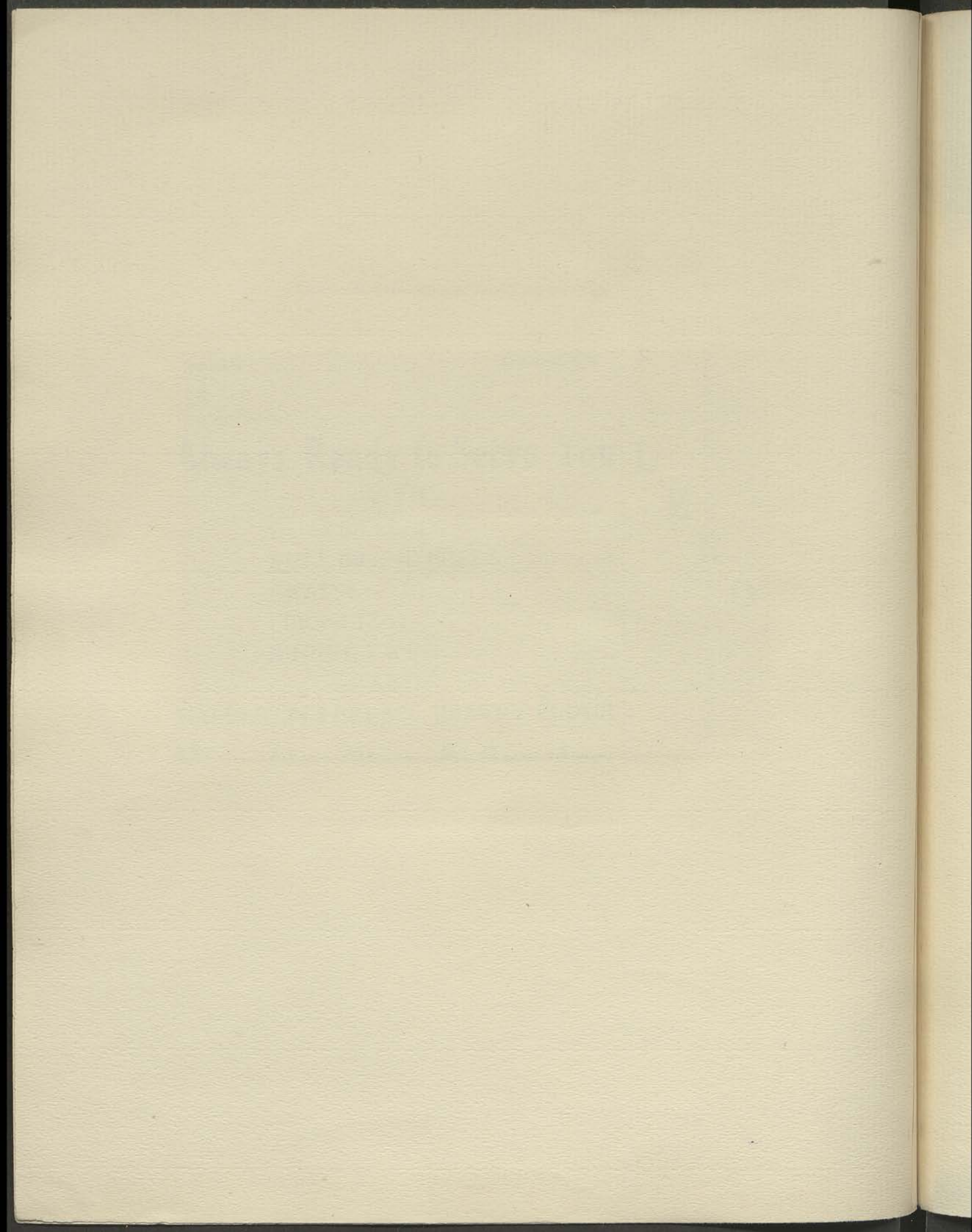
In the depths of the mine, loading the cars with gypsum after drilling far underground at Wheatland. Like their colleagues

in Pennsylvania, Western New York's miners wear blazing lamps on their caps to provide light while they work in the tunnels.





AIR VIEW OF EBSARY GYPSUM CO. PLANT, WHEATLAND, N. Y.

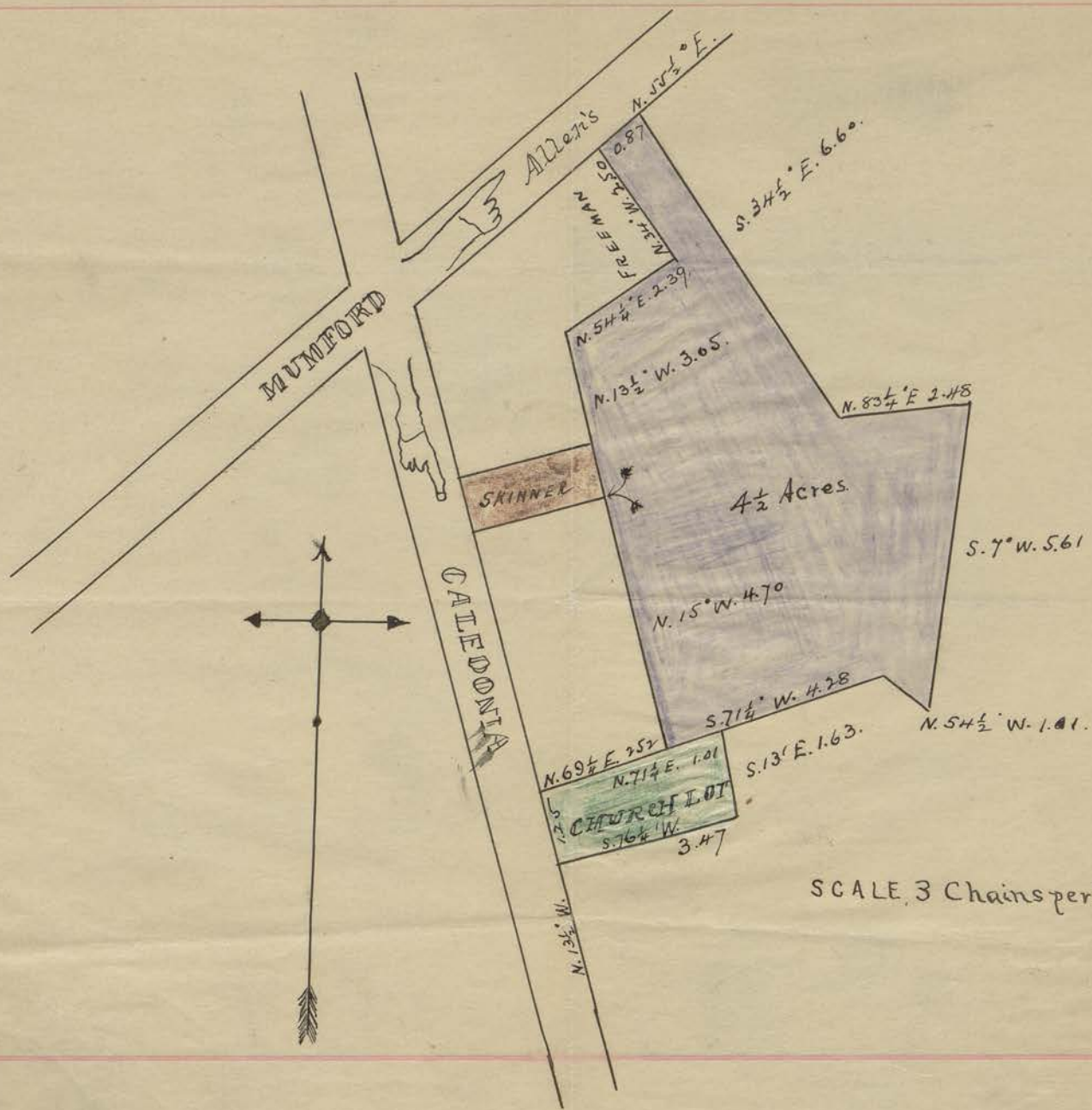


MUMFORD.

First known to the world as "Mc Kenzie's Corners," then from the material of which its first dwellings were constructed as "Slab City;" and later from one of its prominent and popular business men, Mr. E. H. S. Mumford, called "Mumfordville;" and finally, at the suggestion of the Post Office authorities, who were desirous of economizing in space, time and labor, the last syllable was dropped from its name and it has since been called by its present cognomen, "Mumford." Had the usual custom been followed of naming the village from its founders, it would have borne the name of Mc Kay or Mc Kenzie.

The Mc Kay brothers were of Scotch descent, though born in this country.

John Mc Kay came to Caledonia in '1803, and in the following year purchased of Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate, the saw and grist mills he had just erected upon the outlet of the Big Spring. Three years later John was joined by his brother Robert, and together they purchased of Williamson a tract of 200 acres upon which the village of Mumford now stands, together with the water power of Spring Creek. The same year, 1806, the McKays erected upon their new purchase a saw mill; and in 1808 a small grist mill upon the site afterward occupied by the Page mill. In 1809 Robert McKay sold his half interest in the Spring Creek property to Thomas Mumford, and returning to Caledonia, engaged in selling merchandise.



This drawing came from papers of Judge Selden
S. Brown Estate. It shows property lying in South-East
triangle at Marmford four corners. I believe that some
of the property shown belonged to Robert Brown Estate.
Robert was a brother of Thomas Brown. St. Patrick's Church
owned the lot marked Church Lot and intended to build
the church there but it was afterward sold to Marmford Grange
(See Plate 108 in 1872 Monroe Co. Atlas) J.J.S.

I believe that James Freeman (my uncle) afterward
owned most or all of this shaded part. His home and
blacksmith shop were where indicated. J.J.S.

September 22, 1958

This is a photograph of what is now (1958) Spring Creek Lodge at Mumford, New York.

This photograph was taken when George Stewart owned and operated the property as a combined sawmill and cider mill which would be at some time prior to 1922 when he sold the property.

In season apples were drawn in and dumped next to the west end of the stone building and they ran by gravity down in to the cider press.

This picture was taken from the west looking easterly, slightly northeasterly. Of course, it was taken long before the extensive improvements were made and two apartments were created.

The Original was given to S.J.S. in 1958 by Daisy Ward Harvey the widow of Harry J. Harvey, a former Supervisor of the Leavenworth Wheatland.



111 a

Mill House at Mumford
owned By S. J. L.
Bed & Breakfast place (1980's)

Mumford Monroe County Sept 30th - 1850

Dear Sir

I have been looking for three months ~~for~~
in vain to hear from you, I therefore concluded to
write you a few lines in hopes to receive a per-
sonable answer in my Business, time is passing
and I may be soon called to my long home -
if any thing can be procured I should wish it
could be got, for I stand in need. I think there is
peopls sufficient in Washington to prove the
matter thoroughly if they only apply for them
I am so informed by men that is doing Busi-
ness in the same line - I hope by this
time you will be prepared to lett me know
Respecting the whole Business

Moulton Tarnhan

I Remain Yours well
Wm. Thos. Duer

Attn October 1. 1850

Mr Thomas Duer

Dear Sir I have long ago written
to Mr Putnam to bring your case up and have it
examined and the papers overhauled and all the
searching made and day before yesterday I received
a ltr from him stating your case had been partially
examined very carefully and that Mr Edwards
was taken very ill and promised to go on with the
case as soon as he recovered his health - I have great

hopes that your name will be found on the
Rolls at Washington; and if not I think that con-
gress will grant the pension at the next winter
session - Of course I shall do all that can be
done for you - you may be obliged to wait till
next December and if so you must be as
patient as you can; and I will put your case
ahead of all others -

Yours most respectfully
Jonathan Farnham

Mr. Thomas Liver

Chamford

Chambers County
New York

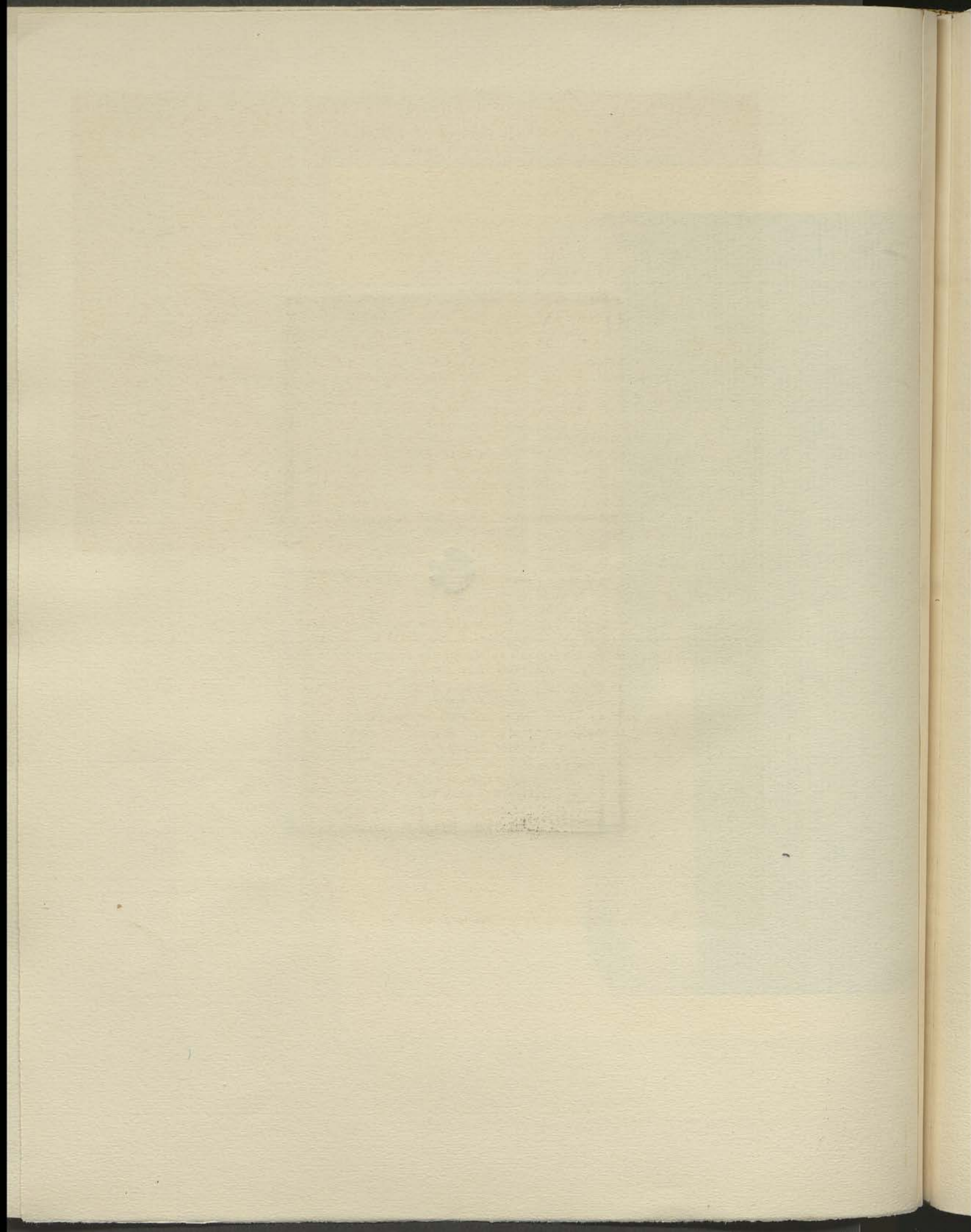
Transfer 1171
Sept 30

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Motters Parkhurst Esq

Aliea

N.Y.



OLD ARTICLE REPRINTED

Since the organization of the Big Springs Historical Society in Caledonia we citizens are more and more harking back "to the days that were." The following reminiscence written by the late Mrs. Harriet Brown Dow was found in a scrap book owned by Mrs. Charles Boehm of Mumford. The article was written in the nineties, and is reprinted by request of those who knew the persons mentioned, who in their day were well known characters in this vicinity.

REMINISCENCES

By H. B. Dow

Many memories come to my mind as I read the death of William Cramer.

My Uncle Wheeler, Mrs. Martin's father, wrote my father that there was a young German living near him in Canada, who would like to come to the state and who, he believed, would be a desirable man on one farm. My father wrote at once for him and he came to us direct. He proved to be very reliable and satisfactory help and he worked for my father for a number of years. He was energetic, faithful, capable, with the thrift of his race. He saved almost everything he earned, denying himself even comfortable clothing. My father had a habit or trick of naming his men, for some unknown reason he called William "Captain," which soon was shortened to "Cap," and as "Cap Cramer" he was so generally known that when his banns were proclaimed in church, people who knew him well were asking "who is William Cramer?"

A younger brother, Joe, a likeable lad also worked for my father several years. For some unaccountable reason he was "Joe the Butcher" in the kitchen. He went back to Ontario or the northwest,

I don't know which. We lost track of him long ago.

Mrs. Cramer was related to some one in "McGinnessville," I don't remember which family. The pioneers of Wheatland were very fortunate in their immigrant helpers who came almost entirely from Ireland, hard working, self-reliant, capable people they were. The little group who made homes of their own in the rear of the Brown homestead, the settlement known as "McGinnessville" was no exception. The leader, Thomas McGinness, Sr., was a man of character and worth. Mrs. McGinness was a Brennan. Her sister, Mary Brennan ("Old Mary") worked for my grandmother and my mother the last years of her life. I would my pen were capable of doing justice to my childhood memories of that dear, faithful soul; reliable and trustworthy to the last degree. She did what she could, years ago she must have heard her Master's "well done" as her poor work-worn body was laid to rest. Not least among my pleasant memories of her were the delicious Irish idioms which never failed on occasion to fall from her lips particularly in exciting moments.

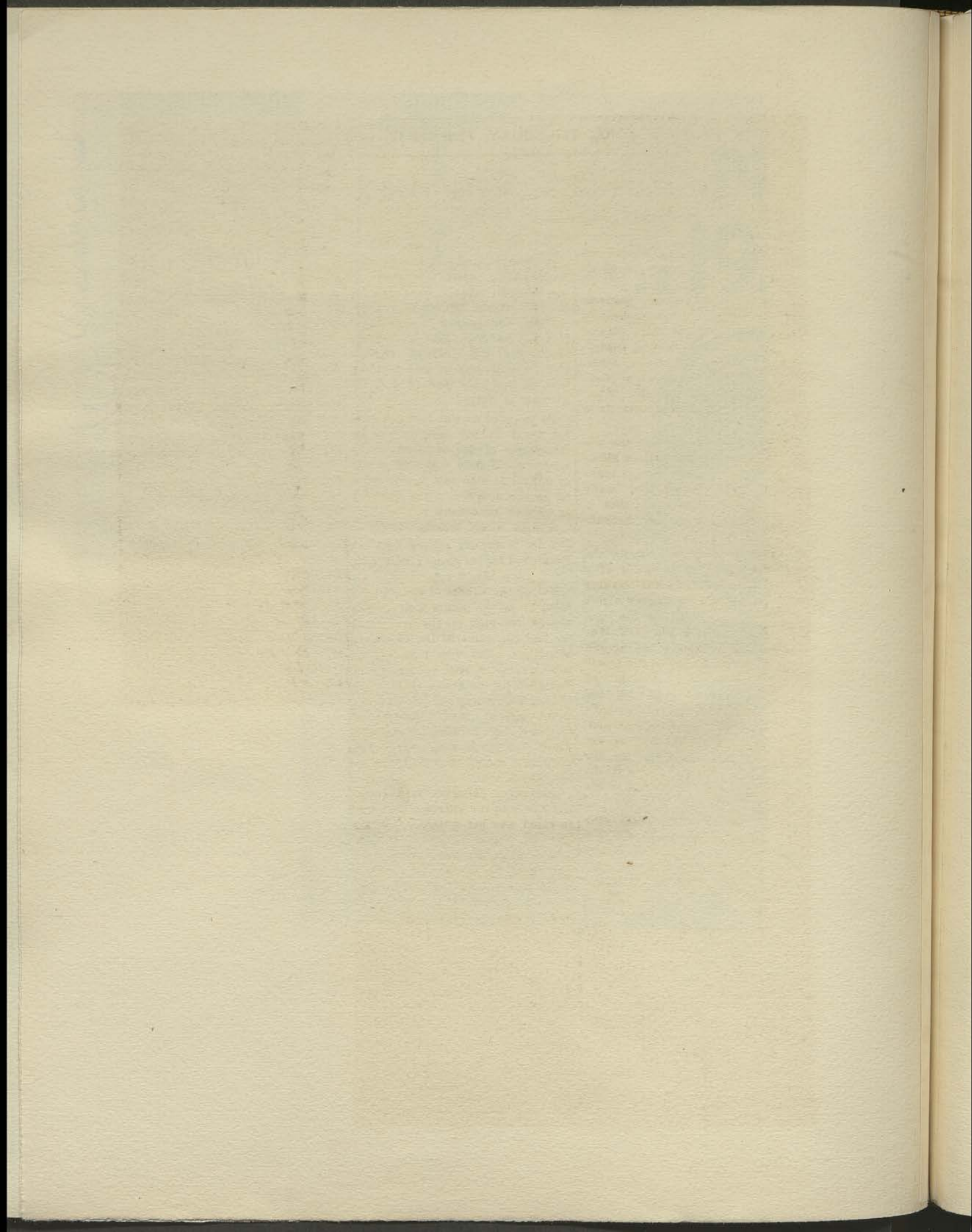
Mr. McGinness had a palsied brother, unable to do much save sit by the fireside or in the sun. He lived in a little one or two room cottage on his more prosperous brother's yard. One of the mischievous Sage boys nicknamed him "Mucovy," and as "Mucocy" and "Mrs. Mucovy" they were generally known, though in their childlessness they were "Biddy" and "Jamie" to each other. Mrs. Mucovy supported them both by going out washing. She was the laundress for all that vicinity, and such washings as she would put out! I doubt whether any modern laundress with all modern aids, water power or electricity, could exceed in quantity and perfection of

cleanliness the great lines of clothes which Mrs. Mucovy hung out day after day, with only wash

board, boiler, pounding barrel, soft soap and—elbow grease, as her laundry aid. It was not at all infrequent in one of her places to have a wash boiler filled with table napkins alone. She never laid aside her Irish peasant costume, the short, quilted skirt, loose blouse and white cap tied under the chin, the face framed with a double row of ruffles, always perfectly "tallied" and immaculately white. No matter how hot the day was nor how long she bent over the steaming tubs, those ruffles never grew limp, nor the cap show soil, it looked as perfect when she was carried home at night as when she was brought in the morning.

Mrs. Peter Taffe, who lately passed away, was the only daughter of Thomas McGinness, and the last one of the second generation at McGinnessville, I believe.

Harriet B. Dow.



More Mumford Memories

By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

It almost seemed as though the Hon. Donald McNaughton held the New York Central R. R. in the hollow of his hand. When anyone in this vicinity was on travel-bent to see the sights in New York City or Albany, our genial Senator, regardless of political affiliations, would draw from some mysterious pocket, passes for the journey. What a thrill we had when we saw these passes!

"Black Dan," as the Senator was familiarly called, was born in Mumford, March 29, 1830, always making his home there. For many years he lived with his mother in what was known as the "Crouner house."

His early education was in the village school, but so much of a student was he that while clerking in various stores he studied nights and prepared himself for the legal profession. During the Civil War he was indefatigable in raising and training troops to "go to the front" to represent the township of Wheatland. At the close of the war Wheatland presented him with a very complete law library or such law books as were available at that time. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, began his practice in Rochester and always maintained an office in that city.

He was exceedingly popular with his townspeople—so much so that he was elected Supervisor, although a Democrat in a strictly Republican district. He was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors although there was a Republican majority.

In 1886 he was elected State Senator, although all others on the state ticket elected that year were Republicans. His ambition to be U. S. Senator was never realized as at each election he was defeated. Someone said it was the only defeat in his political career. The record says "that his greatest achievement at Albany was the number of bills introduced and placed on the statute books."

He was a trustee of the Rochester Reynolds Library; president of the Scottish Society; secretary of the Wheatland Historical Society. In 1893 Governor Hill appointed him director of the New York State Building at the Chicago World's Fair, and it was in this building that he suddenly died in July, at his post of duty.

To many of us who had not gone far afield at that time he was an interpreter of life as lived in a larger world than ours—the world of affairs as men saw it who moved among men and working in various conditions.

A man much beloved—even today he is greatly missed and remembered for his many kindly acts.

* * *

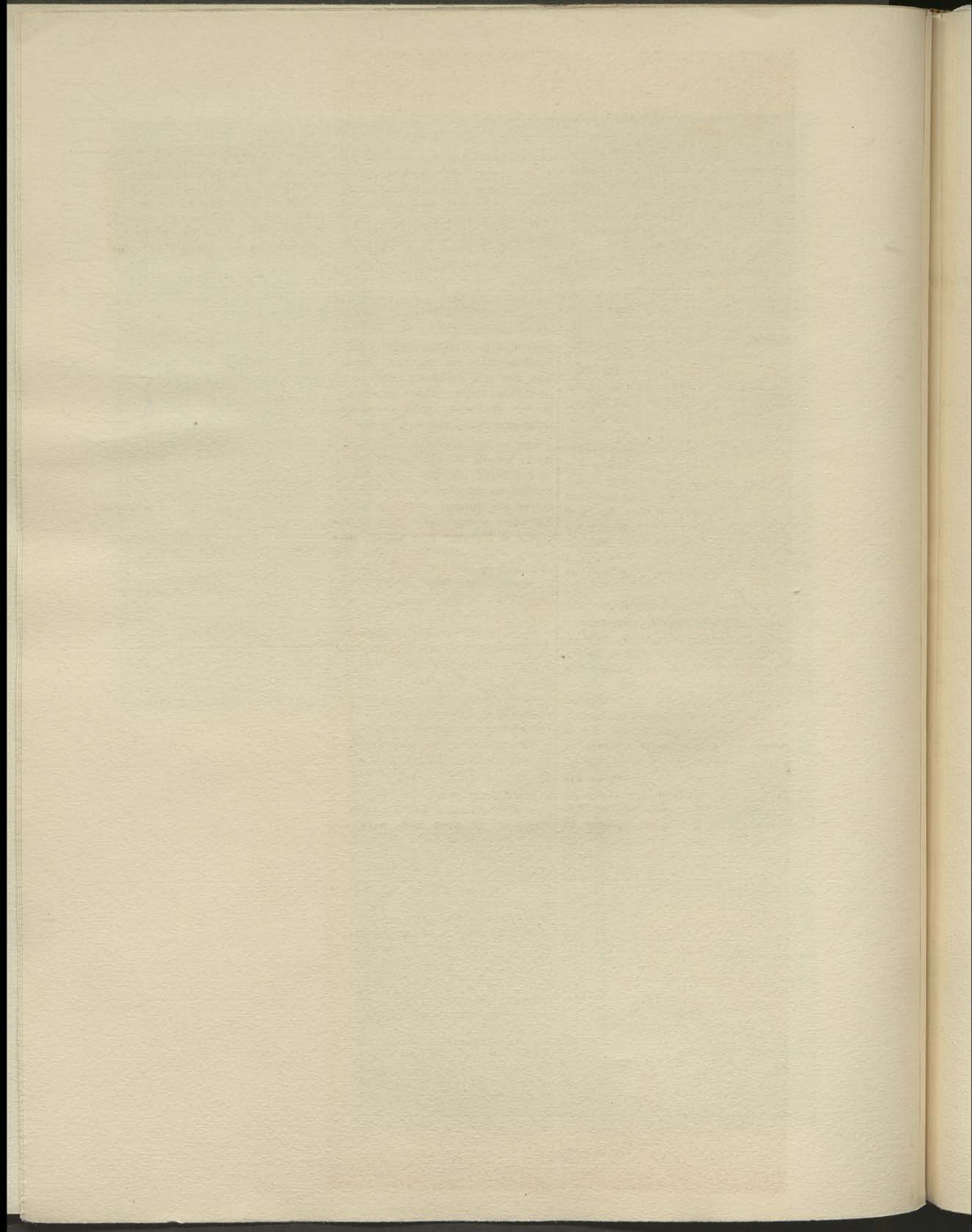
Not all the honors of accomplishment go to the young men of this village, for high on the honor roll we find the name of Dr. Charlotte McArthur. She was born in the town on Jan. 4, 1869, but her youth was spent in the house at the bend of the road where the Oatka Trail turns toward town. The road menders may rename it "Oatka Trail," but to us who recall the moonlight drives, it will always be the "Creek road."

Like other children, she learned her ABC's in the village school, but so rapid was her progress that we find her teaching in the country schools when she was only sixteen. Her thirst for knowledge was not easily satisfied, so after a few teaching years she entered Geneseo Normal School, graduating "with honor" in 1894. Back in her mind all these formative years was the goal—the study of Medicine. Beginning in 1895 she had one year in medical study at the University of Michigan, going into Northwestern University, where she studied and received her degree in 1897. Her internship was at the Women's Hospital at Detroit, Mich. Later we find her associated with Dr. Marion Craig Potter of Rochester, N. Y., whose advice and friend-

ship Dr. McArthur considered a great asset in her later professional life. Then a year at Watkins Glen Sanitarium; an opening at Fairport, N. Y., for private practice attracted her and she opened her office there. And it was here in this quiet little village—after a substantial beginning that the very definite call came to her from the State Board to be the Resident Woman Physician at the Willard State Hospital at Ovid, N. Y.

After due deliberation she accepted and for 30 years served her state generously of her knowledge and herself. She resigned in September, 1934 owing to ill health. Her well earned holiday was of short duration, for she died at her sister's home in Rochester, in February, 1935.

She often jokingly said, "I am married to my profession." Her life was truly a full one—devoutly and sincerely given to the work she loved. Being a student, she constantly increased her knowledge of and advancement in medicine thought, especially along lines of disturbed mental conditions. No one can measure her loving service as well as her medical attention which she gave to that vast company of women who perforce must spend many years at Willard State Hospital.



More Mumford Memories

3/24/38, By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

Nursing is a close second to the medical profession and our village can boast one nurse who has done outstanding work in New York State in Health Education, Dorothy Ann Purdy, who is still actively engaged in service.

We do not recall when she first opened her eyes in our town, what we seek today is what she is doing. The school life of the village began for all children in the Brick building at the corner so familiar to us. Completing her course here, Miss Purdy attended the Johnson Private College in Buffalo, N. Y., where her unfolding mind aroused her inclination to satisfy her nursing tendencies.

She entered the Buffalo General Hospital and after graduation did private nursing in the city, later going to New York City to continue the same kind of work. In New York she passed the Civil Service examination in Physical Welfare and was appointed a public school nurse in the Lower East Side of the city.

What a wealth of experience and opportunity to help the underprivileged in home sanitation, care of babies, and in every way to aid in the improvement of home life where ignorance prevailed.

Miss Purdy's thirst for increased knowledge in her chosen profession led her to Hunters College for a year of post-graduate work in Health Education; then a year at Oswego Normal School, where she secured a certificate to teach in any city in New York outside New York City. Her three years in New York was a rare experience, for these were the formative years in promoting public health through reaching school children.

There was the Little Mothers' League, where not only home interests were considered, but children and mothers were early taken to the fresh green countryside by boat, accompanied by nurses and a doctor provided by the Health Department of the city. It was in Miss Purdy's regime in New York that the city Department of Health established a fund to help needy families, after a careful investigation had been made. We must remember at this time public health was in its infancy.

In 1919 Le Roy, N. Y., claimed Miss Purdy's attention as a health teacher in its public schools. We all recall her work there.

In 1925 we find her at Haverstraw, N. Y., a city of 6,000, when the city wished to advance its health work in schools. By this time such public work was no longer experimental and every means was being used to increase the child's efficiency, by home conditions and by his own physical improvement. In addition to the city's appropriation, many means such as movie benefits, food sales, etc., are

instituted to increase loan funds to families who are on the border line, but will repay in small sums at various times. These loans may be for medicine, glasses, operations and many minor ailments.

The school provides every facility to benefit the child at school or in his home life, but a director is needed to see that every child receives the correct attention which his ailment requires. Such a director is Dorothy Ann Purdy, who so ably represents our village as an outstanding nurse in the promotion of Health Education in schools in New York State.

* * *

Dentistry is so closely related to good health that it's wise to have it follow in the wake of doctors and nurses. We find that one of our younger town boys chose dentistry as his life profession: John C. Purdy, who today continues to practice in Chicago. He also was a student at Geneseo Normal, although graduated from Buffalo Normal School.

We wonder what was the lure that drew so many of our youth to Geneseo. It must have been the high grade of scholarship which that Normal School always maintained under Dr. Milne.

Dr. Purdy obtained his degree for dentistry from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the city seemed to offer so many opportunities for one of his profession that he decided to settle permanently in Chicago. Early in his practice, research work interested him, and his experiments have revealed much in the use of oxygen. After many years of study he was among the first men to use "diadermic oxygenation." He has also many inventions to his credit. He was greatly aided in his work by his gifted wife (who recently passed into the Silent and was buried at Mumford). She was a musician but she took up the study of literature to assist her husband in pre-

paring the results of research work and inventions for publication.

The profession of Dentistry is greatly honored when within its ranks we find such men of vision and inventive minds as that of our own town boy, Dr. John C. Purdy.

2510 2/11/10

More Mumford Memories

By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

Mumford's Missionary

"Your sole contribution to the sum of things—is yourself."—

Frank Crane.

Half a century or more ago, to go as a foreign missionary to an unknown country was a real life adventure and any community which had such a courageous spirit in its midst was reckoned fortunate.

Jane Elton Craig, born in Mumford, July 30th, 1844, the daughter of the beloved country doctor, John R. Craig, was reared in a cultured and religiously minded home, where foreign missions were a very common topic of conversation.

Secretly she always cherished a dream that some day she might give herself in loving service to those of whom she had often heard were so in need of Christian training.

One summer a brilliant young student minister came to serve the Baptist Church in our village and the attractive young Presbyterian lassie heard him preach on India and its needs, which strongly appealed to her and fired her ambition to follow the lead of her secret dream.

"Time Marches On."—There are the summer contacts, the mutual friends, congenial interests and the thousand and one other things that lead up to the blending of two lives. Suddenly love comes tapping at the windows of Jane's heart in the person of the young Baptist parson and like many another Ruth, she said: "Whither thou goest, I will go," and India was the goal. So Rev. Milton Bookstaver Comfort and Jane Elton Craig were married in her father's house in Mumford April 25th, 1866.

Their appointment to India was under the auspices of the American Baptist Union. They left immediately after their marriage for Boston to visit friends, to receive instructions for their work and to prepare for the long journey in a sailing vessel to Calcutta via the Cape of Good Hope, thence to Gowhatty, India by an overland route; this took one hundred and forty-seven days.

Much time was consumed in outfitting this young couple who were to establish a new home in a country that was unfamiliar to them—new surroundings—a new language to learn and so far from the home land. But there was youth with its en-

thusiasm and its hopeful outlook, which produced a thrill and a glamour around all their endeavors which were undertaken in the name of the Master. For twelve years they lived in Gowhatty, winning friends and loving the primitive life which they needed to practice.

Three children were born in India, two in this country. Of this number, two are living. They are Dr. C. V. Comfort of Rochester, N. Y. and Mrs. W. E. Pettit of Lockport, N. Y.

The story is told that once when the family was home on furlough, that one of the boys saw a very much "betanned" minister in a pulpit and exclaimed: "Mother, he must be one of us." Thus did the young lad identify himself very closely with his India.

Mrs. Jennie Collins recalls that a group of young people went to Mumford to hear Mrs. Comfort tell of her work in India. She was dressed in a native costume and gave a picture of herself in this costume to anyone who wished it.

She told of manners and customs of the people in Gowhatty in such an understanding way and with so much spirit, that her audiences said they could almost visualize her life day by day. The record says that "Dr. and Mrs. Comfort did a noble work in their field. Both being cultured and refined they lived their belief as well as taught it. Mrs. Comfort is spoken of as vivacious, charming and "exceedingly pretty. Even in those far away days, the feeling was growing that only the flower of our civilization should be sent to a foreign field.

Climatic conditions made it necessary for them to return to America, much to their regret. Few people who have served in a foreign country wish to leave. There is a lure in service that grips the soul.

This move did not limit their service, for with returning health, we find they served churches in western New York for 41 years.

Mrs. Comfort died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pettit in Lockport, N. Y., May 23, 1919. Dr. Comfort died a year later at the same place.

A cousin of Mrs. Comfort tells us she was a rare woman, flowering in our midst, maturing in the work of the world—and in all her 75 years—adding to the happiness and enrichment of life of all those with whom she walked and lived.

vinistic minds. Carried (as it might be) to an unreasonable, but apparently logical conclusion, it appeared likely to wreck both the church and the state. We can better make charitable allowance for this fear when he recall how the legislature of this liberal and intelligent state, in 1920, would not allow five Socialists to be seated, although honestly elected, four of whom had theretofore served, and two of whom, again elected in 1921, were seated when the hysteria had abated.

A faction of the Society of Friends did develop, which claimed that the Inward Light was all the individual need regard, but having no cohesive principle, it quickly died. The practical test of approval or modification by one's friends, by the common judgment of the meeting, has remained an integral part of Quaker practice. The corollary of the Divine Immanence is a heavy (but never too great) Individual Responsibility.

These Quaker argonauts of 1657 scattered over Long Island, some thence into New England, one indeed to suffer martyrdom there in the cause of Truth. Tolerance of Quakers by the Dutch, had they been capable of it, would have made worse the already strained relations with the Puritans. The English had already crowded the Dutch out of more than half of Long Island and were disputing the Connecticut boundary. Therefore, any person in the colony of New Netherland, including in the English towns on Long Island which had been chartered by the Dutch, who should entertain a Quaker over night was to be fined fifty pounds, one-half of which would go to the informer. Vessels bringing Quakers into the Province were to be confiscated.

The Town Meeting of Flushing met on the 27th of December, 1657, and replied to Stuyvesant's proclamation by the famous "Flushing Protest," signed by the Town Clerk and thirty others. "We cannot condemn them neither can we stretch out our hands against them . . . If any of these persons come in love unto us we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them." The Town Clerk and the Constable were imprisoned and the Town government altered to the Dutch form, in defiance of their Dutch charter. But Quakerism endured and spread.

John Bowne, born in Matlock, Derbyshire, 1627, came to Boston in 1649, and to Flushing in 1653. There he married Hannah Feake, daughter of Lieutenant Robert Feake. Her mother was Elizabeth Fones, who had married her cousin Henry Winthrop, son of Governor John. Henry brought her as a bride with him in his father's fleet of settlers in 1630, but was drowned the day

after landing. The Winthrops and Fones were of good middle class lines from the time of America's discovery. Captain John Underhill, writing to John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut, refers to the latter's cousin Hannah Feake, as about to marry "a verri jentiele young man of gud abilliti, of a lovli fecture, and gud behafor." They were married in 1656. John built his house, which is the centre portion of the present Bowne House, in 1661.

It being made a crime for five or more people to meet for religious worship in any building but a Dutch church, the Quakers met in orchards or woodland. John offered his house to them. They had not met there many times before John was arrested as he sat with a sick child in his arms by the bedside of his sick wife. He was taken by boat to New Amsterdam, and imprisoned. He would not pay a fine. Stuyvesant would have no word with him because he would not take off his hat. At that period men wore their hats indoors or out, having little warmth in their houses. While others doffed their hats to superiors, the Quakers doffed theirs to no man but only while prayer was being offered. In this house, when I was a lad, when anyone appeared in supplication, all arose, the men removing their hats, and turned about.

Finding that John Bowne would pay no fine, and tired of keeping him in prison, they tried leaving the prison door unlocked for several nights, hoping he would escape. But he would not escape. He wrote to his "deare and loveing wife," asking for turnips and Indian meal, "fyer wood," if any was ready, shirts and such other clothing as she could make ready "without much trouble." He suggested where to stack the fresh hay, and the salt hay (so precious for cattle before salt became cheap). The Dutch vainly tried to get his promise to leave the Colony. To save their faces they had to banish him, but would first allow him to go home for three days.

So John went home alone after four months in prison and returned a little ahead of time. Before he was put on board he had conversation with Stuyvesant, who John says, "carried himsef very moderate to mee all that time." No one else has left so kind and just an estimate of the stump-legged, irascible and perturbed Governor General as the one he banished.

John was free to get off the ship at any port, and landed in Ireland. He got over to England, visited friends and meetings, and reached Holland long after the busy merchants of the Amsterdam Chamber

of the West India Company had sent their famous reply to Stuyvesant, which established religious liberty in this Province. He returned to his home after nearly two years, and a few months later the English took the Province. More than to any other man do we owe to John Bowne the religious liberty we enjoy today. Several of his descendants live in this Town.

From these meetings, begun in 1657, grew and spread the Religious Society of Friends in this Province and State until in 1823 there were 121 meetings and 20,000 members. Then a lack of spiritual life, combined with pious ignorance and folly, split that body into two branches about equal in number, one calling itself Orthodox and calling the other Hicksite.

By the time of the Revolutionary War there had been numerous meetings, some small outposts, established east of the Hudson up as far north as Glens Falls.

The Indian troubles drove all the whites out of that northern region except a little group of Quakers at the place now called Easton in the Saratoga District, now in Washington County. There the Quakers stayed, and one day while gathered in meeting a band of Indians came to kill them but overawed by the silence, came in and stood silent themselves. The meeting ended, everyone shook hands with the Indians, then took them to the nearest house and gave them food. It was the poise and calmness of Quaker living that kept these men, women and children serene and assured even in the shadow of death. They were never again molested.

From that meeting and from Saratoga meeting, which was soon established, pioneers had gone along the Mohawk trail to what is Ontario County before 1800. Early in 1804 two young men, Joseph Cox, in his 19th year, and Isaac in his 18th year, started out to spy out the land, in the "oak openings" of the Genesee country. They made camp at night by turning up the sleigh box to sleep in, with a horse tied at each end of the sleigh, and a good fire in front to discourage wolves. Their family soon followed and was one of the early families in Wheatland. My father came in 1842 over at least four railroads between Albany and Rochester, and in 1844 he moved with his wife and child, and their goods, on the canal. It took only a week.

The Friends in Ontario County were gathered into Farmington Preparative Meeting in 1802, with the needed, but unusual power of a Monthly Meeting as to marriages, and reporting to Saratoga Monthly Meeting. Two years later Farm-

ington was made a Monthly Meeting. By 1818 Quakers were in the Genesee country, and meetings were established in 1824 in Rochester and Wheatland.

It was seventy-five years ago that I was big enough to sit with my father. As I got sleepy he tucked me up on the seat with my head in his lap, but later I was able to keep myself awake by counting the panes in a window. These panes were replaced by others sixty years ago and are now again replaced by new ones.

In 1834 the branch called Hick-site set off the meetings in central and western New York, to be the new Genesee Yearly Meeting.

So we have come, by Indian trails and byways and by Roman roads of Britain, to the Middle road in Wheatland. Perhaps I have not shown the way as clearly as I should, nor have I shown the seamy side of that deplorable Separation which so weakened both branches as to nearly destroy them.

Saintly lives were lived in this community. Hardworking, God-fearing men and women have sat in worship in this house. Their names may be forgotten, but their influence still is active, here and elsewhere, unnoticed and unfelt.

May this building, under the democratic ownership of the Grange, ever open its doors to Truth and Liberty, the foundation elements of our commonwealth.

More Mumford Memories

11/17/38 By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

We are rung around today with many books of the horse and buggy doctor of the pioneer period of this country and of his many accomplishments in alleviating pain under the most crude conditions. There were no distances too great, no tasks too severe to hinder his response to every appeal for healing. There were no telephones, no autos, no airplanes to speed him on his way, but the spirit to heal was ingrained in the doctor's soul. He could not rush his patients to the hospital for there were few, if any. He must needs use the equipment at hand. The operating table was the deal-kitchen table. The sterilizing pan, the dish pan with its boiling water from the iron kettle, taken from the wood stove. His assistant, the good housewife, though the patient may have been one of her own. Then the probing to ease the suffering patient may have taken a long time to locate the trouble. Later, the nursing and watching done by the family and the good neighbors without money and without price for there were few nurses, only such as nature had endowed with good common sense. And the patient lived!

Every village and hamlet in those early days had its beloved physician and Mumford was rich in that for so many years we had the gifted and well-trained Dr. John R. Craig. Who of us can forget the little white pony with his mincing and ladylike pace with which he seemed to cover very quickly long stretches of country road? We recall standing at the south window of the farm house, watchfully waiting for the doctor's coming, and when we saw the pony trotting down the hill our heart laid down its load for we knew he was bringing healing or, in that sweet quiet voice, comfort for what the future held for us. Dr. John R. Craig was born in Drumfrieshire, Scotland, on November 1, 1813, that land of sturdy, strong men. His father, a man of ability, a farmer and a manufacturer, had a family of ten children of whom five were boys, four coming to America to establish in business or professions and to add to the strength and the growth of the community in which they lived. John, our citizen, was naturally studious. Before he was fifteen he was familiar with Latin and Greek and, at the age of fourteen began teaching English branches in a school thirty miles from his home in a wild moorland

region where one father set apart one room in his house for school purposes and twenty children came regularly, some of them walking miles back and forth each day, but the Scotch wished their children educated. When he had secured sufficient funds we find him studying classics at Glasgow University, then tutoring in a "gentleman's family," recently returned from India, then teaching in a parochial school where he taught all the different branches from the alphabet to Latin, Greek and mathematics. It was only by a monotorial system that he succeeded in this school. His father's failing health called him home, but there being a vacancy in the little home school which he first attended, he offered himself as a competitive candidate, passed and was installed as a teacher, which position he held for eight years. During these years on alternate winters he secured a substitute that he might go to Edinburgh to enroll as a medical student. It was from this university that he received his degree as physician and surgeon and later decided to join his brothers in America where he would establish himself in general practice. During all the years which he spent as a student, a tutor or a teacher, his aim had been toward the day when he could write M. D. after his name. That was the ultimate aim of his young manhood. Having decided to go to America, he married the sweetheart of his student days, Margaret Elton, of his home parish, and with the hopefulness of youth they left for their new field of endeavor.

It was in 1831 that Doctor and Mrs. Craig came to his brother's home in York, N. Y., where he established himself in local practice. Before he started for America the parish in which he had lived, studied and worked, gave him a testimonial dinner to express "their unanimous approbation of his character as a benevolent and public-spirited gentleman and the high sense they entertained of the benefits which his gratuitous labors had bestowed on the public. A most respectable party of thirty gentlemen and their guests (not wives) sat down to a sumptuous repast at Mrs. McKnight's Inn. After the cloth was removed the royal toast drank and a toast to the guest of the evening, Doctor Craig was presented with an elegant Lever watch and appendages. Doctor Craig's reply

was exceedingly appropriate, feelingly eloquent and applauded by all."

Five years later he came to Mumford where his increasing practice took him not only to the homes in Wheatland, but Riga, Chili, Le Roy, Caledonia, and many old patients from York followed him, for now he was a distinguished authority in medicine and surgery. He had a great sense of humor, and many remember his funny, sparkling stories with which he entertained his patients. I can recall my mother saying when he had been to our house for a professional call, "Would you not like a cup of tea, ere you go out again in the cold? With a merry twinkle in his eye he would reply, "Yes, I guess my next patient can wait while you brew it."

His patients had unbounded confidence in him and he rewarded them by devoting all his skill and energy to their ailments. He was a student and read all advanced methods of healing found in the publications of that day. We can see him yet as he leaned over the bedside to study his patients. We remember the sticks of peppermint candy he carried to induce a little child to take the awful doses then imposed. We recall once when the son of the household was dispatched at a very late hour to get the doctor for the Master of the house, for in those days we had to send for the doctor, not call by telephone. On his way in the dark urging the horse to its greatest speed, a skunk was run over to the disadvantage of horse, huggy and driver, and the doctor would scarcely receive the Knight Errant, but he did and was very hilarious in relating the incident when he saw the master of the house at midnight. How that boy, conveyance and horse were fumigated is a story in itself!

Doctor Craig's family life was ideal for it was a congenial group and very musical. His youngest daughter, Margaret, had a lovely contralto voice, and Will played in the Mumford band. Doctor Craig was highly spiritual in the best sense of the word and a regular attendant at the United Presbyterian Church in Mumford. He felt that he carried the life throbs of many a person in his hand and by the grace of God he would give unstintingly of all the talents with which he had been endowed and the knowledge he had attained. We think he would have lingered longer with us if he had not gone out too soon after an attack of pneumonia, but he heard a cry which he thought he must answer.

He left Mumford, coming to Rochester to spend his twilight days with his daughter, Mrs. Collins. From her home he passed quietly away to the Celestial City, March 7, 1883, and we brought him to Mumford for a final resting place among his many friends. Doctor Craig may have read the old Latin poet who wrote, "Death plucked my ear and said I am coming."

BACK IN THE DAYS WHEN MUMFORD WAS KNOWN FAR AND NEAR AS SLAB CITY

When Flour Mill and Distillery, Threshing Machine Factory and Brewery,
Woolen Factory and Plaster Mill Were Among Its Industries---
Famous as a Sawmill Center Long Before the State
Fish Hatcheries Were Established.

Caledonia, Feb. 13.—In The Post Express of February 7th was an article headed "Slab City Buried Under Snow." The heading called to the mind of D. Leathersich, sr., of Caledonia, another place that was known for years as "Slab City (Mumford, in this county.) It was not alone the residents of the surrounding towns that called it by that name but it was known as Slab City over all of Western New York.

The reason this little burg was known so widely, Mr. Leathersich says, was because it was a center of business activity. It had a large flour mill, distillery, brewery, the machine shop of James Blair, for the manufacture of threshing machines, the woolen manufactory, then owned by the father of the late Oliver Allen, and last but not least, the plaster mill of Philip Garbut, superintended by that widely-known Scotchman, Dougald McQueen. It was this mill that spread the name of Slab City through the neighboring counties to distant Olean. The sale of plaster was then at its zenith, and when there was a steady run of sleighing it was no uncommon thing for 100 teams to daily load at this mill for distant points.

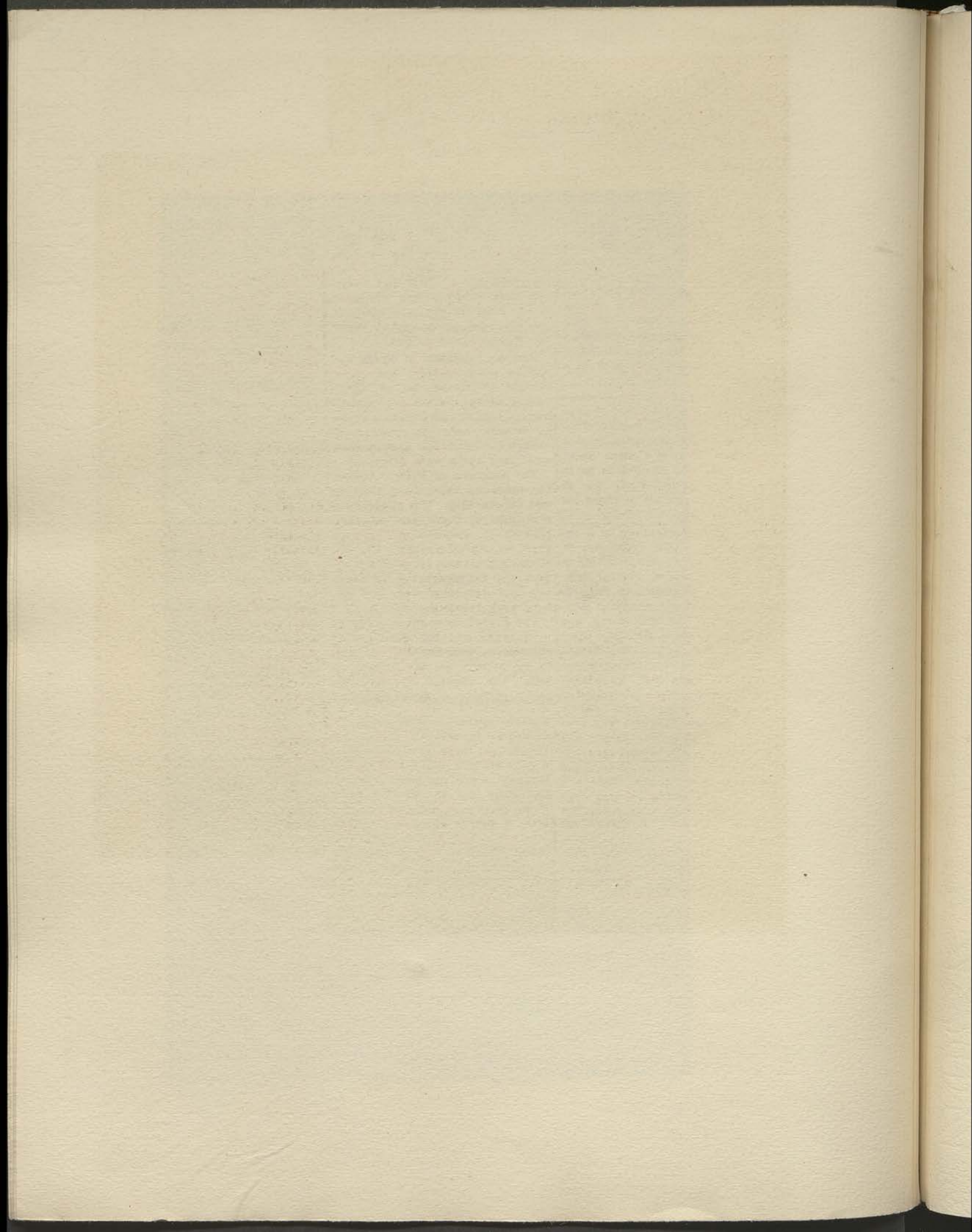
From Caledonia there were three great routes east and west on the state road and south over Leicester road. The last named was the most important leading to the Pennsylvania line. A feature of this travel was that nearly all of these teams going to Slab City were loaded with a few hundred feet of pine lumber or a few thousand pine shingles. Hemlock was a despised timber. Mr. Leathersich says he heard the men from the southern tier say in those early days that a hundred years would not clear the forests of that county. This was before the day of railroad or the Valley canal. These little jags of lumber and shingles were legal tender for plaster and any surplus was cash to pay the expense of travel, a very necessary and important item, for the people of the southern tier at that day were not encumbered with bank accounts.

It was at this season that the hostel-

ries of Mumford and Caledonia were crowded with Southern teams. And their proprietors were as widely known as Slab City. There was Duncan McNaughton, of the brick, and Hollenbeck, of the Stone hotel, at Mumford, and James Shaw of the Big Stone hotel, Caledonia; Alexander McLean, of the Brick, (late chief of police of Rochester); Donald McDonald at the West End and James Clark, of the Railroad hotel. Caledonia had a railroad at that early day, which was prior, Mr. Leathersich thinks, to the advent of the New York Central at Rochester. This Caledonia railroad was a twin of Rochester's first line, that ran from Carthage into North Water street. Mr. Leathersich says he is proud to say that he rode on Rochester's first railroad in 1838, at a speed slightly over that of the ox-team which had not then entirely disappeared as a mode of travel.

Mumford has been depleted by fire and change. First the large stone hotel was burned and the store adjoining. These buildings were on the east side of Main street. Next followed the large flour mill and storage buildings, constructed out of the distillery. Then followed the closing of the plaster mill and the destruction by fire of the brewery building which had been greatly enlarged and used for years as a malt house. This was followed by the closing of the Oliver Allen factory and shortly afterward by the burning of the old Oatka custom mill, one of Mumford's oldest landmarks. These losses left the little village sadly mixed with blighted hopes and crumbling ruins.

How Mumford came to be called Slab City no one seems to know. There were two saw mills in that vicinity, one on the site of the pipe factory, and that of Donald McKensie just over the town and county line in Caledonia on the present site of the New York state fish hatchery. Slabs from these mills were cheap and plentiful and many of them were used in the construction of buildings, such as stables and sheds, and also for division fences of gardens. This may have been the origin of the name.



More Mumford Memories

3/2/39. By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

A NATIVE SON

"We do not live in the past—
We look into it."

We seem to be in the midst of an epidemic of recalling other days, perhaps a sign that one is beginning to feel advancing years and can easily recall the past. Looking over a package of old letters, I came across one, from which I will draw a few personal items. It was written in Paris, France, in 1853, by a young man who had gone there to continue his education, preparatory for his life work as a physician.

The young man was Dr. Wheeler M. Brown, born in 1822 on Brownhill Farm, the son of General Theron Brown. He graduated from a New York Medical College about 1851 or 1852, and decided to go to France for further study, for at that time the schools of Paris led the world in Medical Science.

Dr. Logan Clendenning in a recent address at the dedication of the Rochester Academy of Medicine said a group of medical students went from Boston to Paris in the early fifties, for advanced medical training. In this group was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Upon returning they settled in different parts of the Eastern States where they could share their knowledge of the advancement of medicine and kindred subjects, to be used by the doctors who had not been able to study in Paris. Dr. Brown was not of this group. While studying in New York, he decided to make his future home in that city.

In his internship he had seen the advantage of a knowledge of foreign languages. A survey was made in the city which reported 100,000 Germans and 30,000 French, which was a goodly percentage of the entire population. So going to Europe meant not only an increase in medical training, but a first hand opportunity to become proficient in

these two languages. It was said of Dr. Brown later that he spoke like a native. We do find that after a month in Paris he was attending lectures given in the French language. He says: "The mode of studying medicine differed from New York, a greater freedom was given students to follow their natural inclinations. Nearly all hospitals gave students free admission at any time for the opportunity to study diseases in any and all stages of progress—good or bad."

Perhaps treatment of illness was not so much better, but there seemed to always be an atmosphere of experimentation, watching for results, rather than a desire to actually cure the patient—although the latter was kept in mind and great cures were witnessed.

The diagnosis of French doctors far surpassed ours—more accurate and far-reaching. The opportunity was great as there were so many patients in hospitals and a very great variety of diseases. For the students there was an unlimited opportunity for observation in hospitals and less class room and lecture work required.

The French were far in advance in surgery—and the discovery of chloroform was not only a boon to the patient, but the surgeon as well. The hospitals are spacious, many patients in each ward. A great lack of good nursing—few women nurses—"Mother love" needed for the sick, Dr. Brown said. He thought there were times when a good nurse would "pull a patient through" when the doctors almost had given him up. In New York, if the poor were not able to pay a little, a district nurse and hospital intern would be sent to the home, if the patient were not desperately ill, and did not need hospital care. Such instructions would be given that the sick one could be cared for at home.

Not so in Paris! The common

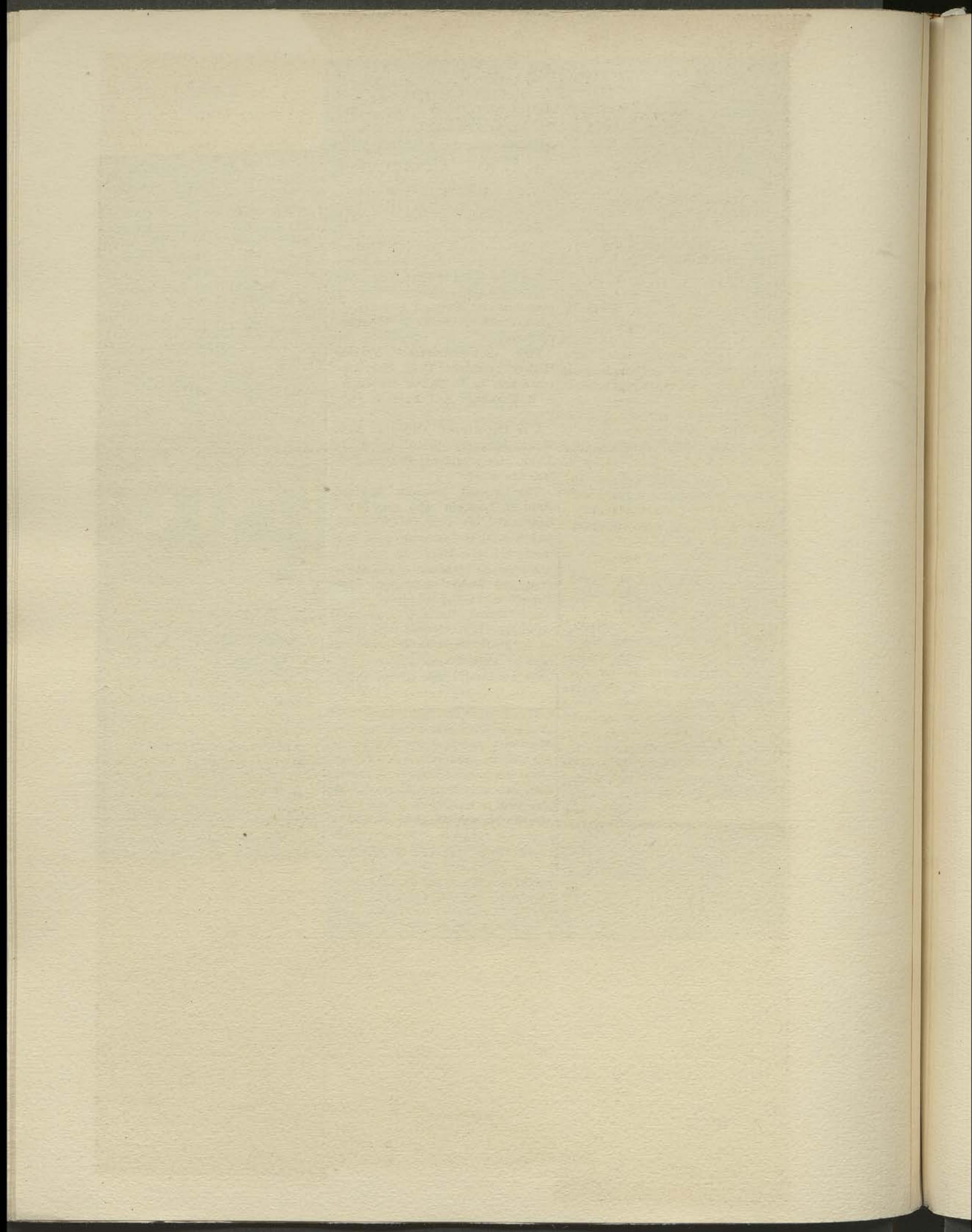
people are not very intelligent, so for the slightest ailment, one is sent at once to a hospital for treatment, thus hospitals were always full.

No French family seems to have home remedies, for the law is very strict with druggists, not even paregoric could be purchased without a doctor's prescription.

One sees that nearly 90 years ago there was no health commission. But all in all one saw such advancement in medicine and surgery that a year in France was worth all the cost and sacrifice necessary. A celebrated physician who heard Dr. Brown's rather sketchy letter written in 1852-3, said: "Recently I saw nearly every clinic in Europe and I know that we need not send anyone to Europe to study medicine or surgery. We lead in medical schools and hospital service, and the Mayo Clinic is not surpassed anywhere. We of Rochester are proud of our Medical College and hospitals."

In passing, may I pay tribute to the "Old Academies" before our day, which honeycombed this vicinity. The farmers' sons, who spent several months in them, increased their education—and acquired culture in preparation for life. Some went to college, several entered the U. S. Senate, one went to Europe for further study in medicine—and all lived finer lives for their contact with academy teachers.

Dr. Brown did not settle in New York—but in Paris, Canada, later going to Detroit, Mich., where he died from typhoid fever in 1870. His one grandson, Dr. Frank B. Martin, is a child specialist in San Antonio, Texas.



FIRE HALL AT MUMFORD DEDICATED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

Speakers Emphasize Fact That Community Is Building for the Future.

By F. F. KEITH

Mumford, sister community to Caledonia just over the Monroe County line, rose to new heights of civic pride and accomplishment last Friday night when she dedicated with outstanding ceremonies a new community building and fire headquarters.

Several speakers hailed the event as of historical importance in a locality abounding in historical events and spots. But into this event they read a challenging meaning of the word "historical." Although the new building incorporates in its structure an heirloom of the past and preserves a public hospice which both time and fire have sought without success to obliterate, the sentiment of the evening stressed the thought that the new building is not intended as a memorial of the past, but rather is

Dedicated to the Future

"We, the Mumford Fire Department, have reason to be very proud tonight on the occasion of the formal dedication of this splendid structure which has almost unlimited possibilities for the entertainment and enjoyment of our people," said Chairman A. R. Burnham as he opened the program.

"The dedication of this community building marks the beginning of a new era for Mumford," declared Attorney George Skivington of Scottsville, a native of Mumford. Similar remarks, interspersed with "best wishes" and "good luck" accompanied the responses as one by one the chairman presented town officials, fire commissioners, fire department officers, and guests.

Acknowledging first that "we are fortunate in having an outstanding organization devoted to carrying on work relief projects like the WPA, to whom we are deeply grateful," the chairman introduced:

Mr. Robert G. Hoffman, district director of WPA, and Mr. Francis H. Carroll, district chief engineer, under whose oversight the project had developed and who represented the United States at this public acceptance of the gift;

Town of Wheatland officers: George E. Boylen, supervisor, who offered warm congratulation; LeRoy M. Slocum, clerk; Louis E. Boutwell, D. P. Harrigan, Chas. Purdie, Ralph Whitney, justices of the peace; L. D. Nicholls, town su-

perintendent; Emmett Skivington, welfare officer; Nellie J. Freeman, collector;

Fire Commissioners: Patrick Hickey, president; D. P. Harrigan, secretary; L. D. Callan, treasurer; A. R. Burnham, A. J. Baldeck, John Frey;

Fire Department Officers: John Ward, honorary president; J. L. Jinks, vice-president; Francis Callan, fire chief.

The printed program honored John B. Lockard, who was president until his very recent death, and was slated to preside at this meeting. Mrs. Harry Harvey was presented as president of the newly organized Ladies' Auxiliary; John Esterheld, as the architect whose plans linked the old and new buildings; Wm. Carroll (not related to F. H. Carroll), as the foreman of construction, who required each workman's best efforts.

Historical Events Recalled

Mr. John Ward, who was introduced as the "grand old man" of Mumford, said that for 18 years of his life he lived in the old tavern when his father was proprietor. He had seen it sink into disrepair; he was glad to have lived to see it restored. He was proud to have been a charter member of Mumford fire department, organized in 1887, of which group only three others remain: S. W. McDonald, Arthur Plympton, and Emmett Marks, now of Old Forge.

George J. Skivington explained what he meant by the opening of a new era. The year 1835, he said, when the old tavern was erected, marked the beginning of a decline. The proximity of a large town or city like Rochester "sucked the life blood" from Mumford and other small hamlets and their business activities languished until they almost disappeared. Now, however, a reaction is getting under way which will bring people back to these suburbs for homes, and this fine community center will have its influence in attracting new citizens.

Miss Brown Speaks

Applause greeted Miss Florence M. Brown, who is descended from a pioneer family, when she arose to present a history of the old tavern, or "public house" as was the more common name, which is absorbed in the new building. As a background she recalled scenes familiar to the older people—the long porch with its row of chairs fully occupied and tipped back. The women called it the "current events club because no men gossip!" At the north end grew a huge elm which was cut down a few years ago to give way for a drain tile. At the south end was the village pump. Past this corner once marched the Boys in Blue and probably the ill-fated Morgan of Masonic fame was driven by in the night.

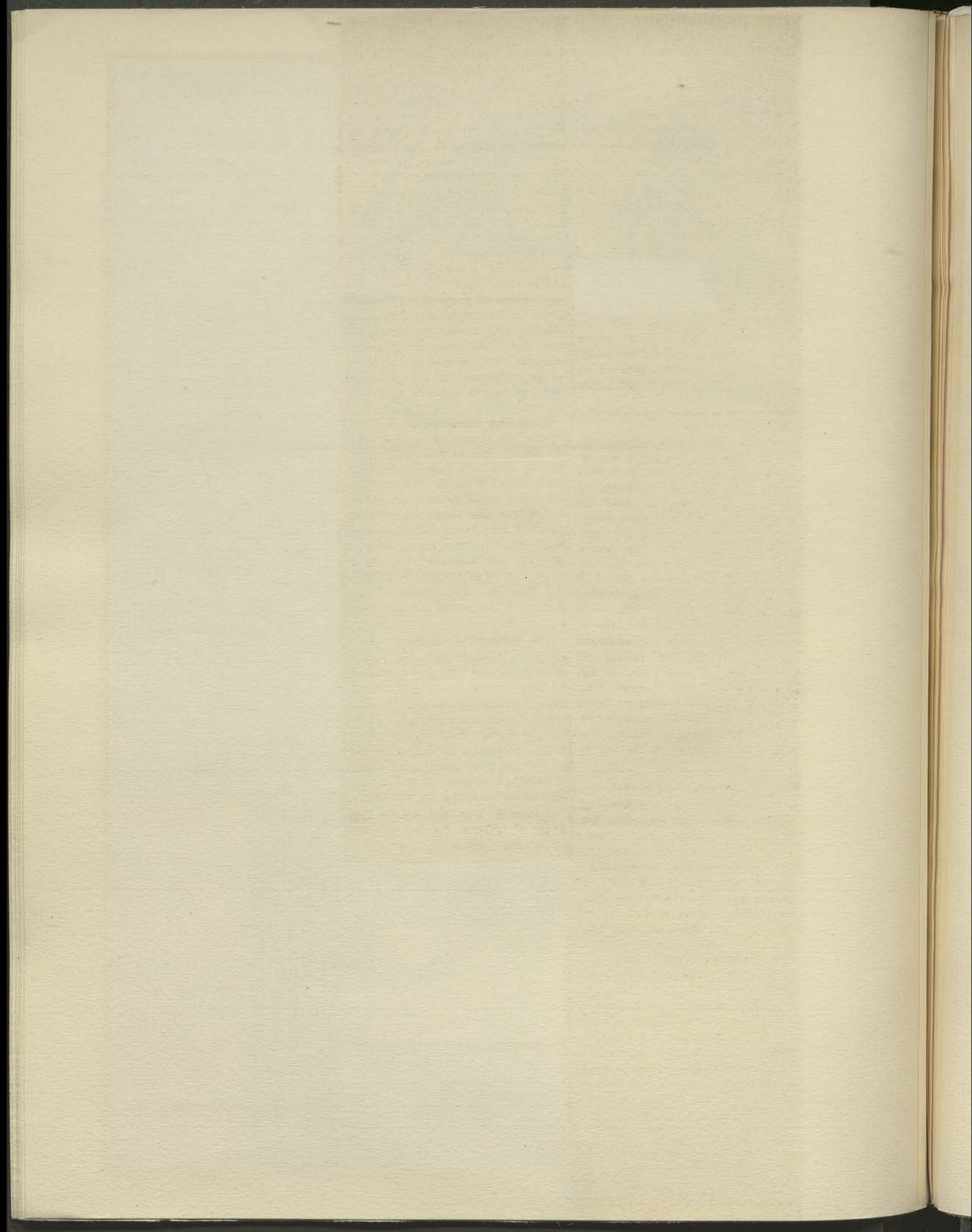
Earliest records available show the site of the tavern was purchased by one Libbers White around 1820 and who kept "public house" for 15 years. Then this building was moved across the street to the east of what is now the Frey store. John Watson and Benjamin Dobson were proprietors in this frame house for two years. Before this house was opened the nearest tavern was that of the pioneer John Sage in Belcoda, whose wife made coffee that became famous.

The brick building now preserved was built by White in 1835 and its first keeper was Duncan McNaughton who remained for 20 years and was the first postmaster of Mumford. The mail was kept in a corner of the main room. Succeeding proprietors were John McKenzie, Thomas Ward, father of John Ward, who built the long front porch; Malcolm McVean, Edward Turney, Charles Brown, and others in later years. Its last use was for a market when the fire occurred which damaged the interior.

"Some of our wise men had a vision," said Miss Brown, "and the corner which has been an eyesore has been transformed into a corner of dignity and usefulness, not for us only but for all time."

A Fine Musical Program

The invocation was offered by Rev. D. C. MacLeod of the United Presbyterian Church, who also pronounced the benediction in the absence of Rev. C. J. Hogan. Rev. R. R. Turpin, of the Second Baptist Church, was introduced and extended greetings. Two Boy Scouts with flags led the procession to the stage, held them at each side during the program, and won a hand as they retired at the close. They were Billy Hickey and Stanley Lyttle.



A large share of the enjoyment of the evening was furnished by the WPA orchestra of Rochester. This group of professional musicians was not large but was well balanced and gave effective renditions of several classical and popular numbers winning warm applause. The leader showed his ability as a violinist in two numbers, and a soprano soloist, Miss Anna Senoni, also was encored. A male quartet gave three numbers to round out the program which proved them artists.

Description of the Building

The new structure containing the assembly hall stands to the west of the rebuilt tavern, with which it is connected by a wide corridor. The main entrance is in this connecting wing with entrance from the south. On one side of the corridor is an ample coat room and ticket booth. On the other side is the kitchen with counter and drop door into the assembly hall.

The hall is 49 x 80 feet in size with a stage at the north end 20 feet deep. The dance floor is 40 x 60 feet, a 9-foot section along the west side being slightly raised for spectators. About 300 were seated on the dance floor Friday night with an estimated 200 more standing on the side and stage. The construction is of concrete blocks in 8-inch and 4-inch courses, finished inside without plaster. The walls rise about 18 feet to the base of the gable roof, where cross-beams tie with the exposed rafters, all wood having a dark stain. A full size basement with cement floor provides for fire equipment under the stage and has a separate kitchen. Boilers provide steam heat which is circulated in the hall by two electric fan units.

Stores and Club Rooms

The tavern section is entirely refinished and decorated. The first floor contains two store rooms which will be rented. Above are two large rooms and several smaller ones. The north side room has two fireplaces and is being groomed for the firemen's club. A kitchen adjoins, and also a bathroom. It already has received donations of a fine wall clock from Mrs. George Skivington, etchings and picture from Miss Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge. A piano on the assembly room stage is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Stottle of Rochester.

Smaller rooms suitable for headquarters for other groups are to be rented.

Where Headaches Entered Picture

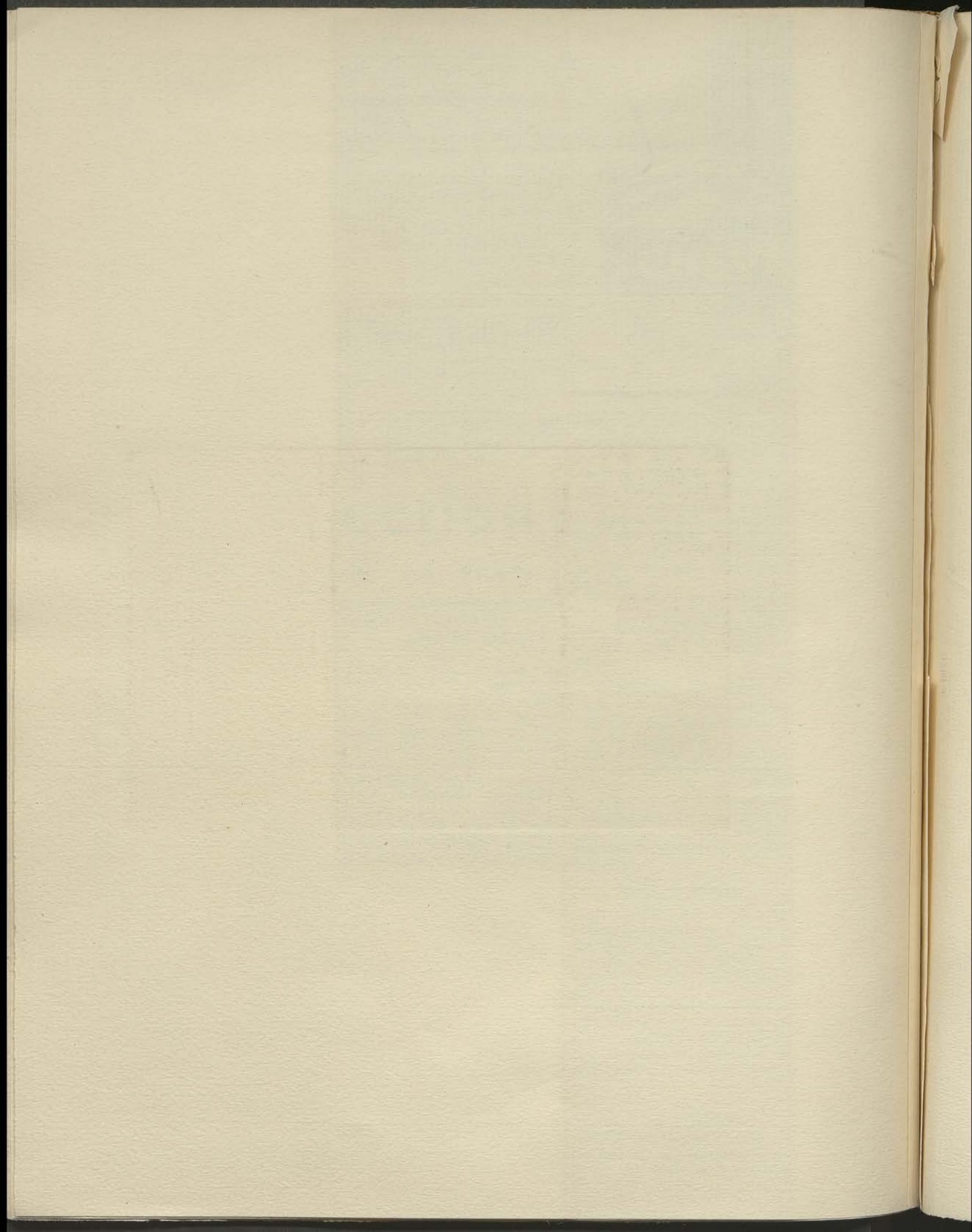
Some two years ago the smouldering sentiment that the old hotel corner should be cleared up took fire in a group known as Fire Commissioners, who were also water commissioners. In this case the

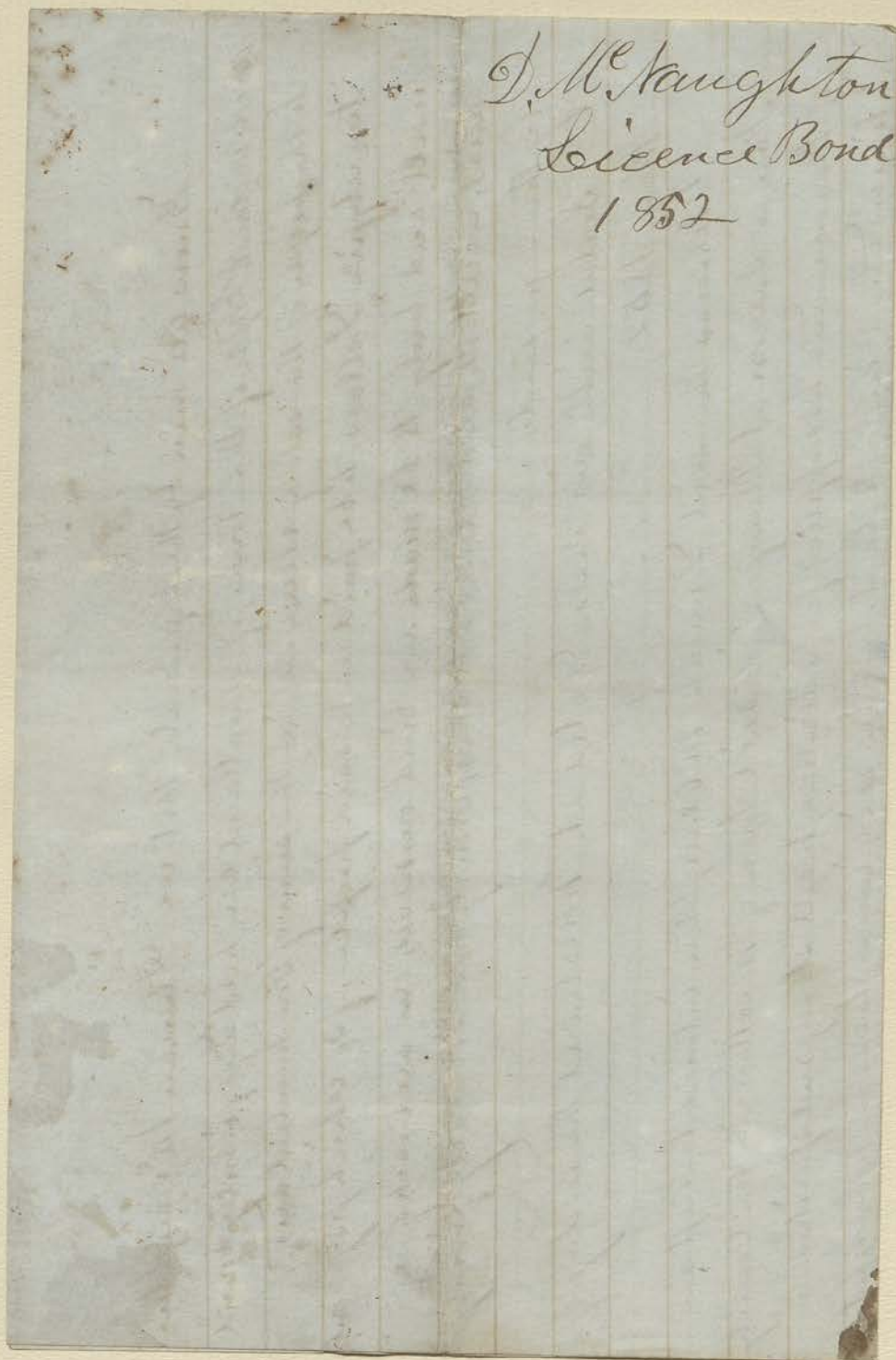
121
water did not quench the fire. Inquiry reveals that the men who generated the most heat, so to speak, were Harry Harvey and A. R. Burnham. A fire district was organized in 1897 and commissioners appointed by the town board, but in time the town board assumed the offices of the commissioners and it was not discovered that a new law had taken the place of the old making the office of commissioner elective. When the town board applied for WPA funds the question arose as to who was who and it took several months to iron out the difficulty, which was finally solved by the passage by the Legislature of a special act sponsored by Assemblyman Walter H. Wickins and backed by Assemblyman Jerry Wadsworth. This act validated the irregularities innocently performed and set up a new board of commissioners regularly chosen.

While the above action was in process the taxpayers only of the fire district met in November, 1935, to vote on a bond issue of \$3,000. It was carried 75 to 24. Finding that this sum would be insufficient, an added loan was asked from TERA funds. It was found that this group had ceased to function, so another meeting was necessary to vote on a bond issue of \$6,000. This was a key meeting. If taxpayers voted against it all would be lost. But it carried.

The community building as it stands is thought to be valued at close to \$40,000. To pay the bonds as they mature the Fire Commissioners propose to raise funds from entertainments and rentals. It has been a rather bold project for a small community to undertake and its success gives assurance to larger communities who incline to hesitate about investing for the future.

Caledonia will not admit any pangs of jealousy, but she does offer congratulations to our neighbor.





Duncan McNaughton was the first landlord of the Exchange Hotel in Mumford, conducting it for twenty-one years after it was opened by him in 1835. He was the son of John McNaughton who came to Wheatland in 1799. This building was recently taken over by the community and restored in a very handsome manner with the aid of Federal funds.

Know all men by these presents, that we Duncan McNaughten and Milton A. Hyde of the town of Wheatland are held and firmly bound to the people of the state of New York, in the sum of One hundred and twenty five Dollars, to be paid unto said people, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals, Dated at Wheatland the 3 day of May 1852.

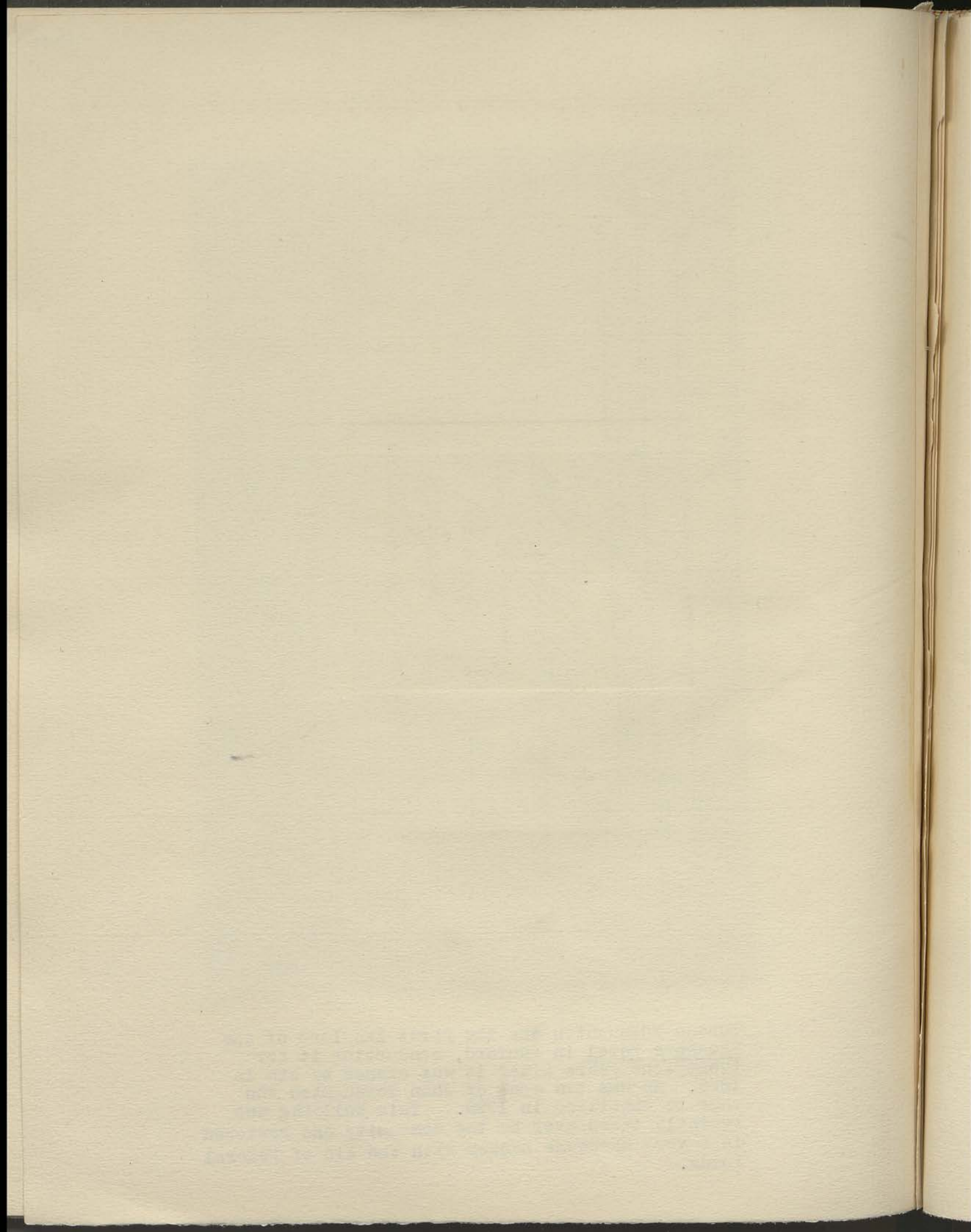
Whereas the said Duncan McNaughten, intends to keep an Inn or Tavern at Mumford in said town of Wheatland in the County of Monroe and has applied for a licence to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank in said inn or tavern, to be kept as aforesaid, Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if said Duncan McNaughten, during the time he shall keep an inn or tavern, will not suffer it to be disorderly, or suffer any cock-fighting, gaming, or playing with cards or dice, or keep any billiard table, or other gaming table, within the tavern so kept by him, or in any out house yard, or garden, belonging thereto, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in force.

Signed Sealed and delivered } Duncan McNaughten
in presence of }

M A Hyde

We, the undersigned, forming a board of Commissioners of
Excise for the town aforesaid, approve the security to the within
bond, as sufficient for the purposes intended

Philip Gault	{ Supervisor
David McLean	
J. J. Blackmer	{ Justices
H. W. Heyce	
William L. Martin	



Dedication
OF THE
New Fire Hall
MUMFORD, N. Y.



Friday, October 8, 1937
8 P. M.



PROGRAM

1. Overture by Orchestra
2. March of Guests to the platform
 Preceded by Boy Scouts with flags
3. Invocation Rev. D. C. MacLeod
4. Opening Remarks A. R. Burnham, Chairman
5. Introduction and Remarks Mr. Robert G. Hoffman
 District Director W. P. A.

 Mr. Francis H. Carroll
 Chief Engineer W. P. A.
6. Introduction of Members of Town Board

 Fire Commissioners

 Officers Fire Department

 President of Firemen's Ladies' Auxiliary



PROGRAM

7. Remarks George E. Boylen, Supervisor
8. History of Old Building Miss Florence Brown
9. Remarks Mr. John W. Ward

 Mr. George Skivington

 Rev. R. R. Turpin
10. Closing Remarks Chairman
11. Benediction Rev. C. J. Hogan
12. Retiring of Flags
13. Musical Program W. P. A. Orchestra

 Architect Mr. John Esterheld

OFFICERS TOWN OF WHEATLAND

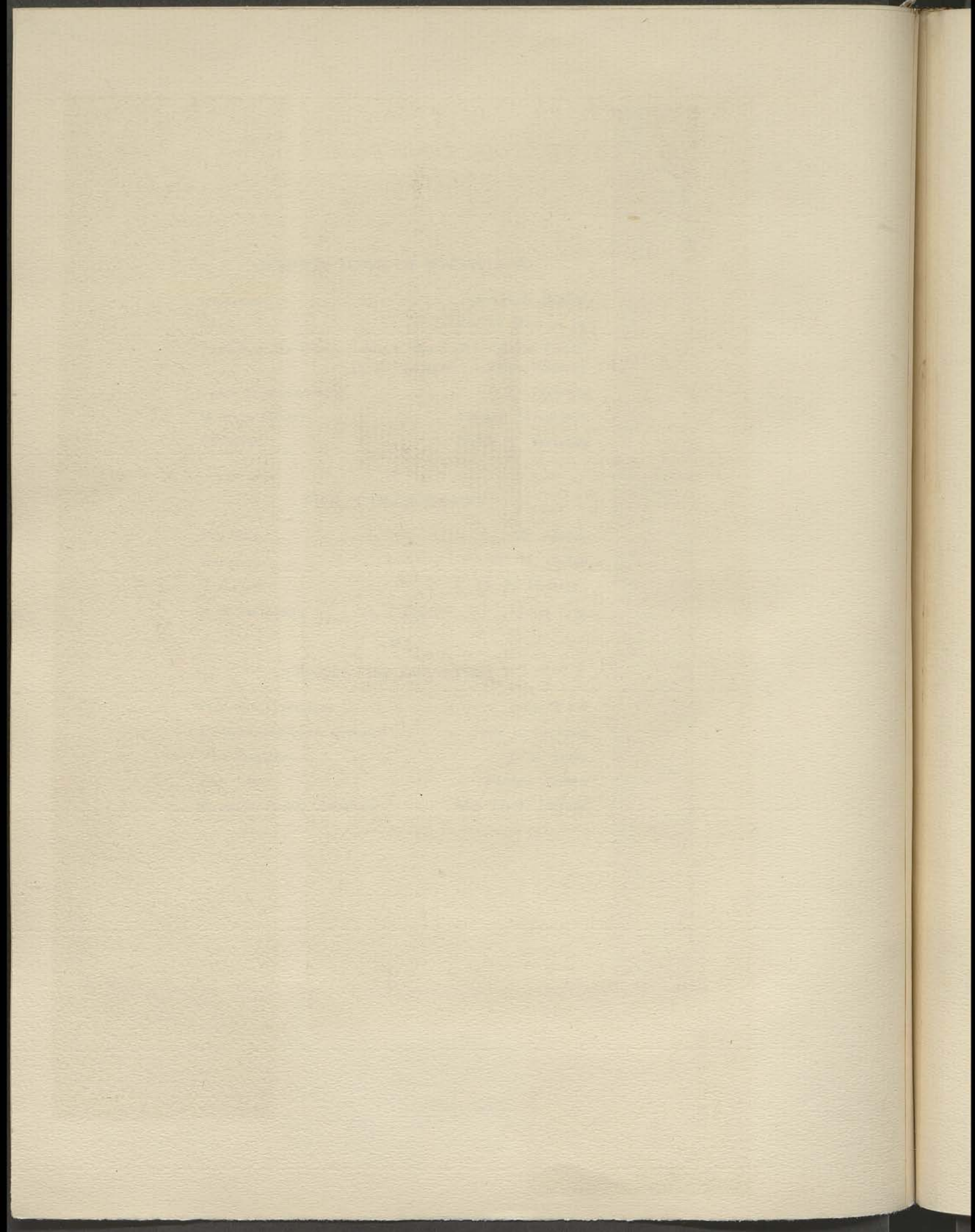
Supervisor.....	George E. Boylen	
Clerk.....	Le Roy M. Slocum, Jr.	
Justices of the Peace	Louis E. Boutwell	Charles Purdie
	D. P. Harrigan	Ralph Whitney
Town Superintendent.....	L. D. Nicholls	
Welfare Officer.....	Emmett Skivington	
Collector.....	Nellie J. Freeman	

FIRE COMMISSIONERS

President.....	P. Hickey	
Secretary.....	L. D. Callan	
Treasurer.....	D. P. Harrigan	
A. R. Burnham	A. J. Baldeck	John Frey

OFFICERS FIRE DEPARTMENT

Honorary President.....	John Ward
Ex-President (Just deceased).....	John B. Lockard
Vice-President.....	J. L. Jinks
Fire Chief.....	Francis Callan
President Ladies' Auxiliary.....	Mrs. Harry Harvey



FUNERAL RITE LISTED TODAY FOR MRS. DOW

Civic, Club Leader Active for Half Century

Funeral services for Mrs. Harriet Brown Dow, a leader in civic and club life in Rochester for half a century, widow of Dr. Frank F. Dow, Rochester physician, will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Brown Hill Farm, Mumford, where Mrs. Dow spent her girlhood. The Rev. G. B. F. Hallock of Brick Presbyterian Church will officiate.

Mrs. Dow died Saturday, aged 85, at the Mumford residence which was her summer home. She maintained a city residence at 429 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Dow had initiated numerous civic and social projects here. As the first secretary of the Women's Educational and Industrial Organization, a position which she filled for some 20 years, Mrs. Dow not only helped to build the progressive program of that organization, but as she often described it "saw women come out of the reading clubs to the wider opportunities of the civic club."

Leader in DAR Work

The daughter of a family dating back to the nation's founding, she was a leader of numerous patriotic societies and served for 11 years as regent of the Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Working with Mrs. John S. Alden and other leaders she obtained the present chapter house in Livingston Park and also served as an officer of the strengthened the unit here. She National DAR.

One of the supporters and charter members of the Rochester Historical Society, Mrs. Dow did much to foster interest in local history and institutions and was a contributor to the publication fund series of the society.

Mrs. Dow was a member of Brick Church for many years and for 35 years taught the Dow-Wright Sunday School class.

She was born in the town of Wheatland Sept. 19, 1851, the daughter of Volney P. and Sara Avery Brown. She married Dr. Frank F. Dow of Fowlersville in the '80's and shortly thereafter they moved to Rochester.

Civic Leader Passes



HARRIET BROWN DOW

Active in Club Work

Although she had been in failing health for the last year, Mrs. Dow maintained an active membership in many of the club she had helped to develop and she continued to attend their meetings. She moved to her summer home at Mumford three weeks ago. Informed by a member of the family Saturday that it was July 4, she asked:

"Is the flag out?"

Mrs. Dow's club membership included: Daughters of the Mayflower, Colonial Dames, Founders of Patriots, Hakkoroeth Reading Club, Memorial Art Gallery, Tuesday Reading Club, the Travelers Club, Genealogical Society, and Daughters of 1812 of which she was regent at the time of her death.

Mrs. Dow is survived by two sons, Leland B. Dow, a business man of Memphis, Tenn., and Fayette B. Dow, a corporation lawyer of Washington, D. C.; a sister, Miss Florence M. Brown of Rochester, and a niece, Mrs. L. A. Frankel of Rochester; two grand children and two great grandchildren.

Burial will be made in Belevda Cemetery where several generations of her family have been buried.

MRS. F. F. DOW HONORED AT LAST RITES

Jan. 7/6/36

Representatives of patriotic, social and civic groups attended funeral services today in Mumford



Harriet B. Dow

for Mrs. Harriet Brown Dow, eighty-five, widow of Dr. Frank F. Dow, former Rochester physician, who died Saturday, at her summer home in Mumford.

A leader of numerous patriotic societies and regent for eleven years of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Dow was known throughout the state for her enthusiastic participation in civic and social enterprises.

The Rev. G. B. F. Hallock of Brick Presbyterian Church officiated at funeral services. Burial will be in Belevda Cemetery.

Mrs. Dow was one of the supporters and charter members of Rochester Historical Society. She was a member of Brick Church for many years and for thirty-five years taught the Dow-Wright Sunday School Class. With Mrs. John S. Alden and other leaders she was instrumental in obtaining the present chapter house of Irondequoit Chapter, D. A. R., in Livingston Park.

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Civic Leader, Patriot

July 7/36.

Few Rochester women have served so effectively or so actively in patriotic and civic movements as Mrs. Harriet Brown Dow, whose death occurred July 5th. Descendant of a Revolutionary family, she had been active not only in such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Rochester Historical Society, but also as a pioneer in bringing the influence of women to bear more directly on civic life.

In patriotic societies she was an acknowledged leader. For eleven years she served as regent of the Irondequoit Chapter of the D.A.R., and during her administration the chapter's present historic house in Livingston Park was purchased. She also was active in the national organization of the D.A.R.

Mrs. Dow was one of the organizers of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the pioneer woman's civic club of the city. She was its first secretary and served in that capacity for twenty years, during which the work of the Union for better educational standards in the city's schools and for better working and social conditions for women had an effect not only in bettering those conditions but in stimulating other groups of women to extend the program.

Women of Mrs. Dow's spirit and character have contributed much to their city and to the country. She will be remembered long both as a woman and a citizen.

2
WARRANTY DEED.

Dougald M^c. Queen
to
Elizabeth Austin

Mouras County, Pa.
Recorded on the 27. day
of April 1875, at 11
o'clock A. M., in Liber 284 of
Deeds, at page 329, and
examined.

John H. Wilson Clerk.

6/ Paid

This deed apparently covers property on the south side of Dakin Street in Mumford, formerly occupied by the United Presbyterian Church, for it came to me from papers owned by that church (See herein "Notes on Mumford" by Margaret Armstrong).

This Indenture, Made this Eleventh day
of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and seventy four, BETWEEN Dougald M. Lucen of
the Village of Mumford town of Wheatland
County of Monroe and State of New York -
of the first part, and
Elizabeth Austin of the same place

of the second part,
Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum
of Five hundred Dollars

to him duly paid, hath sold, and
By these Presents doth grant and convey to the said party of the second part,
her heirs and assigns, All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the village of
Mumford aforesaid in the town of Wheatland
County of Monroe and State of New York and
being one half of Village lots Numbers four and
five in Section G. in said Village; the west
half of Number four (4) and the east half
of Number five (5), lying on the south side
of Dakin Street and extending back at
right angles with said Street ten rods,
and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at the north west corner of a lot
formerly owned and occupied by John R. Craig; at this
Thence south on said Craig's line two chains
and fifty links to the rear fence; thence west
on the rear fence one chain; Thence north
and parallel with the east line two chains
and fifty links to the south side of Dakin
Street; Thence east on said Street one chain
to the point of beginning and containing One
fourth of an acre of land.

that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns, he will forever Warrant and Defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In Witness Whereof, The party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Dougald M. Queen



STATE OF NEW YORK,

Monroe County, } ss.

On this Eleventh day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy four before me, the subscriber personally appeared

Dougald M. Queen

to me known to be the same person described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

D. M. Naughton

Justice of the Peace

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County, } ss.

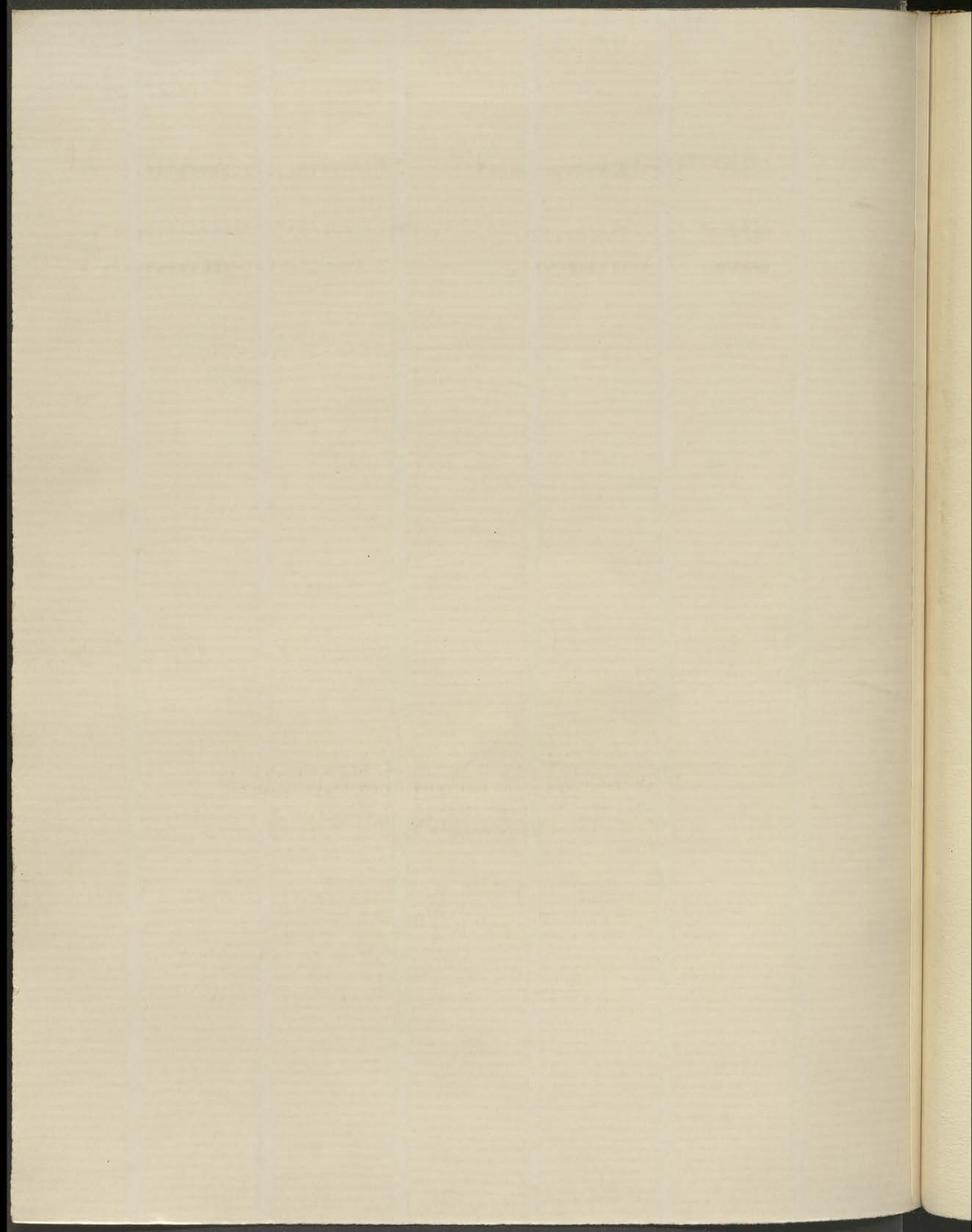
On this _____ day of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy _____ before me, the subscriber, personally appeared

to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said _____

on a private examination by me, apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely, and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

With the Appurtenances, And all the estate, title and interest therein of the said party of the first part. And the said Dougald M. Queen

doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns.





This picture was given to me by William Wilkinson, a son of Professor Wilkinson, who was formerly principal of the High School in Caledonia, and a brother of the present (1939) Dr. Wilkinson in Rochester.

He said that the photograph was taken by Frank Hyde, who installed the first electric lights in Mumford, sometime after 1873, and that the man on the left was named Phillips, a painter and home medicine maker, and the one on the right was David Day.

When the picture was taken the camera stood in front of the Hyde home, across from the school house, looking northwest, showing what is now the Grant house.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ALLEN, 1856.

THE HISTORY OF THE
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TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
VOL. II.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ALLEN, 1856.

Mumford Paper Mill Equipment Sold to Southern Company

Darwin E. Leland, general manager of the Mumford Paper Mills, Inc., announced on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, that the machinery, ownership of trade names, and good will of that company had been transferred to a new company, to be known as Southern Tissue Mills, Inc., and will operate at Rockingham, North Carolina. Operation of the local mill will be continued until about May 1st, and some phases of production will be continued into June.

The writer of this article feels that an injustice may have been done Mr. Leland in the brief mention of the rumors which were afloat when it was stated that, "Officials of the company state that there has been no official statement from them as to the matter." As a matter of fact, Mr. Leland is the only local official of the company, and since he was not contacted, the article should have simply read, "There has been no official statement, etc." Since the actual deal had not been consummated at that time, of course an official statement as to the truth of the rumors, which were circulated by a former employee, could not be made.

In spite of steady production, the Mumford mill, which manufactures high grade tissue papers, has been operated unprofitably for the past several years. In a letter to the trade dated Feb. 28th, Mr. Leland in commenting on the unfavorable economic conditions, states:

"No satisfactory solution to the problem seemed possible without undertaking an entirely new program, which I am happy to say, is now about to be realized with the entire approval of all the stockholders and, we hope, our customers.

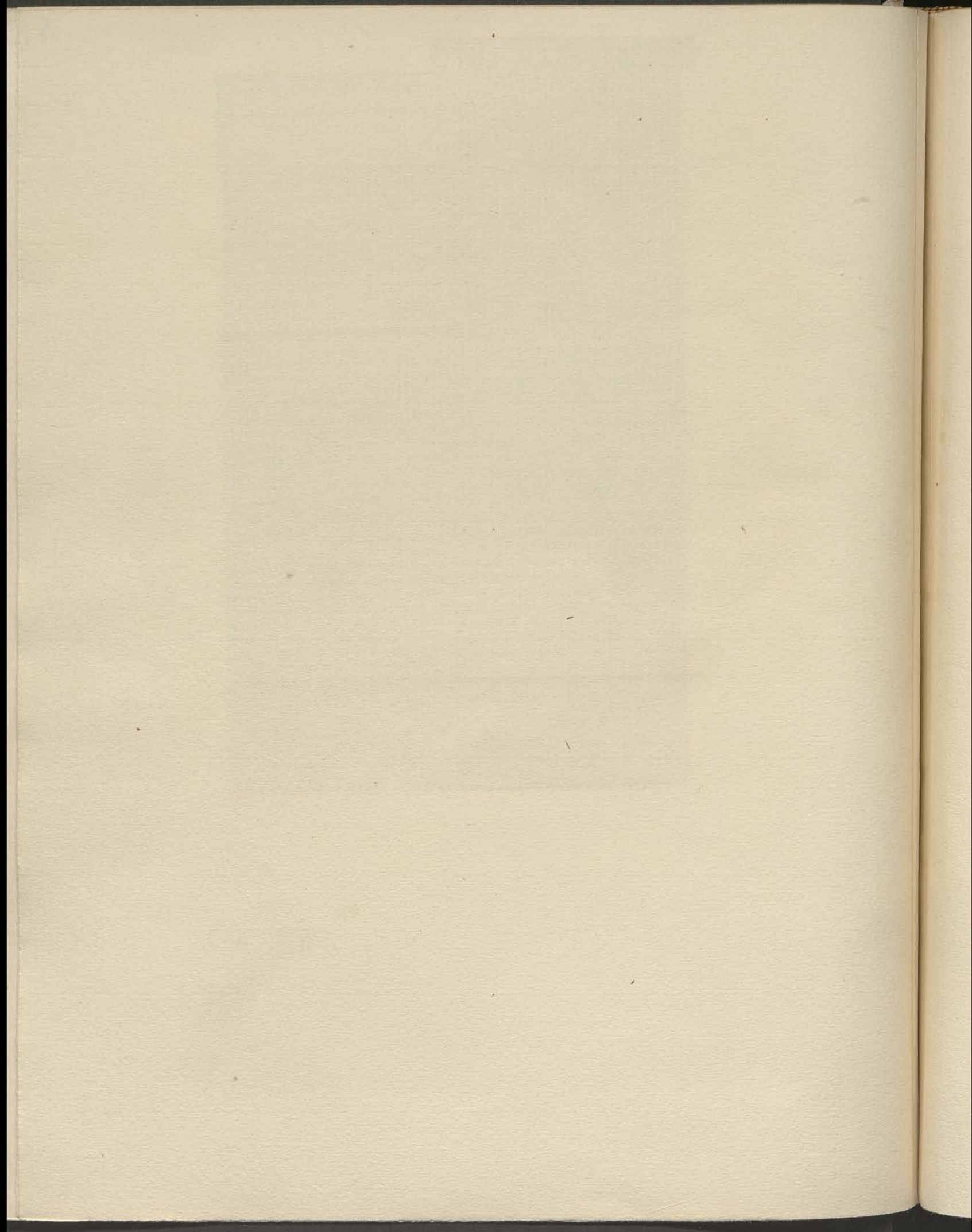
"The Mumford Paper Mills, Inc. is to be liquidated. The equipment is being taken over by a new company that has been formed to establish a new mill which will continue with the same lines of paper, management, etc.

"Please note this is a voluntary liquidation, not a bankruptcy proceeding. All creditors will be paid in full. . . . The new mill is being engineered and new equipment installed to increase production and produce our papers more economically, as well as improve the quality. New grades also will be manufactured."

The new company will be the first manufacturers of tissue papers south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The Mumford mill has been manufacturing paper since 1905, and under normal conditions recently has employed about forty men and women.

The loss of the Mumford Paper Mill will be a severe one to this vicinity, and it is hoped that some small industry can be induced to locate here to take its place. The buildings will be for sale and the set-up for a light manufacturing business would be an ideal one.



THE FARMERS LIBRARY.

The Farmers Library, of Wheatland, was founded in January, 1805, and antedates every institution of the kind in Western New York.

The nucleus of this library was brought by John Garbutt on foot from the store of Myron Holly in Canandaigua. Additions were made to it until it numbered more than fifteen hundred volumes of standard works. The membership and interest in this Society increased with its years until its annual gathering for the election of officers, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, resembled a town meeting. One of the original regulations for its government was that "the library should forever be kept within two miles of the bridge over Allans Creek on Isaac Scott's farm".

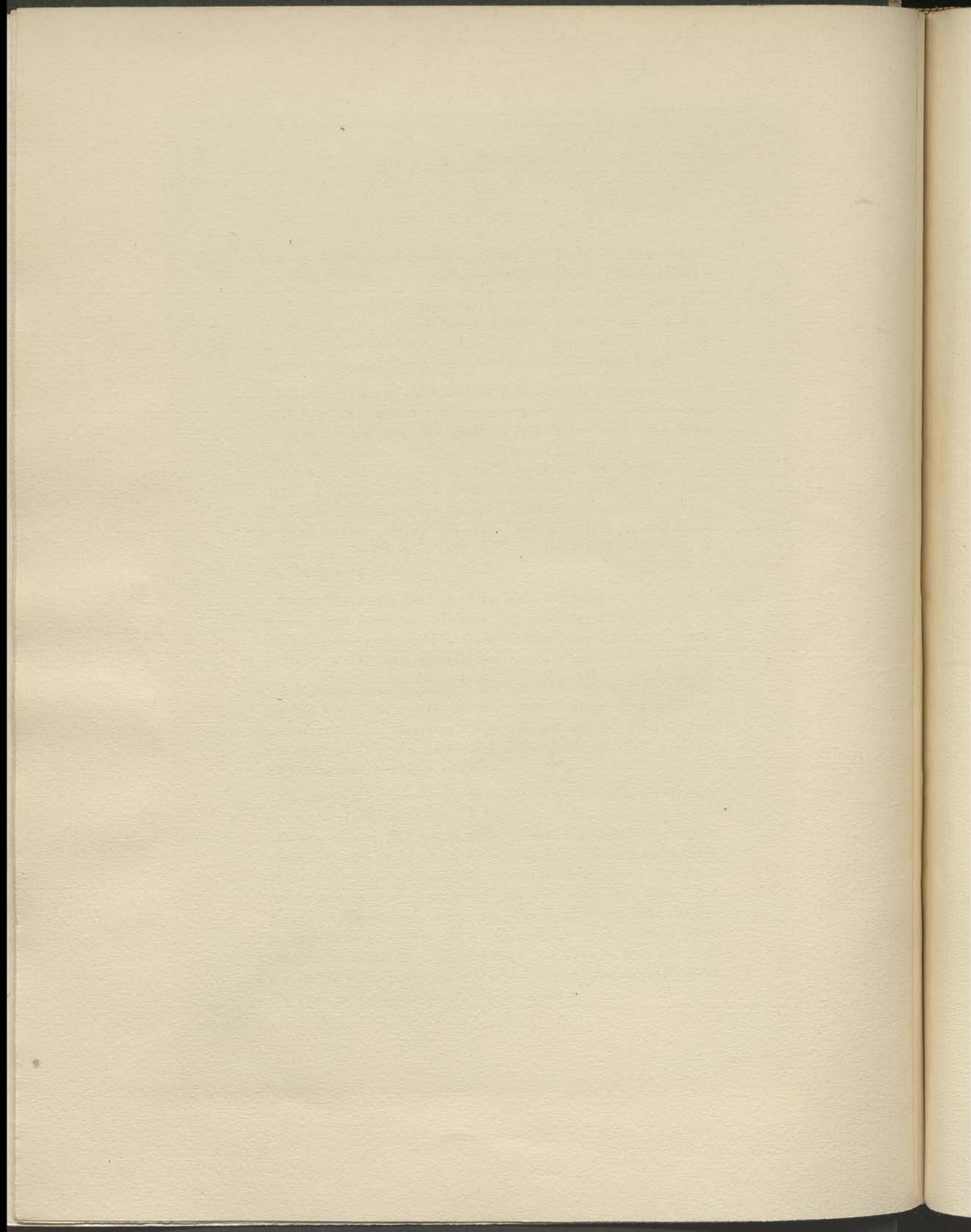
The library was kept in Scottsville until 1810 when this restriction was rescinded and the library removed to Albright's Mill.

In 1816 it was taken to Garbutt, where in the store, and at private residences it has since remained, having for many years been in the custody of the Hon. Philip Garbutt.

At the time this library was established but few books could be found in the dwellings of the settlers; the issues of the daily press of the present time were unknown; the postal facilities irregular and uncertain. Under these circumstances the library was resorted to eagerly, its books perused with avidity, their contents forming the theme of family conversation and of public discussion, thus exerting a silent yet powerful influence in forming the character and shaping the destiny of those having access to its privileges;

The founders of this library were ten in number, viz: Peter Sheffer, Isaac Scott, Cyrus Douglass, James Wood, John Finch, Christopher Laybourn, John Garbutt, Francis Albright, Powell Carpenter and Nathaniel Taylor. Brief sketches of Sheffer, Scott, Douglass and Carpenter are given elsewhere.

Francis Albright came from Seneca County in 1799, locating upon lot no 27 near the center of the town. Five years later he



built upon the site afterward occupied by Hiram Smith, a small grist mill. (Noticed in the chapter on Wheatland's Flouring Mills.)

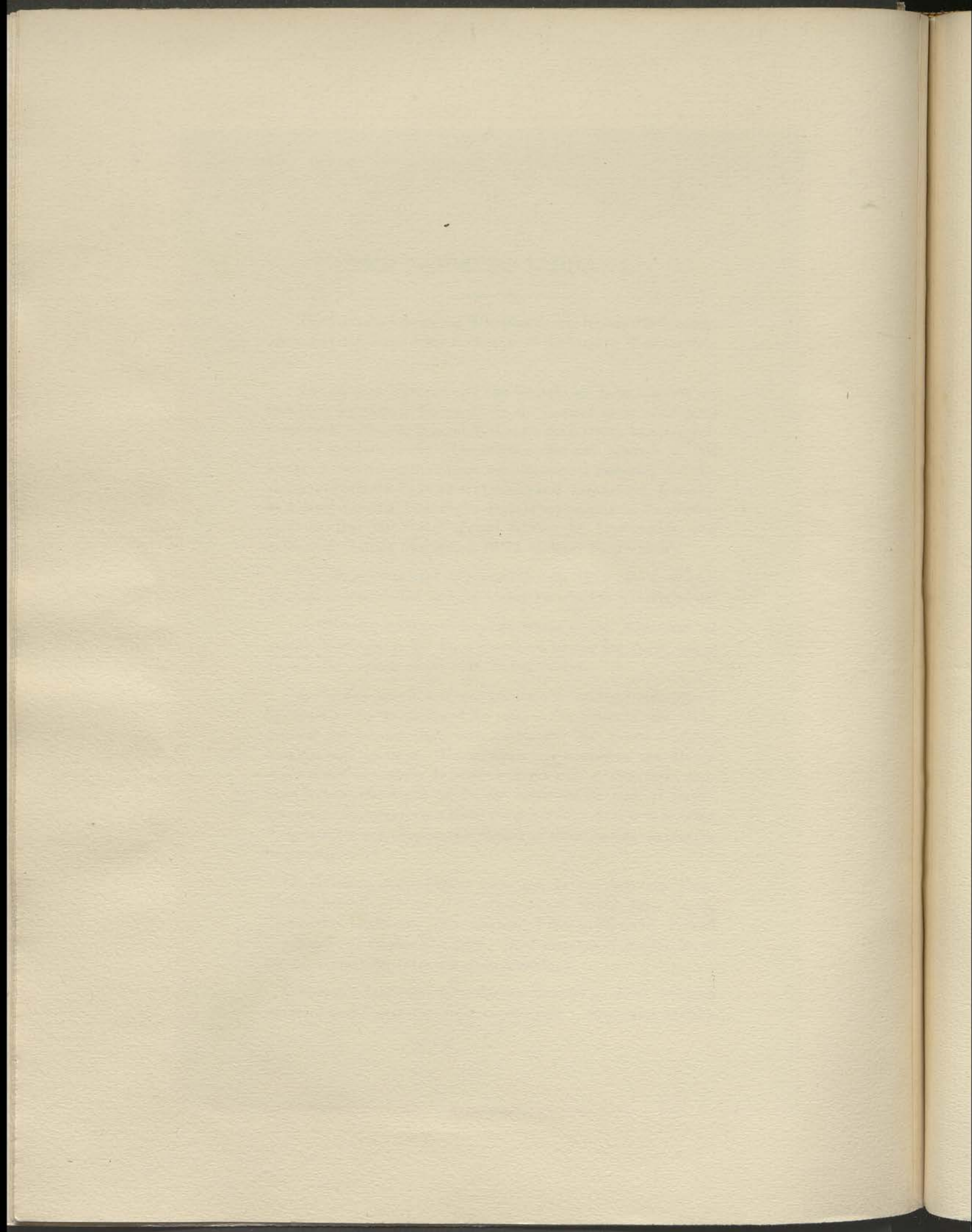
Albright was the custodian of the Library from 1810 to 1816. He was an affable, benevolent and public spirited man, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow men. In 1820 he removed to Niagara County and died there twenty years later.

John Garbutt was a shoemaker, a farmer, a surveyor and a politician. He worked at his trade, supervised his farm, surveyed many of the highways of Caledonia and Wheatland, and filled many town offices. He was Supervisor of Caledonia in 1820, before the division of the town, and Wheatlands' first Supervisor in 1821. To his influence is ascribed the change of the name of the town from Inverness to Wheatland. (Garbutt was not a Scotchman.) In 1829 he was one of Monroe's representatives in the State Legislature. He died in 1855, the semi-centennial anniversary of the library's existence.

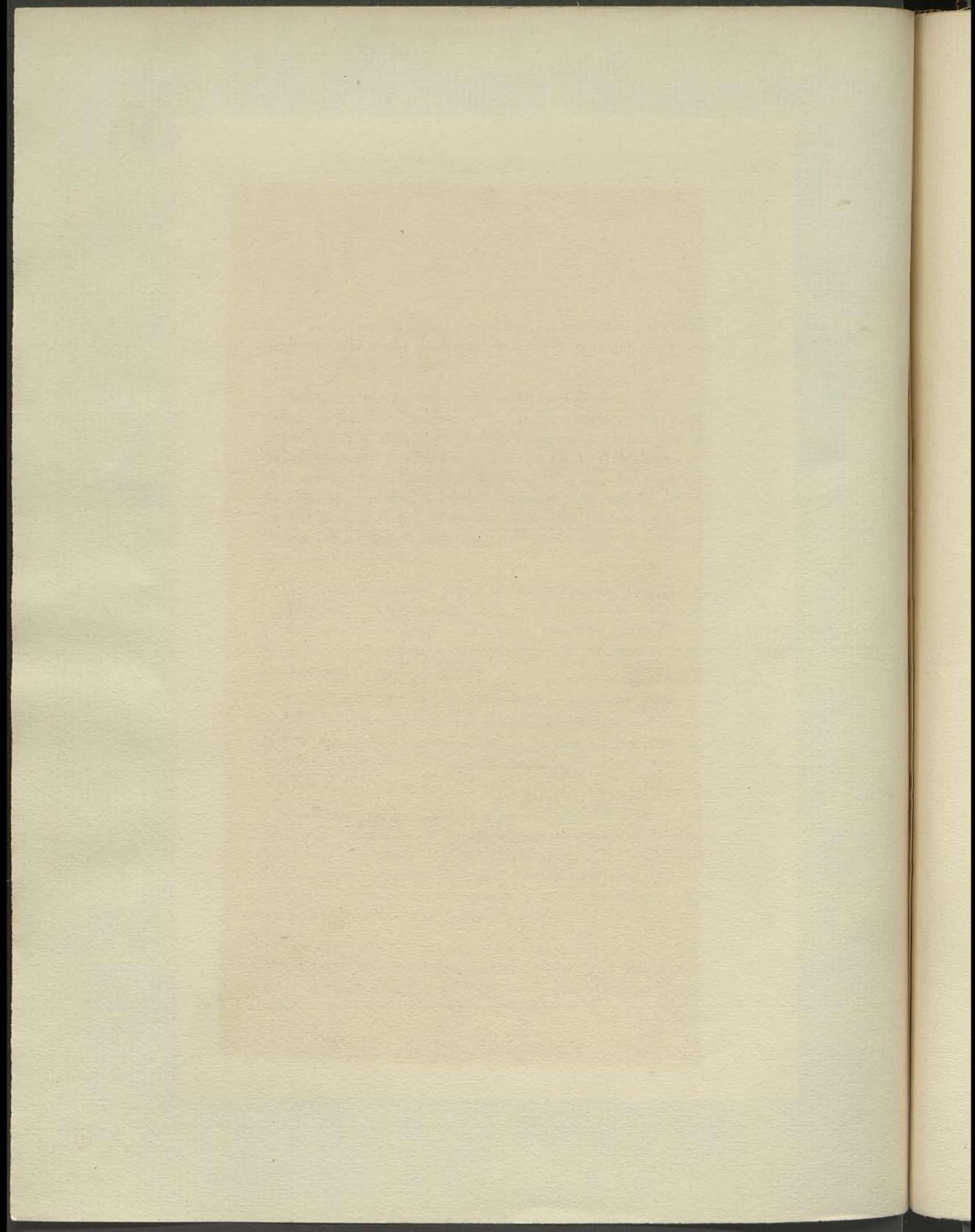
James Wood was the first settler upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. Isaac Budlong. He was Commissioner of Highways in 1803 when the town was known as Southampton, Genesee County. In 1808 he sold his farm to Samuel Cox and removed to Chili.

John Finch was a blacksmith, the first of his calling in Scottsville. He was a man of extensive reading and of more than ordinary mental culture. Possessing colloquial powers he delighted in disputations. He was Supervisor of Caledonia in 1812 and removed to the far west in 1820.

Christopher Laybourn was the original settler upon lot 49, now owned by the heirs of Julian J. Mc Vean. His residence, a log structure, was on the south side of the highway. He was a prominent man and took an active part in all public enterprises of the day. He was Supervisor during the four years the town was known as Southampton and one year after the name was changed to Caledonia. Upon his farm in 1810 was held the first general training in this town. Companies were present from Caledonia, Scottsville, Chili and Riga. In 1811 he sold his farm to John Mc Vean, the father of David, Duncan, John and Archibald Mc Vean, and removed to the state of Illinois.



Nathaniel Taylor was a resident of Garbutt, an old bachelor. He taught school in the log house at Belcoda and married one of his pupils, a girl many years his junior. This act occasioned some adverse criticism on account of the disparity in their age. Their wedding trip was to the far west.



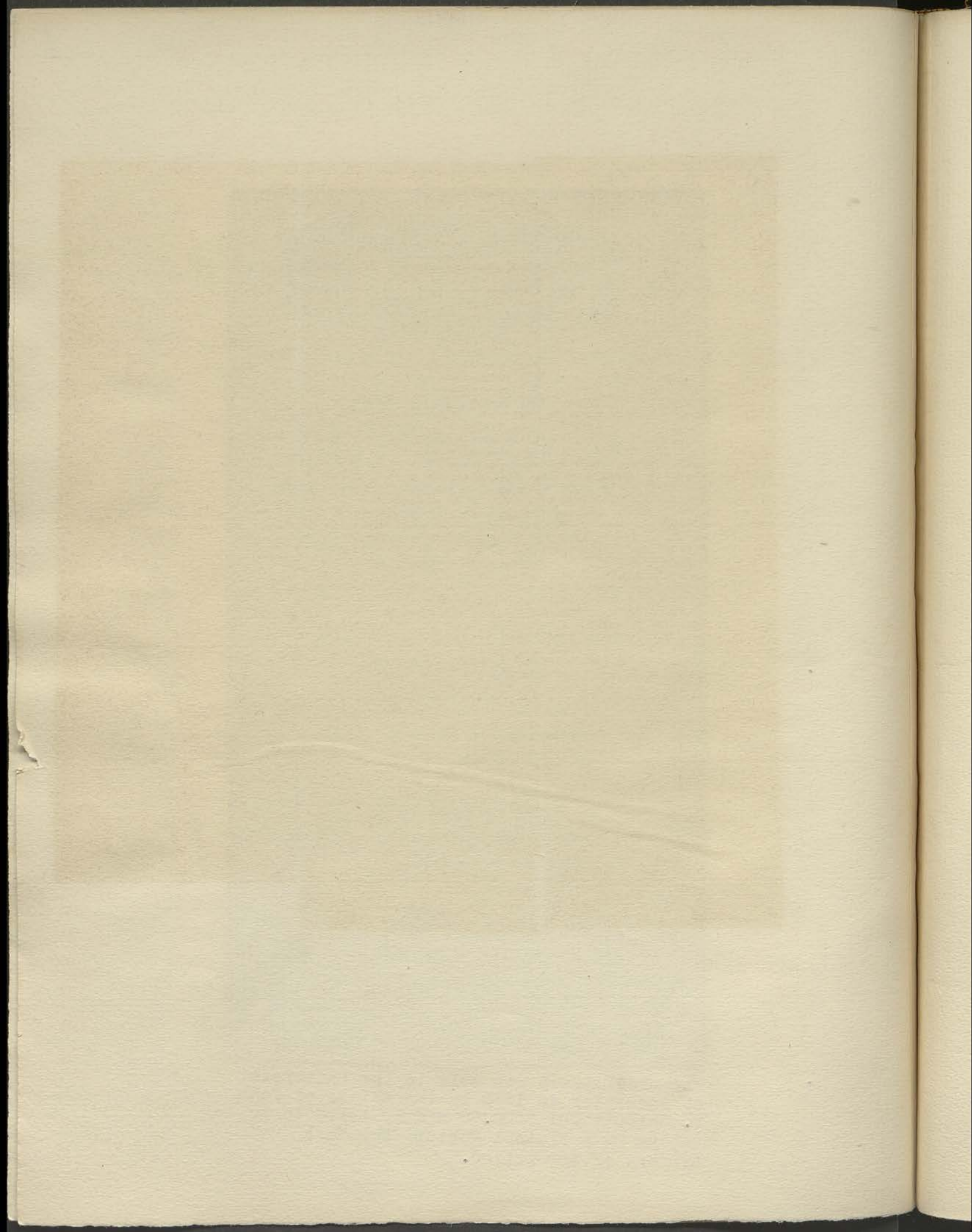
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Library Over 100 Years Old Only Distinctive Reminder Of Once Promising Village



Corner of study in old Garbutt homestead where repose time-worn books that composed first library formed in New York state west of Genesee river.

The old Library was sold to the University of Rochester in 1935 by the Estate of John Z. Garbutt for \$500.00 and is there to be set up as a typical Western New York Library of the period.



Clustered together in the heat of the valley are rows of dingy, unpainted houses, an old village store and a schoolhouse that once was yellow. A few straggly trees, struggling for existence, border the sidewalk and break the monotony of the hillside. Towering above them all are the tall chimneys of the plaster factory and the gypsum works. A fine white powder fills the air, settling on everything in the little hamlet. The roofs are covered with a gray coating; the drooping leaves of the trees hang lifeless beneath the weight of their leaden burden; patches of grass, in the dooryards and the weeds on the sloping fields that surround the village bear no semblance of green, almost hidden from view as they are by their heavy white covering. In the hot, parched road and on the dusty sidewalks marked with footprints, play children that seem to reflect the ashen color of their surroundings. Over all hangs a white cloud like the mist arising from a swamp. Nearby lie the broad beds of gypsum, which, valuable as a gold mine, first brought prosperity, then ruin and destruction. This is Garbutt, once the pride of the early settlers and hope of Wheatland.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, at his home in a secluded spot in England, Zachariah Garbutt counted his money and found, like many others then and now, that it was not sufficient for the purpose he had in mind. Zachariah had not been popular among his neighbors in his native town of Winston, on the River Tyne, where his windows had been broken and his children stoned in the streets. Persecution and prosecution had driven him from that village three or four years before. This feeling of enmity was not due to any fault of Zachariah, but to his vehement and outspoken support of the Whigs in those days when freedom of speech was restricted and the Whig party in disfavor.

It was the time in the history of this country when those weary of an age-old civilization were leaving Europe for the freshness of life in a new world, and Zachariah, dissatisfied with the intolerance of his native land, and lured by the love of adventure, sought liberty of thought and action with the others. His money

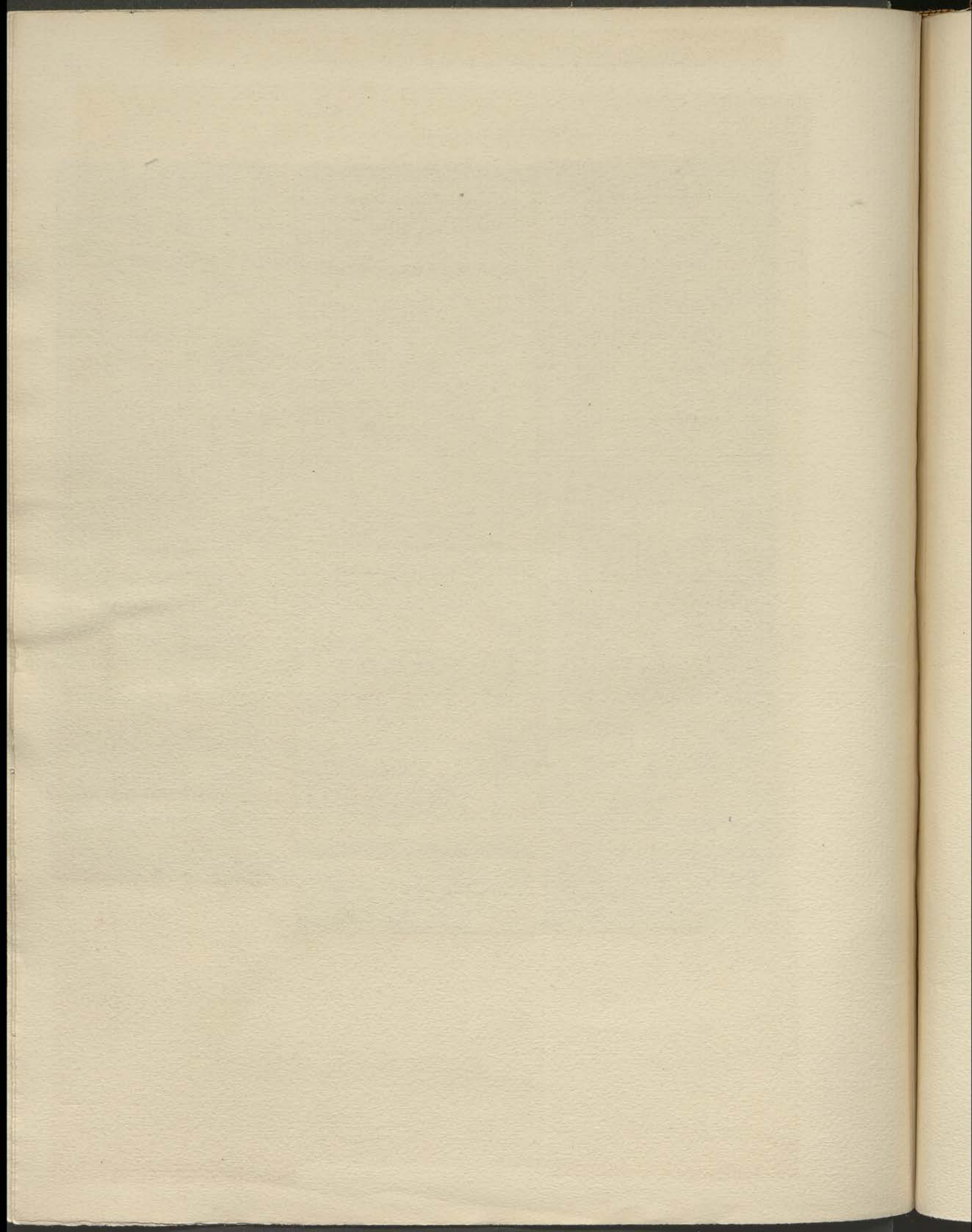
being insufficient, he borrowed 30 guineas, about \$150, and with his wife and children, John, William, Phillip, Elizabeth and Phebe, departed for America, where they arrived in 1798. After spending two years on the Hudson, they settled on 60 acres of land in the town of Seneca. The oldest son, John, in 1804, pushed on into the wilderness ahead of the others until he came to Allan's, now Oatka creek, where he bought land and founded the present village of Garbutt in the town of Wheatland, then Southampton, Genesee County. Zachariah and his other children, among them little Nicholas, who had been born since his father and mother came to this country, followed later, the mother having died in Seneca. But wanderlust still held Zachariah in her clutches, dragging him on along obscure Indian trails and through unknown forests to the Mississippi, and leaving him there to die and sleep forever by its side.

Soon after the arrival of John a feeling arose among the few scattered settlers of Wheatland that in the struggle for the necessities of life their intellectual and spiritual development must not be forgotten. With this thought in mind John Garbutt in 1805, made a trip to Canandaigua, where Myron Holley, who had come from Connecticut the year before, had opened a bookstore. Perusing carefully the small stock of books, John selected two volumes of "American Universal Geography," an original edition of "Evelina" by Fanny Burney, who dared not write in her own name because she was a woman, an illustrated volume of Shakespeare, one of Goldsmith, a book on how to bring up children and some others, all books which bespeak of an intelligence little expected to be found in a wild, undeveloped country.

With these on his back he trudged through the snow on that wintry day in January, over roads barely more than a track, bringing to Garbuttville the nucleus of the first library west of the Genesee, known as the Farmer's Library, which preceded anything of its kind in Western New York. A meeting was called, and Peter Sheffer was elected the first librarian, dues of a dollar and a half being agreed on. Four times a year the community and settlers from the adjacent country assembled for the pur-

pose of returning books, which could be retained from three to six weeks according to the size. These occasions were the big events of the year, when books were enthusiastically discussed and business transacted with all the excitement of a political meeting. With the annual dues new books were bought until 1,500 volumes composed the library. These books in their worn, brown-leather bindings now repose on the shelves of a small study in the old Garbutt homestead, built soon after the family arrived.

Up to this time nothing except the establishment of the library had occurred in the little village to distinguish it from the many other hamlets springing up in the fertile valley of the Genesee. Thus, when the new year ushered in the second decade of the century, the villagers had no thought that before six months should pass fame and fortune would be within their grasp. On a certain important day in the late winter Peter Sheffer, who with his sons had penetrated into the wilderness of the Genesee when the only trace of civilization, if such it can be called, was the household of Indian Allan, was excavating on Oatka creek for what was then to be a grist mill, but for what now stands, unused, neglected and gray with time, as the remains of the first plaster mill in the United States. Among the workmen was an old sailor who had ridden the seas on many a Nova Scotian boat carrying gypsum from his native country, where large areas of it were being mined, to New York. If he had not been there, perhaps the history of Garbutt would have been different, for when the workmen dug up chunks of whitish rock, he recognized his old sea friend, gypsum, and with difficulty convinced his companions that they had found a valuable mineral. Large beds were soon discovered underlying the entire surface of the ground around the village. Industries at once sprung up and with them new people appeared. Prosperity smiled on the valley where Garbutt lies, and hopes of a glowing future arose as the demand for gypsum and gypsum products increased.



WHAT IS undoubtedly the oldest community library in the Genesee Valley, and possibly in Western New York, stands today on the shelves of the old Garbutt farmstead on the western edge of the village of Garbutt in the town of Wheatland, Monroe County.

The books, quaintly illustrated and printed on paper never made from wood pulp, and bound in stout leather, though dog-eared and thumb worn, are in an excellent state of preservation considering that for more than a century they served a farming community spread over practically 64 square miles.

Books were scarce among the white families that flocked to the Genesee country to clear the land for farming when the Western New York wilderness was opened to settlers not long after the close of the American Revolution. Axes, plows and grain for planting constituted the greater part of the baggage of the pioneers from New England and the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys that drove their ox teams westward. Those who managed to fetch along so much as a family Bible and a Farmers' Almanac were fortunate.

January 6, 1805, the settlers up along Oatka Creek in Southampton, now called Wheatland, determined to organize a community library, and John Garbutt walked all the way to Canandaigua, then a promising stage station on the trail between Rome, N. Y., and Buffalo on the Niagara frontier, and returned with the first installment of books for this library in a pack upon his back.

These books were purchased at the store of Myron Holley in Canandaigua. From this beginning, a few books of geography, history and travel, the Farmers' library of Southampton grew within a few years to number 1,500 volumes of standard works, a good part of which still exist in an excellent state of preservation on the library shelves of the old Garbutt homestead a few miles west of Scottsville on the Oatka Creek Road.

The original constitution of the Farmers' Library, written in a hand as formal and accurately aligned as if engraved, and in a book of stout paper bound in sheepskin, asserts that each

member of the organization shall pay \$1.50 upon becoming a member, and fifty cents annually thereafter, and that the library "shall always be kept within a distance of two miles from the bridge across Allen's Creek on Isaac Scott's farm and at the most convenient place as shall be annually agreed upon by a majority of the library trustees."

The first librarian elected was Peter Sheffer. Cyrus Douglas was made treasurer, and the first trustees were John Finch, Joseph Wood and Christopher Laybensen. The Farmers' Library was kept for a time in Scottsville. In 1810 it was removed to Allbright's Mill and in 1816 to the village of Garbutt, where it has since remained in the village store or in private residences. Philip Garbutt, Member of Assembly from Wheatland in 1885, who was the last duly elected librarian, in 1869 and 1870, since which time meetings of the board of trustees have been abandoned, now claims the collection of old books by right of possession.

Among the oldest books in the Farmers' Library are "The Tatler and Guardian," published by Jones & Co. in London in 1709; two very old and rare copies of the "Complete Works of Shakespeare" illustrated by wood cuts so delicately done that they resemble fine pen and ink drawings, and the "American Universal Geography" published in June, 1796, in the city of Boston, by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer Andrews, which contains a map of Western New York on which Rochester makes no appearance, though the "Chenuessee" River is shown as "rising near the source of the Tyoga to run north by Chenuessee Castle and the flats to empty into Lake Ontario eighty miles east of Niagara fort."

"On this river," the geography says, "is one set of falls not far from its junction with the lake and the inhabitants improve these falls to good advantage by erecting mills upon them." In commenting upon New York weather, the old geography displays its knowledge of conditions peculiar to this locality by informing its readers that "there are seldom more than four months in the year in which the weather is agreeable without a fire."

"The English language," the book further says, "is generally spoken throughout the state, but is a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect which is still spoken in the counties of Kings, Ulster and a part of Orange." The geography gives the population of New York City as 32,328, while the population of all Ontario County and northwest New York State in which no towns are named with the exception of settlement, is given as but 1,075 souls.

In a file of newspapers there is a copy of the Rochester Daily Advertiser of October 25, 1826, but thirty years following the publication of the above geography, among the "ads" in which appears: "For Sale—A lot and house lately occupied by Abel Griffin, situated in Washington Street. The lot contains one-quarter acre and is convenient for a small family."

Well known Rochester names of today were in evidence at that time, for D. Sibley inserts the following in a column of the village "four page": "Strayed—From this village, on the night of the 6th inst., a black cow, ten years old, with a red and white calf, three weeks old. Had recently been driven from Livingston County and has probably gone in that direction. The calf had a rope about its neck. Any person returning them or giving information as to where they may be found will be suitably rewarded."

The Garbutt home in which the old collection of books and records is now stored was built in 1828 of field stone, the lime for the mortar used having all been burned on the farm by William Garbutt, grandfather of the present occupant of the farm, John Z. Garbutt. The present homestead was built practically upon the site of the log house built by William Garbutt in 1815 when he came to plant this farm which he had been clearing of timber for several years previous.

The present John Garbutt's great-grandfather, Zachariah Garbutt, with his wife and family of three sons, John, William and Philip, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Phebe, came to America from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1798, and, as the family journal says, "stopped for two years on the banks of the Hudson," during which time a fourth son, Nicholas, was born. About 1800 the family came westward to a place called Seneca, in Ontario County, where it remained almost five years before moving still farther into the wilderness, tempted by the tales of the rich farm lands of the Genesee Valley to be had for

the clearing. John Garbutt followed the Genesee trail west to what is now Wheatland township in 1804 and took up land on the north bank of Oatka Creek. To that locality came his father, Zachariah, and the rest of the family the following year, all settling in the vicinity of the present village of Garbutt. In 1807, Zachariah Garbutt, tempted still farther west by the tales he heard of wonderful farm lands, left his family in Wheatland and made his way as far as the Mississippi River, where he was taken ill and died.

It was during one of his occasional journeys between his newly acquired land in Wheatland, or Southampton as it was then called, two miles west of the present Scottsville, and his parents' temporary home in "Seneca," that John Garbutt packed the first installment of books for the "Farmers' Library" on his back westward to the little farming community which was springing up on the farther bank of the Genesee.

It was a rough country that the farmers found they had undertaken to handle. There were acres of woodland to be cleared, and plenty of valuable timber was burned simply because there was no other way of disposing of it, with the limited means of transportation to the distant markets. Then there were roots and rocks to be removed from the cleared lands before any planting could be done, and the deer came and ate up the crops when they did grow, and wolves, bears and foxes carried off the pigs, sheep and chickens.

In 1814, John, Philip and William Garbutt were summoned for duty with the militia on the Niagara frontier during the brief war with England, and in 1815 William Garbutt built his new log house on the site of the present stone house and began to break ground about his new home. His diary says, "the soil was tough and barren and covered with brush, rocks and stones." But William persevered, and in spite of the tough ground and the cold summer of 1816, he managed to store away some hay, wheat and oats, and his choice of location for his home on a sloping hillside above Oatka Creek, and well back from the highway, showed that he had no mean eye for landscape values.

William Garbutt's diary goes to prove that the tales of the cold summer of 1816 were not altogether fairy stories. His entry for May 18 of that year says, "weather very cold and dry. Spring is late. May 27, severe frost. June 2, very severe frost. June 8 and 9, very cold; June 13, warm shower. June 24, severe frost. Crops late and poor." It was August 5 before he "drew in the wheat and began to mow," and August 15 when "finished haying and began to draw in oats."

In preparation for the building of the present stone house in 1827, the diary shows that William Garbutt, in 1826, "had all my wool manufactured on shares by Allen and took the cloth to Woolf Creek, where I sold it for boards and shingles which I rafted down the river to Sheffer's landing."

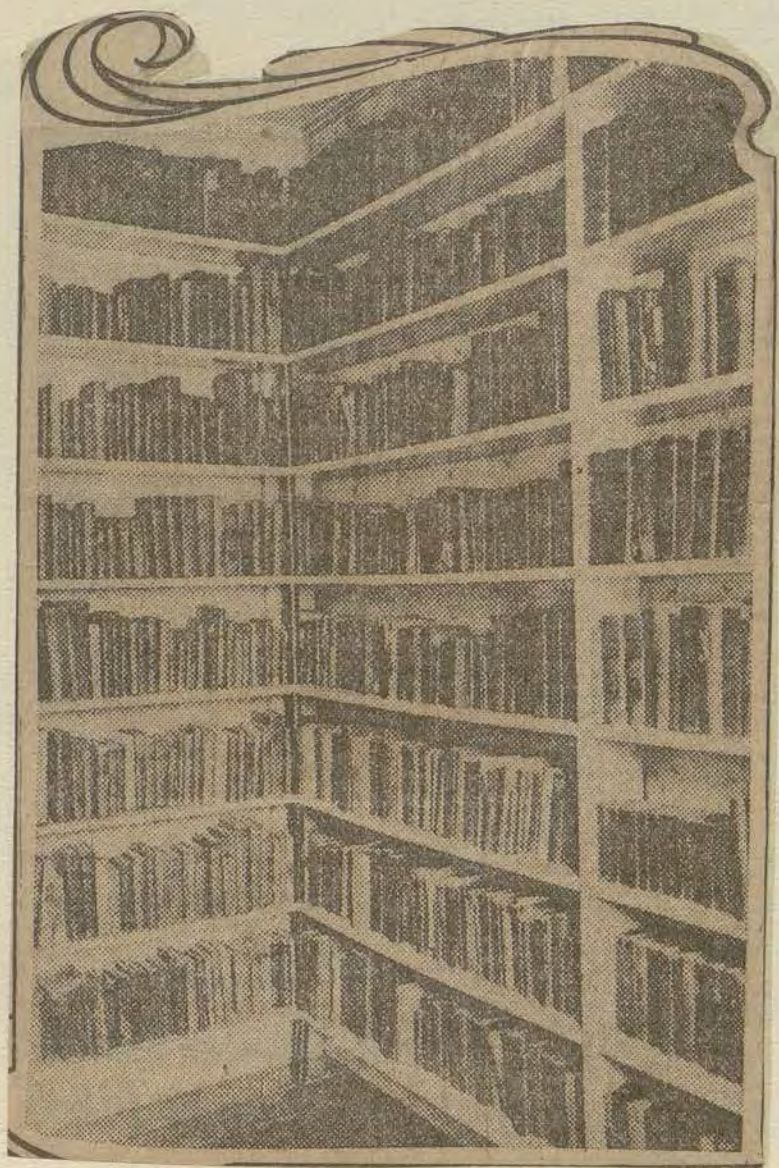
William's brother, Philip, married Nancy Sheffer, who, as the first white child born west of the Genesee River, came into this life January 20, 1793. Philip Garbutt, 1st, was the grandfather of John W. Garbutt, whose sons are now merchants in Garbutt village.

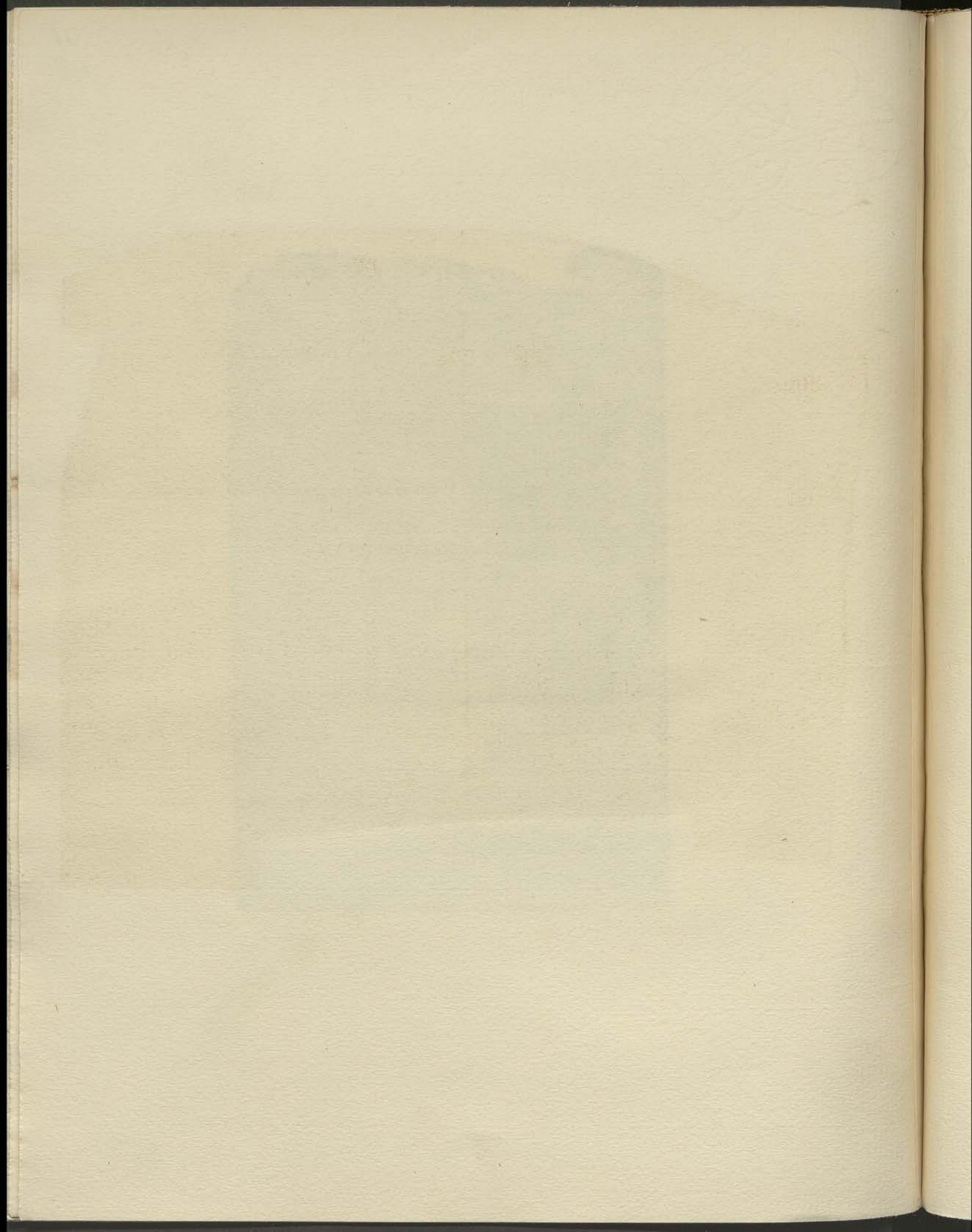
John Z. Garbutt's uncle, Philip Garbutt, 2d, who, at the age of 79 years is now on a trout fishing trip in the mountains of Colorado, entertained Theodore Roosevelt at the house where the old library is located. That was in the year 1886, during young Roosevelt's campaign for the speakership of the Assembly of New York State, at which time Philip Garbutt was an Assembly member.

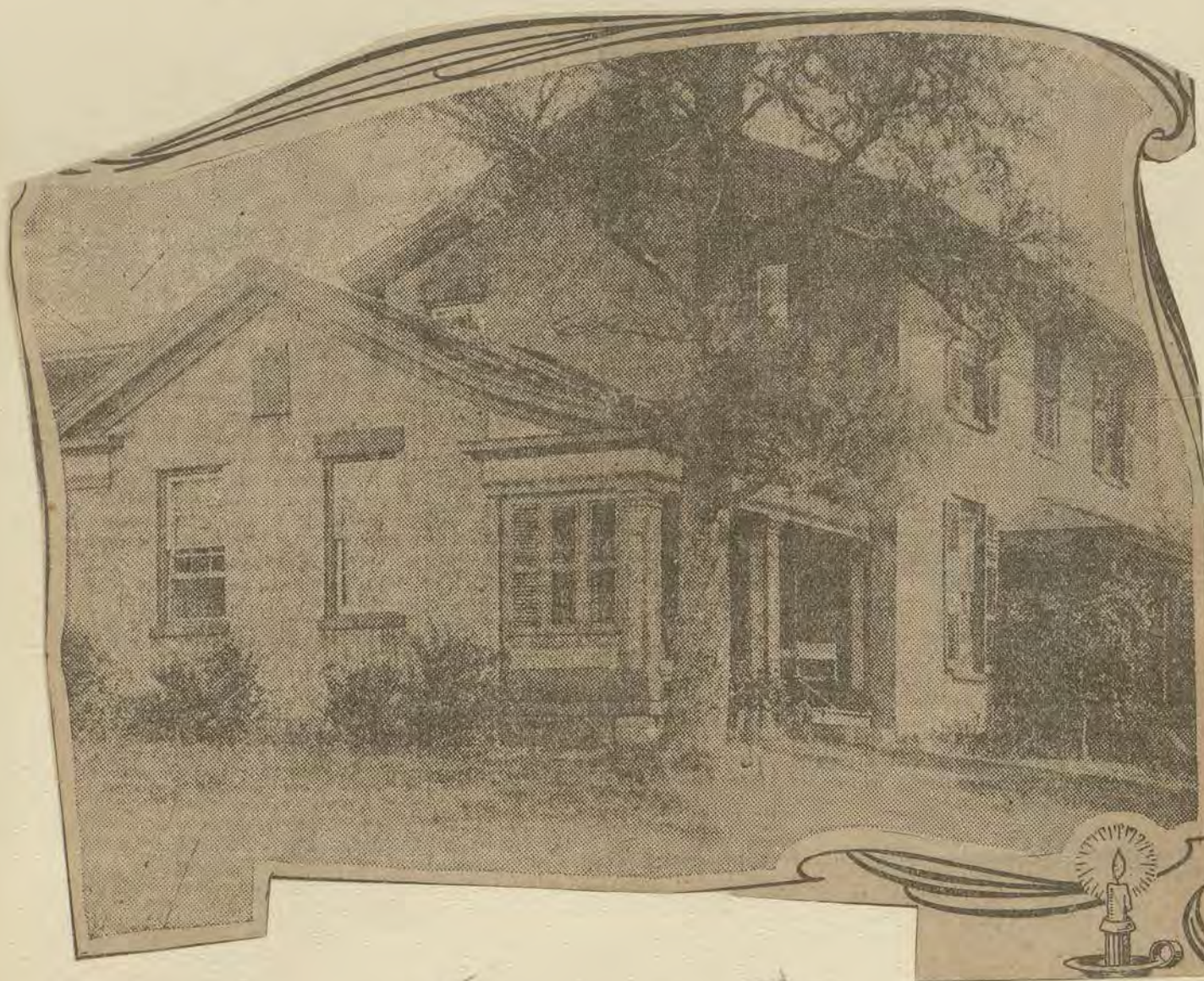
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The old stone house on the hillside, sheltered by towering locusts, and by one great tamarack, a bottom land tree which seldom thrives on high ground and must get its necessary moisture from the sloping eaves of the homestead close under which its massive trunk rises from the soil, has made a home for five generations of the Garbutt family and seems well fitted to last for as many generations more. Its walls are massive, with deep door and window casings, and in the big living room is a great stone fireplace that it would take two rooms of a modern house to accommodate.

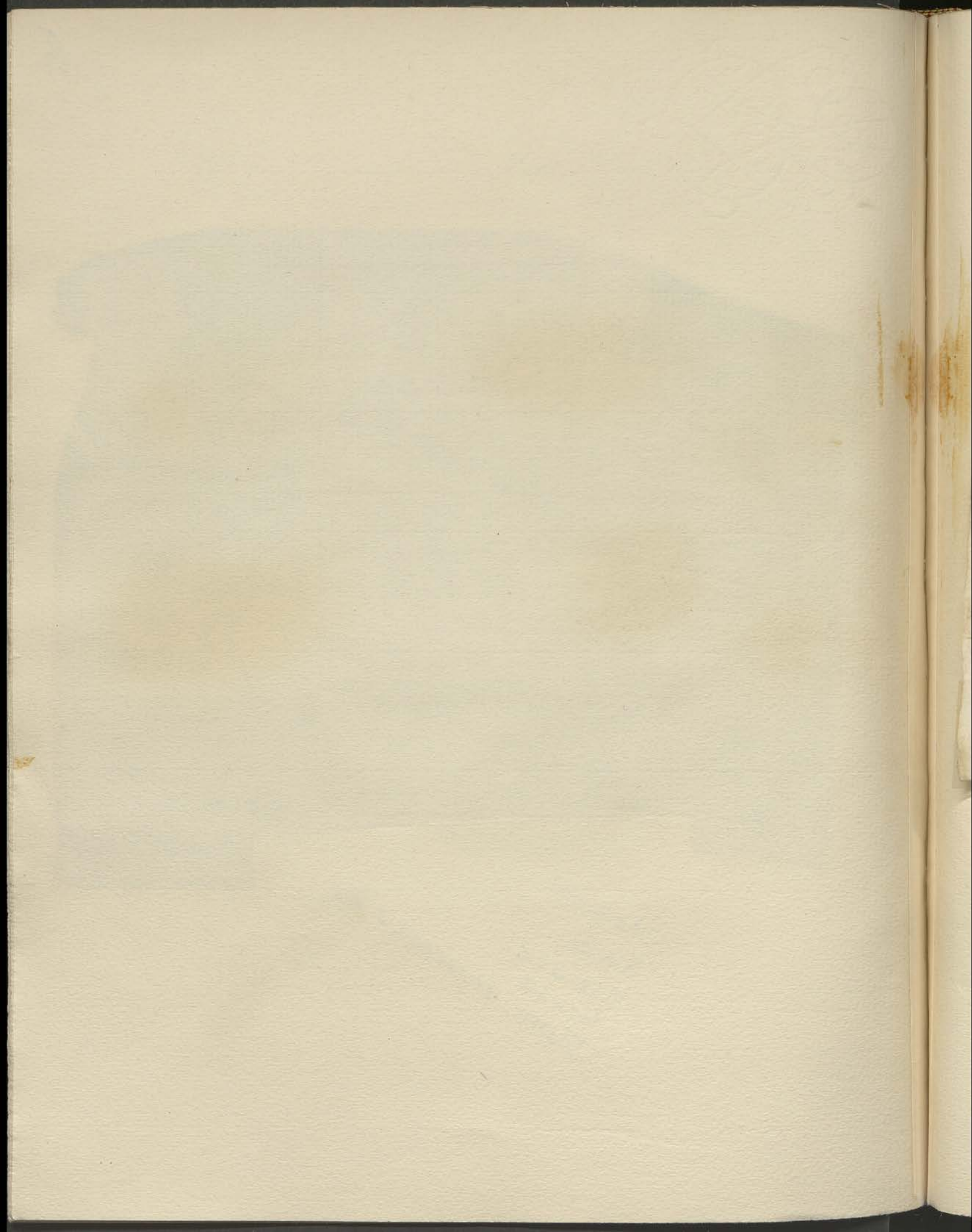
The youngest members of the Garbutt family now living in the old homestead are Kenneth Whittemore, jr., a sturdy 2-year-old who promises early to develop the height and breadth of the Garbutt men, and John Garbutt Whittemore, 8 months old, both grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. William Z. Garbutt and great-great-grandsons of William Garbutt, who built the house they live in.







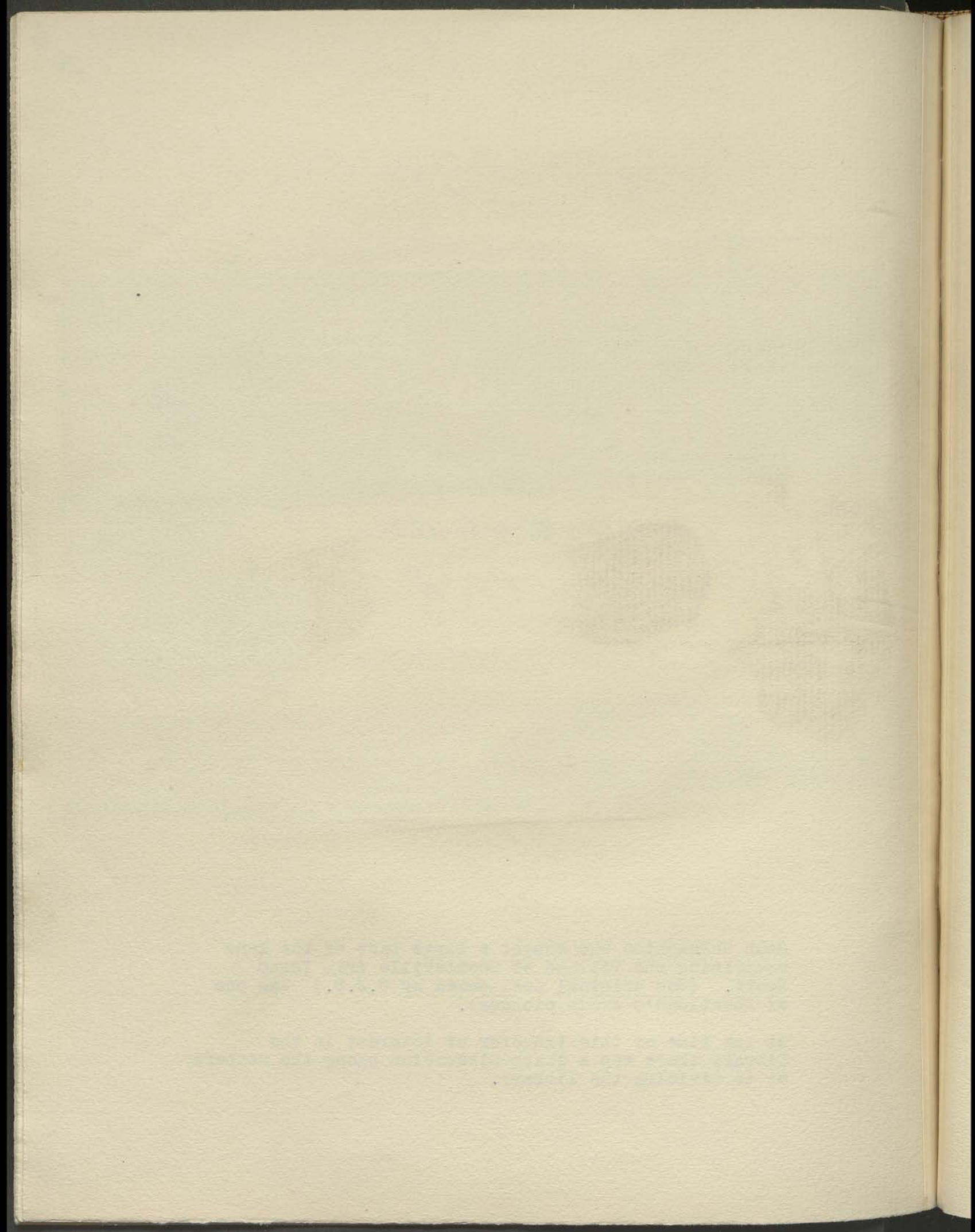
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SHERO
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1356
I hereby transfer my Right
in the Farmers Library to
William Flint
Wheatland Apr 6 1895
John McNaughton

John McNaughton who bought a large part of the land comprising the Village of Scottsville from Isaac Scott. (See original deed owned by G.J.S.) Was one of Wheatland's early pioneers.

At the time of this transfer of interest in the Library there was a sharp discussion among the members as to dividing the library.



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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FARMERS LIBRARY OF
WHEATLAND, GLEANED FROM THE JOURNAL OF ITS
MEETINGS AND OTHER BOOKS BY PHILIP GARBUTT,
ITS LAST LIBRARIAN.

* * * * *

The first entries appearing in the Library journal are the "Constitution of the Farmers Library" and the "Rules to be observed by the Proprietors of the Farmers Library", dated Southampton, January 6, 1805.

The constitution provided -

Art. 1 - Each proprietor paying One Dollar and Fifty Cents to the Treasurer shall be entitled to a single share in this Library, and for the further advancement thereof shall pay fifty cents annually.

Art. 2 - The Farmers Library shall always be kept within the distance of two miles from the Bridge across Allen's Creek on Isaac Scott's farm at the most convenient place, as shall be annually agreed to by a majority of the Proprietors of said Library.

Art. 3 - A Treasurer shall be annually chosen who shall keep a correct statement of all money by him received and paid on account of said Library.

Art. 4 - Trustees shall be annually chosen who shall draw the money from the Treasurer and pay it out for such Books as shall be requested by a majority of the Proprietors, and all Books when purchased shall immediately be delivered to the Librarian on his giving a receipt for the same.

Art. 5 - The Librarian shall be annually chosen by a majority of the Proprietors. He shall safely keep all Books committed to his care, and be accountable for any damage done to them while under his care, unless by some unavoidable accident.

Art. 6 - In case of the death or other removal of the Treasurer or Librarian, the Trustees shall call a special meeting for the purposes of making such new appointment as occasion may require.

Art. 7 - This constitution to remain in full force without alteration except an alteration be requested by at least two-thirds of the Proprietors.

Rules to be observed by the Proprietors of the Farmers Library -

1st. There shall be an annual meeting for the purpose of paying the yearly tax; for electing the

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conductors of the Library, and for making the nominations for new Books, such Books as have the greatest numbers of nominations shall be bought first.

2nd. There shall be a general meeting once in three months, at which meeting all the Books shall be returned into the Library. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to attend from twelve to two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Books, and from two until five for the purpose of delivering out such Books as shall be drawn. The Books to be drawn by ticket - except when one draws the first volume of a work consisting of more than one volume he shall be entitled to the whole work in course; and any person wishing to exchange Books at other times besides the times of stated meetings may have the privilege of so doing. No proprietor can have the privilege of taking out a second Book before he returns the Book first taken out.

3rd. If any proprietor shall neglect or refuse to return his Book or Books at each and every stated meeting he shall pay six cents for each day's neglect until he returns the Book or Books, or it be made known that such Books cannot be returned, in which case he shall forfeit and pay double the first cost of the Book if the work consist of only one volume. If the Book be part of a work

consisting of more than one volume, he shall forfeit and pay double the value of the whole work or replace such Book to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

4th. If any Book be damaged by being torn or dirtied beyond what might be reasonably expected, the person or persons having the care of such Book or Books shall pay so much for the damage as the Trustee shall judge reasonable. Any person refusing or neglecting to pay such fines for damages, or the yearly tax, he shall by so doing forfeit his share in the Library and shall not be entitled to any privilege therein until all such damages, fines and arrearages are fully paid. Proprietors not to lend any Book belonging to this Library.

Thus was laid the foundation of an institution to supply mental food for an isolated pioneer community among which were many young men and women whose opportunities for education had been slight. The need was apparent: The age of the newspaper had not yet arrived. Books were a rarity; and the esteem in which they were held is shown by the word "book" appearing in the constitution and rules always with a capital "B". Likewise was money equally scarce and if had, books could be bought only at places far distant. The wisdom of those pioneers was therefore manifested in providing through the agency of a Library for mental culture

and intellectual growth to keep pace with the development of the land.

The organizers of the Library were ten in number, as follows:

Peter Sheffer, Cyrus Douglas, John Finch, James Wood, Christopher Laybourn, John Garbutt, Francis Albright, Nathaniel Taylor, Powell Carpenter and Isaac Scott, the first settler in Scottsville from whom the village derives its name.

January 26, 1805 officers were elected:

Peter Sheffer, Librarian; Cyrus Douglas Treasurer; John Finch, James Wood and Christopher Laybourne Trustees.

Thus was the organization completed.

There is no record whereby one may know all who joined the Library until 1821, and 1822, when a list of "Proprietors" was recorded, then numbering 113. A similar list was recorded in 1836 when the number was 74. A comparison of these lists shows 75 names in the earlier list dropped from the later one and 39 new names added to the latter; indicating a variable membership, due probably to a shifting population and to waning and reviving interest. A perusal of these lists also reveals the distance to which interest in the Library extended, for we note many well known names of residents in the west end of Wheatland and in Caledonia. Among them appear Rawson and Anon Harmon; Ephriam, Oliver P. and William Blackmer; A. D. and Beldin Hosmer; Martin Sage; William Shirts; Theron Brown; John

and the following should be read with the following

of the same.

The following is of the same kind as the above.

as follows:

There is a great deal of difference between the two
kinds of the same. The first kind is the one which is
the most common. The second kind is the one which is
the least common. The third kind is the one which is
the most rare.

The following is of the same kind as the above.

There is a great deal of difference between the two

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McNaughton; Peter and John McPherson; Thomas Irvine; Donald McIntosh; Elihu H. S. Mumford; Whiting Murry; Harvy Guthrie; Donald McKenzie; Hector McLean, Holum Hutchinson; John McVean; Robert Watson; Ephraim Lacy and probably many others whose identity is not recognized.

How early in its history this extended interest in the Library developed we may not know, but it is easy to presume that as interest spread, the desire would arise to have it located nearer the center of its reading circle. Likewise, as the river shut off patronage from the east of Scottsville and membership could be drawn only from the westward - two motives combined to favor a change of location.

It followed that at the annual meeting held at the house of Powel Carpenter, February 25, 1809, it was "Resolved by eleven-twelfths of the Proprietors present that the said Library shall in future remain stationary at the Springfield Mills (now known as Wheatland) and the person residing at said Mills shall be Librarian."

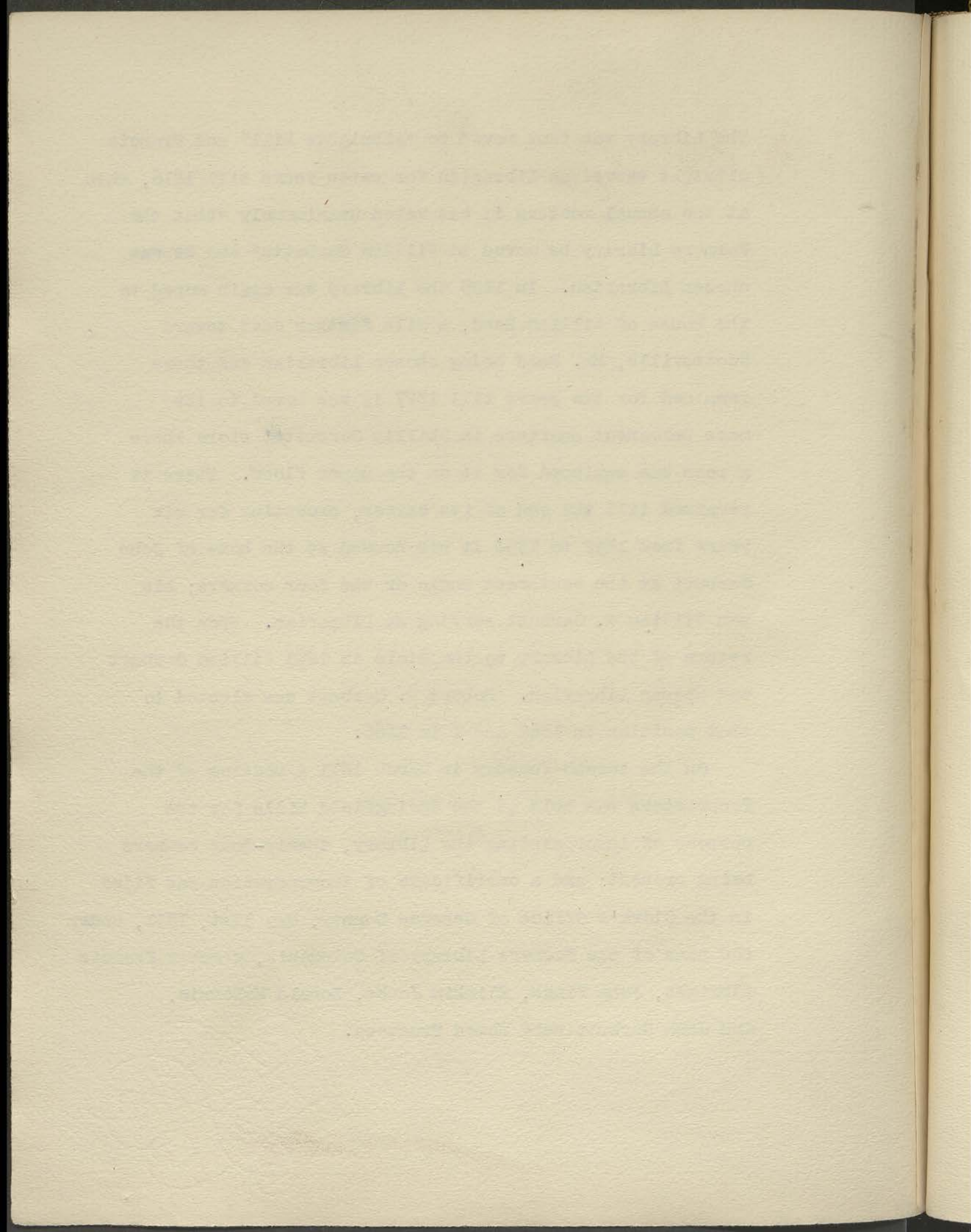
2nd. "Resolved that the second Article of the Constitution shall be null and void, and that the foregoing resolution be entered on record as a part of the Constitution."



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The Library was thus moved to "Albrights Mill" and Francis Albright served as Librarian for seven years till 1816, when at the annual meeting it was voted unanimously "that the Farmers Library be moved to William Garbutts" and he was chosen Librarian. In 1825 the Library was again moved to the house of William Reed, a mile farther east toward Scottsville, Mr. Reed being chosen Librarian and there remained for two years till 1827 it was moved to its more permanent quarters in Phillip Garbutts' store where a room was equipped for it on the upper floor. There it remained till the end of its career, excepting for six years from 1852 to 1858 it was housed at the home of John Garbutt at the southeast angle or the four corners; his son William F. Garbutt serving as Librarian. Upon the return of the Library to the store in 1858 William Garbutt was chosen Librarian. Robert R. Garbutt was elected to that position in 1862 and I in 1866.

On the second Tuesday in March 1811 a meeting of the Proprietors was held at the Springfield Mills for the purpose of incorporating the Library, twenty-four members being present; and a certificate of incorporation was filed in the Clerk's Office of Genesee County, May 31st, 1811, under the name of the Farmers Library of Caledonia, wherein Francis Albright, John Finch, Eliakim Jones, Donald McKenzie, and John Garbutt were named Trustees.



At the annual meeting in 1821 a committee was named to revise the constitution consisting of Ely Stone, Levi Lacy, and John Garbutt. This Ely Stone I presume to be Elder Stone, preacher in the Balconda Church, and then living at Wheatland Center, familiarly known as Halls Corners. The other two named were life-long residents. The constitution they reported was adopted in 1822. The new constitution while more elaborate in detail made few radical changes. The price of shares was raised from \$1.50 to \$2.00. The annual tax from 50¢ to 75¢. No member except the Librarian should be twice successively elected Trustee. A system of fines was re-enacted which was:

1. For not returning books on day of annual meeting by 2 o'clock, 25¢.
2. For lending books to persons not members, 25¢
3. For using the books as school books, 25¢
4. For doubling a leaf or corner of a leaf, 6¢
5. For keeping book over the time allowed, 1¢ a day
6. For soiling or damaging books at the discretion of the Trustee as was the remittance of all fines.

The amount of annual tax and the price of shares being subject to vote at the annual meeting. In 1825 the tax was raised to \$1.00 a year and in 1836 the price of shares was raised to \$3.00.

At the annual meeting in 1835 a second revision of the Constitution was voted, to be made by the Trustees; and the resultant third constitution was adopted in 1837.

The only alteration or addition made was the requirement that to change the price of shares or the annual tax or to

change the location of the Library, notice of such vote must be given at the previous annual meeting.

Thus far in the thirty-two years of its history the affairs of the Library appear to have run smoothly and harmoniously. The annual meetings were regularly held on the second Tuesday in March, at 2 o'clock P.M., a time and hour never changed from first to last. The Trustees met quarterly to transact its business, and each year previous to the annual meeting they audited the accounts of the Treasurer and reported the result at the meeting. A record of those audits were made in the journal during a period of nineteen years from 1818 to 1837. The income was derived from taxes, sales of shares, and fines; and occasional gifts. Books were sometimes accepted in lieu of money. The sums received from each source are not itemized in the record; but a careful computation shows that the total amount received during the period was \$1028.45 or an average of \$54.13 each year.

All this money was expended for books or for their repair or rebinding; and it would appear from the few items recorded that the expense for repairs was considerable. There is no record of what books were bought each year, or how many, or the prices paid, except in five cases at different periods, totaling 159 volumes bought for \$150.12; less than a dollar each.

At the meeting in 1835 the Trustees reported the

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must be given at the previous meeting.

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condition of the library as follows:-

"The number of books as they stand on the catalogue is 894. Of these there are 10 numbers without books, and 10 numbers deficient by binding 2 volumes into one (leaving 874); 41 volumes are worn out and lost; 21 volumes are put away for repairs; 33 to be bound, and 18 are about worn out; leaving 761 volumes in order for drawing."

Such a large number of books worn out and about an equal number out of commission from need of repairs, affords evidence that the books were not allowed to remain as ornaments on the shelves but were kept in active service.

But a new era with its problems had arrived. At the annual meeting March 10th, 1835, "It was agitated to remove the Library to Scottsville or to divide the Library and locate a part of it at the Village of Scottsville; when for further consideration the meeting was adjourned to the 17th inst., at 1 P.M."

At the adjourned meeting "Anunusual number of members attended, but nothing was done with regard to dividing or removing the Library." However, the question would not down; and in 1838 notice was given that at the next annual meeting a motion would be made to move the library to Scottsville; when in 1839, the Scottsville members came evidently prepared for action. What the vote was or whether taken at all the record does not show; but what happened was, that the Scottsville

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members seceded to form a separate library with their share of the books. And at the same meeting it was voted "1st, that the Trustees of this Library be empowered to give a donation of books to the Trustees of the Scottsville Library."

2nd, Also that if the said donation be satisfactory it will be considered as a liquidation of the shares of such as remove to Scottsville.

3rd. That four weeks from this day the Trustees of this Library meet to receive the names of those who wish their rights transferred to Scottsville."

Who, or how many thus transferred their interest to Scottsville, and what or how many books were donated to them, there is no record to show; but the next year 1840 it was voted that "If the Trustees of the Scottsville Library ask for Niles Register the Trustee of this library be required to give them the said work."

As that now valuable publication consisting then of 31 volumes, disappeared from the old library it is presumable that it went to Scottsville.

In that controversy over the location of the Library it would seem as though the Scottsville members had good grounds for their contention that it should be moved to their village.

Conditions had vastly changed since 1805. The villages of Scottsville at the East, and Mumford and Caledonia at the

nothing seemed to have a bearing on the matter.

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west had grown to nearly their full development. There were now two centers of population instead of the scattered settlers of the earlier period; and for a library to serve the greatest possible number of readers it should be located at such a center. It would follow that the old library should return to its birthplace, and a branch or a new library established at Mumford or Caledonia to serve the readers in that region.

But if such was their reasoning and argument it was frustrated by a third center that had risen.

The small village of Garbuttville had become a business center of no mean importance. The flour-mill built in 1811 had expanded till it was one of the largest of the half dozen on the creek; as the old building yet standing attests its commodious housing. Connected with the milling industry were the Scotch Millers and their families - Duncan McQueen, William Hume, James and Harry Milne, John Ashton, Elon Armstrong and John Ross. As an adjunct to the milling was the cooperate where the flour barrels were made; managed by Josiah Wheeler and George Bush, who lived near the shop on Cooper Hill. The mining and grinding of agricultural plaster employed a large number of men and its distribution brought in numerous farmers teams from a wide area. There was an ashery for the manufacturers of pearlash; the blacksmith shop

owned and managed by Joseph Robinson and his step-son Christopher Nicholson; the carpenter shop and carpentry by Asher Roberts and his sons, William, Edwin and Warren; the shoe shop; the tailor shop, and the general store that did a flourishing business. There were one or two hotels, and two schools were kept; one for the lower grades, the other for the more advanced studies.

Thriving as the village was it was more than matched by the large families on adjacent farms, then in all stages of progress from young man and womanhood down to childhood and infancy; as may be cited those of John Garbutt and William Reed the former of 5 sons and 3 daughters; the latter of 6 sons and one daughter; and that of Levi Lacy of 4 sons and 2 daughters; the families of John and Duncan McVean; the 6 sons of Harris Rogers; the son and 3 daughters of Ariel Harmon; and the large families of Daniel and Martin Smith. Near the village were the families of Moses Wells and William Garbutt, while just across the creek were those of Donald Mann and Frederick Bennett; the former of 5 sons and 4 daughters; the latter of 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Among that animated community of old and young, all within a radius of less than two miles, there were many patrons of the Library; and it is not human nature to suppose they would allow it to be removed from their midst without a protest, which with the probable aid of members from the west - was too strong to be overcome.

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There seemed, therefore, no other course than that pursued by the Scottsville members, if they were to persist in having a library in their village.

What became of the Scottsville Library we do not know, but the old library continued to function as though nothing had happened; but with fewer members and reduced income. However, they continued to buy books, and seventeen years later, in 1857, the librarian reported 1296 books in the library. There were subsequent purchases of 44 volumes which should make 1340 books, the highest number attained, and 207 short of the highest catalogue number which was 1547.

As the year 1855 approached there was a desire to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary in a fitting manner, and a committee was named to arrange for a speaker and address for the occasion. As to what occurred I quote from the journal;

"March 13, 1855. The Members came together at the annual meeting, but on account of the death of John Garbutt, one of the original founders of the Farmers Library, who died this day the meeting was adjourned for one week."

The adjourned meeting was held March 20, 1855, and was addressed by Rev. D. D. McCall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Scottsville.

But the mortal period of the library came with the outbreak of the Civil War. Those four long anxious years

There are no other persons, as far as I know, who have been
connected with the University of Chicago, and who have been
in the library of the University.

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of War: When the life of the nation hung in the balance; when nearly every family had one or more of its members in the army; and many of them being cast into mourning by the last sacrifice; when the women were working with nervous energy to supply needs for the hospitals and comforts for the soldiers, - there was neither time nor disposition for library reading. And when the war was over the flood of literature growing out of its happenings relegated to desuetude the old books of the library.

It was therefore to practically an empty office I was chosen in 1866. The membership had dwindled to about a dozen of the old time readers; the tax had been reduced to twenty-five cents; the board of Trustees to three. An effort to rejuvenate the library having failed, the question of dividing the books and quitting came to a vote in 1869. The proposition was negatived, apparently because few cared for what would be their share. Many of the books were dilapidated; many more showed evidence of the menders' art; others had become obsolete by the advance of knowledge or lapse of interest in what called them forth. The paper in the older books was becoming yellow with age, and was soiled by many fingers and thumbs more accustomed to handling the implements of industry than the delicate pages of books. These were not such books as would adorn the shelves of a private library; and then,

there remained the desire that the books be kept together that the privilege of selection might be continued.

As a result of my charge and care of the books I had become interested in them, and Saturday afternoons while waiting in the library room for those who never came for books, I dipped here and there beneath their covers, and was fascinated by the store of knowledge and entertainment they contained. Furthermore, the store in which the library was kept had for a number of years been out of business and closed, and I discovered that the building was being entered by school children, and perhaps by others, and that the books were disappearing. It became evident that the problem of what to do with the books would shortly solve itself by their going to the four winds.

Such were the untoward circumstances of the library that, in 1872, with the consent and cooperation of my mother and sister, I offered to the shareholders to equip a room in my house with shelves and move the books to it, where they would be safely kept, and where they would at all times be accessible to those who wished to use them. The proposition was accepted, and accordingly in the Spring of 1873 the Library was moved to the quarters where it has since remained. For several years following, its reading was continued by a

There is a certain amount of truth in the statement that the

the only way to get the best of the matter is to

be a man of the world, and to be a man of the world is to

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number of the old members, but Time, the Great Eraser, finally removed the last of the Membership and the Farmers Library as an organization passed into history.

During its 65 years of useful life the library was housed in seven different quarters. It was served by ten different librarians, and sixty-two of the leading citizens in the community had at various times served on its Board of Trustees.

I have thus tried to follow the trail of the Farmers Library from its inception to its close and to note such events in its history as were recorded, but a greater interest than this lies in the books.

What kind of books did the Pioneers provide for their reading is a pertinent subject for enquiry; for the kind of books that are read may be accepted as an index to the character of the reader. John Burke, the philosopher, in his essay on the Human Understanding states that the purpose of reading is for the improvement of the understanding, and for our own increase of knowledge. As Burke's Essay in three volumes was one of the early purchases, it is of interest to note to what extent his principle was followed in the selection of books.

Though it is not indicated in the library record, tradition has it that John Garbutt was delegated to make

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the first purchase of books, which he did at the store of Myron Holley in Canandaigua, and carried them on foot (Slocums History). There is no record to show what books were purchased at any one time, and we may judge only from the numbers as they appear in the books which were numbered consecutively from first to last; and an idea of the trend of mind exercised in their selection may be had from the list of some 25 or 30 of the first members as they appear in the catalogue, and which probably covers the first purchase. They are as follows:-

Nos. 1 and 2	Morses Universal Geography printed in 1801 and 1802.
" 3 to 10	The Spectator, 8 volumes by Adison and Steele.
" 11	Paley's Philosophy
" 12 to 13	Beatties Elements of Moral Science
" 14 & 15	Arabian Nights
" 16 " 17	Citizen of the World, by Goldsmith
" 18	McKenzie's Voyage
" 19	Baxter's Saints Rest
" 20	Goldsmith's History of England
" 21	Boston's View
" 22	Franklin's Works.
" 23 & 24	American Revolution, followed by the Columbian Orator, Towers Tracts in 3 volumes, Humes Essays in 2 volumes, Varley's Husbandry in 2 volumes, &c.

In the accumulation of subsequent years history seems to predominate. The larger works in that class are: Maynors Universal History in 25 volumes; Rollins Ancient History, 10 Volumes; Russells Modern Europe, 6 volumes; Alison's History of Europe, 4 volumes; Josephus Antiquities, 7 volumes; Gibbons Rome, 8 Volumes; History of England,

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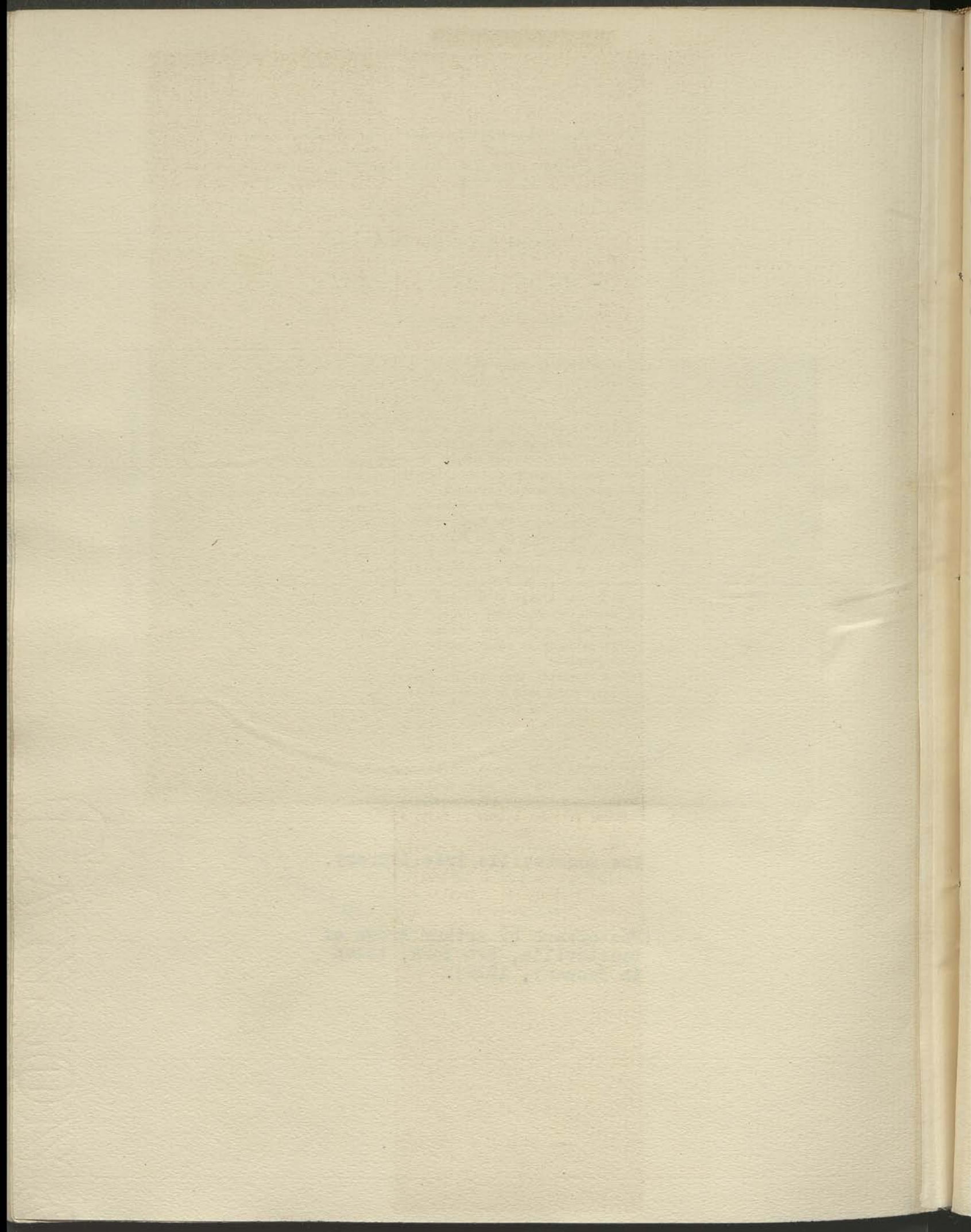
9 volumes by Hume, Smollett, and Macaulay; Plowdens Ireland, 5 volumes; Messhem's Church History, 6 volumes; and numerous other works totaling over a hundred volumes devoted to history. The sciences were represented by works on Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry and Natural History in its various branches. Exploration and travel; Biography; Religion; Poetry; each were largely represented and writings in lighter vein, popular at the time, had their place. Politics and governmental affairs received attention through the works of Jefferson and Madison and others of their time.

There was a system for the selection of books whereby each member had the privilege of naming the book he desired to have purchased and the constitution provided that the books receiving the largest number of nomination or votes should be bought first. Thus did the library become a medium through which each member could get books of his choice and reading to his taste. The effect was to promote a personal interest in the library and to add variety to the reading matter supplied by the whole. That variety of reading is impressed upon one by a study of the library catalogue and as most of the books were of a nature to convey information or elucidate some principle, a character was established that must have had an elevating influence in the community within the radius of its field.



The Scottsville Free Library.

Arthur Brown's brother
(Photograph by Arthur Brown of
Scottsville, New York, taken
in January, 1939).



SPLENDID GIFT TO SCOTTSVILLE

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

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

My dear President Wilkins:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The \$750 a year paid to the Board of Education shall be used to establish an Etta Fraser Miller Loan Fund for assisting worthy and needy students in the community who wish to enter, or to continue their education at, some recognized college or technical school conferring the usual degree. No loan to any one student shall exceed \$250. Committee composed of the President of the Board of Education, the principal of the High School, and the resident pastors of the active churches in Scottsville.

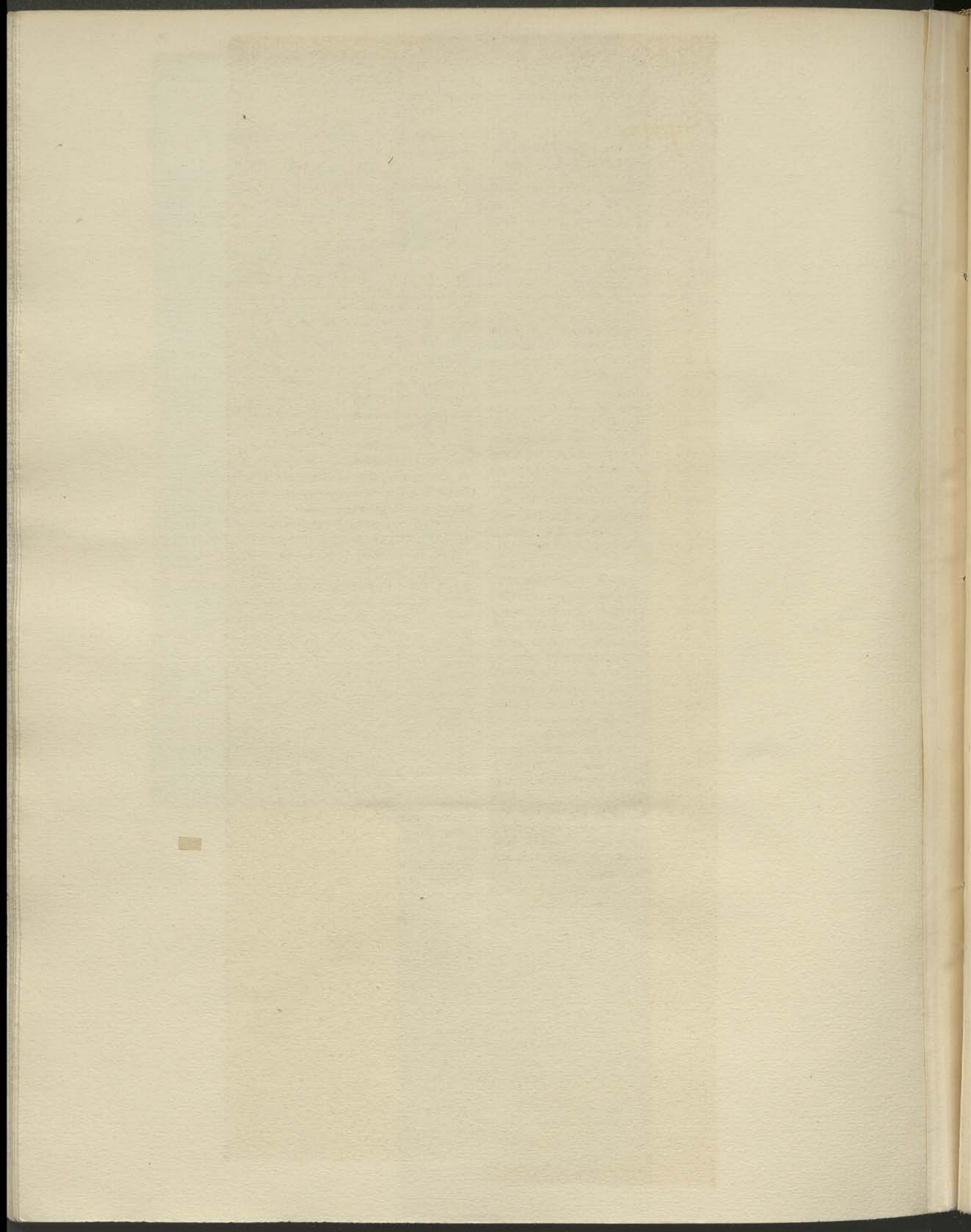
The \$500 paid by the College and duplicated by the Village (\$1,000 in all) may be used for library purposes, lectures, music, works of art, artistic public memorials, for park purposes, beautifying the village by planting trees and shrubs, for a swimming pool, bathing beach, public playgrounds, fountain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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

R. T. MILLER, JR.



TRIBUTE PAID R. T. MILLER FOR GIFT

11/12/36.

Miss Isabel Harmon Thanks R.
T. Miller, Town and Village
Boards for Aid.

A tribute to the generosity of our neighboring townsman, Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr., of Scottsville, is offered by the executive committee of the Library Association, by every member of the Library, and by every citizen of our town and village. Mr. Miller's conditional gift of one thousand dollars yearly for a period of five years has opened up a new era for the Caledonia Library. Mr. Miller feels a lasting debt of gratitude to the Library which he and his family used in earlier days when library privileges were few in our community, and he proposed this gift as a return for the benefit and pleasure derived in his youth. The citizens of Caledonia have accepted the gift with its conditions gratefully, and extend to Mr. Miller their heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

A tribute is also due to our Town and Village boards whose fine spirit of co-operation and individual desire to promote the best interests and opportunities of the community helped greatly in bringing the plan to the successful conclusion through which Mr. Miller's gift might be accepted. Hearty thanks are extended to each individual member of both boards.

A third tribute is surely due to the president of the Library Association, Mrs. Harriet MacColl, through whose indefatigable efforts the final consummation of the plan was effected. Her persistence and zeal surmounted all discouragements. For many months Mrs. MacColl has worked unremittingly to achieve the goal.

In order to receive the above mentioned support, it was necessary for the Library Association to be registered with the Board of Regents of the University of New York (which represents the State Department of Education) and to become a free library. Under the state plan for such libraries, among other rules to which we must conform, a paid membership is necessary, the amount of fee to be nominal. This membership provides the group from which the trustees, officers, etc., are elected. This statement is made in order to correct an impression that membership is no longer necessary.

ISABEL F. HARMON.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SCOTTSVILLE

Era 9/12/35.

The taxpayers of the Mumford Fire District are to be congratulated for approving by their votes the purchase of the old Exchange Hotel property for the purpose of remodeling and making it into a community building. Under the leadership of a few public-spirited citizens, the need for this project was brought to the attention of the taxpayers who recognizing what such a civic center would mean, responded by voting yes to the proposition.

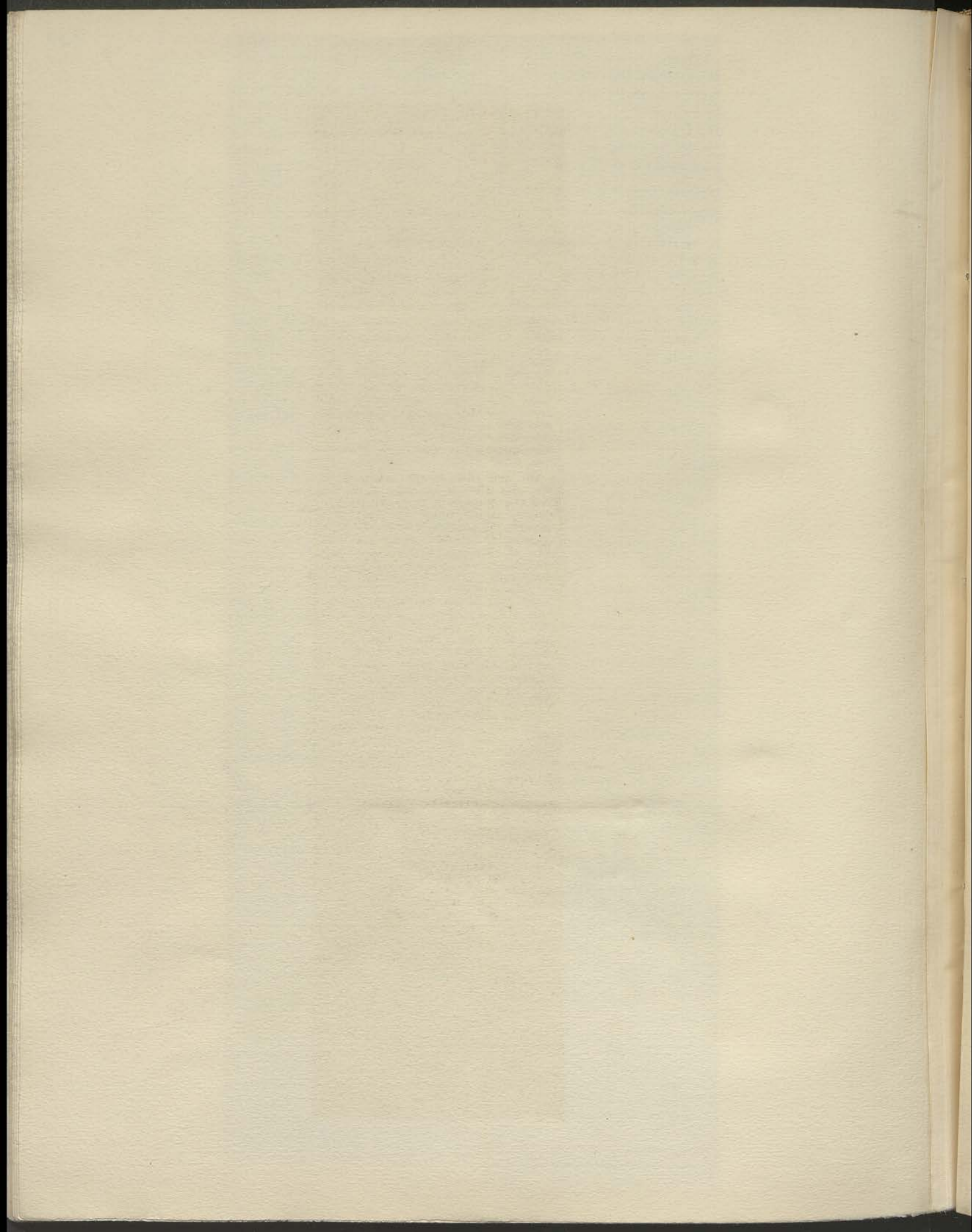
Carrying out the same fine spirit of civic pride and responsibility as was exemplified by the citizens of Mumford, two official bodies of the same town have unanimously voted to accept the generous offer of R. T. Miller, Jr., of \$1000 annually for the Scottsville Free Library and \$750 for scholarships. Action of Wheatland District No. 1 School Board and the Wheatland Town Board in each appropriating \$250 for the Library is concrete evidence that their members feel that this institution is a definite asset to the community and will do everything possible to encourage its maintenance and growth.

In this connection the following should prove of interest:

The Scottsville Free Library was started approximately twenty-two years ago. It represents an expenditure of about \$1200 per year. This, over the years, represents an investment of over \$25,000.00. The library numbers between 3500 and 4000 volumes. These volumes are exceedingly well selected and suited to meet the requirements of the community. The Library year after year, has received a very high rating from the State Board of Regents and is considered by them to be one of the finest small libraries in the state. The average circulation is 12,500 yearly. Besides the circulating library an average of 25 leading magazines are subscribed to.

In many communities the village makes an appropriation for library purposes, but as far as we know, the village of Scottsville has never contributed a cent toward the support of its library. Let us hope that the Village Board at its next meeting will do its part by appropriating the \$500 necessary to complete the \$1000 to be raised locally, which was a condition upon which Mr. Miller's offer was made.

The publishers of the Advertiser know how much a library means to a community and make liberal use of the one in Caledonia. We trust and believe that the authorities of our neighboring village will do their part toward extending the sphere of influence of the Scottsville Free Library by appropriating the necessary amount.



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**LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS
TO THE LIBRARY FUND**

Ena 1/30/36

The following residents of Scottsville generously contributed to the fund which made it possible to retain and reopen the Scottsville Free Library. Their gifts are gratefully acknowledged as follows:

George Alepondakis, \$2.00; anonymous, \$5.50; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Boylan, \$5.00; George E. Boylen, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. and Barbara Brown, \$5.00; Miss Margaret Brown,

\$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Ned C. L. Brown, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Burns, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Carver, \$25.00; Merton E. Carver, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. William Carver, \$10.00; Miss Ida L. Chambers, \$1.00; Clydesdale and Kelly, \$5.00; Miss Carden, Miss Goldthwait and Mrs. Goldthwait, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. J. Adam Coates, \$2.00; Dr. and Mrs. Norman F. Coulter, \$5.00; Mortimer S. Cox, \$5.00; Miss Caroline Cox, \$5.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davey, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Dey, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. Romeyn S. Dunn, \$10.00; William S. Dunn, \$10.00; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Eggleston, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Goodard J. Freidell, \$10.00; Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Francis, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Galusha, \$5.00; Genesee Grange, \$25.00; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grassi, \$5.00.

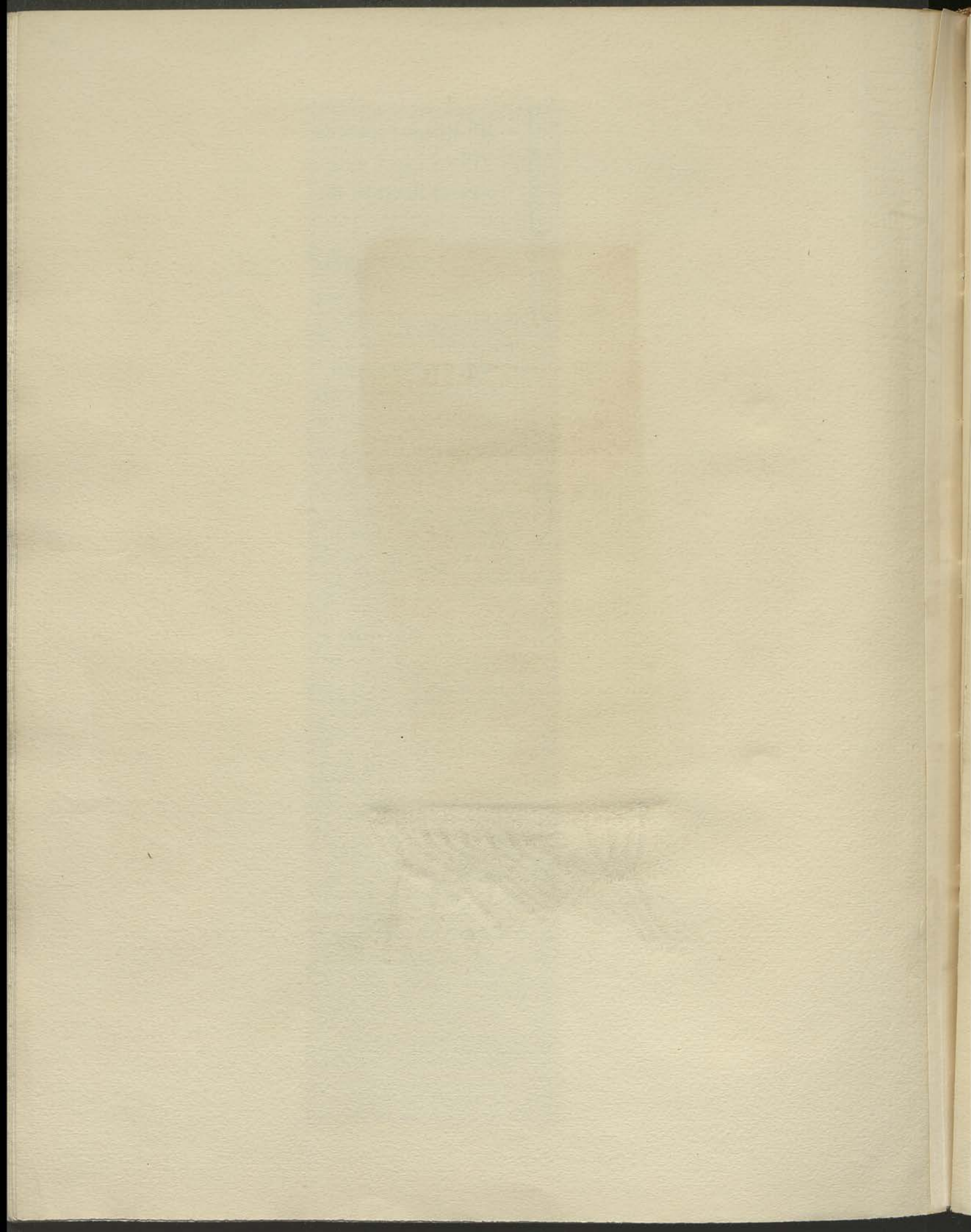
Dr. John M. Hanford and Ruth Hanford Munn, \$5.00; Rev. and Mrs. Russell B. Henry, \$5.00; Miss Alida Hitchings, \$5.00; Mrs. Ella G. Howe, \$5.00; Mrs. M. Elizabeth Jenkins, \$5.00; Dr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Jones, \$25.00; Mrs. Katherine Kelly and daughters, \$10.00; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keys, \$5.00; William T. Keys, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Ward K. Knapp, \$5.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lattuca, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Leonard, \$3.00; Mr. and Mrs. Byron H. Losee, \$5.00; Rev. P. J. McArdle, \$50.00; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McCleary, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. Julian E. McVean, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Marlowe, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson J. Marshall, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Mathews, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Marsh, \$5.00; Elbert H. T. Miller, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. Byron Mowson, \$5.00.

Rev. Charles B. Persell, Jr., \$2.50; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Quinn, \$1.00; Miss Kathryn Rafferty, \$5.00; Mrs. Thomas Rafferty, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Rafferty, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Resch, \$2.00; Scottsville High School faculty, \$100.00; Scottsville Motor Co., \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy M. Slocum, Jr., \$10.00; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Skivington, \$10.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Vokes, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wells, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Wells, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Wells, \$5.00; William White, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Woodward, \$2.00.

Total, \$518.00. Less committee expenses, postage and printing, \$8.25.
Balance, \$504.75.



Missing

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**THE HISTORY OF THE
SCOTTSVILLE FREE LIBRARY**

The first library west of the Genesee River was located in Scottsville from 1805 until 1810, and was known as the Wheatland Farmers Library. Following that early beginning the village had no public reading room for more than 100 years, until the summer of 1912 when a privately supported Free Reading Room was opened in the home of Mrs. Emma Woodgate. This house at 27 Main Street is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Abbott.

The Reading Room was under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society, with Miss Sophia Miller as chairman of the Reading Room Committee. This came about as a result of the vision and generous support of the founder of the Reading Room—Mrs. Etta Fraser Miller. In charge of the room was Miss Ida Chambers, with Miss Agnes Kelly assisting her. Miss Chambers served as librarian from 1912 until 1943 and her kindly spirit endeared her to all.

Current periodicals for children and adults were offered from the beginning, with the room opened each week day afternoon and evening. The response to the undertaking was such that in a few months a shelf of current books was added and the Library was on its way. The following year the Reading Room was moved to the lower west room in Windom Hall. The annual report for 1915-16 showed that over 4,000 persons had stopped in to borrow or to browse through some 500 books. The quarters were small, only one room in the beginning, which was rented for one dollar a week. In 1915 the Village Improvement Society acquired Windom Hall, the present library building. The Reading Room was by then an embryo library with a rapidly growing number of books as well as magazines and was moved to the upstairs rooms of the building. Still growing the library was granted a charter by the State of New York in 1916 and the Scottsville Free Library came into its' own.

The first trustees were Miss Sophia Miller, Mrs. W. H. Garbutt

CALEDONIA, NEW YORK

Thursday, November 4, 1954

and Miss Ruth Hanford. Miss Miller served as President of the Library Board of Trustees from its' inception in 1916 until 1943. Up to this time the entire expense, except for the rooms had been met by Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr. In 1935 the Village Improvement Society, having become inactive, deeded the building to the Scottsville Free Library, and shortly afterward the Town of Wheatland, the Village of Scottsville and School District No. 1 voted to tax themselves, with an equal amount contributed by Mr. Miller, for the support of the Library. With the building at its disposal, the trustees began planning to convert the big auditorium into a new library room, which was finally accomplished in 1937.

Gifts from many friends have added greatly to the attractiveness of the Library. These include a beautiful painting by Mr. James Timmens of the "Old Garbutt Mill", long a historical landmark. The carillon chimes which are played weekday evenings, were given by Mr. Miller, as well as the War Memorial on the North wall which lists the names of those who went from this community to serve our country—from the 5 who served in the Revolutionary War, the 70 in the War of 1812, down through the Civil War, the Spanish American and World Wars I and II—543 names in all. Recently the same benefactor provided funds for a modern kitchen, new lighting in the library and a redecorated meeting room.

Not only does the Scottsville Free Library serve its own, but it takes its mission to neighboring communities. When the Town of Wheatland began tax support to the Library, a branch was opened in the village of Mumford. Attractive rooms in the Mumford Village Building are supplied by Mumford. The Scottsville Free Library provides a part time librarian and free use of collections of books which are provided and changed on request. All Scottsville books are available to Mumford. Mrs. Elmer R. Weigel is the present librarian and the library is open six hours a week.

In 1948 the Board of Supervisors named a citizens committee to determine library needs in the county and suggest improvements. Mrs. Eugene Brown of the Scottsville Library Board on this committee. Later in 1948 the Monroe Library Association was formed and Mrs. Brown was made its first chairman. The library association worked through its membership to bring about the approval of the Monroe County Library System by the Board of Supervisors in April of 1952. Three months later the Scottsville Board of Trustees signed a

contract with Monroe Library System—one of the first libraries in the county to do so.

The Scottsville Free Library is an association whose membership is made up of interested citizens. There are no dues and membership is open to all. At the annual meeting in January the Association members elect the trustees, five in number. The secretary and treasurer may or may not be members of the board of trustees. At the present time (1954) there are five trustees; Miss Eleanor Cox, Mrs. Wayne Gorton, Mrs. G. J. Skivington, Jr., Dr. Marion Emerson, vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Boylan, president and a secretary Mrs. F. W. Mathews, and a treasurer, Mrs. Lynn Brown. The by-laws state that no trustee may serve more than 2 three yr. terms consecutively. The library staff includes four persons, none of whom serves full time. They are Mrs. Ott R. Hardies, librarian; Mrs. Harold Rapp, consultant librarian; Mrs. Arthur Robson, assistant librarian, and Miss Norma Green, library aide.

Release 40
 7/28/14
 James H. Kelly

Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.
 114

State of New York
 Monroe County, ss.
 Recorded on the 6th day
 of March 1914
 10:19 A M. in Liber
 336 of Deeds,
 367
 James H. Kelly

69.

E.L.F.

1914 MAR 6 AM 10 19

Scottsville's New Windom Hall Formally
 Opened to the Public.

Wednesday evening, February 17th, 1892, will be a memorable date in the history of Scottsville, as marking the time where its town hall, so long needed, was thrown open to the public. Windom hall, as seen for the first time completed, was pronounced by all to be one of the finest, most commodious, and in its general adaptation to the several wants for which it was intended, the best of its kind for a village structure in Western New York. The people began to assemble at the early hour of 6:30 o'clock, and from that time until 8 o'clock, when the exercises began, they continued to come. The supper served from 6:30 to 8 and again from 10 till 12 o'clock was one of the very best. At the hour announced for the exercises, the chairman, Selden S. Brown, ex-Senator McNaughton and several of the stockholders took positions on the stage. After selections by Hawley's orchestra, two glees by a local quartette, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Weingand and Messrs. Smith and Salyerds, a duet, by Mrs. Howe and Smith, which were finely rendered, and two vocal solos by Miss Kate Freidel, which were warmly received, the chairman stepped forward and in one of those pleasant addresses for which he is so well known, gave a brief sketch of the origin of the project for the hall, and spoke of the generous donation of the site by Hon. James H. Kelly, supplemented by his liberal subscription of one-fifth of the capital stock, and the equally liberal subscription of Charles Brown, which made the building possible, both of whom were prevented from being present by illness. Mr. Brown in his prophetic allusions to the dramatic possibilities of the future in connection with those who might tread the stage in the roles of Shakspear's famous heroes and heroines was exceptionally felicitious and eloquent. Ex-Senator McNaughton was then introduced and in his usual happy way expressed his thanks for the honor conferred in his being invited to participate in the exercises, feelingly alluded to Scottsville's departed townsmen, D. D. S. Brown and W. G. Ashby, whose interest in all that pertained to the town's prosperity was well known to all present. Mr. McNaughton's address was one of great interest. At the close the floor was cleared for dancing, which was continued until 4 A. M. The piano used on this occasion was kindly loaned by Charles Batzin, of Ridgewood.

This Indenture, made this 28th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, between James H. Kelly, of the Town of Wheatland, Monroe County New York, of the first part, and the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company of the second part.

Witnesseth, That Whereas the said James H. Kelly, and Helen A., his wife, by deed, dated March 25, 1891, recorded in Monroe County Clerk's office, April 8th, 1891, in Liber 480 of Deeds, at page 399, did convey certain lands situate in the Village of Scottsville, in the said Town of Wheatland to Windom Hall Company.

And Whereas said deed of conveyance contains certain conditions upon the non performance of which the title to said land was to revert to the said grantor, James H. Kelly, his heirs, or assigns.

And Whereas Thomas Brown of said Town of Wheatland, did become the purchaser of the said land in or about the month of October, 1896, and is about to make, execute and deliver to the said Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company a mortgage upon the said lands, to secure the payment of a certain bond of said Thomas Brown, James H. Kelly and others in the sum of \$3500.00.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar to the party of the first part in hand paid by the party of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, to the said party of the first part, I do hereby

waive the said conditions in said deed contained and release the said lands to the said party of the second part, as against the aforesaid mortgage; but this waiver and release shall inure to the benefit of the said Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company only, and shall cease and determine upon the payment to the said Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company of the said mortgage debt, by any person, firm, or corporation.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

James H. Kelly



State of New York,)
County of Monroe,)ss.:
City of Rochester.)

On this 5th day of October, 1896, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared, James H. Kelly, to me known to be the same person described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

N. Irving Gordon
Comr of Duds.

