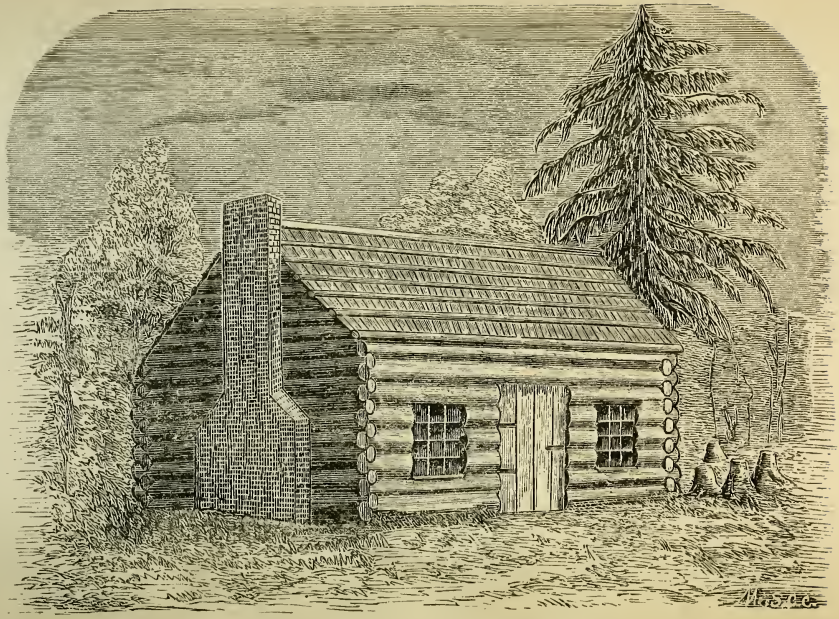
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FRIEND'S LOG MEETING HOUSE.

HISTORY

AND

DIRECTORY

OF

YATES COUNTY,

CONTAINING A SKETCH OF ITS

ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT BY THE PUBLIC UNIVERSAL FRIENDS, THE LESSEE COMPANY AND OTHERS, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL PIONEERS AND THEIR FAMILIES; ALSO, OF OTHER LEADING CITIZENS.

INCLUDING CHURCH, SCHOOL AND CIVIL HISTORY, AND A NARRATIVE OF

THE UNIVERSAL FRIEND,

HER SOCIETY AND DOCTRINE.

BY STAFFORD C. CLEVELAND,

EDITOR OF THE YATES COUNTY CHRONICLE.

VOLUME ONE.

WITH EIGHTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

PENN YAN, N. Y.
PUBLISHED BY S. C. CLEVELAND,
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Illustrations to Volume One.

I—Friend's Log Meeting House.

IT was to satisfy their religious aspirations that the Friend and her disciples left their homes in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, to found a new settlement far away from the comforts and privileges of long settled communities. That Religion was uppermost in their minds, is evinced by the fact that one of the first acts of the society was to erect a structure for public worship. They did not wait for the construction of a costly temple, but made with logs an edifice very similar to their own rude dwellings. The sketch of the Log Meeting House, which serves as a frontispiece to this volume, was drawn from a very minute and careful description of the building by Henry Barnes, who often attended meeting in it in his childhood, and retains a very vivid recollection of its figure and appearance. He was able to tell just how many logs could be counted between the ground and the roof, the number and position of the windows, and the number of panes in each; the way the doors were hung, how they opened, and how they were latched. He also described the chimney and how it was built, and the roof covered with puncheon, and the pine tree standing near. According to Mr. Barnes, the picture is a faithful reproduction of the actual structure, which was about thirty by forty feet in its dimensions. It was in this house that the meetings of the Friends were held for eight or nine years, except when occasions rendered it more convenient and suitable to hold them at the house of the Friend. The seats for the congregation were rude benches made of slabs. The fire place was a large open one in which large wood was burned. In cold weather a huge blazing fire was kept up to

warm the room. Frequently the attendance was so large that the meeting house was very much crowded. The same building was also used as a school house, and the first public school, as well as the first public worship, was under its shelter. After the career of the Jesuits in Acadie, there is no doubt this cheap and simple edifice devoted to religious worship and education was the first one for either purpose erected west of Fort Stanwix. It well deserves to be held in honorable remembrance, not only for its sacred and beneficent uses, but for the sake of the pious and earnest people who fashioned it from the trees of the forest and sought religious consecration under its roof. It stood very near the site of the Buckley mansion, now owned by James M. Clark, and close by the eastern line of the Gore proper; in other words the New Pre-emption Line.

II—The Universal Friend.

The portrait of the Friend, presented at page thirty-eight, is affirmed by the few aged persons who have seen it, and who were also familiar with the features of the original, to be a good and expressive likeness. It represents the Friend as she appeared in middle life, before the bodily infirmities of her later years had wrought any tendency to coarseness in her physique; while yet her fine personal symmetry was perfect, and the delicate bloom of healthy tissues was unclouded in her complexion. The original work of the artist who had the living form for his inspiration was somewhat marred by his incompetence, and probably still more by those who rendered it in the printed engraving. These defects have been well overcome by hands more deft with the pencil and a brain endowed with higher capacity to idealize the various descriptive testimonies and traditions, oral and written, which have been gathered up with much care, relating to the personal presence of this noted woman. Every picture is at the best but a striking suggestion of its subject; and this one has proved so perfectly suggestive as to reveal itself at once to those who have seen both it and its prototype. It will be a source of pleasure to thousands of

persons to find in this book an illustration that represents "The Public Universal Friend"; the woman whose career has been so widely bruited and so much distorted by the voice of ungenerous prejudice;—prejudice formed in sources of cotemporary bitterness, and echoed with subsiding force along the years which compass nearly two generations since her departure from the world. If there is not in this delineation the most marked suggestion of that regal quality of her character which gave her ascendancy and authority over others by force of moral pre-eminence; there is at least an affluent expression of benevolence and philanthropic feeling which confutes the old detractions and justifies the generous title she assumed for herself and the assemblage of her faith.

III—Friend's House—Erected 1790.

That this was the first framed house built in Western New York, has been confidently asserted, and that it was the first after the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, is probably true. Framed houses were not unknown among the Senecas, due to their long intercourse with the French and the advance in civilization, awakened among them by the Jesuit missionaries. Several framed dwellings were destroyed by Sullivan's soldiers at Canadarque and on the Genessee during his destructive raid in 1779. This house was a remarkable edifice, considering the time and circumstances which produced it. An antiquated relic, it belongs to a time to which we look back, as if to a very ancient period, although a few living persons remember it and its mistress when she had but just moved away from it to the dense wilderness of Jerusalem, which she did in 1794. Many curious recollections cling to this old building. Its architect and builder was Elijah Malin, an eminently pious Friend, who was almost as much identified with the household of their leader as were his sisters, Rachel and Margaret. He married the Friend's sister, Deborah, after she became a widow by the death of her first husband, Benajah Botsford. The house was

not finished when the Friend arrived in the settlement, and while the work was going forward, she resided in a temporary structure called the "Shingle House" somewhat nearer the Lake. The Friend's house when finished, was like a palace in comparison with the humble domicils built with logs, which dotted the surrounding wilderness, over which the Friend's Settlement extended. The farm on which this house belonged was the property of the Friend as long as she lived. The house has usually been kept in tolerable repair, and while its framework and siding has remained the same, its roof has been once or twice renewed. Its first siding was of plank nailed vertically. It is situated on lot one, of the Friends' lands or Potter Location.

IV—First House of the Friend in Jerusalem.

Till 1803 the Friend's Settlement, including the lands known as the Gore and eastward to Seneca Lake, belonged in Jerusalem. Since that period Jerusalem must only be understood to embrace the town bearing that name. When the Friend first established her residence in the "Second Seventh," it was in the valley east of her final residence. There she moved into a log house of humble pretensions. To this was added another, and then a third. Still later the first part was raised a story higher and sided over, when it presented the appearance of a frame building as rendered in the picture presented at page sixty-six. The entire building is drawn precisely as described by Henry Barnes. In this abode the Friend and her family resided twenty years, during which period their fortunes were shaken by many important events. This house stood on the south side of the road, was flanked on the east by a very fine garden ; a few rods south of it bubbled up a noble spring of excellent water, and still farther in the rear were log barns for farm uses. On the north side of the highway was a log building used as a workshop by the women, where the spinning and weaving and much of the sewing was done. The flat on the north was covered by as fine a sugar camp as ever stood in the

county. Within the space of a half mile square 2,000 maple trees could be counted. These were large and thrifty and yielded sap in the sugar making season in wonderful abundance. Henry Barnes relates that he tapped 636 trees in this camp in one day with an axe and gouge. It was while the Friend lived in this residence that repeated attempts were made on one pretence and another, to arrest her, but without success. From this house, Eliza Richards, a giddy girl, the ward of the Friend, eloped with Enoch Malin, bringing by this and subsequent acts of hers, a long train of vexatious evils on the Friend and her society. In this house the worship of the society was conducted when the meetings were held in Jerusalem; though frequently the Friend accompanied by some members of her household and others of the society went down to the original settlement and preached on their Saturday-Sabbath at the house of Adam Hunt, or that of Isaac Nichols. These journeys they usually made on Friday afternoon on horseback, and sometimes they formed quite an imposing cavalcade. When the meetings were to be at the Friend's house, Silas Spink, some of the Nichols family, and also the Hunts, and other steadfast Friends would go in solemn horseback procession to Jerusalem on the preceding day. With their broad-brimmed hats and peculiarly staid demeanor, riding excellent horses, they always made a notable and highly respectable appearance. Scarce a sign is left of the domicil which for so many years was the favorite rendezvous for their devotions. Some years after the Friend's decease the building was destroyed by fire.

V—Final Residence of the Friend.

A house designed for a permanent home was not erected by the Friend till a late period of her life. It was commenced by Thomas Clark, in 1809, and not till five years later was it finished. The work done slowly, was also done well. Thomas Clark, the architect and builder was from Philadelphia, and his wife was a sister of Rachel and Margaret Malin. He was not a Friend, but a Free Will Baptist of the strictest faith, and

aided in excommunicating James Parker from that denomination when Mr. Parker had grown too liberal in his faith to find the doctrine of endless misery congenial with his sentiments. Thomas Clark was a good mechanic and builder, and whether he builded better or worse in his theology is not in question here. The house he erected for the Friend is a structure of historic interest. It was her abode but little more than five years, and during a considerable portion of that time she was a declining, suffering invalid. Many interesting meetings of the society were held there, and some of the most touching in their history. There the Friend died; and there died Rachel and Margaret Malin; also several other devoted members of the society. There the hapless sequel of the Friend's will had its melancholy development. There the society, deprived of its head, lost its steadiness and unity of purpose and came to its end. Most mournful of all, the needy Friends had not the life long home secured to them, which by right, and by the terms of the Friend's will, was their due. The place with its sadly interesting memories, will always have associations to challenge the regard of the thoughtful. It was well chosen for a pleasant home. The west arm of Lake Keuka lies in view, and the surrounding country forms a beautiful landscape in all directions. Located on lot twenty-three, of Guernsey's survey it was eligible as a central situation on the Friend's domain. Could she have perpetuated her vigor and equity of judgment in those who followed her in the control of affairs, it might have long remained a home of interest and happiness for the household of the Friend's faith. It remains simply a historic landmark, which will probably last much longer in the memory of the people than the strong framework will resist the ravages of time.

The sketches of these residences of the Friend, together with that of the Log Meeting House and Mausoleum of the Friend, were drawn by MRS. S. C. CLEVELAND, and engraved by her sister, MRS. OLIVE FRASER INGALLS, of Glenora.

VI—Mrs. Elizabeth Barden.

In the subject of this illustration we have an excellent representative of the pioneer women ; more than that she represents in her ancestry as the daughter of James Parker, a conspicuous force in the pioneer movement, and of the early period of the Friend's society ;—in her descendants a very prominent Benton family. She was of Rhode Island birth and training, a model of the industrious and thrifty housewife, and possessed of sound religious and moral characteristics. It was her lot to find, with her sisters, a home in the Friend's settlement at a very early period, and soon after to be wedded to Otis Barden, a young pioneer just opening to the sunlight a home in the dense forests of township number eight in the first range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase. How well this home was established from humble beginnings, and enlarged to competence and independence, is eloquently described by her son, Dr. Henry Barden, in the text accompanying the portrait. It is due to the good sense of the Doctor, and his profound regard for his excellent mother, together with his high appreciation of local historical records, that the fine portrait of his mother graces this work. There ought to have been several of her contemporaries to represent the femenine element of the pioneer period. No better class of women ever labored in the cause of civilization. It was theirs to meet great hardships with heroic patience, and to preserve, amid their trying labors and severe privations, the sweet amenities of life, and the blessing of pure moral sentiments to restrain vice and license. The daughters of James Parker were all good women in the best and broadest sense of the word, and did well their part in the several allotments of life which fell to them. They deserve, with all the admirable women of their period, to be held in long and grateful remembrance.

VII—General Abner Woodworth.

One of the most noted families among the earlier residents of Benton, was that of the Woodworths. They were from Connecticut, and people of sterling worth. Abner Woodworth,

the grandfather of the late General Abner Woodworth, and two of his sons and two of his daughters became citizens of Benton. The prominent place they filled in their day is alluded to in its proper place. Molly was the wife of Levi Benton, Sr., and Hannah, of Gideon Wolcott, Sr. Dyer Woodworth was a very useful man in the Barden neighborhood, and Elisha Woodworth's family cleared the farm of John Merrifield, on Flat street. They were widely connected with the leading families of Benton. Polly, the oldest daughter, was the wife of Dr. Calvin Fargo, whom she outlived over half a century. She died in 1873, upwards of ninety-six years old, the last of her father's family. General Abner Woodworth reached the age of eighty-three, though during a few of his later years confined to his house by paralysis of one side of his body. He was long a prominent and popular citizen, genial in his manners and a man of genuine kindness of heart. In the later period of his life he resided in Penn Yan. His military title was derived from an organization of the veterans of 1812, kept up to secure the claims of that class of the public defenders from the State. To that work General Woodworth devoted several of the later years of his active life. As a representative of that class of citizens who succeeded the immediate pioneers of the country he is well chosen. Few men in his day were equally well known to all the people of the county, and there were very few toward whom there was such universal good will and kindly feeling. His portrait will recall very vividly to many citizens an epoch that is receding into the past. It is by the liberality of our fellow-citizen, Samuel S. Ellsworth, that General Woodworth's portrait is numbered among the illustrations of this book. He was the last of his name, and the last of the male line of his family in the county.

VIII—Elijah Spencer.

One of the justly honored names in the annals of Yates county, is that of Elijah Spencer. In his lifetime he received frequent expressions of the high esteem of his fellow-citizens

and the confidence they reposed in him. He began life with empty hands, accepting hard labor as his means of livelihood. With vigorous resolution and robust energy, he overcame all the difficulties that obstructed his advancement. He wrought his way by simple industry, and in official station served the people with the same fidelity that he regarded his own interests. He belonged to the period when honorable service was the rule in public life, and mercenary aims the rare exception, and even in that time his public career was one to be mentioned with special respect. Mr. Spencer was a leading citizen and belonged to a family of exceptional strength and ability as well as social prominence. His brother Captain Truman Spencer was not only one of the first settlers of Benton, but for a long period one of its first citizens. And the brothers, Martin, Horace, James, Simeon and Justus P., were all men of more than common ability and force of character. The sisters, too, were women of exceptional worth. James Spencer who was Supervisor of Jerusalem, in 1797 may have been the father, rather than the brother of Elijah Spencer, as stated on page 260, and the latter hypothesis is the most probable. The portrait of Elijah Spencer is engraved from a photograph taken rather late in life, and the effort to relieve the features a trifle from the marks of age and infirmity, has, perhaps, been rather too successful. He was, till past middle age, a man of remarkably fresh and youthful appearance, and his portrait, painted on ivory while he was a member of Congress, depicts him with a clear and ruddy countenance and a luxuriant head of bright red hair. The later picture has been followed in the production of the portrait presented in this work. The Spencer family once so numerous in Yates county, still has numerous descendants, but in the male line has for its only adult representatives George W. Spencer, the present County Clerk, and Newton B. Spencer, Printer and Editor, of Penn Yan.

IX—William T. Remer.

Native born to Yates county, William T. Remer represents

pioneer families of prominence on both lines of his ancestry. His father was a man of remarkable energy of character and extended influence. Politically he was a power of no common significance during the active period of his mature life. Aaron Remer as a member of the Legislature was chiefly instrumental in securing the organization of Yates county, and afterwards was repeatedly its representative in the Assembly. His son, William T. Remer, has since held the same position and others of public responsibility. Another son, Lawrence T. Remer, was a member of the last legislature of Michigan. William T. Remer is a liberal citizen, a good farmer, and generously responsive to every duty that belongs to a kind neighbor and a well-wisher of the public good. As a grower of fine wooled sheep he has taken a leading rank with the farmers of the county. As a representative of the family name no more appropriate selection could be made. But it is proper to add that if any portrait of his father had ever been taken, he would have preferred such picture as an illustration for this work.

X—Lewis B. Graham.

There could not be selected for the town of Italy a more representative man than Lewis B. Graham, though he has resided without the precincts of the town during the past seventeen years. He is a native of Italy, and the most conspicuous representative of an extensive family of its early settlers. His early education was such as the town afforded, yet his remarkable quickness of apprehension enabled him to become well qualified as a business man for promptness, accuracy and efficiency. After serving as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor in his native town, he was chosen County Clerk, and made one of the best clerks the county ever had during two terms. He is an apt and ready man, and an intelligent and valued citizen. Earnest and sincere in his convictions, he is never lukewarm in affairs that concern the political and social welfare of the community. Instinctively he espouses the moral right of public questions and adheres tenaciously to his views

of what is just and consistent with the public good. His portrait represents him at a somewhat earlier period of life than his present appearance indicates, but is correctly rendered from a photograph.

XI—Nathaniel Squier.

Slender opportunities of early culture do not repress the better aspirations in every case, nor quench the ambition to excel in the honorable struggles of life. Nathaniel Squier was one of a large family whose chief inheritance was poverty and its hard conditions. Means of education and culture were scanty, almost wholly absent in the surroundings of his early life. While his father was a man of easy and passive nature with little ambition to strive for better conditions of life, his mother, a woman of the kindest affections was zealous to elevate the lot of her family and secure their moral and social improvement, but she struggled against the fate of adverse circumstances. She died of consumption in Benton, in 1826, at fifty-two and her husband nine years later in Michigan, whither the family had moved. There two of the sisters are still living. Nathaniel Squier never had any school education, but the winter after gaining his majority, he took to the study of arithmetic, and made a conquest of the old Daboll text book in thirty-one days. The next winter he studied grammar, and then taught school several winters following. While young he states that he scarcely ever had a pair of shoes, and almost invariably went with bare feet, especially during the milder months of the year. The first pair of shoes he ever had, he says, were made by a local Methodist minister, called "Thundering Mars," who went from house to house shoemaking. Shooting was as great an accomplishment then as now, and Nathaniel Squier in his young days could out-shoot any and all competitors with whom he tested his markmanship. He could also excel in most of the rougher sports, and gamble with such dexterity that he was never worsted in games of chance. All these diversions he resolutely put aside when he assumed the sober business of life.

Among the friends of his early days, he mentions Edward Hall, of Seneca, with high respect. When he went to Italy Hill in 1833, the land was nearly all covered by its native forest, and was so heavily timbered with pine, that had it been left standing it would now have been worth $200 an acre. One Tyler kept a tavern there and was a tenant of Abraham Maxfield. The amount of work accomplished in getting out lumber and clearing the land was prodigious. With his adroitness for management, and the influence inspired by his generosity of character, Nathaniel Squier soon became a leading citizen of his town, and his alliance was sought by those who bore sway in county affairs. No one could be more skillful nor more successful in keeping the upper hand in that wrestle of tact and strategy known as local politics; reticent and cautious in his steps, his purposes were accomplished before his opponents were awake to the occasion. In 1852 he was chosen sheriff, and thereafter was less active in political contests, though frequently taking a part to help old friends or gratify some feeling other than general politics. Naturally social and sympathetic and endowed with a strong sense of justice, Nathaniel Squier is a character worthy of study, and entitled to earnest respect. His native shrewdness gives him a ready insight into the character and motives of others, and his lenient feeling leads him to a kindly judgment of his fellow-men. Kind himself, he warmly appreciates kind treatment from those who grant him aid or favor, and what is rare in men of advanced years he has a generous and comprehensive sympathy with human nature. He speaks in high terms of William M. Oliver, Eli Sheldon, and Abraham V. Harpending, men whose friendship he tested, and who in all pecuniary transactions gave him his own time and terms, and trusted implicitly, as did Martin Gage, to his integrity and memory of facts. Though he has rounded off his three score and ten he is still robust and in the full enjoyment of his faculties. After a life of much severe toil and many embarrassments it is pleasant to see that he is still taking life zestfully, and finding genuine enjoyment in the care

of his broad acres and his fine wooled sheep. The past he lives over with serene satisfaction, and finds the present cheerful and happy.

XII—Israel Comstock.

With the early immigration connected with the Friend's Society came Achilles Comstock, whose wife was a daughter of Elnathan Botsford, Sr., and herself a devoted Friend, while he was a Methodist. But the family never had a jar on account of theological difference. He was a citizen of sterling worth and manhood, and transmitted to his children the excellent traits of his own character. His son Israel followed his father in religious convictions, while his two daughters, Apphi and Martha, like their mother, were devout unwavering Friends to the end of their days. Israel Comstock was a good and useful citizen. His life was one of industry and probity, and he always took a lively interest in all questions that concerned the public welfare. He was always ready to do his part as a neighbor and citizen. Born a few years before the close of the last century, he was familiar with all the early history of the Friend's Settlement and of Jerusalem. In taking an active part in the Historical Society, he brought to the work a full knowledge of the work to be done, and a cheerful willingness to do it. No one contributed more fully nor with more accuracy to the records of that society. His extended relationship among the Friends and his intimate knowledge of the long strife and litigation over the Jerusalem lands, made him a good authority on all subjects connected with the Society and its troubles. His testimony was never in anywise unkind or disparaging in regard to the character and worth of the Friend. Israel Comstock was a man so just and true, and withal so kind and benevolent that he enjoyed universal respect and esteem. His sons occupy the parental homestead, Botsford A., with his mother and sister residing on the same spot when Achilles Comstock established his home.

XIII—Peter H. Bitley.

Men of enterprise and vigorous capacity for large business operations, like Peter H. Bitley, are not a numerous class. For such men to begin life with slender means is but to stimulate them to large and successful achievements. Obstacles that seem formidable, and resources that are diminutive, only act on such men by way of discipline and as agencies of qualification for the work they have in hand. Peter H. Bitley was too well fitted for an independent and successful business man to remain for any long period the employee of others. As a timber dealer he was for many years largely engaged with profitable results. He became a citizen of Branchport soon after the place was founded, and made his fortune there, and he has been one of its most valued and worthy citizens. He is a man of liberal heart and generous in a large degree. His feelings are very strong and his purposes fixed and resolute. Popular opinion has very little to do with his opinion, and when once his stand taken, he is not easily changed. This quality of his character renders him an uncomfortable opponent and a very valuable ally. Of strong religious prepossessions he is a firm adherent of the Universalist faith; and it has been chiefly due to his liberality that a church of that denomination has been sustained in Branchport. He has also been a generous contributor to the educational interests of the Universalist church at large and to its publications. As a citizen he is a zealous supporter of local improvements, and ready to bear his part of all necessary burdens for their prosecution. Equally strong in his likes and dislikes, he is a friend that sticks like a brother, and if thoroughly hostile not easily placated, though a quiet man with no disposition to interfere with the concerns of others. And his thorough sense of justice and fair dealing make it impossible for him to perform any act that will operate to the perceptible harm of his fellow-man. Although Peter H. Bitley has drifted away from the popular current in politics since the days of the "irrepressible conflict" begun, and has been extreme and

radical in his opposition to the overwhelming tide of public sentiment, he has always retained the good will of his fellow-citizens who have conceded the honesty of his convictions, and have respected him for the sincere manliness of his character.

XIV—Mausoleum of the Friend.

Monumental vanity had no place in the Friend's theory of human duty. She held that the living owed their best expenditure of love and labor to the living, and that the dead could be best remembered in the fragrance of lives consecrated to righteous endeavor. The earliest graves at City Hill are not marked by so much as the simplest head stone. And in the Friend's burying ground in Jerusalem there are no graves designated by monuments of any kind. Many members of the Society were there consigned to their final rest; but no inequalities of their temporal fortune can be inferred from anything that appears above the common sod under which they repose. At an early date in the present century, under the direction of the Friend, a vault for the reception of the dead was placed in the verge of the bank bordering the valley west of the residence she then occupied. That vault was built by James Hathaway, with brick, and was an arched structure. In that vault were deposited the bodies of Thomas Hathaway, Sr., his brother, James Hathaway, and General William Wall. It came to need repair, and on commencement of the work the arch fell in. The bodies there were then taken to the general burying ground; and at a later period the burial vault was constructed near the final residence of the Friend, the figure of which is given at the end of Chapter IX. This was built by a mason whose name was Jayne, and was designed as a sepulchral deposit for the Friend. For reasons elsewhere indicated, the body of the Friend was never placed in that receptable, nor were those of either Rachel or Margaret Malin. The bodies of the three rest together in a hillock on that beautiful domain once presided over by the pious leader of the "Public Universal Friends." It is most probable that

they will never have any other monument than that afforded by the memory of their lives. It is perhaps as well so. Shafts of marble and granite are, at the best, transient and illusive memorials of human worth. Moral rectitude and faithful devotion to an exalted ideal of duty will reach higher in the esteem of the future and perpetuate their grateful halo longer than the chiseled rock will challenge the credulity of posterity. The Friend has better chances of a place in the recollection of the coming generations than can be traced on the polished stone.

XV—Vine Valley.

This excellent sketch of natural scenery was photographed by Alanson Beers, of Rushville, and engraved for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, as one of the illustrations of an article on Canandaigua Lake, by Richard H. Williams. It presents a fine view of Vine Valley as it skirts the base of Bare Hill, with a considerable section of the hill itself; also a glimpse of the Lake lying in its quiet beauty like a gem that irradites its modest sheen to embellish the rougher surroundings, and unite with swelling hills and green forests to form a most enchanting landscape. The Bristol hills west of the Lake which rise to a towering altitude (2,000 feet above sea level), and overlook all the adjoining country, are well defined in this perspective, and and the picture gives a good delineation of a well chosen rural scene that fitly represents the picturesque elements of the Lake country. It is a notable success in sketches of that character. The point of view is well chosen and the engraver has rendered the scene with good effect. Vine Valley is a recent designation for the Boat Brook opening from the Lake to the fertile back country of Middlesex. It was the original gateway of the town to all comers by way of the Lake, and many of the early settlers made their advent by that route. The valley extending back to Overacker's Corners has a gradual elevation of 300 feet from the Lake, and in this depression so advantageously sheltered by the headlands of Bare Hill and South Hill was early found the best locality in all the country round for the

cultivation of wheat and all the choice fruits of our climate. This suggested it as a superior situation for grape culture, and Azariah C. Younglove commenced the experiment about 1865, and gave the valley the name it now bears. Hezekiah Green, Edward and Woodworth N. Perry and Drs. Seeley and Nichols soon embarked with others in vine culture in this favored locality. Their success has been highly satisfactory. Bare Hill is guessed an altitude of 900 feet above the Lake. No accurate measurement is recorded. Canandaigua Lake is 668 feet above the sea level, 437 feet above Lake Ontario, 221 feet above Seneca Lake, and fifty feet below Lake Keuka. It gives a lake line of about seven miles including the sinuosities of the shore for the west boundary of Middlesex, and against the hills the shore is extremely abrupt and precipitous.

XVI—Seneca Point.

Opposite and a trifle below Bare Hill on Canandaigua Lake lies Seneca Point, one of the most attractive situations which adorn the shores of that beautiful sheet of water. From Bare Hill and its Lake side environs this point is a striking and delightful feature of the landscape. It thus becomes a goodly portion of the scenic value of the Middlesex shore; and this is the excuse for giving it a place in this book, together with the fact that it accompanied the Vine Valley sketch as an illustration of Lake scenery in Mr. Williams' article in the Rural New-Yorker. The picture given here is a reproduction of Mr. Moore's. The view is taken from the water side and is a good one. Seneca Point has become a place of much fashionable resort.

XVII—Dr. Joshua Lee.

For the town of Milo and its early history, Dr. Joshua Lee stands forth a conspicuous representative. His father's family was one of the earliest among the pioneers on the outskirts of the Friend's Settlement. When he was but seven years old they made a home in a log house not far from the Friend's mill. There he was a pupil of Benajah Andrews, and later of

John L. Lewis, Sr., traveling as far as Benton Center every school day for the valued tuition of that noted teacher, and not deeming it a hardship. He commenced his adult life as a practitioner of medicine, and was one of the most successful and popular of his class. His ride as a physician extended nearly over the whole county, and he was a friend and confidant in nearly every family. Though he passed away over thirty years ago he is still remembered by many of the living, and always spoken of with kindly feelings. He was a man of sunny temper and mirthful and genial in his social intercourse. It is due to his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. Lewis A. Birdsall, that his portrait is added to this book. The picture was photographed from an oil painting and reproduced by what is called the Bierdstadt process, a recently discovered method of photo-lithography.

XVIII—Outline Map of Yates County.

The map presented here is simply an outline exhibiting the boundaries of Yates County and its several towns, the principal thoroughfares and streams, and the location of villages.

In 1829 a map of Ontario and Yates counties, prepared by David M. Burr, was published by Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor General of the State, pursuant to an act of the Legislature. It was drawn on a scale of one-half inch to the mile,and is a map of general accuracy. The lots by the original surveys are given with numbers, except on Ryckman's Location, and two or three other patents of minor consequence. It indicates a westward deflection of the old Pre-emption Line at the southeast corner of township number eight, a bend which in fact does not exist. By this map the meridian of Washington from which our longitude is reckoned, runs a trifle east of the village of Rock Stream, strikes the Lake directly east of Eddytown, and passes about two miles east of Geneva. The extreme south boundary of the county is forty-two degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; the north boundary forty-two degrees and forty-six minutes; Penn Yan forty-two degrees and forty-one minutes.

Seneca Lake is traversed by the initial meridian of longitude and the west boundary of Italy is in twenty-five minutes west longitude. A stage road is designated running from Geneva southward by way of Livingston (now West Dresden), thence to Eddytown southward to Elmira, but no stage route is indicated as passing through Penn Yan. A conspicuous road passes through West River Hollow, another through the valley of Flint Creek. These two converge at Bethel and pass on to Geneva. Another passes from Head street, Penn Yan, by way of Larzelere's Hollow to Italy Hill and Prattsburg. Another is the Bath road from Penn Yan through Barrington. These are distinguished as "County roads." On this map Barrington has a post office but no village, Benton has the villages of Bellona, Hopeton and Livingston, and post offices known as Benton (Bellona), Hopeton and Benton Center. Italy has Italy and Italy Hill post offices; Jerusalem has the Jerusalem post office (at Larzelere's) and no village; Yatesville is the only village of Middlesex, but there is a Middlesex as well as a Yatesville post office; Rushville is designated as "Burning Spring;" Milo has Penn Yan and Milo Center post offices, and a village with no name is indicated at Himrods. The only Starkey village is Eddytown, which has no post office, but post offices are indicated at Rock Stream, Reeder's Corners (now Starkey Corners), and Harpending's Corners. Barrington has one grist mill and five saw mills. Benton three grist mills and six saw mills. Italy one grist and six saw mills. Jerusalem one grist mill and eight saw mills. Milo ten grists mills and fifteen saw mills, an oil mill and seven fulling mills and carding machines. Benton two fulling mills and four carding machines. Italy one fulling mill and two carding machines. Middlesex one fulling mill and four carding machines. Milo two trip hammers, seven distilleries and two asheries. Barrington one distillery. Benton seven and five asheries. Italy one distillery and three asheries. Jerusalem one distillery and one ashery. Middlesex three distilleries and five asheries. Copies of this old map are now very rare.

The first separate map of Yates County was published in 1852, by F. W. Keenan, who made his own survey, traversing the county with his apparatus for taking bearings and measuring distances. Before disposing of many copies of his map he sold it to James Burns and Howard R. Miller, then partners in the book trade in Penn Yan. They soon found that the map was inaccurate in some respects, chiefly in the location of dwellings, some of which were placed on the wrong side of the highway. They had these errors corrected by their lithograper, R. H. Pease, of Albany, added a map of West Dresden, and enlarged those of Penn Yan and Dundee already belonging to the map. L. & S. Denton were admitted to an interest in the publication, but soon withdrew. This re-publication was in 1854. Owing to the original discredit of the map Burns & Miller never succeeded in disposing of enough copies to reimburse them for their investment. Keenan's map is plotted on a scale of one inch and a half to the mile, and is quite correct in its geographical delineations. The southward line of the county is placed at forty-two degrees, twenty-six minutes and ten seconds north latitude; the north line forty-two degrees, forty-four minutes and ten seconds, the meridian of Washington passes by this map about two miles west of Rock Stream, is nearly coincident with the east boundary of Dundee village, runs about eighty rods west of Hopeton, and at Kashong runs half a mile west of the Lake. The eastern extremity of Long Point is in about four minutes of east longitude, and the west line of Italy twenty-three minutes west. The Old Pre-emption Line is indicated, the new one is not, except on the Dresden map. The names of residents are given both on the county and village maps. The statistics of population are given, and the map is embellished by a diminutive sketch of the residence of John N. Rose. There must be a considerable number of these maps in existence, and they are well worth preserving.

The latest map of Yates county was published in 1865, by Stone & Stewart, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, from actual surveys by S. N. & D. G. Beers, assisted by A. B. Prindle and

H. A. Hawley; scale one and one-half inch to the mile. No attention is given on this map to latitude and longitude, but other lines are given with commendable accurracy Lots by the original surveys with their numbers are laid down the same as on Burr's map. The names of principal residents are given at their proper location, and there is an excellent table of distances between the chief places within the county. Separate plots are given of Penn Yan, Dundee, Rushville, Dresden, Branchport, Bellona, Eddytown, Rock Stream, Himrods, Milo Center, Benton Center, Potter Center and Middlesex Center, with partial business directories for each place. The map is embellished by excellent views of the residences of James A. Belknapp of Jerusalem, and Darwin S. Peck of Benton. There is also a list of the Post Offices in the county, twenty-three in number. This map of the county is decidedly the most useful one yet published. It was issued under the direction of J. H. French, who edited the State Gazzetteer of 1860.

In 1857 a map of the town of Milo and village of Penn was published by J. H. French, surveyed and drawn by Frank French, which is an elegant and creditable work. Its scale is three hundred feet to an inch for the village, and four hundred rods to three and three-eighth inches for the town. It is far the best representation of both village and town that has been given. The original lots are designated by numbers, the Garter is delineated, and so are the purchases of Walker, Vredenburg and Lansing, and the Potter Location, and Little Gore, so far as contained in Milo. The names of residents are given, and separate plots represent Milo Center and Himrods. The south line of the town is placed in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty-six minutes and fifteen seconds, and the north line forty-two degrees, forty-one minutes and ten seconds; and twenty seconds west longitude is indicated on the east, and nine minutes, thirty seconds on the west verge of the town. This map is handsomely embellished by a fine landscape view of Penn Yan, also views of the Court House and yard, and Clerk's Office, the Penn Yan Malt House, Mill of Casner & Scheetz, Mill and res-

idence of Jeremiah S. Jillet, Rice & Tunnicliff's Store House, and the residences of Ebenezer B. Jones, Nathaniel R. Long, Oliver Stark, Henry Welles, Benedict W. Franklin, William M. Oliver, John Rice, Nelson Tunnicliff, Job T. Smith, Darius A. Ogden and Henry N. Wagener. There is also added a plot of the new Penn Yan Cemetery, which was previous to the last enlargement extending west of the rivulet that now divides the burial grounds. Finally, there is the following table showing the elevation of Lake Keuka compared with other lakes of the State and noted points:

LAKE KE'UKA IS

50	feet	higher	than	Canandaigua Lake.
153	"	"	"	Lake Erie.
271	"	"	"	Seneca Lake.
331	"	"	"	Cayuga Lake.
343	"	"	"	Oneida Lake.
348	"	"	"	Cross Lake.
398	"	"	"	Onondaga Lake.
487	"	"	"	Lake Ontario.
625	"	"	"	Lake Champlain.
718	"	"	"	Level of the Ocean.
52	"	lower	"	Owasco Lake,
122	"	"	"	Skaneateles Lake.
182	"	"	"	Cazenovia Lake.
475	"	"	"	Otsego Lake.
573	"	"	"	Chautauque Lake.
1782	"	"	"	Source of Genesee River.
3086	"	"	"	Highest of the Catskills.

The following are added to those on the map.

LAKE KEUKA IS

390	feet	below	Little and Mud Lakes.
315	"	"	Crystal Spring.
236	"	"	Dundee.
42	"	"	Himrods.
153	"	"	Milo Center.
880	"	"	Barrington Summit.
372	"	"	Bath.
707	"	"	Bluff Point Summit.
776	"	"	Prattsburg.
1324	"	"	Italy Summit.
572	"	"	Rose Hill, Jerusalem.

The Barrington and Prattsburg elevations are not known to be actual measurements.

The wood engraving for portraits in this work was performed by P. R. B. Pierson, an accomplished Engraver, 7 Beekman street, New York.

The portrait of the Universal Friend was lithographed and printed by the Graphic Company of New York, by the patented process by which the illustrations of the Graphic Newspaper are produced.

PREFATORY.

FOUR years have passed since Rodney L. Adams proposed to the writer hereof, the enterprise of publishing a Gazetteer of Yates County; a work of some four hundred and fifty pages, which should be more thorough and complete in its facts, and contain more local history than such works ordinarily furnish. Mr. Adams was to print the book at his office in Geneva, his associate to prepare the material, or the chief part of it for publication, and it was to be finished and disposed of in the year 1869. With a vague and inadequate conception of the work, yet with grave misgivings, so far at least as one of the partners was concerned, the task was commenced. And had it been skimmed as first proposed, and compressed within the pages first promised, as perhaps would have been better, it would have been completed and on the way to its destined oblivion long ago.

One who has already more work that presses every day for performance than he can possibly accomplish, is rash if not foolish to take still more. And few persons have less time for other work than one who has sole charge of a weekly country newspaper. So much to apologise for the lapse of these four years. The work expanded, the time flew. To frame local history required much enquiry, and delay was often necessary for that. Any requ'site fulness of statement it was found, would require much enlargement of the dimensions originally assigned to the book. Still more delay and more work grew out of the desire to do whatever should be done as well as possible, and make as good a local history as the accessible facts and circumstances would allow. Hence, month after month, and year after year has glided away, and the work still lingers. Its esteemed projector, Mr. Adams, after printing four hundred

pages withdrew from the enterprise, and transferred his interest therein to his partner. He, along with many others who took a lively interest in the work in its inception, has since passed to his final sleep. It is proposed to give him a kindly word of remembrance in connection with the newspaper history of Penn Yan.

After reaching more than twelve hundred pages, with extended additions yet requisite, it has been reluctantly determined as a necessity of the situation, to issue the work in two volumes, either of which will be about double the size of that originally promised. This enlargement has been undesirable, yet apparently unavoidable. It has grown chiefly out of the desire to make the local history as complete as possible by giving some account of the pioneer families, and that to be worth anything, in a historical point of view, must be somewhat explicit and genealogical. These family sketches, with few exceptions, have been confined to the pioneer class. Seldom have any been noticed of a later date of settlement than 1820, though a number have been omitted of whom it would have been well, had there been information collected for the purpose, to have made more or less note. But none except those who undertake the task can appreciate the labor and difficulty of making the researches essential to fulness and accuracy. Those who had fears that some pecuniary gain would accrue from the work can quiet their apprehensions. It will not be possible to avoid severe loss by the publication, and loss which less effort at thoroughness would have avoided.

That grave defects mar the work none can be more painfully sensible than he who is to be responsible for its character. While far too much time has passed in its preparation, too little has really been devoted to its careful elaboration. Many literary blemishes might have been pruned out by more thoughtful attention. For some typographical errors it would seem that no valid excuse could be given. Yet they exist in spite of the most anxious and diligent endeavor on the part of the writer to avoid them. Proof readers and printers are wonderfully fallible,

and what is worse, often careless if not willfully, lazily negligent. Their blunders are among the most trying tests of human patience. But there are numerous other sources of error. No power short of omniscience can write human history devoid of inaccuracies. Every step is attended with multiplied chances of misconception and misstatement. Every event paints a different picture on the memory of every witness that beholds it; and human memory, with all its untold worth to man, has many caprices and tendencies to false impression. It need not be strange then that in our local annals, depending chiefly on oral information, there appear occasional mistakes of fact, as well as mistakes in rendering facts. Some of them are provoking, and all are to be regretted; but they can only be satisfactorily corrected by going over the work with a view to a new edition with more full and accurate information.

But with all the faults and shortcomings of this work, the persuasion is strong in the mind of the writer that it has considerable value to the present generation, and must have more as the years pass by. It deals with names, events and local interests that must always have a curious charm for every intelligent dweller in Yates county, and every descendant of the pioneer families whose plane of thought rises above mere animal existence. To all such it makes accessible a stock of information which would otherwise have been lost in hazy traditions, or so scattered and overlaid with forgetfulness as to be of little value.

No reasonable effort has been spared to make a faithful investigation of facts, and to collect everything that would illustrate the early annals of the territory to which our work refers. In accomplishing what has been done, essential assistance has been rendered by a number of persons. Valuable papers of James Parker have been furnished by Dr. Henry Barden, who also prepared a history of his branch of the Barden family. Important papers of Benedict Robinson were furnished by Dr. John Hatmaker, who also tendered additional information. A number of papers of considerable value were put in the hands

of the writer by James M. Clark, found by him in the Buckley Mansion, which came into his possession by purchase. Special credit is due to Job L. Babcock for assistance in gaining information in relation to the early history of Barrington; also to Peter H. Crosby, for aid of the same kind in that town.

In Benton much information was gathered by Edward J. Fowle, in the first instance, and a series of articles written by him for the Yates County Chronicle awakened a lively interest in matters pertaining to the early history of our locality. David H. Buell was also a zealous friend of the enterprise, and did all in his power to forward its success. It is a source of painful regret that he did not live to see it completed. Martin Brown should also be mentioned as a kindly assistant in gathering information in that town.

To Lewis B. Graham is chiefly due the collection of facts for the history of the town of Italy, and in some particulars it is better than that of other towns.

In Jerusalem assistance of value was rendered by Botsford A. Comstock, and also in a special manner by Albert R. Cowing; also to some extent by Bartleson Shearman, Jackson Wright and Miles A. Davis.

What is furnished in regard to Middlesex and Potter was chiefly contributed by Richard H. Williams, who also did much to gather up material from nearly all the other towns, and especially in Milo, Benton and Jerusalem. He entered into the work with zeal and a just comprehension of its value, and made full endeavor to do his work faithfully and well The sketches of John Race and Jacob Conklin are from his pen.

The collection of materials for the history of Starkey is chiefly due to John D. Wolcott, who did his work well. The history of that town owes much to the preparation and consideration given to the subject by Mr. Wolcott, who also, by his wide early acquaintance there was able to offer many timely and judicious suggestions, and make the work more thorough and comprehensive.

Acknowledgments are due to Squier B. Whitaker and Adam

Clark, of Torrey, for assistance and information. Quite a number more should be named for the aid they have gladly rendered, among whom are Joseph Remer, Luther Sisson and Isaac Lanning.

But the most serviceable among living witnesses was Henry Barnes, who as a member of the Friend's Society from his boyhood had an acquaintance with facts which it was important to understand fully and correctly. Mr. Barnes at eighty years of age had a memory of wonderful accuracy. His simple and temperate habits of life seem to have kept his memory and his mental perceptions exceedingly clear, and no other person met by the writer had a tithe of his knowledge respecting the families embraced within the range of the Friend's Settlement and the pioneers of Jerusalem. Of everything that happened within that scope during the first thirty years of the present century he was almost a perfect encyclopedia, and such is his integrity and simplicity of character that his truthfulness cannot be questioned. This rare old man is what has remained to this day to represent the teachings and moral fruits of the life and doctrine of the Universal Friend. And no unfavorable judgment of their value can be passed upon them from the evidence of either his life or personal testimony. What creed or phase of christian theory better demonstrates its claims to the respect of mankind than that which points to its disciples as examples of unpretending piety faithful to the domestic and social virtues, truthful, trustful and charitable? Such is the character of Henry Barnes and the devotees of the Friend who conformed their lives with perseverance and fidelity to the religious inculcations of their remarkable leader.

Of the Friend and her following, the first comers, as abiding residents of this new world, as it was then regarded west of Seneca Lake, an account of some fulness is given in these pages. Still more would have been desirable in view of the fact that this most exceptional woman and her work must always furnish the most interesting and conspicuous chapter of our immediate history. It was hers to create the foundation of our annals,

and she will be known the widest and remembered longest. Not only, nor chiefly will this be, because she was first and foremost on the scene; nor yet because so many of the best people of the county have descended from her disciples; but for the reason that she was a distinct and peculiar being; a vigorous moral force; a person who made a vivid impression on the society in which she moved, and one who must remain to those who study the singularities of human development a character worthy of profound and respectful consideration. It is time to redeem such a character from that moral exile to which she has long been banished by unjust obloquy, merciless bigotry and vulgar misinterpretation of her motives and her deeds. More than half a century has elapsed since her personal career was closed, and that time has sufficed, without any formal or effective vindication that could reach the public ear, to mellow the asperity of many prejudices once rife and acrimonious. Founded as most of these unkind prepossessions were in irritations and selfish controversies arising in the earlier years of pioneer life, it is but the natural result of time to sweep them away with the memory of the causes that brought them into being. It is possible therefore, to present at this time a more tolerant and just appreciation of that rare and singular woman who summoned so large a constituency to her support by a purely spiritual authority, who was at once a prophet and a ruler, and who, if not worthy to be accredited to the full extent of her claims, was at least a sincere religious teacher, whose life and character were not at variance with the spirit of her inculcations.

Of that early feud, which broke out so soon after the Friend's Settlement was formed, between the Friend and two of her most powerful adherents, James Parker and William Potter, enough has been indicated to show that it was highly disastrous to the interests of the society; but the writer is not well satisfied that the causes of that bitter alienation occurring, where the most extraordinary trust had previously prevailed, have come to the light. Traditions which have come down from both sides of the controversy are equally obscure as to its origin. If it all be-

gun in the disagreement about the disposal of the land purchased by the joint action of the society it is a history by no means discreditable to the Friend. The fact that she maintained with heroic firmness, against the influence of wealth and power, the rights of the poor among her followers, and never swerved from her position, will always redound to her credit. There is however, a lingering doubt whether the whole story has been unraveled. There may be something back which, without inculpating the integrity and justice of the Friend would yet give a color of reason and moral soundness to the action of those who changed their attitude of friendship and patronage to one of hostility toward their previous leader and her teachings. They were men of character who had proved their title to the confidence and esteem of their fellow men, and in changing their homes in Rhode Island for a home in the New Jerusalem could not have changed in any essential regard their manhood. There was some powerful motive that swayed their minds, and one that has not been well accounted for. It is not improbable that future investigation will throw further light on this apparently unremembered history.

The personal, biographical and genealogical sketches which occupy so much space in this work will have a varying interest, as readers are more or less remotely connected or acquainted with the groups, families and localities presented. That which reaches nearest to us by consanguinity or by the experience and scope ot our lives, quite naturally and justly has the most ready and absorbing claim upon our attention, and awakens the most lively response of our feelings. Hence, it will perhaps occur that some will find but little directly interesting to themselves in these local records. The more will this be true of those most restricted in acquaintance and sympathy within the boundaries to which our work extends, and least connected with those of whom it treats. It might also be true of such as live most in themselves and project their existence least into the life of humanity. The most narrow and ill informed creature is the most certain to feel himself the grandest product of time, and to sum up the world and all it contains in his own empty personality. To such a being ancestry is nothing, relationship is nothing; and even less than nothing to him will be ancestry or relationship not of his immediate line.

That must indeed be a dwarfed and shriveled existence into which there enters no aspiration to know what may be known of the chain of human life to which it belongs. Aside from the question whether man begun high in personal perfections and fell to a low estate, or begun low in the scale of animal life and

ascended by gradual development to his present place of comparative exaltation;—aside from this there is much to claim our interest embraced within the very few generations with which human memory and tradition can make us acquainted. Like transmits its like, not without variation, but so nearly true that the real stamp of all character may be read in its pedigree. It has been well said that the individual man is a bundle of his ancestral peculiarities. It does concern us then, to know the past, even to furnish information of ourselves as well as others. We can hardly be sufficiently impressed with the pregnant fact that the past is the architect of the present and the future. To learn the past is the only way to comprehend the present, or gain any sound prevision of the future. In this, as in all other things, the knowledge of what is nearest to us and most connected with our daily life is of more value than that which is more remote. The geography, history, and traditions of our own home, are the environment of our lives and enter into the web and woof of our entire being. If "the proper study of mankind is man," it must include the sum total of all that aids to fashion his nature. The sky above his head, the earth beneath his feet, the landscape, lake and forest, not less than the social surroundings and moral and intellectual atmosphere breathed in the plastic age of man, go to form his character both in its external and internal lineaments. If we unfold this wonderful scroll of a human existence we shall find it an epitome of the universe.

Memory is that precious capacity of the mind which gives us the large inheritance of the past that is one of the chief glories of civilized man. With all its limitations and errors, it is an attribute of God-like power and beneficence. It rebuilds the past, and repeoples it with vital and ambitious forces. It makes each succeeding generation the inheritor of the intellectual wealth, the moral progress, and the material improvement of its predecessors. Memory ties the past to the future and preserves the continuity of historical succession. History is the cumulative memory of ages and the storehouse of human wisdom and experience. It gives a unitary life to the race, ranking the individual as but a leaf on the great tree of Humanity, of which the trunk and spreading branches are represented by the past and present of the entire human evolution.

Penn Yan, February, 1873.

HISTORY OF YATES COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

EIGHTEEN Hundred Sixty-Nine looks back one hundred years and inquires of Seventeen Hundred Sixty-Nine. No living actors of that time report the answer. It must be gathered from the traditions, the accessible records, the history, so far as any has been written.

Of the little county of Yates, or the space now bounded and defined with fixed lines and so called, we know it was then a part of the land of the Senecas. It belonged to the Indian Paradise of the Genesee country. As it lies now between the great thoroughfares of eastern and western travel in this State, so it did then between the east and west trails of the Iroquois. The great *Ganundasaga* trail passed on the west side of Seneca Lake from Tioga and Chemung to Kanadesaga, Kanadarq and the west; but probably then as now the most frequented route from the Susquehanna valley to the western bounds of the Seneca dominion, was by way of the vale of Canisteo.

We are not aware that any villages of national importance among the aborigines existed within the boundaries of our county. Their most important towns were on the great central trail which connected their Long House from east to west. Rich and inviting as this region must have been, and bountiful in the products of the chase and the spontaneous fruits of the forest, it does not seem to have been a focal point for tribal

gatherings or a seat of authority and power. The Senecas, however, traced their supernatural origin to Bare Hill in our northwestern town on Canandaigua Lake.

Going back one hundred years, we find these remarkable children of the forest in full and undisturbed possession of this blooming land. It was yet ten years before the irruption of Sullivan carried desolation to their settlements and ruined their budding industries. That hard and cruel blow would then have seemed an event impossible to anticipate. Ten years before, the French had been driven from their beautiful Acadie, of which, in their liberal geography, western New York was a part. For one hundred and fifty years they had struggled with pertinacious and almost indomitable energy to establish their sway. Their admirable foresight in the selection of their posts, and their wise alliances with the western tribes of the wilderness had seemed certain to place the destiny of the continent within their grasp. But the fatal hostility of the Iroquois, added to the military power of England and her Atlantic colonies, turned the scale against them. The French were driven out, and the English took possession of what would otherwise have been, perhaps to this day, a part of the French empire. Had the English been vanquished, the result would probably have been a far happier one for the natives. The French and Indians meeting on peaceful terms, assimilated readily. Not so the English. Their contact with the Indian was fatal to the feebler race, who melted away from the presence of the Anglo Saxon as if pursued by the hand of fate. And rum, the Englishman's constant and powerful ally in dealing with the simple denizens of the forest, was the most desperate and deadly fiend that ever interfered with their social and national well-being. The French did not resort to this wicked device for success with the Indians, until the British had gained such advantages by it as to drive their rivals to the same expedient. Besides, let it be told to the lasting honor of the Jesuit Missionaries, that for a long period they wholly prevented the French traders from dealing in spirituous liquors

with the Indians, and that so long as the French occupancy lasted, they greatly restricted this terrible traffic among them.

The labors of these missionaries are among the brightest examples of devotion and self-sacrifice. They penetrated to the deepest recesses of the wilderness, and cheerfully endured all manner of toils and hardships to plant the germs of the Christian faith among the untutored natives. Their records show that they planted considerable missions among the Iroquois, and but for the fell influence of recurring wars, they undoubtedly would have achieved a lasting and highly civilizing influence among those progressive and teachable tribes. They were zealous and untiring; and if white men anterior to one hundred years ago, trod the soil of what is now Yates county, they probably belonged to the emissaries of the ever active and indefatigable Order of Jesus.

They passed away, and no marks remain to testify of their labors, except a few scattered fruit trees, called Indian Apple trees, which are said to have been planted or sprung from seed introduced by these Catholic Missionaries. More than a hundred years ago their work in this part of Acadie was ended. Their proselytes among the Indians were not numerous, but their influence on the thought of the rude savages was very considerable, and is said to be still apparent among the scattered remnants of these once formidable tribes.

The powerful league of the Six Nations had given their aid to the King of England in the expulsion of the French and had become his firm allies, much to their ultimate cost. The support they had rendered in the French war, they put forth again when the colonies rebelled, to uphold the King; and this fatally erroneous policy cost them their very national life, and the possession of the Long House in which they and their ancestors had flourished for centuries. They delighted to call their admirable political fabric, which extended from the Hudson on the east to Lake Erie on the west, the Long House, of which the Mohawks guarded the eastern door and the Senecas the western. Their friendship toward the British was powerfully

promoted by Sir William Johnson, whose home was among the Mohawks, and who was a virtual monarch in that tribe and held a great ascendancy throughout the league. He was the dispenser of royal favors among the aborigines, and by liberal and conciliatory conduct, secured an influence with the Six Nations far greater than any other man of the white race ever enjoyed. His power with the Senecas was less conspicuous than with the eastern nations, but on most questions he carried the Senecas with the rest, and attached the entire league to the interests of his master, the King.

Thus stood matters one hundred years ago. The colonial settlements were gradually crowding into the borders of the wilderness. The colonists and the Indians were at peace. A very few Protestant Missionaries had penetrated among the Indians, and some advances toward civilization had developed among them; enough to show that could they have been protected from rum and the absorption of their lands by the aggressive race, they would have risen gradually but certainly to the civilized state in the course of a few generations.

Let us contemplate for a moment the wide gap that divided them from us, even in the external conditions of life. On the territory now embraced within the county of Yates, laced with highways at regular and convenient distances for travel in all directions, supporting twenty thousand people, many of them in homes of lavish bounty and luxury, and all in respectable comfort, with more than three-fourths of the land under good cultivation, with abundance of first-class domestic animals, and all the fruits and grains of our latitude in profusion, with daily railway connections with the sea-board and towards every point of the compass, with the lightning ready to leap with intelligence to every corner of the earth, at our command,—on this favored ground there lived, a century ago, perhaps five hundred of the Red race—certainly not more than a thousand—if the estimates of the native populations which have been preserved are correct. The Senecas, the most formidable of the Iroquois nations, were never supposed to number more than twenty-five

thousand, and some careful authorities have placed them as low as ten thousand. Their territory, embracing both banks of the Seneca Lake, extended to Lake Erie. Hence it will be seen that our estimate of the number that found homes on our little space of 320 square miles, is large enough. For roads they had a few trails or paths leading through the forest to their favorite haunts. Their dwellings were mostly made from the bark of trees, with a few poles for their principal support. The skins of animals furnished them with much of their bedding and clothing. Their only domestic animal was the dog. The squaws raised little areas of corn, beans and squashes. Near some of the larger villages at the time of Sullivan's invasion, there were large fields of corn and fine orchards. Some of their dwellings were also framed buildings, tastily painted, but there were few of these. The most of the Indians still followed the habits of their ancestors. Intercourse with Europeans had furnished them with powder and fire-arms, which added greatly to their potency as hunters and warriors.

The principal part of their education consisted in wooderaft, which, in its full sense, embraces much that is real wisdom and would be a proud acquisition to the most learned. They had social laws and a political system that seemed to be wisely adapted to their needs, and by no means inconsistent with moderate and wholesome progress. In religious ideas and practices, they were like others, with no more light than they possessed, crude and illogical. Feeling about in the dark for a road to the light, they had a child-like solution for the mysteries of life and death, the past and the future.

Compared with his white brother, the Indian was but a child. Of what avail was his subtle comprehension of the hunter's art, of the secrets of the woods and waters, of the habits of the animal kingdom, and the virtues of plants, and all that forms a well trained native of the wilds, against the far higher culture and more extended resources of the Caucasian? The attrition of European enterprise and thought against the comparatively inert or rather undeveloped Indian,

with the little conscience that too generally actuated the stronger race, could bring only fatal results to the weaker. Neither seemed capable of accurately and justly estimating the other. The Indian could not feel the advantage which long centuries of civilized training had given to the white man; and the white man judged the Indian by modes of thought to which the Indian had not approached. Besides, English civilization has always been selfish and absorbing. With a few honorable exceptions, the desire to possess the soil on the part of the settler, has been a sufficient excuse to take it, without a thought of the wrong to those who had owned it, perhaps when Europe was the property of the Roman Empire.

Yet it ill-becomes us to sit in judgment on our ancestors. They followed the drift of their time, and acted as well as its average moral sentiment required. They found the forest and the Indian both in their way, and pushed both before them to establish their own social system. The axe and the rifle in their hands were powerful agencies of civilization, but they did not stimulate the most refined speculations on human rights or human duties. They served the pressing wants of their day, and gave the descendants of the pioneers an unimpeded theatre for the grandest national experiment in the long train of the ages. It was due to humane and far-seeing rulers to protect weak peoples and see that no vital wrong was done to natives of western wilds. But Europe sent us rulers who were charged with other aims, and did their work so badly on the whole, as to quicken the germs of self-government budding everywhere in the new world. They neither protected the aborigines nor cherished the loyalty of the colonists.

The Indian perished. It is mournful to contemplate his exit; but it seems to be in harmony with the course of nature and the teachings of history. The new and beautiful growths spring up from the mould of the decayed organisms of the past. There is a grand continuity in the march of Humanity. Though individuals drop away like leaves from the trees, and nations flash up and disappear like the shifting scenes of a

dramatic parade, Man endures. The dust of one proud race fertilizes the plain on which a succeeding race erects the monuments of its industry and pride. Yet the Human Family is one: one in flesh and blood, one in emotion and aspiration, one in helpless submission to the fiat of a common destiny, one in the hopeless struggle to solve the riddle of existence.

One hundred years ago the Indian seemed secure of this part of his Eden, at least so far as his vision might prognosticate the future. This was a region claimed by England as it had been by France. The war of the revolution was yet in the future, but its preliminary vibrations were beginning to shake the colonies. In the lapse of the next five years it boiled up into the final eruption. With short-sighted loyalty to the King, the Six Nations sided with the British. They aggravated the struggle by falling on the border settlements, and urged on by Tory hate and Tory assistance, they perpetrated many barbarous horrors in these incursions. And fearful was the retribution which followed. Cherry Valley and Wyoming were terribly avenged. No doubt it was a gala-day for the ferocious Butler and his Indian allies in 1778, when they proceeded from Fort Niagara and launched their canoes on the Canisteo, to move down on the devoted valley of Wyoming. It is said they were joined by Catharine Montour, who left her lodge just beyond the head of Seneca Lake, and by a motley host of warriors from all the Six Nations, with a large number of Tories, who added fury to the flame of barbarous cruelty that inspired the forest warriors. They did their bloody work and returned in triumph. But their triumph was brief and dearly atoned for. Washington heard the wail of the border settlements and resolved upon energetic retaliation. The next Summer Gen. Sullivan was sent into the wilderness with orders to lay waste and destroy without reserve or pity. He entered the land of the Senecas by the gateway of the Chemung Valley. Brant headed the warriors of the league for a determined stand on the Chemung river; but it was in vain. They were driven from the field, and flew before the thunder of his artillery till

his vindictive march was ended. They were only able to keep their wives and little ones away from immediate harm, to suffer the agonies of starvation the following winter. Queen Catharine fled from her lodge never to return. Sullivan's men destroyed her home and laid waste its pleasant surroundings. They marched down the eastern shore of Seneca lake, and the echo of their cannon from the western bank of that beautiful water, was like a reverberating prophecy of the new order of things shortly to follow in their train. It is said they gazed across with delighted eyes, viewing, as they most justly believed they did, a goodly land. The summer sunshine reflected to their vision no deceitful images. They had a glimpse of the glorious land that soon became famous as the Genesee Country. The garden of the Lake country inspired them with a warm admiration for its beauty and fertility; and they carried back to their homes such stories of its natural wealth and singular attractions, that the emigration of a few years' later time was greatly stimulated by the impression which had thus gone abroad at the east.

The punishment inflicted on the Senecas and Cayugas by Sullivan, sufficed for the purpose it was intended to serve. The Indians were thoroughly broken and depressed, and were never afterwards led into a hostile attitude on the soil of New York. The war soon after closed, and the ill-starred Iroquois were left at the mercy of the victors. It was much to the credit of the authorities that they did not exact the conditions which the laws of war might have claimed from the vanquished. The right of the Indians to the fee simple of the soil was recognized. In fighting with the British they had done themselves a grievous wrong. But they had stood by friends whose battles they had fought in a previous war. They had evinced fidelity, and were far less culpable than those vindictive Tories who had planned and led on the most bloody forays, which had rendered both the Indians and their allies a by-word of terror through all the border lands. It was well that the principal weight of hatred and wrath on the part of the colonists fell on the Tory outlaws.

CHAPTER II.

THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE PIONEERS.

IT is now just ninety years since the vengeful incursion of Sullivan broke the spirit and destroyed the political fabric of the Iroquois. It was on the 9th day of September, 1779, that a detachment of 400 of his riflemen was sent up from Kanadesaga, on the west side of Seneca Lake, to Kashong Creek, where they destroyed a large Indian village, with extensive fields of corn and great numbers of apple trees. The wigwams, and all means of subsistence on the part of the Indians, were completely annihilated. A portion of the apple trees only remained. This is the only recorded vestige of war that ever occurred on the soil of Yates county. It was connected with the perishing throes of the Great Confederacy of Red Men, which had dominated with an imperial sway from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. It was preliminary to a new invasion of powerful arts, of cunning industries, of another system of social and political laws, of new religious conceptions.

The war of the revolution closed in 1783. Immediately on the consummation of peace, the colonies settled their disputed boundaries and rival claims to the interior wilderness. With little actual knowledge of the geography of the country, British monarchs had granted charters which conflicted in their outlines. New York and Massachusetts finally settled their differences by a convention of commissioners, who agreed to give to the State of Massachusetts the pre-emptive right to purchase of the Indians all of Western New York, west of a

meridian line, to start from the eighty-second milestone, on the State line of Pennsylvania; the civil jurisdiction to remain with New York. If the State of New York had purchased this claim of Massachusetts, and then setting apart a liberal reservation for the Indians, and settling with them on equitable terms, had presented the entire residue of the country to actual settlers in restricted areas, it would have accomplished an untold amount of good for the commonwealth, and prevented a vast amount of injury and suffering on the part of the settlers. This would have cut off that system of outside and foreign ownership, which is the blight and depression of most new communities. But it had not then entered into the conceptions of men, that such a procedure would not only be the most rapid means of enriching the State, but a measure of actual justice to the primitive settlers.

The State of Massachusetts sold to a company, of which Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham were the principal representatives, its pre-emptive right to Western New York, for the insignificant sum of £300,000, payable in the depreciated bonds of that State. This was in 1788. The prospect of the formation of a Federal Government soon brought these bonds to par, and Phelps and Gorham finding themselves unable to pay as they had stipulated, on petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, were released from their contract to purchase, except so much as they had already bought of the Indians, embracing 2,600,000 acres, and extending from the Pre-emption Line to the Genesee River, for which £100,000 was paid.

The purchase of the Indians had been accomplished with much difficulty, owing to the interference and intrigues of the celebrated Lessee Company. This company was what would be called in modern phraseology, a formidable Ring, composed of men with means and influence to forward their operations. Dr. Caleb Benton, John Livingston, and Jared Coffin, were their principal managers. They were called the "New York Genesee Land Company," and their seat of operations was at Hudson. An auxiliary company, styled the

"Niagara Genesee Company," was organized on the Canadian border, with men of known influence with the Indians, such as John Butler, Samuel Street, John Powell, and Benjamin Barton. With such influences, and aided with the usual stimulating appliances in such cases, a lease was obtained of the Indian Lands for 999 years, for a yearly consideration of 2,000 Spanish milled dollars, and a promised bonus of $20,000, the Indians to retain certain hunting and fishing privileges.

The State authorities, headed by Governor George Clinton, fought the Lessee claims with energy and decision, and finally baffled the whole scheme so completely, that the Lessees eventually accepted a compromise which shut them off by taking ten miles square on the military tract.

The five townships deeded by Phelps and Gorham to Dr. Caleb Benton, three of which, in the first range, are now embraced in Yates county, were also ceded as a part of this compromise.

While these events were in progress, movements for settling the country were awakening in various quarters, the most important of which at this early day was that of the Universal Friend. This remarkable personage had for fourteen years preached in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. She had a numerous body of adherents, including families of character and influence, and considerable possessions. She had conceived the idea of founding a community of her disciples where they might stand as a support to each other, and a light to the surrounding world This proposition had been discussed in their councils with earnestness, and in 1786 they held a meeting in Connecticut, at which they resolved to send forth a committee of exploration to select some place, far from towns and cities, where they might live in peace, and establish without interference the peculiar faith and social tenets of their new religion, under the direct control of its living founder and apostle. Like many other migrations before it, this was initiated under the impulse of religious sentiment, and it had the fervor and thoroughness of purpose which accompany such

movements. A new and somewhat singular body of people, under the leadership of a gifted and striking character, they naturally sought an unrestricted field for the development of their society and one from which the pressure of existing organizations, and their unbending prejudices would be removed. They desired to plant the new society outside the shadow of older and better organized creeds, where its roots might strike into a new and virgin soil, and its branches reach forth to the heavens without hindrance or compression.

The ministry of the Friend had enlisted an earnest and devoted band of followers and believers. Under the inspiration of her zeal, they had lighted the lamps of their faith by the fire of the old Hebrew prophets. Dreams of millenial peace floated through their minds. Visions of the New Heaven and the New Earth appeared before them. As all things are possible to religious enthusiasm, in the plenitude of their ardent faith they saw the New Jerusalem descending from the sky to become the tabernacle of men. This was no longer a vague presentiment of another world, but a glorious reality within their reach. It was a grand inspiration that nerved their souls to the self-denial and toil necessary to fix their abodes in the woods of Western New York. They came to found a pure social order under a new religious conviction. It was to such an impulse that the first settlement of Yates county owed its beginning.

Among the nobler nations of our race, the aspirations for a better social state, and dreams of their realization, have prompted many grand attempts to found new communities. Many wrecks of these broken and abortive schemes are strewed along the pathway of human history, as well as many glorious successes. That they have helped forward the improvement of human nature can not be reasonably doubted. Crude as many of them are, they point to a principle in man that bespeaks his fitness for an exalted destiny ; and the fact that he will continue to translate his dreams of perfectibility into schemes of actual life, indicates the possibility of even a terrestrial destiny

for the family of man, so rich in its fruitions as to surpass all that visionaries and prophets have been able to portray in their most glowing raptures as the allotment of the future.

The Universal Friend but followed the example of many before her, when she sought the depths of the wilderness to gather about her the flock her ministry had attached to her standard. Utopias had been searched for in both the old world and the new, and in the islands of the distant seas. Her's was another, in which the behests of an unseen world were to blossom into beauty and sweetness in the common affairs of life. It was a great undertaking, and it had for a leader one who did not lack the boldness, courage and genius for the task. She had not only the confidence, but the reverence of her disciples..

At the meeting in 1786, they delegated Richard Smith, Thomas Hathaway and Abraham Dayton, to search for some fertile location suited to their wants. They set out the following year on their errand. They passed on horseback through the interior of Pennsylvania. In the valley of Wyoming they met a backwoods explorer by the name of Spalding, who gave them some account of the Seneca Lake region, and directed them how to reach it, as they did by following the track of Sullivan's march seven years before. It is said they kept on Sullivan's track to the foot of Seneca Lake, from whence they came to Kashong, where they found two French traders, Dominick De Bartzach, and Pierre Pondre, from whom they also had a good account of the country. They informed the explorers that they had traveled through Canada and the Western Territory, and had nowhere seen so fine a country as this. A few days exploration satisfied them fully, and they returned by the route they came to report to the Friend the result of their mission.

In 1788, the first settlement was made. A party of twenty-five persons, among whom were Abel Botsford, Peleg and John Briggs, George Sisson, Isaac Nichols, Stephen Card, John Reynolds, James Parker, and some of their families, came by

way of Albany, making their way to Geneva on batteaux. At Geneva they found but a solitary log house, still unfinished and inhabited by Clark Jennings. The story of their travels is that they went up the east side of the lake to Appletown, and searched there for a mill site. The noise of falling water, it is said, finally drew them to the west shore. Considering the size of the cascade, which must have made this noise and its distance within the forest, many deem this account incredible. Joseph Remer, however, who has passed all his life near the lake, assured the writer that he deemed it a truthful statement. With a full stream and a quiet atmosphere, the sound of rushing waters, over even a moderate precipice, can be heard a great distance.

So the New Jerusalem was located on the west bank of Seneca Lake. This little band arrived in August, and erected their cabins close by the Indian trail leading from the Chemung Valley to Kanadesaga, a mile from the lake and about a mile south of Dresden. They sowed a field of wheat of about twelve acres the same fall, and, so far as known, were the only actual and permanent settlers that passed the following winter west of Seneca Lake. They, were, in truth, the pioneer party of the pioneers. They were the boldest of the bold. While the country was still tremulous with fear of Indian hostitities, which were not fully allayed till half a dozen years later, by Pickering's treaty at Canandaigua, they ventured directly upon their choicest territory, before they could hardly have been aware that the Red Man's title had been eliminated. They were the first to confront as actual neighbors on this beautiful ground, both the Indian and the still wilder inhabitants of the forest. Now that their work has loomed up into historical importance, it would be deeply interesting to know the minutest particulars of their history during that first fall and winter. They were completely shut out from the world. No mail could carry messages to their friends in New England, or bring them a lisp of what was transpiring there. Their sole society outside their own little colony, was the Indian and the wild beast. Their

intellectual comforts were drawn almost solely from their Bibles and the dark pervading forest. Would that we might have a record of that winter, of their thoughts and activities, of their comforts and distresses, of the hopes that inspired them to labor and to patience. But they were not literary and made no recorded statement that is known to the writer of these pages. Perhaps they did not conceive that their advent to these unbroken wilds, was to be thought in after time a matter of curious scrutiny to the compiler of history. They deemed themselves but humble workers in the advance line, to prepare the ground for the building of the New Jerusalem; and expected only, that like other builders, their glory would be lost in the beauty of the structure to grow up under their hands.

Reserving for another chapter the further details of this movement, we will look to what was going forward in other quarters. Phelps and Gorham completed their purchase of Massachusetts, April 1st, 1788. It is claimed by one of our surveyors in this county, Israel H. Arnold, that the old Preemption Line was surveyed in 1787, deducing his opinion from tree markings which he has seen on that line. It would hardly seem probable, however, that the survey could have been made before the purchase was consummated. As the Lessee Company expected to have the land that might lie between the Military tract and the Massachusetts Lands, they took a lively interest in this survey. So two surveyors were employed; Hugh Maxwell, on the part of Phelps and Gorham, and a Mr. Jenkins, (another authority says a Mr. Allen,) on the part of the Lessees. The following account of their work is taken from O'Reiley's "Incidental Notices of Western New York," incorporated with his "Sketches of Rochester."

"These surveyors started from a point on the Pennsylvania line, and proceeded together till the provisions were nearly exhausted. When within about twenty miles of Geneva, and a few miles below Hopetown, near to the creek by which the Seneca Lake receives the waters of the Crooked Lake, one of the surveyors, (Maxwell,) went to Geneva for supplies. Jen-

kins, meanwhile, continued surveying the line; and it was while he was thus alone that a slight jog occurred in the line, the prolongation of which northward, threw Geneva, the settlements at which had already attracted some attention, on the east side of the boundary; that side whereon it was most agreeable to Jenkins' employers it should continue. Maxwell returned and resumed the survey when within about ten miles of Geneva, and, unconscious of the deviation which had occurred in his absence, he aided in running the boundary so that it passed somewhat westward of Geneva. The present site of the village of Lyons, and the whole of Sodus Bay were also thrown eastward of the line thus run out. The variation of the compass was, however, the cause of a far greater error in running this line, than resulted from the covetousness of possessing Geneva, &c. One of the surveyors of the Holland Company, informed Maude in 1800, that they put no dependence now on Mariner's compass in surveying land, that it will frequently give an error of sixty rods, or three hundred and thirty yards in ten miles'; that it gave an error of eighty-four thousand acres in running the east line of Captain Williamson's purchase, which was not discovered till after the deeds were signed and the money paid. It is added that the difference was generously yielded up by Mr. Morris, the purchaser of Phelps and Gorham's title, to Mr. Williamson, (for the Pultney Estate,) who otherwise would not only have lost this quantity of land, but would have been cut off from Sodus Bay, Seneca Lake, with Geneva, and the excellent situation of Hopetown Mills, on the Outlet of Crooked Lake, a little eastward of what is now called Penn Yan."

Whether by mistake or design, the line diverged to the west, and it was early suspected that it was not correctly surveyed; but the new survey, it appears, was not made till 1793.

The old Pre-emption Line, from which Phelps and Gorham's purchase was surveyed into Ranges and Townships, constitutes the town line between Starkey and Barrington, passes through Milo Centre on the highway to the outlet of Keuka Lake, and

thence on the road leading north beyond the residence of Caleb J. Legg, in Torrey, and so on northward crossing the Kashong creek some two hundred rods or thereabout east of Bellona. What is called the Pre-emption road, is nowhere on the Pre-emption Line till we pass north of Cromwell's Hollow, in the town of Seneca. Thence the highway is on the Pre-emption Line as far northward as Geneva, and the old stage road from Geneva to Bath, was undoubtedly called the Pre-emption road from that fact, although it diverges from the line through the town of Benton, and more than a mile at the south line of the town.

Soon after the Pre-emption Line was surveyed, the whole purchase was surveyed into Ranges and Townships, under the charge of Hugh Maxwell, who begun the work in 1788, and completed it in 1789. The Ranges were six miles wide running north and south, counting from east to west; and the Townships six miles square, counting from south to north. Hence it is that the town of Barrington falls in township number six in the first range; the town of Milo, so much as lies west of the old Pre-emption Line, in township number seven, first range; Benton number eight, first range; Jerusalem, number seven, second range, &c.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Friends must have come before they could have been aware that the Indian title had been extinguished, or surveys of the country entered upon. Other settlers followed close upon the heels of the surveyors, and in 1789, not only a large reinforcement to the Friends' settlement arrived, but others began to push in. The door was opened and the fame of the country as one of earth's choicest allotments to man, soon made it a popular point for the tide of emigration.

Phelps and Gorham having completed the purchase and survey of their tract of land, covering what now constitutes Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, and parts of Monroe and Allegany counties, proceeded at once to make every exertion to people it with settlers. Mr. Phelps superintended

the business in person. Their first sale was township number eleven, third range, now the town of Farmington, to a company of Massachusetts settlers, mostly Quakers. In 1791, these settlers carried grists on horses to the Friends' mill in Jerusalem, where Joy's Oil Mill is now located.

Of the time now about to open, when emigration was to pour into the Genesee country, Mr. Turner in his history of Phelps and Gorham's purchase says: "At Geneva, (then called Kanadesaga,) there was a cluster of buildings occupied by Indian traders, and a few settlers who had come in under the auspices of the Lessee Company. Jemima Wilkinson with her small colony, was upon her first location upon the west bank of Seneca Lake, upon the Indian trail through the valley of the Susquehanna, and across Western New York to upper Canada, the primitive highway of all this region. One or two white families had settled at Catharine's Town, at the head of Seneca Lake. A wide region of wilderness separated the most northern and western settlements of Pennsylvania from all this region. Within the Genesee country other than the small settlement at Geneva, and the Friends' settlement, there were two or three Indian traders upon the Genesee River, a few white families who were squatters upon the flats, one or two white families at Lewiston, one at Schlosser, a Negro with a Squaw wife at Tonawanda, an Indian interpreter and two or three traders at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, a Negro and Indian trader at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, Fort Niagara was a British garrison. All else was Seneca Indian occupancy."

About thirty Townships were sold or contracted in 1788; but the most of these very early sales were to those who held small shares in the association of which Phelps and Gorham were the principal shareholders. Benedict Robinson and Thomas Hathaway were original shareholders, and Township number seven, in the second range, now Jerusalem, was deeded to them; which accounts for the comparatively small price at which it was sold, $4,320, or eighteen pence per acre. In the first range, township number six, Barrington; number seven,

Milo; number eight, Benton; number nine, Seneca; were deeded by Phelps and Gorham to Caleb Benton, in behalf of the Lessees; and by Caleb Benton to John Livingston, also of the Lessee Company.

The deed of Phelps and Gorham to Caleb Benton, bears date January 16, 1789, and is for the expressed consideration of £3,000. The deed of Caleb Benton to John Livingston for the same townships, 6, 7 and 8, bears date April 27, 1789, for the expressed consideration of £4,000. John Livingston deeded to Levi Benton, December 24, 1789, lot 37, in township number 8, first range; and August 6, 1790, half of lot 13 of the same township, the place whereon he resided.

On the 28th of November, 1788, Caleb Benton, by virtue of a resolution of the Lessee Company, set off to James Parker and his associates of the Friend's Society a belt of land on the east side of township number 7, to extend westward far enough to be equal in value to three and one quarter shares of the Company, the west line to run parallel with the Pre-emption Line. This location is six miles long, contains 1104 acres and is the strip since known as the Garter.

In the year 1789, the wilderness was dotted with pioneer commencements in many directions. The Friends had a large accession to their colony, and the Friend herself arrived a year later to give life and direction to the new movement. On the east side of Seneca Lake several settlers made beginnings. In that year, Levi Benton, the first settler of the town that bears his name, and a cousin of Dr. Caleb Benton, of the Lessee Company, settled at the north termination of Flat street, on the farm since occupied by Henry Hicks, and now by Daniel Sherwood. Around Levi Benton, clustered in the next few years a very interesting neighborhood of pioneers.

At this time the Lesees were operating at Geneva, though toward the end of that year they abandoned their most important pretensions. Says Mr. Turner:—"The little village of Kanadesaga at the foot of Seneca Lake, had been going ahead under the auspices of Reed, and Ryckman, and the Lessees."

"In the Fall of 1788," says a manuscript in the author's possession, "number 8 was divided into lots and balloted for at Geneva." He further says, that the lots drawn were over a hundred in number, and that the manuscript referred to gave the numbers of the several lots, with the names of the parties who drew them. It would seem to have been for the most part a distribution by lottery to the members of the Niagara or Canada Lessee Company, and Benjamin Barton and Mr. Birdsall drew for their associates.

The following picture of Geneva is given in the same connection. "In the Fall of 1788, about the time the pioneer movements were making at Canandaigua, Geneva had become a pretty brisk place; the focus of speculators, explorers, the Lessee Company and their agents, and the principal seat of the Indian trade for a wide region. Horatio Jones, an Indian interpreter and early pioneer, was living in a log house covered with bark, on the bank of the Lake, and had a small stock of goods for the Indian trade. Asa Ransom, the afterwards pioneer at Buffalo, occupied a hut and was manufacturing Indian trinkets. Elark Jennings had a log tavern on the bank of the Lake. The Lessee Company had a framed tavern and trading establishment, covered with bark on the lake shore, which was occupied by Dr. Caleb Benton. There was a cluster of log houses all along on the low ground near the lake shore. The geographical designations were "hill and bottom." Peter Ryckman and Peter Bortle were residing there. Col. Seth Reed was residing at the Old Castle. Dominick De Bartzch, an Indian trader from Montreal, was rather the great man of the country. His principal seat was at the Kashong which he claimed as an Indian grant, and where he had a trading establishment, though his trade extended to the western Indians, among whom he went after selling his claim to the Kashong farm, to the late Major Benjamin Barton.

It is further stated, that John H. Jones witnessed this bargain; and that Major Barton, in part payment, pulled off his overcoat and gave it to De Bartzch. On the other hand it is

affirmed, by James L. Barton, a son of Major Barton, that the farm was bought of Pierre Poudre. He made this statement in an address before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, in 1848, and his testimony ought to be conclusive. Both De Bartzch and Poudre had Indian wives.

The Lessees at this time were strenuously claiming all the lands east of the old Pre-emption Line, that had not been distinctly ceded by the Six Nations, expecting to secure a profitable compromise; and Reed and Ryckman's large tract of 16,000 acres on the west bank of Seneca Lake, grew out of this claim, and for services in negotiating Indian treaties, they being members of the Lessee Company. It was their grasping effort to get the Indian lands, that was supposed to cause so large a divergence of the Pre-emption Line west of its true course. All that was done at Geneva previous to the Spring of 1793, was under the auspices of Reed, and Ryckman, and the Lessees. It was principally a trading point for the Indians and the very few settlers that had penetrated the country in various directions.

Phelps and Gorham, after having sold rather less than one-half of their extensive purchase, in townships and half-townships, conveyed the entire remainder to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the patriotic friend of Washington, whose purse had aided so essentially in the success of the Revolutionary War. The price paid was thirty thousand pounds, New York currency, ($75,000.) Mr. Morris undertook large preparations for the settlement of his purchase, but before he had accomplished anything of importance, his agent in London, Wm. Temple Franklin, a grandson of Dr. Franklin, sold his entire purchase of Phelps and Gorham, to Sir Wm. Pultney, John Hornby, and Patrick Colquhoun. These were men of wealth and eminence. The price they paid was thirty-five thousand pounds sterling ($170,000) for about one million two hundred thousand acres of land. The conveyance was made by Robert Morris to Charles Williamson, agent of the London Association, by deed bearing date April 11, 1792. Mr. Williamson

became naturalized for the purpose of holding this title, as his principals, being aliens and non-residents, could not under then existing laws, hold real estate. No better man than Mr. Williamson could have been delegated to the important work of opening up the new country to the advance of the pioneers, so far as the interests of the pioneers themselves were concerned. He was kind and forbearing; a man of dash and enterprise; liberal to a fault, and sanguine of results. In the end his employers found him too expensive in his outlays for the safety of their fortune; but they did not withhold their personal esteem for him as a man of integrity and the highest personal worth.

Mr. Williamson, in the prosecution of his great enterprise, reached this country early in 1792, landing at Baltimore. It was toward Baltimore and Philadelphia that he expected to establish the principal routes of ingress and egress to and from the Genesee country; and during the nine years that he remained at the head of affairs as the agent of the Pultney title, he never abandoned that idea. It may sound strangely to many now, but that was then the only conclusion to which a man of Mr. Williamson's breadth of judgment could arrive. The route by way of the Mohawk and Seneca Rivers, was difficult and tedious, and seemed likely never to become a thoroughfare suitable to the transit to eastern markets of the productions of so rich a country as the Genesee lands. On the other hand, the Susquehanna and Cohocton seemed to offer a natural highway to the seaboard, over which could be carried all that the country might yield. This was no mistaken view. Some of the early annalists state that in 1800 a bushel of wheat was better worth one hundred cents at Bath, than sixty cents at Geneva. And it was confidently predicted that this difference would grow wider every year, for little if any additional improvement could be made in the water communication with New York, while that to Baltimore would admit of very extensive and advantageous ones. It was with this view that Mr. Williamson founded Bath, expecting it to become the entrepot of trade for one of the richest countries in the world, and a

city of metropolitan greatness. Looking at this view as the sanguine Scott regarded it before the Erie Canal was dreamed of, there was method, not madness in his plans.

In February, 1792, Mr. Williamson made a flying visit to the Genesee country by way of New York and Albany. He wrote to Mr. Colquhoun that he passed through an uninhabited wilderness of more than one hundred miles before reaching Geneva, which consisted of a few straggling huts. There is not a road, he added, within one hundred miles of the Genesee country, that will admit of any sort of conveyance, otherwise than on horseback or on a sled, when the ground is covered with snow. He further stated that the price of land had in a few instances exceeded twenty-five cents per acre. Some few farms of first rate quality, had been sold on a credit for fifty cents per acre.

Returning to Baltimore he resolved to open a communication with the Genesee country from the south. A colony of very worthless Germans from Hamburg, accompanied his ax-men while cutting a road from Northumberland, by way of what is now Williamsport, over the mountains to Painted Post, and thence to the Genesee River. This road ran by the present site of Blossburg, and was for many years the principal route by which emigrants reached Western New York from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the South.

By this road provisions were sent from Northumberland to sustain Capt. Williamson's new city at Bath, and the neighboring settlers during the first years of their occupation. They had no other resource of any importance, except the Friend's Settlement, which had five years the start of them, and was a large and comparatively thrifty community, that acted like a sustaining Providence to the destitute pioneers of the surrounding wilderness. Says Guy H. McMaster, in his history of Steuben County: "Captain Williamson transported his first flour from Northumberland, and a quantity of pork from Philadelphia. After these luxuries were obtained, as best they could be, flour was brought on pack horses from Tioga point, now

Athens, Pa., and a treaty of commerce was entered into with Jemima Wilkinson, the prophetess, who had established her oracle on the outlet to Crooked Lake, where her disciples had a mill and good farms. The first navigators of Crooked Lake carried their cargoes in Durham boats of five or six tons burden, which they poled along the shores, or when favoring breezes filled their sails, steered through the mid channel. These primitive gondoliers have lived to see the end of their profession."

In 1790 a national census was taken. A return of the deputy Marshall of New York shows that there were 1047 inhabitants on the seven Ranges of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, and west of the Genesee River. Hence the statement has frequently appeared in local histories, that this number of people included all residing at that time west of Seneca Lake. If we add, however, the Friend's Settlement east of the Pre-emption Line, numbering 260 persons, Geneva and its surrounding settlers 100, also east of the old Pre-emption, and Culver's at the head of Seneca Lake, 70, we have 1477 for the whole region west of Seneca Lake, then known as the Genesee Country and comprised in Ontario county.

Of these inhabitants, there were in Township number 7, first Range, Milo, 66; number 8, Benton, 25; number 8, second Range, then Augusta, now Potter, 38. This would give us 388 for the population of what is now Yates county, in 1790. It will be seen that the Friend's Settlement was at that time much the largest and most important community west of Seneca Lake, and even west of Fort Stanwix and the Susquehanna River. It is spoken of in one of Mr. Williamson's earliest letters as "a very industrious community who have already made considerable improvements, having completed an excellent grist and saw mill sometime since. It is expected there will be double their present number before a twelvemonth." They were considerably reinforced after this, but to what precise extent we have no means of stating. It is said that the disappointment in regard to holding the land by

the Society prevented, to a large extent, additions to their number from among their eastern friends. Before this check occurred their gain was rapid, and their prosperity all that could be expected from the conditions of their position. They had established themselves in a beautiful and advantageous situation, they had a good name with the people around them, and numerous sympathisers in the communities from which they had emigrated in New England and Pennsylvania. It is not wonderful that they indulged in bright anticipations, and expected to be the founders of a city Hence their beautiful cemetery ground was called City Hill, the title it has continued to bear.

Another of these early letters, speaking of the Friend's Settlement, says, "there are 80 families in it, each has a fine farm, and they are a quiet, moral, industrious people." This was the best of testimony in behalf of the good character of those who adhered to the Friend, and who led the van in the settlement of Yates county.

Of the natural condition of the country, a few remarks will be in order. It was a country for the most part very heavily wooded, a few ridges forming exceptions, where it is said the Indians had repeatedly burned the land over, for the double purpose of securing open spaces in the forest, and furnishing by the new growth the food most eagerly sought for by the deer and elk. These open spaces were supposed by the early settlers to be worthless barrens, and were shunned in selecting lots for permanent locations. They have since been found as good land as the best. The land for some distance east and northeast of Penn Yan was of this character. That the timber was dwarfish and scattering, was evidently due to some other cause than lack of fertility in the soil. The trees which prevailed almost everywhere, and often the chief occupant of the forest, was the Hard Maple, which afforded one of the principal resources of the country, that of sugar making. White oak, of the finest quality, was very abundant, and there was besides an abundance of all the varieties known to this region,

such as hickory, black walnut, along the Seneca Lake chiefly, chestnut on dry ridges, ash of different kinds, elm, butternut, basswood or linden, poplar, pine, in some parts of Jerusalem, very largely in East and South Barrington, and all along Big Stream. The Dundee locality, however, was one of the open plains regarded in the early days as nearly worthless. A striking characteristic of the heavily timbered land, was the remarkable density of the undergrowth. The hazel bushes, shrubs and young trees of all kinds, made a thicket almost impenetrable on most lands covered by a good forest growth. Mr. Williamson speaks of the wild fruits with great enthusiasm, and among them mentions the plum, cherry, mulberry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, gooseberry, cranberry, strawberry, and black haw. The older citizens now speak of some varieties of the wild plum with great admiration, regarding it as an excellent fruit. Near the lakes and streams it was quite prevalent, and was much sought after. The stream now known as Jacob's Brook, emptying into the Keuka Lake outlet, in Penn Yan, was a famous locality for the wild plum. Some of the wild grapes are also spoken of by the older residents as hardly surpassed by the best cultivated varieties. Doubtless the absence of a good variety of fruits, sharpened their appreciation of the native products. It is a happy spirit of accommodation in human nature, that we learn to relish the best we have, and regard it as the best the earth affords.

To those who understood the indications of good land, there was evidence enough that this was a country of abounding fertility. The pioneers judged of this largely by the timber and the large and towering forest trees, with trunks almost as large at an altitude of fifty to sixty feet, as at the root, afforded an index of deep and excellent soil, which could not be misjudged.

Wild animals were for a time a source of fear and trouble to the early settlers. The wolf, a great coward by day, set up his frightful howl at night, and made the deep recesses of the forest resound with his discordant chorus. During the first few

years, and even as late as 1815, in the pine woods of East Barrington, there was a fastness from which the wolves made frequent raids on the sheep-folds of the farmers. Thousands of sheep were destroyed by these ravenous depredators during the early years of the pioneer occupation. Only those who folded them with the greatest care could be secure of their flocks while the wolves remained. But they were hunted without mercy, and bounties were offered for their scalps; and thus they were finally driven off to wilder and less inviting regions.

The bear was perhaps a still more common denizen of the woods, but less hurtful and less feared. This animal frightened more people than he harmed, but was not considered a pleasant companion in the woods. His attentions towards the civilizees were mostly directed to the swine, for which he had a remarkable fondness. It would not be difficult to fill a moderate volume with incidents relating to the raids of the bears upon the swine of the early settlers, many of them quite tragic so far as the animals, one or both, were concerned. Unlike the wolf, the bear often afforded savory food and sustenance for the flesh eating pioneers. It was in this way that Bruin often settled for the damages he had inflicted on the growing pork or corn field of the backwoodsman. David H. Buel informs the writer that tame bears were very common about the country, as cubs were often caught and kept as curiosities, but they were dangerous pets, and always required to be held by a chain to prevent casualties. Like most of the natives of the woods, they did not harmonize with civilization, and were crowded away by its advancing waves. Their exit is not deplored.

Deer were very numerous and sometimes troublesome, but furnished excellent food for the pioneer larder, which helped greatly in some instances to eke out the scanty supplies otherwise obtained. About the only damage these animals did was to the growing wheat in the fall. This was sometimes a little grievous, but the venison they supplied no doubt afforded ample compensation for that. The deer lingered in the country much longer than the wolf and bear.

Mr. Williamson in his enumeration of the animals of the Genesee district, speaks of moose, deer and elk, but no tradition of these have come to the knowledge of the writer. He also speaks of beavers, otters, martins, minxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons and wild cats, many of which, said he, furnish excellent furs and pelts. Of game birds, he mentions wild turkies, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, plovers, heath fowls, and meadow hen, besides waterfowl. Among the fish, especial note is made of salmon of two kinds, besides the varieties now so well known. That the salmon were plenty in the lakes and rivers of the country, while the Indians were the principal fishermen, is well attested, but that wild turkies abounded does not seem to be confirmed by the traditions that have come to the knowledge of the author.

It was a country in which the hunter's life could be as well maintained as almost any other that ever answered that purpose for a savage population, and the white hunters who fell into that sort of life, found a rich field for the exercise of their prowess.

The rattlesnake was one of the most dreaded of the native occupants, and in some localities was a scourge of the most formidable character. They had a geographical distribution restricted to certain limited districts, beyond which they were very rare if found at all. The places they inhabited were generally contiguous to rocky ledges, which formed the best refuge for these venomous serpents. In some places they were so abundant as to be exceedingly pestilent as a foe to the settler. The hog in such localities was very useful in the war he waged upon the snakes. Impervious to the reptile venom, he followed the snake to his last retreat, and was as sure on the trail as a dog in pursuit of a deer or fox. The swine killed more rattlesnakes than the people, and by their industrious aid these terrible ophidians were finally driven from the land.

The pioneers were not mistaken in their most sanguine and exalted estimate of the country. The sun shines on few better if any. But it was a savage wilderness, remote from the

abodes of civilized life. Its wild estate required an incalculable amount of labor to subdue it and make it the pleasant abode of peaceful industry and social culture it has become. The obstacles before the early settlers were numerous and forbidding. The Indian left his trail a mere pathway through the dense and overhanging forest. He left also the wolf and the rattlesnake, and the mighty and deep-rooted forest itself to be removed, so that the sunshine of the coming years might light up the beautiful meadows and waving grain fields that distinguish it as a land of rare beauty and overrunning bounty. The early settlers found also the ague and fever, which was often worse than all other discouragements and despondencies. Some of the richest lands were the worst afflicted with this scourge. The highlands of Steuben and Alleghany were even sought by some to avoid the sickly vapors which covered the fruitful and inviting region of the lakes to the northward. Their descendants in after years often expressed the most profound regrets at the loss of what "might have been" in the possession of rich lands, their fathers had shunned to escape the fever and ague. This scourge too, though it lingered long in various localities, was finally quelled. It did not impede the rapid settlement and clearing up of the country, though it enfeebled many a stalwart arm, sometimes for more than a whole year, and sometimes illness of the most fatal character was its accompaniment.

All these obstacles and drawbacks, were but the shadows of the wilderness and its barbarities passing away to give place to what we must all esteem a more benign and superior condition of social existence, to the softened ray of modern civilization. It was the Genesee country, it was better still the New Jerusalem, and the ground was wisely selected. The pious disciples of the new faith had chosen as wisely as the "children of this world" could have done with all their shrewdness.

CHAPTER III.

THE UNIVERSAL FRIEND.

WHATEVER conclusion may be reached by the historian upon a fair and patient investigation of the character and career of the woman who planted the first settlement in the Genesee country, and made the soil of Yates county the seat of her remarkable influence and power, it must be acknowledged that she was an extraordinary personage. It has been common to class her with those who have made deception the study of their lives, and to dismiss her from honorable consideration as a vulgar mystagogue. She has been relentlessly written down as a cheat and impostor, who by artful assurance made others subservient to her unscrupulous designs. It is now fifty years since she closed her earthly mission, and though the tongue of detraction, has grown somewhat sluggish in that long interval, it has never been silenced. The public mind is full of misconceptions engendered by a vigorous and long repeated statement of the malign story that has gone forth, without efficient contradiction, as her life. It is time that story was confronted with, at least, a just statement of accessible facts.

Though it may not belong to such a work as this to enter upon a close analysis of character, it is proper to make it the medium of correct estimates of the principal actors who have preceded us, so far as it may be accomplished by presenting the truth unwarped by prejudice. The space we have will not admit of extended reflections or carefully studied deductions. These must be left to the elaborate biographer. What is aimed



The Universal Friend.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1873, *by S. C. CLEVELAND. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.*



at here, is a truthful summary of the leading events of a singular and impressive life.

Jemima Wilkinson was born in the town of Cumberland, and county of Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1758. Her father, Jeremiah Wilkinson, was a farmer of moderate estate, good character, strong native ability, and firm purpose. He married in early life Amy Whipple, a member of the Society of Friends, and a young woman of excellent character and amiable disposition. Twelve children were born to this couple the eighth of whom was the subject of this sketch, and the personage who has given celebrity to the family.

Of her earlier life there is but little known of an authentic nature. When she was eight years old her mother died, leaving her to the charge of her elder sisters. It is said she was not remarkably plastic to their control, and that she become rather the ruler than the ruled in the domestic realm. Her intellectual culture was that common to the children of New England at that day, and was limited to reading and the more moderate common school accomplishments. She was favored with personal beauty, and took pleasure in adding to her good appearance the graceful drapery of elegant apparel. It is not strange, therefore, that she was a punctual attendant of public worship. Until about sixteen years of age her mind was mostly engrossed with external things, and her reading, which was considerable, was that of poetry, romance, current news, and light literature.

About this time there appeared in her vicinity a new sect of religious zealots, who rejected church organization and insisted upon constant and direct guidance from Heaven. They awakened much interest, and among the most regular attendants of their meetings was Jemima Wilkinson, who became very serious and gave evidence of a great change in her thoughts. Social gaiety gave place to gravity and sedateness. The Bible was her constant study, and other reading was rejected. Yet she did not enter into the enthusiasm of the separatists, as they were called, and consequently was not regarded as one of their

members. As usual with such spasmodic growths, bound by no external organization, they soon dissolved away; but while they lasted they had the constant attendance of Jemima at their meetings, and apparently her most profound regard. She continued remarkably serious, betook herself to solitude and seemed to be absorbed with studious and melancholy reflections. Her mood was indulged by her family until she grew averse to social intercourse, and finally in the summer of 1776, secluded herself wholly, kept in her room, and complaining of ill health, become pale and enfeebled in physical tone. A physician was called who pronounced the malady mental, and beyond his skill to counteract.

In the Autumn her illness seemed to increase, and she was not only confined to her bed, but required nightly watchers. The solicitude of her friends was greatly excited, but the physician insisted that her disorder was the result of no bodily debility, but rather the outgrowth of a morbid imagination, and the gloomy tendencies of solitude. Her attendants were startled by her repeated stories of sights and scenes not obvious to their senses. She described heavenly landscapes, beautiful visions, angelic forms, and seemed to rejoice in the society of a brighter world. These remarkable visions were minutely portrayed by the invalid girl and solemnly stated as real and vital to her senses. No contradiction or reproof had the slightest effect to diminish her assurance of their actual existence.

Finally, late in October, she fell into a deep trance, or almost lifeless state, during which she scarcely breathed, and her pulse almost subsided. For about thirty-six hours or more she remained in this state, motionless and apparently hovering on the boundaries of life. She was watched with intense anxiety by her friends, but no perceptible change occurred till about midnight of the second day, when she raised up as if awaking from a profound refreshing sleep. Her attendants were more than ever surprised by the sudden change in her state and demeanor. She called for her clothing with a mien of authority which admitted of no refusal, and would no longer be treated

as an invalid. She dressed herself and went about as if fully restored, though still pale and reduced in flesh. She insisted that Jemima Wilkinson had passed to the angel world, and that her body was reanimated by a spirit whose mission was to deliver the oracles of God to mankind.

As might be supposed, these declarations were received with surprise and concern by her relatives and friends. To them her conduct was exceedingly strange and unaccountable, and they could not believe she would persevere in claims which seemed so untenable and absurd. Let it be remarked here, that this girl of eighteen not only did maintain her claims then and there in the face of all expostulation and argument, but steadily and with unshaken firmness to the hour of her departure from the world, at the age of sixty-one.

Her solitary life and weary vigils were passed, and a new career was about to open before this remarkable woman. On the Sunday succeeding her trance, she went to the place of public worship. After morning service she repaired to a tree near by, and in its shade delivered a discourse of considerable length to the crowd who assembled about her. Though late in Autumn, the weather was fine, and there was a large attendance of people, who were greatly impressed by such an address from the lips of a young woman who thus broke upon them like a meteor from the sky. Her discourse consisted largely of moral maxims and scriptural quotations, and she evinced a familiarity with sacred topics which astonished the oldest experts in theological lore. After this, her public addresses were frequent, and she soon received invitations from far and near, many of which she accepted. She rapidly became famous as a preacher of remarkable power, and the fruits of her labors were apparent in a large number of disciples who were converted by her appeals. She visited various places in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts; and at New Milford, in Connecticut, and South Kingston, in Rhode Island, meeting houses were erected by her converts for their own worship.

She accepted the principal doctrines of the Christian faith, but rejected the formalities and ceremonies generally practiced. With more zeal for the spirit than the form of faith, she inculcated sobriety, temperance, chastity, all the higher virtues and humility before God as necessary to the new life, and entrance into a better world. She continued her work with a good degree of success for about six years in the region of her acquaintance, visiting the several localities where her disciples lived, confirming them in the faith, and consolidating her work. Among the more important of her adherents in Rhode Island was James Parker, a man of high character and wealth, who aided her greatly in her labors, and was strongly attached to her cause. She made her home at his house a share of the time, and also at that of Wm. Potter, another influential and wealthy adherent.

In the summer of 1782, a new mission was entered upon. Accompanied by a small band of her disciples, she went to Philadelphia, where she was cordially received by the Quakers and others. A church was procured for her use, and she preached for some time to large audiences. She then removed to Worcester in the county of Montgomery, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, where she received an enthusiastic welcome and met with much success. It was here that David Wagener and other important additions were made to her society. She remained but a few weeks before returning to Rhode Island, where she tarried till the summer of 1784, when she visited Worcester again, and remained till the Spring of 1785. She established a society during this visit, and installed her attendants in a home set apart to her use, consisting of a fine farm with an elegant stone mansion.

Leaving the place under competent management she returned to Rhode Island, and remained till her final leave of that State about two years later. The idea of bringing her disciples together into one community had been cherished for some time, and was much discussed among them. As early as 1786, Ezekiel Sherman, one of the Society, made a visit of exploration

to the Lake Country, spent some time at Kanadesaga with two Indian traders, the only white men there, gathered what information he could of the country and returned. His journey to the country was by the way of the Susquehanna Valley to Newtown, and he was five days working his way in a deep snow from Newtown to Kanadesaga, sleeping at night on cedar boughs laid on the snow. On his return he reported that the hostile attitude of the Indians would make it useless to venture on making a settlement in the Genesee Country. Notwithstanding this, a meeting of the principal members of the Society was held the same year at New Milford, in Connecticut, and a committee was appointed to make further exploration.

This committee, consisting of Thomas Hathaway, Richard Smith and Abraham Dayton, set out in pursuance of their appointment in 1787. They went to Philadelphia and traveling on horseback, explored the interior of Pennsylvania, and in the Valley of Wyoming heard glowing accounts of the region in the vicinity of Seneca Lake. Following the track of Sullivan's army they reached Kanadesaga, and from thence proceeded to Kashong, where they were entertained by DeBartzch and Poudre, the French Traders, who informed them that there was nowhere so fine a country as the one they looked upon here. By a brief sojourn they became satisfied this information was correct, and returned to give an account of what they had learned. It does not appear that this committee fixed upon any precise location, but emigration was resolved upon by the Society, and the region of Seneca Lake was the locality where they resolved to settle. The exact place was left for determination by those who came as the advance guard. In June, 1788, Abel Botsford, Peleg and John Briggs, Isaac Nichols, George Sisson, Ezekiel Shearman, Stephen Card, and others to the number of twenty-five, embarked from Schenectady for the land of promise.

In August they reached the spot where they made their settlement at City Hill. The sound of falling water heard across the broad expanse of the Seneca at that point, it is said, determined the location of the New Jerusalem. Though late in the

season, they made a clearing in the forest and sowed, it is said, about twelve acres of wheat. Who staid and who remained during the first winter, does not seem to be clear in the mist of all the traditions. But that some remained is quite certain, for some of the pioneer families were in that company. Nor does it appear that they had any distinct notion of whom the lands were to be purchased. Application was made, however, to Gov. George Clinton, at an early day, for a grant of land. But they were not ignorant of the operations of the Lessee Company, and James Parker very early became interested in the claims advanced by that organization. There is reason to believe that Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson also acquired some interest in the Lessee Company.

The Spring of 1789 brought large accessions of the Society to the new settlement, both from Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and from Pennsylvania. It is quite clear, however, from a careful examination of all the accessible evidence on that subject, that the Friend herself did not come till 1790. She remained at Worcester in charge of the interests of the Society, and raising from the farm permitted to her use means, which were afterwards employed to purchase lands and found a home in the New Jerusalem. It was designed on the part of the Friend to come in 1789, and the journey was undertaken, but owing to a casualty which occurred about fifty miles from Worcester, she returned, and postponed her coming to the new seat of her influence and labor till the following year. The accident which caused this delay, resulted from a perilous attempt to ford the Bushkill Creek, which, swollen by recent rains, had a deep, swift current. The driver of the carriage, Barnabas Brown, asked a man standing near, if they could ford the creek. Misunderstanding his answer, they drove in, and soon found that the horses were obliged to swim, and the carriage was afloat on a violent currrent. Mehitable Smith, who accompanied the Friend, escaped with very little harm, as did the driver, but the Friend, herself, came near being drowned, and was so much enfeebled by the shock, that her health was not restored for some time.

Instead of coming that year to join her colony on the banks of Seneca Lake, she sent Sarah Richards, who had become her most important counsellor and associate, to observe how affairs were progressing, and make report to her of the state of things in the distant settlement. Sarah came and visited the struggling pioneers, and the writer learns from the last member of the Society able to recount its traditions, that she was not altogether pleased with the doings she saw. One night in very warm weather she refused to sleep within the log tenement where the larger number abode, and made her lodgment outside under a tree. During the night a heavy thunder storm arose with a fearful display of lightning and an incessant roar of thunder. Sarah availed herself of the occasion to go inside the dwelling and give a very earnest and impressive lecture, in reproof for unseemly proceedings, the nature of which is happily forgotten. This is the most that is known of Sarah Richard's first visit to the New Jerusalem. She did not come again till two years later.

The year 1789 was a trying one to the settlers. They harvested a small crop of wheat, but the wild animals had preyed upon it so much that it afforded a light supply. They had to subsist principally on provisions brought with them, eked out with such additions of game as the forest afforded to hunters who had their skill to acquire in the boundless wilderness around them. Some families subsisted for days and even weeks on milk and boiled nettles. Castle Dains and his family lived in this way for six weeks, with no other nourishment except nettles and a little bohea tea they had brought with them. John Lawrence finally discovered their situation and furnished them with a small supply of Indian meal. Jonathan Dains to obtain relief for his family, went to Newtown, and worked by the day until he obtained two bushels of wheat, which he had ground, doubtless at the mill at Tioga Point, (now Athens). He carried it on his back to the head of Seneca Lake, thence by a boat to Norris' Landing, and then on his back again to his house, near the Log Meeting House. Such were the straits of pioneers.

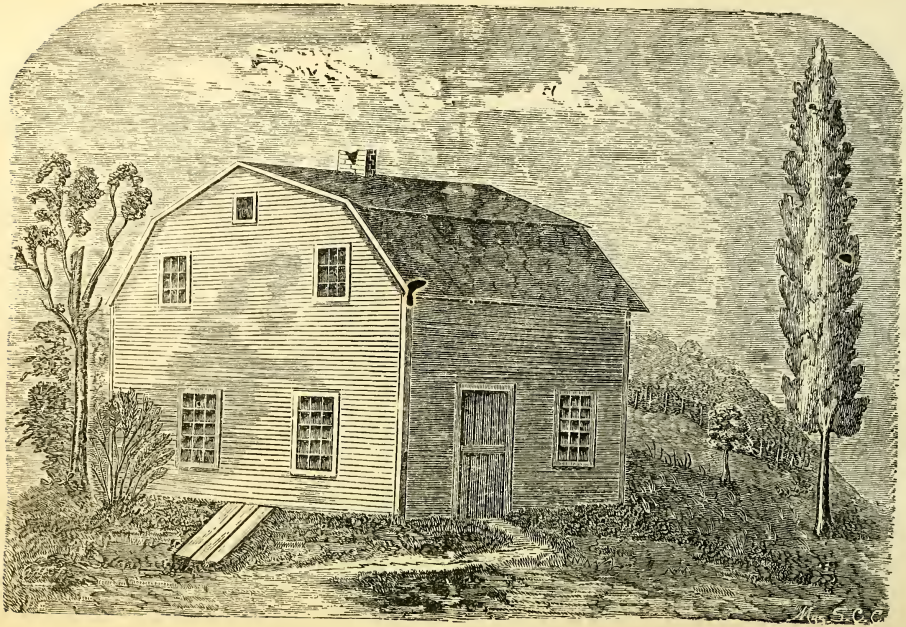
That year some corn was raised, and about forty acres of wheat sowed by joint effort, which gave them abundance the next year, and famine never afterwards visited the Friend's settlement. The same year, Richard Smith, James Parker and Abraham Dayton, erected a Grist Mill which was put in operation about the first of January, 1790. Before the Grist Mill was built, wheat and corn were prepared for cooking by pounding in a pestle. This consisted of a stump hollowed out on the top, with a cavity into which a small quantity of grain would be placed and pounded, with a mallet or large round stone until pretty thoroughly pulverized. Sometimes an apparatus like a well sweep would be used to expedite the work and render it lighter. Henry Barnes states that a white oak stump, which had been used for this purpose, was standing near the Friend's house, in Torrey, as late as 1814. Adam Clark remembers another which stood near the present four corners, just west of Clarles J. Townsend's, near where Elnathan and Jonathan Botsford first settled. The Mill soon put this primitive system of manufacturing meal out of use. Indeed the Mill was a great achievement, humble as it was, and added largely to the wealth of the young settlement. It was the first structure of the kind by at least two to four years west of Seneca Lake. The only one that could have preceded it west of Fort Stanwix, was that at Tioga Point, before alluded to. The pioneers come to it with their little grists for a distance of thirty to fifty and even seventy miles. This mill was located on the south bank of the point where the Oil Mill now stands, and a cascade is formed by the waters of the outlet of Keuka Lake, falling over the Tully Limestone. It was a well selected point for a good mill site, and it was that waterfall that determined the location of the New Jerusalem. That the Saw Mill just below it was built a little sooner, is inferred from the fact that the grist mill probably could not have been constructed without some sawed lumber, for which there was no other resource. The mill-stones were brought, like most of the supplies of the early settlers, on batteaux, to Norris' Landing, and on ox sleds from the landing to the mill seat.

An anecdote was long current in regard to the mill-stones, to the effect that Richard Smith transported them in his leather apron. The fact was that, in putting them into place, by some accident one was allowed to slip from the platform on which it rested, and it fell to the story below. This was looked upon as a very discouraging situation, as the means of raising it were not apparent. While the rest of those engaged in the work went to dinner, Friend Richard remained, and when they returned from their repast, greatly to their astonishment, he had the stone, which seemed so difficult to move, almost back to its place. He had accomplished alone, by ingenious leverage and industrious prying, in a single hour, what they had supposed would be a much longer task for a large number of men. Hence the jest arose that Richard Smith had picked up the mill-stone and carried it in his apron.

In March, 1790, the Friend left Worcester, in Pennsylvania, for the Genesee Country, accompanied by a number of her followers, and greatly rejoiced the new settlement by her arrival among them early in the Spring, the journey occupying but two weeks. Many of the Society had not seen the Friend for about three years, and her coming, on which they had earnestly relied, added greatly to their confidence in the success of their arduous enterprise. Doubtless it would have been better for the unity and stability of the Society, had she come still earlier. It was now a community of two hundred and sixty persons, as proved by the census report of that year; and a more orderly, industrious and well-disposed body of people than these, were never brought together for the foundation of a new community. They were held together by a common bond of religious sentiment, in which they were peculiar and alien to the world. Their apostle and head was present with them. They had every moral and material element of success within and about them. This year they erected a Log Meeting House, a sketch of which, as described by Henry Barnes, is herewith given. It was located very near the present residence of James M. Clark on the road from Norris' Landing to the Friend's Mill, as the road

then run direct by the head of Bruce's Gully, or Lander's Gully, as it was then called, and cutting off the angle since made. It was in this rude edifice that the Society held its public worship, for about nine years, except when it was held at the residence of the Friend. A domicil was also erected the same Summer for the Friend and her household, which still stands on the farm of Charles J. Townsend. A sketch of the original part of this structure is also given. It was built by Elijah Malin, who was at that time an inmate of the Friend's family, and was the first framed house erected in the new settlement, or in the whole Genesee Country, as all west of Seneca Lake was called. Anna Wagener furnished much of the means to erect this building. It was a quaint structure, and for so small a building accommodated a large household. Mr. Townsend states that when he remodeled it internally, after it came into his possession, he found it to contain nine fire places, all attached to one chimney. This house was also on the road from Norris' Landing to the Mill, about a mile from the lake, and when it was built that highway was the only one in the country; other roads at that time were quite informal and without system.

The Friend was now located with comparative comfort in the midst of her flock. She was thirty-two years old and had labored fourteen years as a religious teacher and evangelist. Early in her apostleship she had dropped the name of Jemima Wilkinson, and adopted that of Public Universal Friend. By this title she was ever called by her disciples, who always spoke to her and of her as Friend, or The Friend, and never used pronouns to designate their mistress. That they regarded her with great reverence and affection, is an unquestionable fact. A large share of those who had given credence to her teachings, were now with her in a separate community, and nothing was needed but unity and industry to make it a great power in the land. That unity, however, was the difficult thing to preserve, though the most needful for the perpetuity and prosperity of the Society, we shall soon see how dissensions disturbed



FRIEND'S HOUSE ERECTED 1790.

this admirable community, and greatly circumscribed its influence.

At this period, the Indians, although they had sold to Phelps and Gorham the great tract, reaching from the Pre-emption Line to the Genesee River, still had hunting and fishing privileges in the country, and were still very ill-disposed toward the State authorities and white people generally. They had been incited to hostility by the wiles of the Lessee Company, who had intended to get control of all the Indian lands under their long lease, but had been successfully thwarted by Gov. George Clinton. The bewildered and demoralized natives were also influenced to hostile action by British agency on the Frontier, which still dreamed of repossessing the country. The Indians of the west were also full of warlike feeling and costing the Government much trouble. The boldest warriors of the Six Nations were mingling with the contest against white encroachment, and it was but natural that those who remained on the glorious territory of the Senecas, should regard with sullen discontent the settlement of these lands by the hated race. The powerful settlement of the Friend's Society would have been easily exterminated by an onslaught of the native warriors. They felt the critical nature of their position, and the well known vindictive attitude of the Indians, gave them much concern. It prevented many from coming to the new country, and gave those who were on the spot much solicitude to avoid all occasion of offence toward their red brethren of the forest. The Friend succeeded in making a favorable impression on the natives, who always treated her with great respect, and none of her followers ever had reason to complain of their aggressions. In the summer of 1791, when Col. Pickering, on behalf of the U. S. Government, held a treaty at Newtown, about five hundred Senecas on their way thither, encamped at Norris' Landing. Red Jacket, Corn Planter, Good Peter, an Indian Preacher, Rev. Mr. Kirkland, the Indian Missionary, Horatio Jones and Jasper Parrish, the celebrated Indian Interpreters were in the company. The occasion was improved for an interchange of civilities. The Friend preached, and the Indians

listened to her interpreted words with attention and respect. She did not claim to be Christ nor his substitute, but rather his messenger, and the story afterwards reported that Good Peter turned away in disgust, because she had not the supernatural power to understand the address he made after her's in the Indian dialect, was a wanton fabrication. The Indians were cordial and sincerely friendly, as all their subsequent conduct toward the Friend and her Society most clearly proved. It is true they were always treated with hospitality and generosity at her abode. They were never turned away hungry, and they never made unreasonable requests. Singly, and in larger delegations, they often called at the Friend's house, and were always treated with the same unvarying kindness and respect. They did not fail when hunting in the vicinity, to keep the Friend's larder well supplied with venison, and they never missed a suitable reward for their thoughtful attention. When the great treaty was held in Canandaigua, in 1794, which ended all the Indian troubles in Western New York, the Friend attended and preached to a large concourse of the Indians and pioneers, from the text: "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us all?"

The Indians were greatly pleased with this discourse, and pronounced the Friend—*Squaw Shinnewawna gis taw, ge*—"A great Woman Preacher." Nor did they forget ever after to manifest their respect for the personage whose benevolence toward them was so earnest in both word and deed, thus proving that the native heart was prompt and true in its response to just and generous treatment.

In 1791, Sarah Richards, who had remained at Worcester to close up affairs at that place, came to the New Jerusalem with a number of others. Sarah was the prime minister, so to speak, of the Friend, and the household and Society were now fully consolidated. The following memorandums made by Sarah Richards, which have been preserved, are interesting scraps of this early history:

First of the 6th Month, 1791.

I arrived with Rachel Malin, Elijah Malin, E. Mehitable Smith, Mariah and the rest of the Friend's family, together with the Friend's goods, which the Friend sent Elijah to assist in bringing them on. We all safe arrived on the west side of the Seneca Lake, and reached the Friend's house which the Universal Friend had got built for our reception, and with great joy met the Friend once more in time and all in walking health as well as usual.

SARAH RICHARDS.

Jerusalem, 7th of the 6th Month, 1791.

Then reckoned and settled up with Thomas Orman, the boatman, for bringing up the Universal Friend's goods. Settled, I say, to his full satisfaction, being in trust for the Friend. The Friend has paid him ten dollars and a half, which is his full demand.

SARAH RICHARDS.

In the year ninety-one, settled with Elijah Malin, being in trust for the Universal Friend at this time, reckoned and settled with him for building the Friend's house, and passed receipts 24th of the 6th Month, 1791.

SARAH RICHARDS.

Reckoned and settled with Richard Hathaway, being in trust for the Universal Friend, for goods which the carpenters took up at his store for building the Friend's house in Jerusalem. Settled, I say, this 3d of the 7th Month, 1791.

SARAH RICHARDS.

19th of the 7th Month, 1791.

This day the Universal Friend sent me with Rachel Malin to Benedict Robinson to deliver one hundred dollars in silver, for which he promised and agreed with the Friend to let the

Friend have land out of the second seventh township, in the Boston Pre-emption at the prime cost, and necessary expenses, for which he gave me his receipt.

SARAH RICHARDS.

About the 26th of the 7th Month, 1791, I and Rachel Malin were taken sick, about the time of wheat harvest, and never were able to go out of the house until the ground was covered with snow, but entirely confined to our chamber, which finished up the year 1791.

SARAH RICHARDS.

16th of the 6th Month, in the year 1792.

Then reckoned and settled with Jacob Wagener, in trust for the Friend, and he has received twelve pounds of the Friend in full of all demands whatsoever.

SARAH RICHARDS.

26th of the 6th Month, 1792.

Asa Richards departed this life 28th. The Friend attended his funeral. He said he had a hope in his death, that he was going into a better world. The Friend spoke from these words: "The wicked is driven away in his wickedness, but the righteous hath hope in his death."

Asa Richards came to the Friend's house sick with consumption nearly two years before his death. He gave the Friend the receipt which he held from Robinson in proprietorship to draw land in his stead at the prime cost and necessary expenses. This he delivered to the Universal Friend sometime before his death, to make remittance for the care of all his sickness and funeral charges to the amount of fifty pounds lawful money of the State of Connecticut.

SARAH RICHARDS.

7th of the 7th Month, 1792.

Then reckoned and settled with Benjamin Brown, for driving the Friend's cattle from New England, by delivering him ten dollars in trust for the Friend, being in full of all demands.

SARAH RICHARDS.

5th day of the 1st Month, 1792.

This day I received a deed of Benedict Robinson, to hold in trust for the Universal Friend, for which the Friend sent me with a hundred dollars in silver, and then sent two yoke of fat oxen to Phelps and Gorham, to make out the payment for the land, which he said would not be more than one shilling per acre, and the deed contains five lots which makes sixteen hundred acres.

SARAH RICHARDS.

10th of the 3d Month, 1793.

First day morn. This day, Mehitable Smith left time after about four month's illness. She joyfully met death, giving glory to God and the Lamb. The Friend attended her funeral. Text—"The righteous perisheth, and no man Layeth it to heart, and the merciful are taken away, none considering that the righteous are taken away from the evil to come.

2d of the 5th Month, 1793.

This day I received a deed from Thomas Hathaway, to hold in trust for the Friend, and the Friend has paid all the consideration money to Hathaway.

SARAH RICHARDS.

1st of the 6th Month, 1793.

This day I have received another deed from Thomas Hathaway to hold in trust for the Universal Friend, bearing date 1st of the 6th Month, ninety-three, lot number 47th, which the Friend purchased for Mary Bartleson, widow, and has paid the consideration money.

SARAH RICHARDS.

24th of the 10th Month, 1793.

Being in trust for the Universal Friend, then settled with Barnabas Brown, by delivering him a pair of oxen valued at forty dollars.

SARAH RICHARDS.

The old Pre-emption Line which was run in 1788, indicated that the lands on which the settlement made its start, were to be obtained of the State of New York, though the operations and claims of the Lessee Company, very actively prosecuted at that time, involved the question in some confusion. Early measures were adopted to make interest with that company, by James Parker and his associates, as papers of Mr. Parker very clearly show. As soon as November, 1788, a portion of township number seven, first range, now Milo, was set off to James Parker and several others, his associates, by Caleb Benton on behalf of the Lessee Company. The amount thus taken was eleven hundred and four acres, and is the belt since known as the Garter, and shows that the Friends built their mill on their own land, though a trifle west of the old Pre-emption Line.

Early application was made to Gov. George Clinton, for land by James Parker and his associates, and they were invited by the Governor to attend the land sales in Albany, and make such purchases as they wished. They did so, and secured 14,040 acres, afterwards called the Potter Location, lying on the west bank of Seneca Lake, bounded on the north by Reed and Ryckman's location, west by Lansing's location, and other lands already granted, and extending south far enough to include the number of acres before specified. This deed was signed by George Clinton, the Executive of the State, and the grantees were James Parker, William Potter and Thomas Hathaway, *as Tenants in Common, and not as Joint Tenants,* for themselves and their associates, with no consideration expressed except the requirement that there shall within seven years be one family located on each six hundred and forty acres of the land. This deed was dated October 10th, 1792. It would

seem, that while waiting on the operations of the Lessee Company, some lands occupied by the Society, had been located by others.

At what precise time the New Pre-emption Line was run, has not come to the knowledge of the writer, but probably as early as 1793. That line run through the Friend's settlement more than a mile eastward of the Old Line, and the space between fell into the possession of Charles Williamson, then acting agent for the London Association, who had become successors, through Robert Morris, of Phelps and Gorham. Thus the State grants west of the New Pre-emption Line, became void, and the settlers were obliged to look elsewhere for their source of title. The following letter shows that those residing on the Gore, or space included between the two Pre-emption Lines, had become satisfied that they were on Phelps and Gorham's Purchase.

JERUSALEM, 13th of the 1st Month, 1794.

FRIEND WILLIAMSON:—We take this opportunity to let thee know our wishes, who are now on thy land at the Friend's Settlement, in Jerusalem, in the county of Ontario, and in the State of New York. We, the subscribers, wish to take deeds from friend Williamson for the land our improvements is on, rather than any other person. Our desire is, that thee would not dispose of the land to any other person but to us who are on the land.

BENAJAH BOTSFORD,
ELEAZER INGRAHAM,
SOLOMON INGRAHAM,
RICHARD SMITH,
ABEL BOTSFORD,
ENOCH MALIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN BRIGGS,
ELNATHAN BOTSFORD,
DANIEL INGRAHAM,
RICHARD MATHEWS,
ELNATHAN BOTSFORD, Jr.
ASAHEL STONE,
SAMUEL DOOLITTLE,
JOHN DAVIS,
BENEDICT ROBINSON,
PHILO INGRAHAM,
SAMUEL PARSONS,
JONATHAN DAVIS,
ELIJAH MALIN,
THOMAS HATHAWAY,
MERCY ALDRICH,
ELISHA INGRAHAM.

Other letters from Benedict Robinson and others of the Friends, are of similar import. James Parker says to Mr. Williamson: "It is my desire to settle the several branches of my family near me; for that reason we began where we now are, with the intention to buy of the right owner when I could see him. The 1,000 acres may seem too much for one man, but when it is divided between myself and son, and three sons-in-law, it, I think, will not be deemed extravagant; especially, considering I know not how soon I may have two more sons-in-law. A man like myself, who was one of the first settlers, and began our settlement, which would have been elsewhere had it not been for me; and also encouraged many emigrants into this country, may claim to be indulged in having the several branches of his family settled near him."

Satisfactory arrangements were made with Mr. Williamson, who was a man of remarkable fairness and liberality in his dealings with all the settlers, and their titles were confirmed as they desired. The space known as the Little Gore, lying in a triangular form between the New Pre-emption Line and Walker and Lansing's locations, was released to Mr. Williamson in 1797, by Arnold Potter and Eliphalet Norris. It was stated in the deed to contain eleven hundred and forty-seven acres of land, and the consideration of six thousand three hundred eight dollars and fifty cents, is also expressed. Why this release was necessary, after the new Pre-emption Line was established, is not understood by the writer.

Before the Universal Friends left New England, they had, according to their means, contributed and pledged themselves to contribute to a joint fund for the purchase of land, in which each contributor was to share in proportion to his or her investment, the land to be valued at prime cost. The land purchased of the State was entered upon by the Society in common. It was early surveyed into lots, and the members of the Society took up locations, some larger and some smaller, according to their ability, confidently expecting to be secured in their several titles, by a faithful execution of the original compact,

in pursuance of which the deed from the Land Office of the State had been granted. They were, however, to undergo a painful experience. Where unity of interest and action should have prevailed, there was to be severance of interests and bitter discord.

Up to this time, James Parker had been the most important member of the Friend's Society, as well as the most active and valuable man to its interests, as a negotiator for land, and a ready and efficient man of business. His force and activity were felt in every direction. He had been a magistrate for twenty years in Rhode Island, and was a man of substance and high consideration. Besides he was an enthusiastic devotee of the Friend and one of her most useful and trusted counsellors. It was through him that interest was obtained in the Lessee Company and at the Land Office. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace almost as soon as Oliver Phelps was appointed Judge of Ontario county, and held the office sometime after 1800, and did a large amount of business as such magistrate. For reasons not fully brought to light, Mr. Parker and the Friend came to a parting of the ways. Whether he felt that just consideration was not permitted him in the councils of the Society, or his religious sentiments had undergone a change, or whether the Friend had just cause of any character for impugning his fidelity to the faith, is now enveloped in too much of the mists of oblivion to be distinctly traced. Let it suffice to say that there was a separation, a schism. Mr. Parker was no longer a member of the Friend's Society, and the Friend no longer countenanced Mr. Parker.

That this was a great misfortune to both sides is most evident from all the subsequent history of the Society. Whether the alienation of James Parker carried that of William Potter, or not, it is evident that they were simultaneous seceders. From having been friends they became opponents of the Society, and very damaging opponents. Mr. Potter, who had also been a very prominent man in Rhode Island, and Treasurer of the State, had been the largest contributor in the purchase of

the land, having paid $2,000, or more than half the entire cost of the 14,040 acres patented by the State at twenty-five cents per acre. That a convulsion in the Society should be the result is not to be wondered at, and that both sides should insist on all the law would allow, is perhaps the most natural result of the passions engendered.

A suit was tried at the Ontario Circuit in June, 1800, in which William Potter was the plaintiff in the action, for ejectment, against George Sisson, who held lot No. 16 in the Parker, Potter and Hathaway patent. Potter claimed the sole title, by a deed from Parker and Hathaway to himself, their common title resting on a deed from the State. The defendant showed by letters of James Parker, addressed to the Society, and the petitions of the Society addressed to the Commissioners of the Land Office, the nature of the compact by which the purchase of lands had been effected, and the just rights of its members.

In Johnson's reports of cases, volume two, the report of this case goes on to say:

"The contract with the Commissioners was fulfilled by the Society, of which James Parker appeared to be the principal member, on the 29th of February, 1792. By another letter of James Parker, addressed to the Commissioners on the 15th of September, 1792, he stated his former contract with the Commissioners for 12,000 acres of land, (finally 14,040,) for himself and his associates, and named the other two patentees and defendant."

"The community of Friends met on the 27th of October, 1791, among whom was William Potter, one of the lessors of the plaintiff. They came to sundry resolutions, by which they appointed the other two patentees above named, a committee to receive the contract from Parker, and to indemnify him for his contract with the Commissioners of the Land Office, and compensate him for his trouble, and directed the members of the Community to pay their proportion of the expense of the lands, and that they should receive land in proportion to their advances."

It was made to appear that George Sisson had paid thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, while William Potter had paid two thousand dollars. Upon these facts a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, by consent, subject to the opinion of the court. That opinion was rendered by Justice Kent, to the effect that no legal estate was created by the patent, but what vested in the three patentees named, Parker, Potter and Hathaway, and that an equitable title cannot prevail in ejectment against the legal estate, especially if such equitable estate be dubious. In other words, that the equitable title was too indefinite for a court of law, and the only remedy was by an action of equity. This was one of those fine legal discriminations so glorious for the profession, but so wearisome to justice, and oppressive to those seeking the aid of courts to redress their wrongs.

The remedy indicated by the opinion of Judge Kent, was attempted with very unfortunate results. Richard Smith, John Briggs and George Sisson, Trustees of the Society of Friends, consulted one William Stewart, a pretentious lawyer, who gave them encouraging advice, and exacted of them a note of fifteen hundred dollars, as a modest retaining fee, before commencing an equity suit. With a remarkable lack of wise foresight, they gave the note, which Stewart sold, and went his way without doing anything for the relief of his clients. No step was taken to initiate the equity suit. But payment of the note was exacted to the uttermost farthing. The Society had not sanctioned the action of the trustees, and declined to be held accountable for their loss. Being comparatively poor, the consequences were quite disastrous to them. George Sisson and John Briggs had all their property sold by the Sheriff to the last and least of their household goods, and Sisson was taken to Canandaigua and confined within the jail limits, according to the stupid law of those days which allowed imprisonment for debt. His wife made a weary pilgrimage on horseback every week, to carry him provisions and carry some word of home, or what should have been home, until he was in some way released. His fellow trustees were greatly straightened and dis-

tressed by this procedure, and the Society could but feel it as a deep injury.

At the time when these troubles begun, Abraham Dayton was sent to Canada to negotiate with Governor Simcoe for a grant of land for a new location, and partly from fear of Indian troubles. The Governor made a grant in the township of Beauford, Canada West. But after some preparations had been made to remove thither, the Governor annulled his grant. He exculpated himself by the statement that he had supposed the society to be Quakers, of whom he entertained a high opinion, but learning that this was a new sect, he did not wish to encourage their emigration to his territory. He made the grant, however, to Mr. Dayton, individually, who removed to it with his family, and died there in early years. The Dayton family, it would seem, was one of the best in the Society, and one desirable to retain. They were besides sincere Friends, and it must have been a strong temptation that led them away. Possibly the troubles of the Society may have influenced them somewhat to leave. Mrs. Dayton is said to have been the first Cheese maker in the Genesee Country. Her curd was laid in a hoop on a stump, and stones laid on to press it. Mrs. Dayton was always mentioned with great affection for her kindness in affording relief in the season of great scarcity, 1789, from the stock of provisions her husband brought into the country. The Dayton family lived near the primitive mill, and Mrs. Dayton had one day rather a thrilling adventure with a snake. Near the bank she saw a large black snake entwined about the limb of a tree projecting over a stream. Taking a stick in her hand, she stepped on a pile of boards and gave the snake a blow, which loosened its hold and it fell into the stream. At the same time the boards gave way and precipitated Mrs. Dayton down the bank about thirty feet, along with the snake and the boards. When her husband came to her aid, he found her standing in the water, the bones from a broken leg protruding through the skin and stocking, while she was beating off the snake with a stick in her hand, his snakeship having concluded to give battle under the new

turn of affairs. She was rescued, and the bones were set and the limb dressed by the Friend in the absence of a surgeon, and the fracture was as speedily cured as if managed by the most skillful expert in surgery. She married a second husband, (Col. Stone,) and died at the age of ninety-three years. A daughter of Mrs. Dayton married Benajah Mallory, who was a trader in the settlement at a very early day, and died at an advanced age at Lockport a few years ago.

The interest of Mr. Dayton in the Pioneer Mills, he sold to David Wagener, another very important adherent of the Friend, from Pennsylvania, on the "27th day of ye 12th Mo., 1791." The consideration for grist and saw mill, was one hundred and fifty pounds; and for improved lands adjoining, fifty pounds. The deed was witnessed by Daniel Guernsey, a surveyor, and Barnabas Brown.

Among the early sales of Phelps and Gorham, was that of township number seven, second range, (now Jerusalem,) to Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson, September 2, 1790. Consideration, $4,320 for thirty-six square miles. The Senior Hathaway, who was Mr. Robinson's associate in this purchase, does not appear to have retained for any length of time an interest in the 14,040 acres patented to himself and Parker, Potter and others on Seneca Lake. Neither did he become alienated from the Society, but retained his standing therein till his death, and was ever regarded by the Society with the highest respect.

Benedict Robinson was another prominent man in the New Community. He, too, was at first an enthusiastic adherent of the Friend, and the design to have the Friend's abode in his township was very early entertained, as appears by the following letter, which it is supposed was addressed to Sarah Richards:

NEW SETTLEMENT, 13th of the 12th Month, 1789.

FRIEND SARAH:—I arrived here after a fatiguing journey of twelve day's travel; am kindly received, have explored the second seventh township, two days and three nights successive-

ly together, and find it not as report says altogether. We are satisfied with our purchase altogether, one thing excepted, that is, the land does not lay so compact as one would wish for every convenience we want. Would the Friend accept the offer of such a piece as I have mentioned in thy hearing? I think it would well accommodate our first intention. The land most of it that we have seen, is good enough, and I do not want better. The timber exceeds any I have ever seen in this or any other country. The Sugar Maple aboundeth in plenty, the Oak, the Pine and Walnut, with divers sorts makes it complete. I think there is a pleasant brook from the North to the Northwest branch of the Crooked Lake, from the distance of one mile to one and a half miles from the east line, where is a good place for sheep, which we call Shepherd's Hill, where one may view almost all the township. With some good timber, good springs, and some runs of water, all which is very advantageous to the situation of said hill, descending to the aforesaid brook, which Thomas saith must be called the brook Kedron. Two very fine mill seats thereon, and a third if wanted can be had; then as excellent an interval, as good as is desired, or can be, from one quarter to one mile wide; from thence ascending until we come to the west side of said town, except about one and one half miles, &c., * * * I thought I would mention my desire—if may be—to be assisted in making the payment, where I have had encouragement from. As circumstances is with us, I can not say what is or will be right, but do mean to do right as far as can be. Desiring to be remembered to and by the Friend in supplication and intercession for a remnant off a remnant, and by all those to whom the spirit of prayer is given, not forgetting my love to thee and all those who were and are my friends. As the bearer can inform more particulars of affairs, I shall omit it, and subscribe with my hand that I mean to be thy sincere friend.

BENEDICT ROBINSON.

That the township was bought in consultation with the Friend and by her concurrence appears from the fact that Robinson and Hathaway, under the Friend's advice, resigned their oppor-

tunity to buy the township where Geneseo is now situated. It was a rule at that period in selling picked townships to require the purchasers to draw for another township at the same price. In this way the purchasers of Jerusalem drew the rich and valuable township afterwards owned by the Wadsworths. The Friend objected to her people "trading and buying property at a distance," and they prevailed on Mr. Phelps to release them from the bargain, which he was not unwilling to do, as he had learned the value of the township. Possibly the Friend was wiser than most worldly minded people would be willing to concede.

In January, 1792, Benedict Robinson conveyed by a deed, witnessed by Ruth Pritchard and Lucy Brown, lots 23, 24, 25, 26, and the north half of lots 22 and 27, in township number seven, second range, supposed to contain 1,400 acres, to Sarah Richards on behalf of the Friend. Thomas Hathaway, by a deed witnessed by Susannah and Temperance Brown, had conveyed his interest in the same land to Benedict Robinson for this purpose in September of the previous year. The consideration expressed in Hathaway's deed was twenty pounds, and in Robinson's forty pounds. June 28th, 1793, Benedict Robinson conveyed to William Carter for £1,000, all his interest in the township except 550 acres.

August 4, 1795, Thomas Hathaway made a like conveyance to William Carter for £6,000, of all his interest in the township except 3,960 acres, a part of which he had before sold. Fourteenth of July, 1795, William Carter conveyed to Rachel Malin, lots 45 and 46—640 acres. Consideration, £56, received by Benedict Robinson of Asa Richards, deceased. August 14, 1785, William Carter conveyed to Rachel Malin, for £140, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51 and 52. This would show that the full proportions of the Friend's estate in Jerusalem, were in extent 4,480 acres, allowing each lot to contain 320 acres as stated in these deeds; and generally they contained more.

The selection of the Friend's location in Jerusalem, was made in 1791, by herself and Sarah Richards, and others who

accompanied Benedict Robinson to his township for that purpose; George Brown, afterwards Supervisor of the town, serving as a guide; and in 1792 some work was done by way of clearing and making preparations for the erection of a house in the valley eastward of the final residence of the Friend

The question whether the first conveyance of lands by Benedict Robinson to Sarah Richards on behalf of the Friend was a gift on his part, was a subject of much dispute. The following covenant, witnessed by Lucy Brown, would seem to set the question at rest:

"This agreement witnesseth, that whereas I have this day received a deed of several lots of lands lying and being" in the town of Jerusalem, county of Ontario, and State of New York, in township number seven, second range of towns, as they were surveyed and numbered throughout the county, *twelve hundred acres of which is made a present*, on the East part the remainder of which I have at the averaged price as said township may be apprized, and given one hundred Dollars in part pay thereof or if said sum of one hundred dollars doth purchase more land than what's contained in the deed, I am to have it added on the west part adjoining by the grantor thereof. In witness whereof, we have set our hands and seals in presents of this fifth day of the first Month, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two. (1792).

SARAH RICHARDS, } [L. S.]
BENEDICT ROBINSON. }

Lots 45 and 46, called the Mile Square, or Asa Richards lot, was granted for money, £56, paid by Asa Richards to Benedict Robinson, the receipt for which on his death was given to the Friend, in compensation for care extended to him in his sickness, and to pay his funeral charges.

The north half of lot 47, (160 acres,) was deeded to Mary, the wife of Ezekiel Shearman, by Rachal Malin, in 1797, for payment, in part, of money loaned to pay the expense of transporting the property and effects of the Friend from Pennsylvania to the New Jerusalem; another hundred acres was added

from lot 48 by David Wagener, it is said to pay Ezekiel Shearman for his pioneer explorations for the Society of Friends in 1786.

In 1793, Sarah Richards directed in person further improvements in Jerusalem, on the new location. Ten or twelve acres were enclosed and a log tenement erected. Her health, which had been poor for some time, and which the hardships of the wilderness did not renovate, continued to decline, and she died late in that year. Her attending physician was Moses Atwater, of Canandaigua, who wrote her will, committing her trust to Rachel Malin, who from that time forth held the Friend's property, as sole trustee, while the Friend remained with her disciples. Sarah Richards left one child, a daughter, Eliza, which she committed to the care and tutilage of the Friend. Her subsequent career had a less favorable influence on the destinies of the Society, than her mother would have wished.

In the Spring of 1794, after a residence of four years in the original settlement, near Seneca Lake, the Friend removed her household to her new abode in the vale of the "Brook Kedron." It would seem that no ordinary inducements could have impelled such a removal. Most of her people were settled on and east of the Gore, in a region of rare beauty and natural wealth, where they had already made a goodly beginning. On the other hand, the new location was in the midst of a dense unbroken wilderness. It was not less than ten or twelve miles away from those on whom she depended for assistance and sympathy. There can be no doubt that a desire to be removed from hostile influences, which had become bitter and intolerant, was largely a motive for this early removal. That the Friend sided with those of her Society who deemed themselves injured in the disposition of the lands, is well attested: and she did not change her attitude on that question when the worst results of the situation were experienced. While this intensified the attachment of one class toward their beloved leader, it greatly embittered others whose powers were much to be dreaded by reason of their position and power.

Whatever the intention may have been in granting a tract of land in the "second seventh," there is no doubt that its original impulse, was to a large extent to provide a home and nucleus for the Society. If a desire to bring settlers to the township was mixed with this purpose, it was not an unwise design, for it produced the desired effect. Members of the Society actuated by a wish to be near the Friend, gathered about in the same vicinity. A number of the poorer ones were granted homes on the Friend's own land, and for several years the larger portion of the settlers in this township, were Friends or attracted by some influence connected with the Friend's Society.

The Friend retained a farm of about three hundred acres in the original settlement while she lived. Anna Wagener occupied the house for a few years after the Friend removed to Jerusalem. A room was kept in it for the Friend when she visited there, and a bed which no other person ever occupied, till about 1812, after which she seldom if ever came there. Meetings were held not only at the Friend's house in Jerusalem, but at her house in what is now Torrey, at the Log Meeting House, and at the residences in later years of Isaac Nichols and Adam Hunt, who after a few years had commodious framed dwellings. The Log Meeting House was only used for worship till 1799. Henry Barnes, still living, remembers the last service in that primitive temple. It was a warm summer day, and a heavy thunder shower arose, the rain come down like a flood and the roof leaked badly. Some of the women held a blanket or shawl over the Friend for protection, while she continued her discourse, which was one of the most impressive and eloquent of her life, and was listened to with profound attention by a large congregation, who crowded very compactly into the leaky structure. The Log Meeting House served as a school house as well as a meeting house for some time. Here Sarah Richards commenced teaching a few weeks before she died, another proof of her rare excellence of character. Here, also, Ruth Pritchard taught a school in 1796, and John Briggs

FIRST HOUSE OF THE FRIEND IN JERUSALEM.

not far from the same time. The old Log Meeting House finally became a dwelling. It is remembered by very few who still survive.

The Friend gradually improved her surroundings in the deep forests of Jerusalem, by the co-operation of her society, of whom she retained a large number in spite of all hostilities and persecutions. The single log house had added to it another, and afterwards a third. The first and east part, of somewhat the largest dimensions, was finally raised a story higher and covered with clapboards, making a very comfortable abode. Her own room was above stairs in the east portion. The middle building was used as a room for the meetings of the Society. This triple log house was the home of the Friend and her household till about 1814. Thomas Clark, whose wife, Elizabeth, was a sister of Rachel and Margaret Malin, commenced the erection of the large dwelling since known as the Friend's House, in 1809, and finished the principal part in 1814. He was evidently not a rapid builder, but his work was exceedingly well done, and all the materials used were of the most substantial quality. The building is still in a good state of preservation, and when new was a marvelous advance upon the current ideas of architecture. The rooms are high and commodious, and well arranged for a patritiate residence. After twenty-four years of hard sacrifices and doubtful struggles, this residence, in the midst of her own domain, afforded a home of comfort commensurate with the wants of her family and its relations to the Society. Here, after the erection of this dwelling, the meetings of the Society were held. Here the career of the Universal Friend came to a close five years later, and here the Society held its shrine after that sad event, until its diminishing votaries had mostly passed away.

The influence of this remarkable woman continued unabated with a large body of her followers throughout her life and after her death, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances, all the litigations, personal asperities, and the repugnance of many to the strictness of the faith held by the Society. That this won-

derful ascendancy was the result of mere religious credulity and superstitious awe, is not to be tolerated as an explanation of the fact, when we take into account the intelligence, conscientiousness and independence of character, that prevailed with a large share of these people. The secret of her power rested in her sterling humanity, far more than any peculiarity of doctrinal teaching. She had a lively and zealous concern in all that affected the welfare of her people She was truly a nursing mother to her flock. Her ministrations were first and foremost in sickness and sorrow. Her affectionate hand was a sure support in every trouble; and her sympathy was unfailing. All funeral services within the Society, and many without, were attended by her. When called upon for aid to the poor, or comfort to the sorrowing, whether within or without her own fold, it was never withheld.

The life of the Friend, therefore, was one of manifold cares and labors. For many years frequent visits were necessary to the neighborhood of the first settlement, sometimes to attend the burial of the dead, or visit the sick, and often for religious service at the public meetings. These journeys, until the later period of the Friend's life, were performed on horseback, always with one or more attendants, and often with a dozen, more or less, of whom Rachel Malin was usually one, and frequently Margaret. Saturday was the Sabbath day of the Society, and when meetings were to be held in Milo, the cavalcade went down on Friday afternoon, and would go back on Sunday afternoon; although Sunday, which they did not hold as a Sabbath or sacred day, was generally observed as a day of rest by the Society, from deference to other people whose Sabbath it was. To the public meetings in Jerusalem, there would usually go up a company from Milo on horseback, many of them remaining two nights at the Friend's house, and the hospitality of that mansion was never at fault. A dinner was always provided for those who attended the public meetings, free to all who would partake. This liberal hospitality was always a feature of the Friend's abode, and was especially ex-

tended to all strangers or persons from a distance who happened to be present from motives of interest or curiosity.

At the meetings, the Society usually gathered promptly at the proper hour, and sat in silence. The Friend would enter soon and sit for a few moments, lay off her hat, kneel and pray aloud fervently for some time, then after remaining seated in silence for a few moments arise and speak, generally from an hour to an hour and a half. These discourses were always listened to with the utmost quiet. The voice of the speaker was musical and pleasant to the ear. The gestures, mostly an easy waving motion of the hand, were always graceful. The eyes black and highly expressive, seemed to animate the language of the Friend, and add intensity to her eloquence. After her discourse closed others sometimes spoke. Of these were Richard Smith, Asahel Stone, Benajah Botsford, Elnathan Botsford, senior, Deborah Malin, Mercy Aldrich, Abigail Barnes, Lucina Goodspeed, Experience Ingraham, Lucy Botsford and others. When all speaking was closed, the meeting was dismissed by shaking hands. The Friend commenced usually by shaking hands with Rachel Malin, when all would arise and the hand shaking would become general. Every member present would make it a point to shake hands with the Friend. There was no singing in public worship, but a profoundly devotional spirit was cultivated, and a more reverential body of worshippers it would be difficult to find.

The separation of James Parker from the Society, occurred very soon after the new colony was planted near Seneca Lake, and bore bitter fruits on both sides. Mr. Parker lost his religious home, and was very much afloat in spiritual relations thereafter. For a time he was somewhat zealously identified with the Free Will Baptists, afterwards strongly inclined to the Universalists, and finally died at a very advanced age, a member of the Methodist Church, by which people he was cordially received and kindly regarded in his later years. For a time after his breaking off from the Society, he was a leader in the hostilities which raged against the Friend and her Society.

As a magistrate, he issued a warrant on the complaint of William Potter, against the Friend, for blasphemy. The event proved this to be a grave error, but the prosecution was urged with an earnestness which showed that strong and passionate feeling was enlisted in the work, and that many prominent persons in the community gave it countenance and support. This was in the Autumn of 1799. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who met the Friend on horseback accompanied by Rachel Malin, a short way from Smith's Mills, on the road to Norris' Landing. He made a dash to seize his intended prisoner, who being an accomplished horsewoman, was not easily caught. She turned her horse about instantly and galloped swiftly down the hill, and her pursuer not being able to follow so rapidly, was left considerably in the rear. She reined up at the house of Richard Smith, a little west of the Mills, dismounted and took refuge among those who were ready to protect her. The officer found the door barricaded and threatened to break it down, but met with so much resolute resistance, that he desisted and went his way.

Shortly after, another officer made his appearance in Jerusalem, armed with his warrant. The Friend was in a little house opposite her then residence, on the north side of the road, used as a shop for weaving. Here the Friend, with several women of her household, was engaged when the constable walked in, his attendant, Enoch Malin, remaining outside. His mission was at once understood, and no time was given him to make explanations or commence offensive operations. He found himself outside the door in such precipitate haste, that he could hardly comprehend what was going on. The women handled him with so little care, that some of his garments were badly torn, and a renewal of the onslaught was impossible without a repair of his breeches. Thus ended the second attempt at arrest.

The next was much more formidable and more craftily managed. A posse of about thirty men was collected, some of them the most prominent men in the new settlement. They

took along a cart and oxen to convey their prisoner away, and hearing that the Friend was reported sick, they had a physician in their company to decide whether she was in sufficient bodily health to endure the proposed arrest. Sometime after midnight they surrounded the house, which was soon in a state of alarm. Stout resistance was made to their entrance, but they broke down the door with an ax, and took possession of the premises. The physician soon informed them that an attempt to carry the Friend away would not be advisable. A man from the outside of one of the windows called out "throw her in the cart and carry her off." This was a man, too, who had been one of her warmest adherents. And the same man, in after years, when disease reminded him of his mortality, was glad to be reconciled to the Friend, and become the subject of her sympathy and her spiritual consolation.

Finding that their third attempt at arrest must prove abortive, a parley was held. An attorney representing the Friend was on hand, as it happened; a recognizance was entered into for her appearance at the next Ontario Circuit, and the idea of a trial before Justice Parker was abandoned.

In the following June, the Friend and her accusers were in attendance at the Circuit Court in Canandaigua. The venerable Ambrose Spencer was the presiding Judge. The Grand Jury listened to all the evidence presented on the charge of blasphemy against the Friend, and unanimously agreed that there was nothing on which to base an indictment. When this conclusion was announced, the Friend was respectfully invited to preach before the Court and the people in attendance. She did so, and was listened to with the deepest attention. Judge Spencer, on being asked his opinion of the discourse replied: "We have heard good counsel, and if we live in harmony with what that woman has told us, we shall be sure to be good people here, and reach a final rest in Heaven.."

On another occasion, a woman who had been one of the Society, made affidavit that she had reason to fear for the safety of her life, on account of the Friend. That a warrant of arrest

was issued in this case is probable but not quite clear. But the woman who made the affidavit, accidentally confronted the Friend sometime after at the house of a sick neighbor. "Chloe," said the Friend, "did thee think I would kill thee?" "No, Friend," she replied. "Then why did thee swear so wickedly?" continued the Friend. There was no answer for some time, but she finally declared that she had been "put up to it."

These incidents serve to show the extreme intensity of hostile feeling that prevailed for a time on the part of some, which was none the less bitter from the fact that it was led by those who had been personal adherents of the Friend.

The long litigation which hung like a cloud over the affairs of the Friend in the last years of her life, and which did not reach its conclusion till some years after her death, was another source of ill-feeling toward her and the Society, and doubtless laid the foundation for much of that venomous detraction which pursued her fame and character through the lifetime of more than one generation after her departure. Sarah Richards, the first trustee of the Friend, and one of the early and firm adherents of the Society, and its founder, dying in the latter part of 1793, left an only child, Eliza, in charge of the Friend to be reared in her family, doubtless with the expectation that she would remain a permanent member of the household, and attached like her mother to the Friend. Sarah, by a will executed a short time before her death, devised her trust to Rachel Malin, including all the land she held in Jerusalem, and among the rest lots 45 and 46, held by virtue of Asa Richard's will, leaving to Sarah the receipt (for money paid to Benedict Robinson,) by which the land was obtained. To her daughter, Eliza, she left nothing except a remnant of property, which she owned at Watertown, Connecticut, before joining the Friend.

Eliza seemed to be more disposed to follow the fortunes of a husband than adhere to the faith of the Friend. In 1796, about three years after her mother's decease, while she was still very young, she eloped from the house of the Friend, leaving through a window, in the hour of public meeting, met Enoch

Malin, who was waiting for her by previous arrangement, at a house near by, and was wedded to him. It does not appear that claim was immediately made to any of the Friend's land by inheritance from Eliza's mother. But in 1799, Eliza and her husband conveyed by deed, a strip of land one hundred rods in width, off the north side of lots 24 and 25, two miles long, containing four hundred acres, to Elnathan Botsford, jr., and Benajah Botsford, his brother, and the husband of Deborah, the youngest sister of the Friend. It was afterwards testified by Elnathan Botsford, senior, that he obtained the assent of the Friend to this purchase; and whether such assent was given in explicit terms or not, it appears that the purchasers held undisturbed possession of it for twelve years, and lived on and improved it. Whether the Friend regarded their source of title just or not, she was probably willing that parties holding their relations to herself and the Society, should hold the land thus taken, so long as no farther loss to her domain was involved. There were other and subsequent sales, however, by Enoch and Eliza Malin, which could not be so tamely acquiesced in. These were to Asahel Stone, jr., Asa Ingraham and Truman Stone. It was now perceived that all the Friend's estate might be taken away in the same manner, and legal redress appeared to be required to establish her rights. Measures were accordingly taken to prove the title of the Friend, through her trustee, Rachel Malin, to all the land that had been conveyed to her from Robinson, Hathaway and Carter.

In 1811, Rachel Malin filed a bill in Chancery, against Enoch and Eliza Malin, and the purchasers under their assumed title. The defendants by their answer, denied the trust claimed by Rachel, and alleged that one thousand acres of the land conveyed to Sarah Richards was a gift, and, therefore that no resulting trust was conveyed. The cause was brought to a hearing on the pleadings before Chancellor Kent, in 1816. After permitting the bill to be amended by inserting the name of Jemima Wilkinson as a party complainant, he directed a feigned issue to be tried by a jury in the County of Ontario, to ascertain

whether Jemima Wilkinson had advanced any money or other valuable consideration for the lands, or any other part thereof contained in the conveyance from Benedict Robinson to Sarah Richards; whether the will of Sarah Richards had been altered; whether the whole or any, and if any, what part of the lands conveyed by Robinson to Sarah Richards, passed by that conveyance; and whether the Botsfords and others were bona-fide purchasers, without notice of the trust. This feigned issue was noticed for trial at the Ontario Circuit in June, 1817, but was put off for want of a material witness by Rachel Malin.

Enoch and Eliza Malin both died before this stage of the case was reached, he in Canada and she in Ohio. They left two sons, David H. Malin and Avery Malin, who were substituted for their parents as parties to the suit. Elisha Williams, their attorney and guardian, brought actions of ejectment against parties occupying the lands in dispute, and upon the trial, a verdict unfavorable to the Friend and her claims was rendered, and the case was at once carried to the Court of Chancery, where it was tried before Chancellor Kent, in 1823, the feigned issue, having been set aside as the evidence adduced on the trial of the ejectment suits, supplied the information sought by that issue. The decease of the Friend in 1819, left Rachel and Margaret Malin, under her will, the representatives of her interests in the suit, and John C. Spencer was their counsel. The Chancellor made a decree affirming the trust, and upholding the title of the Friend, and the defendants took their appeal to the Court of Errors. A final decision was reached in that Court in 1828, nine years after the decease of the Friend, and seventeen years after the commencement of the suit.

A full statement of the case is given in the first volume of Wendell's reports, by which it appears that the litigation was one that must have enlisted the best energies of both sides, and the best legal talent of the period. Thomas R. Gold, of Utica, was the counsel for the respondents, Rachel and Margaret Malin, in the Court of Errors. The question of the trust was the main point of attack, and it was triumphantly sustained.

The memorandums of Sarah Richards, given a few pages back, were offered in support of the trust, and were assailed as forgeries, several good witnesses affirming that they were written by Ruth Pritchard, and not by Sarah Richards. The similarity of handwriting on the part of these persons, no doubt led to an honest difference of opinion on the subject. The ultimate conviction of all unprejudiced minds, must have been in favor of their authenticity. And the following letters, which could have presented no stronger claims to verity, were much less questioned, and helped materially the cause of the Friend.

JERUSALEM, 3d of the 6th Month, 1793.

DEAR RUTH:—I take this opportunity to inform thee further about the situation of earthly concerns. The Friend has also taken a deed of Thomas Hathaway, containing south of that which Robinson deeded to me to hold in trust for the Friend. And this deed is witnessed by William Carter and Abel Botsford. I hope we shall get together before long. This is from thy affectionate friend,

SARAH RICHARDS.

JERUSALEM, 12th of the 3d Month, 1793.

DEAR RUTH:—This is to be a messenger of my love to thee. Hold out faith and patience. Thy letter was very welcome to me. I want thee should make ready to come where the Friend is in this town. The Friend has got land enough here for all that will be faithful and true. Dear Ruth, I will inform thee that Benedict Robinson has given the Friend a deed of some land in the second seventh, in the Boston Pre-emption, which deed contains five lots, and the Friend has made use of my name to hold it in trust for the Friend, and now I hope the Friend will have a home, and likewise for the poor Friends, and such as have no helper, where no intruding foot can enter. Farewell. From thy affectionate friend,

SARAH RICHARDS.

Justice Sutherland, who wrote an able and exhaustive opinion in the cause, was sustained by a concurring and still more emphatic opinion, by William M. Oliver, then a State Senator,

and member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, and a majority of the Court decided in accordance with their opinions, establishing the trust and confirming the title of the Friend, but affirming a valid title on the part of the Botsfords, whose purchase it was decided had been made without notice of the trust. A life estate only was granted to Rachel and Margaret Malin, in lots 45 and 46, the title to which was derived from Asa Richards, on the ground that the title to these lots was the personal estate of Sarah Richards, and that her will conveyed only a life estate thereto to Rachel Malin, leaving the remainder in fee to her own heirs. It was also held by the terms of Benedict Robinson's original deed to Sarah Richards, that a consideration was expressed which precluded the idea of a gift, and that what was paid covered the whole conveyance, as the consideration could not be limited to any particular portion. It was also held by Justice Sutherland, that the settlement on the land by the Friend, drawing others as it must, was a very valuable consideration, and probably a sufficient one for the land.

This unhappy litigation, although it resulted in the end favorably to the Friend and her associates and supporters, was a great misfortune to all concerned. It alienated from the Friend and her Society, some who had been early and warmly identified with it. It was tedious, expensive and embarrassing. For many years it was an impending peril that threatened to engulf them. On the other hand, the contestants who gained the four hundred acres, admitted that they had better never entered the struggle, for they lost the whole more than once in the finally successful effort to gain it. Yet, though this tedious litigation cost so much in harmony and good will as well as money, it was the fruit of too much confidence and good will, as the writer interprets the facts, and no desire on the part of the Friend to do more than vindicate her just rights.

The adverse fruits of the litigation were manifold. Owing to its cost, the erection of a meeting house was given up, even after the timber for the frame was hewed and drawn on the

ground, whereon the edifice was to stand. Lands which had been given by David Wagener, on condition that such a house should be built, went back finally to his heirs. Old calumnies were revived and strengthened and new ones propagated, and if it were possible for personal fame to be utterly trampled down, the Friend must have been overwhelmed. Yet through it all the Friend bore her way to the last with firmness, patience and unswerving tenacity of purpose. Preachers of opposing sects often wielded their theological clubs against her, with such denunciation as the spirit of the times seemed to warrant, and weighty words of opprobrium often passed for conclusive argument But the Friend retorted not. She yielded no pretension or proper right of her own, but taught her flock the essential virtues of the Christian life with assiduity, and with exemplary consistency.

Her house and grounds were always models of order, neatness and thrifty life. Those who belonged to her household were neither drones nor idlers. The work of her domain went forward in season, and those who performed the labor, whether members of the family or hirelings, were always treated with kindness and respect. Sometimes the members of the Society did the Friend's work as a voluntary contribution. But this was principally in the earlier years, and was always much more than repaid by the generous hospitalities of the Friend's mansion. She personally directed and controled the operations of the farm, and would often ride from field to field on horseback, and point out the work to be done. Henry Barnes states, that when a lad, he has often accompanied the Friend about the farm to let down and put up bars.

In the later years of her life, when disease impaired her energies, she ceased riding on horseback, and the running gear of a carriage she had in Pennsylvania, which had been laid away for many years while roads were bad, was taken to Canandaigua and fitted up with a comfortable body. In this she rode during the years of her decline. That carriage is still occasionally seen in our streets, the property of Wm. T. Remer.

Her final illness was long and painful, and for sometime previous to her decease, she was borne to the room where the meetings were held by her attendants, and would address her flock while keeping her seat in a chair. No one could be more devotedly beloved and tenderly cared for than was the Friend by the members of her household and Society. She had proved herself a devoted and heroic leader. She had been their trusted guide and counsellor in all difficulties and trying straits, and her ministrations had sufficed for their sorrows and sufferings. It was but natural that her prospective departure should be a source of the keenest grief. Through all her painful struggle with a dropsical disease, the solicitude of her people was unsleeping and most touching in its tenderness. It has been alleged that they did not believe the Friend subject to the conditions of mortality. If any such views were held by them, it was in direct contradiction of her own solemn and repeated assurances, and does not seem at all probable. Death finally visited her on the early morning of July 1st, 1819, at the age of sixty one years. Lucy Brown and Rachel and Margaret Malin, were her attendants in the last hours, which were peacefully and gently breathed away.

It has been said that the grief-stricken Society were unwilling to bury their dead, and that they deposited the body of the Friend in an apartment of the cellar, which was carefully walled up. This is true. They had been informed, either mischievously or earnestly, that some of the physicians had determined to secure the body for dissection. This they determined to prevent; and hence the conduct so curiously regarded by the public. The burial was finally made on a hillock, where Rachel and Margaret were afterwards laid by her side, but no headstone or monument marks the grave. True to her principles and teachings, she bequeathed her estate to Rachel and Margaret Malin, who were to succeed her as guardians of the poor of the Society, and continue to make the Friend's house the home of those who belonged to the faith, which they did.

Thus terminated the career of one of the most singular and remarkable characters of modern history. She has been

treated as an impostor. A conscious imposter she could not have been; for sincerity, earnestness, probity and undeviating consistency, were the conspicuous elements of her character. Her ministry of forty-three years was an unvarying assertion of the same claims, without a lapse or single act or expression that could be construed into an indication that she was actuated by purposes of chicanery. She confronted her fellow beings with counsel and warning in relation to their spiritual interests, with a manner that always impressed serious minds with the highest respect for her devotional sentiments, and the transparent integrity of her convictions. It is worthy of remark, that those who adhered with the most fidelity to her teachings, were, without exception, people of pure and upright lives. On the other hand, without casting unkind reflections upon any who left the Society, it may be said with all truth, that those who found delight in vicious ways, no longer found a congenial home in the Friend's Society. No preaching could be more pointed and emphatic than the Friend's against the popular vices of her time. Intemperance, licentiousness, and like moral irregularities, were never winked at by her. "John," said she to one of the early settlers who proposed to erect a distillery, "it will prove a snare to thee." And the sequel proved that her prediction was true.

A man who had been an early member of the Society, and afterwards left it and united with another religious body, said to one of his former brethren in later years, "The Friend was all love." The very name she assumed—Public Universal Friend—indicated a sentiment of broad and generous philanthropy, worthy, in this too selfish world, of the most profound respect. It may be said that there was ambition and a desire to lead and to rule, mingled with this zeal for the welfare of the human family. All this may be admitted without diminishing the nobility and integrity of her character. If she ruled, it was by virtue of characteristics that made her a ruling mind. If there was too much of unquestioned submission to her rule, that could hardly be deemed a fault of hers. Like all real rulers she elected herself, and proceeded with her work.

That the Friend was largely endowed with benevolence, there is abundant proof, for no charitable appeal was ever made to her in vain. This was also manifested in her uniform kindness to the poor residents, whether of her own flock or not. William Hencher, a settler who lived at Newtown Point, when the Friend came into the country, helped her on with his teams through the woods to the head of Seneca Lake. His son accompanied the expedition, and in after years related to Mr. Turner the impression it made upon him. He was struck by the singular dress of the Friend, and still more by the strangeness, as it appeared to him, of a woman directing men in all things relating to the journey. Yet he remembered most gratefully her kindness and hospitality when his father's family came through the wilderness, and stopped at her residence on their way to the Genesee River.

In one instance, her hospitality was greatly abused. A French Duke, Liancourt, visited the Friend's Settlement in 1795. He was very hospitably entertained by Benedict Robinson, Arnold Potter and others and by the Friend herself, at whose house he was a guest with his travelling companions. It is said that Louis Phillippe, afterwards King of France, was in disguise, a member of this party. The Duke, in a work giving an account of his travels, repaid the kindness of the Friend very shabbily, by retailing gossip and giving currency to slanders he should have been ashamed to endorse. He listened with too ready credulity to the partizan animosities of those who at that time were at variance with the Friend and her Society; and it is said she was not slow to express her disapproval of some gallantries imputed to the Duke, by which she incurred his thorough dislike. His revenge was taken in his book, which is now out of print and rarely seen. Another book, written two or three years after her death, was too evidently the work of embittered malice and uncharitable bigotry, to be anywise fair or truthful in its statements. It contains so many wanton, unfounded calumnies, and averments clearly false, as to be utterly unworthy of the least historical credit.

The Friend has usually been represented as an ignorant person. This is by no means just. That she was a person of refined literary culture we cannot pretend. But no mind like hers observes the panorama of life without gaining an education. She had great respect for education, and a strong preference for the society of those who possessed more than common intelligence and accomplishments. This was particularly manifest in her later years, after the buffetings of a hard experience had taught her the value of legal information as well as other general knowledge. The visits of people of note and intelligence were not unfrequent at her residence, and they were always cordially entertained. She had a considerable library, mostly of religious and historical books. Her familiarity with the Bible was truly wonderful. She always quoted it largely and with accuracy, from memory, in her discourses and was able to give the chapter if not the verse of her quotation. She was therefore too much learned, and too sharp and practical an observer of human life to be accounted ignorant.

Space does not permit us to hunt down all the derogatory and scandalous stuff, founded in rumor and senseless gossip, which has been kept alive these many years by the same power that gave it birth. It can be said, however, with the utmost assurance of truth, that the Friend never pretended to be able to walk on the water, and therefore could never have appointed a time and place to do it. She never claimed to be able to work miracles, and never made any pretense of attempting such a thing. She never claimed to be the Messiah nor a substitute for the Messiah, but simply a minister of truth sent by divine authority to preach a better life to the world. She never appropriated the property of her disciples by saying, "the Lord hath need of this," nor exacted anything more than they voluntarily and freely granted. She never made one of her followers wear a bell as a punishment for impertinent curiosity. Sarah Richards did something of that sort while she was at the head of affairs in Pennsylvania in the absence of the Friend, and that was as much a matter of hilarity as otherwise.

In personal appearance, the Friend was, till late in life, when sadly afflicted by dropsy, decidedly prepossessing. She had a good figure, with black, lustrous eyes, and black hair, which, combed without parting, fell in beautiful ringlets about her neck. She always dressed with good taste, and in such a manner as to heighten the impressiveness of her appearance. She wore a fine silk neck cloth, with a loose fold falling in front with graceful negligence; and a comely broad brimmed hat of fine texture was worn on her head, and laid off when preaching. This, with her style of dress, gave her a singularly masculine look. Her portrait was painted a year or two previous to her decease, by an artist at Canandaigua, whose name is not known, but this was after her figure had lost its finest tone. It is said, however, to be a good likeness. The picture is now in the possession of Peter S. Oliver.

Who that shall justly estimate this courageous and large-hearted woman, in her remarkable force of character, in her devotion and constancy, in her benevolence and generosity, in her power to rule, in her wealth of affectionate feeling, in her love of justice, in her persevering fidelity to her convictions and personal claims, can deny her genius and originality, and that sincerity of heart and greatness of mind which shed lustre on the history of her sex?



FRIEND'S FINAL RESIDENCE.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRIEND'S SOCIETY AND DOCTRINE.

LIKE all religious organizations of the Protestant order, the Friend's Society had its nucleus or core of thoroughly committed, earnest and devoted members, with a further belonging of those who were vacillating and periodical in their attachment. Some run well for a season, and dropped off into indifference or positive hostility. Others yielded to the adverse influences caused by the land troubles; and the doctrine of celibate life inculcated by the Friend, was not one that could be popular with the youthful and ardent, whose lives were yet unscarred by disappointments and sad experiences. Hence it occurred that comparatively few of the second generation united with the Society, and of those who did there were not many who lived through life quite up to the rigid requirements of the faith. The list of members given herewith, includes only those whose names were actually enrolled at their own request, and who remained throughout devoted and firm adherents of the society. Some of these never came to the New Jerusalem, but the most of them belonged to the pioneer families, and they were, as a body, people of the highest moral and personal worth. They were as follows:

William Aldrich, [1]	Samuel Barnes, junior,
Joseph Ballou,	Elizur Barnes,
John Bartleson, [2]	Henry Barnes,
Samuel Barnes, senior,	Jonathan Botsford, senior,

1. The husband of Mercy Aldrich.
2. Husband of Mary Bartleson, afterwards wife of Ezekiel Shearman.

Jonathan Botsford, junior.
Jonathan Botsford, Bro. of Elijah
Abel Botsford,
Elijah Botsford,
Benajah Botsford, [3]
John Briggs, senior,
John Briggs, junior,
Peleg Briggs, senior,
Benjamin Brown, senior,
Benjamin Brown, junior,
George Brown, [4]
James Brown, junior,
Abraham Dayton,
Castle Dains,
Jonathan Dains,
John Davis,
Samuel Doolittle, [5]
John Gardner, [6]
Amos Guernsey, senior,
Amos Guernsey, junior,
Jonathan Guernsey,
Spencer Hall,
Arnold Hazard,
David Harris,
Nathaniel Hathaway, senior, [7]
Nathaniel Hathaway, junior,
Thomas Hathaway, senior,
James Hathaway,
Jedediah Holmes, senior,
Jedediah Holmes, junior,
Adam Hunt,
Silas Hunt,
Abel Hunt,
Eleazer Ingraham,
Elisha Ingraham,
John Ingraham,
Nathaniel Ingraham,
Remington Kenyon,
Ephraim Kinney, senior, [8]
Beloved Luther,
Elisha Luther,
Sheffield Luther,
Stephen Luther,
Elijah Malin,
Meredith Mallory, senior,
Isaac Nichols
George Nichols,
Joseph Niles,
Israel Perry,
Samuel Potter,
Abraham Richards, [9]
Asa Richards,
Richard Smith,
Silas Spink,
Asahel Stone, senior,
George Sisson,
Gilbert Sisson,
Joseph Turpin,
John Tripp,
David Wagener,
Jacob Wagener,
Jared Weaver,
John Willard,
Eleazer Whipple,
Benoni Wilkinson,
Simon Wilkinson,

3. Son of Elnathan Botsford, and first husband of Deborah Wilkinson.
4. Brother of James Brown, junior.
5. Was found a confirmed lunatic by the Friend, and after her discourse with him became rational, and lived an inmate of the Friend's family about fifty years, and until he died at about seventy years of age.
6. Supposed to have been the husband of Mary Gardner.
7. Supposed husband of Susannah Hathaway.
8. Supposed husband of Elizabeth Kinney.
9. Supposed husband of Sarah Richards, and brother of Asa Richards.

Joseph Turpin was an early adherent of the Friend in New England. He never came here as a settler, but went to South Carolina where he amassed a fortune. He visited the Friend in 1802 and afterwards; and the Society several times after the decease of the Friend. He left thirteen thousand dollars by his will to the Society—six thousand to Rachel Malin, and seven thousand to poor Friends. He was never a married man. Before he died he liberated all his slaves and gave them good homes.

Eleazer Whipple and Simon Wilkinson were probably relatives of the Friend's family. Stephen Wilkinson was the only brother of the Friend known to have settled here with the Friends. He came very early and started a nursery on the opposite side of the road from the Friend's house in Torrey. The trees in the Friend's orchard were all from this nursery and these were all "slugg sweets," a good sweet apple of small size. About half the original orchard still stands. The reason they were all of one variety, is said to have been that the young trees were all suckers brought from New England, and not seedlings, which seldom reproduce the original fruit, or any number of a single variety. Stephen Wilkinson after two or three years returned to New England, came back about 1805, sold out his nursery, married for his second wife, Lucy, the daughter of Elnathan Botsford, an amiable and interesting woman, and then settled in Genesee county. A son of Stephen Wilkinson by a former wife, Preston P. Wilkinson, now resides with John Comstock, in Jerusalem, at an advanced age. He is an intelligent man and has always lived unmarried.

Solomon Ingraham was the son of Nathaniel Ingraham, who commenced living in the Friend's family near Philadelphia, and remained with that family a very devoted adherent till 1814, when he seceded and turned against the Friend. He was about to join Daniel Bracket, an eccentric religious zealot, when he was accidentally buried in a well he was digging and lost his life.

The most of the male members of prominence were heads of

families, and are noticed in their order, chiefly in the towns of Milo, Jerusalem and Torrey, as pioneer settlers.

THE FAITHFUL SISTERHOOD.

There was a remarkable feature in the Universal Friend's Society, and probably the most effective result of her spiritual ministrations, in the number of respectable and truly excellent women, who, as persistent celibates, adhered to her teachings. Some of these lived on her domain and some in her family, and all were true and consistent representatives of her doctrine. Representing chastity and purity of life, they proved not only their own faith by their life, but that the affective sex are the best examples of morality if not of religion. In this respect they were the jewels of the Friend's coronet. They justified the faith she reposed in female integrity and character, and the partiality it is claimed she manifested for women as controlers of all social and domestic concerns. Their record, as abiding and conscientious devotees of the faith they adopted, is certainly much brighter than that of the masculine portion of the Society; for few of the latter adhered with like fidelity to the Friend's doctrine to the end. Perhaps this may be met by a wicked sneer to the effect that celibacy or its opposite was not equally a question of choice with the gentle sex as with the brethren of the fold.

It is quite clear, from all the facts within our reach, that there was very little if any constraint to single life, other than voluntary choice among these worthy and true hearted women. Besides, temptation is common to all, and there is no such thing as a life of persevering, indomitable virtue, without unwavering devotion to a lofty ideal, and the constant cultivation of the purest and sweetest sentiments of the heart. That sexual asceticism is essential to the best results of spiritual culture, is not a question to be discussed here. The Bible inculcates it very distinctly, and the Friend and her earnest disciples endeavored to be faithful exponents of the Bible teaching. The following members of the Society belong to the group, which may properly be ranked as the FAITHFUL SISTERHOOD.

Sarah Richards, whose maiden name was Sarah Skilton, was a woman of superior mind and pure character. She and her husband became members of the Friend's Society in Connecticut, or interested in her religious teaching. While they were on a visit to the Friend in Rhode Island he died, and Sarah at once became an inmate of the Friend's household, and while she lived, the Friend's most intimate and confidential associate. As the Friend desired to keep aloof from direct responsibility for worldly affairs, Sarah Richards became her agent to hold in trust her property. She co-operated faithfully with the Friend in all their works, whether of religious propagandism or family and society support, and the final great enterprise of founding a new society in the wilderness. It was to her that all the possessions of the Friend were deeded in the New Jerusalem, and by and through her that most of the business was performed till the period of her death, which occurred in 1793.

Mehitable Smith was the sister of Richard Smith. She was an inmate of the Friend's family and a person of pure and estimable character. She was very affectionately regarded by the Friend and Sarah Richards, and much esteemed by the Society. She lived unmarried, and died at the Friend's house in 1792.

Anna Wagener was a sister of David Wagener. She was intelligent, well educated and wealthy. She aided with her means in the construction of the Friend's house in the first settlement, and lived there some time after the Friend moved to Jerusalem. Afterwards she became the owner of several hundred acres of land in Jerusalem, and lived on the place where Watkins Davis now resides, and died there unmarried a few years later than the Friend, at an advanced age. She was remarkable for her sincerity of character and strong religious sentiment, and was highly respected by all that knew her.

Lucy Brown was the sister of Susannah and Temperance Brown, and of Daniel Brown, senior, of the Friend's Society. She was a person of the highest moral worth, and one of the first characters in the Society. She lived on the corner a little

south of the residence of Watkins Davis, where her house, built by herself, still stands. Her residence was on the Friend's land, where she led her single life and supported herself by making butter and cheese and other little industries. She lived to be quite aged and survived the Friend several years.

Rachel and Margaret Malin, two sisters, were members of the Friend's family after coming to the New Jerusalem till they died, and inheritors by will in behalf of the Society, and in trust for its benefit, of all her estate. Rachel, after the decease of Sarah Richards, was the agent by whom property was held in trust for the Friend and all business transacted. Both were fully devoted to the Friend, whom they survived many years, and both were women of irreproachable character.

Mercy Aldrich, an elder sister of the Friend, came early to the country, a widow without children. She had a respectable property, and lived north of Anna Wagener's, and beyond the residence of Benoni Wilkinson, afterwards the place of Ashbel Beers. Lucina Goodspeed for a time made her home with Mercy Aldrich, who was a very prominent character in the Society. She took part in speaking and praying in the meetings, always with ability and pertinence. She bore an excellent character, and died well advanced in age, surviving the Friend several years.

Patience Wilkinson, an elder sister of the Friend, married Thomas Hazard Potter, a brother of Judge Arnold Potter. Her husband died about 1804, and she afterwards resided with her son-in-law, Job Briggs, of Potter. She survived her husband about a dozen years. Her body, at her own request, was placed in the old vault of the Friend. Her funeral discourse was preached by the Friend, and it was the last funeral at which she officiated. Patience was a highly estimable woman and was greatly devoted to the Friend.

Alice Hazard was generally called *Elsie* Hazard. She was a daughter of Judge William Potter, and married George Hazard. She visited the Friend several times in Pennsylvania, and in 1790 arrived there again a few days after the Friend, and her retinue, including Mrs. Hazard's daughter, had left for

the Genesee country. She followed on horseback, making the whole wilderness journey alone, on the track of the company of which she was in pursuit, and arrived simultaneously with them. They had but barely reached their destination, when speaking of her, some one of the party remarked "we have come to a place now where Elsie can't find us." Almost at that instant she made her appearance, to their intense astonishment. They could hardly believe their senses when she stood before them. She made the same journey on horseback three times, the last time bringing her son, eight years old, behind her. Dr. Brinton W. Hazard, and Mrs. Asa Russel were her children. Her husband died in Rhode Island before her first visit to the New Jerusalem. She was a very warm adherent of the Friend, to whom she was always true, and she was a talented, intelligent and highly respected woman. For a time she lived with her two daughters, Martha and Penelope. Martha married Asa Russell, and Penelope died. Mrs. Hazard then lived some years in Larzelere's Hollow, with her nephew, William Potter, and finally made her home with her surviving daughter, where she died well advanced in years.

Lucina Goodspeed had a home on the Friend's domain, a short distance south of Lucy Brown and Anna Wagener, below the highway. She was a maiden lady, an excellent woman and a zealous Friend. She took part in the public meetings, was a person of intelligence and active life, and died at an advanced age.

Susannah Spencer came early to the country with the Friends, a widow, and sister of the elder Peleg Briggs. She had a house in the valley north of the Friend's, a little southwest of Moses Hartwell's residence, and west of the valley road. She was a mother in the Society and greatly esteemed. In the course of the struggle in regard to the land titles, she was ejected from her home and her house was burned. She outlived the Friend a short time, and died upwards of ninety years old.

Martha Reynolds was another faithful spinster of the Friend's Society. Martha and her sister came with the earliest migration and lived at Nichols' Corners till Sarah married Enoch

Shearman. Then Martha went to Jerusalem, and built a house on the Friend's land, about forty rods west of Lucy Brown's, on the south side of the road, as it now runs. She made butter and cheese, and supported herself quite independently. She was an estimable person of very capable mind, and much beloved in the Society. She lived to be quite old, and became palsied, after which one John Kritson worked the land for her. She died about 1844.

Patience Allen was from New London, Connecticut, and came with the first settlers, was greatly respected in the Society, and was a diligent, intelligent and worthy woman. She kept house a few years for Samuel Barnes, jr, and was afterwards a member of the Friend's household. She survived the Friend about fourteen years and died an unmarried woman.

Hannah Baldwin, was also an early member of the Society, who came with the first tide of settlement. She was distantly connected with the Comstocks, and was a devoted, consistent and good woman, living singly through life. She was very prominent in the Society and much respected. She maintained herself on the Friend's land by her own industry, making butter and cheese, with little farming operations. Her house was eastward of the creek from the Friend's house, on the north side of the road. She survived the Friend about twenty-five years, and died at a very advanced age. She was remarkable for her youthful and fresh appearance even in old age.

Sarah and Mary Briggs, sisters of Peleg Briggs, jr., were always great favorites of the Friend, and devotedly religious women. They inhabited a log house about a mile south of the Friend's, in Jerusalem, and afterwards built a frame house on the west side of the road which still stands. That house was built for them by Abraham Prosser, the father of David B. Prosser. These were excellent women and lived to be very aged. Sarah, who outlived her sister a long while, was very old at her decease. They, too, exalted the doctrine of celibacy by lives of industry, piety and devotion.

Lydia and Phœbe Cogswell, two spinster sisters, came with the pioneers to the New Jerusalem, living near the Friend's

Mills in the early settlement, and were pious and devoted Friends. Lydia, the most talented, was a leading woman in the Society. She died before 1800 in the Friend's Settlement, and Phœbe, after the death of her sister, lived near Mary Holmes, in Jerusalem, and still later in the Friend's family. She survived the Friend several years, and died at the age of one hundred.

Mary Gardner came with the earliest settlers; was a widow, a sister of Martha Reynolds and Mrs. Stephen Card, and the mother of Abner and George Gardner. She was the mother of an important family, a devoted Friend, and a woman of remarkable and excellent traits of character. She lived with her sons, and finally with her grand-daughter in Jerusalem, where she died in 1848 at the age of ninety-four.

Mary Hunt was the daughter of the elder Adam Hunt; lived unmarried, and was a devoted adherent of the Friend. She was housekeeper for Silas Spink for many years, and died at his house. She was an excellent and highly esteemed woman.

Lydia Davis was a daughter of John Davis, and a sister of Jonathan Davis. She came early with the Friends from Pennsylvania, and lived with her parents in Jerusalem. She died at about sixty years of age, her death preceding that of her parents. She was a good woman and a steadfast Friend.

Eunice Hathaway was from New Bedford. She and her mother, Freelove Hathaway, came early and lived in the log part, that then was, of the Friend's house, now standing in Torrey, and there the mother died. Eunice, for some time, lived with Mary Holmes, and was afterwards a member of the Friend's household. She was a much respected woman, and survived the Friend a few years.

Susannah Hathaway was a widow who kept house for Jacob Wagener, on Long Point, till about 1800. She then lived with her son Nathaniel, a shoemaker, in the Log Meeting House, and afterwards in a house belonging to Benedict Robinson. The son, under the ministration and counsel of the Friend, had a very bright religious experience, and died about 1811. The

Friend preached the funeral discourse at the house of Benedict Robinson. The mother was a devoted and worthy woman, and died soon after.

Mary Hathaway was the widow of James Hathaway, a brother of Thomas Hathaway, senior. They settled near the west branch of Keuka Lake, on the east side, where he erected a log house and made considerable improvement. They had a son, an only child, named Hunnewell, a young man who was capsized in a canoe on the lake in a violent wind. He called "Help!" "Help!" As the dog's name was help, it was supposed to be a call for the dog. When rescued he was so chilled he could not be restored. This was in 1794, and the first death in that township. The father died two years later, after building the first vault for the Friend, in which his own body was laid. The widow remained a protege of the Friend, whom she survived a few years. She lived in the old house of the Friend after the removal of the Friend to the large mansion. She was a woman of excellent character.

Lavina Dains was a daughter of Jonathan Dains, senior. She came with her father in 1784, and was a thoroughly devoted adherent of the Friend, always remaining single. She was for a long time an inmate of the Friend's family, and finally lived with her nephew, John Dains, of Jerusalem, where she died at the age of ninety. It was Lavina that pitched the constable out doors with his raiment somewhat tattered, when he attempted to arrest the Friend for blasphemy.

Elizabeth Carr was a widow and a relative of the Havens family of Benton. She came with the earlier settlers, making her home with the Friends. Was an inmate of the Friend's family most of the time, and died about 1833. She was called "Mother Carr" in the Society, and was very kindly regarded by all.

Anna Styer was a relative of the Wageners and Supplees, and resided at first with Anna Wagener, and afterwards with the Friend, and other families of the Society. She was an agreeable person, but subject to an occasional alienation of

mind, and fits of melancholy and self-reproach. She died about 1815, while living with Lucina Goodspeed, upwards of sixty.

Sarah Clark was from Boston, a widow lady of character and ability, with no known relatives in the Society or settlement. She was one of the earliest comers, and kept house for Thomas Hathaway, senior. At his death, he left her by will, 300 acres of land, of which Beloved Luther bought a part just east of Simeon Cole's. She lived for a time in the house where Thomas Hathaway died, and finally in one part of the double log house where Hannah Baldwin resided. In old age she resided with Beloved Luther, and died at the age of ninety-six. She, too, was one of the most faithful of the Friends.

Mary Holmes was a sister of Jedediah Holmes. She was quite independent in property, and lived at first in the early settlement of the Friends, and afterwards till she died, a little way south of Moses Hartwell's, just east of the creek, where she kept house mostly by herself, always living singly. She died at a very advanced age, some years after the Friend, of whom she was a devoted adherent. She was regarded as one of the best of women.

Catharine White, generally known as "Aunt Katy White," was a widow, and kept house for a time for Jacob Wagener. She was a kind, matronly woman, and much beloved. Her funeral was attended at the Friend's house about 1815.

Mary Bean was a near relative of the Supplees. She became an inmate of the Friend's family in early life and continued so while she lived. She was mistress of the dairy, and a very industrious and worthy person. She died about 1840, over sixty years old.

Eunice Beard dwelt on the Friend's land in a log house built for her, about fifty rods northeast of the residence of James Brown, jr. She was a single woman and a person of very amiable character, much respected by the Society. She survived the Friend.

Lydia Wood was a widow, and lived in the next house north of Anna Wagener, of whom she bought her land. When she became feeble with age she lived with her daughter, the widow of Beloved Luther. She was an estimable woman and much respected. She died later than the Friend at a very advanced age.

Mary Ingraham was the daughter of Nathaniel Ingraham, and lived with her parents while they survived. She was a steadfast Friend and a worthy woman, and died at an advanced age, firm in the Friend's faith, and an unmarried woman.

Rachel Ingraham, who still lives a single woman at the age of eighty-eight, is the daughter of Eleazer Ingraham. She has led a blameless and pious life, and was a member of the Friend's family for several years with her father. Henry Barnes, who, with her, are the only survivors of the Friend's Society, relates that he and Rachel, almost unassisted, in the Spring of 1816, made over 1,500 pounds of sugar in the Friend's sugar camp.

Chloe Towerhill was the daughter of an African slave, stolen from his native country, and she too was a slave. She was bought by Benjamin Brown, an uncle of James Brown, jr. The Friend would not tolerate slavery, and Benjamin Brown becoming a member of the Society, gave Chloe her freedom. She voluntarily joined the Friend's family, was devout and faithful, uneducated but intelligent, and a very sweet singer. She was mistress of the kitchen and laundry, over which she presided with industry and system. She was devotedly attached to the Friend, and lamented her death very tenderly. She died at about seventy.

Elizabeth Kenyon and her daughter Hannah came early to the Friend's Settlement from Rhode Island, leaving her husband, Remington Kenyon, behind. The daughter married George Nichols, son of Isaac Nichols, and the mother, on removing to Jerusalem, lived on a little spot on the Friend's land that was cleared for her, about half-way between Hannah Baldwin and Mary Holmes. It is related of her that on one occasion she was lost in the woods at night. She took refuge in a

hollow tree. She hung an apron before her for protection from a violent thunder storm, and remained there till morning. Her husband came about 1806 and lived with her. After a bright and sincere religious experience, he joined the Society and died a year or two after. His wife survived him several years, and was called "Mother Kenyon." She was greatly respected in the Society.

Elizabeth Kinney came from Connecticut a widow, with the earliest of the Friends. She was the mother of Ephraim, Isaac, Samuel and Mary Kinney. The daughter married a man by the name of Butler, and the sons went west in after years. The mother became a member of the Friend's family, where she remained several years. She was a pious and devoted woman, and greatly esteemed. She died in 1817, and her funeral was at the Friend's house.

Rebecca Hartwell was the mother of Samuel Hartwell, who married Elizabeth Wilkinson, one of the sisters of the Friend. She came early to the New Settlement, and lived with her daughter, the wife of Abel Botsford. She was a faithful Friend and a woman of excellent character. She died at the age of about ninety years.

Elizabeth Luther was the mother of the Luther Family. Coming with the firstsettlers. When her family dispersed by marriage, she lived with her son Reuben many years, and a few of her last years with her son Beloved. She was a woman without reproach, pious and faithful, one of the most devoted Friends. She died upwards of eighty years old.

Elizabeth Ovett, the sister of Abel, Jonathan and Elnathan Botsford, was a widow who came with the first settlers, and lived alone in the Friend's Settlement, near the Friend's house, till late in life, when she had a home with her brother Abel. She lived to be quite advanced in years, and was a woman of the most amiable and cheerful character, and a favorite with all who knew her, and especially with children. She was a true Friend and deeply pious.

Susannah Potter was a daughter of Judge William Potter. She never married, and never came to this country. The Friend bore strong testimony to her worth of character and religious sincerity.

Rebecca Scott came a widow to the New Jerusalem in 1790, with her two daughters, Orpha and Margaret. Orpha married Perley Gates and died at ninety-seven. Margaret married Elijah Botsford, and still lives with her son Samuel Botsford, at the age of ninety-five. Mrs. Scott was a woman of rare energy and virtue of character, and one of the most steadfast Friends. Her home was for a considerable time in the Friend's family. None could be more highly esteemed. She died well advanced in years.

Aphi and Martha Comstock were sisters of Israel Comstock, and women of rare excellence of character. They lived together a little north of the Friend's Mansion, and remained single women. They died in 1867 within a few days of each other, Aphi eighty-one and Martha seventy-seven years of age. They were firm adherents of the Friend, and were among the best of her disciples. Their nephew, Botsford A. Comstock, cared for his worthy aunts in their old age, and was greatly beloved by them. Their names were always mentioned with the highest respect. Aphi, in early life, was one of the pioneer school teachers.

This closes our record of the devoted sisterhood. Perhaps a few others should have been included, but the testimony within reach does not warrant it, and guess-work will not pass for history. There was a noble array of devoted women not of this select band, who, as wives and mothers, and true exponents of the highest morality and social virtue, illustrated the pioneer life with examples worthy to be held in honored remembrance, and gave the Friend's Society a name for virtue, industry and matronly worth, of which no pen can speak in adequate praise. They were as follows:

Sarah Alsworth
Huldah Andrews,
Susannah Avery, [1]
Abigail Barnes, [2]
Experience Barnes, [2½]
Mary Bartleson, [3]
Elizabeth Botsford, [4]
Elizabeth Botsford, [5]
Lucy Botsford, [6]
Lucy Botsford, [7]
Mary Botsford, [8]
Mary Botsford, [9]
Elizabeth Briggs [10]
Esther Briggs, [11]
Anna Briggs,
Margaret Briggs,
Lavina Briggs,
Ruth Briggs, [12]
Anna Brown,
Anna Brown,
Abigail Brown,
Catharine Brown, [12½]
Charlotte Brown,
Desiah Brown,
Rachel Brown, [13]
Sarah Brown, [14]
Susannah Brown,
Zeruah Brown, [15]
Hannah Buckingham,
Mabel Bush,
Susannah Clanford, [16]
Sarah Comstock, [17]
Bathsheba Cohoon,
Abigail Congol,
Eunice Crary,
Phœbe Carr,
Mary Dains, [18]
Joana Dains, [19]
Abigail Dayton, [20]

1. Wife of Daniel Brown, jr., a cousin of James Brown, jr.; lived in Benton, now Torrey.
2. Mother of Henry Barnes; a much beloved member of the Society.
2½. Daughter of Nathaniel Ingraham; wife of Eleazur Barnes, now eighty six years old.
3. Mother of Isaac and Bartleson Shearman.
4. Wife of Jonathan Botsford, jr.; mother of Elijah.
5. Daughter of Jonathan Botsford, jr., and wife of Abel Hunt.
6. Wife of Elnathan Botsford.
7. Daughter of Elnathan Botsford; second wife of Stephen Wilkinson.
8. Wife of Abel Botsford.
9. Daughter of Abel Botsford; first wife of Robert Buckley.
10. Wife of Peleg Briggs, senior.
11. Sometimes called Esther Plant; had a fine estate at Norris' Landing.
12. Wife of Peleg Gifford.
12½. Wife of David Fish; daughter of Benjamin Brown, senior.
13. Daughter of Thomas Clark; wife of Henry Brown, of Benton.
14. Daughter of Benjamin Brown, sn'r, and wife of Judge Arnold Potter.
15. Mother of James Brown, jr.
16. Sister of David Wagener; married first Peter Supplee; was the mother of Rachel, wife of Morris F. Sheppard and Peter Supplee, jr; afterwards married ——— Clanford, lived a second time a widow, at first in a part of the Friend's house, now in Torrey, and subsequently on the place now owned by John R. Hatmaker, where she died.
17. Mother of Israel, Aphi and Martha Comstock.
18. Wife of Jonathan Dains; lived to be very old.
19. Wife of Castle Dains.
20. Wife of Abraham Dayton.

Dinah Dayton,
Anice Dayton,
Anna Davis, [21]
Leah Davis, [22]
Rachel Davis, [23]
Sinah Davis, [24]
Anice Dayton,
Anna Fannin,
Hannah Fisher, [25]
Frances Gardner,
Mary Green,
Kesiah Guernsey,
Mary Guernsey, [26]
Mary Guernsey,
Fear Hathaway, [27]
Deborah Hathaway,
Freelove Hathaway,
Mary Hathaway,
Mary Hall,
Mary Hall, [28]
Mary Malin Hopkins, [29]
Abigail Holmes, [30]
Elizabeth Holmes, [31]
Margaret Holmes,
Lucy Holmes,
Mary Hunt, [31½]
Sarah Hunt, [32]
Anna Ingraham, [32½]
Abigail Ingraham, [33]
Experience Ingraham, [34]
Lydia Ingraham, [35]
Lydia Ingraham, [36]
Elizabeth Jacques,
Ruth Jailor,
Hannah Kenyon, [37]
Candace Kinney,
Eunice Kinney,
Martha Luther, [38]
Mary Luther, [39]
Lydia Luther,

21. Mother of Jesse Davis; wife of William Davis.
22. Wife of John Davis.
23. Wife of Jonathan Davis.
24. Daughter of John Davis; wife of Stewart Cohoon.
25. Wife of Silas Hunt.
26. Wife of Amos Guernsey.
27. Daughter of Susannah Hathaway, and wife of —— Bruce, from whom Bruce's Gully took its name.
28. The two Mary Halls are not remembered as residents here; probably mother and daughter.
29. Daughter of Mary Malin, whose second husband was James Beaumont; wife of Jocob Rensselaer.
30. Believed to be the wife of Jedediah Holmes; buried at City Hill.
31. Daughter of Jedediah Holmes; wife of Elisha Luther.
31½. Wife of Adam Hunt.
32. Daughter of Adam Hunt; married —— Mapes.
32½. Wife of John Ingraham; sister of the wife of Jonathan Davis.
33. Daughter of Eleazer Ingraham.
34. Wife of Nathaniel Ingraham.
35. Wife of Eleazer Ingraham.
36. Daughter of Eleazer Ingraham.
37. Wife of George Nichols.
38. Sister of Beloved and Reuben Luther, and wife of George Brown, the brother of James Brown, jr.
39. Sister of the Luthers of the original family; wife of Reuben Hudson.

Sarah Luther, [40]
Elizabeth Miller,
Sarah Negers,
Annie Nichlos, [41]
Margaret Palmer,
Mercy Perry,
Sarah Potter,
Hannah Potter,
Susannah Potter,
Armenia Potter,
Penelope Potter, [42]
Ruth Pritchard, [43]
Elizabeth Rose,
Orpha Rose,
Bethany Sisson, [44]
Lydia Sisson, [45]
Mary Sisson,
Tamar Stone, [46]
Elizabeth Stone,
Elizabeth Shearman,
Rhoda Shearman,
Rachel Supplee, [47]
Lydia Turpin,
Mary Turpin,
Lydia Wall,
Mary Wall,
Rhoda Westcott,
Almy Wilkinson,
Deborah Wilkinson, [48]

THE FRIEND'S DOCTRINE AS STATED BY HENRY BARNES.

The Friend believed that there are three persons in the Godhead—Father, Son and Holy Ghost; and that the three are eternal. The Father is the Judge of all; Christ the Mediator; and the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, promised by Jesus to his disciples. These three form one tribunal.

God created man upright and holy, and gave him a law by the breaking of which he shall surely die; and the Friend held that where there is a law, there is liberty to keep it or break it.

Man broke the law given by his Maker, and thus caused death, both spiritual and temporal, to enter the world. As a consequence of the broken law, there was required an infinite sacrifice of atonement for man so that the favor of God might be regained. Christ, therefore, was made an Offering for the

40. Wife of Beloved Luther; daughter of Lydia Wood.
41. Wife of Isaac Nichols.
42. Daughter of Judge William Potter, and wife of Benjamin Brown, junior.
43 Wife of Justus P. Spencer, one of the first school teachers.
44. Wife of George Sisson, and sister of the Luthers.
45. Daughter of George Sisson; wife of Isaac Prosser.
46. Sister of John Davis; lived in Pultney; husband's name, Stone.
47. Daughter of Peter Supplee; wife of Morris F. Sheppard.
48. Youngest sister of the Friend; wife first of Benajah Botsford, and after his decease of Elijah Malin.

redemption of the Human Family from their lost estate, and hence no other name is given by which man can be saved, except Christ, the Universal Savior, who atoned for All.

All souls that God has introduced on earth to dwell in human bodies, came perfect and pure from God their Creator, and have remained so till they reached the years of understanding, and became old enough to know good from evil. At the age of responsible discretion, they enjoy Free Will, or the choice of good and evil.

If human beings, with full understanding, and the free choice before them, do that which they know to be evil, they realize the just condemnation of a broken law, and consciously forfeit their title to Heaven and happiness.

The only remedy for this forlorn estate is to repent and pray to God for pardon through the merits of the Redeemer; and not only to be sorry for sin and the forfeiture of Heaven and happiness, but to be sincerely sorry to have grieved the Holy Spirit. This is a repentance unto life and not to be repented of.

It is also essential, as the Friend taught, to persevere in the humble service of the Lord through life, and labor for a growth in grace, and the knowledge of the Lord and Savior. The just man's path is a shining light which grows brighter and brighter till he arrives at the perfect day of peace.

In regard to the resurrection, it was held by the Friend that "flesh and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of Heaven," and that consequently there is no reappearance of the natural or carnal body. The resurrection is spiritual, and consists in the separation of the soul from its earthly tenement.

The Friend endeavored always to expound religious doctrine in perfect harmony with the Bible.

This creed, it will be observed, is substantially the common Trinitarian Creed of Christendom, with the doctrine of natural depravity omitted. As a doctrine, it is certainly entitled to very respectful treatment at the hands of Orthodox people. The apostle of this creed was a woman, a product of New

England in the days of its rigid devotion to a rigid theology. She softened its harshest feature, and taught a simple doctrine of duty, repentance and upright living. It cannot be denied that she and the faithful portion of her Society honored the doctrine by consistent, pious lives. Their remarkable longevity as a body of people, is one proof that they shunned the vices and excesses which shorten life; and their quiet, uniform demeanor and daily habits, with avoidance of all strife and improper excitement, at once extended their days and afforded a proof of the general correctness of their motives.

The only printed or recorded discourse, or summary of doctrine or sentiment ever given by the Friend, that is now known to be in existence, is the following, copied from a little printed book, now in the possession of Peter S. Oliver. The same book contains, on otherwise blank pages, the names of those who belonged to the Society, as probably recorded before the decease of the Friend:—

THE UNIVERSAL FRIEND'S ADVICE,

TO THOSE OF THE SAME RELIGIOUS SOCIETY,

RECOMMENDED TO

BE READ IN THEIR PUBLIC MEETINGS FOR DIVINE WORSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA:—Printed by THOMAS BAILEY, at Yorick's Head, Market Street, MDCCLXXXIV.

THE PUBLIC UNIVERSAL FRIEND adviseth all, who desire to be one with the Friend in spirit, and to be wise unto salvation, that they be punctual in attending meeting, as many as conveniently can. That they meet at the *tenth hour* of the day, as near as possible. That those who can not go to meeting, must sit down at their several homes, about the time meeting begins, in order to wait for and upon the Lord.

That they shun, at all times, the company and conversation of the wicked *world*, as much as possible. But when any of you are under a necessity of being with them do your business with few words, and retire from them as soon as you can get your business done; remembering to keep on your watch, and pray for assistance, especially when the *wicked* are before you.

That you do not enquire after news, or the public reports of any one, and be careful not to spread any *yourselves* that are not of the Lord.

That you deal justly with all men, and do unto all men as you would be willing they should do unto you, and walk orderly that none occasion of stumbling be given by you to any.

Let all your conversation, at all times, be such as becometh the Gospel of Christ.

Do good to all as opportunity offers, especially to the *household of faith.*

Live peaceably with all men as much as possible; in an especial manner do not strive against one another for mastery, but all of you keep your ranks in righteousness, and let not one thrust another.

Let none debate, evil surmisings, jealousies, evil speaking, or hard thinking be named among you, but be at peace among yourselves.

Take up your daily cross against all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live as you would be willing to die, loving one another, forgiving one another, as ye desire to be forgiven by God and his Holy One.

Obey and practice the divine counsel you have heard, or may hear from time to time, living every day as if it were the *last*, remembering you are always in the presence of the High and Lofty One who inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy, and without holiness, no one can see the Lord in peace. Therefore, be ye holy in all your conversation, and labor to keep yourselves unspotted from the world, and possess your vessels in sanctification and honor, knowing that ye ought to be temples for the Holy Spirt to dwell in; and, if your vessels are

unclean, that which is holy cannot dwell in you. And, know ye not your own selves, that if Christ dwells not in you, and reigns not in you, ye are yet in a reprobate state, or out of favor with God and his Holy One. Therefore, ye are to shun the very appearance of evil in all things, as foolish talking, and vain jesting, with all unprofitable conversation, which is not convenient, but flee from bad company as from a serpent. Be not drunk with wine or any other spirituous liquors, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Holy Spirit, building one another up in the most holy faith, praying in the HOLY GHOST.

Keep yourselves in the love of God, and when you come into meetings or evening sittings, make as little stir as possible, that you may not disturb the solemn meditations of others, but consider you are drawing near to approach the holy, pure, eternal SPIRIT, that cannot look on sin with any allowance.

Endeavor to meet all at one time, and keep your seat until meeting is over, except upon extraordinary occasions.

Gather in all your wandering thoughts, that you may sit down in solemn silence, to wait for the aid and assistance of the Holy Spirit, and not speak out vocally in meetings, except ye are moved thereunto by the Holy Spirit, or that there be a real necessity. Worship God and his Holy One in spirit and in truth.

Use plainness of speech and apparel, and let your adorning, not be outward but inward, even that of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price. Thus saith the Psalmist—It is most like the King's daughter, all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold.

Consider how great a thing it is to worship God and the Lamb acceptably, who is a spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. Therefore, deceive not yourselves by indulging drowsiness, or other mockery, instead of worshipping God and the Lamb. God is not mocked, for such as each of you sow, the same must ye also reap. If ye sow to the flesh, ye must of the flesh reap corruption; but if ye are so wise as to sow to the Spirit, ye will of the Spirit reap life everlasting.

Rom. viii, from the 6th to the 19th verse. "For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So, then, they that are in the flesh cannot please God. But ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you. Now, if any man hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. And, if Christ be in you, the body is dead, because of sin; but the spirit is life because of righteousness. But if the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead, shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his spirit that dwelleth in you. Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. For if ye live after the flesh ye shall die; but if ye, through the spirit, do mortify the deeds of the body ye shall live. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the Sons of God. For, ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear, but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry *Abba Father*. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirits, that we are the children of God, and if children, then heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together with him. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time, are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us.

Ye cannot be my friends, except ye do whatsoever I command you. Therefore be not weary in well-doing, for, in due season, ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Those whose mouths have been opened to speak, or to pray in public, are to wait for the movings of the Holy Spirit, and then speak or pray as the Spirit giveth utterance; not running without divine authority, nor speak nor pray any longer than the Spirit remaineth with you, nor linger when moved to speak as mouth for the Holy One, or moved to pray by the same power.

Let not contention, confusion, jarring, or wrong speaking have any place amongst you. Use not whisperings in meetings, for whisperers separate chief friends.

Above all, give all diligence to make your calling and election sure, and work out your salvation with fear and trembling, redeeming your time, because the days are evil. Forget the things that are behind, and press forward towards the mark and the prize of the high calling of GOD in CHRIST JESUS, that ye may be found without spot or rebuke before the Lord, that ye may be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and brought into the glorious liberty of the Sons of God, where the morning stars sing together, and all the Sons of God shout for joy; having oil in your vessels with your lamps, like the wise virgins, trimmed and burning; having on your wedding garments, that when the HOLY ONE ceaseth to intercede for a dying world, you may also appear with him in glory, not having on your own righteousness, but the righteousness of GOD in CHRIST JESUS.

You, who are parents, or intrusted with the tuition of children, consider your calling, and the charge committed unto you, and be careful to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and educate them in a just and reverend regard thereunto. And whilst you are careful to provide for the support of their bodies, do not neglect the welfare of their souls, seeing the earliest impression, in general, lasts the longest, as it is written—"Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not, easily, depart from it," and let example teach as loud as your precepts.

Children, obey your parents in all things, in the Lord, for it is right and acceptable in the sight of God. Honor your fathers and your mothers, and the way to honor father and mother is not to give them flattering titles, or vain compliments, but to obey the counsel of the Lord, and them, in the Lord. Thus saith the wisdom of the Lord by the mouth of the wise King Solomon. My son, forget not my law, but let thine heart keep my commandments, for length of days, long life, and peace,

shall they add to thee. Let not mercy and truth forsake thee, bind them about thy neck, write them upon the table of thine heart, so shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man. Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own understanding; in all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. Be not wise in thine own eyes, fear the Lord and depart from evil. Hear, ye children, the instruction of your Father, and attend to know understanding, for I give you good doctrine, forsake ye not my law. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and instruction. My son, hear the instructions of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother, for they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck. My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not; if they say, come let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without a cause, let us swallow them up alive as the grave, and whole as those that go down into the pit, we shall find all precious substance, we shall fill our homes with spoil, cast in thy lot amongst us, let us all have one purse. My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path, for their feet run to do evil, and they make haste to shed blood. They lay in wait for their own blood, they lurk privily for their own lives, so is every one that is greedy of gain, that taketh away the life of the owners thereof. All of you be careful not to grieve away the Holy Spirit that is striving with you, in this the day of your visitation, and is setting in order before you, your sins and short comings. But, turn ye at the proofs of instruction, which is the *way* to *life*.

Masters, give unto your servants that which is lawful and right, and deal with other people's children as you would be willing others should deal with you, and your children also, in your absence, knowing, that whatsoever ye would that others do unto you, ye ought to do likewise unto them, for this is the law and the prophets.

Servants, be obedient to your masters according to the flesh, in fear and trembling, in singleness of heart, as unto Christ,

doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service as unto the Lord, and not unto man, knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall be received of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And you, *Masters*, do the same thing unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing your master is in Heaven. Neither is there respect of persons with Him, but he is merciful and kind even to the unthankful, and to the evil.

And *all of you*, who have been or may be so divinely favored, as to be mouth for the Holy One, I entreat you, in the bonds of love, that when you are moved upon to speak in public, that ye speak as the *Oracles of God*, and as the Holy Spirit giveth utterance, not withholding more than is meet, which tendeth to poverty; neither add to his words lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar. But do all with a single eye to the glory of God, that God and the Lamb may be glorified by you and through you, for he that winneth souls is wise, and the wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, for ever and ever.

The time is fulfilled, the kingdom of God is at hand. Repent ye, and believe the Gospel, that the kingdom of God may begin within you.

He hath shewed thee, O, man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God? AMEN.

Will of the Universal Friend.

The Last Will and Testament of the person called the Universal Friend, of Jerusalem, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, who in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, was called Jemima Wilkinson, and ever since that time the Universal Friend, a new name which the mouth of the Lord hath named. Considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound mind and memory, blessed be the Lord of Sabaoth and father of mercies therefor, I do make and publish this my Last Will and Testament.

1st. My will is that all my just debts be paid by my executors hereafter named.

2d. I give bequeath and devise unto Rachel Malin and Margaret Malin, now of said Jerusalem, all my earthly property, both real and personal, that is to say, all my land lying in said Jerusalem, and in Benton or elsewhere in the county of Ontario, together with all the buildings thereon, to them the said Rachel and Margaret, and their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally and amicably shared between them, the said Rachel and Margaret; and I do also give and bequeath to the said Rachel Malin and Margaret Malin, all my wearing apparel, all my household furniture, all my horses, cattle, sheep and swine, of every kind and description, and also all my carriages, wagons and carts of every kind, together with all my farming tools and utensils, and all my moveable property of every nature and description whatever.

3d. My will is that all the present members of my family, and each of them, be employed if they please, and if employed, supported during natural life by the said Rachel and Margaret, and whenever any of them become unable to help themselves, they are, according to such inability, kindly to be taken care of by the said Rachel and Margaret; and my will also is that all poor persons belonging to the Society of Universal Friends, shall receive from the said Rachel and Margaret such assistance, comfort and support during natural life as they may need; and in case any, either of my family or elsewhere in the Society, shall turn away, such shall forfeit the provisions herein made for them.

4th. I hereby ordain and appoint the above named Rachel Malin and Margaret Malin, Executors of my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof, I, the person once called Jemima Wikinson, but in and ever since the year 1777, known as and called the Public Universal Friend, hereunto set my name and seal the 25th day of 2d mo., 1818.

JOHN COLLINS,
ANN COLLINS,
SARAH GREGORY.

THE PUBLIC UNIVERSAL FRIEND.

[L. S.]

Be it remembered, that in order to remove all doubts of the execution of the foregoing Last Will and Testament, being the person who before the year 1777, was known and called by the name of Jemima Wilkinson, but since that time as the Universal Friend, do make, publish and declare the within instrument as my Last Will and Testament, as witness my hand and seal the 7th day of the 7th mo., 1818.

Her
JEMIMA † WILKINSON.
cross mark.

THO'S R. GOLD,
JOHN BRIGGS,
JAMES BROWN, Jun'r.

In pursuance of the Friend's will, her mansion and homestead, under the control of Rachel and Margaret Malin, continued to be the home of the Friend's family, the place of meetings and focus of the Society. All things went on as before in peace and quietness, till some elements of division were introduced, after the arrival among them of Michael H. Barton, who was originally an Orthodox Quaker from Dutchess county, and came to Jerusalem in 1830. He was a man of engaging address, and had the friendship of Rachel and James Brown, jr., but had not the favor of Margaret and others of the Society. He preached at the meetings, and had more or less connection with the Society for several years. In the memorable political canvass of 1840, he took the field as a canvasser for General Harrison, addressed a number of Mass Meetings in Ohio, and gained a friendly recognition from the old General himself. The early death of the new President cut off his expectation of an important appointment at his hands. Mr. Barton died in 1857, at the age of fifty-nine. His widow, Sarah F. Barton, still survives. His son, George F. Barton, is a citizen of Jerusalem, and his daughter, Angeline S. Barton, who was a school teacher, died in 1864, at the age of twenty-two.

George Clark and Osa Hymes, came a little later than Michael H. Barton, and united in engrafting new features on the steady going Society that cherished the faith and tradition of the Friend. They claimed to give a fresh inspiration of the Friend's doctrine, but the results were a notable departure therefrom. The strictness of the Friend's faith and discipline, was not maintained by the new infusion. Hymes attempted to prepare a history of the Friend and the Society, with abortive results so far as the writer has been able to learn. He was shortly driven off. George Clark, after a few years' residence at the Friend's house, brought there his daughter Maria, who by her amiable character became favorite of the family. After his marriage, he made little if any pretence to religious character, and his career was not favorable to the interests of the establishment or his own welfare. He died a few years ago in New York. Margaret Malin died in 1844, leaving by will her estate and interest to James Brown, jr., with the purpose to place him in her own position toward the Society. He was a life-long devoted disciple of the Friend, had been for a long period a member of the Friend's household, and was an important member of the Society. After the death of Margaret, and at sixty years of age or upwards, he married Maria Clark, who was still under twenty, and accepted a division of the estate, taking for his portion seven hundred acres of land, and several thousand dollars of personal property. He lived to be eighty-six years old, a much respected citizen. He served the town of Jerusalem as Supervisor in 1838 and 1839, and made a good officer. Peter S. Oliver afterwards married his widow, and she died in 1868, leaving in Mr. Oliver's possession such mementoes of the Friend's Society as had been preserved by James Brown, jr., including the portrait of the Friend, which was framed by John Malin in very elaborate style, from a number of different varieties of wood that grew on the Friend's domain.

In 1848 Rachel Malin died, after conveying to descendants of her brothers and sisters a large share of the Friend's estate. This was a departure from the will of the Friend, and doubt-

less proved more so than Rachel designed. She was nearly eighty years old and was surrounded by those who had selfish purposes to subserve. What they did not appropriate, she gave chiefly to her relatives. John A. Gallett obtained fifty acres of land, it is said, in consideration of money advanced by his grandmother, Lydia Wood, to the purchase of the land originally bought of the State for the Friend's Settlement on the shore of Seneca Lake. The Friend's mansion, with one hundred and fifty acres of land, was bequeathed to Mary Ann, the wife of George Clark. James Harvey and William T. Clark, his sons, each had farms given them. William died a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and James Harvey still survives; but the Friend's place, which became his inheritance, has been for some years out of his possession.

It was purchased at the close of the war by John Alcooke, who claimed to be an English Quaker, for a home for disabled soldiers. He collected a considerable number of these unfortunate men and made them a comfortable abode in the old residence of the Friend. By appeals to the charity of the people, aid from the Sanitary Commission, and other contributions, he was supporting his crippled veterans and paying for their home, when he suddenly died in 1866. Leaving no heirs known to the authorities, his property fell to the State. It was discovered that his charities were coupled with some duplicity, but it is to be hoped his general intentions were good. The Friend's place has since passed through the hands of Charles C. Sheppard to his son, Morris F. Sheppard, by whom it was considerably improved and renovated. It is now the property of Thomas J. White. It is no longer a shrine of religious worship, nor a centre of great social interest. The fifty years that have elapsed since the Friend departed, have brought their mighty changes, and still the old mansion stands a subject of curious interest and enquiry. The engraving which represents it will be readily recognized by those who have seen the building. The tall fir trees which stand before it were planted by Henry Barnes, whose pious hands wrought so much and so willingly there in the earlier years.

Rachel Ingraham, Henry Barnes and Experience Barnes, are still surviving members of the Friend's Society. In contravention of her just and straightforward will, in which kin and consanguinity were disregarded, and spiritual and social ties alone recognized, Henry Barnes is dependent in his declining years on the generosity of others. They should all have had an assured and liberal competence to the latest day of their lives, as they would, but for the perversion of trusts designed and undesigned, which accompanied the distribution of the Friend's estate.

The longevity of these worthy persons, is carrying the life of the Friend's Society almost to the end of a century from its inception in that wonderful Trance in 1776, when the mind of a young girl was impressed with the conviction that the effulgence of a brighter and purer order of existence was disclosed to her vision. She was thus prompted to a life-long effort to bring others as near as possible to the better and higher state, as she interpreted the vision. It was a noble essay, whatever its errors, against long and weary discouragements, and was not without its fruits. The best successes of life, are not always its most showy and apparent triumphs. A few, won to the side of self-denying virtue, weigh more in the best results of life, than crowds led by acquiesence in the baser tendencies of perverted humanity.

The Friend's Society belongs to the past. That it could not perpetuate itself must have been evident to its founder long before her own decease. Perhaps it was no part of her final purpose that it should. It was an interesting social and religious experiment, that can be studied with profit by those who would read aright the structure of human character and anticipate its developments in the future.

CHAPTER V.

SOME FAMILIES OF THE FRIEND'S SOCIETY.

THE preceding chapter gives a sketch of the Friend's Society, pruned of all dissenters and seceders. This does not include all of that notable emigration that came to found the New Jerusalem, some of whom after arriving here did not remain followers of the Friend. Most of those original founders have representatives, both in the Society and out of it. It remains to trace them as families without regard to their affiliation with the Society, except as coming with it.

THOMAS HATHAWAY AND FAMILY.

One of the early patriarchs of the Friend's Society, was Thomas Hathaway, who belonged to the committee of pioneer explorers, and was one of the historical three, to whom the deed from the State was granted for the 14,040 acres, on which the Friend's Settlement was first made. He was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was an inheritor of wealth, and had such social connections as led him to the Tory side in the Revolution. An elegant private residence erected by him in New Bedford, before the Revolution, is still standing in its original style. He joined the Friend's Society in 1784, and remained a faithful and devoted member while he lived. His son Thomas, then a lad of fifteen, traveled with the Friend on some of her religious journeys, riding by her side on horseback. In a journal, still in the possession of his descendants, he recorded proofs of the Friend's industrious study of the Bible, and the interest and attention she excited on the part of

many of the foremost people far and near. When the Friends resolved to form a community by themselves, Thomas Hathaway parted with all his property at New Bedford, and came to the New Jerusalem, bringing his four children—Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Gilbert. His wife had died shortly after the close of the war. He was an active member of the Society, and one of its trusted leaders. He and Benedict Robinson purchased, with the advice and concurrence of the Friend, township number seven, in the second range, of Phelps and Gorham. And it appears that his interest in the Gore, so called, as well as that of James Parker, soon passed, or principally so, into the hands of Wm. Potter. He sold most of his interest in what is now Jerusalem, to Wm. Carter for £6,000, August 4. 1795, reserving 5,960 acres, a part of which he had before sold. He commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the place now occupied by Simeon Cole, in 1796, having previously erected a log house. Before his mill was finished he contracted a fever, and died in 1798, at the age of 66 years, and his body was placed in the Friend's vault. As one of the early pillars of the Friend's Society, his name was always held in reverence by that body of people; and nothing to his reproach has mingled with the traditions that relate to his name. Thomas and Gilbert, his sons, were active young men in the pioneer settlement, and built the first sail boat on Seneca Lake, a vessel in which they transported supplies for the new settlement. Thomas also built two flat boats to navigate the Mohawk river, and invented a rack to suspend between two horses, one in advance of the other, to transport merchandize along the Indian trail between Utica and Seneca Lake. By this line much of the goods for the primitive settlement was brought for a few years from Albany.

Thomas Hathaway, junior, married Mary Botsford, the daughter of Elnathan Botsford, and resided fifty-nine years on his place in Milo, now Torrey, where for a long period he kept the principal public house in all this region. He was a popular public man, a surveyor and an accurate business man. Many maps, deeds and contracts exist that were drawn in his

beautiful hand writing. He held various military commissions, the last, that of Major, being from Governor Tompkins, in 1810. He was also one of three commissioners, who, by appointment of the Governor, divided the town of Benton, which then included what is now Milo and Torrey, into school districts. His house was the principal place of public resort for a large circuit of country, and town meetings, trainings, and all public gatherings were held there within the recollection of many now living. He died there in 1850, at the age of eighty-four, and his was the first death under his roof. His wife survived him thirteen years and died in 1866, at the age of ninety-six. She came to the Friend's Settlement in 1792, a year later than her father's family, and was married the following year. She was a person of eminent social qualities and remarkable memory. Their seven children were Lucy, George, Susan, Thomas and Gilbert, (twins), Mary and Caroline. Lucy married Oliver Hartwell and had four children, Mary, Susan, Caroline and Thomas. George married Louisa Mc Math and had two children, Anna and William. Susan married Henry A. Wisner, a talented young lawyer and a son of Polydore B. Wisner, a noted lawyer and legislator of Western New York. Their children were Polydore B., Sarah, Henry A., and Frederick. The father died early, and Mrs. Wisner is still a resident of Penn Yan. Her son Polydore, married Miss Hodge of Trumansburg, and has two children. Sarah married first, Rev. James Richards, and for her second husband, M. Shoemaker, of Jackson, Michigan. A daughter was the fruit of the first marriage, and two children of the subsequent union. Henry A. Wisner commands the passenger steamer, A. W. Langdon, on Seneca Lake. He married Eliza, daughter of Hiram Bell, of Dundee, and has two children, Walter H. and Harry.

Thomas Hathaway of the third generation, married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Headly, and their children were Eliza Antoinette, Elizabeth, Electa and Emma. Eliza married Ezra Longcor; Elizabeth married George Downey, and both live in Michigan. Antoinette married James S. Tuttle, and died leaving one child. Electa married J. Slawson.

Gilbert married Mary, the daughter of Gen. Timothy Hurd. Their children are Henry, Rebecca, Timothy, Ann and Frances. Henry married ———, daughter of Benjamin Youngs. The others are mostly out of the county.

Mary married her cousin, Capt. Wm. Hathaway, junior, of New Bedford, and has three children, Wm. B., Mary and Thomas. She is a person of superior personal endowments, and has written the family history.

Caroline married John Tims Raplee, and has two daughters, Cornelia and Frances. Cornelia married Otis Haggerty, and Frances married James C. Lanning. Each has one child.

Gilbert, the brother of Thomas Hathaway, junior, married Mary, the daughter of Richard Hurd, of Rock Stream. He was a large land owner, and for many years kept a public house at Rock Stream, formerly known as Hurd's Corners. It was a popular resort for a long period, and the Military Musters known as General Trainings, were sometimes held there. Mr. Hathaway lived to be eighty-seven years old. His children were Gilbert, junior, Deborah, Bradford G. H., Richard H., Maria, and Charles.

Gilbert, junior, married a daughter of Allen Boardman, and had a farm of 500 acres in Barrington when he died. His children were Roderick N., Mortimer H., Adelaide, Allen and Edward. Adelaide married Joseph L. Bellis, of Eddytown. All of them are said to be prosperously situated at the west and their mother with them.

Deborah was the first wife of George W. Simmons, a noted merchant at Dundee, Rock Stream, Big Stream, Eddytown, and finally at Dresden, where he died. Mr. Simmons was a man of great force and energy of character, and did a large amount of business. His children are John, Mary E. and George. John died during the war; Mary E. married Wm. Newcomb and lives at Rock Stream; George A. is the active General Agent of the Hahnnemann Life Insurance Company.

Bradford G. H. married Catharine Shears, and resides at Rock Stream. He is a remarkably ingenious inventor and patentee of numerous machines, especially Reapers, Mowers and

Threshers. His children are Mary, Estella M, George M., and Frank. Mary married James Archer and lives at Rock Stream. The others are single.

Richard H. married first, Mary, daughter of John Hetfield, of Rock Stream. He formerly resided at Rock Stream and Penn Yan, and now resides in Torrey on a farm. He has a second wife, Mary Higley, daughter of the late Elijah Higley, of Penn Yan. The children are Thomas B., Hannah A., Gertrude and Deborah, by the first marriage, and Albert W. by the second. Frances B. married Alonzo S. Nichols and lives in Michigan. Hannah A. married Wm. Baker and lives in Rochester.

Maria married Abner Gilbert and died early, leaving no children. She was distinguished both for personal beauty and excellence of heart, and was much lamented.

Charles married Ann Basil, lives at Rock Stream and has three children, Charles, Thomas and Mary.

This concludes a brief sketch of one of the most famous families of the pioneer class.

JAMES PARKER.

One of the principal spirits engaged in the great enterprise of founding the new community of Friends, was James Parker. He was a man of great energy of character, religious excitability and liberal views. He was a native of South Kingston, Rhode Island. His father, George Parker, and his mother, Catharine Cole, were from London. James was their seventh child. They had but one younger, who became Sir Peter Parker, of the British Navy, and with the rank of Admiral, commanded the fleet which attacked Charleston without success early in the Revolutionary war. While he was earning his advancement among the English nobility in the service of the crown, his brother, James Parker, was Captain of a military company in Rhode Island, employed in the cause of Colonial Independence. James was a staunch Whig, and although of a Quaker family, deemed the cause of the Colonies worth fighting for. He became early and enthusiastically identified with

the Society and the aims of the Universal Friend. Late in the same year (1787) that the committee of exploration visited this region, he was at Niagara negotiating for land with the Canadian branch of the Lessee Company. He was here again the next year when the Garter was set off to him from the east side of township number seven, first range, on behalf of the Society; and in 1789 he came on with his children, his wife having previously died. The application to the Land office for the territory finally granted to the Society in the name of Parker, Potter and Hathaway, was in the name of James Parker and his associates, a settlement of Friends.

On an old map of the Gore in the writer's possession, James Parker's place, (413 acres,) was a little eastward of Smith's Mills, and his first residence was in a log house on the road to Norris' Landing. He afterwards erected a fine framed house, near the outlet and close by the location of the large mill he built about 1816, where he also had a saw mill. The mill was situated where the Henderson mill is now. Mr. Parker's mill was in after years destroyed by fire, and his house is no longer standing. The first Justice of the Peace in what is now Yates County, was James Parker, and probably the first west of Seneca Lake. In 1793, a party of three young couples crossed Seneca Lake from Ovid to find a Justice of the Peace to marry them, and James Parker was the magistrate that performed the ceremony. The last of that wedding party, Abram A. Covert, was till quite recently among the living. Mr. Parker held the office of Justice of the Peace by appointment of the Governor, for several years, and his docket, still in the hands of his grandson, Dr. Henry Barden, shows that suing was a very popular employment of the people in those days, though it would appear that few of the prosecutions resulted in trials. The separation of James Parker from the Friend's Society, occurred very early in the history of the new settlement, and whatever its cause, was the root of much hostility and ill-feeling between the seceding and adhering portions of that community. For about twenty years thereafter Mr. Parker was identified with

the Free Will Baptists, and a popular and influential preacher in that denomination. Upon his revolt from the doctrine of eternal punishment, they withdrew their fellowship from him, and in his last years he was a member of the Methodist church. His death occurred in 1829, at the age of nearly eighty-six, and he was buried in the family burying ground of Otis Barden in Benton.

James Parker was a man of ability and a natural leader among men, and it is much to his credit, that the embittered controversies and animosities growing out of his changed attitude toward the Friend, did not chill the warmth of his heart nor diminish his faith in human nature. He led an industrious, cheerful, ambitious life to the end. His first wife and the mother of his children, was Elizabeth, the sister of Ezekiel Shearman, the original explorer of the country, and father of Bartleson Shearman of Jerusalem. Their seven children were Henry, Mary, Alice, Oliver, Elizabeth, Nancy and Catharine. Henry died young, Mary became the wife of Griffin B. Hazard, Alice of Thomas Prentiss, Elizabeth of Otis Barden, Nancy of Levi Benton, junior, Catharine of James Whitney of Hopewell. Oliver married his cousin, Hannah Shearman, and had a large family of children. He resided on the Gore for a time, and afterwards in Barrington, from whence he removed to Steuben county. The Prentiss family were connected with James Parker in the erection of the large mill before alluded to, which proved a disastrous enterprise financially. One of the sons, Oliver Prentiss, a member of the celebrated Shaker Society, at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., has recently written a number of interesting sketches of early history in this county for the Yates County Chronicle. They afford evidence that the ancestral fire has not expired. James Parker married for his second wife Esther Whitney, the mother of Jonas Whitney. After her death he married a third wife, Miriam, the widow of Jonathan Hazard, and sister of Reuben Gage. She survived him, and drew his Revolutionary pension till her death. Numerous descendants of James Parker will be noticed in coming chapters, as connected with the families to which they belong.

THE MALIN FAMILY.

The Malin family were from Philadelphia, and there came here Elijah, Rachel, Margaret, Enoch, Mary, John and Abigail. Of these Rachel and Margaret became members of the Friend's family, where they lived and died, devoted to the Friend, and faithful, personal and doctrinal adherents. They were women of attractive presence, mild and gentle manners, and kind hearts.

Abigail lived unmarried, and did not come to Jerusalem till sometime after the decease of the Friend, but afterwards lived there with her sisters, dying at eighty years of age.

Elijah married Deborah, the widow of Benajah Botsford, and youngest sister of the Friend. He was a skillful carpenter and built the Friend's house which still stands in Torrey. He was for some years an inmate of the Friend's family. After his marriage to Deborah, they had a place on the north border of the Friend's premises in the valley, where they lived to be aged persons. Fifty acres now owned by Moses Hartwell, was willed to him by Deborah, who was his aunt, Moses being a son of Elizabeth Hartwell, another sister of the Friend.

Enoch married Eliza Richards, the only daughter of Sarah Richards, who eloped from the Friend's house in the hour of meeting, making her exit through a window, to become his wife. Enoch, too, was a carpenter and mill builder, and erected the first mill in Penn Yan by contract with Lewis Birdsall, and for him. At an early period he kept a tavern for a time in a log building about a mile north of the Hathaway place, in what is now Torrey. He died in Canada long before the lawsuits were ended which grew out of the sales he and his wife made of the Friend's domain, claiming the right of inheritance from Eliza's mother, who owned the property in trust for the Friend. Eliza also died early in Ohio, and they left two sons, David and Avery.

John, another brother, came about 1820, and he too was an ingenious worker in wood. He had two sons and two daughters. The sons were George W. and David. George W. was

a physician. He married Rosetta Hyers from New Jersey, and practiced medicine in Jerusalem, living several years where William Blanshard now resides. David became a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian faith, and married a daughter of Judge Porter of Prattsburg. Both George and David reside now in Philadelphia. The daughters of John were Rebecca and Sarah. Rebecca married William S. Hudson, lately deceased, of Benton, leaving four children, Susan, Margaret, Mary and William. Sarah married John Gardner, of Potter, and left one daughter, Sarah, now married to Newton G. Genung.

Mary Malin married a man by the name of Hopkins, and bore him two children, a daughter Mary and a son James. She married for a second husband James Beaumont, and her children by the second marriage, were Joseph H. Beaumont, of Penn Yan, Sarah, the wife of Elijah Spencer, and George, who lived unmarried. Mary, her daughter by the first marriage, became the wife of Jacob Rensselaer, whose daughter Mary Ann Rensselaer, married George Clark.

Elizabeth married Thomas Clark; they were not among the first comers, but arrived about 1795. Clark was a superior mechanic, and the builder of the Friend's house in Jerusalem. He settled at Hopeton, where he purchased a village lot, and moved from there after he finished the Friend's house, about 1815, to Eddytown. They had two daughters, Nancy and Rachael, and one son Thomas. Nancy married John J. Smith, a wealthy resident of Hopeton, who moved to Starkey. Rachael married Henry Brown, a brother of James Brown, junior, of the Friend's Society. They had a daughter Zeruah and a son Harrison. Zeruah married Anthony Ryal, of Torrey. Harrison lives in Jerusalem. Thomas Clark, junior, married Jane Plummer, of Starkey, and moved west.

A few of the descendants of Mary and Elizabeth Malin, are all that remain of that rather remarkable family in Yates County.

THE BOTSFORDS.

Three brothers, Elnathan, Jonathan and Abel Botsford, were among the earliest settlers of the Friend's Society, coming in 1789. Elnathan was a British soldier in the French war previous to the Revolution, but was a staunch defender of the Colonial cause when the time of separation from England arrived. He was also a very prominent and influential member of the Society, which sought to build a new social system in the western wilderness. He married Lucy, the sister of Asahel Stone, senior, and had six children—Benajah, Sarah, Mary, Lucy, Ruth and Elnathan. He and his brother Jonathan had a large farm on the Gore, some part of which is now known as the Embree farm. Elnathan, junior, his son, came with the first company of settlers, and remained over the first winter, when he went back to New Milford for the rest of the family.

In the Spring of 1798, Elnathan, junior, his brother, Benajah, and his brother-in-law, Achilles Comstock, agreed with Charles Williamson for a tract of land near the present site of Dundee. They built a log house and chopped a large fallow before the land was surveyed. The surveyors, in running the lines of lots, placed the corners of four lots about the middle of their fallow, two of the lots belonging on one location, and two on another The fire in the meantime broke out in the woods, burnt over their fallow and burnt up their house and its contents. They then went to Jerusalem, and made that purchase of Enoch and Eliza Malin, of a strip of land on the north side of the Friend's domain, one hundred rods wide and two miles long, (400 acres,) out of which grew the long and embittered litigation, which has been described in a preceding chapter, and which resulted in sustaining their title, and confirming that of the Friend to the rest of her lands. Elnathan Botsford and his family were by this unfortunate issue forever alienated from the Friend, and sundered from the Society, a loss of grave importance.

Elnathan Botsford, senior, was one of the venerated patriarchs of the land, and his name is held in high regard by his

descendants. He was hale and cheerful, and a great favorite with his grand-children. His later years were passed in Jerusalem, where he died at the age of eighty-eight, after sustaining a very active and prominent part in the early settlement of the country. His son Benajah, married Deborah Wilkinson, the youngest sister of the Friend, and died in 1801 by falling from a load of hay. His daughter, Sarah, married Achilles Comstock; Mary married Thomas Hathaway, junior; Lucy married Stephen, a brother of the Friend.

Elnathan, junior, married his cousin Aurelia, the daughter of Asahel Stone, senior. His children were Anna, Lucy, Aurelia, Lorenzo and Elnathan. Anna married Daniel Sutton, of Benton; Lucy married Amos Genung, and has one son, Newton G.; Aurelia married James Olney, and has two children, Lucy Ann and Floyd; Lorenzo married Elizabeth, daughter of Baltus Wheeler, and has two children, Asahel and Martha Jane. These are both married, Asahel to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Keech, and Martha Jane to Edwin Thomas, both of Jerusalem.

Elnathan Botsford, of the third generation, married Mary, the daughter of Baltus Wheeler, and has three sons, Arestes, Miles and Millard.

Ruth, the fourth daughter of Elnathan Botsford, senior, married first, Daniel Comstock, brother of Achilles, and had a son Daniel, who died in Texas. Her second husband was Rufus Gale, who lived first in Middlesex and afterwards west.

Jonathan Botsford, of the original family, had two sons and four daughters. Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married Abel Hunt, son of the elder Adam Hunt. Abigail married Jacob Nichols; Achsa married John Supplee; Peace married John Fitzwater. Of the sons, Jonathan died young, and Elijah married Margaret Scott, who still survives at the age of ninety-six. Elijah had two sons, Elijah B. and Samuel; the first was an indefatigable traveler, and died of cholera in 1832, at Plaquemine, on the Mississippi river. Samuel married Hester Spangler, and has three children. He is a prominent citizen of Jeru-

salem, and was elected County Clerk in 1864, and served a term in that office. His mother, almost a centenarian, still recounts the early incidents of the new settlement. She came in 1790, with her mother and sister Orpha, and a company which included Adam Hunt, Isaac Nichols, Silas Spink, Seth Jones, Nicholas Briggs, John Briggs, and Esther Briggs. Silas Spink and Isaac Nichols, she says, were expert rowers, and it took twenty days to reach Geneva from Schenectady. Mrs. Botsford made her husband a coat the year they were married, carding the wool herself, spinning and weaving the yarn and coloring the cloth. It was sent to Geneva for fulling. Her sister Orpha, who was one of the earliest school teachers, married Perley Gates, and died at the age of ninety-seven. Her husband was one of the steadfast Friends, like his father before him, and a very worthy man. He died in 1829, upwards of sixty.

Abel Botsford had a fine estate next to the Friend's place, in what is now Torrey, where he died in 1817 a man of wealth. The inventory of his personal property, made by George Sisson and James Brown, junior, was over $3,500 in the moderate valuations of that day. Abel Botsford has no living descendants except those of his daughter Mary, who married Robert Buckley, whose son, Samuel Botsford Buckley, is the present State Geologist of Texas.

ASAHEL STONE.

Asahel Stone was from New Milford, in Connecticut. He was married to Anna Sherwood in 1780. She died in 1852 at the age of ninety-two, and he in 1833 at the age of seventy-five. They early became members of the Friend's Society. He was one who came with the first company of settlers, and helped to clear the ground for the first crop of wheat, and brought his wife and three children in 1789. Mr. Stone was one of the pillars in the Society, firm and steadfast through life, was a speaker in the meetings and a man highly regarded by his fellow men. His children were Aurelia, Mary and Asahel. The youngest was named by the Friend herself after his father and

grand-father. After a few years residence in the Friend's Settlement, Mr. Stone bought a farm in what is now Potter, which he subsequently sold to Abraham Lain, and since known as the Lain farm. He then returned to his former home near Seneca Lake, and after a few years settled on a homestead about a mile south of Yatesville, and east of the Friend's premises, where he died. Mrs. Stone did not adhere to the Friends in her later years.

Aurelia, their eldest daughter, married Elnathan Botsford, junior. They settled on the homestead of his father in Jerusalem, where she still resides a widow at the age of eighty-nine, with her son-in-law, Amos Genung. Her memory is retentive, and her mind clear and active. Aside from deafness, she appears to be in the full enjoyment of her natural powers, and full of interesting recollections.

Mary married Dr. Nathan L. Kidder of Benton, and still lives a widow at the age of eighty-seven, on what is known as the Dr. Kidder farm, enjoying great physical and mental vigor for her years.

Asahel Stone, junior, married Rebecca, the daughter of Southmit Guernsey, of Gorham. They settled in Italy Hollow, where he built the first saw and grist mill. He was the first Supervisor of Italy. After selling out there he built mills at Naples, where he pursued an active business for some years, when he sold to James L. Monier, and returned to the old homestead in Jerusalem. Finally he emigrated to Athens, Michigan, where he was an extensive and successful farmer. He left three daughters who all reside in Michigan. Ann married Alfred Holcomb of Naples; Sabra, Benjamin Ferris of Naples; Laura, Norton Hobart, a son of Baxter Hobart of Yatesville.

RICHARD SMITH AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Richard Smith was a native of Groton, Connecticut. His wife was Elizabeth Allen, descended from a family of that name who landed in the May Flower on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Mr. Smith became early identified with the Friend and

her Society, and came with the earliest emigration to the New Jerusalem, leaving his family and possessions to unite his destinies with his religious brethren. The first grist mill as well as the first saw mill was in part his property when first built, and his labor and means contributed largely to their erection. A memorandum in the old family Bible read as follows: "4th of July, 1790. I have this day completed my grist mill, and have ground ten bushels of Rye." Again—"July 5. I have this day ground ten bushels of wheat, the same having been raised in the immediate neighborhood last year, (1789.)"

His children were Russell, David and Jonathan, twins, Avery and Sarah. When about fourteen years of age, Avery suddenly left the homestead in Connecticut, and unknown to the family, found his way to the home of his father, who, on his application for work, hired him without knowing him to be his own son. He soon influenced the other members of the family to join the father, and after ten years of separation, they were thenceforward residents here. The oldest son, Russell, died in Connecticut, and Jonathan was drowned in a *tan vat.* The house of Friend Smith, as he was usually called, was a little west of the Mills on the north side of the stream. Hannah Baldwin and others of the Society kept house for him during the early years. A fine property, consisting of mills, tannery and real estate, inherited from wealthy ancestors, was disposed of when they came here. Of the children who came, David died early of what was called yellow fever, and his is one of the earliest graves in the Penn Yan cemetry. His headstone reads—"Born 1778, died 1805."

Avery, who was two years younger, married Lament, the daughter of David Wagener, some years his junior. He settled at the mill, and from that time had chief charge of the property, consisting of the mills and about two hundred acres of land adjoining. The father, who remained a steadfast and Faithful Friend to the last, lived in the same log house he first built, nearly forty years. Both parents resided with the son at the time of their decease, his house being on the hill just above

and south of the mills. Richard Smith died in 1836, at the age of ninety, and his wife died in 1838, at the age of eighty-four. In 1818 Avery Smith sold the mill property to James Lee, and took up his residence on the opposite farm, known as the Griffin B. Hazard place. Avery Smith held the rank of Colonel in the war of 1812, and served with the 103d Regiment, under General Hugh Brady, through the war. Joshua Lee was Surgeon of this regiment, and Jeremiah B. Andrews an attendant. In 1826, Avery Smith represented Yates county in the Assembly, and he was always a prominent and influential citizen. His family numbered twelve children.

Elizabeth A. became the wife of William Armstrong. She is now a widow at her home in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, and has three children, Berian, Rebecca and William. David W. married Sarah A., the daughter of George V. Hazard, of Milo, and is a farmer in Jerusalem. His children are Elizabeth, Frank, Sarah, Avery and Anna.

Richard M. is a well-known citizen of Penn Yan, and has been employed as a subordinate and principal in the United States Indian Agency in Michigan for nearly twenty years, and until a recent date, where his work has greatly tended to the protection and regeneration of the natives. Mr. Smith married Elizabeth A. Beach, of New Windsor, Orange county, and settled in Penn Yan, where they have since resided. Their children are Helen Augusta, the wife of Charles Strowbridge, and Mary Castner.

Rebecca W. married Zenas P. Wise of Benton, where she died, leaving one daughter, since dead. Jackson J. married and resides in Minnesota, near St. Anthony. Sarah L. married Thomas Briggs of Milo, and died leaving no children. Mary M. married for her second husband, Thomas Briggs, and also died leaving no children. Avery A. is a resident of Eugene City, Oregon, where he married. George S. emigrated to Texas, Rachel J. married Mr. Dunn of Dundee, and went to Kansas. Charles T. also married and went to Kansas.

Sarah, the only daughter of Richard Smith, the elder, was born January 15, 1780; married in 1803 James Lee, the brother of Dr. Joshua Lee. She became the mother of a large family, and died in 1858, at the age of seventy-seven,

SOME OF THE BROWNS.

Benjamin Brown, senior, came from New London, Connecticut, with the earliest settlers and with a large family, and located just eastward of the Friend's house in the original settlement, where he lived and died very aged before the close of the last century. Among his brothers were James, Micajah, Elijah and Daniel, all early settlers. Among his children were Benjamin, Sarah, Catharine, Desiah and Frances. The father was one of the best of men, and was held in high estimation. He was one of the devout and abiding Friends.

Benjamin, junior, married Penelope, the daughter of Judge William Potter. They had one child, Penelope, who became the wife of Israel Arnold.

Sarah became the wife of Arnold Potter, the most distinguished of William Potter's sons. She and her husband were both early disciples of the Friend, and belonged to her retinue on her first visit to Philadelphia. The wife remained a faithful and firm adherent while she lived, and her husband fell off with the early schism in the new settlement.

Catharine was the wife of David Fish, the Nimrod of the New Jerusalem. He was celebrated for hunting and fishing, and it is said built upwards of thirty huts in the woods, and about the lakes and streams of the new settlement, for his convenience in the pursuits which absorbed his principal attention. He had followed the life of a sailor, and has been termed "Commodore Fish." The children of this family were Daniel, David and Charlotte. It is said some of their descendants still live in Torrey.

Desiah was the wife of Rows Perry of Middlesex.

Frances married her cousin, Joshua Brown of Potter, a brother of James Brown, junior.

The children of James Brown, senior, were Joshua and Jesse twins, James, junior, George and Henry. Jesse married a daughter of David Culver of Culverstown, at the head of Seneca Lake, and lived in Benton where he has descendants.

Henry married Rachel Clark, a niece of Rachel Malin, and is now an aged resident of Benton. His second wife was Elizabeth Carrol. Of his first wife's children, Zeruah married Anthony Ryal, and had four children Lucy A., Rachel, Mary and John H. Lucy A. married William Kress, and Rachel married Starkey Kress. Both live in Reading. John H. is married and lives in Torrey.

Henry H., the son of Henry Brown, married Amanda Hazleton, and they reside in Jerusalem. They have four children, Maria, Henry, Mary and Oliver. Henry H. has a second wife. His daughter Mary married Peter Blakesly.

James Brown, junior, the Friend, was born in Connecticut in 1776. From about 1810, till long after the decease of the Friend, he was superintendent of the estate and a member of the household. His oldest daughter Margaret, is the wife of Charles L. Townsend of Jerusalem.

George, the brother of James Brown, junior, married Martha Luther, and settled on the homestead in Benton, where she died, leaving two children, Cephas and Anna. He then married Sarah, the sister of Dr. Nathan Kidder of Benton, and died leaving three children by the second marriage, Dennis, Anna and Martha. Cephas and Darius emigrated to Coldwater, Michigan.

BARNES FAMILY.

Samuel Barnes was of Puritan descent, the third in the genealogical line of the same name, and a Connecticut farmer when he and his family united with the Friend's Society. His wife was Abigail Dains, sister of the Dains brothers of the Friend's Society. Their eldest son Parmelee came to the New Jerusalem with the settlers of 1789, and Elizur, the next son, in 1791. The parents came with the remaining children,

Julius, Samuel and Henry, in March, 1793, with a sleigh and horses, driven by Daniel, a son of Eleazer Ingraham, by way of Albany, a journey of sixteen days. They contracted for land of Charles Williamson, near Himrods, where they cleared 22 acres, and remained till 1800, when they sold out and removed to Jerusalem. They took up a home in what was then a dense wilderness, on the "Asa Richard's lot," where the wild animals made it very difficult for years to rear those of the domestic species. After clearing a little space, they moved on a homestead near by of 21 acres, deeded to his parents by the elder son, Parmalee Barnes. Here the father died in 1809 at the age of sixty-six. His wife, a most estimable matron, died in 1842, at the age of ninety-two.

Parmalee Barnes died in 1820 without children. His widow married Peter Kinney of Benton, whose son Jonathan Kinney, married Almira, a daughter of Samuel Barnes, junior.

Elizur Barnes married Experience, a daughter of Nathaniel Ingraham, and lived in Jerusalem, west of Larzelere's Hollow, where he died. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-six. Their children were Huldah, Amy, Mary and Ira. Huldah became the second wife of Jesse Davis; Amy married Cornelius Van Scoy. The others died unmarried.

Julius Barnes became the third husband of Mrs. Keturah Updegrove, and had two children, Alvira and Samuel. Alvira was a school teacher nearly forty years ago in Jerusalem and Italy, and still lives unmarried. Samuel married Saloma Torrance, and moved to Wisconsin. Two of his sons were killed in battles of the Rebellion fighting for the Union.

Samuel Barnes, junior, married Rachel Meek, sister of Charles Meek, and lived and died on a farm of 110 acres, a mile west of Larzelere's in Jerusalem, bought of Jacob Wagener. His children were Abigail, James, Almira, Mary Ann, George, Daniel D. and Rosetta. Abigail married first, Lewis Finch, and still lives in Pultney with John Waterous, her second husband. James married Submit Rogers and lives in Allegany county. Almira is the widow of Jonathan Kinney, before

mentioned, and has five children—Elizabeth, Samuel, James, Henry and Melancthon. Of these, Elizabeth is the wife of John H. Robson of Geneva; Jane, of George Huie of Seneca, and Charles married Eliza Mc Gonegal of Geneva. Mary Ann, the fourth child of Samuel Barnes, married Peter Finger, a farmer of Jerusalem, and has one son and one daughter. George and Samuel are unmarried, and David D. married Margaret, the daughter of John G. Lown of Jerusalem, and lives in southwest Benton. They have two children. Rosetta married Andrew Finger of Benton, and they have three children. Mary Ann, Almira and Rosetta have been school teachers of Yates county.

Henry Barnes, the youngest of the original family, is now eighty years old. He was born and reared in the midst of the Friend's Society, and has been true to his early education. For sixty-eight years he has led a religious life in conformity to the doctrine and precepts of the Friend, with whom he was a favorite from a child. He was a member of the Friend's household for many years, and regarded that place as his home, until counsels not congenial to his views obtained an influence there. In early life he was a farmer and a cooper. In 1814 he settled with Abraham Dox, at Hopeton, for 1,600 flour barrels he had made for him. He commenced school teaching in 1823, almost wholly self-prepared, having enjoyed but fifteen weeks schooling in his childhood. He proved a very competent and popular teacher, and taught thirty terms of school in Jerusalem, Milo, Potter, Benton and Italy, the last one a very successful term in Italy, at the age of seventy-six. Twelve years he served as Inspector of Schools in Jerusalem, and once as Town Superintendent in Wheeler, where he resided twelve years. He was accurate, painstaking and conscientious in all his labors. He was married at the age of forty-six to Sarah Whitney, sister of Dr. David Whitney of Jerusalem, and after her decease to Elizabeth Mills, the widow of David Mills of Benton, who also died several years ago, leaving him no children. He has led a devout, upright and industrious life,

and now in his eighty-first year is a subject of remarkable interest as the last male survivor of the remarkable Society of Public Universal Friends, and the only one now competent to give a clear account of its history from personal experience and observation. His excellent memory and conscientious statements, have aided greatly in furnishing information for this work.

THE DAINS FAMILY.

Jonathan, Castle, Jesse, Ephraim and Abigail Dains, were a family of Connecticut birth, who came to the New Jerusalem with the earliest pioneers, and all but Ephraim were at first of the Friend's Society. Their Father was Henry Dains, who married Margaret Bates of Rhode Island, and this matron lived to be one hundred years old. Abigail, her daughter, became the wife of Samuel Barnes, senior, of the Friend's Society, and the mother of the Barnes family.

Jonathan Dains married Mary Green of Connecticut, and had six children, Margaret, Francis, Lavina, Stephen, Jonathan and Mary. The father, who was an industrious man and useful citizen, died in Jerusalem, in the ninety-third year of his age, a firm adherent of the Friend to the last. The oldest daughter, Margaret, married John Weston of Connecticut, and lived to be eighty-six years old. Francis was never married. Lavina lived unmarried, and was an exemplary member of the Friend's family. She died in 1850 at the age of eighty-six. Stephen, after the loss of his first wife, who was the mother of a daughter, Eliza, that died a young woman, married Rachel Fitzwater. They had several children and removed to Michigan, where he died advanced in years. George Dains of Jerusalem, is a son of Stephen Dains. George married Mary Hopkins, and for his second wife, Elizabeth Hopkins, and has four children. Mary Dains, the youngest of the children of Jonathan Dains, senior, married Ephraim Kinney, and settled in Potter, afterwards going west.

Jonathan Dains, junior, married Nancy Mc Graw, and had eight children, John, Jesse, Francis, Cyrus, Orilla, Perry, Rich-

ard and Ezra. Of these, John married Catharine Saunders of Jerusalem, and has two sons and one daughter. Jesse, who also resided in Jerusalem, married Chloe Stark, and died leaving two daughters. Francis, who is a well-known shoemaker in Penn Yan, married Mary Jane Lewis, daughter of George Lewis, who established the Seneca Patriot, a newspaper at Ovid, in 1815, and has two children, Henry Clay and Libbie. Henry Clay is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and a Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Artillery service. Libbie is the wife of Francis M. Gifford. Cyrus Dains married Jane Stout of Potter, is a merchant at Potter Center, and has one child, a daughter. Orilla Married Josephus Barrett of Jerusalem, and has three children, one of whom, George, perished in the rebel prison at Andersonville. Perry Dains is a thrifty gardener of Penn Yan. He married Ann Sherratt and has no children. Richard is another shoemaker of Penn Yan. He married Sarah Tucker and has one daughter. Ezra is also married and resides in Michigan.

Castle Dains married Joanna Barman, in the State of Connecticut. He was a revolutionary soldier, and in the Census of 1840 was returned as ninety-one years old. He died three years later at the age of ninety-four. He was a carpenter and made ox yokes and plows. He and his brother Jonathan were both very ingenious mechanics, the latter being a tanner; and they were both noted cattle and horse doctors. Castle was also famous for his efficiency in curing the bites of rattlesnakes, which he did by means of some plant known to him which grew in the woods. His children were Salmon, Elizabeth, Abel, Saloma and Simeon. Salmon left home about the age of twenty-five, and it was reported that he was seized in New York by the Press Gang and forced on board a British Man of War. He was not afterwards heard from. Elizabeth married Benjamin Durham, celebrated as an excellent mill-wright of the early days. Their descendants are numerous in Jerusalem. Abel Dains married Mrs. Clarissa Baker, who had been Clarissa Bellonge, and had four sons, not known to the writer.

Saloma married William Torrance. They have several children and live in Steuben county. Simeon married Kitty Bellonge, and lives, advanced in years, at Branchport. He has had a large family, few of whom are known to reside in Yates county. One of his sons died from service in the war of the rebellion. A daughter, Eliza, married first, Chester Lamb, and for a second husband, James Paris, lately deceased.

Jesse Dains married Chloe Thompson of Connecticut. He was a shoemaker and a farmer, and lived in Milo. For many years he did the shoemaking for the Friend's family, and was a superior workman. He and his family did not adhere to the Friend's Society after the divisions occurred in the Friend's Settlement. His children were David, Jesse, Orilla, Therza and Eli.

David married Sarah, a sister of Aaron Remer, and his children were Mahala, Rebecca, Thompson, Richmond, Abram R., Chloe, Jane, Esther and Bryant. Mahala married Silas Rider. Rebecca married Arnold Raplee, near Himrods, and has two daughters living, Susan and Sarah. Thompson married Susan Peters and lives in New Jersey. Richmond married Polly Burtch, resides in Torrey, and has four children, Antoinette, Clarissa, Francis and Clark. Abram R. married Matilda Taylor, resides in Torrey and has four daughters. Chloe married Myron H. Durham of Jerusalem. Jane married Andrew Hewitt, and lives west with two children. Esther died single. Bryant was a soldier in the army of the Union during the late war, and died in the service.

Jesse Dains, junior, married Mary, a sister of George and Benjamin Youngs, and had the following children: Avery, Josephus, Nancy, George, Aaron, Mary and Fanny. Avery married and took up his residence west, as did Josephus. Nancy married Alexander Hodge, and lives in Italy Hollow. George married Eliza, daughter of Samuel Headly. Mary is the widow of the late Stephen H. Cleveland of Milo. Fanny died single. Orilla married Ezra Raplee, lives at Himrods, and has five children, all of whom are married. Therza died

young. Eli resides in Pennsylvania. Aaron married Achsa, a sister of Timothy Supplee, resides at Himrods and has a family of children.

Ephraim Dains was not of the Friend's Society. He married Jane Stedman, and was a farmer and hunter. He was celebrated for deer and wolf hunting, and among his children were Henry, Ira, Samuel, Orpha and others. The whole family emigrated west many years ago.

This is a brief sketch of one of the most extensive of the early families, and an important one in the early history of the country.

THE LUTHER FAMILY.

Elizabeth Luther came from Rhode Island with the first settlers of the New Jerusalem, accompanied by her children, Sheffield, Reuben, Beloved, Elisha, Jonathan, Mary, Bethany and Martha. She was a woman of excellent character, a devoted Friend and a good mother. The family lived at first in the Friend's Settlement, and afterwards in Jerusalem. Sheffield married and lived on the Gore, where he died an aged and much respected man. Reuben was never married, but lived with his mother and died in advanced age a highly respected Friend. Beloved was another man of sterling character and a firm Friend. He married Sarah, a daughter of Lydia Wood. Their children were Peleg, Stephen and Lydia. Of them, Stephen and Lydia died before reaching middle life; and of Peleg, little is known.

Elisha Luther married first, Elizabeth, a daughter of Jedediah Holmes, and they had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter married Aaron Van Marter, and lives in Hector, Schuyler county. For his second wife, Elisha married Sidna Barrett, a widow, and the mother of Azor Barrett, of Jerusalem. By this marriage there were five children, David, Deborah, Mary, John and Elisha, junior. David married Eliza Smalley and moved to Michigan. Deborah become the wife of Jeremiah S. Burtch of Jerusalem; and Mary, the wife of

Mc Dowell Boyd of Jerusalem, and died in 1867. She was the mother of five sons and two daughters.

John Luther married Mary, the daughter of George Briggs of Potter, and lives in Jerusalem on his father's homestead. They have two children, Elisha and Sarah. Elisha married a Miss Elvoy and lives in Chicago with three children. Sarah is the wife of Charles Waterous, and resides in Jerusalem.

Jonathan Luther went to the west many years ago, and Mary married Reuben Hudson; was a firm Friend and died on her homestead in Jerusalem. Bethany was the wife of George Sisson, a very worthy woman and the mother of a large family. Martha married George, the brother of James Brown, junior, of the Friend's Society, and had two children, Cephas, a wagon-maker, and a very lovely daughter who died at the age of ten years.

The original Luther family, except Jonathan, were all members of the Friend's Society, and exemplary people, whose lives were a credit to their religious pretentions.

THE INGRAHAMS.

Two brothers, Elisha and Eleazer Ingraham, and their cousin, Nathaniel, were among the early settlers of the Friend's Society. They were all married and had families, and lived in the Friend's Settlement. Elisha's children were Jerusha, Asa and Lament. The parents died when Lament was an infant, and she was reared in the family of Asahel Stone, senior. She married first, William Pearce, and after his death Daniel Sutton. They both live now in Jerusalem at an advanced age. Asa lived with the Friend till he grew up, learned the shoemaker's trade and moved to Canada.

Eleazer Ingraham's children were Daniel, Philo, Eleazer, junior, John, Abigail, Lydia, Rachel, Lament and Patience. Daniel moved the Barnes family to the Friend's Settlement, but never came here to live. Philo married early and went to the Wabash region. Eleazer, junior, married Dorcas Gardner, sister of George and Abner, of the original family, and settled in Pultney, where they reared a large family. He died at a

very great age. One of his daughters married Rowland Champlin, junior, and reared a large family in Jerusalem. Another daughter of Eleazer, junior, married John Sisson, a grandson of George Sisson. They live now at Branchport.

John married Anna Updegrove, sister to the wife of Jonathan Davis. They had one son who married Esther Boyd, and reared a family, some of whom now live in Jerusalem. Among the names of John's children are Elisha, Mary Ann, Semantha, Rachel and Eleanor. Three of the daughters are school teachers.

Rachel still lives, one of the last of the Friends, at the age of eighty-eight.

Lament married Samue' Davis, son of Malachi Davis.

Patience married Asa Brown, son of Micajah Brown.

Nathaniel Ingraham lived at first in the Friend's Settlement, and afterwards on West Hill in Jerusalem. His children were Mary, Huldah, Chloe, Nathaniel, Solomon, David and Experience. The descendants are mostly out of the county. The father was a good man and a staunch Friend.

His daughter Experience, became the wife of Elizur Barnes, and still survives, a widow, at the age of eighty-six, one of the three remaining members of the Friend's Society.

Among the early Friends were two or three families of the name of Guernsey, of whom little trace seems left. Daniel Guernsey was an important surveyor, and surveyed township number seven, second range, into lots, and made the first map of that township for Benedict Robinson and Thomas Hathaway. Daniel Guernsey went west in 1812. Southmit Guernsey settled near Rushville, and had a son whom he named Raphael; and Raphael had a son Elijah, who married a daughter of Elijah Hartwell. William Guernsey settled in Potter at an early day. A daughter of his was an early school teacher. Little more is now known of the Guernseys.

Jedediah Holmes was an important member of the first settlement, and a man of some property. His wife was the first that died, and hers was the first grave in the City Hill

Cemetery. They had no boards of which to make a coffin, and were obliged to hollow out a log for that use, first splitting off a slab which was afterwards laid on for the coffin lid. Elizabeth, the daughter of Jedediah Holmes, was the first wife of Elisha Luther. Mary, another daughter, is named among the devoted sisterhood.

William Robinson was one of the Friends who came from Pennsylvania. At first he lived at John Supplee's, and made the first Fanning Mill in the Friend's Settlement, which was consequently the first in the country. He was always a single man; lived afterwards with William Davis in Jerusalem, and was the first person buried in the Friend's burying ground. That burial occurred in 1806. The next was that of Mary, the wife of Jonathan Dains, senior.

CHAPTER VI.

BARRINGTON.

THE town of Barrington is formed of so much of township number six, in the first range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, as lies east of Keuka Lake. Lots 73, 74 and 75 of the original survey of that township are west of the lake, and included in the town of Jerusalem. This township was one of those ceded by Phelps and Gorham to the New York Genesee Company, otherwise known as the Lessee Company, in the final settlement of their claims; and like townships seven and eight was "draughted," as it was called, after being surveyed into lots, and drawn by lot, by those holding stock in the Lessee Company. The map of what purports to be the original survey of the township by B. Allen, in the writer's possession, gives the names of those by whom the lots were drawn. James Parker drew lot 64. William Potter drew lot 27, and Benjamin Birdsall drew lots 17 and 52. B. Allen, the surveyor, drew lots 23 and 36. H. Tremper, lots 53 and 46. L. Tremper, lot 13. A. Latting, lot 34. As these lots are all designated on the latest county map, (that of 1865,) they can be easily traced. Some of the land was afterwards bought by Charles Williamson, and passed to the Pultney estate. Some fell in some way to the Hornby estate, and little if any of it was bought by the settlers directly from those who drew the several lots on behalf of the Lessee Company. The origin of the strip or parallellogram, called the Gore, on the south line of Barrington, is not explained by the map of B. Allen's survey, and how it occurred

has not been elucidated by any researches that have been made in the preparation of this work. It has been conjectured that it arose from the survey of lots from north to south, by which a remnant was left on the south side. If this is the true explanation, it occurred from a re-survey, made after that of B. Allen, as nothing of the kind was noted on his map.

The land was heavily timbered in the east and south part with a dense growth of pine, and on the western slope more with oak and other hard wood. The ascent from Keuka Lake to the ridge in the middle of the town is quite steep, and is said to be not less than four hundred feet higher than Bluff Point, though no actual measurement of either elevation is recorded. The descent eastward to the Big Stream valley, is even more steep, for a considerable distance, and these abrupt elevations and depressions, extending to what is called "East Hill" in the southeast corner of the town, invest it with a decidedly rugged appearance, which no doubt aided to give it an unfavorable repute with the early settlers of the country.

For nearly twenty years after the first settlement by the Friends on the west bank of Seneca Lake, the now fruitful and populous town of Barrington was a dense and uninviting wilderness, and the valley of that branch of Big Stream, known as Chubb Hollow, was the favorite refuge for wolves for nearly thirty years after the occupation of civilized men had begun to make inroads upon the forests. It was an upland which looked to the early settlers like a hard and unpromising tract of country, and the wolf and deer were left in undisturbed possession until what were thought the better lands of Milo and Benton had become pretty well occupied. In 1800, Jacob Teeples, called Col. Teeples, erected the first habitation on the spot where about 1804 he commenced keeping a public house, which continued to be kept as a tavern by himself and afterwards by Daniel Raplee, Levi Knox, and others for many years, and until the village, since known as Warsaw, became the centre of affairs in that town. It would seem that Jacob Teeples for several years occupied a very isolated position. He was on

Capt. Williamson's road leading from Geneva to Bath, and that became an important highway in later years, but before 1810 it was not a route largely traveled. But Jacob Teeples could not have been an unsocial man, for he provided cheer for his fellow men when they began to pass his door in sufficient numbers to make it an object. And a few years later he was sent to the Legislature as a member of Assembly from Steuben county. He served two terms in 1812-13; and was also Sheriff of Steuben county from 1808 to 1810. He sold his place finally to Daniel Raplee, and removed from that town. He was evidently a man of considerable prominence, but is remembered now by few of the living. After abiding alone in that township half a dozen years, there came in 1806 a number of neighbors; people were neighbors then for a dozen miles around. That year William Ovenshire bought and located on the place now owned by Erasmus Wright. Thomas Bronson took up his residence on the place afterwards owned by John Spicer. Oliver Parker, the only son of James Parker, on lot 27. William Coolbaugh, near the same valley, on land now owned by John Miller. Joseph Finton came the same year and located where Joseph S. Finton, his son, now resides. James Finley also located in 1806 on the Bath road, on the town line of Barrington and Milo. James and Nehemiah Higby, brothers, and sons-in-law of Joseph Finton, settled the same year adjoining Joseph Finton, and the same year John Carr located near the lake, on the place where Job L. Babcock lived about thirty years. John Carr built the first and only grist mill in that town, till the past year, when one has been started by Clinton Raplee on Big Stream, near the east line of the town. Carr's mill was a moderate affair, and was long since discontinued. Mathew Knapp soon settled near the old Teeple's tavern, and Peter Retan and Janna Osgood in the same neighborhood. A man by the name of Granger was the first settler on the farm now owned by Erasmus Wright. Granger raised his house on the day of the total eclipse of 1806. Eclipses were probably not as well advertised then as now, for the people at the house-raising were much frightened, till a young man who had read

of it in a newspaper, told them what was causing the untimely darkness, when their fears were allayed,

It was a region of very abundant game. William Ovenshire states that he has seen fifteen deer in a single drove, and has known them to come familiarly among his cattle to browse on trees cut down for them to feed upon the tender twigs in the absence of hay. Every Fall, for several years, the Indians came and occupied their wigwams along Big Stream, and hunted through most of the winter. In 1807 a snow fell four feet deep in the month of April; and an immediate thaw, followed by a hard freeze, left such a crust on the surface of the snow, that the wolves could run on it while the deer broke through. The consequence was a terrific slaughter of the poor helpless deer by the ravenous wolves. A wolf would seize a deer, insert his nose in the jugular vein, suck up its blood and pass on in pursuit of another. The bodies of slain deer were thick in every direction.

The west side of the town was thickly infested with rattlesnakes. Joseph S. Finton relates that his brother and brother-in-law, killed nine of these serpents in one half day. But badly as these creatures were feared they did but little actual harm, and were far less dangerous than the whisky bottles that were cherished so warmly by many of the early settlers. They had other foes to contend with more difficult to drive away than the snakes. Money was hard to get, and ashes were sometimes the best commodity they could sell. Peter H. Crosby states that he sometimes cut down trees in the woods, and burned them for no other purpose but to get the ashes to sell to raise a little money. It is not strange that people who stood their ground against these hardships, have held a goodly inheritance in the land since, and made it smile with plenty.

WILLIAM OVENSHIRE.

Almost alone among the primitive settlers of Barrington, is William Ovenshire, a native of the State of Delaware, who is still among the living, at the age of eighty-six. When but six years old, his father moved to Sheshequin, Pennsylvania, and

died there a few years later. At the age of twenty he was married to Mary Cole, about four miles below Elmira, where he then lived, and in the Spring of 1806, came to Barrington, (then Wayne,) and bought a farm now owned by Erasmus Wright. He states that at that time there was no road along Big Stream, but an Indian trail, and he was obliged to work his way as best he could through a dense forest, and around fallen trees, which made the route almost impassable. There were no inhabitants except a few who were just penetrating that region to make a beginning. An old man by the name of Doty lived near the present site of the Wayne Hotel, who was a manufacturer and vender of counterfeit money, and was afterwards sent to the State Prison. After two years residence on his first purchase, he found his land extended on the Gore, and that its title was doubtful. This induced him to sell his interest there, when he bought a place afterwards owned by Ezekiel Blue, and now by Joshua Raplee. This he soon exchanged for the one where he has lived sixty-one years, a short distance from the Methodist Church. He states that in trading for his farm when he left the Gore, the property exchanged paid for all but thirty-eight dollars on the new place. A cow paid twenty dollars more, and the remaining eighteen dollars he raised by selling wheat at fifty cents a bushel. The wheat was taken to Melchoir Wagener's mill, at Penn Yan, three bushels at a time, on the back of a horse, by a path only recognized by blazed trees through the woods. Near where the Second Milo Baptist Church now stands, there was then a very steep place, where steps had been dug in the bank to enable travelers to climb it. Up this steep ascent the horse clambered, stopping two or three times to get breath. In this way thirty-six bushels of wheat finally made the last payment on the farm. The land was bought of the Pultney estate at four dollars per acre. Mr. Ovenshire was for many years a constable, and traveled over all parts of Steuben county, then quite a state of itself, in his official capacity. As a constable, and afterwards Justice of the Peace, he did a large amount of business for the Penn Yan merchants. In those days Penn Yan was "Egypt"

for Barrington, and many debts had to be collected by legal process. As Justice, he sometimes had 30 to 40 precepts returned in one day.

Mr. Ovenshire is the patriarch of the only Methodist Church ever organized in Barrington. His own conversion occurred in 1809, and he immediately held meetings among his own neighbors, and had a class of fifteen organized before any preacher could be obtained. Rev. B. G. Paddock gave them the first preaching and took them into the Church. Among the first admitted to church fellowship in 1810, was William Ovenshire and Mary, his wife, Joseph Gibbs and Mary, his wife, Joseph Kanaan and wife, Peter Putnam and wife, Mrs. Mary Norris, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Shoults, Mrs. Barnes, and James Taylor and wife. Among the early preachers were George Horman, Palmer Roberts, P. Bennett, Reuben Farley, Loring Grant, James Gilmore, William Snow, William Kent, Friend Draper, Robert Parker, John Beggarly and others; and of a later period there were Asa Story, J. Chamberlain, Ira Fairbanks, Allen Steele, Jonas Dodge, and others well known on most of the former Methodist circuits of this region. Mr. Ovenshire had preaching in his own house about fifteen years. Afterwards the meetings were held in the nearest school house till 1842, when the present church was erected in sight of his own residence. He was himself the class-leader about thirty years. His son, Samuel Ovenshire, with whom the old patriarch now lives, is the present class-leader. The church has had one hundred and fifty members at one time, and has sixty now. The present trustees of the church are Samuel Ovenshire, Cranston Hewitt, Lewis B. Ovenshire, Myron Ovenshire, and Charles Swartz. The second class-leader was Jonathan Young. Mr. Ovenshire married a second wife, after the loss of his first in 1816. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Gibbs, who is still living. He has had fifteen children four of whom were children of his first wife, and eleven of the second. Paulina, the oldest, born in 1806, married Meli Todd, and lives in Jerusalem. Mr. Todd first married Lydia, the third daughter, who

died early. They have one son and other adopted children. Nancy married Orlando Skiff, had two daughters and died in middle life.

Samuel, the fourth child, and only son of the first wife, born 1812, married Sophronia Beebe. They have had six children. Samuel owns the homestead, and takes his father's place in business and in the church. William, the next son, married Almira Jane Gray, lives near Dundee, and has had four children, one of whom Sarah Jane, at the age of 22, was killed by an accident on the Northern Central Railway in the winter of 1868. Isaac married Matilda Snook. He is now dead, leaving six children, who reside in Barrington. Mary married first, Rev. Charles W. Barclay, and Gilbert Lamb for her second husband; has no living children. Lewis married Sophronia Hyatt, and lives in Barrington. They have two children living; one was killed by a horse running away. Morris married Matilda Finton, and lives in Michigan. John married Druzilla, daughter of Peter H. Crosby. They live in Barrington and have three children. Albert married first Sarah Miles, and second Mary Lord, and had two children. Susan married Thomas Bardman, and lives in Schuyler county. Mr. Ovenshire has of sons and daughters, with their wives and husbands, twenty-two; grand-children, thirty-one; great-grand-children, five, and two of the fifth generation among his descendants. His house has been one of hospitality, and his life without reproach.

THE FINTONS AND CROSBYS.

Joseph Finton was a revolutionary soldier, and came with his family into Barrington, (then Wayne,) from New Jersey in the Spring of 1806, and settled on land in the northwest part of the town, which, for some unexplained reason, was not run into lots and numbered with the original survey. There was enough of this land for about five lots, and it was marked on an early map as "very poor." Mr. Finton chose this location rather than land more heavily timbered in Milo, because in the open, less wooded land, there seemed a prospect of sooner getting food for stock, which was an object of great impor-

tance to the pioneer settler. The Bath road at that time was a crooked way through the woods, and Mr. Joseph S. Finton, who lives now on the spot where his father settled, thinks it was not opened as a highway till after the lake road. Their first school for that neighborhood, was in a log house, north of the Barrington line, near the present residence of Job. L. Babcock, on land long owned by Jonathan Bailey. The house was warmed by a huge old-fashioned fireplace, capable of holding almost a cord of wood. School was principally attended to in the winter; and Mr. Finton says that on all the pleasant days they had to stay at home and break flax. Cotton was not king then, and flax wrought by home industry, was the most important element for clothing the family.

Joseph Finton's children were Mary, Phœbe, Eleanor, Stephen, Charity, Isaac R., Joseph S., Catharine, Susan and Amelia. The last was the only one born in Barrington. Mary married James Higby. Phœbe married Samuel Carr. Eleanor married Nehemiah Higby, and moved to Ohio, where she died. Stephen married Mary Ann Maring, and went to Michigan, where she died. Charity died at thirty-six unmarried. Isaac R. married Esther, a sister of Peter H. Crosby, for his second wife, and removed to Steuben county. Catharine married Peter H. Crosby. Susan married John Gibbs, the father of Joseph F. Gibbs. Amelia married Samuel Wheaton.

Joseph S. Finton, who resides at the age of sixty-nine, on the original homestead, married Mary Porter, and has a second wife, Emerancy Gleason. His children are Susan, Mary Ann, George W., Joseph, William W. and Druzilla. Susan married David Lockwood, and after his decease, George Kels of Barrington. Mary Ann married Peter S. Bellis. George W. married Martha Ann Bailey, and lives in Barrington. Joseph married Minerva Spink, and lives on the homestead farm. William W. married Amanda Castner, and lives in Michigan.

Nathan Crosby came from Putnam county in 1812, and settled near the Crystal Spring in Sunderlin Hollow; lived there two years and went back to Delaware county. A year

later he returned to Milo and lived three years, and then went to Barrington, then Wayne, and settled where his son, Peter H. Crosby, now resides, on land adjoining Joseph Finton on the south. He died in 1825. His children were Selah, Mariam, Sarah, Esther, Abigail, Peter H. and Cyrus. Selah Crosby was one of the early school teachers of Barrington. He taught in 1815 and 1816 near the residence of Lodowick Disbrow, on the Parker farm, near the Shoemaker place, and taught winters for a number of years. Selah Crosby married Fanny Wortman, sister of Andrew and Joel Wortman; has raised a large family and lives now, well advanced in years, near where his father first settled in Barrington. Few of his descendants remain in this county. Mariam, the oldest daughter of Nathan Crosby, married David Bennett and went to Michigan. Sarah, the next sister, married Thomas Tuttle and also emigrated to Michigan. Esther became the second wife of Isaac R. Finton, and died sixteen years ago. Abigail married Daniel Holmes, and moved to Pennsylvania where she died. Cyrus married, lost his wife and went to Texas.

Peter H. Crosby, now sixty-seven years old, is one of the most substantial citizens of Barrington. He married Catharine, the daughter of Joseph Finton, and their children are Emillia, Alanson, Joseph F., Selah, Druzilla and Isaac. Mr. Crosby has long been a leading man in the Baptist Church in Barrington, a firm supporter of temperance, and prompt and ready in the aid of benevolent and reformatory measures. He has held numerous town offices, and as commissioner of highways laid out many of the roads of the town. His life has been one of industry and good example. His recollections are good of the early years, when Barrington was principally a forest, and when James Finley's tavern on the town line, was but one of ten between Penn Yan and the present line of Wayne. His second wife is widow Hair, daughter of Andrew Raplee. Of his children, Emillia married John, son of William Mc Dowell, and Alanson married Catharine, daughter of William Mc Dowell, both living near by in Barrington. Selah married Elsie, anoth-

er daughter of William Mc Dowell, and lives on the lake road in Barrington. Druzilla married John Ovenshire, and lives on the place formerly known as the Putnam farm. Isaac married Druzilla Eddy, and lives on the Carr farm, long owned by Job L. Babcock.

Joseph F. Crosby married first, Amanda Ketchum, and for a second wife, Phœbe Swarthout. He is an enterprising and successful grape grower, at Point Pleasant on the lake; is an active business man, and was Sheriff of Yates county three years, beginning with 1865.

WILLIAM MC DOWELL.

John Mc Dowell came from New Jersey, and in 1795 settled in Jerusalem, on the west branch of Keuka Lake; he bought land of John Greig, agent of the Hornby Estate, and lost a large part of it by the re-survey of the line of Steuben county, throwing most of his farm into Ontario instead of Steuben, where it was before. He left there about 1803, and lived for a time at the foot of Keuka Lake, where he worked land for Abraham Wagener. After living there about six years, he settled on the farm now owned by James M. Lewis, where he died in 1814. Among the children he left, were William, Sarah and Esther. Sarah married David Hall, and they made the first beginning where Alfred Brown now resides, on the south boundary of Penn Yan; they moved to Steuben, where he became a leading man. Esther married Wallace Finch, who lived near David Hall. Esther died early leaving two or three children.

William Mc Dowell, now in his seventy-eighth year, married Dorothea Decker in 1813, who still survives with her husband. Mr. Mc Dowell remembers well the incidents of his father's early labors in the wild region where he settled. He has seen the wolves devour their sheep almost before their eyes, and bears testimony to the manifold hardships of the pioneer life. The enterprise of Gen. Wall, who attempted to found a village at the foot of Keuka Lake, was entirely familiar to him. The streets, he says, were surveyed and lots numbered, and it was

confidently expected a village would grow up on the west side of the outlet. A mill was built on the east side by John Capell for Meredith Mallory, and there was a bridge across. The failure of the mill and the death of Gen. Wall, put an end to that embryo town. In 1825 Mr. Mc Dowell bought 250 acres of land on lot 46 in Barrington, one mile south of Warsaw, where he has lived forty-four years. He paid four dollars an acre for his land, and cleared it all himself, and it is now worth $100 an acre. Eleven of their thirteen children are still living. Among them are William, John, Matthew, Catharine, Elizabeth, Nancy and Elsie. William is married and lives in Barrington. John married Emillia, daughter of Peter H. Crosby, and is also a citizen of Barrington. Matthew was for a time a citizen of Barrington, and moved to Wayne, where he died. Frank and George Mc Dowell of that town are his sons, and the widow of the late Samuel Hallett is his daughter. Catharine Mc Dowell married the late Henry Cronkright of Tyrone. Elizabeth was the first wife of Jonathan Taylor of Barrington. Nancy married Caleb Hedges of Bradford, a brother of Daniel Hedges of Milo. Elsie married Selah, a son of Peter H. Crosby.

William Mc Dowell was a member of the Presbyterian church, organized in Barrington in 1830, of which George Kels, Andrew Fleming, David Putnam, Elam Stebbins and Roscius Morse were also members. They erected a meeting house at Warsaw, but the church was disbanded in a few years and the edifice became a private residence.

MATTHEW KNAPP.

At the age of eighty-eight years, this primitive settler of Barrington still survives. When he went to that town he says there was but one house between Penn Yan and Col. Teeples', and that was Finley's tavern. He is a native of Orange county, and his wife was Mary Knapp, (not a relative,) who died at the age of eighty-seven. He had a brother Charles who lived in Barrington, and John, another brother, who lived and died there. Mr. Knapp was largely instrumental in organizing a Free Will Baptist Church, near the old Teeples place at an

early day, and was one of its earnest leaders. His children are Hannah, Sally, Christiana, Eliza, William, Levi C. and Jesse C. Hannah married John Pratt, and had four sons and two daughters. Sally married James Bignall, a Free Will Baptist preacher, had seven children and died in Pultney. Christiana married David Randolph of Milo, and has four children. Eliza married Ira Derring, lived in Barrington till recently and now in Elmira. She has several children. William married Eliza Osborn and moved to Steuben county. Levi C. Knapp married Maria Turner of Jerusalem. They have had five children of whom but two are living; both are married and living in Wayne. Jesse C. Knapp married Rachel Hopkins, and has had seven children, of whom two are married. He is a prominent citizen and has held various public positions.

FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Elders Zebulon Dean and John Mugg organized a Free Will Baptist Church of eleven persons, on the first day of May, 1819. The members were Matthew Knapp, John West, John Swain, Joseph B. Retan, Mary Knapp, Margaret Swain, Hannah Knapp, Sarah Knapp, Christiana Knapp, Electa West, and Catharine Soles. At that time John West was chosen clerk, and Matthew Knapp elected deacon. The records previous to 1827 were destroyed by fire. At that time Elder John Stewart was their preacher. In March, 1828, Cyrus B. Feagles was expelled for drunkenness and profanity. Mathew Knapp, James Bignal and David F. Randolph, appear to have been the leading members at this time. In 1829 Zebulon Dean was their pastor, and John Pratt and Miss Benton became members. In 1830 Henry Wisner and wife, Thomas Tuttle and wife, Elkanah Feagles and others united with the church. In 1831, Mary Ann Patterson, Samuel Delong, George Soules, D. Osborne, Jacob Stewart and others became members. Elder James Bignal, Thomas Tuttle and Elkanah Feagles and David F. Randolph were the delegates to the Quarterly Meeting. In 1833 the Society erected a meeting house. In 1834 the church

voted that Matthew Knapp have license to preach. Thomas Tuttle, William Knapp, Matthew Knapp and Elkanah Feagles, were the delegates to the Quarterly Meeting held in Gorham. Nathan Bailey was expelled for falsehood and drunkenness. In 1835 the Society voted that John Pratt have license to preach the gospel; and this year Elder James Bignal baptized several members. In 1837, Elder Ezra F. Crane preached and baptized several persons. In 1841, Elder Beebe was their preacher, and the regular meetings were kept up in 1847. Soon after the church was wholly disbanded, and the meeting house has been turned to other uses.

SUNDERLIN HOLLOW.

This locality, that has become so famous by reason of the Crystal Springs, was settled about 1812, by a cluster of settlers who came from Putnam county, of whom the Sunderlins were the most numerous, and it took the name of Sunderlin Hollow. David Sunderlin followed his son Dennis to this locality in 1814, having visited it the previous year. The children of this family were Dennis, Joseph, Daniel W., Tippett, Ira, Eli, Anna, Lydia, Elizabeth and Polly, all of whom came to this place. Eli, Ira, Tippett and Dennis settled in Barrington.—Tippett and Ira have no children. Eli had two, of whom Lewis Sunderlin of Rochester is one, and a daughter Alice the other. Eli married Minerva Kendall, sister of Abel Kendall.—Tippett married Almeda Beach. Anna married Edmund Baker and lived in Tyrone. Lydia married John Wright. Polly married Elijah Wright, and settled in Barrington, afterwards going to Michigan. Elizabeth married Lodowick Disbrow.

Dennis Sunderlin married Nancy Finch and had two children, Alonzo and Delazon J. Alonzo has been a noted minister of the Baptist faith, preached a number of years in Milo, and lives now at Wayne. He married Mary Ann Wortman and had five sons, some of whom reside in Yates county. Delazon J. Sunderlin is a capable lawyer of extended reputation and large practice, as well as a farmer and grape grower. He was admitted in 1833 in the Common Pleas, under the old

Chancery forms, and three years later in the Supreme Court, and has always maintained a leading position in the Yates county bar. His success has arisen from his innate ability and energy, as his education was derived wholly from early and slender opportunities in the common school, except what he has gained at home, including his legal acquirements. He was District Attorney one term, and has been for many years a leading man in the county. As a conspicuous member of the Democratic party, he has stood firmly by all its fortunes, and has always been honored by its confidence. In 1856 he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In early life he attended school with Francis Kernan, in a log school house on the border of Tyrone. He resides where his father originally settled, and the road that passes his house, is the one which was early laid out from Seneca Lake to Bath, by way of Eddytown. Mr. Sunderlin married Louisa, daughter of James A. Swarthout of Barrington. Their children are Ursula, Emily Ann, Martin J., Edward D., John Lewis, Nancy E. Ursula married Erastus Swarthout, and lives in Wayne. Emily Ann married first, Nathaniel Berry of Dutchess county, who died in 1856. She afterwards married Edward Kernan, a son of Gen. William Kernan, formerly of Tyrone. He left her a widow again in 1867, with four daughters. Martin J. Sunderlin is also a lawyer, admitted in 1856, but omits the practice of his profession and engages in the labors of agricultural life. He married Eliza Sharpe, and has no children. Edward D. married Augusta Sleeper, and died a few years ago leaving one son, Edward. John Lewis married Emeline Putnam, and lives on the homestead. He is also without children. Nancy E. married Hiram Murdock, a hardware merchant of Dundee, now of Rochester.

The first of the numerous saw mills on Big Stream, in Barrington was built by Tippett Sunderlin and his father at the Crystal Spring. Dennis Sunderlin built another just below in 1817.

JOHN WRIGHT.

In 1812, John Wright and Joseph Sunderlin, his brother-in-

law, came from Putnam county to Barrington. They bought a wagon in partnership, and each owning one horse put the two together, and brought their possessions to the new country. Both had been to view it the year before, on foot. John Wright married Lydia Sunderlin of the family just mentioned, and from the most humble beginning acquired a large estate by industry and good management of his affairs. He died at the age of seventy in 1858. His children were Maria, Martha, Lydia, Erasmus and Alzada.

Maria married first, James Swarthout, and after his decease Joseph Merritt. Some of her children reside in Barrington. Martha married Samuel Bailey, and lives in Barrington. She has two children. Lydia married Joel Wixson, and lives in Wayne. Alzada married Baxter Kinne, and lives near New York.

Erasmus Wright married Sally, the daughter of William Wortman. They have had ten children, of whom but four are living. The oldest, a daughter, married Henry Armstrong, and resides at the Crystal Spring. Erasmus owns the homestead of his father, (500 acres,) and one-half the Crystal Spring property, and has lost none of the hereditary qualities by which it was acquired.

LODOWICK DISBROW.

This Barrington Octogenarian, also came from Putnam county in 1813, at the age of twenty-four. He too made a very humble beginning in the woods, having married in 1814 Elizabeth Sunderlin, of the family herewith noted. Their cabin was provided with scarcely more furniture than his axe could supply, but they had courageous hearts and industrious hands, and soon ameliorated their circumstances. After two years' residence on another place, Mr. Disbrow bought the farm he still owns, and where he has resided over fifty years. He bought the land of Israel Arnold, to whose wife, Penelope Brown, it had been given by her grand-father, Judge William Potter, who drew the lot, (No. 27,) in the original draft of the

township. James Parker had an interest in it, and Oliver Parker, his son, was given 100 acres, 150 going to the Potter interest. Oliver Parker lived on his land for several years, but did not prosper, and the family is not now in the county. By industry, temperance and frugality, Mr. Disbrow became one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of Barrington. He has dealt with great liberality towards his children, and still retains his premises at home, which he considers, perhaps with good reason, the most desirable situation in Barrington. His children are Dennis W., Watson, Ira S., Daniel and Anna Maria and Mary Ann, (twins.) Dennis W. married Dorcas Rapalee, lives in Starkey and has three daughters, two of whom are married. Watson married Anna, daughter of Alexander Patten. He was accidentally drowned at Big Stream in sheep washing. He had one posthumous child, a daughter, who married Oliver Hurd, District Attorney of Schuyler county. Ira S. married Mary Jane Hause, lives in Rochester and has two children. Daniel married Hannah Secor, lives in Barrington near his father, and has four children, one of whom is married and lives west. Anna Maria married Charles Hause, had three children, and died in 1840. Mary Ann married Oliver Snook, lives in Barrington and has five sons.

Lodowick Disbrow relates that he paid less than four dollars an acre for his land, and that when he first settled on it the wolves continued to howl frightfully in the dense forest about the Crystal Spring. Before Barrington was taken from Yates county, he was three times a grand juryman at Bath, where he served without a cent of pay. He never used tobacco, never went to a ball or a circus, never belonged to any society, never used profane language, is a thorough cold water man, and was one of the first to quit the use of liquor for work hands. His life and vigor of frame have evidently been prolonged by his good habits. He was always popular with his fellow citizens, and has held many town offices. In 1862 his first wife died, and he subsequently married the widow of Julius Stanton, the mother of George and Julius Stanton of Barrington. He has a brother in Tyrone two years his senior.

Mr. Disbrow states that Thomas Bronson, who settled in the valley in 1806, sold his place to Elisha Booth, a Baptist clergyman. Cyrus Booth, a son of this minister, was the founder of the Dundee Record. Booth sold his place to Eli Northrop, and he to John Spicer, who lived there forty years and did a large business both as a farmer and mill-wright. He and Julius Stanton, his partner in the mill-wright enterprise, built a large number of mills; among others, those in Penn Yan were rebuilt by them. They made their labors highly profitable. Mr. Spicer finally emigrated to Kansas, where he died. One of his sons, James Spicer, is a lawyer at Dundee.

On the Daniel Rapalee farm, John Shoemaker, the father of Smith Shoemaker, was the original settler. Richard Eddy, the first Supervisor of Barrington, was the first settler on the Allen Bassett place. Mr. Eddy was a man of great personal worth, and was a severe sufferer by the famine which pervaded the country in 1817. A number of the early settlers were dispossessed by Herman H. Bogert, whose title from Livingston prevailed where mistakes or carelessness had made any lapse in the titles of the settlers. He acquired the Gore on the south line of Barrington in this way. The lot on which Joshua Raplee now resides was taken from a Mr. Dean in this way, and one from a Mr. Cuyler, near Mr. Disbrow. There was a distillery near Mr. Disbrow at an early day, run by one Bishop, and an ashery run by Isaac P. Seymour, now keeping a store at the Crystal Spring. Thomas Bronson carried the mail for many years on horseback from Eddytown to Wayne once a week, and there was then a Post Office at Spicer's, called East Barrington. The only Post Office in Barrington since that was discontinued, has been at Warsaw, under the name of Barrington, and Cranston Hewitt is the present Post Master.

ALLEN BASSETT.

The father of Allen Bassett was Justus Bassett of Connecticut, and his mother Beulah Tuttle of the same State. In 1800 the father died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where they had taken up their abode, leaving their children, Polly,

Julia and Allen. The widow afterwards married John Boyce of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, whither the family removed. They came to Barrington, (then Wayne,) in 1812. Three children were added to the family by the second marriage. Clorinda, Chauncey and Harriet. They settled on lot 16 where Mr. Boyce died three years later, leaving the mother's oldest son, Allen, the dependence of the family. He has therefore had a large experience of life in a new country, and has borne himself bravely and well in the battle of life.

Polly, the elder sister, married Hiram Bishop of Hillsdale, settled in Barrington and had seven children, who reached adult age and married: Sally, Betsey, Louisa, William, James S., Emily and George W. Emily married Alexander Patten, and resides at Hornellsville. They all reside beyond the limits of Yates county. Julia Bassett married Orrin Bishop of Hillsdale, and settled near her mother and brother in Barrington, where he died, leaving four children, Philemon, Mary A., Beulah E. and Harriet. Philemon married Caroline Bigelow of Barrington, and died, leaving his widow and one child, Charles P. This boy was a drummer in the 33d regiment of N. Y. Volunteers, enlisting at the age of twenty, and serving in the Army of the Potomac, through all its campaigns and all its principal engagements, until Grant conquered at Richmond, after which he was honorably discharged. Mary A. Bishop married George P. Lord of Barrington. They reside at Urbana and have seven children. Beulah E. Bishop married Joseph Westcott of Dundee, a son of James M. Westcott. They have four children, Mary, Corinne, Ella and Ruth. Harriet D. Bishop married Martin R. Westcott, a brother of Joseph, resides in Urbana, and has two children, William W. and James M.

Allen Bassett married Druzilla W. Eddy, and settled near the maternal homestead, where she died in 1829, leaving four surviving children. Mr. Bassett's mother died the same year. The children of the first marriage were Zenecia F., Palmer H., Julia and Richard A. Zenecia F. married James Thayer of

Milo. Palmer H. married Susan J. Smith, and resides in Dundee. They have had two children, Charles E. and Fred P. Charles E. was a member of the Brass Band of Dundee, and though but a lad of fifteen accompanied them when they enlisted, and went to Norfolk, Va., during the war of the Rebellion, where they were stationed as a Post Band. He there died and was much lamented by his associates and friends, to whom he was greatly endeared both by reason of his personal and musical accomplishments. He was a proficient with several musical instruments, but his favorite was the tenor drum. His monument stands in the Dundee Cemetery, a broken column, with his drum and the flag of the Union, representing his untimely death and its accompaniments. Palmer H. Bassett canvassed the county of Yates for the sale of this book. Julia married Andrew Wortman of Barrington, in 1845. They have three children, Huldah A., Eugene A. and Cassie L. Huldah married Henry Freeman, and they reside in Steuben county.

Richard A. married Mary A. Hendrickson, and has two children, Edward P. and George W., and resides at Warsaw, Indiana. He entered the military service during the late war as First Lieutenant of Company B, 126th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, of which he was subsequently Captain. He shared the hard fortunes of that regiment through the war, and after the battle of Gettysburg was Captain of the Provost Guard before Richmond, where he participated in the closing scenes of the war.

Allen Bassett married for his second wife, Jemima C. Mann, of Truxton, N. Y., and they have eight adult children, Ansem L., Druzilla J., Erasmus E., George W., Helen C., A. Carlton, Charles M. and Frances A. Ansem L. is a fur merchant at Cleveland, Ohio, where he married Angia Cook. He has no children. Druzilla J. lives at home single.

Erasmus E. was unmarried, and was a volunteer in Company B, 126th regiment, and fell at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, at the age of twenty-seven, while bearing the colors of the regiment, which he had taken from the hands of a falling comrade a few

moments before, while making a charge to recover a piece of artillery. He was Sergeant while his brother was acting Captain in this battle. He was buried in the Cemetery of the Methodist Church in Barrington, near his brother George, who fell at Antietam.

George W. enlisted at the opening of the war in the 33d regiment. He was Sergeant Major, and followed all the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac till he was killed at Antietam, September 18, 1862, by a fragment of a bursting shell, while making a charge. He died at the age of twenty-four, and was a young man of much promise, having nearly completed his law studies in the office of Judge Henry Welles, when he responded to the call of his country.

Helen C. Bassett, born in 1842, is a Preceptress in Starkey Seminary, and Charles M. and Frances A. are students in that institution. Archibald C. resides with his parents. The father, at the age of seventy-three, is still a man of vigorous habit, and one of the most useful and respected citizens of his town. It remains to speak of his mother's children by her second marriage.

Clorinda Boyce married James Longcor, and settled in Barrington. They had two children, Beulah Ann and Harriet A. Beulah Ann married Cyrus Sunderlin, and died in Pennsylvania. Harriet A. married Clinton Walling of Starkey. They moved to Rockford, Illinois, where she was left a widow with three children, Emma, Sarah and Clinton. She is the matron of the Female Seminary at Rockford.

Harriet Boyce married Asa Wortman of Barrington. They have seven children, Emily, William, Ezra, Chauncey, Andrew, Charlotte and John A. Of these, Emily married James Baskin of Starkey, and resides in Tyrone. William married Susan Huson of Starkey, and lives in Barrington. Ezra married Mary Horton of Barrington, and died, leaving three children, Samuel, Herbert and Ezra. Chauncey married Anna Cole and lives in Barrington.

Chauncey Boyce married Betsey Bunce of Barrington, settled at first on the maternal homestead, and afterwards moved to another location. He was a man of ability and note in his town, and was Supervisor when he died in 1850. His term was filled out by Lodowick Disbrow. His children were Maria A., John, Edmund, Melissa and Margenia, two of whom are not married. Maria married Mr. Fletcher of Otsego, lives in Tyrone and has four children. John married Lucretia Baskin of Starkey, and moved to Iowa. Edmund married Susan Baskin of Starkey, and lives in Barrington. They have two children, Francis E. and Helen. John Boyce was the first settler where Lodowick Disbrow lives.

Daniel Husted owned one of the original lots in Barrington, and one in Milo. He was a remarkably capable and efficient business man, and established a woolen factory near the east line of Barrington, on Big Stream, where Clinton Raplee has a mill. Mr. Husted did not prosper, although he was fruitful in enterprises of great public benefit. He died some years ago. He has a son in Chicago.

EAST HILL.

The southeast corner of Barrington was some years later in being occupied than the valley below. Daniel Winters came from Putnam county in 1820, bought 80 acres of Daniel Husted on lot 30, where he built a log house and commenced to clear away the forest. He has been a valuable and prosperous citizen, added much to his original purchase and made valuable improvements. His wife was Mary Roblyer, (or Raplee as modernized,) and they have a very worthy family of children. They are William, Alonzo, Augustus C., Emily, Olive, Addie and Annette. William married Mariette Mather, and resides near his father. Alonzo married Ann Eliza Peck, and also resides in the same vicinity. Augustus C. married Hetty Paine. He and his wife are both teachers of celebrity and rare acquirements, and have since their marriage spent some time in Europe perfecting their studies. Emily Winters is also a superior teacher, now at Nyack, N. Y.

Julius Stanton was from Connecticut. He also bought land in the woods on lot 29. He was a very industrious man, a good citizen and skillful mill-wright, and was for many years a partner of John Spicer in mill building. His son Julius lives on the original homestead. One brother, Lorenzo, lives in Starkey, and another, George, in Barrington.

Benjamin Osborn was another settler in the same neighborhood about the same time, and also a man of worth and a good citizen.

Isaac H. Maples was another settler of the same date on lot 20. His youngest son, Josiah, who married Jane Coykendall, lives on the place his father redeemed from the wilderness.

Orange Hollister, the father of Ashbel Hollister of Dundee, was a settler on East Hill in 1814. When Mr. Winters came, the road from Eddytown to Bath was the only road in the neighborhood.

Jonathan Taylor of Barrington is a son of Francis Taylor, who moved into Milo in 1810, near the Luther Spooner place, from Otsego county. Jonathan, the oldest of the family, married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Mc Dowell. Of their children, Hiley E., the oldest, married Joel Wortman of Milo, and died leaving two children. Nancy married Truman Goble, and lives in Orange, Schuyler county. George W. Taylor married Mary, a daughter of Reuben Horton, and resides on lot 48 in Barrington. On his place, formerly known as the Crow farm, it is said the first framed barn in Barrington was erected in 1813. Matilda married John Bailey and is now a widow without children. William M. is single. Sarah Elizabeth married John Johnson, now of Penn Yan. Jonathan Taylor married for a second wife, the widow of Chauncey Boyce.

The Bailey and Fish families were later in the town than those we have mentioned. Sylvenus Bailey has held the office of Justice of the Peace more years than any other person in the town.

The first saw mill in Barrington was erected by William Cummins, near the present residence of George J. Lazear, on lot 14, and remained many years.

John Kress was the predecessor of William Ovenshire on the same place, and Henry Spring was near the same location.

Elijah Townsend had the first store in Barrington, near the location of the Methodist Church. The older residents say he was a man without hair on his head or beard on his face. He had an ashery at the same place. Near the old Coolbaugh farm there was a distillery run by Norman Wells.

Abraham Freeland, a blacksmith, made the start for a village at Warsaw. William H. Lamport and James Holmes, had the first store there, about 1825. After them was Horace Holmes, John Moore and Sylvanus Barden, and now J. C. Guthrie. Oliver P. Wolcott was the first physician at Warsaw. He succeeded Lewis A. Birdsall, who began near where the Methodist Church stands. The place was named during the Polish revolution of 1830, and hence was called Warsaw from the Metropolis of Poland.

Major Coolbaugh, a grandson of William Coolbaugh, one of the original settlers, is still a resident of Barrington.

BARRINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1815, Elder Simon Sutherland commenced holding meetings in Sunderlin Hollow, A revival followed which led to the organization of a Church, called the "Second Baptist Church of Wayne," in the Spring of 1819. A council was called to organize the church March 24, 1819, and met at Frederick Townsend's for the purpose of constituting a church. The following churches met, namely: There were present from

Wayne—Elder Ephraim Sanford, Gersham Bennett, Asa Yeoman.

Pultney—Peter Powers, Samuel Drew.

Second Milo—Elder Sutherland, John R. Powell, Thomas Bennett, Isaac Hedges, Samuel Sherman, and others.

Elder Powers was chosen Moderator, and Elder Bigelow Clerk. The following names are those of the constituent members of this Church when thus organized:

Brethren—Janna Osgood, Ephraim Wright, Joseph Sunderlin, Eli Northrup.

Sisters—Deborah Baker, Anna Baker, Susan Sunderlin, Catharine Sutton, Esther Hause, Clarissa Brown, Martha Kirkham, Hannah Townsend, Lydia Sunderlin, Lydia Wright, Olla Roblyer, Bethiah Burr, Pothena Walker, Lana Osgood, Miriam Bennett, Sally Demond, Betsey Booth, Elizabeth, wife of Lodowick Disbrow.

On the 27th of March, 1819, the first regular Church Meeting was held; and at this meeting Janna Osgood was chosen Moderator, and Joseph Sunderlin, standing Clerk. And amongst other things, they voted to hold their Church Meetings on the first Saturday of each month at John Wright's.

Elder Sutherland was invited to supply the church with preaching; and on Wednesday, April 6th, 1819, he preached, and the following were baptized: William Wortman, John Wright, Charles Knapp, Selah Crosby, Eunice Knapp, Lydia Chase, Elizabeth, the mother of Anthony Rarick, and Fanny Wortman. Wednesday, May 12th, 1819, there was a meeting held at Frederick Townsend's; preaching by Elder Sutherland, and James A. Swarthout and Miss Jacoby were baptised.

June 6th, 1819, Jane Sutton and Nancy Brown were baptised into the church.

Sunday, August 1st, 1819, Elder Sutherland preached, and the following were baptised by him, namely: Daniel Sunderlin and his sons, Dennis, Daniel W., Tippet, Ira and Eli Sunderlin, and three of their wives, Nancy S., Hannah and Fanny Sunderlin, Azariah Finch and his wife, Hannah Silsbee, Polly Dakin, Nancy Lang and Polly Burr. Elder Sutherland said he baptised fifteen persons that day in sixteen minutes.

September 5th, 1819, the following were baptised: Stephen Robinson and wife, and Almeda Sunderlin. Jonathan Ketchum joined the church by letter April 8, 1820, and in October, 1821, the "Church voted that Brother Jonathan Ketchum have the privelege of preaching in the bounds of the church." They erected their meeting house in 1821, in Sunderlin Hollow, on

the north side of the east and west road, nearly opposite John Wright's. The first meeting was held in this meeting house April 6th, 1822. In February, 1822, they chose Ephraim Wright and Charles Knapp deacons. When the town of Wayne was divided, the greater part of the church society fell in Barrington, hence the name was subsequently changed to "The Barrington Baptist Church," which name it now bears. The dilapidated remains of this meeting house still stand. The Barrington Baptist Church have a house of worship in the village of Wayne.

The second minister that served this church was Daniel Sherwood, and he was followed by Jonathan Ketchum, who preached for them over twenty years. Jonathan Ferris was also a preacher for them at an early period. Elder Ferris was killed by lightning in his own house in the south part of Milo. A daughter of Elder Ketchum is the wife of Sackett B. Wixson, the present Supervisor of Barrington.

WARSAW BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at a meeting held at the house of John Moore March 20th, 1838, the following persons, mostly from the Barrington and Second Milo churches, constituting the original membership: Tippett Sunderlin, Peter H. Crosby, Abraham Hopkins, Elam W. Hopkins, Thomas Hopkins, Samuel B. Seymour, John Moore, William Freeman, Robert E. Baker, Stephen Robinson, John Smith, jr., Janna Osgood, Joseph Finton, James Baker, Stephen Smith, Loranee Chubb, Susan Smith, Lucretia Kenyon, Rebecca Smith, Eliza Osgood, Thankful Finton, Almedia Sunderlin, Grace A. Beach, Naomi Hopkins, Rachel M. Hopkins, Rebecca Miles, Mary Oakley, Sabra Moore, Lucy Freeman, Aliva Robinson, Sally Miles, Deborah Baker, Julia Baker, Mary A. Moore, Charity Baxter, Mahala Kinne.

A meeting house was built in 1838, at a cost of $1,200. The church was supplied by Simon Sutherland the first six months, until the house was erected. Reuben P. Lamb was the first pastor, and he served three years. The next was Horace Spencer,

and after him David B. Olney preached for this church twelve years. Then J. S. Webber, one year; Reuben P. Lamb, three and one-half years; A. J. Buel, one year; George Baptist, nine months; Lewis Brasted, now serving. The first deacons, were Stephen Robinson and Abraham Hopkins; and subsequently Tippett Sunderlin, Peter H. Crosby, John Wilkins, Richard Lawrence and Sackett B. Wixson, have filled that office. John Moore was clerk three and one-half years. Peter H. Crosby, twenty-one years, and Sackett B. Wixson seven years. The trustees have been—Tippett Sunderlin, eight years.; Philo Chubb, twenty-three years; William Kinne, ten; Peter H. Crosby, fourteen; Henry Kinne, three; Samuel Williams, twelve; Robert E. Baker, one; John Gibbs, two; Darwin Sunderlin, three; Jesse C. Knapp, eight; Martin Wixson, five; Daniel Tuttle, three years. The present house of worship was erected in 1867, and dedicated April 17th, 1868. Its cost, with lot and furnishing, was $5,000. This church has had several important revivals during the thirty-one years of its history.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Warsaw, September 21, 1830. It had fifteen members in 1832, twenty-nine in 1837, and ceased to exist in 1840. The clergymen of that faith who labored with them, were Benjamin B. Smith, John S. Reasoner, Samuel T. Babbitt and George T. Everest. The American Home Missionary Society aided in their support.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN AND TOWN OFFICERS.

When Steuben county was organized, all that now forms the towns of Tyrone, Wayne, Reading, Starkey and Barrington, was included in the town of Frederickton, so named in honor of Frederick Bartles, a German, who built a mill at the outlet of Mud Lake in 1793, under the patronage of Charles Williamson. Afterwards Reading was cut off, and the town of Wayne organized, including what is now Barrington. Finally in 1822 the town of Barrington was created with its present boundaries, and in 1826 it was added with Starkey to Yates county. The first town meeting was held February 24th, 1823,

at the house of Daniel Rapalee, (the old Teeples place.) Richard Eddy was elected Supervisor; Daniel Rapalee, Town Clerk; Joseph Mc Cain, Collector; James A. Swarthout, Jeremiah Shaw and Lodowick Disbrow Commissioners of Highways; Ephraim Bennett, Matthew Mc Dowell and Robert Armstrong, Commissioners of Schools; Ira Church, Matthew Knapp and Tippett Sunderlin, Assessors; Ezekiel Blue and Victor Putnam, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Mc Cain, Elijah Baker and Peter Putnam, jr., Constables; Dennis Sunderlin, Richard Eddy and Ira Sunderlin, Inspectors of Common Schools; Daniel Rapalee, Pound Master. The subsequent Supervisors have been—

1824 Alexander Patten,
1825 Alexander Patten,
1826 Alexander Patten,
1827 Alexander Patten,
1828 Ephraim Bennett,
1829 Asher Spicer,
1830 James A. Swarthout,
1831 James A. Swarthout,
1832 Stephen Robinson,
1833 Stephen Robinson,
1834 Ezekiel Blue,
1835 Ezekiel Blue,
1836 John Spicer,
1837 John Spicer,
1838 Levi Knox,
1839 Levi Knox,
1840 Lodowick Disbrow,
1841 Lodowick Disbrow,
1842 Lodowick Disbrow,
1843 George W. Wolcott,
1844 George W. Wolcott,
1845 Martin Holmes,
1846 John Wright,
1847 John Wright,
1848 Archibald Campbell,
1849 Archibald Campbell,
1850 Chauncey Boyce,
1851 Daniel Disbrow,
1852 Daniel Disbrow,
1853 William Kinne,
1854 Martin Holmes,
1855 Samuel V. Miller,
1856 Daniel Disbrow,
1857 Joseph F. Crosby,
1858 Samuel Williams,
1859 George N. Wilson,
1860 Abel Ward,
1861 Peter H. Crosby,
1862 Jonathan Taylor,
1863 Asa P. Fish,
1864 Asa P. Fish,
1865 Delazon J. Sunderlin,
1866 Delazon J. Sunderlin,
1867 Benson Smith,
1868 Jesse C. Knapp,
1869 Sackett B. Wixson.

The town meetings were held for many years at the Daniel Rapalee tavern, afterwards kept by Levi Knox, and finally by

James Ketchum, until Warsaw became a centre of sufficient importance to eclipse this ancient stand. The place is now owned by Lewis Mc Connell.

Amos C. West, it is said, was the first school teacher in Barrington, and taught in 1810, a school not far from the Teeples neighborhood. West afterwards kept a tavern at the foot of Keuka Lake. James A. Jackson, a stammering man, and the father of Gen. Daniel Jackson, now of Watkins, taught a term quite early, attended by children from Barrington, in the log school house, on Jonathan Bailey's old place in Milo. Ezra Winship, who lived in Jerusalem, taught in 1815, near the Teeple's tavern, called the Knapp district. Richard Eddy, Enoch De Camp, Selah Crosby, Ira Sunderlin, Elder Jonathan Ketchum, James L. Seeley, George W. Simmons, Sarah Lounsbury, Semantha Robinson, Daniel Bateman, Mr. Van Croft and Lizzie Stewart were also early teachers in that town.

The population of Barrington decreased four hundred in the twenty-five years included between 1840 and 1865, and in 1825 it was larger by 630 than in 1865. From 1840 to 1850 the decrease was 338.

THE CRYSTAL SPRING.

In the Spring of 1865, when the country was crazy with oil speculation, indications of petroleum were believed to exist wherever gases of an inflamable character escaped from the earth. A "*deer lick*" on lot 50 in Barrington affording rich appearances of this sort, a company was formed in the vicinity to bore for oil. At a depth of forty-three feet the water came up so abundantly it was difficult to go farther. This was soon found to have medicinal virtues, for which it has acquired a great fame. Erasmus Wright and Benson Smith, becoming proprietors of the location, erected, in 1867, a house of four stories, one hundred feet long, and forty-two wide, with a two story wing seventy by thirty-two feet. The place has become a very popular resort, and very many people who have tested the virtues of the water have believed themselves much benefitted by its use. The flow of water is sufficent to fill a two

inch tube constantly. A house was opened at the Spring by Sylvester Bowers in 1866, before the larger structure was built.

No account has been furnished to the writer of more than five distilleries that ever existed in Barrington. One of them was on the Gore operated by John C. Bodine; another by John Carr near his grist mill.

Lorenzo D. Snook, of Barrington, a young man of twenty-four, a son of Oliver Snook, and grandson of Lodowick Disbrow, is an industrious and prolific writer for agricultural publications, a regular contributor to the Rural New Yorker and other papers. He adds interest and value to his articles in the use of his pencil by giving ingenious and tasteful illustrations of his subjects. He has received many commendations from the agricultural papers for his contributions.

Joshua Raplee is one of the largest land owners of Barrington, and a farmer who has taken much interest in the cultivation of stock, especially sheep and horses of the best quality.

Near the Lake within the past few years grapes have been extensively planted with good success. The leading cultivators are Joseph F. Crosby, Amos Egleston, Isaac Crosby, Alanson Crosby, Selah Crosby, George W. Finton, Arthur O. Kane and Ogden Wortman. Delazon J. Sunderlin, and his sons have also been very successful cultivators of grapes on their premises near the Crystal Spring.

Chubb Hollow, a valley which forms the bed of the north branch of Big Stream, was so named from Philo Chubb, who was for many years a resident in that locality. He is no longer a citizen of the town.

Barrington has now but two churches, one Baptist and one Methodist.

William Ovenshire states that Barrington was so named, by residents of the town who came from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in honor of the place from which they emigrated.

CHAPTER VII.

BENTON.

AS originally constituted, the town of Benton embraced, in addition to its present territory, all that is included in Milo and Torrey. It was taken from Jerusalem, February 12, 1803, and named Vernon. A town was formed with the name of Vernon the previous year in Oneida county, and the inconvenience of having two towns of the same name was remedied in 1808, by an act of the Legislature passed April 6, changing the name of the Ontario County Vernon, to Snell, in honor of Jacob Snell, at that time a State Senator from Montgomery county. The people were dissatisfied with the new name, and early in 1810, a meeting was held at the Inn of Luman Phelps, on the corner of Main and Head streets, in Penn Yan, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town to Benton, in honor of Levi Benton, the first settler in township number eight, first range, and a justly popular and prominent citizen. Nathan P. Cole, was one of the committee to draw the petition, to which the Legislature responded by the act of April 2, 1810, giving the town the name it very properly retains. Milo was taken off in 1818, leaving to Benton all of township number eight, and all that lay eastward thereof to Seneca Lake. Its fine proportions were marred in 1851, by the creation of Torrey, which took from Benton six entire lots of number eight and a corner from the seventh by a northeastward line to the lake, then including what was east of the old Pre-emption line within these boundaries.

The land between the old Pre-emption line and Seneca Lake was on Reed and Ryckman's location, and township number eight was one of those ceded to the Lessee Company by Phelps and Gorham. Of course the territory between the two Pre-emption lines fell under the control of Charles Williamson, as part of the Pultney estate, and titles thereon are all derived from him, or from the State in his stead, to indemnify him. The disposition made of number eight by the Lessees, is explained by an old document in the hands of the writer, which gives the "draught," as it was called, of the lots. The numbers in the schedule following are arranged consecutively, and not according to the original order. The change is made for the convenience of the reader.

NAMES OF THE PERSONS WITH THE NUMBER OF THE LOTS ANNEXED TO THEM IN TOWNSHIP NO. 8, AS DRAWN AT KANADESAGA.

2 James Parker,
3 James Dean.
4 Annanias Cooper,
6 Henry Tremper,
7 Henry G. Livingston,
8 Colton M. Smith,
10 Hugh Walsh,
11 Henry B. Livingston.
13 Charles Mc Kinstry,
14 Ezra Reed,
16 Bazalean Seeley,
17 Abraham Cuyler,
18 Hezekiah Olcott,
19 James Bryant,
22 Dominick De Bartzch,
25 Morris Graham,
27 Peter Bartle,
28 Jeremiah Jabin,
29 Abraham Schuyler,
30 John McKinstry and Garrett Ryckman,
32 Sarah Reed,
33 John Collins,
34 Robert Troup,
35 Henry Platner,
36 Obadiah Gore,
38 Matthias Visscher,
40 John Mc Kinstry,
42 Shepherd and Shaw,
47 Andrew Latting,
48 Lawrence Tremper,
49 John Bartle,
53 Benjamin Chase and Jared Coffin,
54 William Radcliff,
55 Ezekiel Gilbert,
56 Simeon Spalding,
58 Peter Loop,
59 William H. and Peter Ludlow,
60 Peter Ryckman,
61 John Bay,
63 Elark Jennings,
64 Nathaniel Jeribu,
65 Daniel Niven,
66 Benjamin Allen,

70 John D. P. Douw,
71 Jacob J. Shaver,
72 William Hopkins,
73 William Whiting,
75 John and Andrew White.
76 Seth Jenkins and Paul Hussey,
77 Peter Bishop.
78 Henry Livingston,
79 David Collin,
81 Caleb Benton,
82 John Graham,
83 John Livingston,
84 Wm. Wall,
85 Benjaman Birdsall,
86 Richard D. Cantling,
87 Stephen Hogeboom and Henry Tremper.
88 Joseph Barnard,
89 William Pearce,
90 Benjamin Brown,
92 William Potter,
96 Jacob H. Wendle,
97 Peter Schuyler and Henry Tremper,
98 Prince Bryant,
99 Joseph Hamilton,
100 Eleazer Lindley,
101 Walter Wemple,
104 Henry J. Van Renssalaer,
105 Isaiah Paris,
106 Peter R. Livingston,
110 Ebenezer Husted,
112 John Malley,

"Blank lots, left in township No. 8 for surveying, viz: Nos. 95, 5 and 9."

"Lots said to be sold to Joseph Smith, to discount his bond given by the agents for the sum of £1,000, or an equivalent in lands, and taken up by John Livingston for the five lots of land in township No. 8, viz: Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45 and 62."

"A disposition of five lots of land in said township No. 8, given to Nicholas Rosecrants to discharge his bond for £1,000 dues given to him by the said agents, viz: Nos. 67, 69, 94, 91 and 93."

"Lots No. 1 and 26 in said Township No. 8, sold to Caleb Benton, for which the company have credit in his private account."

"Lot 37 sold to Levi Benton, for which the company have credit in the agent's account."

"Lots 44 and 50 said to be disposed of to surveyors"

"The remaining 24 lots in township No. 8, viz:—12, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 46, 51, 52, 57, 68, 74, 80, 102, 103, 107, 108, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, are balloted for this 20th November,

1789, in township No. 9, to make the division equal, as reference being thereunto had, will more fully appear. Done by us.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW,
STEPHEN ROGEBOOM,
JARED COFFIN.

It is probable that the disposition of the several lots in township number eight, mentioned by Mr. Turner as occurring in 1788, was not carried out, as it varies widely from the foregoing schedule.

To whom the balloted lots fell does not appear. The lots are somewhat singularly numbered in pairs, and two lines of lots are taken together across the township, from north to south beginning on the east side. No. 1 falls in the second tier of lots, and No. 2 is the northeast corner lot of the township. The lots were designed to include two hundred acres each, except four in the centre of the township which were to contain one hundred and sixty acres each, embracing together just a square mile. These were intended to be set apart for school purposes, but the design was abandoned. The lots are said to have mostly overrun the original survey in the quantity of land.

The earliest white occupation was at Kashong, by the French traders De Bartzch and Poudre, but they could not be called in any just sense settlers. Levi Benton and his family were the first who came to stay and stand by civilized ideas of life. His cabin was erected on lot 37, the next year after the beginning made by the Friends near City Hill. Dr. Caleb Benton, the cousin of Levi Benton, and the indefatigable operator of the Lessee Company, had his saw mill in operation on Kashong Creek, where the Tully limestone forms a cascade, in the present village of Bellona, nearly or quite as soon as the Friends had theirs, where the same rock forms a similar cascade on the Keuka outlet. Dr. Benton, it would seem, either by purchase or agency, became the vendor of much of the land, as many of the present titles rest on his deeds. More, however, are derived from John Livingston, who succeeded Dr. Benton in the direct capacity of agent for the company.

Kashong was the gateway by which settlers entered that part of the country. It was known for many years as "Ben. Barton's Landing." It was a beautiful point where a fine Indian village had been destroyed by Sullivan's men. Some of the Indian apple trees it is said remained over fifty years after the first settlement of the country. Major Barton was interested in the Niagara Lessee Company, and agent for it. In 1787, he aided in driving a drove of cattle and sheep from New Jersey to Niagara, to supply the British garrison and Indian department. He bought of Dominick De Bartzch a farm of seven hundred acres at Kashong. It has been stated by Major Barton's son, that the purchase was made of Poudre; but John H. Jones, an early surveyor and Indian interpreter, who witnessed the confirmation of the bargain, does not so relate. He states that Poudre was the servant of De Bartzch, and assisted him in the Indian trade. He says De Bartzch made the sale and Major Barton afterwards had some difficulty to get it ratified by the State, as it was strenuously opposed, probably by Reed and Ryckman. He succeeded by the kind assistance of Gov. George Clinton.

It has been said, and it is not improbable, that a Catholic priest from Oswego visited Kashong while De Bartzch and Poudre were there, and held religious service, the red men and women of the vicinity forming the principal audience. Such a visitation, if it occurred, was in the footsteps of the Jesuit fathers who had done so much more than a century before to convert the Iroquois to Catholicism.

Major Barton resided at Kashong about twenty years. He married the daughter of James Latta, an early settler in the town of Seneca. From 1802 to 1806 he was Sheriff of Ontario County, by appointment of Gov. George Clinton, and was a man of high consideration in the country. He was a surveyor, and was long employed by the Surveyor General in the survey of the Military Tract. As his son, James L. Barton, related, in an address at Buffalo, in 1848, he became "forehanded," and

determined to build a better house than the log cabin he at first inhabited. He proceeds with the narrative as follows:

"He commenced in 1796 or 1797, the erection of a large square two story frame house, and from its peculiar and favorable locality and beautiful site, on the traveled road from Geneva to Bath, in Steuben county, supposed it might be wanted in time for a tavern, and had a large ball-room made in it. Owing to adverse circumstances, one of which was the failure of the contractor, he lost three hundred dollars, a large sum at that time. Another was, that his lumber after being well dried and fit for use, caught fire in the kiln and was destroyed. These retarded its completion for several years. At length it was finished, and being the only house for several miles around of a suitable size for the purpose, the master workmen and his joiners, together with some other young men, were desirous of having a house warming and spinning bee. That year he had grown an extraordinary crop of flax, and the young men said if he would let them have the frolic, they would hackle and dress the flax, get the fiddlers, collect the girls, and do all they could to lighten the burthen on him. He gave his permission —they turned in, dressed the flax, and then making up seventy-two half pound bunches, put them in bags and scattered them round the country for several miles, amongst the girls as cards of invitation.

"In those days there were no pianos nor guitars in the country, and the girls made music on spinning wheels, and the notes they practiced upon were flax and wool. The flax was to be spun into threads of a certain number, and on the evening of the party, each girl was to bring her skein of thread. Those who lived on roads leading direct, came in wagons. Others, who lived in the woods, where some of the prettiest girls were found, mounted a horse behind a young man, with a blanket to sit upon, dressed in their every day apparel, with woolen stockings and strong shoes on. They would dash through the woods on some trail, through brooks, and over every obstacle in their way, carrying their ball dress and skein

of thread in a bundle in their hand. A few minutes at the toilet put them in a condition for the ball room. Others living only a mile or two away, thought it no great task to come on foot. In the ball room, their rosy cheeks, their sparkling eyes and blooming health, gave pleasure to all who beheld them; and their vigorous systems, strengthened by hard daily labor, enabled them to dance and enjoy it, and with life and spirit would they skip through the dance, like the young fawns of their own woods. The supper was prepared by my mother, and well, too, from the products of the farm, and with the addition of coffee, tea, sugar, and some light wine, was all that was necessary or desired. Information reaching Geneva of the party, about thirty of the elite of that place came down and joined heartily in the pleasures going on. As no barn could hold the horses, they were picketed around the wagons and fences, and plenty of hay spread before them. As daylight began to appear, the girls would doff their ball dresses, and having again donned the homespun, disappear for their homes in the woods."

In 1809 Major Barton removed to Lewiston. The roads during the first few years were quite provisional, and run in any convenient direction through the woods. When farms were somewhat cleared, regular roads became necessary. The earliest record that exists of any in Benton, is that from Benton Centre to Penn Yan, surveyed by Joseph Jones and Joshua Andrews, Commissioners, in 1799, "beginning at the centre of No. 8, first range, running south through the middle of said town 940 rods, thence south 40 degrees east, 150 rods to the northeast corner of Robert Chissom's lot." The same day they recorded a road running from the southwest corner of lot 58, eastward to Perley Dean's, or near there, intersecting a road said to run from Levi Benton's to township No. 7. So it would appear that the Flat Street road was then a recognized highway.

Blazed trees marked the corners and lines of lots, and finally roads were made to follow these lines, except where other routes had become so much established that they could not be

conveniently changed. December 3, 1799, Joseph Jones and Daniel Brown, jr., as Commissioners, surveyed a road "beginning at the east line of Township No. 8, in the second range, 38 rods north of lot No. 9 in said town; thence north 40 degrees east, to the north line of township No. 8, in first range, being about two miles." This road passes through Ferguson's Corners, and was formerly called the "Potter road." The Preemption road was surveyed in 1802, Nov. 18th. Levi Benton was Commissioner of Highways most of the time till 1812, and by him nearly all the more important roads in Benton and Milo were laid out. His son, Joseph Benton, is frequently mentioned in the record, as the surveyor by whom the roads were run out. Levi Benton had as associate Commissioners during the time he served, Joseph Jones, Daniel Brown, John Lawrence, Robert Downey, Thomas Howard, Griffin B. Hazard, Morris F. Sheppard, Charles Roberts and Stephen Whitaker. After them came Isaac Hedges, Abner Woodworth, Joshua Way, Jonathan Whitaker, Robert Buckley, John Remer, Meredith Mallory, Avery Smith, David Briggs, Robert Patterson Jared Patchen, Stephen Purdy and Abel Peck. These were all previous to 1819. Of surveyors mentioned in connection with the laying out of these roads, there were Benedict Robinson, Joseph Jones, Joseph Benton, Robert Patterson, Ephraim S. Kidder and Seth Clark.

The earliest roads or pathways through the forest, were those which led to Kashong as one important point, to Smith's mills and the Friend's Settlement, to Dr. Benton's saw mill, and to Geneva. Dr. Benton, when he built his mill, must have owned lots one and two entire. The mill was on the spot where the grist mill owned by George R. Barden and his son Ashley now stands in Bellona. He reserved the timber on four hundred acres for the use of the mill, and rented the whole tract and mill to Thomas and James Barden, for four years at ninety dollars a year. The Bardens, during their lease, furnished the lumber for Mr. Williamson to build the Geneva Hotel and Mile Point house. It was shipped from the mouth of Kashong

Creek and was a profitable contract. They received one cent per foot, running measure, for all sizes and widths of lumber, the whole amounting to four thousand dollars, a large sum in those days, which was promptly paid by Mr. Williamson in silver coin.

After the expiration of the Barden lease, the entire tract and mill were sold to Joseph Loughead from Pennsylvania, for four thousand dollars, and he built a grist mill on the north side of the creek opposite the saw mill of that day. The mill was provided with two run of stone. The first pair was wrought from boulders of granite found in the vicinity, and were fashioned by Dyer Woodworth, and by him ironed and hung, he being both a blacksmith and stone cutter. One of the rocks from which an upper stone was split, is now to be seen on the Buel Mariner farm. The bed stone was taken from a boulder found by the roadside, on Thomas Barden's premises. These rude fixtures were used for many years, and made flour that was thought good enough in those days. To bolt the flour was a separate operation, for which it was carried by the miller from the lower to the upper story. The old mill-stones may now be seen, one covering a well at Mrs. Slater's, and the other at the north end of the bridge in Bellona.

Loughead owned the property about fifteen years, in which time but little more than the mill and blacksmith shop were added to the place. He lived in a framed house built by Dr. Caleb Benton, which was only removed from its location a few months ago. In this house Thomas Barden was born March 11, 1793. He was a grandson of Levi Benton, and the second birth in the town. John Pembroke, an early settler, died in the same house a few years ago. About 1815, Thomas Wood, from Ulster county, bought the mill and two hundred acres of the land. Jacob Whitney and Robert and Henry Oxtoby bought the remaining two hundred acres and occupied it long after. From this period the village began to grow, and it was variously called Slab Hollow, Pinkneyville, Wood's Hollow, and finally Benton, which name it retained as a Post Office

designation till 1868, when it was changed to Bellona, the name given to the village by Samuel G. Gage, in 1818. Tradition says the name was suggested by a fierce fight which occurred in the place, under alcoholic inspiration, between John McDermott and his wife, in which the lady was triumphant.

The village is located where the valley widens, at a point where another and smaller stream comes in from the northwest, and the banks have a moderate inclination, and where the Tully limestone forms a cascade of twenty-seven feet. There is a descent of one hundred and sixty feet to the lake from this point, through a deep ravine, with some smaller cascades. The elevation from Bellona south to the point where the waterflow turns to the Keuka Lake outlet is thought to be not less than one hundred feet. The waters are found to divide on the premises of Lewis R. Peck, on lot No. 40.

It is related that in 1791, Caleb Benton built a barn 30 by 40 feet, beginning on Monday morning with the trees standing in the woods. The trees were felled, hewed and framed, and the barn enclosed so that wheat was drawn into it on Saturday of the same week. This barn is supposed to have been the first erected west of Seneca Lake.

About half a mile east of Bellona, by the creek, there was a *deer lick*. Here Archibald Cole, in one of the early years, shot John Taylor, supposing by the motion through the bushes that he was taking aim at a deer. He carried the wounded man to his home, where the stone house of David Barnes now stands in Seneca. Here he was kindly cared for till he was able to leave, and Dr. Henry's bill of fifty dollars was also cheerfully paid by the man whose hazardous shot had proved so near a homicide.

The first blacksmith at Bellona was Robert Loughead, who manufactured sickles, and whose shop stood in 1805 where the hotel shed now stands. Joseph Reynolds was the first cooper, and his shop in 1805 stood near the location of the present stone building of George G. Gage & Co. William Bridges

was a tanner whose shop in 1808 was the building which Dr. A. B. Sloan now lives in and owns.

John Dye, the father of a noted family, bought the Kashong farm of Benjamin Barton, and made it his homestead for many years. He built a grist mill, it is said, as early as 1805, or sooner, on the Kashong, about midway between Bellona and the lake. A saw mill had been built at the same place some years before, it is thought, by Thomas Gray, a bachelor, who owned the north part of the Peacock farm, the next south of Jephthah Earl, on the lake road. This saw mill was owned by the Dyes. The grist mill was constructed by John Lafever, millwright, and was afterwards known as the Barnes Mill. The decease of John Dye occurred about 1820, and both he and Thomas Gray were buried in the Indian cemetery on the Kashong bluff. After this the Dye farm was sold to Andrew Brum, a showman, who exhibited the first elephant in this region, previous to his purchase of the farm. His two sons, Alexander and John, and his son-in-law, Augustus J. Batten, came from New York city and lived with him on the farm. He and both his sons died there and were buried in the Indian burial ground. Batten then emigrated west. The Dye family removed to Geneva, or near there. One of the daughters married William Lilly, of the firm of Lathrop & Lilly, merchants of Geneva. Benjamin, one of the sons, died in Geneva, unmarried, a lawyer. Peter married Maria Shepherd of Benton, lived for a time at the mills owned by the family, then moved to Geneva where he died. Sears, another son, is now a tanner at Seneca Falls. William is supposed to have died at sea. Eleanor married a relative by the name of Dye, and lives in Seneca county. There were others of whom no information has been obtained for these chronicles.

The Kashong farm, originally purchased by Barton, is now owned as follows: 200 acres by Egbert Hurd, 325 by Jephthah Earl, 100 by Arthur Earl, and 44 by Ebenezer Holcomb. The creek runs through Mr. Holcomb's land, which also includes the sacred burial place of the Senecas, but little of which remains undisturbed by cultivation.

Egbert Hurd has been a resident here since 1847. He was born in Dutchess county in 1804, married in 1839 Eliza Lacey, who was born in Saratoga county in 1815. After living a few years in Chemung county, he purchased 244 acres of the Kashong farm, of James Simons at $30 per acre. He has been a successful farmer, and has made a specialty of rearing stock and fattening for market. He has commenced the grape culture and has a vineyard of eight acres in bearing. His house is the one built by Benjamin Barton before 1800, in the erection of which only wrought nails were used. It was inhabited by the Dye family and has since been remodeled, but the frame and siding are still well preserved. The yard about the house is fenced with red cedar posts from the banks of the Kashong, which have stood more than sixty years without apparent decay. Several yellow locust trees in the yard will measure two and two and one half feet in diameter. They have but one surviving child, Albert R., who married Hannah, the daughter of Owen R. Swarthont of Torrey, and they have one child, Egbert S. Both parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have deceased at their house since they have lived on this place. Ebenezer Hurd, aged 94; Rebecca Hurd, 91; Edward Lacey, nearly 90; Huldah Lacey, 91.

THE EARL FAMILY

Jephthah Earl, senior, was from Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he married in 1789 Bridget Arthur, he being twenty-two and she fifteen years old. They settled soon after on two hundred acres bought of Charles Williamson, about two miles southwest from Geneva, in the town of Seneca. At that time Geneva consisted of a few log habitations, and the young pioneer followed an Indian trail to his location in the unbroken wilderness. He paid four dollars per acre for his land, and it was a struggle of long years to accomplish it, as shown by his deed given in 1810 by Robert Troup, a successor of Mr. Williamson in the control of the Pultney estate. He worked for Samuel Latta sometimes for four dollars a month, to raise money to make payments. Latta was deemed a man of great wealth, as

he was able to hire, and was estimated as worth three or four thousand dollars. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom ten reached adult age, viz: Jesse, Clarry, Zeruah, Susan, Fanny and Stephen, twins, Jephthah, Arthur, Matilda and Laura. Of these, only Jesse, Jephthah and Arthur became residents of Yates county.

In 1821, Jephthah Earl, senior, purchased the mill property and sixty acres of land at Bellona, which he put in charge of his son Jesse, who had married Janet Hooper of Seneca. They afterwards purchased a farm east of the mill property, known as the Lynn lot, where they removed and remained till 1836, when Jesse disposed of his interest to his brother Jephthah, and removed to Michigan, where he and his wife died, leaving four children, survivors of a family of twelve, Susan J., Amelia, John and George.

Jephthah Earl, the present resident at Kashong, was born in 1806. When about seventeen, he came to Bellona and worked on the mill property with his brother Jesse, of which they became joint owners by gift of their father. In 1827 he became sole owner by purchase of his brother. In 1829 he married Eliza Hutchinson of Bellona, who was born at Chittenango in 1804. They remained at Bellona till 1830, when he sold the property there and purchased the farm on which he now resides at Kashong. His original purchase was 210 acres, to which he has added the farm originally owned by his brother Jesse, of 125 acres. These premises were then but little improved, sixty acres only being cleared, and there was only a log house and a frame barn. This barn was one of the oldest if not the first built in the town. He erected a distillery on an extended scale and run it for several years, and also built a store house at the Kashong landing and established a grain market, which has proved a great benefit to that region. His brother Arthur was for several years associated with him in the distillery and purchase of grain. They have frequently purchased seventy-five thousand bushels of grain in one season, which has been shipped at Kashong, and the Earls have ever been regarded as dealers of probity and responsibility.

The farm is now in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with cattle and sheep of superior quality which are fed for the winter market, thus consuming the products of the land. The mansion is a fine structure of cobble stone of generous dimensions without extravagance. The barns and outbuildings are ample, and well provided with all needed conveniences for stock feeding and protection. They have had seven children, of whom there survive, George W., Edwin L. and Katy A., all unmarried and residing at the homestead.

Arthur, the youngest son of the family, born in 1810, married Sybil Conklin of Canandaigua. She was born in New Jersey in 1825, and died in 1860. His farm was a part of the Barton tract. They had seven children, of whom are now living, Frances A., Jesse, Albert and Dewitt C. The daughter married W. Sterling Gunn, a hardware merchant at Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have two children, Charles and William.

Arthur Earl has also a highly improved farm productive of both grain and grass, and devoted largely to the production of the best grade of fat stock, principally sheep.

The Kashong place or old Barton farm, is chiefly contained in lots 41 and 44 of Ryckman's location, but never belonged to Reed or Ryckman, as Barton's purchase of De Bartzch, was confirmed to him by the State. The word Kashong is said to be of Indian derivation, signifying absence of frost, or a spot where frost is rare.

WALTER ANGUS AND FAMILY.

Charles Williamson never failed to engage his brother Scotchmen in his employ when opportunity offered, and seldom made a mistake in so doing. He employed Walter Angus to build his mill at Hopeton. The young Scot was a millwright who had been but a short time in America, having landed in New York in 1793. He lived at Hopeton, and worked for Captain Williamson there and at Bath till 1800, when he bought a farm of 114 acres of Benjamin Barton, on which he settled the next year. He went to New York once with a

sleigh to get castings for the Hopeton mill. His son John relates among reminiscenses given by Mr. Angus, that of a bear hunt, in which he and his neighbor, with several dogs, chased a bear up the Kashong creek to Bellona, through the saw mill, and was only diverted from running into a house by a woman in the door. He ran a mile or two further before he took refuge in a tree. They killed this one and the dogs treed another which they shot at sixteen times ineffectually, and only secured by cutting down the tree. Walter Angus was noted for fruit grafting, and for having the best apples in any of the orchards of his day. On one occasion he took a single bushel of his greenings to the Salt Works at Syracuse, and received quite a load of salt for them. He lived on his farm till 1855, when he sold it to his son David. He went afterwards to Michigan and lived with his daughter Agnes one year, and died there in the ninety-first year of his age. He was buried on the old farm where he had lived over half a century. His wife was a Miss Davis, who died in 1855 at the age of seventy-eight. They had ten children, Lydia 1st, Lydia 2d, Ann, Mary, David, Charles, John, Andrew, Agnes and Maria. The first two died in infancy as did the fourth.

Ann married Elijah Shaw, and lived and died in Barry, Orleans county, N. Y., without children.

David, the fifth child, was born in 1800. He married Mary Burge, lived for a time in Hornby, Steuben county, and afterwards in Benton. He was a carpenter and builder of threshing machines. He owned one half the Bellona mill property a number of years, and had charge of it. For some years he was a miller at Branchport. He finally built a steamboat at West Dresden, on a plan of his own invention, which did not prove successful. His children were Phebe J., Andrew B., Delia D., Elihu W., Maria E., Melissa, David H., William H., Jonathan and Aner. Phœbe J. married, first, Barney Campbell, and afterwards, on his decease, John Ames. She had two children by the first marriage, Mortimer and William, and four by the second. They live now in Indiana. Andrew B. has been three

times married, has one child, lives near Buffalo. His first two wives were Mary Ann and Susan Slingerland, sisters, and his third Louisa Pearce, the mother of his child. Delia D. married John White, lives in Buffalo and has three or four children. Maria married Arthur Tucker and lives in Indiana. Melissa married a Mr. Bartholomew, has one child and lives in West Dresden. Jonathan died a young man, and David and William died young. Aner is not married.

Charles Angus, born 1802, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Barnes. Their children were George W., Maria E., Mary J., Charles T. and William D. He was a farmer in Benton, many years a deacon in the Baptist church, and died in 1854. His sons, George W. and William D. live on the farm with their mother, and are not married. Maria E. married James Dorman, and lives on a place near her father's old home. Charles T. was a volunteer in the 50th N. Y. Regiment of Engineers, and served through most of the late war. He married Jennie Nares of Geneva, has one child, and lives near his brothers.

John Angus, born 1804, married Deborah M. Smalley, of New Jersey. He is a joiner and has made that his avocation through life. He resides now in the town of Seneca. His children are Andrew A., Walter W., Ellen M., Phœbe A., Mary E., Luther W., Jane S. and Julia E.

Walter W., now thirty-nine, became deaf at the age of seven, by reason of scarlet fever. He learned the language of mutes in New York, taught there several years, afterwards in Michigan, and is now a teacher in the State Institution for the deaf and dumb in Indiana. Phœbe A. lives at home unmarried. Luther W. enlisted in 1861, at the age of twenty, in the 74th N. Y. Volunteers, was in nearly all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Gettysburg. Jane S. married Anthony Jackson of Seneca, and has two children, Minnie and George Walter. Julia E. lives with her father unmarried.

Andrew Angus died in 1828, at the age of twenty-two.

Agnes, born in 1809, married Horace G. Holcomb, lives in Michigan and has two children, Walter and Isabella, each of whom has been married, and each has one child.

Maria died at eighteen in 1831.

Agnes Angus, the sister of Walter Angus, married Angus Mc Donald, and had one daughter, Agnes. On the death of her parents, her uncle Walter sent for her and had her brought to this country. She married Cornelius Hood of Seneca Falls, and had a daughter Agnes and two sons, one of whom is supposed to have died in a rebel prison. David, a younger brother of Walter Angus, married a Miss Downs and had ten children. Among their names are Euphemia, Margaret, Janette, Mary, Agnes, Ann and Maria, twins, William and Isabella. On the death of their mother, they were also sent for by their uncle, Walter Angus, and brought from Scotland. The most of the family are in Minnesota. Euphemia, Margaret and Ann are deceased.

THE BARDENS.

Otis Barden, then a young man of nineteen, and his brother Thomas, six years older, in the Autumn of 1789, journeyed on foot from their home in Attleborough, Massachusetts, to the wilderness of the then far west, arriving at Caleb Benton's saw mill, September 29th. Thomas had served in the war of the Revolution, on the side of liberty, as had his brother George, his father and grandfather, the latter having been killed in battle. His brother George also died in the service. They worked for Dr. Benton and aided in getting out the lumber for the Geneva Hotel, completed by Charles Williamson in 1794. Having the first choice, they selected places to suit themselves, and bought land of Dr Benton—Otis on lot 50 in number eight and Thomas near by in number nine. Their commencement is so well described by their family historian, Dr. Henry Barden, that we copy from him.

"In North Benton the surface of the land was rolling, and watered with brooks and springs, the ridges of gravel or loam soil, some clay, interspersed with intervals of flat lands of

muck soil; a heavy, tall growth of timber, consisting largely of sugar maple, oak, elm, ash, basswood, beach, hickory, &c., with thick undergrowth, some swamp white oak that would hew from 60 to 65 feet, with scarcely a limb; hard maple from two to three feet, and basswood from three to four feet through, were specimens of the vast woodlands that determined their choice in selecting farms.

In 1789 they struck the first blow and made the first clearing for their future home, changed works with each other in chopping down the heavy woods and clearing the lands, kept bachelor's hall, and ground and pounded their corn to samp on the top of a stump. "Samp and milk," and "milk and samp" were principal articles in their bill of fare, and "they used to take a dish of samp and milk very often, about every log, when they got on a large tree," as they said when recounting their early toils.

Otis revisited his New England home and returned with his brother James. His arrival is stated in his journal,—via "Dayton to No. 8, thence to No. 9 in the first range, where I got home February 21, 1792." In the mean time his brother Thomas had happily found a help-mate, and was married to Olive Benton, a worthy daughter of Levi Benton, February 2d, 1792. Polly Benton, an elder sister of Olive's, married Ezekiel Crocker, in 1791. This was the first marriage in the town, and it was often said at the time and afterwards, "that everybody in town was at the wedding."

It was a valuable discovery in those early days, that "blazed trees" showed not only the land-marks, but the path that led from one neighbor to another, and by the light of these, Otis often found his way to the Friend's Settlement and made the acquaintance of James Parker and his amiable daughters. What came of that happy adventure and acquaintance, is duly recorded in the early chronicles of the following year, viz:—that in January the faithful Elizabeth became his wife—

"Fly to the desert, fly with me."

But the poetry of *desert life* was never fully realized, until they occupied the log cabin 12 by 12 feet square, in the clearing on the south 100 acres of lot No. 50. A delightful spot, hemmed in on all sides by a dense living forest, the song of wild birds, the swift foot of the deer, with an occasional glance from old Bruin to break the monotony, constituted their daily surroundings, and their morning or evening calls.

They bought, at Geneva, March 10, 1793 of Captain Timothy Allen one pot, fourteen shillings; tea kettle, twelve shillings; broken kettle, four shillings; skillet, three shillings sixpence; bowl two shillings, and began housekeeping in their solitary log cabin, two to three miles distant through the woods, to their nearest neighbors, Levi Benton, Thomas Barden, Truman Spencer and Caleb Rice, toward Geneva. The next year they built a larger log house on the north bank of the brook opposite the cabin (which stood for nearly twenty years after, and much respected, though rather dilapidated,) next another house of hewn logs, two stories high, was added to the south side and extended to the brink of the hill, with a space of ten or twelve feet between the houses, which was enclosed and served as entry, or hall, with a double door on the east side, and a west door to the deep cool well about ten feet distant from the door, with the iron bound bucket hanging in the curb at the end of a long pole and sweep that overlooked the premises.

Still an additional log room was annexed to the first on the north side, and afterwards a house on the west side of the two story house was built. By this time the log mansion began to present an aspect as a model of the rustic architecture of the times; the doves cooed and built their nests in the sunny end of the garret, the bees hummed and swarmed in the door yard and garden, the children played on the side of the hill and gathered wild flowers and touch-me-nots on the banks of the brook; while currants, cherries, apples, rareripes and grapes were yielding their abundance in this fruitful Eden.

New settlers yearly came in. Enterprising men, stimulated with hope and working with courage, took hold. The farming



MRS. ELIZABETH BARDEN.

operations went bravely on. The women were equally, if not more prompt and skillful in their department; never were neighbors so kind and happy.

In some few years the forests were transformed, as if by magic, to cultivated fields, waving with grain, and orchards bending with fruit; diligent and fair hands had planted seeds that budded and blossomed in the wilderness in common with the native stock; a healthy generation of children had sprung up.

Dyer Woodworth owned the farm and lived in a log house situated a few feet in front of the present residence of Homer Mariner, and his shop was four or five rods to the south of his house.

Dennis Dean was the first school master, and taught in the Tubbs log school house in 1803. The first school mistress was Clarry Smith, who taught in Dyer Woodworth's blacksmith shop, fitted up in the summer of 1802.

Otis Barden took an active part in the early military organizations, and as Sergeant received orders from Lieutenant Truman Spencer to warn all the men within his bounds to appear at the house of John Crow, in Geneva, on the twelfth day of June, 1799, "complete in arms as the law directs." Thomas Barden was Captain. Under a Lieutenant's commission, he received the following note:

"Lieutenant Otis Barden:—You are hereby notified to appear at Powell's Hotel, Geneva, on Wednesday, the fifth instant precisely at one o'clock P. M., in uniform and with side arms, for military improvement, and have with you your commission.

By order of LIEU'T COLONEL.

Joseph Hall, Adj.

Dated, Phelps, October 2, 1805.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain, but resigned in favor of his neighbor, Stephen Wilcox.

The north 100 acres of lot No. 50, was purchased by his wife of Dr. Benton for $300, November 14, 1805, and they added other farms until they found themselves the owners of about 600 acres.

The following names of inhabitants were taken about 1804, by Otis Barden, overseer of the highway, extending from the north town line, below the centre road to the road running east from Benton Centre, by Levi Benton's and were mostly the first settlers and purchasers of the farms :

Joseph Richie, Joseph Corey, Rilish Woodworth, Dyer Woodworth, Elisha Smith, Elihu White, Timothy Goff, Silas H. Mapes, Abraham Florence, James Springstead, Jesse Lamereaux, Isaac Horton, Stephen Wilcox, Enos Tubbs, Lyman Tubbs, Joseph Smith, Richard Wood, James Davison, Artemedorus Woodworth.

Sluman and John Wattle previously owned the farm of Joseph Richie in 1802. It is now owned and occupied by John W. Williams.

Persevering industry and economy, with a desire to help those needing assistance, were the strong traits of Otis Barden's character. Many a poor family found a house and support in his employ, and some even grew forehanded in working his lands. He lived in the days flushed with cider, cherry bounce, pure rye, and good cheer generally, and neighbors participated freely thereof for years. But when the Reform came, the decanters and glasses were gradually cleared from the board, and there is not a member of his family at this day but what is strictly temperance, and for many years before his death, he adhered to the principles and practice of temperance.

During the years of 1818 and 1819, he built his large mansion east of the old site, to be nearer the road, which still stands. Some three or four years previous to his decease, he divided and apportioned all his real estate among his children; granting and conveying to each their portion by his warrantee deed, which deeds were confirmed after his death by a decree in chancery.

He died in January, 1832, at the age of sixty-two, and Elder John Goff preached his funeral discourse. He was kind, affectionate and just in his relations as husband, father and

citizen, and respected by all. His ever faithful and aged wife survived him upwards of twenty years, and died in 1855 at the age of eighty-one.

They had eleven children, who all lived to adult age, viz:— Betsey, Sally, Charlotte, Susan, Otis, James P., Henry, Ira P., William M., Eleanor C. and Lois E.

Betsey was born December 16, 1793, and is single; she resides on the homestead, which she owns in common with her sister, Mrs. Susan Carpenter. She remembers distinctly the names of the first settlers, and many interesting events of that early day. Sally remained single. She died in 1849, aged fifty-four years.

Charlotte was born June 17, 1799. She married Aaron Dexter, merchant. They moved to Albany, and thence to New York. He purchased, and removed with his family on the homestead in Benton, thence to Elmira, N. Y., where he died October 20, 1865. They had three children: Hamilton P., Caroline E., and John M. Mrs. Dexter, Caroline and John M., reside at Elmira; Hamilton P., in New Jersey.

Susan was born March 14, 1801. She married George Carpenter, son of Daniel Carpenter of Ontario county. They have no children. They moved to Greece, N. Y., where he died May 2, 1864. Mrs. Carpenter removed to Benton, and resides on the homestead with her sister Betsey.

Otis was born January 28, 1803. He was a farmer; he married Cata Butler, daughter of Stephen Butler of Perinton N. Y., October 25, 1827. They resided on the homestead and had eight children: Willard F., Orin, Stephen B., Otis, Catharine, Henry P., Elizabeth and Myron. Otis, Catharine and Myron died when young. He moved with his family to Manchester, N. Y.; thence he emigrated with his family to Eureka, Wis., where they now reside. Orin Barden was a member of a Wisconsin regiment, and participated in numerous engagements in the south west, during the rebellion.

James P. was born November 4, 1804. He was a farmer. He married Charlotte C. Gage, daughter of Isaac D. Gage of

Benton, April 14, 1827, and resided in Benton. They have two children, Almeda and Melvin G. He moved with his family to Jerusalem N. Y., thence to his residence near Havana, N. Y., where they now reside.

Henry was born September 11, 1806. He is a practicing physician and surgeon, a pupil of Prof. Valentine Mott, and a graduate in medicine and surgery at the college of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of this State. He has held offices under the state and general governments, but has devoted his life ably and successfully to the improvement of popular medicine, in establishing a system of protective and curative specifics. He married Caroline Purdy, daughter of Stephen Purdy, March 26, 1836. They have two children, Helen J. and W. Wallace, the last a graduate in medicine and surgery at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1867; and also of the Homœapathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1869. They reside in Penn Yan.

Ira P., was born October 17, 1808. He was a farmer, and married Susan, daughter of Samuel Hanley of Hector, N. Y., and resided in Benton. They had one child, Elizabeth. They moved to Hector. Elizabeth survives both her parents. She married Reading B. Lefferts, and resides in Penn Yan.

William M. was born February 14, 1812, and married Olive, daughter of Samuel Hanley of Hector. They resided in Benton and had six children: John M., Oliver P., Aaron, Levi and Louisa, twins, and Samuel H. Olive and three of her children died while living at Benton. He moved with the remainder of his family, John M., Oliver P. and Samuel H., to Mansfield, Pa., where he is a practicing Homœopathic physician of good standing.

Oliver P. has an honorable war record. He enlisted in Co. F, 11th Regiment Pa. V. Cavalry and served during a three years' term. He is a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He and his brother John are practicing physicians in Tioga county, Pa.

Eleanor C. was born February 10, 1815, and married Daniel Ryal of Milo. a farmer; moved to Farmington, Michigan, thence to Milo, N. Y., and occupied her residence on the Prentiss farm. She had one child, Otis B., who died in his infancy in 1840. He was adopted and brought up by his aunts Betsey and Sally Barden and Mrs. Carpenter to adult age. He enlisted in Co. I, 148th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and died in the service at Yorktown, in 1863, aged twenty-three. He was beloved by his comrades and officers, who sent his body to his northern home for burial. Rev. Frederick Starr, jr., preached the funeral discourse, and a long procession of friends and neighbors followed his remains to the grave, his coffin draped with the national flag.

Lois E. was born February 14, 1817. She married Henry H. Gage, a farmer.

Capt. Thomas Barden, who married Olive Benton, as before stated, February 2, 1792, had the following children: Thomas 4th, Ezekiel C., Levi, Otis B., Olive, Isaac, Richard and Polly. Thomas 4th served in a cavalry regiment in the war of 1812, making four generations of Thomas Bardens that resisted British agression. Capt. Thomas Barden was killed on the 11th of June, 1813, by one John Decker, a blacksmith, of Potter Centre, at or a little north of the Old Castle, on his march from the lines with his company, in Major Huie's regiment. In the hurry and crowding of the march, the horse of Capt. Barden, pressed and jostled Decker. Fearing that Decker might think it intentional, he rode back, dismounted his horse, and while putting out his hand with an apology for the collission, Decker dealt him a violent blow under the left ear and felled him dead at his feet. Decker was tried for murder, at Canandaigua, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to State Prison for a term of four years. Thomas 4th, Levi and Otis, reside on the homestead in No. 9.

Susannah remained in New England, and married Nebediah Smith.

James Barden married Olive Wolcott, a sister of Elisha and Walter Wolcott, and resided in Seneca. They had four children:

Chauncey, Olive, Harriet and James. Harriet is the only survivor. She married Samuel Wheeler, son of George Wheeler of Benton, and resides in Green Valley, Sonoma county, California. In the fall of 1807, Olive, relict of James Barden, married for her second husband, Dr. Erastus B. Woodworth.

Thomas Barden and his wife, the father and mother of Otis, afterwards emigrated to this country with the remainder of their children: Sylvanus, Milly, Eunice, Lois and George. They prepared two ox-sleds of capacious dimensions in which they packed their household goods. They put before each sled a yoke of large oxen, and one horse before each yoke as leader. They arrived with much joy and cordial welcome at the home of their son Otis in March, 1799. A new log house was soon built on a lot of fifty acres, appropriated by their son Thomas as their homestead, on the north side of his lot, and they all moved there.

Sylvanus married Patty Atwater, and resided on the homestead. They had one child, Sylvanus Perry, who owns and occupies the homestead.

Milly married Rufus Smith of Seneca, a farmer, and had sons and daughters.

Eunice married Elijah Witter of Seneca, Ontario county, who owned the mills north of Bethel.

Lois married Calvin Benton, a son of Levi Benton.

George Barden was born February 26, 1788, and named after his brother, who died as before stated, and came with his father to the town of Seneca, N. Y., in 1799. In August, 1808, he married Dolly Witter, daughter of Elijah Witter of Seneca. She was born at Lackawaxen, Pa., February 22, 1789, and in 1810 they moved on the farm where they now reside, in the town of Benton, it being the south half of lot No. 49.

Here they raised their large family of thirteen children, all of whom reached adult age: Dolly, Hannah, George R., Elizabeth, Sylvanus, James, Levi, Philo, Lucy A., Minerva, Mary J., Martin W. and Tilson C. James, Philo and Lucy died single.

Dolly married George Whitney of Seneca, and emigrated to Wheatland, Michigan, where they now reside with their family: Jane, Barden, Emma and Levi M.

Hannah married William L. Mitchel of Benton, and resides at Bellona. They had no children.

George R. married Elmira Southerland of Potter, daughter of James Southerland. They settled in Benton, where he now lives, and where she died, leaving four children: Ashley R., Lucy, Jennie and Theda H. Mr. Barden married for his second wife, Jennie Wilkinson, of Penn Yan. George R. Barden represented the county in the Legislature in the session of 1860.

Elizabeth married William Nichols of Seneca. They settled in Benton, where he died, leaving his widow and four children: Marian B., Mary E., Hannah and George.

Sylvanus married Jane Hedges of Barrington, and settled in Seneca, where she died leaving five children,: James, George, Alice, William and John J. Mr. B. married a sister of his first wife, Lucinda.

Levi married Jane Corning of Ohio, and settled at Portage City, Wisconsin. They have three children: Willie, Mary E. and Marshal, twins.

Minerva married John W. Mapes of Gorham, N. Y., where they settled. They have two children, Ella and Arley.

Mary J. married William Barnes of Seneca, and resides on the Barnes homestead. They have four children: Grace, Albert W., Arthur L. and Freddie C.

Martin W. married Margaret Brice of Gorham, N. Y. They reside on the Barden homestead in Benton, and have seven children: Leolan P., Llewellyn J., Archey B., Cassie L., Jennie, Delfield and Lilly.

Tilson C. married Ruth, daughter of Samuel G. Gage. They emigrated to Portage City, Wis., where she died without children. He joined the 2d Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and served through the war, being promoted from Lieutenant to Colonel, Judge Advocate, &c., and was commissioned in the regular

army as Major at the close of the war. He now resides in Texas, where he is engaged in his profession as a lawyer, and is a judge of the court of his locality. For his second wife he married Eva Louis of Chicago.

The Barden family is a numerous one, and was so at an early day. It is said that many years ago, the Bardens joined farms in Seneca and Benton for more than three miles in extent on the roads.

ELIPHALET HULL.

This pioneer was one of the noblest of the early settlers of Benton, a good man with endowments and acquirements that made him useful to his own generation and doubly so to the youth of the new settlement. He was the first school teacher in what is now Benton, the first Methodist class leader west of Utica, and a teacher of singing, capable of writing musical note books with his pen, hardly surpassed in beauty by the neatest print. His zealous labors in behalf of education and religion, no less than the long line of his descendants, mark him as a noted father in the land. He was a native of Connecticut, and married Huldah, the sister of Jared Patchen. They first settled in 1771 at Ballston, N. Y., where they lived till after the Revolutionary War, being twice obliged to flee to Connecticut for safety during that period. He was largely engaged in the war, and in his absence his wife and children sometimes fled to the woods for safety. With his team of two yoke of oxen, he aided in placing the great chain across the Hudson, below West Point, by which British vessels were to be kept from passing up the river. Receiving no pay from the government, he found his reward in the blessings of that independence, in which he and his children's children have rejoiced. In 1788, he and his brother-in-law, Ezra Cole, moved with their families to Unadilla, N. Y., where they lived four years; and in the spring of 1792, united with the family of Samuel Buell, whose son, Cyrus Buell, was already Mr. Hull's son-in-law, and formed a company of thirty for emigration to the Genesee Country. There came first seven to spy theout

land, Eliphalet Hull and his son Daniel, Samuel Buell and his sons Samuel, Cyrus and Ichabod, and Mathew, a son of Ezra Cole. They made judicious locations for settlement, and all but Ichabod Buel and Mathew Cole returned to bring their families and possessions to their wilderness home. The two who remained took care of a field of corn planted by the company at Kashong, and worked what other time they had in Dr. Benton's saw mill. The entire colony arrived in July. The women and children were placed in four large canoes, lashed in pairs, and covered over, making two respectable barges, and carrying the household goods, while the men and boys drove the stock by land; and thus they followed the Susquehanna to Owego. There taking sleds and a cart, they reached Ithaca, a distance of twenty-nine miles, in four days, and found not a single house on the road. They found the people celebrating the Fourth of July at Ithaca, and it is worthy of remark, that Mrs. Cyrus Buell was present at a celebration at Ithaca just fifty years after that date, in 1842. They descended Cayuga Lake in boats to a point opposite their destination, crossed the peninsula between the lakes with their ox cart and sleds, and again taking water passage, crossed the Seneca to Kashong, the stock being driven around by Geneva. Elijah Spencer stood on the shore at Kashong, and was the first to welcome them to the new country.

Mr. Hull located at first on what is now the homestead of the Joseph Ketchum family, but on account of the frostiness of the valley, he soon removed and made his home on lot 58 where David L. Becker now resides, which was long known as the "Hull Farm." Here he was the first settler, and here he died.

They had eight children: Salmon, Hannah, David, Sarah, Martha, Anna, Eliphalet and Seth. Salmon married Aletha Fox. Settled at first on the homestead, and finally moved to Erie county where he died. They had seven children: Samuel, Mary, Harriet, Eliza, John, David B. and Lewis. Of these, Mary married David Botsford, then of Canada West. They

reside now at Rochester and have no children. Eliza married David Ream of Canada West, and finally removed to Rochester where both died, leaving several children, among whom were, George, John, Mary, Harriet and Eliza. Harriet Hull married Clinton True, who is the present U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, in the West Indies.

Hannah Hull married Jacob Baldwin, of Ballston, N. Y., and settled on the north part of the Hull homestead, where both died well advanced in years. Their children were, Mary, Daniel, Alfred, Delorville, Eliza, Emeline and Huldah. Mary married Wakeman Burr of Ballston, who bought the farm first occupied by Salmon Hull, and resided there till the death of Mr. Burr, when she moved with one of her sons to Italy, where she died. Their children were Mary A., George, Nelson, Huldah, Hannah and John. Mary A. married Lyman Griswold of Italy. George did not marry, was a soldier in the late war and did honorable service. Nelson married and resides in Italy. Huldah married Simon Stevens and moved west.

Daniel Baldwin married Anna Peck of Benton, and settled at Italy Hill, where both died. Their children were Alfred, George, Amanda and Julia. George married Mary Taylor and resides in Gorham. Julia married Thomas Sanders of Jerusalem, where they reside. Amanda married O. Guernsey of Jerusalem, and emigrated to California.

Alfred Baldwin was a physician, and long a prominent citizen of Benton. He was a man of strict integrity, and noted for his settled disbelief in revealed religion. He married Mary Jacobus, and settled on a portion of the George Wheeler farm, on lot 57. His wife died leaving one son, Mason L., and he subsequently married Nancy Whitehead of Saratoga, who survives him. He died in 1865, in the seventieth year of his age. Mason L. Baldwin married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Meserole, and resides on the homestead. He has been Assistant U. S. Assessor several years, and is now engaged in banking in Penn Yan. They have one child, Mary T.

Delorville Baldwin married Lydia, daughter of Nathan Wheeler, and emigrated to Lake county, Illinois. Eliza married Sherwood S. Ball of Penn Yan, where she died without children. Emeline married Peter C. Anderson, and they reside on the Jacob Baldwin farm in Benton. Their children are, Mary T., Isadore A. and Charles A. Huldah died unmarried.

Daniel Hull married Nancy Chapman, of Urbana, Steuben county, where he settled and kept a public house many years. They have one surviving son, Wakeman Hull of Wayland, N. Y.

Sarah Hull was the wife of Cyrus Buell.

Martha Hull was the wife of George Wheeler, jr. They settled on the farm now owned by Mason L. Baldwin, which was long known as the "Wheeler Place." Their children were, Huldah, Eleanor, Ephraim, Samuel, Henry C., Catharine and Martha. Huldah was the wife of James S. Lansing. They lived near Benton Centre, and had several children, of whom Abraham is married and is a merchant at Palmyra, Missouri, and Eleanor married Lansing Koon, and resides in Virginia, near Washington.

Eleanor Wheeler married Jabez Card of Potter, and both are deceased without children.

Ephraim Wheeler married Fanny, daughter of Joshua Brown of Potter, and settled on the Brown homestead. Their children are Martha E., Horace B., James H., George C., Francis, Charles W., Joshua B., Edwin G. and Mary E. Martha E. married George W. Spencer, and after her decease, Mary became the second wife of Mr. Spencer. Horace B. married Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Lacey. They reside on the Brown-Wheeler homestead in Potter, and have two children: Glennis and Bradley. James H. married Janett Boswell of Jerusalem, and settled on the homestead in Potter, where he died leaving one child, Daniel W. George C. resides at Bloomsburg, Indiana. Francis J. married Bertrim Semple of Oxford, Indiana, where she died leaving no children. Charles W. resides in Iowa. Joshua B. resides at Coldwater, Michigan, unmarried. Edwin G. resides on the homestead in Potter, unmarried.

Samuel Wheeler married Harriet Barden, daughter of Olive Wolcott and her first husband and James Barden, and step-daughter of Dr. Erastus Woodworth. They lived in Benton for a time and emigrated to Michigan, and thence to California, where they reside. Their children are Sarah, George and Erastus.

Henry C. Wheeler married Mary, daughter of Elijah Spencer, engaged for some time in the book trade in Penn Yan, was County Superintendent of Schools several years, and a farmer. He finally emigrated to Minnesota, and moved thence to Chicago, where they reside. Their children are E. Spencer, Frank and Caroline. Frank is married and was connected with the army during the rebellion, and engaged in the recent Indian campaigns.

Catharine Wheeler married Alva Buckbee of Benton. He died, leaving one daughter, and his widow married for her second husband, Stephen, a son of Peleg Briggs of Potter Peleg and Stephen Briggs were born of the second marriage.

Martha Wheeler married Mr. Crittenden, and moved to Allegany county, from whence, after his death, she has removed to Virginia, near Alexandria with her family.

George Wheeler, jr., when married, was a man of the world. His wife led him to think of religion, and he was converted and became an ardent Methodist and defender of the faith with tongue, heart and soul, and especially against the Unitarian heresies of a certain brother, Reuben Finley, who, though a Methodist, leaned toward the Unitarian interpretation of the mysteries of the Godhead. He ultimately became a local preacher, and for many years officiated in the neighborhoods about, in barns, private houses and elsewhere, as circumstances demanded. Was active in causing to be erected the first Methodist Meeting House built exclusively for that purpose, within the bounds of this county. It was located on his homestead farm, near the Elisha Wolcott residence, on the road running west from the South Centre road, a short distance west of the school house that used to stand on the three corners.

It remained a standing monument of Mr. Wheeler's and his neighbor's energies and devotion to the Christian cause for many years. It was a frame building, clapboarded and rudely seated, without steeple, paint, lath or plaster, and no means of warming, except through the use of coals in iron kettles dispersed about the floor. It was furnished with a pulpit of remarkable altitude, but circumscribed in dimensions, which was reached by a straight, narrow stairway from each side, representing the "straight and narrow path," doubtless, while it was surrounded by a circular chancel for penitents and members to kneel and pray for and receive blessings. Robert Patterson was the architect and builder, in 1807.

A circumstance occurred during one of the many exciting seasons this house and neighborhood were blessed with, and still remembered by the believing faithful, and runs in this wise: A worthy brother, Rev. Samuel Rowley, was holding forth in strains of exhuberant exhortation to the surrounding mourners, such extatic visions of the future, that he became so spiritual and etherial, during one of the singing intervals as at a single impulse, to leap over the high front of the pulpit and land in the midst of the vocal group surrounding the altar below, without the least harm to himself or others, and at once joined with them in raising the choral strains to the highest pitch.

Richard H. Williams, who contributes this paragraph, says he well remembers this old house, as it stood vacant long after it was abandoned as a place of worship, and its shelly, dilapidated character, and also seeing Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, (who was an expert with a bow and arrow,) shoot a blunt or square ended arrow through its siding from a bow once belonging to the celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, a distance of twenty rods.

This bow was lost in the burning of the residence of George W. Wolcott, of Barrington. It doubtless was one of the most remarkable and powerful articles of the kind, and it is well authenticated that it was long the prized and favorite bow of

that noted chief, and that with it he had slain many a deer and other large wild game, even to the buffalo. The wood of which it was made was of the most dense and perfect hickory, and of marked and unusual weight. The bow was backed with sinew from the back of the deer, most ingeniously and perfectly attached to the wood, and in such manner as to add to it all the elasticity and strength of that material, while the union of the wood and sinew was perfect and even closer than the natural bark.

Thus in this brief note do we transmit to posterity four important and well authenticated facts. George Wheeler, jr.'s christian energy and devotion; the old and first Methodist Meeting House, with some of its leading incidents and spiritual scenes; the remarkable bow of Red Jacket, the more remarkable Indian Chief, and the consummate skill of Dr. Wolcott in the use of the bow—for it may be remarked and remembered, that not one man in a thousand could draw that bow to its maximum power; to which should be added the remarkable feat of muscular Christianity here related.

Anna Hull married Elisha Wolcott, who came from Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1795, and settled on lot 59, where they resided till 1834, when they removed to Barrington, with their youngest son, where both died, he nearly eighty, in 1856, and she in 1857. They were a pair happily united, and lived to improve and enjoy life, for others as well as themselves. The gentle and kindly amenities of social intercourse, were beautifully illustrated by their example, in which a frank and generous sociability triumphed over selfishness. Their children were Gideon, Hannah, Oliver P., Erastus B. and George W. Gideon was born November 7, 1798. He married Anna, daughter of Daniel Brown, jr., of Jerusalem, January 22, 1825. They settled in that town and resided there till recently. Mrs. Wolcott died in 1864, and Mr. Wolcott resides in Brooklyn with his daughter, Mary, an only child, the wife of Gen. C. L. Kilbourn, of the U. S. Army.

Hannah Wolcott was born August 21, 1800. She married Dr. Mason Laman of Benton Centre. He followed his profession for a short time, and died leaving one child, Mary, who became the wife of Henry N. Wagener of Penn Yan. Mrs. Laman married a second husband, James Mc Auley of Seneca, and they reside in Barrington. They have had one child, Margaret, not now living.

Oliver P. Wolcott married Sophia Stewart of Penn Yan. He commenced his practice as a physician, at Warsaw, in Barrington, and afterwards removed to Benton Centre, where he had a large practice for seventeen years. In 1857 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where his wife died ten years later. He resides there still, and is eminent in his profession. They have two surviving children, Jane S. and Hubert. The daughter married Joel N. Jillett of Benton. They reside in Milwaukee and have two children, Frank and Harriet. Hubert married Anna Swift of Milwaukee, and resides there.

Erastus B. was born in 1806, also became a physician, joined the United States Army as Assistant Surgeon, and served through the Cherokee campaigns, was afterwards stationed at Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, and for a time at Mackinaw, where he married Jane, daughter of Michael Dousman, long associated with the army, and connected with the fur trade, and one of the founders of the city of Milwaukee, where the Doctor finally located. He has been identified with the growth and prosperity of that city. He is regarded as the head of his profession in that State, especially as a surgeon. During the late war he was Surgeon General of Wisconsin, and is one of the commissioners for founding and locating soldiers' homes in several of the States. He is also surgeon in charge of the Wisconsin Soldier's Home, at Milwaukee.. They have two surviving children, Marian and Douglass. The daughter is the wife of Major Yates of the United States Army, residing at Milwaukee, and in charge of the Soldiers' Home at that place. The son is unmarried. Jane Dousman, the first wife of Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, died several years ago, and he married in 1869, Miss Ross, a celebrated lady physician of Milwaukee.

George W. Wolcott was born in 1811. He married Flora Shaw and resides on the homestead in Barrington. He has been an active and successful farmer, and he represented the county in the Assembly in 1846. Their children are Saxton S., Gurtha, Emma and Arthur.

Eliphalet Hull, jr. married Mary, daughter of Moses Van Campen of Benton. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, belonging to Captain Stanley's Rifle Company. The heavy cannonade at the storming of Fort Erie, with sickness that followed, caused him to become deaf. He removed west where he died, and where he has numerous descendants, widely scattered.

Seth Hull was thrice married. His third wife and the mother of his children, was Mary Brown, a widow, of Benton. They resided some time in Italy, from whence they removed to Michigan, where he died. Their surviving children are Cyrus and Emeline. Cyrus did honorable service under Gen. Sheridan in the war of the rebellion.

In reviewing the Hull family, it is proper to say, that however praiseworthy the male members of the several families were as men and citizens, Grandmother Hull, the wife of Eliphalet Hull, was a woman of remarkable capacities and worth. Her experiences covered the whole period of the Revolution and many years thereafter, buffeting the trials and perils incident to pioneer life, which involved hardships and privations inconceivable to our time, and made her an oracle of her period among a wide circle of acquaintances. Her four daughters who settled near her, Mrs. Cyrus Buel, Mrs. Jacob Baldwin, Mrs. Elisha Wolcott, and Mrs. George Wheeler, jr., all partook largely of her characteristics, and each filled the station of an intelligent and exemplary mother and citizen so conspicuously, as to receive unusual consideration and respect from all who knew them. The social favor of Grandmother Hull and her daughters, was proudly sought and rejoiced in by those who appreciated an elevated womanly standard, assumed in early life, and maintained with increased dignity and a loving spirit to

the end of a long life, as was the case with each. Such mothers deserve the kindest regards of history.

SETH HULL.

This was a brother of Eliphalet Hull. He was a soldier under Gen. Montgomery at the siege and storming of Quebec. He came to township No. 8 about 1800, and located on the South Centre road near his brother. His wife was Sarah, the sister of Jared Patchen, and their children were Jared, Nathan, Polly, Milley, Seth, Daniel and Laura. Polly became the wife of Artemas Buel. Nathan married a Miss Lamb of Barrington and settled in Benton, where she died leaving three children, Abel, Dillis and Sarah. The sons emigrated to Chautauqua county, and Sarah married Reuben Wells and settled at Italy Hill. Milley married Dr. Archibald Barnett, and settled in Potter. Laura married Rev. Mr. Chandler, a Methodist preacher, and moved to Illinois. The other children of Seth Hull did not become married residents of Yates county.

THE COLES.

Ezra Cole was born April 26, 1751, in Litchfield, Connecticut, and married the sister of Jared Patchen December 21, 1774. They and their children were of the little colony of settlers who came from Unadilla in 1792. It is said that Ezra Cole, who was at that time an itinerant minister of the Methodist church, had gained some previous knowledge of the country, and set on foot the expedition. They settled on lot 113, at the centre of No. 8, and he became the proprietor of four or five hundred acres of land. He built a respectable log house at first, a little west on the northwest corner, which he opened as a public house before 1800. In 1804 he built a frame house 30 by 40 feet, two stories high, with four large rooms below, and two above, besides a long hall room the whole length of the house, which was located a few rods west of the corners, on the north side of the road. The building had a large wing and wood house. Here Ezra Cole flourished as dispensor of refreshments for man and beast, till his death in 1821, at the age of seventy. He did not, however, abide with the church. Their chil-

dren were Matthew, Delliah, Lois, Nathan P., Daniel, Asa, Smith M., Sabra and Ezra. Only the last two were born after they settled in Benton, (then Jerusalem.) Matthew married Martha Gregory, a widow, in 1797; her maiden name was Whitehead. They settled on the homestead north of the Centre, where they died, she March 2, 1841, aged seventy-four, and he May 6, 1841, aged sixty-five. They had two children, Martha and Polly. Martha became the wife of the late Samuel G. Gage, and Polly married Anthony H. Lewis of Benton, still residing on the old homestead, the parents of a large family.

Their children are Lucy Jane, Louise, Martha, Erasmus D., George, Charles, Mary and Myron. Lucy Jane married Norman, son of Ezra Cole, jr., and was his second wife. He and his oldest son were killed by Indians on a buffalo hunt in Kansas, leaving her a widow with one child, a son. Louise married Mr. Smalley and has several children. Martha married Daniel Millspaugh, a merchant of Benton Centre. Erasmus D. married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. John L. Cleveland. George married Martha Mott of Montezuma. They have three children: Elizabeth, Charles and Clarence. Charles is unmarried and Mary is dead. Myron married Jane Bedell. They have one child, Estella, and reside on the homestead.

Delliah Cole married Jonathan Bateman, and settled at Lodi, Seneca county, where he died in 1806, leaving four children, Fletcher, Nancy, Amy and John. She subsequently married William Pettit of Benton, and settled near Bellona. They had three sons, Warren, Paris and Norman.

Lois Cole married Lewis Morris in 1800. They moved to Indiana where he died, and she afterwards removed to Nankin, Michigan, where she still lives at the age of eighty. Her children are David, Delilah, Polly, Robert, Sabra, James and Fanny.

Nathan P. Cole was a prominent and active citizen in his day, and married Sally, daughter of Elisha Woodworth, in 1808. They settled on a part of the homestead next south of Matthew, where they lived and died, she in 1844, at the age of

sixty-one, and he in 1852, at the age of seventy. Their children were Elisha W., Caroline, Pamela, Elizabeth W., John B., Polly and Platt. Elisha W. married Louisa Van Tuyl of Waterloo, and resides in Chicago. Caroline is dead and Pamela is unmarried. Elizabeth W. married Abraham W. Shearman of Milo. John B. died single. Polly married Josiah Elliott, and resides at Union City, Iowa. They have three children. Platt married Martha Scott, and moved to Elmira, where he died in 1862, leaving his widow and one son, Ross.

Daniel Cole died single, at the age of fifty-six, in 1840.

Asa Cole was born May 25, 1788. He married Sally Sprague of Benton, December 31, 1810. They settled on Head street in Penn Yan, where the Birdsall Machine Shop now stands, and where he was engaged in keeping a hotel and staging for many years. He was identified with the activities of the village when Head street was Penn Yan, and stages were the chief means of traveling. He maintained a high character as a business man, and finally moved on a farm a short distance north on the Benton Centre road, where his wife died in 1836, leaving one son, Myron. Subsequently he married Lydia Francis, a widow, whose maiden name was Wilkinson. They had one son, Richard F. Mr. Cole died in 1860 at the age of seventy-two. For several years he was President of the Yates County Bank. As a prominent member of the Methodist church, he was noted for benevolence and sympathy with all religious and philanthropic movements. His widow survives and resides with her son. Myron married Susan, daughter of Morris F. Sheppard, who died without children. His second wife is Caroline, daughter of Dr. John L. Cleveland. They reside in Elmira and have two children, John A. and Sabra C. Richard F. married Mary J. Lazear of Barrington, and resides on the homestead.

Smith M. Cole married Betsey Scofield of Benton. They settled in Penn Yan, and for many years kept a tavern where the present tavern is kept, and afterwards on Flat street, on the place now owned by Charles B. Shaw, and where he died in

1864, at the age of seventy-four. He was a unique and rather remarkable character. For keeping a tavern he had a singular proneness, and yet no man detested the taste of liquor or the smell of tobacco more than he. A low drunkard or smoker was his horror, and he always refused to sell liquor to an intoxicated person. Yet he seemed to prefer to associate himself with the class most addicted to these evils, and their influence doubtless poisoned his life. He was remarkable for his accurate and almost encyclopedic memory of all early events in this region. His wife survives him. They had three children, Matthew, Harriet and Calvin. The daughter died young. Matthew married Susan Crawford of Penn Yan, and has long resided in Iowa. Calvin emigrated while young to Warsaw, Illinois, where he resides.

Sabra Cole married Dr. John L. Cleveland.

Ezra Cole, jr., was born in 1799. He married Betsey Maker of Benton, in 1818, and emigrated to Three Rivers, Michigan, where they reside. They have had five children, Herman H., Norman, Susan and Lydia.

DR. JOHN L. CLEVELAND.

Dr. Cleveland was born September 21, 1792, in Schoharie county, and came to Penn Yan in 1814, where he taught the first select school, and soon resumed the study of medicine under Dr. Joshua Lee. He had previously studied with another physician. After receiving his diploma, he married Sabra, daughter of Ezra Cole, and began his practice at Eddytown, early in 1816. They remained there two years and moved to Benton Centre, where he was a popular practitioner for a long period, and acquired a considerable estate in land. He was acting Under Sheriff under Samuel Lawrence, who was Sheriff of Ontario county when Yates was set off, and subsequently served as Associate Judge of the Yates County Courts for nine years, by appointment of Governors Marcy and Bouck. His wife died in 1855 at the age of fifty-nine, on the premises where she was born. Four of their children reached adult age and were married. Susan A. married Israel H Arnold. Charles

D. married Louisa A., daughter of John Payne of Potter, and lives west. They had five children, John W., Caroline, Charles, Catharine and Myron C. John W. was a successful school teacher and enlisted in the army on the first call when the rebellion broke out. He made an honorable record as a soldier, and died of disease contracted in the service, January 7, 1864. Caroline M. Cleveland married Myron Cole. Mary C. married Erasmus D. Lewis. They have one child, Sabra.

Dr. Cleveland married a second wife, Caroline Lewis of Geneva, and resides now in that village. He has long been a firm adherent of the Methodist church. He relates that among the pupils of his Penn Yan school, still living, are George and Charles C. Sheppard, Charles Wagener and James Dwight Morgan. He has been a very firm Democratic politician all his life.

THE BUELL FAMILY.

William Buell, who emigrated from England, and landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630, is said to be the common ancestor of all the Buells in this country. Samuel Buell, senior, the Benton pioneer, was of the fifth generation from William of Dorchester. He was born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1740, was a soldier in the French war, and captain of a militia company in the Revolution, called out for the public defence in the vicinity of Fort Edward. His son, Cyrus Buell, at the age of fifteen years, was serving as a soldier within Fort Ann when it fell into the hands of the British. The young prisoner was taken to Canada, spent a winter among the Indians, and fell into the hands of a British officer, who kept him three years at Montreal and Quebec, and sent him to school. At the end of the war he returned to his father's family at Fort Edward. The family then removed to the Susquehanna valley, stopping one winter on Schoharie creek. Cyrus Buell built the first cabin at Great Bend. A freshet swept away his corn the first year, and he then removed to Unadilla. In 1792 the family came with that of Eliphalet Hull and Ezra Cole to this county, and settled around the centre of township No. 8; Cyrus Buell and his young wife on lot 115, and his father with the residue

of the family, on lots 78 and 76, where Henry C. Collin now resides. There Samuel Buel, senior, died, seventeen years later, in 1809, at the age of sixty-nine. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Peleg Holmes of Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She died at Fort Edward in 1772, at the age of thirty, leaving six children: Sarah, born in Connecticut in 1761, and Samuel, Cyrus, Paulina, Betsey and Ichabod, born at Fort Edward, the latter the same month that his mother died. The second wife was Susan Morse, and the children of this marriage were Henry, Catharine, Anna, Hannah, Esther, Artemas, Mary and Matilda. The birth of Matilda Buell, in September, 1792, was among the first in that town.

Sarah Buell, the oldest of the children, married Amaziah Phillips, and settled in Cayuga county about 1792.

Samuel Buell, jr., married Jerusha Griswold, and settled on the west part of lot 115. The store of Oliver P. Guthrie stands on a corner of his farm. In 1816 they removed to Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, with their seven children, Elias, Anna, Henry, Mary, Eliza, Cyrus and Samuel.

Cyrus Buell, who married Sarah Hull October 1, 1791, settled immediately on the arrival of the little colony, on the spot where David H. Buell now resides, on lot 115. They lived till the approach of cold weather in a hastily erected bark cabin. Then a good log house was built, which afforded them a comfortable residence more than twenty years. It had a good shingle roof, nailed on, and glass windows. The glass and nails were happily brought with them, and these were unusual luxuries for the period. In 1814, the present mansion of David H. Buell was erected on nearly the same ground where the log house and bark cabin stood. Here Cyrus Buell died in 1835, at the age of seventy, and his wife in 1866, at the precise age of ninety-one and one-half years. Their only child was David H. Buell, born September 3, 1795, and now living at the age of seventy-four. He is one of a very small number native to this county born before the close of the eighteenth century, and few now living represent so worthily and perfectly

the early life of Yates county. His residence on the same spot where his father settled in the unbroken thickets of a dense wilderness in 1792, illustrates that noble principle of social continuity which imparts the greatest value and power to all human society. It represents permanence and stability, as opposed to that ever changing dispersive tendency so common to American life, and so hurtful to the best features of social growth. We find too few examples of this family and local continuity in Yates county history. David H. Buell is the President of the Yates County Historical Society, worthily and wisely chosen. He is a personal embodiment of a large scope of early history. His mind is a valuable magazine of facts, and his memory is seldom at fault in regard to early events that came within his knowledge, and few appreciate so well the value of historical accuracy, and the wrong of allowing oblivion to cover, past redemption, the pioneer history of our locality. Mr. Buell has in his house a fine black walnut book case made from a tree of his father's planting. In the fall of 1792 when they drew home from Kashong the corn planted the spring before, they threw in some black walnuts. From one of these grew the tree which stood sixty-seven years near the residence of Mr. Buell. It began to decay, and he had it cut down, and a book case made from the lumber in memory of his father, and the tree he planted so early in the settlement of the country.

When the company came from Unadilla, one of the most precious boxes of their baggage contained 600 young apple trees, all of which were planted out, and became in a few years a source of luxury and income. A cider mill was erected at an early date, and people came from far and near, and especially from the hills of Steuben for supplies of apples and cider. Men that could not pay with money, would pay in labor for the cherished fruits of the orchard. Some of those trees are still standing on Mr. Buell's farm.

The character of the forest no doubt impressed the early settlers with the high quality of the soil that produced it. Mr.

Buell still has twenty acres of original wood divested of its undergrowth, and finer timber cannot be found. The tall trees running from sixty to eighty feet, with trunks almost as large as at the base, indicate a remarkable soil for trees to grow in. The prevalence of the Sugar Maple, made the sugar making business every recurring spring, imperative, and never to be omitted until more recent years.

The cattle, during the early years, found their living in the woods in summer, and at the first subsisted chiefly on browse in the winter. Every settler knew his own cow bell, and many of them were very clear and sweet toned bells in those days. Mr. Buell says that his father often traced his cattle a long distance in the woods by the sound of his bell, and that he sometimes heard and distinguished it as far as three or four miles.

George Bennett, who married Betsey Buell, settled where Samuel B. Gage now lives, and was an excellent blacksmith, and manufactured these bells of all sizes, and of the most superior quality. No such bells are to be had now.

David H. Buell married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Andrews. Their children were Sarah E., Anna M., Mary A., Emily and Cyrus. He has a second wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen A. Wolcott of Le Roy. Of his children, Mary married Robert S. Edmonds, and died leaving one child, Elizabeth. Cyrus married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb J. Legg, and both died without children. Mr. Buell was elected County Clerk in 1843, and filled the office one term. In early life, he and his cousin, Gideon Wolcott, and some of their associates, were accomplished musicians, playing on the fife and clarionet with remarkable skill. He was a Fife Major in the old 42d Regiment of Militia, to which office he was appointed by Colonel James Bogert. They afterwards joined Captain George Shearman's famous company of cavalry, where they played on the clarionet. It was their pride to attend the grand reception given to La Fayette at Geneva in 1825, where they were highly complimented. The full band was David H. Buell, Gideon Wolcott, Mordecai Ogden, Erastus B. Wolcott, Nathaniel

Finch, bugler, and George W. Wolcott, key bugler. Their playing was everywhere praised as the best anywhere known. Mr. Buell's family represents the culture and advance of the times. The homestead is a delightful place, and the ancient domicil is the abode of kind and cheerful inmates, who regale their friends with artistic music and intelligent conversation, affording the visitor pleasing recollections of this life of change, hurry, toil, and too often bluff hospitality.

Paulina Buell married John Coleman, and settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Betsey Buell married George Bennett, and they, after a short residence where Samuel B. Gage resides, moved to Aurelius, Cayuga county, where she died about 1805. The husband and family subsequently removed to Switzerland county, Indiana.

Ichabod Buell was born July 10, 1772. He married Phœbe Butler, and settled on a portion of the homestead, where they remained till 1837, when they moved to Jerusalem. Their children were John, Samuel, Robert, Lorenzo, Sally, Huldah, Harriet and Matilda. John moved to Pennsylvania, and died at Altoona, in that State, in 1867, leaving a widow and family. Samuel born November 30, 1800, married Jane A. Munger of Jerusalem in 1837. He kept a public house for some time in Shearman's Hollow, and afterwards returned to Benton, where he has held the office of constable for many years, and has long been known throughout the county in that capacity, having done a large share of the business for the Penn Yan magistrates. He is usually so much a popular favorite that little if any opposition is made to him. Robert born in 1802, married Phœbe Drew in 1843. He was twelve years a Justice of the Peace in Benton, residing at Penn Yan; and moved to Plainfield, Michigan, where he died in 1854, leaving no children. Lorenzo born in 1807, married Amy Widner of Chili, N. Y., in 1838. They lived in this county till 1853, when they emigrated to Howell, Michigan, where she died leaving three children, Huldah, Henry C. and Dewitt C. Polly married Michael Fisher, and lived in Gorham, removing to

Michigan in 1835. They have a large family. Sally married Selah Randolph of Clarkson, N. Y., settled in Benton and afterwards in Potter, where she died leaving several children, among whom were Jane, Sarah, Harriet and John. Huldah married James Milhollon, settled in Benton, and moved to Michigan in 1836 with three children. Harriet married James T. Pearce of Jerusalem, and afterwards moved to Penn Yan, where her husband died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Sarah, who married A. Shepherd of Jerusalem. Matilda married James C. Denio of Perry, Shiawassee county, Michigan.

Henry Buell died young at Unadilla.

Catharine Buell married William Hilton, jr., and settled on the north part of the Hilton homestead, now the property of Dr. John L. Cleveland, where he died leaving five sons: Orman, Samuel, Artemas, Berget and Ariel. She afterwards married Clark Hilton, a brother of her first husband, and moved to Clarence, Erie County. They had several daughters by the second marriage.

Anna Buell married Russel Youngs of Benton, and settled on a new farm in Benton about 1801, where he died in 1832, leaving six children: Alma, Polly, Maria, Milan, Oliver and Fanny. Alma died young, and Polly became the wife of Ezekiel Clark of Jerusalem. Maria married John W. Cornwell, a tailor, of Benton, and settled near the homestead, where he died, leaving his widow and two children, John and Ann. Milan Youngs is unmarried, and resides with his mother on the homestead. Oliver married Miss Scott of Seneca, and emigrated to Wisconsin. Fanny married Samuel H. Chapman, and resides on the Youngs homestead. He is a school teacher of note and thirty year's experience, and the present Crier of the Yates County Courts. Their children have been Charles E., Mary Jane, Henry O., Alson, Russel, Eugene and Fred. Charles was a soldier of Company I, 33d Regiment New York Volunteers, and died in a hospital, September 5, 1862. Henry O. died young, and Alson is a teacher in the Penn Yan Academy.

Hannah Buell married Newell Mount, and settled in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y.

Esther Buell married Mr. French, and also settled in Clarence.

Mary Buell married Luther Youngs, and likewise settled in Clarence.

Matilda Buell, one of the first born of Benton, married Levi Bunnell, and settled in Clarence.

Artemas Buell married Mary, daughter of Seth Hull, and settled on the Buell homestead, about 1800, near the present residence of Henry C. Collin. In 1816 they emigrated to Ellery, Chautauqua county, and subsequently removed to Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he died and several of the family still reside.

THE HILTON FAMILY.

William Hilton was a native of Connecticut, and married Ruth Butler in 1772, he at the age of thirty and she twenty-one. They settled in Benton in 1794, on lot 56, moving there from Unadilla. He bought the whole of lot 56 of a man who had straggled into the country, had become homesick, and was returning to Connecticut. He accepted an old horse for the premises, describing the place as rough, stony and forbidding, and declaring he would never go back to it. Mr. Hilton, who made the purchase as a dubious venture, was greatly surprised as well as pleased to find it all he could desire, and not as it was painted by the homesick Yankee who sold it. They had a family of five hardy sons and three daughters, who in the earlier years were among the most sprightly and active of that muscular age. William Hilton died in 1828, at the age of eighty-six, and his wife in 1826, at the age of seventy-five. Their children were William, Daniel, Ruth, Benjamin, Clark, Eli, Hooper, Mary and Phœbe. William married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Buell, senior, and after his decease, his widow became the wife of Clark Hilton. Daniel married Mary Williams of Seneca, and settled in Benton. She died leaving three children, Orange and Olive, who reside in Steuben county, and Paulina, who married Brown Davis of Benton, and moved

to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Davis married a second wife, Mary Hovey of Benton, and their children were William, Eli, Emily and Daniel, all of whom are west except Daniel, who resides at Benton Centre.

Benjamin, Eli and Hooper Hilton, enlisted in the United States Army, about the period of the embargo, 1810, for five years, and served in the war of 1812. They marched on foot from Geneva to Albany, and only Benjamin ever returned home. He soon after went west and was not further heard from. Mary and Phœbe also emigrated west, and the family seems to be extinct in Yates County.

GEORGE WHEELER.

One of the earliest Benton pioneers, who is represented by a numerous line of descendants, was George Wheeler, senior. He and his wife, Catharine Lyon, were natives of Dutchess county, and of the same age, the birth day of one being Christmas, and the other New Years. He died in 1824 at the age of seventy-nine, and she three years later. He purchased at an early day lot 37, of township 7, first range, 276 acres, the northwest corner lot of Milo, embracing so much of Penn Yan as lies north of the Keuka outlet, and west of a line nearly coincident with Benham and Sheppard streets. This tract he gave or sold to his two sons-in-law, Robert Chissom and James Scofield, who settled on it in 1791. Chissom had the northwest and southeast quarters of the lot, and Scofield the southwest and northeast quarters; and theirs is the first recorded title of the land on which Penn Yan stands. George Wheeler himself was one of the settlers of Benton in 1791. He was a quiet man and became a large land owner, giving each of his children farms of liberal dimensions. From old maps of No. 8, it would appear that he owned lots 57, 43 and 45 of that township. Some of his early purchases cost him but fifty cents per acre. Two of his sons, Ephraim and Samuel, young lads, died in 1791 of what was called *Canker Rash* They were the first calls of mortality among the settlers of that town, and were buried on the premises of Levi Benton, where the cemetery

east of Benton Centre still remains. The other children of the Wheeler family were, Eleanor, George, jr., Nathan, Susan, Margaret and Zachariah. Eleanor married James Smith, and remained at Greenbush, N. Y.

George, jr., married Martha Hull, and settled on the south half of lot 57, and his descendants are included in the Hull family record. He was noted as a preacher.

Nathan married Mary Sherman of Utica, and settled on the north half of lot 57, where she died, leaving two children, George S. and Elizabeth. His second wife was Betsey Miller, a widow. He died, and his widow emigrated west with several children. Lydia, the oldest daughter of the second marriage, became the wife of Delorville Baldwin. George S. Wheeler married Elizabeth, daughter of Griffin B. Hazard. They settled in Benton, where she died, leaving one surviving daughter, Dorcas, the wife of Dr. Wemple H. Crane. The second wife of Mr. Wheeler was Jane Scott, who left three children, Hadley, Arthur and Scott. His third wife was widow Middleton, with whom he emigrated to Michigan.

Elizabeth Wheeler married Henry Sayre of Benton. They settled in Starkey where he died. Their children were Job, Nathan, Mary, George and Henry. Job married Ann Reynolds of Starkey. Nathan married Emeline Sickles of Barrington, Mary married Asbury Harpending of Dundee. George married Harriet Gifford of Dundee, and moved to New York, where he died leaving one son, Wheeler. Henry married Mary, daughter of William S. Hudson of Benton. They reside in Starkey and have two children, William and Ferdinand.

Susan Wheeler married Robert Chissom.

Margaret Wheeler married James Scofield of Hillsdale, Columbia county. They first built a small log house near the little brook running through the Penn Yan cemetery. One of the apple trees that sprang from seeds planted by him, is still in the field a little west of Sucker Brook. They removed soon after to the farm in Benton, since known as the Samuel Randall farm, now owned by the Joseph Ketchum family. From

there they removed to the locality where Rochester now stands, and left there because the land was poor and the place unhealthy, going first to Chautauqua county, and thence to Ohio, and finally to Illinois. Their children were Elizabeth, Samuel, Phœbe, James, George, William, Hiram, Catharine, Robert and Margaret. James is a Baptist minister at Bristol, Illinois, and the father of Gen. John M. Scofield, a distinguished soldier during the rebellion, and late Secretary of War. Wheeler, another son of James Scofield, jr., was a Brigadier General during the war, and Charles, another, is now a Cadet at West Point. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of James Scofield, senior, married Smith M. Cole, and still survives at the age of nearly eighty. She came here before she was six months old, has been an eye witness of all the transformation that has come since, and is able to give many interesting reminisences of the early years. One day, going on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Robert Chissom, where Stephen B. Ayers now resides, she was confronted by a large bear and two cubs. She was startled by a deep growl and turned for home, followed by Bruin who came very near, but turned back as she sprang, greatly frightened, over a fence. She proceeded home, on the Randall farm, and the men and boys with dog and gun, hunted down the old bear and one of the cubs the same day, and the other the next day. She was then fourteen years old. She relates also how one Robert Lennox lived in a log house on Jacob's Brook, not far from the place where the Benham House now stands, in Penn Yan. One day a bear entered their hog pen and commenced depredations on their only porker. Lennox was frightened, and it is said even climbed a ladder, but the brave little wife assailed the bear with her frying pan, the first offensive weapon she could seize, and broke it over his head. She succeeded in driving away the ravenous beast, and long kept the handle of her frying pan to exhibit as a memento of her prowess.

Zachariah Wheeler married Margaret Weaver of Deerfield, N. Y., and settled on the place known as the Asa Cole farm, and afterwards moved to Jerusalem. Their children were

Susan, George, Samuel, Elizabeth and Zachariah. George married Ethalinda, daughter of Lyman Tubbs of Benton, and all moved west.

ROBERT CHISSOM.

The pioneer settler on Head street was Robert Chissom, a native of Dover, Dutchess county. He married Susan, daughter of George Wheeler, senior and located where Dr. Uri Judd lived many years, now the residence of Stephen B. Ayres. There they erected a log house, which became a tavern as soon as such a house was needed, and very naturally started a distillery. He died on the day of the great eclipse in 1806, at the age of thirty-five. Their children were Catharine, Peter, Ephraim, Hannah and George.

Peter married Elizabeth Baldwin and emigrated to Indiana. Ephraim married Sally Mills and settled in Cameron, Steuben county. George married Ruth Williamson and also settled in Cameron.

Hannah married William, a son of Judge Arnold Potter, who died early, and she subsequently married Fisher W. Hewson, and returned to the Chissom family homestead, where she still lives surviving her second husband. Her children are George A., Robert C. and Susan A., all by the second marriage.

George A. Hewson is a physician of Penn Yan. He married Sabra, daughter of John Ellsworth. Robert C. has been admitted as a lawyer, but does not practice, is unmarried and resides with his mother on the homestead in a residence a few rods west of the place where the log house of Robert Chissom was erected in 1792, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. Susan A. married Lyman W. Gage, formerly a railway conductor, and now of the firm of Armstrong & Gage, hardware merchants of Penn Yan.

Catharine married Horatio Crane of Hartford, Connecticut, and settled in Penn Yan on the homestead. He died at Benton Centre in 1867. Their children were Alma, George, Charles, William and Wemple H., all of whom reside in Michigan except Wemple H., who is a physician, heretofore of ex-

tended practice, but now a farmer on the old Elisha Wolcott place, lately owned by George S. Wheeler, whose daughter, Dorcas E., is his wife. He is a valued and prominent citizen.

Mrs. Catharine Crane, now residing with her son, Dr. Crane, was the oldest of Robert Chissom's children, and the first white child born within the boundaries of Penn Yan. She is now seventy-six years old. She relates that her father's residence was a double log house, with a hall in the centre large enough for setting a table. He afterwards erected a frame part in the rear. He obtained some lumber at Dr. Benton's saw mill to make a shanty to live in while putting up his log houses. Blankets were tacked over the windows before sash and glass were put in. One night a wolf put his paws on the window sill and pushed his nozzle against the blankets but did not push his way in. In the absence of better vehicles, the early settlers made what they called drays. This rig was a sapling with a crotch and boards fastened across the extended branches, with the single end fastened in the ring of the ox yoke, they were ready to go to mill or elsewhere as might be required. Mrs. Crane states that bears were very numerous, and no less than fifty were killed in one season around the lower part of Keuka Lake. Her father and Nathan Wheeler killed one in Sheppard's Gully that weighed 500 lbs. She says the first dry goods she ever saw were in the store of John Lawrence, where her father sent her on horseback for a loaf of sugar. The first General Training was at her father's house in 1803. The field where they trained extended from Main street to Sucker Brook, and south to about the south line of the Academy lot. Some two or three hundred people were present including women and children. They trained all day with a slender supply and quality of music, and some stayed and trained all night. One Colonel French commanded.

MOSES CHISSOM AND PHILEMON BALDWIN.

Moses, an older brother of Robert Chissom, was a native of Columbia county, born in 1764, and came to this county at the age of thirty a single man. He owned twenty acres of land

on lot 45, which was afterwards purchased by Joseph Ketchum and became the nucleus of his large estate. He purchased of James Scofield in 1801, fifty acres more, afterwards embraced in the Samuel Randall farm, on lot 62. In 1800 he married Mary, daughter of Philemon Baldwin, senior, then living at the foot of Keuka Lake. She was then seventeen and still survives with the living and enjoys remarkable health and vigor. Her husband died in 1840 at the age of seventy-six. About 1806 they moved to the premises now occupied and owned by their son, Philemon Chissom on the South Centre road, on lot 59. They had eleven children, eight of whom reached adult age, Robert, Israel, Philemon, Samuel, Rachel, John, Aloah B., and Lester B. Robert married first, Amanda Wagener, and they had two children, Hannah and James H. His second wife was Louisa McCann. He died at Kinney's Corners, leaving his widow and two children, of the second marriage, Mary and Henrietta.

Israel is a physician and resides in Italy. His wife was Jane B. Mc Callup of Hammondsport. They have a daughter Mary E., who married Samuel Hayes of Italy, and emigrated west.

Philemon is a bachelor, with whom his mother resides on the homestead, which is owned by him.

Samuel married Margaret Ward of Rochester. They have two daughters, Mary E. and Sarah A.

Rachel married Daniel B. Tuthill, the present Superintendent of the Poor of Yates county. They reside in Jerusalem and have two children, Mary J, and George M.

Alvah B. married Margaret Hoffman of Indiana, resides at Kinney's Corners, and has three children, Israel B, Jennie C. and John M.

Lester B. married Mary J., daughter of Elipha Peckins, and resides in Benton. Their children are Philemon and Charles E.

Philemon Baldwin was a miller and a farmer, and engaged somewhat in both vocations. He settled at an early period on Flat street, and on what afterwards became the Weed farm. He was a man of shrewd and pointed wit, and greatly addicted to

jokes and sarcasms. He was a lover of fun and joviality, and was regarded as a man of more than average intelligence, and remarkable for quick perception and keen repartee. The naming of Penn Yan is attributed to him. It was a vexed question for some time, and other names came near being fastened on the nascent village. Finally, on one occasion, when the congregated wisdom of the place had grown somewhat mellow over the subject, as the liquor flowed and the discussion warmed, Baldwin said, "Let it be called Pang Yang." This was deemed a compromise by the Pennsylvanians and Yankees of the locality, and though received with repugnance at first, was finally adopted after being improved into Penn Yan. Mr. Baldwin, while living one year at the foot of Keuka Lake, killed twenty-five bears, mostly in the lake while they were crossing from one side to the other, and many deer besides. His children were Asa, Philemon H., Amos, Caleb, Rune, George, Mary, Sally Ann, Elizabeth and Esther, only one of whom, Mrs. Mary Chissom, now remains in the county. His son, Philemon H., was for several years a steamboat captain on Keuka Lake. He died in Penn Yan about fifteen years ago.

FAMILY OF PHILLIP RIGGS.

An interesting and important family in the early settlement about Benton Centre, was that of Phillip Riggs, who came a widower from Pennsylvania in 1795, and settled on lot 116, nearly opposite the residence of David H. Buell. His children were David, Reuben, Benjamin, John, Mary, Hannah, Anna, Betsey and Susan. They were a family of intelligence and superior qualities of character. David married Betsey Jayne of Pennsylvania, and settled on the east side of the homestead lot where he remained till 1819, and then moved to Indiana. He was a prominent member and deacon of the Baptist Church. One of his sons, William S, married Eunice, a daughter of David Brown of Benton, and emigrated to Michigan.

Reuben and Benjamin emigrated while single to Angelica, N. Y., and became prominent in that locality. John married Nancy, daughter of Levi Benton, and settled about 1800 on

the south side of lot 116, now known as the Judd farm. They also moved to Angelica where they kept a public house several years, and afterwards returned to Benton, where he died, leaving one child, Saluvia. His widow married Ezra Rice. They emigrated to Michigan, and returned and died in Benton.

Mary married Robert Patterson.

Hannah married George Armstrong and settled in Seneca.

Betsey married Joseph Jones, the Quaker, and early surveyor and hatter. They settled near the Friend's mill, and afterwards in Penn Yan, where he pursued his trade as a hatter. He was much employed as a surveyor, and as a referee in regard to disputed lines and landmarks, and in the division of lands. He also surveyed several townships in Allegany county, and the Indian Reservation at Tonawanda when it passed out of Indian ownership. He was held in high respect. Their children were Mary, Rachel K., Elizabeth R., Samuel K., Joseph R. and Richard M. Mary married Richard Snell of Lockport. Their children are Rachel, Elizabeth, Martha and Caleb. Rachel K. married Dr. Stephen Dean of Hamburg, N. Y., where she died leaving three children, Sophia L., John W. and Arthur M. Elizabeth R. married Isaac Baker of Hamburg, where she died leaving two children, Charles and Mary J. Samuel K. married Mary A. Buckley of Milo, and finally emigrated to Sparta, Wisconsin, where both died leaving one child, Mary E. Joseph R. was a physician, and married Anna Baker of Hamburg, and both are deceased.

Richard M. Jones married Rachel Kester of Hamburg, lived there for a time and moved to Penn Yan. He joined the 148th Regiment in the war, served usefully and faithfully as a soldier, and died in 1865, at the age of fifty-two, in the Point of Rocks hospital, Virginia. Their children are Joseph, Augusta M., William K. and Sophia E. Joseph is a graduate of Genesee College, and is entitled to high credit for working his own way through. He was principal of the Dansville Seminary for some time, and was associated for one or two years with O. A. Bunnell, in the editorial and business control of the Dans-

ville Advertiser. He married Susan A. George of Dansville, and emigrated to Waterloo, Iowa, where he is principal of an important school, and a local preacher of the Methodist faith. They have two children Lewis B. and Winnifred. Augusta M. married Royal G. Kinner of Penn Yan. Their children are Josephine L. and Royal E.

Joseph Jones, the surveyor, married in 1819 a second wife, Susan Atkinson, of Junius, N. Y., and they had three children Joshua W., Susan A. and Ann N. Joshua W. married Cordelia Webster of Hamburg. They have one child, Sarah A. Susan A. married Leverett Holbrook, now a physician in Chicago. Ann N. married Samuel Jennings and also resides in Chicago.

Anna Riggs married Moses Van Campen of Pennsylvania, a tailor, and lived for a time on the present premises of Samuel B. Gage, and afterwards moved to Fairview, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Their children were Mary, Hannah, Benjamin and John.

Susan Riggs married Armstrong Hart of Benton, a hatter. They removed to Farmington, N. Y., where she died leaving four daughters, Mariah, Eliza, Emma and Susan A. Mr. Hart removed to Missouri, where he married a widow Murphy, and died leaving three sons, Albert J., Joseph F., and Epenetus. Maria married William Shattuck of Penn Yan, a lawyer, whose house and office stood on the present premises of B. W. Franklin. Shattuck was a Quaker, and he had a partner by the name of John Willey. He was one of the earliest lawyers in Penn Yan, and about 1825 moved to Prattsburg and thence to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged largely in land speculation. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the old 103d Regiment of Infantry, his commission bearing date June 3, 1820. This was no doubt before he became a Quaker. He now lives at Steamburg, Cattaraugus county. Their children were Sophia, Ann, Susan, John, Lydia, Emma, Philinda, Ellen, Clara and William. Eliza Hart married Dr. James Heermans of Milan, N. Y., long a noted citizen of Potter.

Phillip Riggs, the father of the foregoing family, died in 1821 at the age of seventy-seven. His first wife was Polly Pierce, the mother of all his children. He was afterwards married four times: to Hetty Smith, widow Ingles, Polly Smith, and widow Radley. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Orrin Shaw, daughter of Mary Patterson, relates that she had five grandmothers on the maternal side; and as her father's father had two wives, her husband's father two, and her husband a grandmother on the maternal side, she recognized ten grandmothers.

THE SHAW FAMILY.

Jeremiah Shaw was a native of England, and came to this country in 1760 with two brothers, one of whom died on the passage. He married and settled near Sheshequin, Pennsylvania; was a Captain in the Revolution and is supposed to have participated in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians. He lived to a great age and several of his children have reached the longevity of nearly one hundred years. His descendants are still numerous where he first settled, and it is said that at the second election of Abraham Lincoln, there were twenty-one of his sons, grandsons and great grandsons, who voted for Lincoln at the same poll or in the near vicinity.

His family consisted of five sons and four daughters, but three of whom, Benjamin, Jeremiah and Hannah, wife of Hezekiah Townsend, the pioneer blacksmith, became citizens of Yates county. Benjamin married Margaret, sister of John Powell of Dutchess county, at Sheshequin, and came to this county in 1805. They located first on the farm now owned by Caleb Hazen, just east of Lawrence Townsend's, where he worked as a blacksmith, and subsequently purchased the place known as the Griswold farm, between the South Centre road and Flat Street, where he died in 1827, leaving three children, and his widow who died in 1866. Their children were Orrin, Eliza M. and Stephen P. Orrin married Adelia A., daughter of Robert Patterson, and settled on the Patterson homestead farm, where they still reside, and together with their son, own most of the original farm. They have had two childeren, Wilson B. and

Charles B. The first was a promising boy who died at eighteen. Charles B. married Ellen Reed of Hammondsport; was for several years very popular and successful as a teacher, especially at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was for a considerable period principal of a graded school of several hundred pupils. He is now the agent of the Northern Central Railway at Penn Yan.

Eliza M. married Elijah G. Simonds of Vermont, settled in Benton, and now resides at Milo Centre. They have three children, William G., Susan F. and Margaret. William G. married Hannah Mangus, and lives at Northville, Michigan. Susan married John R. Davis of Milo, and lives at Manistee, Michigan. Margaret married Joseph Wolfe, and resides at Milo Centre.

Jeremiah Shaw, born in 1780, married Betsey Fitch of Sheshequin. They settled on what was known as the Ryres' tract in Milo, where they lived about fifteen years, and as much longer in Barrington, whence they removed to Gorham where he died in 1843, and she in 1846, leaving eight children: Theresa, Fitch, Lydia, Lucy, Gore, Laura, Guy, Martha and Edgar. Theresa married Job Pierce of Middlesex, and died there without surviving children. Fitch married Mary Kinney of Benton, and emigrated to Battle Creek, Michigan. Their children are Charles and Mary. Lydia died single and Lucy married Stephen Ferguson of Gorham, where they reside. Their children are George, Ellen, Charles, Gertrude, Frank, Monroe and Adelbert. Gore Shaw married Adaline Beacon of Jerusalem, and settled at Hornellsville, where she died leaving three children, Olive, Laura and Cornelia. Laura married Hiram Thomson, and settled in Constantine, Michigan, where she died leaving two children, Josephine and Adelaide.

Guy Shaw born in Barrington in 1820, married Laura L., daughter of John Pearce of Middlesex. They lived for a time in Gorham, from whence they moved to Benton, afterwards to Middlesex, and finally back to Benton, where they now reside on the original Thomas Lee farm, lot 23, where the old three story house built by Thomas Lee stood, and where one of the

earliest stores in Yates county was opened, before there was one at Penn Yan. The original mansion was erected with three stories; it is said to afford a place in the third story for a Masonic Lodge Room, and it was here that the old Vernon Lodge was organized in 1809, and held its meetings for many years. The farm is noted for its fertility and beauty, and the place was long a point for public gatherings of various kinds, such as general trainings and horse races. The first race course in the county was on these premises, where there were annual races continuing three days, while they were occupied by Samuel Wise; and some of these races were memorable trials of equine speed. Many of the best horses of the times tried their powers on this course, among which were Sleepy John, Lady Vixen and other eminent racers. These races were in their glory from about 1825 to 1832, and drew together great crowds of people of all classes, and especially the leading sportsmen from long distances.

Mr. Shaw has erected a new mansion of modern and attractive style in the place of the old, and improved and enlarged the farm buildings. He is an enterprising farmer, and in 1868 made sales of his farm products to the amount of $4,700. In 1863 Mr. Shaw represented Yates county in the Assembly. They have three children, Wealthy, Elizabeth and Marvin B.

Wealthy, the daughter of Jeremiah Shaw, married Orris B. Wager of Gorham, and emigrated to Constantine, Michigan, where they reside. They have four children, Floyd, Annette, Edgar and Luella.

Edgar Shaw is by profession a lawyer. He married Clarissa Brown of Middlesex, and emigrated to Iowa. They have five children.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

Robert Patterson was of Irish birth, and married Mary, daughter of Phillip Riggs, at Lower Smithfield, Northhampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1788. He was an ingenious and noted mechanic, working with facility at most sorts of handicraft, but principally as a carpenter. As early as 1795 he

worked on the Hopeton Mill, but did not bring his family to this county till a year or two later. They abode temporarily on Robert Chissom's place until he could erect a house on his own wilderness farm, on lot 43 in No. 8, where they moved soon after with their family of five children, subsequently increased to ten. They all reached adult age, and all married except the youngest, Hiram R., who died at the age of twenty-four. The others were Elizabeth, John, William, Rhoda, Mary, Reuben R., Robert, Ira S. and Adelia A. Elizabeth married William, son of Thomas Howard of Benton, (now Torrey.) where she died, leaving one daughter, Sidna, who emigrated with her father to the Maumee Valley, Ohio. John was a carpenter and married Sarah Halsted. They settled at Niagara Falls, and he was a soldier throughout the war of 1812, during which his property was destroyed by fire. He received a land warrant for his military services, and afterwards resided at Hopeton, where he died.

Rhoda married Daniel Shay and settled in Barrington, afterwards moving to Italy Hill, where he died leaving his widow with four children.

Mary married Salmon Smith of Bradford, Steuben county, and settled adjoining Daniel Shay, in Barrington, afterwards moving to Dansville, N. Y., where he died. His family emigrated west.

Robert went to New Orleans, where he married and died.

Ira S. married Phœbe, daughter of James Scofield of Benton, resided on the homestead a few years, and emigrated with their family to Johnsonsburg, Pennsylvania.

Adelia A. is the wife of Orrin Shaw of Benton.

THE WOODWORTHS.

Abner Woodworth, born at Little Compton, Massachusetts, in 1725, married at the age of twenty-three, Hannah Dyer, of Norwich, Connecticut, and settled at Salisbury, in that State, where they reared a family of nine children, of whom Molly, Hannah, Elisha and Dyer became residents of this county. The father came here a widower, and although then about

seventy years old, made his way on foot carrying a kit of shoemaker's tools, and driving a cow. He lived on Flat street, and the last year of his life in the family of his daughter Molly, the wife of Levi Benton, senior. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four, in 1809.

In the summer of 1798, Elisha Woodworth came on with his two sons, Erastus B. and Elisha, jr., and cleared eight acres on the farm now owned and occupied by John Merrifield, on lot 41, and sowed it with wheat. He returned in January following, and brought his wife and seven remaining children, Polly, Sally, Abner, Amy, Ariel, Anna and Amelia. The mother's name was Ann Bradley, a native of Dutchess county. For four weeks, while Mr. Woodworth and his sons erected a log house, they lived in the house of Daniel Brown, whose five children added to the rest made a household of eighteen. By the aid of the saw mill in what is now Penn Yan, they were able to floor their new house with oak plank. Elisha Woodworth died in 1808, at the age of fifty-seven, and his wife in 1828, in her seventy-fourth year.

Polly, the oldest child of Elisha Woodworth, married Dr. Calvin Fargo in 1809. He had been several years in the town and was at first a school teacher. He settled on Flat street and practiced as a physician till 1817, and had a very extensive ride, going to all parts of the country from Geneva to Bath. He then moved to Indiana where he died very suddenly in 1818. The family returned, and his widow still survives at the age of ninety-three, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Hiram Weed of Benton. Their children were Hiram S., Russel R., Julia, Elizabeth, Abigail R., John C. and Elisha W. Hiram S. died single in 1830. Russel R. married Mary, daughter of Hugh Chapman of Ovid, N. Y., and settled in Penn Yan, a cooper, where his wife died, leaving two children, Ann and Mary. His second wife was Mary St. John, a widow of Pultney, where they reside and have one child, Sarah. Russel R. Fargo was elected Clerk of Yates county in 1846, and served three years. Julia married Hiram Weed of Benton, and settled finally on the old

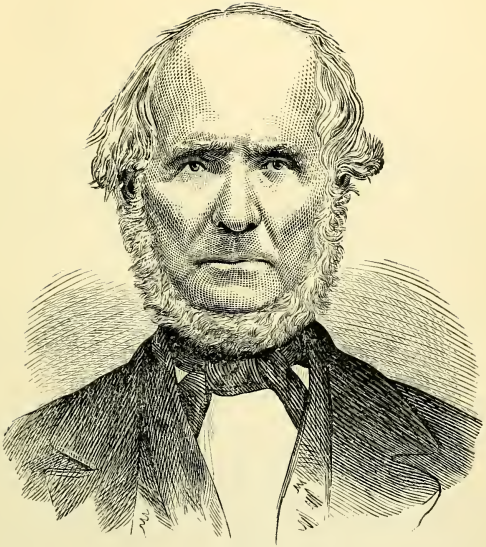
John Weed homestead in Benton, where he died and his widow still resides. Elizabeth is unmarried and resides with her mother. Abigail R. married William H. Gage. John C. is a physician, married Irene Smith, removed finally to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she died and he still resides. They had one child, William. Elisha W. married Harriet N., daughter of Samuel Wise of Benton, resides in Brooklyn, and is a commission merchant in New York. Their children are Julia and George.

Erastus B. Woodworth, born in 1779, was a physician, and married Olive, widow of James Barden, and sister of Elisha and Dr. Walter Wolcott. They settled at Flint Creek, where both died leaving three children, John L., Hector T. and Ann H., none of whom survive. They were married in 1807, by his father, Elisha Woodworth, who was a Justice of the Peace. Dr. Woodworth studied his profession with Dr. Jareb Dyer of Middlesex, and Dr. Goodwin of Geneva. He was Surgeon of the old 42d Regiment of Infantry, on the Staff of Colonel Thomas Lee, his commision bearing date March 27, 1819. His brother Abner was a Captain in the regiment at the same time. Dr .Gavin L. Rose was Surgeon's Mate. James Bogert, famous as the old Editor of the Geneva Gazette, was Lieutenant Colonel, and Lansing B. Misner, a talented young lawyer of Geneva, Adjutant. Dr. Woodworth was himself Justice of the Peace several years, and Post Master at Flint Creek for some time.

Elisha Woodworth, jr., born in 1781, was an early school teacher in Benton, married Sarah Kelsey in 1805, and settled on the Pre-emption road near Bellona. Their children are Harriet, Jane, Catharine and Ariel. Harriet is the wife of Edward Perry of Middlesex. Jane married Rowland Perry and emigrated to Grand Blanc, Michigan. Catharine married Mr. Bates of Middlesex, and went to Grand Blanc. Ariel married a sister of Catharine's husband, and also moved to Michigan.

Sarah Woodworth, born in 1783, married Nathan P. Cole of Benton, in 1808.

Abner Woodworth, 2d, born in 1785, married in 1816, Isabella Black, of Seneca, and settled on the paternal homestead



ABNER WOODWORTH.

where they resided many years and finally moved to Penn Yan, where they died within a few weeks of each other in 1868, he at the age of eighty-three, and she also quite aged. He was a genial, social and popular man, was a Justice of the Peace twenty-four years in Benton, County Clerk three years, elected in 1837, and candidate of the Whig party for Representative in Congress in 1842. In the war of 1812 he was captain of a company drafted from Benton, then embracing Milo and Torrey. In later life he was active in endeavoring to obtain from the State a proper remuneration for the soldiers of that war.

Ariel Woodworth, born in 1787, was a physician, and died single, at Canandaigua, in 1812.

Amy Woodworth, born in 1789, married Joseph Williams, and settled at Sodus, N. Y., where she died in 1869, at the age of eighty. They had three children, Susan A, Andrew C., Alexander B. and Charles O.

Anna Woodworth, born in 1792, married John Shearman of Penn Yan.

Pamela, born in 1794, married John Means of Seneca, and settled in that town. Their children are Elizabeth, Ada B. and Francis.

Hannah, daughter of Abner Woodworth, 1st, married Gideon Wolcott, senior.

Dyer Woodworth was a blacksmith, and a man of general handicraft. He settled on lot 52, where Homer Mariner now resides. Their children were Mehitable, Hannah, Charity, Almira, Riley and Artemedorus. Mehitable married Amos, a son of Philemon Baldwin of Benton. Hannah married Phillip Shay of Benton. Almira married Joseph Shay, a brother of Phillip. Artemedorus married Polly Stull of Seneca. Riley married Keturah Newkirk of Seneca. They all emigrated about 1814 to the west fork of the Whitewater River, Indiana.

WEED FAMILY.

John Weed came to this county in 1808. He had previously married Rhoda Anderson, and their five sons were all born at

Walkill, Orange county. They settled where the family homestead remains on Flat street.

John, the oldest son, died single at twenty-one.

William married Harriet Gambee, and settled on the north part of the homestead, where he died in 1868, leaving six children: Bradley S., John, Charles, Margaret, George and Rhoda. Margaret married Tobias Southerland, and resides in Benton. Rhoda married James Carrol, and also resides in Benton.

Hiram married Julia Fargo, and settled on the south part of the homestead, where he died in 1865, leaving his widow and two daughters, Rhoda A. and Ruth T. The first married William H. Clawson, and resides at Harrisburg, Texas. Ruth T. married Tobias Holloway of Toledo, Ohio, and resided on the homestead in Benton, where he died. Charles married Ellen Tuell of Penn Yan, where she still resides.

James married Emma, daughter of Martin Brown jr., of Benton, and settled in Italy, where he died.

Thomas died single at twenty-nine.

The wife of John Weed died in 1818, and in 1820 he married Anna Gambee, widow, of Benton. He died in 1832.

THE GAGE FAMILY.

Moses Gage was a native of Rhode Island, and moved early to Dutchess county, N. Y., where he married Sarah Buckbee. They resided in the town of Southeast during the Revolution. Their children were Mariam, Buckbee, Reuben, Aaron and Isaac D., all of whom with their parents came to this county in 1801. The parents and one son, Aaron, settled on a farm of two hundred acres, at Spencer's Corners. Moses Gage died there in 1812, at the age of eighty-three, and his wife the following year at the age of eighty-six.

Mariam Gage became the second wife of Jonathan J. Hazard, senior, near City Hill. He died within a year after the marriage, and subsequently in 1811, she became the third wife of James Parker, the distinguished pioneer leader. He died sixteen years later, and she survived him twenty-five years, reaching the advanced age of ninety-six.

Reuben Gage married Azuba Hoyt of North Salem, N. Y. They settled on the farm west of Bellona, now owned by Charles Coleman, and subsequently exchanged farms with Aaron Gage, and moved to the paternal homestead, where they died, he in 1845 at seventy-seven, and she in 1840 at sixty four. Their children were Jesse T., Horace, Martha, Aaron, William H. and Reuben P. Jesse T. Gage, who was a prominent citizen of Benton, married Mary, daughter of Jonathan J. Hazard, 2d, and settled on a portion of the homestead in Benton. He died in 1858, at the age of sixty-one, leaving his widow and eight surviving children, Murray, Arnold C., Martha, Daniel, Albina, Susan Ann, Patience and Charles. Of these, Murray married Ann Travis, and occupied the homestead in Benton, where she died. Their children are David, Remoin, Lewis and Sabra. Arnold C. married Mary, daughter of Josiah Page of Benton. She died leaving two children, Isadore and Byron. He resides on a part of the homestead, and has a second wife, Amanda Linkletter of Torrey. Martha married Lewis Randall and resides in Benton. Their children are George and Sarah. Albina married Thomas J. Vanderlip. They reside in Penn Yan. Daniel married Caroline Utter, and settled on the homestead. He volunteered during the war of the rebellion, but sickened and died in the recruiting camp at Rochester, leaving three children, John, Sarah and Jesse. Susan Ann became the second wife of Lewis P. Holmes of Benton. They have two sons David and Bradley. Patience married Solomon Bates, and resides in West Benton. They have several children. Charles married Emma Bennett of Milo and resides on the homestead. They have one child.

Horace Gage, born in 1800, married Sarah, daughter of Anthony Trimmer, senior, of Benton, and settled near Lima, Michigan. He died in 1851. Their children are Anthony, Sylva and Heman.

Martha Gage married Lewis Gregory of Dutchess county, in 1837. They settled on the Pre-emption road adjoining the homestead of Moses Gage, where she died in 1859, leaving

three sons, George W., Aaron Y. and Ezra E. George W. married first, Asenath B., daughter of Lewis D. Gage, who died soon, and his present wife is Caroline E., daughter of George Larham of Seneca. Ezra E. married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin Bush. Aaron Y. was a soldier, and died in the service in 1862.

Aaron D. Gage, born in 1808, was educated a physician, emigrated to North Carolina, married Mary M. Young and resides there. They have a daughter, Sarah.

William H. Gage, born 1810, married Abigail R., daughter of Dr. Calvin Fargo, settled on the Kidder farm, and resides now in Penn Yan.

Reuben P. Gage emigrated to Marshall, Michigan, where he married Fanny Parker and settled.

Aaron, the next son of Moses Gage, born in 1766, married Delilah Francis of Benton, and settled on "West street," about two miles northeast of Benton Centre, where his wife died leaving six children, Clarissa, Franklin, Benjamin, Eliza, Ruth and Ambrose. The father moved with his family to Marshall, Michigan, where he died.

Isaac D. Gage, the youngest son of Moses Gage, born March 8, 1773, married Huldah Benedict of South Salem, N. Y., born March 19, 1779. They settled in 1805 where they lived thereafter and died, on lot 30. Their family of fourteen children all reached adult age, viz: Sally, Betsey, Moses B., Mariam, Isaac N., Nancy M., Charlotte C., John M., Seneca H., Henry H., Huldah A., Lewis D., Armida J. and Augusta D. Sally, born in 1798, married Samuel Townsend of North Salem, where he died and she now resides on the homestead, a widow, without children. Betsey, born in 1800, resides on the homestead unmarried.

Moses B., born in 1802, married Ann M. Davis of Churchville, Monroe county, and resides there, a physician. They have five children, Texas B., Ann M., Frances, Emma and Homer.

Ann M., the oldest daughter, married Maurice Welch, who was a Sergeant in the 108th Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers, was wounded at Antietam, fought at Chancellorsville, and fell at Gettysburg in the thickest of the fight. Frances M. married Mahlon Balcom, of Orleans county, and resides in Chili, N. Y. Texas B., the oldest son, died young.

Mariam, born in 1803, married Thomas Vartie of Seneca, and settled near Hall's Corners, where both died, she in 1864, and he in 1865, without children.

Isaac N., born in 1804, married Helen A. Quick of Benton, and resides on the homestead, a prominent and useful citizen. Their children are Robert Bloomer and Helen Arabell.

Nancy, born in 1806, married Jewett Mariner. They lived in Penn Yan, where she died, leaving one child, Olive. He resides now in Jerusalem, and married for his second wife, Arminda Jane, sister of his first wife, born in 1820. Their children are Elizabeth, Francis, Ida and Charles Z.

Charlotte C., born in 1808, married James Parker Barden.

John M., born in 1810, married Martha, daughter of Jesse Cook of Potter. He died at Branchport leaving one son, Franklin. His widow is now the wife of Michael Gage of Middlesex.

Seneca H., born in 1811, is a physician at Belleview, Michigan. He married first, Julia Harris, who died leaving no children. His second wife was Amanda Hewes, and they have six children.

Henry H., born in 1813, married Emeline, daughter of Otis Barden, and resides adjoining the Barden homestead. Their children are George G., Henry Hazard, Emma and Carrie. The two sons are merchants at Bellona. Henry Hazard Gage married Mary Schoonmaker, and they have one child, Genevieve.

Henry Harrison Gage represented Yates County in the Assembly in 1856.

Huldah A., born in 1815, married James Burgess of Benton, and emigrated to Janesville, Wisconsin, where they reside. Their children are Gage and Texa.

Lewis D., born in 1817, married Abigail Pembroke of Benton. They settled on the homestead, where she died, leaving four children, James P., Asenath B., Oliver N. and Abigail M. Eliza Balls of Benton, was his second wife, and they moved to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he died in 1862. The children of the second marriage are Mary and Albert. James P., the oldest son, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hall of Seneca, and removed to Wisconsin. Asenath B. married George W. Gregory, and died soon after. Oliver N. married Janette Quick of Penn Yan, and settled at Rose Hill, Wisconsin. Abigail was the adopted daughter of Thomas Vartie of Seneca, married George, son of James Southerland of Seneca, and resides on the Vartie homestead.

Augusta D., born in 1822, married Alvah, son of Jonathan Ketchum, a harness maker at Bellona. Of this remarkable family it will be seen that all were married except two, and ten are still living. Isaac D. Gage died in 1854 at the age of eighty-one, and his wife in 1833 at the age of fifty-four.

Buckbee Gage, the oldest son of the senior pioneer, Moses Gage, born in 1765, married Ruth Truesdell of Greene county, and came to this county in 1801. They settled on a new farm southwest of Bellona, where they reared two sons, Martin and Samuel Governeur. The parents subsequently lived at Bellona, where Buckbee Gage died in 1837, at the age of seventy-two. His wife lived thereafter with her sons, and died in 1856 at the age of eighty-six.

Martin Gage, born in 1790, married Abigail Rockwell. He was a merchant at Bellona very early, and the first at that place; was also a tavern keeper there and the first Postmaster. He had a large and prosperous business, advertising extensively and in a quaint style. He said his goods were usually received by the boats Dread and Driver, Captain Rummerfield, Master, at the Port of Kashong. He offered cash, and what he said was better, lottery tickets, for all kinds of grain. He had the fortune to draw on one occasion half of a $6,000 prize. His trade included all branches of the business, hardware and drugs

as well as dry goods and groceries, and for many years an extensive supply of liquors. But when the great evils of the traffic became apparent to his mind, he espoused the cause of Temperance, abandoned the whisky trade, exposed all its frauds and wickedness, took strong ground for total abstinence, and became noted as a writer and lecturer in behalf of the Reform. As a business man he was active and diligent, established a high reputation for intelligence and honorable dealing, and accumulated a large property. He was a highly respected member of the Baptist church at Benton Centre, and one of its deacons for several years, and died of apoplexy in his fifty-first year, leaving six children, De Witt C., Rockwell, Mary A., E. Darwin, Charles and Webster. De Witt C. married Catharine A., sister of Justus S. Glover of Penn Yan, and moved to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he is a lawyer, a leading citizen and Postmaster. Their children are Glover, Henry and James. Martin R. is a physician, married first, Martha, daughter of David Barnes of Seneca, who died a few years after, and his second wife is a lady of Beloit, Wisconsin. He now resides at Sparta, Wisconsin. Mary A. married Stephen M. Whitaker. E. Darwin married Emeline Farrington of Bellona, and resided at Geneva. He was a captain in the 148th Regiment, and died of wounds received in battle; was burried at Geneva. He left several children. Charles was a lawyer and settled at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he recently died, a young man of noble qualities of character and much promise. He was unmarried. Webster is a resident of California; unmarried.

Samuel G. Gage, born at Greenville in 1795, married Martha, daughter of Matthew Cole, in 1823. She was born in 1801. They settled on a part of the paternal homestead, where they lived ten years and then moved to Benton Centre. Mr. Gage was early appointed a Justice of the Peace, and held his courts at Bellona. After he made his residence at Benton Centre, he was several times re-elected and held the office over twenty years in all, making a magistrate seldom equaled for his fairness, integrity and discriminating judgment. The office of Supervisor

he held seven years, and in all public positions, as in private life, he was a diligent, correct and methodical man. His work was always performed well, seeking to give and impart useful knowledge, and he had a rare appreciation of the value of exact statistics. For many years he compiled annual tables of mortality for the town of Benton, which were published in the Yates County Chronicle, and for a considerable period monthly statements of fires throughout the United States, and the loss of property thereby as gathered from the published accounts. It was his pride to make clear and accurate record of all matters of public importance. In 1841 he united with the Baptist church at Benton Centre, and was one of its deacons. He was man of good example, frugal, temperate and thrifty, and died in 1867, at the age of seventy-two. The last six years of his life he was afflicted with paralysis. Their children were Helen M., Ruth M., Samuel B. and Francis G. The youngest died in childhood. Helen M. married Lewis P. Holmes of Benton, and died in 1858 leaving three children, Bradley, Alice and Ada. Bradley was a soldier of Company I, 33d Regiment. He was a determined and enthusiastic soldier, and kept the field till his captain, (Edward E. Root,) took his arms away and sent him to the hospital at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he died December 17, 1862, at the age of nineteen. Ruth M. Gage married Tilson C. Barden, and moved to Portage City, Wisconsin, where she died in 1860, at the age of twenty-eight. Samuel B. Gage, born in 1833, married Louise A. Bennett of Benton, and settled on a farm adjoining the homestead, where he resides. He is the only surviving member of his father's family. They have one surviving child, Samuel Granger Gage. The mansion and premises of Samuel G. Gage are still occupied by Mrs. Gage, his widow, who survives him.

DR. ANTHONY GAGE.

It was at quite an early day that Dr. Anthony Gage located at Bellona, and built a log house near the town line, where he afterwards, built a fine residence and died about 1826. He came from Herkimer county, was a graduate of the Fairfield

Medical College, a physician of celebrity and popularity, and a warm hearted, excellent citizen. He was a cousin of the children of Moses Gage, the head of the numerous and notable Gage family of Bellona. In politics he was a zealous Democrat, unlike most of his relatives of that name. His wife was Rhoda Evans, and she was a woman of fine appearance, much spirit and taste, and in every way a person of superior character. Dr. Gage died at the age of fifty-five, and his wife is said to be still living. Their children were Caroline, George, Mary and La Fayette. Caroline married De Witt C. Lawrence. George died from injuries caused by a land roller, by which a leg and arm were broken. La Fayette resides in Michigan, and Mary at Washington with her sister.

KIDDER FAMILY.

Ephraim Kidder was from Spencertown, Columbia county, born about 1754. He settled in Benton on the farm opposite the Dr. Nathan L. Kidder farm, in 1800. His wife was Sarah Spencer, an aunt of Truman and Elijah Spencer, born in Columbia county, in 1763. All their children, except one, was born previous to their coming to this county. They were seventeen in number, fourteen of them reaching adult age. The father died in 1836, at the age of eighty-two, and the mother in 1821, at fifty-eight. Their children were David, Ephraim, Amos, Nathan L., Louisa, Sarah, Charlotte, Olive Anice, Isaac, Erastus, Abel, Cyrus and Horace.

David married Miriam Stanton of Columbia county. They settled in Benton east of the Pre-emption road, where he died in 1853 at the age of seventy-five, and she in 1856 at the age of eighty. Their children were Samuel S., Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Olive and Nancy. Samuel S. married Elizabeth Bell of Benton, and settled on a farm adjoining the paternal homestead, where his wife died leaving three children, Milan, David and Miriam. Milan married Susan Carr of Milo, and moved to Saline, Michigan, where they live and have three sons, Albert, Amos and Frank. David married Elizabeth Sheridan, and resides on the homestead. They have three children, Samuel,

Bessey and Anna. Miriam, the daughter of Samuel S. Kidder, married Clement W. Kidder of Benton. Sarah, daughter of David Kidder, married Dr. Henry Pettibone, and settled at Naples, where she died, leaving three children, William, David and Harvey. Mary, the daughter of David Kidder, married Joseph, a son of Samuel Hartwell, and moved to Memphis, Tennessee. Elizabeth, the next sister, married Robert Shearman of Penn Yan, settled on the farm now owned by John Hutton, and finally moved to the village, where he died in 1852, leaving eight children: Joanna, Francis, Henry, Robert, Jane, Elizabeth, David and George. Joanna married George Howell, a saddler of Penn Yan, and moved to Indiana, where both died, leaving two sons, Charles and Jonas. Francis married Mary Knapp and moved to Minnesota. Henry married Harriet Hartwick, and resides at Mishawaka, Indiana. They have two children, Mary and Dora. Robert resides in Penn Yan, single. Jane married Edward Kimble, and moved to Des Moines, Iowa. Elizabeth married Miles V. Bush, moved to Independence, Iowa, and died there. David lives in Penn Yan single. George married Virginia Barker of Branchport, and resides in Penn Yan. Olive, daughter of David Kidder, died young, and Nancy married Henry Winters of Benton, where he died leaving seven children: William, Mary J., Samuel, Adaline, Frank and Edwin.

Charlotte Kidder, born in 1787, married Amasa Kneeland, of East Haddam, Connecticut, at Benton in 1807, and settled in Marcellus, Onondaga county, where he died leaving ten surviving children: Stella, Ellen, Stillman, Spencer, Mary, John, Adoniram Judson, Jane, Ann, Benjamin and Adolphus. Ellen married Seymour Tracy, who settled near the Hopeton Mills, and was there engaged in the Milling business as agent first, and subsequently on his own account. About 1849 they moved to Penn Yan where they still reside, and where Mr. Tracy and his son William are largely engaged in the purchase and shipment of grain and wool. Mr. Tracy is a prominent citizen and was recently President of the village. Their chil-

dren are William C., Morgan D., Stella, Spencer S. and John. William married Adella Gould. Morgan D. married Emma, daughter of Daniel Morris. He was for some time a Special Detective in the United States Revenue service, and is now a merchant in this village. Jane Ann Kneeland married Martin Spencer, for many years a resident of Penn Yan, and now a resident at Galva, Illinois. They have one son, Judson. Adoniram J. Kneeland married Esther Griswold of Homer, N. Y., was a resident of Penn Yan some years, and held the office of Police Justice, and other positions. He is now a resident of New York City, where he is an able officer in the Revenue service. Mrs. Charlotte Kneeland survives with the living at the age of eighty-three, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Seymour Tracy, in Penn Yan.

Ephraim Kidder, jr., married Mary Boughton of Columbia county, and lived on the Pre-emption road north of Dr. Kidder. They had four children, Hiram, Desdemona, Nathan B. and Calista. Hiram married Mary Brown of Bristol, Ontario county, and moved to Michigan, near Adrian, where he engaged largely in the lumber business. Desdemona became the wife of Abraham H. Bennett, senior. Nathan B. married Miss. Strowbridge of Geneva, where he was a lawyer and banker; was previously a school teacher of note, and now resides at Chicago. They have two daughters. Calista married Spencer Booth, who was an important business man at Branchport for many years, and is now a resident of Syracuse. Mr. Booth died at Branchport, leaving four children: William S., Virginia, James and Kitty. William S. married Frank, only daughter and only child of Robert Ferrier of Dundee, and is cashier of Harvey G. Stafford's bank in that village. Virginia married Pratt Hamilton and resides in Illinois. James is unmarried and a merchant at East Saginaw, Michigan. Kitty married Robert, a son of Tompkins W. Boyd, who is a partner of her brother James in trade at East Saginaw.

Nathan L. Kidder was a physician, and married Mary, daughter of Asahel Stone, senior, of the Friend's Society, and settled

in Benton on what has since been known as the Dr. Kidder farm, where he died in 1847. They had five children, Almon S., Asahel S., Addison, George and Aurelia. Almon S. married Maria, daughter of Job Briggs of Potter, and settled on a part of the Asahel Stone homestead in Jerusalem, where he still resides. They have two children, Susan Ann and Frank. Susan Ann married Hiram Sprague, and resides on the homestead. Asahel S. married Anna Lacey, and settled in Warren, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Nathan H. Addison married Mary A. Pearce, and lived in Penn Yan, where he died in 1868, leaving five children: Adaline, Mary E., Caroline, Ann and Amorette. Adaline married Mr. Winants, and moved to Iowa. Caroline married Peter Mead of Penn Yan. Ann married Homer Wheeler of Jerusalem. George married Hansey Quick of Benton, and moved to Michigan. Their children are Mary, Helen and Emma. Aurelia A., daughter of Dr. Nathan L. Kidder, married Charles Ketchum of Benton.

Amos Kidder married Anna Moore, a widow, and settled at Lewiston, N. Y., where he died leaving seven children: William, Benjamin, Ephraim, Amos, Joseph, Jane and Susan.

Louisa died single on the homestead.

Sarah married George Brown, brother of James, the Friend, and resided on the family homestead during his life. They had two children, Darius and Ann.

Olive married Abraham Oldfield of Benton, and settled in that town where both died. Their children were, Orson, Sabrina, Charlotte, Maria, Valentine and Nelson.

Anice married Simeon Hurd of Benton, and they now reside near St. Paul, Minnesota.

Abel married, and resides in the town of Flint, Michigan.

Isaac was a physician, married Betsey Haxton of Benton, settled at Liberty, Steuben county, and removed thence to Pekin, Niagara county, where he died, leaving three children.

Erastus married and resides in Michigan.

Cyrus, born in 1799, married Maria Waldron, and settled on the homestead where he has lived since he was six months old,

and where his wife died about 1858. They had twelve children, eleven of whom reached adult age. They were Wellington, William, Caroline, Ephraim, Emily, Charlotte, Oliver C., John, Edwin, Clement W., Ann and Marietta. Wellington resides in Michigan. William married in Tennessee and settled in southern Illinois, where he died leaving two sons. Caroline married Jeremiah Rapalee of Milo, and died leaving five children. Ephraim is married resides in Prattsburg, and has two children. Emily married Albert Enos and settled in Benton, where she died leaving one son, Cyrus. Charlotte married Leonard Bohall of Benton, where she died leaving two children. Oliver C. is a physician and emigrated to Tennessee. John emigrated west. Clement W. married Miriam Kidder. Ann is unmarried. Mariette married Mr. Moore of Benton. They moved to Michigan with three children.

Horace Kidder married Lydia Rippey, and settled in Benton, where she died leaving one son Henry. His second wife was Rachel Jones of Seneca, and they reside at Honeoye Lake, Ontario county, and have three children, Mary J., Henriette and Horace.

SAMUEL JAYNE

Samuel Jayne, senior, was a native of Florida, Orange county, born in 1763. Near the close of the Revolutionary war he served nine months, and was stationed in the Minisink country as a guard against the British and Indians, for which service he received a pension, and ultimately a land warrant was issued to his widow. He came to the Genesee country in 1792, stopping at Geneva, where he wrought for a time. Geneva was in embryo then, and had but one framed house. Mr. Jayne built a rail fence about a lot on which the Methodist church in Geneva now stands. He was present at the raising of the old Geneva Hotel, now Water Cure, and the Mile Point House. To raise the latter building, Mr. Williamson hired men by the day, and it was a job of three days. Mr. Jayne came to Benton, then Jerusalem, and in 1797 bought the farm still owned by his son Samuel, the east half of lot No. 8, of Nathaniel Norton, then

Sheriff of Ontario county. After a commencement at clearing his land, he returned to Orange county, where, in 1802, he married Eleanor Van Zile, originally from New Jersey. In 1803 they came with an ox team to their home in Benton, by way of Albany and the Mohawk Valley. The Indian trail from Kashong to the foot of Keuka Lake, passed over Mr. Jayne's farm. Samuel Jayne, jr., says that he well recollects seeing and traveling this path, which was a hard and thoroughly beaten track, and so remained until broken by the plow.

Samuel Jayne, senior, after a very industrious and useful life of ninety years, died in April, 1853, and his worthy consort died in 1858, at the age of eighty-three They had three sons, Samuel, Henry and William. Samuel, born March 3, 1804, married Elizabeth Bacon, a native of London, England, born February 26, 1806, and married April 12, 1828. Mr. Jayne applied himself for some years to the trade of a mason, and assisted in that capacity in the erection of the Dox mansion, in Torrey, but for many years past he has been a farmer, fruit culturist and nursery grower. He has on his place a pear orchard of six hundred trees in good bearing condition. He has occupied many of the official positions of his town, and represented Yates county in the Assembly in 1851. He was also a candidate on the Grant and Colfax Electoral ticket in 1868. He and his wife are held in high esteem by their neighbors. They are without children.

Henry Jayne married Sarah, daughter of John Johnson, jr., of Benton, emigrated to Grass Lake, Michigan, in 1834, where he was a farmer for some time, and is now a druggist. They have three children, Elizabeth, John E. and Ella L.

William died unmarried in 1831.

THE MC MASTERS.

John Mc Master was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1792, landing at New Castle, Delaware. In 1795 he married Jane Barnes, in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in 1797, located on what is still known as the Barnes farm in Seneca, on the Pre-emption road, a short distance north

of Bellona. In 1806 he bought a farm on the west side of the Genesee river, within or near the present bounds of Rochester, but before moving his family he was cut off by death. The family remained in Seneca till 1810, when Mrs. Mc Master purchased two separate parcels of land in Benton, on one of which she moved with her family, and both were afterwards owned by her sons. She died in 1829. Their children were James W., David J., Mary, Jane and Sarah. James W. married Jemima, daughter of Stephen Haight. She is a native of Fishkill, N. Y., born in 1797. They settled on the premises west of the mother's homestead, where he died in 1863, at the age of sixty-six. He was a man of energy and thrift, and left his family a good estate. He filled various public stations and was several years one of the Loan Commissioners of the county. His widow survives him. Their children are Mary J., Sarah C., John J., Edwin R., George W., Laura E., James M., Jemima E. and Nancy E.

Mary J. Mc Master married David Wilson of Seneca. They have two children, Caroline and Mary C. Laura married Arthur Edie, of York county, Pennsylvania, and resides in Seneca. They have one child, James A. John J. married Elizabeth Crozier of Seneca, and resides in Benton. They have had six children, James W., Eliza J., George C., Arabell, Charles and John J. The mother died in 1869. Edwin R. married Cynthia Smith of Connecticut, and resides in Benton. They have one child, Mary. George W. married Margaret Rippey of Seneca, and resides near his brother John, on what is known as the Watson farm. They have three children, John R., William and Fred. James M. is unmarried, resides on the homestead and owns it. Sarah C., Jemima E. and Nancy E., are unmarried and reside on the homestead.

David J., the second son of John Mc Master, born in 1799, married Martha Black of Seneca, and settled in that town where she died in 1828, leaving five children, Elizabeth, Emeline, John R., Aaron B. and Martha. His second wife was Laura Hulbert, widow. They settled in Potter where she died

in 1859, leaving four surviving children by the second marriage, Mary, Sarah J., Laura and David M. His third wife, now living, was Eleanor Davis, widow, of Grand Rapids, Ohio. He has been a prominent citizen of Potter, held various local offices and was six years a Loan Commissioner of the county. His oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Alfred Page of Seneca, and resides on the old David Benton farm. Their children are Lucetta, wife of Rev. Newell S. Lowrey of Gorham, and Emma. Emeline married William Cronkhite of Sandy Hill, N. Y. They have six children, Augusta and five sons. John died single. Aaron married Sarah Harlow of Grass Lake, Michigan, and resides near Detroit. Martha married Dr. Alexander B. Sloan of Bellona. Mary married Daniel W. Dinturff of Potter, now of Fowlerville, Michigan. Sarah is unmarried and resides at Fowlerville Michigan. Laura married Ashley Thomas, 2d., of Potter, and resides at Ada Michigan. David M. married Emma, daughter of the late Charles Bordwell of Potter. They reside on the Mc Master homestead, in Potter, and have one child, Nellie.

Mary Mc Master, born in 1802, married Moses Black of Seneca, and settled near the "No. 9 Church," where they have remained. Their children are Aaron, John, Elizabeth, James and Mary.

Sarah Mc Master born in 1806, married Fletcher C. Bateman of Benton, and emigrated to Centreville, Michigan. They have three sons, Emery J., David and Fletcher C.

MC FARREN FAMILY.

Samuel Mc Farren was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and married Susannah Campbell of the same place in 1800. He died in 1828 at the age of sixty-eight, and she in 1856 at the age of seventy-five. They came to the Genesee country in 1806, and landed at Long Point, south of Dresden, on the day of the Great Total Eclipse. After a year's sojourn on the farm where Herman S. Barnes now resides, they purchased and removed to the farm where they died, which is still owned and occupied by their son Samuel, on lot No. 10 in

Benton. Their children were James, William, Nancy, Samuel, John, James, Andrew C. and Robert N. James died single in 1864, at the age of sixty-two. William died single in 1827, at the age of twenty-three. Nancy, born in 1807, married Aaron B. Munn in 1830, and in 1838 they emigrated to Eaton Rapids, Michigan, where they reside. Their children are Mary J., William, Andrew N. and Asa.

Samuel, born in 1809, married Olive Baker of Benton, in 1855. They have two children Samuel A. and Olive Adelia.

John born in 1811 married Caroline Johnson of Benton in 1833, and settled finally in Shiawassee county, Michigan. They have had twelve children, of whom nine survive.

James, born in 1813, married Emily Biggers of Wayne, N. Y. in 1833, where they remained till 1854, when they emigrated to Kite River, Ogle county, Illinois. Their children are Sarah, Marietta, Nancy J. and Susannah. Andrew C., born in 1815, married Mary Huber of Geneva. They reside at Painted Post and have one son, William R.

Robert N., born in 1818, married Harriet A., daughter of Linus Bates of Benton, in 1843, and settled on the "Stokoe farm," lot No. 34, in Benton, where they still reside. This farm was originally owned by William Earl, an uncle of Jephthah and Arthur Earl, and Mr. Mc Farren found on the outer bark of a beech tree in 1865, on his premises, the plain and legible inscription—"W. E., 1808," and the tree still alive and growing, but since uprooted by the wind. Mr. Mc Farren is an active and prominent citizen of his town, and held in high esteem as a neighbor. He has recently had charge of a store in Penn Yan, and is now Deputy U. S. Revenue Assessor for Yates county. Their children are Cassius N., S. Runette and Wendell R. Cassius N., born in 1845, married Helen A. Rosenkrans of Benton, and has been a merchant in Penn Yan. He was a soldier in the Pennsylvania militia in 1863, drafted from Williamsport, where he then resided, to meet the rebel army at Gettysburg; and afterwards enlisted in the company of Captain Morris F.

Sheppard in the 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, where he served till the end of the war.

JOHN COLEMAN.

John Coleman was a native of Fishkill, N. Y., and while he was a child, his father, also John Coleman, emigrated to Lycoming, Pennsylvania, where the son at the age of twenty-five, married Christiana Rine. He came to this region as an explorer in 1798, and bought fifty acres of what is now known as the old Purdy farm, on the second road west of Seneca Lake in Benton, where he built a house and sowed wheat preparatory to bringing his family. The following spring they came, the father driving his yoke of oxen and two cows. From the head of Seneca Lake the wife and three young children were rowed down by Mosez Hall. A violent wind made a portion of the voyage terrifying if not perilous to the timid mother. After one year they sold their first location, and purchased at what is now Bellona, where their son, Henry R. Coleman, now resides. The place then included seventy acres of land, entirely wild. There John Coleman died in 1832, at the age of sixty-two, and his wife in 1859 at the age of eighty-six. Their children are John, Margaret, Henry R., Elizabeth, Daniel, Sarah and Charles. John, born in 1796, married Julia, daughter of William Ansley of Seneca. They settled finally at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., and their children are Sarah, Caroline, Mary and George.

Margaret, born in 1797, married William Taylor of Benton.

Henry R. Coleman born in 1800, married Caroline Squier of Seneca. They settled on the Coleman homestead, where she died the mother of six children: Mary C., Charlotte A., Caroline E., Henry D., Charles S. and John W. Mr. Coleman's second wife was Laura Miles, widow, of Millport, N. Y. He greatly enlarged the original homestead and improved it. Some of it has been appropriated to village lots in Bellona, and otherwise sold off. He has been identified with nearly the whole history of Belloua, and has seen the country around redeemed from its native wilderness. In fruit culture he has

taken considerable interest, and is noted for his success in pear growing. Mary, his oldest daughter, married George Voorhees of Romulus, Seneca county, where they reside. Their children are Caroline A. and Laura J. Charlotte married John Wilkie of Seneca. Their children are Henry D., William C. and Frederick S. Caroline married Henry McAlpine of Benton, and resides on the James Smith farm. Their children are George, Charles and one other. Henry Dwight, a young man of much promise, emigrated to Centre Creek Mines, Missouri, where he died in 1868. Charles S. resides with his father unmarried.

Elizabeth, born in 1803, married William Bamborough of Lyons, N. Y., and lives now in Michigan. Their children are Caroline, Flora, Thomas, Wesley and Daniel.

Daniel Coleman, born in 1806, married Esther Ansley of Seneca, and located early at Jackson, Michigan, where his wife died. He married a second wife, Miss Blake of Livonia, N. Y., in 1836, and was soon after killed by the running away of his horse. He left a fine estate and no children.

Sarah, born in 1808, married James Johnson of Benton, emigrated to Indiana, and thence to Watervliet, Missouri, where he died leaving three children : Christina, Coleman and Charles H. She married a second husband, Mr. Crossman.

Charles Coleman, born in 1801, married Mary A. Seeley of Milo, and settled about one mile southwest of Bellona, on lot No. 3, where he now resides, and where his wife died in 1869. They had three children : George S., Edward and William H. Mr. Coleman was elected Justice of the Peace in 1849, and he was re-elected for his sixth term in the spring of 1869, thus affording the best proof of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. His son, George, became a printer, and under a strong sense of patriotic duty, enlisted in the 161st N. Y. Volunteers, accompanied the expedition of Gen. Banks in 1864, was wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and finally died in hospital at New Orleans, at the age of twenty-one. He has a fine monument erected over his

grave. Edward married Alice, adopted daughter of Charles Coe of Benton, where they reside. They have one child Mary.

JARED PATCHEN.

This early settler of Benton, was a native of Norwalk, Connecticut. He settled on lot 70 of No. 8, in 1807, and died there just fifty years later, at the age of eighty-four. His wife was Nancy Nash, of Connecticut. She died in 1852 at the age of seventy-three. They redeemed their farm from the wilderness, and made a highly cultivated and productive homestead. He was a man of positive character and great energy, and his wife a woman of high moral and social standing, widely known and much esteemed. Their children were Abel, Levi, Sabra, Emily and Nancy. Abel married a daughter of the late Judge Aaron Younglove of Gorham, and emigrated to Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Levi Patchen married Harriet Adkins of Benton, where she died leaving three children: Volney, Emily and Harriet. He married again and died in Michigan. Emily married Rezie York of Benton, and moved to Michigan.

Sabra Patchen married Joseph Wheeler of Waterloo, and settled at Brighton, Monroe county, where she died leaving three children: Jared, Jesse and Fanny. Jared is a physician, and was a surgeon in the army during the late war. He married Miss Baldwin and resides in Brighton. Jesse was a soldier in the war and died in hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Emily Patchen, became the wife of Daniel Gilbert of Benton, where he died without children. She married a second husband, John Powell of Penn Yan, where she died leaving one son, John J. Powell.

Nancy Patchen married Peter York of Benton. They reside in Geneva and have had three children: Delos, Frank and Ella.

JOHN POWELL.

John Powell was a native of Dutchess county, and came to Penn Yan about 1816. After having worked at his trade as a blacksmith, for some time with Benjamin Shaw, his brother-in-

law, whose apprentice he was, he married first, Almira, a sister of Carlton Legg, and they had two children: James S. and Mary J. His second wife was Emily, the widow of Daniel Gilbert, and daughter of Jared Patchen. They had one son, John J. His third wife was Jane Bellows of New Hampshire. They had five children, Charles F. William, Emily, Sarah and Lewis B. John Powell was a leading Methodist, and a man of sterling, upright character. For about twenty years he was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Yates county. His shop on Head street, was where his son, James S., subsequently followed the same trade for many years. He died in 1852 at the age of fifty-eight. Only his oldest two children remain in the county. James S. married Maria daughter of Enos Easton of Middlesex, and resides on the old homestead. They have four children: George K., Cornelia B., Mary J. and Charles. George K. is a graduate of Genesee College, and a teacher of celebrity. He was a clerk on the U. S. War Steamer Waterce, when it was stranded on the coast of Peru in 1868, being carried high on shore by a mighty earthquake wave and left by the returning tide.

Mary J. is the wife of Henry M. Stewart, a lawyer of Penn Yan, and a man of rare intellectual and moral characteristics. Their only son, John P, was an amiable and promising young lad who died while an apprentice in the printing office of the Yates County Chronicle in 1858.

John J. Powell married Harriet Marble of Angelica, and resides at Bellaire, Ohio, a merchant. They have two children, Mary and Hattie Bell.

Charles F. Powell married Juliette Alven and resides at St. Cloud, Minnesota. They have one child, Mary.

William Powell married Annette Marvin and resides at St. Cloud where the two brothers are partners in the hardware trade. They have two children, James and Gertrude.

Sarah Powell married Jesse Butterfield of Piqua, Ohio. He died at St. Anthony, Minnesota, and she resides at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Lewis B. Powell is unmarried and a successful dealer in music and musical instruments at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

THE SPENCERS.

One of the earliest and most important families who peopled Yates county, was that of James Spencer, whose descendants have been numerous, and some of them conspicuous and eminent citizens. The Spencer family is of Welsh origin. Their progenitor came to this country in 1650, and settled in East Haddam, Connecticut. James Spencer moved from there to Columbia county, N. Y. He and his wife, Anna, were the parents of twelve children, and his sister, Sarah Spencer, married Ephraim Kidder, from which pair the Kidder family of Yates county have descended. The children of James and Anna Spencer, were David, Truman, James, Martin, Elijah, Abner, Justus P., Simeon, Rhoda, Lovina, Anna and Angelina. David did not come to this country. Truman at the age of seventeen became a soldier of the Revolution, and for his services in that arduous struggle received a pension during the later years of his life. His wife was Lois Pattison, and in 1788, when he was twenty-four years old and she nineteen, they set out for the Genesee country, inspired with that noble courage which made them prosperous and successful pioneers; though their resources were little more than their own healthful energies and buoyant hopes. He brought his wife and her father and mother as far as Newtown, where they remained till the spring of 1789. In the meantime he came on with his knapsack to township No. 8, first range, and selected his farm which he purchased, it is ascertained, of Levi Benton, on lot 13, for fifty cents per acre. The next spring they moved on it. Coming down Seneca Lake in a boat to Norris' Landing, they found some sort of conveyance thence to Levi Benton's, something more than a mile west of their own premises. It is hardly conceivable how they could have reached Mr. Benton's by that route at that time, as there was no sort of a road, unless the tracks of surveyors had opened some lines that could be followed through the dense undergrowth. They reached Mr.

Benton's just before nightfall, and remained under his roof the first night. The next day Mr. Benton sent his sons to assist Mr. Spencer to put up a cabin. They erected a rude log structure, making use of split basswood for a floor, and basswood bark for a roof. This dwelling stood about two rods north of the present house, on the premises ever since known as Spencer's Corners. At this time there were but two other families in what is now Benton: that of Levi Benton, and the family that resided at Dr. Benton's saw mill, where it was pretty certain there was one, though not the Doctor himself. There was a dense forest in every direction, full of wild animals, and little familiar to any human presence except that of red men.

James Pattison, the father of Mrs. Spencer, after viewing the premises with his son-in-law, selected a place for his final repose, now a little west of the Pre-emption road, and south of the house, which was long used as a family burying ground. He cheered them with words that seemed to have a prophetic inspiration, assuring them that "they would live to see the country cleared and thickly settled, and a church on either side of them." How literally his prediction was fulfilled, will be realized by all who remember the old Baptist church northeast of Benton Centre, and the old Presbyterian Church on the ridge, east of Spencer's Corners. The old man died in the autumn of 1792, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, Betsey Pattison, thirteen years his junior, was a woman of great energy, whose precept and example gave life and encouragement, not only to her own family, but all the surrounding pioneer settlers. She had courage, knowledge, experience and address, which made her one of the most useful residents of the region just peopling with new beginners. In the absence of professional doctors, she was widely employed as a physician and midwife. She was as successful and no doubt as useful as the most accomplished graduates of the schools, and being a skillful and sensible horseback rider, made her visits promptly, while her fee of one dollar, was adapted to the slender purse of the early settler. If any ambitious and talented young woman waits for a prece-

dent before engaging in a profession to which her sex is admirably adapted, she will find in this worthy pioneer mother an example which sets the argument of propriety forever at rest, and a sanction three generations ago by an excellent community of New England people. Mrs. Pattison died in 1821, at the age of ninety-three.

They brought provisions and clothing which would have sufficed until they could have replenished their stock from their own land, but Mr. Benton, whose supplies were short, prevailed on Mr. Spencer to divide with him, taking what he received as a payment on the land: This reduced their resources so much, that in the early summer of 1790, they had nothing left for food except a few nubbins of corn raised the previous year by scratching with a hoe among the stumps. In this straight, Mr. Spencer went on foot to a Mr. Stevens, about one mile and a half west of Geneva, of whom he bought one bushel of corn for which he paid a French crown. He carried it home by a path marked by blazed trees through the woods, and from thence to Smith's Mill on Keuka Outlet. In recounting afterwards the story of this dearly earned corn meal, he related that on returning home with his corn, he sat down on a log to rest, and while waiting there saw some rinds of pork thrown away by other travelers who had eaten a lunch on the same spot. These he picked up and ate, as he always said with more relish than anything he had ever eaten before or after. While he was on this trip for corn, Mrs. Pattison gathered up the nubbins of corn, washed off the smoke stains and parched the corn for coffee which they drank. These famishing times were in marked contrast with the generous abundance which afterwards crowned their board, when scores at a time were fed at their table.

An early and valuable acquisition was a fine sow, which ranging in the woods near by, was one day attacked by a huge bear. The terrified squeal of the hog soon drew her owner to the spot. He shouted, waved his hat, and made such demonstrations as attracted Bruin's attention for a moment, and the hog

was not slow to improve the diversion by making a sally for home. Her owner covered the retreat, and the bear followed so closely after as to tear away one of his coat skirts, but concluded to retreat in time without securing any further spoil.

On one occasion, an Indian stole his iron kettle in which he boiled his maple sap for sugar making, and carrying it to the Kashong Flats, hid it. Procuring the company of Samuel Jayne, senior, Captain Spencer, went to Kashong, and after diligent search, found the kettle buried in the mud, much to the chagrin of the felonious red skin, and the merriment of the other Indians, who ridiculed the thief for his lack of craft in hiding his booty.

Mrs. Spencer would occasionally go on horseback to visit the family of Samuel Taylor, living about one mile north of Kashong, where the lake road now runs. She followed an Indian trail which ran to Kashong, crossing the premises now occupied by Samuel Jayne. Often, as the shades of evening gathered on her return, the wolves would keep even with her up the ravine of the Kashong, which she could well understand by their dismal howl. This was an escort not unlikely to make a solitary woman nervous, and anxious, to say the least.

The deed of Truman Spencer's land was executed in 1792, signed by Levi Benton, witnessed by Martin Spencer and Seba Squiers, and acknowledged in 1807 before John Nicholas.

Their first child, David, was born September 8, 1790, and was, beyond all doubt, the first white child born in Benton, if not in Yates county. He died of "canker rash," March 18, 1793. The father rode to Geneva for a physician, but when he returned his child was dead. The inscription on the headstone of his grave, denoting his age and date of decease, proves the date of his birth.

Levi Benton, jr., was the mechanic who framed Truman spencer's first barn, and at the supper when the barn was raised, every man, woman and child, in what is now Benton, was present. So few were the inhabitants that they had great difficulty in getting up the frame. These early difficulties were rapidly

vanquished, and they lived to witness great changes. Mr. Spencer was soon followed to his new home by his parents and all his brothers and sisters but one. Offices civil and military were conferred upon him. He was elected a captain in the militia, and was ever afterwards called Captain Spencer. At the second election of Jackson in 1832, he was one of the Presidential Electors. When Martin Van Buren visited Geneva, on his tour through the State, while President, he was stationed in front of the old Geneva Hotel to receive the usual introductions. Captain Spencer's name being announced, the President recognized him at once. "Ah!" said he, "one of the old Electors." Mr. Van Buren was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College of 1832.

Mr. Spencer and his wife made their first visit to their old home in Columbia county in the fall of 1804, going on horseback. While absent, their youngest child, James, died of croup. He was a little prattler of eighteen months, whose loss was a sore affliction to them.

Captain Spencer was an ardent politician, and made it a point to be the first man to vote on election days. The liberties he had fought for he was eager to maintain. He and his brother Elijah were much attached to each other, but in Jackson times they differed politically, and their differences were sometimes acrimonious. He opened a public house at an early period, and there for many years the Benton town meetings and other public gatherings were held.

The children of this family, other than those already mentioned, were Nancy, David P., Laura and Olive. Mrs. Spencer died in 1830 at the age of sixty-two. He afterwards married Martha, widow of George Wheeler, jr., daughter of Eliphalet Hull. His death occurred in April, 1840, at the age of seventy-six. His name should be held in honorable memory, as one of the first and most distinguished pioneers of this county. A graceful obituary notice was penned by Elijah Spencer on his death, and published in the Yates County Whig of that date.

Nancy, the oldest daughter, born in 1792, married Henry, son of Elijah Kelsey of Benton, and settled near the homestead. Their children were Caroline, George W., Charles R., Heth, Arabell, Olive, Laura and Myron. Charles R. married Elizabeth Sawyer. They had a son, Charles, with whom the mother now lives in Michigan. Heth married Olive Barden of Seneca. Their children are George and Sarah. His widow married John Williams of Seneca, where the children reside. Arabell, the only survivor of her mother's family, married William Scoon of Seneca, where they now reside. Their children are Margaret A., Charles K., Helen A., Laura J. and William.

David P., born in 1795, married Abigail Wood of Bellona, and their children were Truman, Isabell, Thomas, Lois, Andrew J., Augusta and Herman. They emigrated to Michigan. Truman married Susan A. Fisher of Benton, and afterwards moved to Ingham county, Michigan. Their children are Charles, George D. and James H. Isabell married Emory Lamb of Benton, and moved to Carrol county, Illinois. Their children are Theresa, Susan, Lucy, Bellina, Joanna and Laura. Thomas married Caroline Dennison of Torrey, and resides at Oaks Corners, Ontario county. Their children are George E. and Mary. Lois married Paschal P. Pettengill of Torrey. They moved to Ingham county, Michigan, and their children are John, Isabell and Catharine A. Andrew J. married Harriet Gage of Phelps, N. Y., and moved to Ingham county, Michigan. Their children are Mary Jane and Laura. The widow of David P. Spencer still survivesin Michigan. She is a daughter of Thomas Wood, who moved from Ulster county in 1808, and bought a farm of Loughead, at Bellona. At that time there were but three families in Bellona: the Loughead, J. Reynolds and John Carr.

Laura, born in 1798, married James Barnes, jr., of Seneca. She still survives with her natural powers of body and mind well preserved. Their children are Herman S, Augustus T., Mary E. and Charles P. Herman S., is a prominent citizen of Torrey. He married Deborah Goundry of Torrey. Their

children are Wellington A., Josephine, James F. and Margaret. Augustus T. married Amelia Scott of Seneca. They have one son, Clarence Eugene. Mary E. married William T. Beattie of Seneca. Their children are Charles A., Laura, Mary and Herbert. Charles P. married first, Sarah Hewlett of Benton, and a second wife, Esther Hope of Benton. They reside in Seneca and have one child, Gertrude.

Olive, born January 1, 1800, married David Barnes, brother of James. Their children were Martha and James W, neither of whom survives. James Warren raised a company of volunteers during the rebellion, aud served as a captain for some time. He returned home and died of camp fever near the close of the war. His wife was Caroline Johnson of Benton. He left one child, Martha Lucinda. Martha, only daughter of David and Olive, married Martin R. Gage of Benton, and moved to Iowa, where she died.

Elijah Spencer, then fifteen years old, came with his parents and the rest of the family to Benton, then Jerusalem, in 1791. The family located on what is now known as the Phelps farm, where the father died in 1805, at the age of seventy, and the mother in 1806, at the age of sixty-four. Elijah was early inured to all the hardships of pioneer life. On one occasion, he and one of his brothers when searching for the cows were lost, and took refuge at nightfall in one of the huts of David Fish, on the Outlet of Keuka Lake, not far from Hopeton, (not yet founded.) The night seemed long and they found it impossible to sleep. So they concluded to go home at all hazards, and proceeded to the lake, which they followed to Kashong, and thence found their way home by an Indian trail early in the morning. In his early manhood Elijah Spencer was an enterprising laborer, and for some years cleared land by the acre for the early settlers. In 1808, at the age of thirty-two, he married Sarah Beaumont, a niece of Rachel and Margaret Malin, who was ten years younger. They settled on lot 21 in No. 8, where they remained through life.



ELIJAH SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer early became a prominent and influential citizen, enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people, and was frequently called to important public stations. He was Supervisor of Benton, then including Milo and Torrey, in 1810, if not earlier. That year the county bounty for wolves was ten dollars, and Mr. Spencer's allowance for his services as Supervisor was twenty-eight dollars. In 1811 Elijah Spencer was again Supervisor, and the wolf and panther bounty was fifteen dollars. He had thirty-three dollars for his services. He was Supervisor in 1812–13–14, and again in 1816–17–18. In 1818 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario county. That year Milo was set off from Benton, and Elijah Spencer was the first Supervisor of Benton as thus formed; and after Yates county was set off from Ontario, he was again Supervisor, in 1826–27–28. In 1819 he was one of the seven members representing Ontario county in the Assembly. In the Seventeenth Congress, (1821,) he and William B. Rochester, represented the twenty-first district of this State, embracing all the State west of Seneca Lake, except Steuben county. Finally, in 1846, he was honored with a seat in the State Constitutional Convention of that year. His name was always a tower of strength with the people. It has been the lot of few citizens to be so much favored by public honors, and few men have so well deserved them by lives of equal probity and usefulness. He transformed his homestead from total wildness to a beautiful and productive farm, accumulated a good estate, and died in 1852, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died in 1856 at the age of seventy. Their children were Harriet, Mary, James, Caroline, George W., Benjamin, Elijah P. and Sarah Jane, twins.

Harriet became the second wife of Thomas H. Locke and died in 1858 at the age of forty-eight leaving one son, Charles S. Mr. Locke still resides in Penn Yan, is a book-binder and Justice of the Peace of Benton. Various other offices have been held by him. He has a daughter, Cornelia, by his first marriage, who resides with her father.

Mary, born in 1814, married Henry C. Wheeler. They now reside in Chicago. Their children are E. Spencer, Frank and Carrie.

James died unmarried in 1849, at the age of thirty-three.

Caroline died single in 1851 at the age of thirty-three.

George W., born in 1821, married Elizabeth M., daughter of Ephraim Wheeler, in 1852. She died in 1860 leaving one son, Frank Elijah. In 1862 Mr. Spencer married Mary E., also a daughter of Ephraim Wheeler, and they have one son, Charles P. They reside on the paternal homestead which has always been retained by the family. George W. is a prominent and much respected citizen.

Benjamin F. died single in 1855 at the age of thirty-one.

Elijah P. married Elizabeth Hyer of Philadelphia, in 1852, where he died in 1860 at the age of thirty-four, leaving three children, Alexander H., Beaumont and Annie.

Sarah J. married John Mc Niel of Penn Yan, and died soon after, in 1856, at the age of thirty.

Martin, brother of Truman and Elijah Spencer, married Sybil, daughter of Stephen Richmond of Columbia county. Their children were Rhoda, Truman, Eliza Ann, Horace, Martin, Corintha, Theresa and Louise. The father of this family came here when young, but returned to Columbia county, and married and died there. The children all came here except Rhoda. Truman, jr., married Christina Becker in Columbia county, moved to Prattsburgh and thence to Penn Yan, where he died in 1839, leaving two sons and two daughters, now living at Clyde, N. Y.

Horace was a Baptist clergyman, who preached at Reed's Corners, in Gorham and other places. He died leaving three children, Emily, Newton B. and Caroline. Emily died a young woman. Newton B., is editor and co-proprietor with Harrison De Long, of the Pomeroy, (Ohio), Crescent. Caroline lives with her uncle Edwin Williams at Galva, Ill. He married Margaret Beyea, of Penn Yan. Their children are Albert and Martin.

Eliza Ann married Henry Hicks, in Columbia county. He was a native of Long Island and moved to this county in 1833. He lived some time on Bluff Point, and about twenty years owned and occupied the farm first settled by Levi Benton, senior, at the intersection of Flat street and the east Centre Road in Benton. He is now a prominent citizen of Penn Yan, and has a second wife, Marietta, daughter of Jonathan Whitaker. The surviving children of the first marriage are Mary Elizabeth, Martin S., Cordelia, Henry Augustus, George N., Ellen R., James E., Alice and Maleen. Mary Elizabeth married Andrew Chapman of Benton. Their children are Ida, Eddington, Hobart, Henry and Grace. Martin S. married Ellen Talmadge of Massachusetts. He was captain of company B, in the 148th Regiment, and performed honorable service in the war of the Rebellion. Cordelia married Thomas B. Morrell of Williamsburg, N. Y., who died there leaving one child, Cornelia M. Mrs. Morrell resides in Penn Yan. Henry Augustus married Lucy, daughter of John O'Brien, of Penn Yan. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Battery of Wisconsin Volunteers during the war, and served in the South-West. George N. married Lucy Sophia, daughter of Elisha H. Huntington, of Penn Yan. Ellen married Daniel Adams, of New York, a leather dealer residing at South Orange, New Jersey. James E. is unmarried. Alice married Emile A. Riege, a merchant of Williamsburg, N. Y. They have one child. Maleen is unmarried. The children of Henry Hicks by the second marriage are Ruth Ann, William J., and Henrietta.

Martin Spencer, jr., married Jane Ann, sister of A. J. Kneeland. They were for many years estimable residents of Penn Yan. They now reside at Galva, Illinois, and have one son, Judson.

Corintha married Edson Williams, and resides at Galva, Illinois, and Theresa married Edwin Brown, a Baptist preaher, and resides also at Galva.

Lauar married Morris M. Ford, for many years a successful

merchant in Penn Yan, and now a prosperous citizen of Galva, Illinois. They have three surviving children, Florence, Jane and Dyer.

James Spencer, jr., married Lizzie Philips, and died in 1801, leaving no children. He was Supervisor of Jerusalem, (then embracing Milo and Benton,) as appears from old records of 1797.

Abner Spencer married Hannah Macomber. They had two children, Ceressa and Chester. They moved early from Benton, and settled in the Black River region.

Simeon Spencer married Martha, daughter of Elijah Townsend, lived with his father on the old Phelps place in Benton, and died in a few months after his marriage, in 1805. He had a posthumous child, named Lydia, who became the wife of Aaron F. Carpenter and the mother of a large family, in Weschester county. The widow of Simeon Spencer became the second wife of Abraham, Prosser and step mother of David B. Prosser, of Penn Yan.

Justus P. Spencer, born in 1774, was an active and conspicious citizen during the early years of the new settlement. At the age of twenty-three, he married Ruth Pritchard, of the Friend's Society, thirteen years his senior. She was born in 1761, in Rhode Island, was an early and firm adherent of the Universal Friend, and for some time her secretary and amanuensis. She was a woman of intelligence and devoted piety, and for many years was a successful school teacher. Her hand-writing was clear and beautiful, and resembled that of Sarah Richards so much, that an attempt was made in the litigation relating to the Friend's estate in Jerusalem, to prove that certain memorandums signed by Sarah Richards had been fabricated by Ruth Pritchard. All the evidence we have relating to her character renders it quite certain that she was incapable of any such fraud. If her marriage was opposed to any injunction of the Friend, it did not interrupt their harmonious relations, as she continued a steadfast Friend, and an attendant of the Friend's meeting. They resided in Penn Yan,

where she taught school after her marriage for many years. She died in 1816, leaving two daughters, Almira S. and Ruth. Almira S. married Samuel Danforth, and died in 1830, at the age of thirty-two, leaving one son, Augustus, who followed ocean-life for many years, and once sailed round the globe. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, during which he suffered indescribable hardships. He afterwards went west, and is supposed to be dead.

Ruth Spencer, born in 1800, married Joseph Shepherd in 1826. They had one son, J. Wesley Shepherd, who resides on the old homestead in Jerusalem, a thrifty and intelligent farmer. He married Mary L., daughter of Thomas Blansett, and they have two surviving children, Ella J. and Minnie A. Joseph Shepherd died in 1831, and his widow survived him twenty-nine years, dying in 1860.

Justus P. Spencer married a second wife, Betsey Crawford, a widow, and they removed to Oakland county, Michigan, in 1831, where he died in 1850, at the age of seventy-four. They had two children, Norman C. and Mary Jane.

Rhoda Spencer married Roswell Woodworth, and lived in Columbia County.

Anna Spencer married Nathaniel Frisbie, and they resided in Benton. Their children were Phillip, Sophronia, James, Laura and Martin. All the survivors moved to Michigan many years ago.

Angelina died in 1801 unmarried.

Of this extensive family it only remains to speak of Lovina, who married Luman Phelps. He became the owner of the homestead where the family of James Spencer, senior, settled in Benton, which is still known as the Phelps farm, but kept a public house many years in Penn Yan, where the machine shop of H. Birdsall, Son & Co. now stands. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and died in 1823, at the age of fifty-five. His widow survived him twenty years. Their children were Mary, Rhoda, Angelina, Thomas J. and David. L. Mary married John Brooks, who was several years a merchant

in Penn Yan, and moved to the town of Richmond, Ontario county, where he died. Rhoda died single. Angelina married Lewis Vanderlip, a tailor of Penn Yan, who died at Toledo, Ohio. Their children were Lewis N., Sarah E., Thomas J., Mary J., Lovina P. Lewis N. was a lawyer, and married Sarah C. Cornwell. He died at Havana, N. Y., at the age of twenty-seven, leaving one son, Charles C., now an active mercantile clerk in Penn Yan. Sarah E. died single at twenty-one. Thomas J. married Albina, daughter of Jesse T. Gage, and is a resident of Penn Yan. Mary J. married first Patrick H. Graham, of Rochester. They had two children, Edward and Nora, of whom Nora alone survives. The second husband of Mary is James Graham, brother of the first. They reside in Rochester. Lovina P. died in 1856, at twenty-one. Laura S. married Michael Ray, of Rochester, and died about one year after her marriage.

Thomas J. Phelps was killed in 1816, by a tornado which passed over Benton one summer day, prostrating trees and carrying destruction in its path. The young man was returning home from the farm in company with Jonathan Coleman, of Jerusalem. They were struck down by a falling tree, and Coleman was able with returning consciousness to extricate himself, but could not relieve his companion who was held down by a limb which had struck his head. He ran for help and a party was soon raised that carried the sufferer home alive. Dr. Joshua Lee was sent for and by relays of horses a physician arrived from Geneva in three hours. The skull was badly crushed, and the surgeon could do nothing to save the life of the young man, who shortly died. This catastrophe caused a great sensation at the time, more probably than a railway crash in these days that should destroy a dozen lives. David L. Phelps owned the homestead and married Mary, widow of Lewis Crawford. He died in 1859, at the age of fifty.

LEVI BENTON.

The New York Lessee Company had its origin and principal

seat of operations at Hudson, N. Y. Caleb Benton, of that place, was one of its most prominent and efficient members and managers, and through his patronage and influence, his cousin, Levi Benton, became a settler on the territory that finally fell into the possession of that ambitious organization of land speculators. The first man that made an English white man's home in No. 8, first range, and eastward to Seneca Lake, was Levi Benton, who came from Canaan Connecticut, where he married Molly Woodworth, a daughter of the elder Abner Woodworth of our history. Levi, jr., the oldest of their sons was about eighteen years old, when, in 1789 they came to the Genesee country, and erected their log house, on lot 37, in No. 8. To conceive that they were there far beyond even the borders of civilized life, on ground still trodden by the Red Men, and hundreds of miles beyond the line of their savage warfare, which but a short period before had reddened the border with slaughter and destruction, the wrongs and enmities of which were still cherished by the sanguinary warriors of the forest; to conceive that for hundreds of miles in every direction, from the spot where their home was fixed, there was absolutely little more than the dark over-hanging woods, just beginning in a few directions, and at wide intervals to be dotted by the intruding cabins of the pioneers, is to gain some perception of the strong courage and resolute faith which inspired Levi Benton and his family to make their residence, at that time near the centre of Number Eight. Kanadesaga was but an Indian trading post, the Friends were just rallying near City Hill, Caleb Benton was erecting his saw mill where Bellona stands, and all the rest was the vision of hope. But it was a hope born of well grounded confidence, in the fertility of the country, and its manifold allurements to the hardy sons of the Atlantic border.

Levi Benton was a man worthy of high regard. His character was a personification of genial manliness. David H. Buel, who knew him, in a communication to the Yates County Historical Society, gave the following picture of this worthy

pioneer: "Esq. Benton was of medium hight, stout built, square features, with even rows of good teeth, fitting squarely together; he had lost one eye. He was cheerful and industrious and constitutionally benevolent; had a keen relish for a good joke, a loud and hearty laugh, which his family of four sons and five daughters inherited of him. Through the long and misty past, I can best recollect Esq. Benton as I have so often seen him with his long ox-whip at the side of two good yoke of oxen before the plow, with a loud "*haw buck.*" His motto seemed to be to either hold or drive." Mr. Buel very happily proceeds: "As a just tribute to the memory of Mrs. Benton, the write will bear witness that she was in all respects a good pattern of New England housekeeper. The family was large, the farm and business were large, and all were trained up in the strictest habits of industry and economy. Her form and features are engraved on my memory. Her cheerful smiles of welcome were brighter than the heavy gold beads she wore. All were happy in the aid and comfort she bestowed. Nor was she entirely singular in this regard, for how many homes are held in lasting remembrance by their association with the presiding angel of the homestead. Their house was for many years one of the social centres of that part of Jerusalem, afterwards Vernon. Religious meetings of the Methodists and Universalists were occasionally held there. The 4th of July celebrations were held at their house and barns. In the broad shade of the butternut trees that stood in the rear of the barns the long tables of refreshments were spread, and the orations delivered—the platoons of muskets were fired in honor of the patriotic toasts that were drank, and at evening a nice contra-dance to the music of the shrill fife or violin was enjoyed, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

In the miscellaneous records of Ontario county, there is this entry "Universalion Society of Vernon," organized 1808, Trustees, Levi Benton, of Vernon, Joshua Van Fleet, Farmington, Seldon Williams, Augusta, George Hosmer, Hartford, Martin Dudley and Samuel Gould, Canandaigua, Samuel Babcock,

Gorham. This would seem to have covered a large share of Ontario county, yet it was called the Society of Vernon and Levi Benton was the first named trustee, showing that there was its principal focus. This society afterwards had a church in Gorham, and long maintained an important influence in Benton, where its impress is still palpable. Not only as first comers in the land, but as people of more than common usefulness, intelligence and moral worth, were Levi Benton's family held in high esteem. The sons and daughters were all men and women of more than average character and capacity. Levi Benton was Supervisor of Jerusalem in 1800, and was Justice of the Peace several years. As commissioner of highways, he aided in laying out most of the principal roads in what is now Benton and Milo. His son, Joseph, surveyed many of them. It seems sad that this venerated pioneer felt impeled in his old age to leave the town to which he had given his name, and move to a still farther western home. He was led into embarrassment by becoming surety in compliance with his too great generosity of feeling, and in 1816 sold out his beautiful Benton home, and emigrated to Indiana, where he and his wife died a few years later, upwards of seventy. The dust of this noble pair should have reposed in Benton soil, in the cemetery which he set apart for public, use on his own farm, instead of a far distant state. They have a lasting monument in the name which the people so wisely and justly conferred on No. 8. Their children were Polly, Olive, Levi, Luther, Calvin, Joseph, Nancy, Hannah and Ruby. Polly married Ezekiel Crocker in 1791, the first wedding in the town. She became a widow at an early period, and afterwards married Ezra Rice. She died at Prattsburg, and Mr. Rice subsequently married her sister, Nancy, widow of John Riggs. David H. Buell, who learned the alphabet, under the tuition of Ezra Rice, says of him that "he was a man of marked ability, that he taught a good winter school, was a good teacher of music, a good church chorister in the log house or barn, and later a good Justice of the Peace. Light, firm and agile, in person he was expert in the various kinds of labor, and a good man in sickness. Mr.

and Mrs. Rice (Polly) were renowned for Biblical knowledge as well as for controversial talents, both being good speakers. The right passage seemed always to flow from their lips at the right time. In those days religious discussion was inevitable and irrepressible, far more than political questions of the present day."

Olive Benton married Thomas, brother of Otis Barden, February 21st, 1792. Their oldest son, Thomas Barden, was born in the first house built by Caleb Benton, where Bellona stands, in 1793. He still survives with a good degree of bodily and mental vigor, and from him many particulars of early history, near Bellona, have been gleaned. Hannah married Robert Havens, and moved to Franklin county, Indiana.

Joseph Benton, born in 1783, was a man of ability, and a surveyor. He married a Miss Reynolds, of Benton, and moved to Franklin county, Southern Indiana, in 1815. His oldest son, Mortimer M., studied law in Cincinnati, became eminent in his profession, and settled at Covington, Kentucky, where he resides, a wealthy citizen, and the president of a railway company. One of his brothers, John, it is said, became a distinguished physician at Covington. Joseph Benton is still living at the age of eighty-seven with his son, Mortimer. Little more is known of this family by their relatives in this region. Luther Benton went to sea and was not afterwards heard from. Calvin married Lois, a sister of Otis and Thomas Barden, and resided in Seneca, where they had two sons, Alva and Abner. She died early, and he afterwards married a sister of Enos T. Harford, of Benton, and moved to Indiana, finally settling in the northern part of the State. Ruby, the youngest of the family, married Dr. Webb, a practicing physician of Benton, who basely left her, and went to Ohio. She died in Benton some years after.

Levi Benton, jr., inherited the noble qualities of his father, and was a man of superior mechanical ability. Before the family came to Jerusalem he had learned the trade of mill-

wright, which was his principal business through life. He had an iron constitution and was a model of sobriety, integrity and industry. Yet it was not his to accumulate property, and he died poor. He married Nancy, daughter of James Parker, January, 24th, 1796. His wife was one of those excellent Rhode Island daughters, whose numerous children rise up and call them blessed. Their first house, built by himself, was where the residence of John W. Mc Alpine now stands, just opposite his father's home, and was made of white wood plank, three inches thick, laid up like a log house with the corners dove tailed, a very becoming structure and a neat house. Moses Hull bought that house in 1810, and moved it near Benton Centre. David H. Buell finally took it down and has some of the plank for scaffolding in his barn to this day. In the pursuit of his trade, Mr. Benton moved from place to place, where he had jobs of mill building, and he accordingly resided at Perry, Wyoming county, Forestville, Chautauqua county, Bethel, Ontario county, and other places, and finally died at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., in 1850, about seventy-nine years old. His wife died at Forestville in 1829, and he afterwards married a widow, whose name has not appeared in these researches, who survived him. He built a saw-mill in North Benton, a grist-mill at Bethel, and one of his enterprises was the construction of a stave factory on the Keuka Outlet, just below Penn Yan, near the present location of the paper mill of Wm. H. Fox, which has long since disappeared. The machinery of this stave factory was ingenious and effective for its purpose, and was one of the inventions of his son, Ezra R. Their children were Henry Parker, Ezra Rice, Luther B., Hiram, Olive, Ruby and Eliza.

Henry P., born December 2, 1796, relates that his education commenced in the first school house erected at Benton Centre, which he describes as built of split basswood logs with the split side inward, the cracks filled with chinks and daubed with untempered mortar. This at that time was the style of the best houses, not framed. He proceeds:

"Those split logs had begun to season-crack before I commenced my educational career, and at that time we had a pedagogue who used to keep me with others of the little A-be-ab scholars, a good part of the time on a bench against the wall, with the hair of the head wedged into the cracks of the logs to keep us out of mischief. As near as I can now recollect, I made little or no progress under this teacher, but did better afterwards when my uncle Ezra Rice, and others had charge of the school."

He afterwards, while attending a mill, built by his father at Perry, studied grammar, having the best of all teaching, where there is will, and penetration of mind, because self-taught. The burning of a school house with his books and instruments, did not deter him from becoming an accomplished surveyor. In 1819 he went down the Ohio River, met his grand parents and other relatives in Indiana, soon joined a party of surveyors and spent five years in that employment. He aided in the survey of some of the large national reserves in Indiana, and finally while engaged in subdividing townships, during a rainy season, was attacked with fever, one hundred miles from any settlement. By riding a pack horse, two to five miles a day, he finally reached friends and assistance, and recovered. After teaching school a few months he returned to his native state, and was employed fourteen years on the Erie Railway as a surveyor. His computation of areas, with plans and descriptions of lands, taken for the road, were copied into the title deeds of the company. He resides at Elmira and, although in his seventy-fourth year, takes the highest pride in his accuracy and skill as a surveyor. He declares if he cannot make a survey close to the nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandth part of an inch, he cannot sleep nights; and adds that though he has to use both hands to wield the pen, because his right hand was disabled by being run over by a hand-car, he writes better than he did before. In 1841 he married Clarrissa T., daughter of Andrews A. Norton, of Angelica. Their children have been four, Henry Norton, Ezra Levi, and a daughter and son who

died young. Henry Norton fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, in 1864, and Ezra Levi, served a full enlistment in the war, and is now a druggist in Albany.

Ezra Rice Benton, born in 1801, was an eminent millwright, built some of the best flouring mills at the west, invented much valuable machinery, and patented a World Challenging Bran Duster, which proved a lucrative invention, and made him independent. He married Jane Lokin in 1827, and she died ten years later, leaving two children, William W. and Eliza Ann. The son died single, and the daughter married a man of wealth and influence, and is the mother of an interesting family in Michigan. Ezra R. Benton married a second wife, Martha Holliday, of Cleveland, Ohio, who survived him.

Hiram Benton, born at Bethel, in 1807, was a young man of promise, who taught school and studied medicine, and was cut off by pulmonary disease at the age of twenty-three. Olive, also born at Bethel in 1809, married Reuben Griswold at Forestville, N. Y. He died, leaving her with two young sons Leverett and Walter, whom she educated by her own exertions. Leverett is a noted machinist in the city of New York, and Walter is a competent civil engineer, who has done considerable service in that capacity for the U. S. Government, and has retired from business on Grand Island, in Niagara River. The mother resides at Westfield, and is again married.

Ruby Benton, born at Bethel, in 1813, married James Harrington at Forestville. He is a tanner and boot and shoe dealer. They reside at Westfield, N. Y., and are the parents of three daughters, Anna, Ammie E. and Amelia. Anna became the wife of Jefferson Fraser, then of Elmira, and died a few months after. Mr. Fraser subsequently married Ammie, E. the second daughter in 1855, and they have an interesting family of children, Arthur C., Anna, M. George H. and Charles K. They reside in Brooklyn, and Mr. Fraser is a noted and successful patent solicitor, and a man of cultivated artistic tastes. Amelia married George W. Holt a wealthy citizen of Buffalo, and re-

sides in affluent circumstances, at Westfield, N. Y. They have one surviving child, William Elijah.

Eliza, the youngest daughter of Levi Benton, jr., born in 1816, married Greene Isham, of Westfield, who died, leaving a son and daughter.

Luther B. Benton, born in 1804, was like most of his family, an ingenious mechanic and inventor, a man of acute intelligence, amiable character, and industrious life. He married Henrietta Lake, and resided during the later period of his life, a mile south-east of Penn Yan, where he and his son-in-law, William H. Olin, cultivated a nursery, and established a fruit plantation of considerable value. He died in 1865. Their children are Mary and James F. Mary is the wife of Wm. H. Olin, a fruit culturist, and a man of wide and varied information. They have one son, Benton. James F. Benton, who is the only representative of the family name left in Yates county, is also an inventor, showing that he inherits the ruling trait of the Benton blood. He has invented a new form of landside for a plow, which is regarded as a useful improvement on that valuable implement. He married Elizabeth Lovejoy, and they reside in Penn Yan.

LAWRENCE TOWNSEND.

One of the earliest and most noted public houses in this region was that of Capt. Lawrence Townsend, a short distance east of Penn Yan, and just beyond the late residence of Amzi Bruen. That tavern was a famous resort and a central place for town meetings and all public gatherings long before Penn Yan had its beginning or a name in the land.

Lawrence Townsend was born in Greenbush, near Albany, in 1740. He married Phebe Green, a cousin of the celebrated Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame, in 1767. He was a Captain in the army of the Revolution, and achieved distinction as a soldier by bravery, at the battle of Stillwater. He was at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered, and had charge of a portion of the prisoners, some of whom he took to his own home, and kept there till they were exchanged. When the

In 1790, having six children, he resolved on emigrating to the West. Leaving his family, he came to the Lake Country, as this was then called, bought a large tract of land in the district of Jerusalem, a part on lot 48 of township No. 8, and a part on lot No. 17 of township No. 7. He built a log house near the centre of this tract on the present roadside, south of the cemetery, on the corner next the Boyd farm, made a little clearing, sowed some wheat, and returned to his eastern home.

The following winter, John, his oldest son, went forward with the household goods, and the family soon followed to their new home in the wilderness. Their way was on the line of Indian settlements, with bears and wolves on every hand. The traveling was not of the most inviting character. At Geneva there was nothing but two or three log houses, and little more than an Indian trail from there to their log shanty in the woods. It is hard to imagine how utterly wild and forbidding was the wintry landscape that met the vision of these pioneers on their entrance to this now beautiful and cultivated land.

The first parading done on the site of Penn Yan was by the Captain's peacocks. They would stray down in the valley, and there remain contented until driven home. A few years after he came, and when settlers were more numerous, he built a public house, the first after that of David Wagener near Smith's Mills. It stood across the road from his old log house, a trifle east of the Hazen Cemetery. Here was the centre of public business for many years. The Captain drew his supplies for his tavern from Albany, and this house in its day was a popular resort. Dr. Calvin Fargo made his home there for a long time. Dr. Henry, of Geneva, used to come there and spend several days at a time. A few old pear trees still remain, that were planted by the Captain's own hand; but there is little else except the head-stones in the adjoining cemetery to remind his descendants of his pioneer labors. Mrs. Townsend was a kind and benevolent woman. Their children were John, Anna, Henry, Phebe, Jairus and Abraham.

war closed he returned to his farm, and was successful in his agricultural pursuits.

John married Hannah, daughter of Randolph Fox, a wealthy farmer of Penn Flats. They had eleven children, Phebe, Stephen, Elizabeth, Pamela, Obadiah, Nancy, Hannah, John, Cyrenus, Mary Ann and Emma. Phebe married Christopher Chase, and resides in Jerusalem. Stephen married Abigail Ross, and lives in Iowa. Their children are Pamela, Marietta, John, Charles and Hobart. Elizabeth married George Conklin, and resides in Italy. Their children are George L. Caroline, Almina, Philo H. and Perceival. Caroline married Alonzo Fessenden, and lives at Naples, N. Y. Obadiah Townsend married Eleanor Mc Auley, of Seneca, and resides in Michigan. Their children are William, Charles, George and Jane. Nancy married John Brown, and lives in Prattsburg. Their children are Arnold, Harriet, Sarah, Mary Jane, Charles, James and Frank. Charles is married. Arnold was a soldier and was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness. Hannah married James Emory and lives in Illionis. John married Mahala, daughter of Sewell Shattuck, and resides in Jerusalem. They have one son, William Henry. Cyrenus married Mary Jane, daughter of Amos Perry of Jerusalem, where they reside. Mary Ann married Charles Heydecker and lives in Ill. Emma married John Johnson of Penn Yan, and their children are Mary and Alice. Anna died in her twentieth year unmarried.

Henry Townsend, born in 1781, married Anna, daughter of John Lawrence, senior, of Milo. They resided where Major George A. Shepherd now lives on lot 16 in Milo. He was an enterprising and prosperous citizen, and bid fair to become a man of large wealth, but died in 1821, at the age of forty. His death was the result of an injury received on the highway, by being thrown out of his wagon. His afterwards became the second wife of Martin Kendig, jr., and died in 1860, at the age of seventy-four. The children of Henry Townsend were John, Lawrence Sabra, George N., Reliance W., Mary

Jane and Olive D. John L., born in 1804, married Susan, daughter of Martin Kendig, jr. Their children were Leah Ann, Nancy, Sarah and Ada. Leah Ann died young. Nancy married John L. Mercer a merchant of New York. Sarah married Mr. Hart of Chicago. Ada is single. Sabra Townsend, born in 1806, married Dikens Chase of Jerusalem, and both are dead, leaving no descendants. Reliance W., born in 1812, married Ludlow E. Lapham, in 1830, and died in 1855. Geo. N. died at Peoria, Illinois, in 1838 at the age of twenty-three, unmarried. Mary Jane, born in 1817, married Merritt Boyd, of Benton, who died leaving no children. She subsequently married James Armstrong, now a hardware merchant of the firm of Armstrong & Gage, and a leading citizen of Penn Yan. Their surviving children are Fred. S. and H. Kendig. Fred. S. is a graduate of Genessee College. Olive D. Townsend, born in 1819, married Job T. Smith in 1838, and died in 1854.

Phœbe Townsend was the wife of Aaron Remer.

Abraham married Sabra, daughter of John Lawrence, senior. Their children were Anna, Mary, James, Watson L. and Joel who died at twenty-one. Anna was the wife of Benjamin M. Remer. Mary married William H. Lamport, late Sheriff of Ontario county, and one of its foremost citizens. Their children are Charles, William, Cornelia and Caroline. Charles married Susan Lamport, his cousin, and is a prosperous merchant in New York. William was a soldier in the 126th Regiment, and died in the service in 1862. Cornelia married Edward C. Huntington, of Penn Yan, who died at Galesburg, Illinois, leaving his widow and a daughter, Gertrude. James H. is single, and lives in Jerusalem. Watson L. Townsend married Arabell Crane, of Penn Yan, and resided in Pultney. Their children were George A., Elizabeth E. and Sophia I. George A. married Louisa V. Breemer, and resides in Steuben county. They have one child, Charles. Elizabeth E. married Edwin A. Amsbury, a machinist of Penn Yan. Their children are George T. and Fred G. Sophia I. married Jason T. Parker, of Pultney. Their children are Edwin L. and Harry.

Captain Lawrence Towsend died in 1821, in the eighty-first year of his age. His son, John, who has numerous descendants in Jerusalem and Italy, resided on Head street, and at one time kept a public house where Luman Phelps afterwards was an inkeeper. Abraham Townsend resided on what is now known as the Boyd farm, a little west of his father's place in Benton.

THE REMERS.

George Remer, of New Jersey, descended from a family of German Lutherans, that came across the Atlantic in the ship Caledonia, to escape religious persecutions. The vessel which landed these emigrants was worn out condemned and sunk in Raritan Bay. George Remer had six sons and three daughters. All the sons participated in the War of the Revolution, and fought for independence. Two of them, John and Bryan, were early settlers of this county. John, born in 1744, came with his family in 1800, and first settled on the farm now owned by Griffin B. Hazard in Torrey. His wife was Leah Anten, of New Jersey, and their children were Rebecca, George I., Polly, Aaron, Sarah, John, Jane V. and Abraham. They afterwards purchased a farm near the Hopeton Mills, where they died, he in 1819 at seventy-five and she in 1817 at sixty-three. They were buried at City Hill.

Rebecca was the wife of James Pitney, who settled in 1796, and afterwards moved to a farm adjoining the paternal homestead. Mr. Pitney died in 1845 at eighty-three, and his wife in 1853 at eighty. Their children were Jonathan, May, Rebecca, Phebe and Aaron R. Jonathan died single, in 1854, at the age of sixty. May married Jacob Ellis, of Orange Co., N. J., and settled near the homestead, where he died in January, 1870, at the age of eighty-one. Their children were James P., Rebecca P., Phœbe H., Lawrence R., Abram R., David D., and George Y. David D. was killed at Petersburg, Va., while a soldier, by a shell, and died single. James P. married Hannah Rodman, of Milo. They had one son, Isaiah, who died single, and one daughter, Phebe Ann, who married John

Lamphier. They all reside in Torrey. Rebecca P. married Frederick Poynear. They have three sons, George E., Lawrence E. and Norton, all residing in Penn Yan. Phebe H. married Elijah Scofield. They live in Milo, and have one son. Lawrence R. married Miss Knickerbocker, and moved to Iona, Michigan. Abram R. is single, and lives with his mother in Torrey. George Y. married Mary Rodman. They have children now living in Torrey. Rebecca Pitney was the wife of George Youngs, and Phœbe was the wife of David Henderson. Aaron is a bachelor, and resides on and owns the homestead.

George I. Remer married Rachel Van Arsdol, of New Jersey. They resided on a farm west of and near Thomas Hathaway's old place in Torrey, where both died. They had three sons Abraham V., Daniel and George N. George I. Remer had a second wife, Arabella, sister of the late William Babcock, of Penn Yan. He died in 1845 at the age of seventy. His sons, Daniel and George N., died single, and Abraham V. married Sarah, daughter of Ransom T. Olney, of Milo, now Torrey, and settled on the farm of his father, in Torrey. Their children are Ransom O., George N., William H., John S., Charles H., Catharine and Henrietta. He married a second wife, Adelia Eldred, of Milo. Ransom O. married Jane Brown, of Geneva, and resides with his father. George N. married Mariette Lewis, of Orange Co. They have two sons and two daughters, now living in Orange Co. John S. married Mary Woolover. They reside in Dresden, and have one daughter. William H. married Harriet Spooner. She died in 1866, leaving two sons. He married a second wife, Widow Uhl, of Bellona, where they reside. Catharine married Reuben Thayer, of Milo. Charles H. married Mary Sherman, of Benton. They have one son. Charles H. is a merchant at Dresden. Henriette is single, and resides with her father.

Polly Remer, born in 1766, died in 1803. She married John Anton, senior, of New Jersey. They had one son, John. She subsequently married Stephen Dains, and removed to Je-

rusalem. John Anton, jr., born in 1801, married Catharine, daughter of Bryon Remer. They had two sons, Joseph R. and George R. Joseph R., born in 1826, married in Illinois, and has three children. He was a volunteer in the war, and marched with General Sherman to the sea.

Aaron Remer, born in Somerset county, New Jersey, married Phœbe, daughter of Lawrence Townsend in 1804. They located, for a time, at the Lawrence Mills, on the outlet, then embracing a distillery, carding machine, and cloth dressing, in which he was interested. Subsequently they settled on a farm now owned by Thomas Gristock, on the Penn Yan and Dresden road and adjoining what became and is still known as his homestead farm, where he died and his son, William T. Remer, now resides. He was also interested in building the Mosher Mills.

In accordance with the custom of his German ancestors, and indeed with many of the present families of New Jersey, Aaron learned a trade, and served his apprenticeship as a shoemaker in the city of New York. After coming to this county he directed his mind and energies to other pursuits, soon attained the ownership of land and pursued the avocation of a farmer. He was early inclined to politics, and being active and energetic, soon made his influence felt. Associating with such men as Elijah Spencer, the Lawrences and others of that day, then young men, he became conspicuous as a leader. His first associations were with the Federal party like most of his family. But the war of 1812 aroused his patriotic spirit, and he proceeded to the front as Captain of a Company of Cavalry, organized in Benton. This company did three months of stirring service near the close of the war. From that time he was identified with the Democratic party, and adhered to it till 1840, when he espoused the cause of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for President.

He was one of the five members of Assembly that represented Ontario county, in the session of 1822, and one of the six, of the following year, when Richard Hogarth, of Seneca, and

Philetus Swift, of Phelps, were also members. During that session he succeeded in procuring the organization of Yates county. He was also honored with the first election to the Assembly from the new county. Again in 1831 and 1832, he filled the same position, making five terms that he served as Member of Assembly. In obtaining the construction of the Crooked Lake Canal, and the Charter of the Yates County Bank, he was largely instrumental. In 1832 (March 2,) a special committee of the Assembly was appointed to examine and put before the Committee of the whole House, such bills as in their judgment should receive the consideration of the House, as of the greatest public importance. This committee consitted of nine of the leading members, and Aaron Remer was its Chairman. With public men and leading citizens he held an extensive correspondence, and was for a long time sole agent of Henry Tremper, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, owning extensive tracts of land in Ontario county. Mr. Tremper had an early interest in the operations of the Lessee Company. In 1831 "Peter Gansevort, James Stevenson and John Webb, of Albany, Charles L. Livingston, Mordecai Myers and James Monroe, of the city of New York, and Aaron Remer, of Yates county," were associated in the purchase and sale of the village plot of Little Falls, Herkimer county. Mr. Remer was largely interested and furnished the principal means for the purchase of the Wagener Mill and the village property in Penn Yan.

Among his personal correspondents were such men as Mordecai M. Noah and William M. Oliver. In all his business relations he was prompt, active, generous and reliable, and he accumulated a fine estate. He was regarded as a man of tried fidelity, socially and politically, was affable and kind, made friends easily and kept them. It followed that he was a popular and influential citizen. He died in 1841, of consumption, at the age of sixty-one, and his decease was regarded as a public calamity. His excellent wife died in December, 1867, at the age of eighty-three. Both were buried at City Hill.

Their children were Lawrence T., Ann, Phœbe, Mary, Jane, William T. and Sarah.

Lawrence T. married Sarah Sears, of Penn Yan, and was for some time a merchant at Dresden. Subsequently he occupied a farm near the homestead, and finally moved to St. Clair, Michigan, where he resides, a farmer. His wife died leaving one child, Phœbe J., and he married a second wife, Sarah J. Gage, of St. Clair. They have two daughters, Francis E. and Anna F.

Ann is unmarried and resides on the homestead.

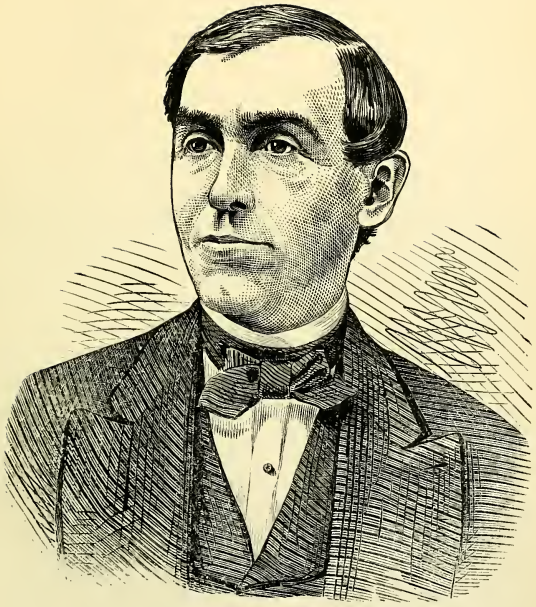
Phœbe married Ray G. Wait, a lawyer, who settled on a place in Milo, known as the Vosbinder farm, where both died leaving three children: Aaron B., Mary E. and Francis E. Aaron B. was accidentally drowned in Keuka Lake, in 1854. Mary E. married John Fish of Kentucky, and resides at Moorsville, Missouri. Francis E. is unmarried.

Mary married Bradley Shearman. They lived on a farm in Benton, where she died. Mary, their only surviving child, is the wife of Charles H. Remer, a merchant of Dresden.

Jane and Sarah died single.

William T., born in 1822, married Mary H. daughter of Anthony Trimmer, jr., of Benton. They reside on and own a portion of the homestead, on lot 46. He has erected a fine mansion and greatly improved the premises, making his home one of the most desirable country residences in the county. He is an intelligent and progressive farmer, and his wife is a genial and efficient helpmate. In all public affairs he has been active and prominent, and has held various public stations: was Sheriff one term, having been elected in 1858, and Provost Marshal of the 25th Congressional District, from April, 1863, till the close of the war, and is now (1870) Member of Assembly. They have three sons: Melville W., William A. and George A.

Sarah Remer, born in 1789, married David Dains of Jerusalem, and died at the age of eighty Their children were Mahala, Rebecca, Thompson, Richmond, Abram R., Peœbe, Chloe, Jane, Bryan and Esther. These are all mentioned in a preced-



WILLIAM T. REMER.



ing sketch of the Dains family, except Phœbe, who married William Mariner, and resides, a widow, on his former homestead, on the Pre-emption road, lot 42, in Benton. Samuel S. Mariner, a son of the late Miles and nephew of William Mariner, occupies with her and has charge of the old homestead.

John Remer, jr., went to Cincinnati, where he married and had two sons. He removed thence to Davenport, Iowa.

Jane V. Remer was the wife of John A. Mc Lean of Benton, now Torrey.

Abraham Remer, born in 1794, died in 1832 married Anna Terrey of Milo, now Torrey. Their children were David D., Oscar, Leah, Rebecca P., Mary Ann and Sarah Jane. The family lived on the old homestead of John Remer. After his death the widow re-married, and moved to Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y. Leah Remer, their oldest daughter, married Edward Quick of West Bloomfield, and they now reside in Bristol, Ontario county. David D. married Mary Peabody of Naples, and moved to St. Joseph county, Michigan. Oscar married Cordelia Adams of West Bloomfield. Margaret married Shubael Barber of Springwater, and they reside in Ontario county. Rebecca married William Chase of Ontario county. Sarah Jane married William Stacy of Ontario county. Mary Ann married Homer Hill, of Ontario county. All these families have children except that of Leah.

Bryan Remer was born at Bridgwater, New Jersey, in 1762, and married Mary Runyan of the same place, born in 1770. They came to this county in 1804, and soon settled at Hopeton. He was a shoemaker and worked at and conducted the business until 1812. They moved to a farm for a short period, where Mrs. Remer died in 1813, after which he returned to Hopeton, and resided there till he died in 1825. Their children were Joseph, Maria, Catharine, Benjamin M. and Enos S.

Joseph, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1793, married Mary, daughter of Rowland Embree, in 1820. She was born in 1795, at Stillwater, Saratoga county. They were married by Elijah Spencer. They lived at Hopeton, where he followed

the trade of his father. He says the folly of fashion, then as now, compelled women to submit to the excruciations and distortions of high heels, and the fashionable "knot heel," which then prevailed, was made of a hard knot of wood, and was often as high as one and a half or two inches, and tapered until a quarter of a dollar or an old fashioned cent, cut in two, would face the bottom, and one or the other was applied as a finish, according to the grade and means of the wearer. Such was the power and rule of the autocrat, fashion, that even the meek followers of the Universal Friend, mounted upon them on all occasions of form, and he made them for both Rachel and Margaret Malin, and others, and they cost, in those days, from two to five dollars per pair. The Friend, herself, wore the low "court heel," on account of her infirmities. This note is made to show how very little we change, in fact, from generation to generation, where folly is the rule. Mr. Remer finally changed his shoe business to that of a general mercantile trade, and in 1830 moved to Dresden, and there conducted a forwarding and shipping business, established the Dresden Hotel, kept it about ten years, and also was interested in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Briefly, he may be said to have been an industrious and busy man.

He was called out several times on alarms and emergencies during the war of 1812, and acted as Ensign in his company. He stood every requsition by draft during the war, and drew clear each time, to the number of nine.

He was the first Post Master of Hopeton, in 1819, and served as Collector on the Crooked Lake Canal, at Dresden, several years.

In his advanced years he is a well preserved man of much intelligence and highly social nature, and is able to relate many incidents of the earlier history of Yates. He helped with his own hands to cut the road from Hopeton to Penn Yan, the only previous road having been by way of Smith's Mills. He states that until 1812, it was an unbroken forest at Dresden. When his father's family moved to Hopeton, there was no clearing

from the Mile Point house, in Geneva, to Samuel Taylor's, a mile north of Kashong. He remembers well the great Indian trail leading from the Chemung to Kanadesaga. The Friend settled at first almost directly on this trail. At Dresden he is confident there was an important centre of Indian population for a long period, and especially one of their favorite burying grounds. In digging the canal at that point, and in other excavations, hundreds of skeletons have been exhumed. He has taken not less than a bushel of arrow heads from his own garden, and cleared off at an early period what seemed to have been an ancient council ground of the Aborigines, on the flat near the lake. This was shaded by about thirty old and very large butternut trees, which had apparently been planted with remarkable regularity. The enquiring mind of Mr. Remer, has made him a careful observer of all these evidences of the Indian occupation in that locality.

The children of Joseph and Mary Remer are Susan, Bryan, John L., Mary E., Catharine F. and Nancy A. Susan married Dr. Charles A. Bogart. They reside at Bay City, Michigan. Bryan is single and resides at Dresden. John married Rachel, daughter of Moses A. Legg of Torrey, and resides at Dresden. Their children are Charles B., Frederic A., Gilbert Y. and Mary C. Mary E. is single and resides with her parents. Catharine is unmarried and resides at Bay City, Michigan. Nancy A. died in 1868 unmarried.

Maria married Hosea Palmer. They resided in Geneva, and both died leaving three children: Catharine, Helen and Napoleon B.

Catharine married John Auton, jr., of Milo, and died at Dresden, leaving one child, Joseph R., who resides at Copperas Creek, Illinois.

Benjamin M. married Anna, daughter of Abraham Townsend of Benton. He was a merchant and forwarder in Penn Yan, and afterwards moved to Albany, where his wife died leaving five children: Charles L., Ellen M., Theodore, Clarence and Josephine. He married a second wife, Catharine Fonda, and

died leaving his widow and one child, Mary E., by the second marriage. The son, Clarence, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died from disabilities contracted in the service.

Enos S., the only member of the family born at Hopeton, married Catharine Blood of Rushville, where he was for sometime a merchant. He moved thence to Canton, Illinois, from there to Ottawa, and finally to California. His wife died in 1868 at Canton, Illinois. Their children were Charles B., Harriet, Caroline and Henry.

THE WHITAKER FAMILY.

Stephen Whitaker was the owner of an iron forge in New Jersey, which he traded for five hundred acres of forest land in the town of Jersey, now Bradford, Steuben county. He had not seen his land, but attempted to reach it in 1798. There being no road leading to it, he stopped on Mud Creek, and hired a farm one year, and in the autumn came to No. 8, and purchased the premises where he thenceforward resided through life, on lot No. 20, now in Torrey, where he was the original settler. He was a man of sterling character, sustaining good morals and endeavoring to promote religion. It was by his labor and influence that the first Presbyterian church was formed in Benton, from which have descended those at Penn Yan, Bellona and Dresden. He had the highest respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and held various local offices. His death occurred in 1827, at the age of eighty. Stephen Whitaker married Susannah White, in 1772, Ruth Conklin in 1779, Mary, widow of John Cross, in 1803, Agnes Van Court, widow of Daniel Potter, in 1816. The first wife had one child which died in New Jersey. The second wife was the mother of all his remaining children, as follows: Jonathan, Mary, Deborah, Stephen, Ruth, Isaac, Phœbe and Ann.

Jonathan Whitaker, born in 1780, inherited his father's virtues, and his religious tendencies, and was a citizen of true worth. He was a young man when the family came from New Jersey, and participated in the arduous labors of pioneer life, working out by the month, clearing land, and putting

forth every energy of his life to secure by industry a competence and honorable independence in the land. With but six months of early schooling he was yet well educated for the practical affairs of his day, ready in computation, able to write a good hand and a competent business man. In 1806 he married Mary Bailey, of Sussex county, New Jersey. They united with the Presbyterian church of Benton, in 1825. He was soon made an elder of the church, and honored his office over thirty years, and until his death in 1856, at the age of seventy-six. His name was identified with all the religious and benevolent movements of his time, and he was a man whose life was squared by his principles. He was frequently elected to office in his town, and was supervisor several times. The implicit trust of his fellow men in his integrity, led him often to be chosen as arbritrator, referee and administrator, the duties of which positions he always discharged with fidelity. Of his iron muscle and unyielding energy, it is related that, when the nearest wheat market was at Mud Creek, he set out on one occasion with forty bushels on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. The day proved warm, the sled sunk in the snow and the oxen became so tired and discouraged, that at the foot of a hill they would not draw at all. So he would carry the most of his load up the hill on his shoulder before his team would move. This he was obliged to repeat several times, and when he reached the mill where he disposed of his grain, he had to carry it again up two flights of stairs to empty it. After all this he received the meager pittance of twenty-five cents a bushel for his wheat. Late in his life there was an attempt made to rob his house. A villain wearing a mask entered the bed room where he and his aged consort were sleeping, while a confederate stood at the door. The robber lighted a candle which awakened Mrs. Whitaker, and a scream from her awakened her husband, who asked the intruder what he wanted. He replied, money, and held a pistol in his hand to enforce his demand. In getting up as if to comply, the room being narrow, the robber was backed up to the doorway

where he stood, a pistol in one hand and a candle in the other. By a sudden movement, Mr. Whitaker pushed the door against him and shut it, upon which the two inside held it, against the best efforts of the two outside to crowd it open. The enraged and baffled burglar threatened to shoot, and when he found his threats ineffective did shoot, the bullet passing through the door between the pair inside. The noise aroused others of the household and the scoundrels soon deemed it wise to decamp. It is said that Mrs. Whitaker never recovered from the shock caused by this attempted robbery, and that her life was shortened by it. She died in 1854 on her seventy-first birthday. Their children were Squier Bailey, Stephen M., Alexander F., William H., Ephraim M., Ruth Ann, Marietta and George W., who died young.

Squier B., born in 1807, married first, Mercy Amsbury, second, Lydia C. Amsbury, third, Mary L. Olmsted. He has one son, James S., the child of his second wife, resides on the old Stephen Whitaker homestead, and is a useful citizen.

Stephen M., born in 1809, married Mary Ann, daughter of Martin Gage, and resides in Gorham. Their children are Ephraim S., George H., Mary V., Stephen E., Emma F. and Hattie L. Ephraim S. married Lizzie Thayer, of Ohio. They have one child. Virginia married Dr. Obadiah Rogers, of Gorham. They reside at Charles City, Iowa, and have one child.

Alexander F., born in 1811, married Louisa P. Torrance. They resided in Benton many years, and now live in Penn Yan. Their surviving children are Helen, Lucinda and Mellville Torrance. Alexander F. Whitaker was long connected with the old Rifle Corps under the military laws, previous to 1849, and attained the rank of Major General in that finely equipped and well drilled organization. He was raised at one promotion from the rank of Sergeant to Lieutenant Colonel, and from that passed to the highest rank, which he resigned in 1849.

William Harlow, born in 1813, married Ann Eliza Mc

Dowell, and lives on the old homestead of Jonathan Whitaker in Benton. Their children are William Henry, Jonathan, Augustus, Marietta, Frank, Alice, Kate L. and Charles F. William H. married Emily A. Hewlett, and resides at Harrisonburg, Virginia. Their children are Emily A., Mary L. Mattie and Ella Bertha. Jonathan married Phœbe E., daughter of Wm. Woolly, of Jamaica, Long Island. Their children are Clarence A., Cornelia and Anna. Augustus was a soldier of the company of Captain Martin S. Hicks, 148th Regiment and died in 1865, of disabilities resulting from the service.

Ephraim M., born in 1816, married Eliza W., daughter of Linus Bates, of Benton, and resides in Washington, D. C. He was a Colonel in the Rifle Corps. They have had two children, Greenville Adelbert and Herbert B., of whom the first is the only survivor, and is engaged in the book and stationery trade in Washington.

Ruth Ann, born in 1818, is unmarried.

Marietta, born in 1820, is the wife of Henry Hicks, of Penn Yan.

Mary, daughter of Stephen Whitaker, born in 1781, married Moses Hall, and lived in Geneva.

Deborah, born in 1783, married William Roy, jr., and lived in Benton, now Torrey, on the farm where her son, Charles Roy, now resides.

Stephen, born in 1784, married Mary Hall, sister of Moses Hall, and lived in Cleveland, Ohio.

Ruth, born in 1786, married, first, Ephraim Mallory, and lived on the farm where John Ross now resides; second, Jacob Vandeventer, and died where Stephen W. Vandeventer now lives, in Torrey.

Isaac, born in 1792, married Achsa Cushman, and lived on the farm where Peter Meserole now lives, for a time, and then moved to Michigan.

Phœbe, born in 1789, married Moses Hall, after the death of her sister, and lived in Geneva.

Anna, born in 1796, married Jonathan A. Hall, and lived on

the farm where Dr. R. R. C. Bordwell now lives in Milo. Their children were Mary Ann, Deborah, Moses and Stephen C. Mary Ann married Rev. Luther Littell, of New Jersey, a Presbyterian clergyman at Goshen, Orange counry. Deborah married John, a brother of Luther Littell, a farmer at New Providence, New Jersey. Moses married a Miss Clark, and Stephen C., a sister of the same lady. Moses lives at Whitehall, Michigan, and Stephen C., at Muskegon, Michigan, where he is a prosperous and successful man.

TUBBS AND HARFORD FAMILIES.

Enos Tubbs was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier of the Revolution. He married Molly Earl, a sister of Jephthah Earl, senior, and settled for a time at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. They came to what is now Benton almost as early as Levi Benton, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres on lot 31, where Mrs. Tubbs died in 1815, at the age of fifty-three. He married a second wife, Sarah, widow of James Jackson of Seneca. She died in 1861 in Benton, at the age of ninety, leaving no children. The children by the first marriage were Lyman, Anna, Semantha, Amos, Roswell, Dorcas, Roxa and Alpha.

Lyman married Phœbe Springstead of Benton, and settled for a time on part of the homestead, and afterwards emigrated to St. Joseph, Michigan. Their children were Ethalinda, Delia, Nelson and Lyman. Ethalinda married George, a son of Zachariah Wheeler, and Delia married Mr. Gallagher of Benton.

Anna Tubbs married Joshua Smith of Seneca, and settled there, but afterwards emigrated to Ohio, near Cleveland. They had several children.

Semantha married Ayers Raymond of Benton, and settled at Benton Centre where he died, leaving two children: Charlotte and Ayers. She married next, Mr. Hopkins, and settled on the lake road in Barrington, where they kept a tavern several years, and finally emigrated with their family and her's to St. Joseph, Michigan.

Amos did not marry. In the war of 1812 he volunteered as a substitute for his uncle, William Earl, and belonged to a rifle

corps. He was sent, along with his cousin, as sharp shooters to guard against Indian scouts, at the battle of Queenston Hights, and fell, mortally wounded, by the shot of an Indian, who fell the same instant from the well aimed rifle of his cousin, who stood by his side.

Roswell married Sally Sackett, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Robert N. Mc Farren, then owned by William Earl. He died while on a journey of observation at the west, leaving his widow and one child, Alvira.

Dorcas married Ziba, son of Joseph Smith of Benton, and finally emigrated to St. Joseph, Michigan. They had two sons, Conklin and Amos.

Roxa married Colville Pearce of Benton, and emigrated to Ohio, near Cleveland.

Alpha married Jane Low of Benton, settled on the Tubbs homestead, and subsequently moved to St. Joseph, Michigan.

The Tubbs family were among the primitive settlers of Benton, and improved a fine farm, which put them in good circumstances. In his old age the father followed his children, who had gone to St. Joseph, Michigan, and died there quite aged. The farm is now mostly owned by Jacob Watson.

Enos T. Harford was an adopted son of Enos Tubbs, was reared with the family, and is now its only representative in this county. He still resides in the immediate neighborhood of the Tubbs homestead, on lot 33. Mr. Harford married Sally Jackson, daughter of Enos Tubbs' second wife. Their children are Diana J., Marcus H., Sarah E., Calvin J., Susan C., Richard J., Francis A. and Charles.

Diana J. married Philip Schuyler of Benton, and settled at Mitchelville, Steuben county, where he was accidentally killed. His widow and one child, Sarah E., reside in Benton.

Marcus H. married Mary Barnes of Benton, and resides at Bellona. They have eight children: Armeda J., Eunice M., Horace E., Frank, Walter, George, Lillie E. and Bertha L.

Sarah E. is single.

Calvin J. married Susan Baker of Benton, and resides in that town. They have two children: John and Jay C.

Susan married David, son of Murray Gage, and they reside in Benton.

Richard J. married Mary E. Hoose of Prattsburg, and resides at Bellona. Their children are Minnie J., Ida May, Alice and James H.

Francis A. was a volunteer in Company A, 126th Regiment. shared the perils and hardships of that regiment, and finally died in hospital at Union Mills, Virginia, January 10, 1863.

Charles A. is single, residing with his parents.

The Tubbs and Harfords were near neighbors and friends of Elder John Gough. All their marriage ceremonies and funeral services were performed by him while he remained in Benton.

Mrs. Harford says that she well remembers many of those occasions, and that the Elder occupied from three-fourths of an hour to a full hour at a wedding, and two hours at a funeral.

THOMAS HAVENS.

Thomas Havens, a native of Wickford, Rhode Island, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served from the beginning to the end of that memorable conflict. He fought at Bunker Hill, and was a militia man, minute man and volunteer, at call, but not belonging to the regular army, never received a pension. He married Mary Smith of Wickford, in 1770, and after the war they moved to Ballston, Saratoga county, where their family was mostly reared. Some of the older children came to this county before their parents, who came in 1810. Their children were Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Stephen, Robert, John, Polly, Nancy and Susan.

Joseph, born in 1773, married Mary Weed of Ballston, in 1800. She was born in 1780, on the day Cornwallis surrendered, October 17th. They moved to this county early in 1806, and first settled on the farm now known as the Lamport place, which he sold to William Lamport and his son Robert. He then purchased in 1812, the farm on the four corners, since known as the Joseph Havens farm, on lot 76, where he lived the remainder of his days. He died in 1856 at the age of eighty-three, and his wife survives at the age of eighty-eight. Here they reared their

family of twelve children. Mr. Havens was a carpenter, and worked at the building of the first hotel and spring house at Ballston Spa. After coming here he devoted himself to farming, and kept a public house from 1822 to 1832, which was noted as a good country tavern. Becoming disgusted with the traffic in whisky, he quit the business. He served in various official stations in his town with credit, was an ardent politician, and especially warm admirer of General Jackson, to whom he presented soon after his election to the Presidency in 1828, a sulky made entirely of hickory saplings with the bark on. It was a unique vehicle, and attracted much attention as he rode in it to Washington to witness the inauguration. It was received by the old hero as a handsome compliment. The children of this family were Hiram, John H., Ephraim S., Fanny, Horace, Mary, Harriet, Minerva, J. W. Harrison, Nancy, Caroline and Eveline. Hiram married Louisa Stetson of Boston, and settled in Buffalo, where both died leaving one son, Joseph S., a resident of that city.

John H. married Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Cole of Benton, and moved to Hudson, Michigan, where they reared a family.

Ephraim S. married Mariette Moore of Alexander, Genesee county, and they reside in Buffalo.

Fanny married Hezekiah Ferguson of Seneca, and moved to Dansville, Michigan, where she still resides with a second husband, Mr. Blake. There were several children of the first marriage.

Horace married Emeline Bachelor of Perry, N. Y., and moved to Lansing Michigan. They had three sons, two of whom Egbert and Edgar, were soldiers during the rebellion. Egbert marched with Sherman to the sea, and afterwards died in hospital in New York, after the close of the war. He was three or four years in the war, and left a widow and one child at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Edgar was six months in the rebel prison at Belle Isle, was in all the battles of the Wilderness, at Gettysburg, and many others. He resides at Skaneateles, N. Y., and is married.

Mary married Philander Winslow of Marion, N. Y., where both died, leaving three sons.

Harriet married James Hunt of Gorham, and settled at Perry, N. Y., where he died leaving four children. They had two sons in the war of the rebellion: George and Marriot, who both died in hospital. The widow married Edward Richards of Perry.

Joseph W. H. married Louisa Wagener of Fort Plain, N. Y. They reside on and own the homestead; and their children are Mary, Jennie and Charley.

Nancy married Peleg Gardner of Potter, and resided at Yatesville, where she died leaving four children: Mary, Kate, Hiram and John.

Caroline married Bleecker L. Webb of Fairport, N. Y. They now reside at Coldwater, Michigan, and have four children.

Eveline married William Penfield of Buffalo, and resides at St. Joseph, Michigan. He was engaged as a contractor in the construction of the first Pacific railway.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Havens, born in 1780, married Griffin Sweet, and moved to Chautauqua county.

Benjamin, born in 1777 married Lovina Phelps, of Auburn, N. Y. She died leaving one child, Calista. He married a second wife, Paulina Adkins of Ballston. They settled in Benton in 1807, on the farm known by his name near the Lamport farm, where both died, leaving two additional children: Lusilva and Morgan S. Calista married Daniel Miller of Auburn, near which place they settled, and where he has since died. Lusilva married Wellington Secor of Benton. They reside in Bath, N. Y., and have one son and two daughters. Morgan S. married Marietta Bates of Potter, owns and resides on the homestead and has five sons: Byron, Emmet, Benjamin, Frederic and Charles.

Stephen, born in 1774, married Phœbe Sprague of Ballston, and settled in the neighborhood of his brothers in Benton. Their children were James, Stephen and Uretta. James married Ruth Coleman of Jerusalem; Stephen married Mary Crane of Penn Yan; Uretta married Henry Hutchinson of Benton, and all emigrated west.

Robert, born in 1786, married Hannah, daughter of Levi Benton, senior, and emigrated with him to Indiana.

Polly married Mr. Northrup, and moved to Detroit at an early day.

Nancy, born in 1788, married Jacob Briggs, of Potter, where they settled, and he died leaving four children, Miles, Elizabeth, Susan and Perry, with whom the mother emigrated west.

THE LAMPORTS.

William Lamport was a native of Wickford, Ireland, ran away from a master to whom he was apprenticed, and whom he disliked, and came to America while a lad. Landing at Newport, Rhode Island, he learned the trade of blacksmith, and was engaged in the Revolution as a minute man, and as a blacksmith for the army. In one case of emergency he was sent on horseback for powder, and returned with two kegs suspended across the back of his horse. He was accosted by British marauders, who demanded what he had. He replied that it was "black pepper," and was allowed to pass and reach the American camp in safety. He married Mary, sister of Thomas Havens. They moved first to Rensselaer county, N. Y., where their family grew up. Their children were William, John, Robert and Mary. William, jr., settled at Troy, N. Y., as a merchant. John and family located in Gorham, Ontario county. Mary married John Palmer and also settled in Gorham. William Lamport, senior, and his son Robert, with their families, came to Benton in 1812. The wife of Robert was Abigail Sisson of Swanzea, Rhode Island, and they were married in 1810. The father purchased of Joseph Havens about three hundred acres of land, one mile and a half north of Havens' Corners, where they all settled, and where the parents died well advanced in years. Robert also finished his life on the same premises in 1865, in his eightieth year, and his wife still survives at the age of eighty-one. Their children were Erastus, Caroline, Emeline C., May S. and Edwin. Erastus married Racelia Ware of Trumbull county, Ohio, and settled on the Jared Patchen farm. They have two children, Grace S. and Franze W.

Caroline married Aaron Crittenden of Gorham, where she died leaving two children: Emily J. and James L. Mr. Crittenden afterwards married Martha, daughter of George Wheeler of Benton, and removed to Allegany county.

Emeline C. married George B. Stanton, of Benton, and settled on the James Havens farm, south of the Lamport farm.

May S. married George B. Cook of Gorham, and they reside at Bethel, where he is a merchant. Their children are Caroline M., Mary A., Nathaniel B. and Eliza.

Edwin married Mary J., daughter of Benjamin Stanton, of Benton, and resides on a portion of the old homestead. Their children are Olive E., Elizabeth S. and John R.

ABEL PECK.

One of the noted citizens of Benton in the early days, was Abel Peck, a native of Newtown, Connecticut. He learned the trade of shoemaking, and lived at Fishkill, N. Y., in the family of Hezekiah Peck, till he became of age, when he established himself as a shoemaker, tanner and currier, at Kent, Putnam Co. There he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Randall, in 1798. She was a native of Westchester Co., born in 1776. In 1813 they moved with sleighs, taking ten days for the journey, to Benton, with their family of five children, and located on what is known as the Samuel Randall farm, between Flat street and the South Centre road. In the autumn of 1814 they purchased the Eli Kelsey farm, on the Pre-emption road, where they permanently settled. Here they pursued chiefly the business of farming, Mr. Peck working at his trade only for his own family and a few preferred neighbors. He occupied official positions for many years in his town, and as school commissioner, aided in the organization of most of the early school districts in Benton, then embracing Milo and Torrey. He was appointed one of the Judges of Yates county, and held the office until exempt by age (at sixty), under the constitution of 1821. He sustained a high character for integrity, and his wife was a worthy aid in upholding the family name and credit. She died in 1856 at the age of eighty, and he in 1859 at the

age of eighty-three. Their children, three of whom were born in Benton, were Lemira, Mary, Sarah, Emeline, Mercy, Eliza, Lewis R. and Darwin S.

Lemira became the third wife of Robert Boyd, of Benton, and they resided on the Boyd homestead, where she died.

Mary is single, and resides on the homestead.

Sarah married Henry Riley, of Herkimer Co. They remained on the homestead until his death, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Long. They are both dead. Mrs. Riley married a second husband, Andrew Ross, of Pultney. She is a second time a widow, residing in Penn Yan.

Emeline married Romulus Gildersleeve, of Scipio, N. Y. They reside in Penn Yan, and have one surviving son, Frederick P. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Street, of Yatesville, and resides in Chicago, where he is engaged in the stationery trade. They have two children, Grace and Nellie.

Mercy married Harvey C. Boyd, of Benton. They emigrated to Sylvan, Mich., and have four children, Darwin W., Orlando A., Merritt and Homer.

Eliza died single.

Lewis R. married Olive Vandemark, of Junius, N. Y. They reside on the Pre-emption road, adjoining the old homestead on the south, and he is a thorough and prosperous farmer. Their children are Henry A. and Elizabeth.

Henry married Elvira Wheeler, of Bath.

Darwin S. married Rebecca E. Miller, of Seneca. They reside on the homestead, which, under his enterprise, thrift and taste, is one of the finest places in Benton. Their children are Alice E., Mary L. and Walter D.

THE RANDALL FAMILY.

John Randall was from Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., where he married Elizabeth Buckbee. He was born in 1746, and died at the age of eighty-six. They came to this county and settled between Flat street and the South Centre road, bringing but one unmarried member of their family, their daughter Mercy, who married Joseph Ketchum, in 1812. Their sons

were Elijah, John, James B., Lewis and Samuel; their daughters, Esther, Elizabeth, Anna and Mercy,

Esther, born in 1771, married John Ganung.

Elizabeth was the wife of Abel Peck.

Anna, born in 1781, married Robert Boyd.

Mercy, born in 1790, became the wife of Joseph Ketchum.

James B., born in 1778, married Eunice Crosby, of Putnam Co., and settled near and west of Milo Centre. Of their thirteen children, eleven reached adult age, and married. They were Darius C., Orlin, Orson, Emily, Eliza, Eunice, James H., Jarvis W., Angeline, Louisa, and Lewis B. Darius C. married Eliza J. Soverhill, of Wayne Co., and emigrated to Michigan. They had one child, Joseph. Orlin married Loana Main, of Milo, and moved to Michigan where she died. His second wife was Eliza J. Diltz. They now reside near Maumee, in Ohio. Orson married Laura J. Gilbert, of Benton, and settled near Cold Water, Michigan. They have five children. Emily married Samuel Linkletter, of Howard, N. Y. They have two surviving children, Amanda and Orson. Eliza married Newman, son of David J. Bennett, of Milo, and settled in Tyrone. Their children are Matilda, Lucius B., Emma E., Sarah, Amelia D., and Myron C. Of these, Lucius B. married Sophronia Phelps, of Dundee. He was drowned in Seneca Lake in 1869. Emma E. married Charles C. Gage, of Benton, and resides on the homestead of Jesse T. Gage. They have one son, Hobart. Sarah R. married Charles, son of Caleb J. Legg. They reside in Penn Yan, and have one son, Albert H. Amelia D. married Robert McVean, who was also drowned at the same time with Lucius B. Bennett, while crossing in a skiff from Ovid Landing to Dresden, with a third person, who was also drowned. Myron C. is married and resides in Penn Yan. Eunice, the third daughter of James B. Randall, married Calvin Linkletter, brother of Samuel, and died in Michigan, leaving two children, Charles and Homer. Homer was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and died in the service, of fever. James H. married Martha, daughter of Jesse T. Gage. They have two children,

George and Sarah. James W. married Mary Enos, of Benton, and resides in Torrey. Their children are Frank, Frederick and Ella. Angeline married Stephen Lozier, of Dansville. She resides there a widow with three children, Rockwell, Miner and Kate. Loana married Walter P. Hobart, of Potter. They have one child, Arthur. Lewis B. married Harriett Corey, of Jerusalem, and resides at Bellona. They have one child, Rolla.

Lewis Randall, born in 1783, married Sally Maples, of Milo, and settled on the Bath road. Among their children, were Palmer, George, John W., Amos C., Elizabeth, Purdy B., and Charles C. Mr. Randall married a second wife, Rachel Monroe, of Benton. They resided in Starkey, and finally in Reading, where he died, leaving one child by the second marriage, Lewis A. His sons, Palmer, George and Charles, died single, after reaching adult age. John W. married Keziah, daughter of Thomas Raplee, of Milo, where he died, leaving five children, Ceylon, Edwin, Byron, Sophia and Norton. Byron married Catharine Hendrickson, of Penn Yan, and emigrated to Michigan. Amos C. married Sophronia Anderson, of Milo, and moved to Michigan. Their children are Cedrick, John D., Llewellyn and Lewis (twins), and Elizabeth. Of Lewis Randall's daughters, Elizabeth married John D. King, of Seneca Co., and resided at Farmer, where he died. Purdy B. married Louisa Drake, of Starkey, and settled in Jerusalem, where he died, leaving three children, Myron, Purdy, and one other. Lewis A. married May E. Nichols, of Reading. They have one daughter, Esther.

Samuel Randall, born in 1785, married Irene, daughter of Dr. Partridge Parsons, of Litchfield, Conn., who was an early resident of Penn Yan. They lived on the Randall homestead in Benton, where five of their six children reached adult age, Edwin R., Albert P., Homer W., Charles H., and Francis H. The father died in 1836, and the mother resides with her son, Albert P. Edwin R. married Annette, daughter of Uriah Hanford, and resided in Penn Yan, where he died in

1869, leaving three children, Louisa, Willie and Mary J. Albert P. married Emeline McAlpine, of Benton, and resides on the outlet, a short distance below Penn Yan, where he has a saw mill and an establishment for the manufacture of flax straw into tow for upholstering purposes. Their children are Frank K., Henry, John and Alida. Homer W. died single. Charles H. married first, Jane Smith, of Bellona, and for a second wife, Sarah Hayes, of Prattsburg, where they reside. They have one son, George. Francis H. married Eunice, daughter of John H. Lapham, of Penn Yan. He died in California, and his widow returned to Penn Yan. She is now the wife of Ralph T. Wood, Deputy U. S. Revenue Collector for the Twenty-fifth district, of New York, residing in Penn Yan.

KETCHUM FAMILY.

Locey Ketchum married Susannah Scofield, and lived in the town of Kent, Putnam (then Dutchess) Co. The family was originally from Long Island, and of German descent. Their children were Elias, Jonathan, Joseph, James and Sarah. Elias settled near Hammondsport, where some of his descendants still reside. The others became residents of this county about 1812.

Jonathan, born in 1788, married Matilda Cushman, of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co. She was born in 1789. They came to this county with one child, Charles, and settled first on Flat street, but subsequently located on the Pre-emption road, where he died, leaving five children, Charles, Darius, Rhoda, Alvah and Charlotte. Mrs. Ketchum is still living, and resides with her daughter Charlotte, in Prattsburg. She is a daughter of Consider Cushman, of Duxbury, Mass., who was of the sixth generation from Robert Cushman, born in England in 1580, and one of the Plymouth colony of 1620, coming in the second vessel that brought over the liberty seeking Puritans. He was prominently associated with the leading characters of the colony, and preached the first sermon printed in America, in the English tongue. This sermon was preached from the text, "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's worth."

This was a discourse of two parts; the first proposition of the text a dehortation, and the second an exhortation. It was a pointed homily, and has become memorable, having been printed in London, in 1622, re-published in Boston in 1724, and several times since at Plymouth and other places in New England. It is reprinted entire in the "Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Cushmans," descendants of Robert Cushman.

Charles, the eldest son of Jonathan Ketchum, born in 1813, married Aurelia A., daughter of Dr. Nathan L. Kidder, of Benton, and is a resident of Penn Yan. He is a Machinist, Inventor, and Patent Solicitor. They have one son, George A., who married Ida Haviland, of Middlesex, and also resides in Penn Yan. They have a son, Charles. Darius was a physician, married Clarissa Vandenburg, of Jackson, Mich., and died in Penn Yan in 1854. Rhoda, born in 1818, married Erastus B. Miller, of Pultney. They reside near Seneca Lake, in Milo, and have four children, Lee, Jonathan, Adelaide and Mary. Alvah, born in 1821, married Augusta D., daughter of Isaac D. Gage, of Benton, and resides at Bellona, a mechanic. Charlotte, born in 1824, married Lucas Voorhees, of Benton. They reside in Prattsburg, and their children are Matilda, Augusta, Emma and Horatio S.

Joseph Ketchum, born in 1790, married Mercy, daughter of John Randall. She was born in Dutchess Co., in 1790. They settled on lot 45, on Flat street, where he died in 1860, at the age of seventy. They had thirteen children, of whom eight reached adult age; Abel, Norman, George R., Celina B., Anna M., Oliver J., Caroline E. and Charles H. Norman and Oliver C. died in early life. Abel married Phebe Ann, daughter of Lewis Boyd, of Michigan, formerly of Benton. He was a merchant in Penn Yan, and afterwards lived on the Jonathan Ketchum farm, in Benton, where he died, leaving five children, Henry W., Sophia, Frank, Emma C. and Edward. Norman and Oliver, sons of Joseph Ketchum, died single, and the remaining children are unmarried, and reside on the homestead

with their mother. The sons are enterprising farmers, and noted for raising choice and thorough-bred stock, especially short horn cattle. Charles H. is the present President of the Yates County Agricultural Society.

Joseph Ketchum was by trade a tanner and shoemaker. He served his apprenticeship with Abel Peck, and came to this county under his patronage, two years before Judge Peck. He started a tannery, and established the shoe and leather business, which, on becoming twenty-one, he assumed on his own account, and conducted prosperously for many years. His industry and economy were such, that wealth could not resist his grasp, and he had the sagacity to invest his gains chiefly in adjoining lands, sometimes at prices that others thought high, until his home farm embraced five hundred acres; and he was the owner of other farms of much value, amounting to twelve hundred acres. He was elected Sheriff of Yates county in 1834, and served three years in that office; and in the militia rose from corporal to colonel. His life was remarkably busy and laborious, and left him but little time to mingle in political excitements, though he was identified with the Democratic party, and finally with the Republican. Religiously, his tendencies were toward the Quakers, having been reared within their influence. He was a man of integrity, and highly honorable character. His wife, who has survived him ten years, is still in the enjoyment of health and vigor of body and mind, and has evidently been a strong stay to her husband and family in their remarkable history.

James Ketchum married Clarrissa Dean, of Putnam Co, settled first in Benton, and subsequently in Barrington, where he owned the Old Teeples place, and kept a tavern many years. His widow still resides on the homestead. Their children are Susan, Harriet, Joseph and Tyler. Susan married Joshua D. Corey. They reside on part of the Ketchum homestead, in Barrington, and have one child, Hattie. Harriet married Lewis McConnell, of Barrington, and resides on the homestead, occupying the house long used for a hotel. Joseph married

Angelina DeGraw, of Barrington, and resides near Hammondsport. They have two children, Edmund and one other. Tyler married Miss Ellis, of Barrington, and emigrated to California.

Sarah Ketchum died single at Prattsburg.

The Ketchums were noted for patriotism in the revolutionary struggle. In August, 1775, an association was formed in Dutchess and adjoining counties, for prosecuting the war. Twenty-eight of this name signed the compact of this league, in the counties of Dutchess, Orange and Suffolk. (See Appendix to Cushman's Genealogy.)

BOYD FAMILY.

Robert, Lewis and Phebe, were children of Ebenezer Boyd, of Kent, Putnam county, and came to this county in 1814, and located in Benton. Robert Boyd married Anna, daughter of John Randall. They settled in Benton, about one mile east of Penn Yan, on lot 48, where he died. They had three children, Salina, Pamelia and Merritt. Salina died single. Pamelia married Samuel F. Curtis. Merritt married Mary Jane, daughder of Henry Townsend, and settled on the homestead, where he died. His widow married James Armstrong.

Lewis Boyd married Sophia Cushman, a sister of Mrs. Jonathan Ketchum, and settled on the Pre-emption road, and finally, in 1834, emigrated to Washtenaw Co., Michigan, where he died, in 1848, and where his widow has since died. Their children are Emeline, Harvey, Phebe A., Mial, George, Sarah, Ebenezer, Robert, Almira, Mina and Adaline.

Phebe Boyd married Archibald Crawford. They settled in Benton. He died leaving several children, Coleman, Maria, Susan, Lewis, Barger and Sarah. The widow married a second husband, Nathaniel Huson, of Starkey, and the father of Dr. Richard Huson, of Lawrence, Kansas. He is dead, and his widow still survives.

JOHN GANUNG.

John Ganung was a native of Dutches Co., where he married Esther, daughter of John Randall. They settled on the Pre-emption road, and afterwards moved to the town of Richmond,

Ontario Co. They had several children, but three of whom were identified with Yates county. These were Edward, Hannah and Anna. Edward married Celia, daughter of Allen Eggleston, of Potter, and settled in Canadice, where he died, leaving three children, Mary, William and Asa. Hannah resided with her father, and died single. Anna married Anthony Trimmer, jr., of Benton.

ANTHONY TRIMMER.

During the last year or two of the eighteenth century, there came a colony of settlers from Pennsylvania, who located in east Benton, some of them in what is now Torrey. Among them was Anthony Trimmer, who was descended from Scotch or Irish people, who had settled an early colony in Northumberland county, Pa. His wife was Sarah Howard, a sister of Thomas Howard, also an early settler and noted citizen, who resided about one mile north of Hopeton. The Armstrongs, Harts, McLeans, Howards and Trimmers were all members of the same colony. The Trimmer family located on a farm, near the old Presbyterian Church, where they continued until the parents died. Anthony Trimmer died in 1838, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife in 1832, at the age of seventy-three. Their children were David, Isaiah, Betsey, Amy, Epenetus, Anthony, Polly, Sally and Thomas. David married Susan Reading, who died in Benton. He married a second wife, Mary Kelly, a widow, and moved to Kent Co., Michigan, where they reside. Isaiah married in Benton, and moved to Northeastern Ohio. His children are Chester, Frances and Amy.

Betsey married Frederick Backenstose, a tailor of Geneva. He died there leaving three children, Frederick, Eliza and Sally. She married a second husband, Leonard Smith, of Seneca, of whom she was the second wife. Their children were George, Hiram and others. They afterwards moved to Angelica, where both died.

Amy was the first wife of Leonard Smith, of Seneca.

Epenetus married Rebecca, daughter of William Ellis, and settled on the Trimmer family homestead, where he died. Their

children were Jemima, Mary, Ellsworth, Eliza, Sally, Thomas, William and Ruth. Jemima married Aaron E. Swarthout, son of John Swarthout. They reside on and own the old Trimmer homestead, and have one son, Ray. Mary married Vincent Swarthout, a son of Anthony Swarthout, and resides in Torrey. He is a farmer. Ellsworth married Ellen Perine, and resides in Dresden. They have a son named Ellsworth. Eliza is the wife of Luther Harris, a resident of Dresden, and a boat builder and farmer. Their children are Ella and William. Sally married Lewis Cuddeback, a carpenter at Dresden. Their children are Vincent and Ida. Thomas died single at the age of eighteen.

William married Mary Harris, of Dresden, and resides there. They have one son, Epenetus. Ruth died single, at eighteen.

Anthony Trimmer, jr. married Anna, daughter of John Ganung, of Benton. He was constable and collector of that town many years, and was crier of the courts in Yates county, from the organization of the county, for a period of about twenty years. His immediate successor in that office was John D. Wolcott. Their children are Betsey, John C., Harriet, George, Edward M., Rebecca E., Mary H., William H., Charles M. and Anna E. Betsey married Joshua Swan, of Canadice, N. Y., where they reside. Their children are Albert and Rosetta. John C. married Mary Baldwin, of Lapeer, Mich., and resides in Benton. They have one child, Anna E. Harriet married Sylvester Simmons, now residing in Milo. George married Sarah Swan, of Canadice, where they settled, and where he died. Edward M. married Ellen Patten, of Richmond, Ontario county, and resides in that town. Their children are Ida M., Charles and Horace P. Rebecca E. married Van Rensselaer Van Scoy, of Milo. They reside in Benton. Mary H. is the wife of William T. Remer. William H. married Emeline Gould, of Richmond, Ontario Co., where they now live. Their children are William, Alice and Fanny. Charles M. married Rosetta Lundy, of Canada. They reside in Rockton, Ill., and have two children. Anna E. married Niel Gould, of Richmond, Ontario Co. They have two children.

Polly married William Gates, who was a merchant at Spencer's Corners. He died leaving two daughters, Sally and Amy. Mrs. Gates died in Orleans, N. Y. Sally married William Lamb, of Benton. They reside at Orleans, Ontario county. Their children are Epenetus, Isadore, Austin, Avery, Gena and Charles. Amy married William Mosier, son of Davison Mosier, of Milo. They reside in Iowa, and their children are Harvey, Mary, John and Davison.

Sally Trimmer married Horace Gage, son of Reuben Gage, of Benton. They reside in Michigan, and their children are Anthony, Heman and Azuba.

Thomas Trimmer never married, and was for many years celebrated in Benton as a school teacher. He was one of the early pupils of John L. Lewis. His death occurred in 1858, at the age of fifty-seven.

BENJAMIN DEAN.

Another contributor of Dutchess Co. to Benton, was Benjamin Dean, who married Zilpha Harrington, of that county, and came from Shepherd's Creek, Pa., in 1798, a widower, locating at first near Norris' Landing. Of his family by the first marriage, there were Eliakim, Zebulon and William, and their daughters Abigail, Hannah and Lucy, who had preceded the father to the Genesee country. He married a second wife, widow Martha Blake, at Norris' Landing, and in 1804 purchased the farm now owned and occupied by George B. Stanton, on lot 74, where he died in 1815, at the age of sixty-four, leaving by the second marriage one daughter, Polly. The mother died in 1821. Polly Dean married Benjamin Stanton, of Gorham. They lived on the Dean homestead, and had three children, Martha E., George B. and Mary J. Martha E. married Norman Holmes, of Benton, who died leaving one daughter, Harriet E. She married a second husband, Charles Lloyd, of English birth. They have one child, Mary E., and reside on the homestead.

George B. Stanton married Emeline C. Lamport. They have two children, Richard B. and May C.

Mary J. married Edwin Lamport.

Zebulon Dean married Sarah, sister of Russell and Elijah Brown. They settled in East Benton, near Seneca Lake, where their son, Daniel Dean now lives, about two miles north of Hopeton. Their children were Benjamin, Daniel, John, Alexander and Ira. He married a second wife, Nancy Scritchel, and they had seven children, Jarvis, George, Julia, Hannah, Eliza, Zilpha and Sarah. Zebulon Dean was a man of note in his day. In 1807, he and his neighbor John Mugg, by mutual concert became religious men, and were soon actively engaged as preachers of the Free Will Baptist Faith. They found their reward for their religious labors in the work itself, and the hopes that reached beyond the present life. They wrought willingly with their hands for the daily bread of their families, and went long distances to preach on Sunday, without accepting a farthing for their spiritual service. Their names are blended with the organization of numerous churches of that faith in this and surrounding counties. They travelled in this work as far as Sodus, and at that day their disciples were neither few nor lacking in zeal; but for some reason, few of these churches are left in the land. For twenty-five or thirty years, John Mugg lived in Jerusalem, a little west of Penn Yan. It is said he still lives at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of nearly one hundred. His spiritual brother, Zebulon Dean, died at the age of fifty-four, in 1832. Of his children, Benjamin married Eliza Randolph of Milo. She died leaving four children, Sarah M., Elizabeth, Jephtha F. and Mary Jane. He married a second wife, Fanny Marriner, of Benton, and moved to Jerusalem, where he died in 1869, at the age of seventy. The children of the second marriage were Amanda, William M., Albert and Persis A. Persis A. married William Griswold, of Jerusalem, and they have one child.

Daniel Dean resides on the paternal homestead. He married Diana Lamb, of Benton, and moved to Wayne county, where she died, and he re-married; afterwards he returned to Yates county. The children of the first marriage were Hannah F. and Harvey C.; of the second, Diana E., Avery C., Jennie S.

and Deborah. The land where Daniel Dean resides, was bought by Zebulon Dean, of Charles Williamson, in 1798. Of Daniel Dean's Children; Hannah married Adin Gauntt, of Chaggrin Falls, Ohio. Harvey C. married Eveline, sister of Charles V. Bush, of Penn Yan. They reside at Benton Centre, and their children are Florence M. and Decora D. Diana is unmarried. Avery C. married Mary E., daughter of Levi Speelman, of Torrey. Jennie S. married Edwin L. Swarthout, of Torrey, where they reside; and Deborah A. married Charles M. Speelman, of Torrey,

John married Maria Titus, and resides in Torrey. Their children are James, Harriet E., Lewis and David.

Alexander married Lois Griswold, and resides in Jerusalem. Their children are Julius Z., Ezra, Sarah A., Abraham V., Diantha and Elizabeth. Ira married and emigrated to Louisana. Jarvis married Almira Dean, of Newfield, where they reside. George married Maria Houghtaling, and emigrated to California.

Julia married James P. Winants, of Benton. They reside in Potter, and their children are David, Augustus, Orville, Julia A., Adelia, Adora and Kate. David married Hannah Church, of Benton, and resides in Steuben county. Augustus was a soldier in a western regiment, was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, and died in a rebel prison at Macon, Georgia. Orville married Mary Bergstrsser, of Potter, where they reside. Julia married Sheldon Slaughter, of Potter, and they reside in that town.

Hannah married Russell Thurber, of Owego, N. Y. They reside in Elmira, and have two children, Nancy and Helen.

Eliza married Orville Allerton, a merchant of Newark, N. Y. They have one child, Harry.

Zilpha married Eliakim Bailey, of Newfield, N. Y., where she died, leaving two children, Helen and George F.

Sarah married George Casterline, and emigrated to Warsaw, Wis., where they reside, and have one child, Margaret.

Eliakim Dean, the elder brother of Zebulon, was the father of Jefferson Dean, of Newfield, Tompkins Co., whose daughter

Kate Dean, is a cultivated and noted concert singer. William Dean, the remaining brother of Zebulon, was a millwright. He went west and remained there several years. Hearing that his brother Zebulon was near his death, he came back to see him, but arrived too late. Fatigue and depression of mind produced illness, which soon resulted in his burial by the side of his brother.

PERLEY DEAN.

The first settler on Flat Street, where Augustus Stewart resides, was Perley Dean, a native of Ashford, Connecticut, who was a good farmer, and an excellent and much esteemed citizen. His wife was Abigail Baxter, a daughter of Col. Baxter, of Revolutionary fame. They were married in 1788, and shortly made a home at or near Newtown, which they left on account of unhealthiness, and in 1793 located permanently on lot 39, buying the land of Levi Benton. He died in 1811, and his wife in 1813, after the most discouraging impediments of pioneer life had been overcome. Their children were Arminda, Perley, Leonard, Anna, Betsey and Danford. Arminda married Israel Brown, from Norwich, Vermont. They died in Penn Yan, leaving five children, Amanda, Eliza, Oliver, Mary and Abner. Amanda married Cyrus Russel, and Eliza married William Keeler, and both went west. Oliver also married and emigrated to Illinois. Mary married a Mr. Barber, who died at Troy, N. Y., and his widow and children emigrated to Marshall, Michigan. Abner was blind, but was educated and intelligent, and lived to the age of thirty-two, dying at Marshall, Michigan.

Perley Dean jr. married Phebe, a sister of Israel Brown. They emigrated to Tekonsha, Michigan. They have five children, Eliza, Nelson, Leonard, Chester and Jane, all of whom are married, and settled in good circumstances, about their parents.

Leonard was a soldier through the war of 1812, after which he died at the west, single. Anna married Mr. Tubbs, nephew of Enos Tubbs. They reside at Cleveland, Ohio.

Betsey married Frederick H. Rohde, a native of Germany, and a shoemaker. They lived on grounds now occupied by the Penn Yan Academy. He was a good citizen, and died suddenly at Geneva, while there on business, at the age of fifty-two. His widow resides in Penn Yan. Their children were Caroline, Lewis S., Henrietta, Adelia, Frederick, Maxwell and John. Caroline married Hugh Joint, and resides at Oil City, Pa. Henrietta died single. Lewis S. married Helen Mc Lean, of Penn Yan, and she died leaving one child, Carrie. He married a second wife, Caroline, daughter of Daniel Hedges, of Milo. They have two surviving children, Frank and Spencer. He is a boot and shoe merchant and manufacturer, of the firm of Corey & Rohde, of Penn Yan, and an exemplary citizen. Adelia married Peter Shaw, of New York, and resides in Brooklyn. They have four children, Christopher, William, Carrie and Hetty. Frederick is single, and resides in Australia. Maxwell married Lucy Green, and is a shoe dealer and manufacturer at Dundee. They have two children, Lucy and Mary. John is a machinist at Owego, and married Amelia Robertson, of Binghamton.

Dandford Dean was a farmer, and died unmarried, in Benton, in 1868, about fifty-four years of age.

ELISHA, DANIEL AND MARTIN BROWN.

These were three of seven brothers, sons of Elisha Brown, who were born at Bolton, Connecticut, whence their family moved to Vermont, where their father died in 1802, at the age of seventy-nine. Elisha jr., and Daniel, were soldiers of the Revolution. They emigrated quite early from Vermont to Newtown, where in April, 1790, Elisha jr. married Jemima, sister of Perley Dean. In February, 1793, they moved to Benton, then Jerusalem, and settled first on lot 31, on land now occupied by Jacob Watson, afterwards a little west of Benton Centre, on land now owned by Dr. John L. Cleveland. He was a mechanic, and assisted Levi Benton, jr., in the construction of several mills, built at an early period about the country. He was also employed by the Potters, and was an industrious

and useful man. He died in 1815, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife died in 1819, at the age of forty-eight. Their children were Pamela, Almira, Polly, Tamasin, Sarah, Harriet, Ephraim and Elisha. Pamela became the wife of Luther Winants. Almira married Daniel Van Tyne. He was a prosperous merchant at Cleveland, Ohio, from whence he moved to Racine, Wis., where he died, leaving three children, Ann Eliza, William and Kate. Polly married Peter Moon, and resides in Penn Yan, with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Holliday. Tamasin married William Moon, a nephew of Peter, and lives west, a widow. Sarah married Jonathan Russel, and is a widow at Marietta, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Harriet married Robert Mead, a nephew of Daniel Van Tyne. He has also been a business man of note, and resides at Racine, Wis. They have two children, Frank and Ann. Ephraim died single. Elisha married Margaret, sister of Daniel Van Tyne, and died in Ohio, in 1869, at the age of fifty-nine, leaving no children.

Daniel Brown, born in 1750, married Anna Hall, at Newtown, and moved to Benton (then Jerusalem), in 1797, settling on the place now owned by Mrs. Susan C. Sherman, on Flat Street, lot 39. Daniel Brown was employed many years as a mail and newspaper carrier, having a route that extended from Geneva and Canandaigua, to Bath. As this was the only means of circulating intelligence for many years, his weekly advent in each neighborhood with the local papers, with news perhaps a month old, was an event of the greatest importance. He carried the Geneva Gazette and Ontario Repository, through what is now Yates county; his package consisting most largely of the Gazette. He was also constable and collector of the town many years. He and his wife both died on their homestead, leaving five children, Samuel S., Eunice, Olive, Clorinda and Eliza. Samuel S. married Elizabeth Newman, of Benton. He was a captain of militia, and was familiarly known as "Capt. Sam Brown." He was a good citizen, and died very suddenly in Penn Yan, about fifteen years ago, and his widow and four children have moved west. Eunice became the wife of William

Riggs, and moved to Monroe, Michigan. Olive resides at Monroe, Michigan, single. Clorinda married Isaac Newton, of Vermont, and moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he died leaving several children. Eliza died single, in Benton.

Martin Brown, born in 1761, married at the age of nineteen, Sarah Hammond, of Windsor Co., Vermont. He came to Vernon in 1803, and purchased 107 acres of land on Flat Street, lot 41, of Elisha Woodworth, at nine dollars per acre, now the south part of John Merrifield's estate. He put up a log cabin, and accompanied by his brother Elisha, returned to Vermont for his family and effects. With two loaded wagons, one drawn by three horses, and the other by two pairs of oxen, and driving six cows and thirty sheep, they started on the first day of June, 1803, and in twenty-six days arrived at their log cabin on Flat street. Their domicil, until the following winter, had neither door, window nor chimney, and only some loose boards for a floor. There they lived and aided in the steady work of pioneer improvement, until Mr. Brown died, in 1824, at the age of sixty-three. His wife survived him till 1852, dying at the age of eighty-eight. Their children who reached adult age, were Ebenezer, William S., Martin, Daniel, Deborah, Lora, Lydia and Emma.

Ebenezer married Hannah Shay, and resided for a considerable period in Penn Yan. He was sheriff of Yates county one term, to which office he was elected in 1825, and postmaster at Penn Yan several years. He emigrated to Goshen, Indiana, where he died in 1853, leaving four daughters, who reside there: Sarah, Emma, Henrietta and Janette.

William S. married Eliza Sweet, of Benton, and emigrated to Plymouth, Indiana, where his widow survives, with three children, Charlotte, Martin and Hatley N.

Martin jr. married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Rector, of Benton, in 1824. They had four children, Charles H., Andrew M., Charity C. and Calista E. In 1849 he married a second wife, Mary Finger; and in 1859 a third, Epha Millspaugh. He has always resided in Benton, where he has been a useful and

respected citizen, and survives at the age of sixty-eight. He has filled numerous offices in his town, and was eight years a Justice of the Peace. He resides in south-west Benton, where Clark Winans was the original settler, on lot 83, though he lived about thirty years on Flat street. His son Charles H. married Lydia Wagner, of Benton. They reside at Ada, Kent Co., Mich., and have two children, Eleanor A. and Haley N. Andrew M. married Caroline Benedict, of Jerusalem, where they reside. Charity C. married Jacob Schenck, of Potter, and resides at Ada, Kent Co., Mich. Their children are Martin, Fred, Eleanor and Elizabeth. Calista married Jacob N. Jones, of Benton, where they reside. Their children are Hannah E., Mary E., Flora J., Alice and James M.

Daniel died single, while on a journey west, at Cleveland. Cause not known.

Deborah married Bela Richards, who came with her father's family from Vermont. They lived on Flat street, on land now belonging to the Ketchum estate. He died while on a journey west to view the country, and his widow resides in Jerusalem. Their children were Maria, Sarah, Eliza and Almena. Sarah married Augustus L. Cookingham, of Jerusalem. They have four children, Marietta, Dallas M., Eliza and John P. Dallas M. married Nancy Robinson, of Middlesex, and resides in that town. Eliza Richards married Abraham Beyea, and resides at Tyrone, N. Y. Their children are Frank, Fanny and one more. Almena married Alexander Keech, of Jerusalem, and resides at Rockford, Michigan. They have two children. Maria married Milton S. Buell, adopted son of Cyrus Buell, of Benton, and settled on Bluff Point, where he died leaving three children, Ann, Helen and Frank. Ann married Perry Dains, of Jerusalem, where they reside. Helen married Augustus A. Chidsey, a printer of Penn Yan. They reside at Detroit, and have one child, Charles. Frank died single.

Lora married John L. Lewis, the early and highly distinguished school teacher.

Lydia became the second wife of James Sherland, the father

of William H. Sherland, now residing in Benton. They emigrated to Plymouth, Indiana, where she died, leaving four children, Ebenezer, George, Madama and Sarah.

Emma married James Weed. He died without children, and she married Andrew Lamereaux. They now reside in Michigan.

JACOB WINANTS.

Jacob Winants was from eastern New York, and married Rebecca Talmadge, an aunt of Nathaniel P. Talmadge, at one time U. S. Senator from this State. They came to this county in 1800, and settled in east Benton, where he died in 1814, and she in 1828. They had eleven children: James, Josiah, Fanny, Asenath, Abraham, Sybil, Martha, George R., Pamela and Luther. Six of these were never residents here. Fanny married John Suylandt, of Seneca Falls, and emigrated to St. Joseph, Michigan. Asenath married Col. Thomas Lee, of Benton. Abraham married Lucinda Keeler, niece of Dr. Joshua Lee. He died near New York, leaving two children, George and Jane, and his widow became the wife of Judge John Knox, of Waterloo, the father of Judge Addison T., and William Knox.

George R. Winants married Mary Swarthout, of Barrington. They settled in Potter, near Rushville. He has been a man of prominence in the town, and held various civil stations. Their children are Marietta, Martha J. and Edward J. Marietta married Timothy Blodgett, of Potter. Their children are Helen. George and Grace. Martha J. married Henry Chesebro, of Naples. They reside on the Winants homestead in Potter, and their children are Henry and Mary. Edward J. married Bella Noble, of Detroit, granddaughter of Col. Thomas Lee. They reside in New York.

Luther Winants married Pamela, daughter of Elisha Brown, of Benton. They were married July 19, 1812. He was in the early years a school teacher, and a shoemaker. They resided in Oneida county about ten years, and returned in 1823, residing thereafter in Penn Yan, where he died in 1864, at the age of seventy-four. He was village clerk eighteen years, and at one time Justice of the Peace in Benton. Their children were

Alvin, Herman H., Mary Ann, George M., Caroline A., Harvey L., Sarah Jane, Charles V., Margaret M., Roderick N. and Susan S. Alvin was a lawyer, and for some time a partner of David B. Prosser. His wife was Sarah A., daughter of Samuel Wise. He was several years in California, and died in Kansas in 1860, at the age of forty-seven. His widow married Judge Wm. H. McGrew, of San Francisco, and resides in that city. His only son, Samuel N. Winants, married Sarah Shumway, of San Francisco, and resides there. They have one daughter, Daisy.

Herman H. was a printer, and married Ann Bannister, of Newark, N. Y. They had one son, Henry W. He afterwards married a widow Seely, in Pennsylvania, and died in Illinois, at the age of forty-seven.

Mary Ann married Abraham Miller, a highly respected mechanic of Penn Yan. Their children are Susan C., Frederick M. and Mary A.

George M. was a painter, and married Marian A. Nash, of Penn Yan. He died in Louisville, Ky., in 1859, leaving a son George H.

Caroline A. married Homer M. Townsend, and died in 1852, leaving a daughter, Mary Jane, now resident in Penn Yan.

Harvey L. was a printer and editor. He learned his trade as a printer with one Gilbert, in Penn Yan, and was editor of a third paper in Penn Yan, called the Democratic Organ, in which his brother Alvin was associated with him. They also conducted a paper at Newark, N. Y., for some time. Harvey was afterwards associate editor of the Rochester Advertiser, for a brief period. He married Cornelia Z., daughter of Stephen Elmendorf, of Penn Yan, and died at Cincinnati, in 1866, at the age of forty-four. His only son, William H., is a bank clerk at Kansas City. He is married, and his mother has a home with him.

Sarah Jane married James McLean, of Benton. They lived at Lima, Mich., where she died at thirty-four, leaving five children, George H., Morris L., Fanny C., Sophia S. and Charles J.

Charles V. was a blacksmith, and married Mary Gay, of Aurora, N. Y. He died in California, leaving one daughter, Anna, who married west.

Margaret M. married Ephraim S. Fletcher, a Methodist preacher, living at South Hansom, Mass. He is a man of worth, and held in high esteem. Their children are Albert, Frank and George.

Roderick N. is a printer, and remarkable as a rapid compositor. He married Cornelia W. Wood, of East Mendon, N. Y., and lives at Bloomington, Ill. Their children are Cora and Frank.

Mrs. Pamela Winants survives at the age of seventy-seven, with a clear and accurate recollection of the early years. She attended the school taught by Olivia Smith, at Benton Centre, and remembers all the pioneers of No. 8, so few of whom are yet numbered with the living. It was her lot to assist Daniel Goff, a tailor, who boarded at her father's house, in making the dress coat, vest and pants, all of pure white dimity, worn by Master John L. Lewis, as manager, in a play written by himself, and performed in one of the earliest years of the present century, at the house of Ezra Cole. When a few more like her have passed away, nobody can relate from personal recollection the primitive scenes of this county, then so new, now so old in comparison with the larger portion of our land.

JACOB MESEROLE.

The forefathers of both Jacob Meserole and his wife, Ann Remsen, were among the first settlers of Long Island. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Meserole were French, and the maternal Hollanders, and the parents of Mrs. Meserole were also French or Flemish Hollanders. He was born in 1783, and she in 1801, and the homes where both were born have belonged to their respective families for a long period, and are now both embraced within the city of Brooklyn, and divided into city lots. The Meserole farm originally contained sixty acres, and the taxes thereon in 1800 amounted to one dollar; in 1801 to one dollar and fifty cents, and were thought to be

excessive or erroneous. The same territory is now judged to pay not less than $100,000 of annual tax. The Meseroles were the first settlers in Bushwick, now known as Green Point, and the Remsens and Schencks on the Wallabout; and the first white child born on Long Island, was on the Schenck farm. The paternal farm of Mrs. Meserole and her ancestors, of about seventy-two acres, lies east of the U. S. Navy Yard, and borders on the Wallabout Bay. Thus are these two persons representatives of great changes and developments, the period of their lives having witnessed the growth of the great city of Brooklyn, on the ground whereon they were born in rural seclusion. In about the same period Yates county has merged from the wilderness and reached its present fruitful condition. They were married in 1829, and in 1831 purchased and settled on the place known as the Jonathan Hall farm, on the East Centre road leading to Seneca Lake, and about one mile west of the Lake, now in Torrey, where they lived till 1863, since which time they have resided in Penn Yan. Their children were Jeremiah Remsen, Peter, Elizabeth, Catharine and Matilda. Jeremiah died single, in 1845, at twenty-two. Peter married Louisa Stone, of Trumansburg, was a hardware merchant in Penn Yan from 1851 to 1857, and then moved to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he engaged in the forwarding and commission business. His health failing he returned to Trumansburg, and died in 1867, at the age of thirty-eight.

Elizabeth, born in 1833, married John P. Banks, a son of Summers Banks, of Benton, in 1853. They resided on the William Hall farm, near her father's homestead, where he died in 1856, leaving one child, Fanny Loella. The widow subsequently married a second husband, William Roy, and they reside in Penn Yan. Their children are Elizabeth, Ann and William.

Catharine, born in 1837, married Mason L. Baldwin, of Benton.

Matilda, born in 1840, married Silas Kinney, of Ovid, a son of Cyrus Kinney, and a lawyer. They have one child, Elsie.

BUSH FAMILY.

Lodowick Bush, born in 1762, married, in 1787, Laney Visshee, who was born in 1771. They were natives of New Jersey, and had fourteen children, twelve of whom become adults, and nine were married. They were Margaret, Bernard, Peter, John L., Andrew, Francis C., Hannah, Catharine, Henry, Mary, David and Maria Jane. They were all born in New Jersey, near Bergen, and in 1817 came to this county, and located where Bernard Bush now lives, near the old Presbyterian Meeting House. The father bought about six hundred acres of land, intending one hundred for each son. He subsequently moved to a farm on the Pre-emption road, where he built a saw mill, and made other improvements. Here his son John L. Bush settled and resided while he lived. The parents finally removed to Romulus, Seneca county, where they died within a few weeks of each other, in 1839. Margaret, born in 1788, married Albert Van Winkle, of New Jersey, where he died. She afterwards resided with her parents. She had three children, none of whom survive.

Bernard, born in 1790, married Mary Forshee, of New Jersey. They settled on the first home of Lodowick, in Benton, where he resides, a widower. Their children were Ellen, John, Peter and Rebecca. Ellen married Palmer Ellis, residing in Torrey. John married Huldah Benedict, and resides in Milo. Peter married Julina Hall, and resides in Potter. Rebecca married Joseph Mapes, and resides on the homestead.

Peter, born in 1794, married Ellen Denniston, of Geneva, where they reside. They have three children, Alexander H., Hannah and Caroline. Alexander H. was a volunteer in the 126th regiment, and died while they were encamped at Chicago.

John L., born in 1797, married Hannah H. Coddington, of Benton, and settled on the paternal farm on the Pre-emption road, where he died in 1865. Their children were Mary, Benjamin, Stephen, Catharine, Sarah, Charles D. and George. Mary married Henry L. Green, and resides at Baltimore. Benjamin married Margaret Turner, of Benton, and resides near the old

homestead. They have two children, Elizabeth and Harriet. Stephen married Elizabeth Turner, and resides at Baltimore. Charles D. married Martha Lynn, of Newburg, N. Y. They reside in Benton, near the homestead, and have one child, Bell. George married Althea Rosenkrans, of Benton, and emigrated to Fowlerville, Michigan. They have one child, Helen. Catharine and Sarah are single, and reside with their mother, at Bellona.

Andrew, born in 1799, married Elizabeth Ackerman, of New Jersey. She died in Benton, leaving three sons, James, Peter and one other. He married a second wife, and emigrated to Salone, Michigan, where he resides with a third wife, Elizabeth Carbon, of Fayette, N. Y. There is one daughter, Francis, by the second marriage, and two children, Andrew and Elizabeth, by the third.

Frances C., born in 1801, married John Van Gieson, of Varick, N. Y., and emigrated to Lodi Plains, Michigan, where both died, leaving seven children, Andrew, John, Peter, Catharine, Henry, Jane and Mary A.

Hannah married David Dennison, and lived in Orleans Co., New York.

Henry, born in 1808, married Margaretta Lacey, of Benton, and emigrated to Cottage Grove, Wis., where they reside. Their children are Asahel, Anderson, Silas, Mary and Dora.

David, born in 1813, married Rachel, daughter of William McLean, of Benton (now Torrey), and emigrated to State Line, Indiana, where he died, and his family resides. Their children are William, Hatley, Peter and Harriet.

Catharine and Maria Jane are unmarried, and reside at Geneva.

JOHN MERRIFIELD.

John Merrifield, senior, was from Columbia county, where he married Catharine Simmons. They came to Benton with their then family of six children, after 1820, locating at first in the neighborhood of the Carroll school house, and removing to Potter in 1832, where they lived on a farm now belonging to the

Charles Bordwell estate. The parents finally emigrated to Colona, Michigan, where the father died in 1851, at the age of sixty-four. The mother still survives at the age of eighty-one, residing with her children in this county. Their children who reached adult age were John, Robert, George C., Charlotte, Jacob, William H., Elizabeth, Sarah A., Peter S., Hannah C., and Thomas. J.

John, jr., born in 1809, married Sarah, daughter of John Crank, of Benton, in 1832. They remained for a time on the home farm in Potter, of which Mr. Merrifield was joint owner with his father; subsequently he returned to Benton, residing on various farms till 1848, when they purchased the Abner Woodworth farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, on Flatt street, where they still reside, having added other acres to the original purchase, till their farm embraced nearly four hundred acres. Mr. Merrifield began with nothing, and seconded by his wife, has gained a handsome competence, by industry and frugality, the only trusty keys of fortune. Happily they are well preserved for the enjoyment of their well-earned abundance, in their advancing years. He is a leading citizen of his town, enjoys in the fullest degree the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has been several times supervisor, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. They have two surviving children, John W. and Mary D. John W. married Elvira, daughter of Wm. M. Crosby, of Benton, and resides at Vineland, New Jersey. They have one child, Sarah A. Mary D. married James M. Lown, of Jerusalem. They reside on the paternal homestead, and have two children, Jennie and John M.

Robert married Eliza, daughter of Josiah Rudd, of Italy. They reside in Michigan, and have six children.

George C. married Mary A. Parks, of Benton, and resides at Mishawaka, Indiana. They have four children. He is a teacher and fruit culturist; has represented his county in the State Assembly, and holds the office of U. S. Revenue Assessor.

Charlotte is the wife of Culver S. Barber, of Potter.

Jacob married Emily, daughter of James P. Robinson, of Pot-

ter, and emigrated to Mishawaka, Indiana, where she died, leaving three children. He is now living with a second wife, at Decatur, Michigan, and is a Universalist Clergyman and fruit culturist.

William H. married Emily Paul, of Coloma, Michigan, where they reside. He is a farmer, and they have five children.

Elizabeth married Ira Barber, of Potter.

Sarah A. married Charles Bostwick, a physician of Colona, Michigan, and resides at New Troy, Michigan.

Peter S. married Sally A. Dayton, of Welshfield, Granger Co., Ohio. He is a farmer and teacher. They have one son.

Hannah C. married Charles Reading, of Colona, Michigan, where he died, leaving three children. She is now the wife of Franklin Vinton, and resides at Carlisle Hill, Indiana. They have one child.

Thomas J. married Paulina Skinner, of Valparaiso, Indiana. He is a lawyer, and has been Mayor of the city. He has also represented his county (Porter) in the Legislature, They have six children.

HENRY COLLIN.

Henry Collin, born in Dutches Co., in 1792, married Mary McAlpine, at Hillsdale, in 1814. She was born in Dutchess Co., in 1793. They came to Benton, April 26, 1814, and settled on a farm then new, in the pine woods of West Benton. They subsequently moved to the premises originally settled by Samuel Buell, senior, in 1792, on lot 78, where they remained through life. Mrs. Collin died in 1832, and her husband in 1835. Their children were Harriet A., Henry C. and Emeline.

Harriet A., born in 1816, married Alfred G. Bidwell, of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., and resides in Hudson City, New Jersey. They have several children.

Henry C. Collin, born in 1818, married Maria L. Park, of Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y. They reside on the family homestead, which they own, together with the premises first settled by the father of Mr. Collin. By successful industry, they have added largely to their estate in land, having now 880 acres in Benton. Mr. Collin was born on his present homestead, and

has always resided there. His remarkable thrift and pecuniary success is due to unremitting toil and sagacious attention to business, which has borne its usual result of independence and abundance. They have eight children, and some of their sons have graduated at Yale College, and entered upon successful professional pursuits. Mr. Collin is a progressive farmer, and a highly useful and respected citizen, and was the supervisor of Benton in 1869-70.

Emeline, born in 1822, married Dr. William W. Welch, of Norfolk, Connecticut, and died there in 1850, leaving two children. He still resides there.

PECKENS FAMILY.

David Peckens was a native of Massachusetts, and married Experience Pierce, of that State. They came to this county in 1810, and finally settled on a farm known as the Seeley farm, in Jerusalem. Their Children were Hannah, Elipha, David, Lydia, James, Alexander, Sabra, Elisha, Martha, George and Samuel. Of these, but three remain in this county, Martha, James and Elipha. Martha never married. Elipha married Patty Raymond, of Benton, and settled on what was known as the Sherwood farm, on the Potter road, where they lived many years. He pursued the trade of a carpenter and joiner, having served his time as an apprentice, with James Sherwood. By means of unwearied industry and economy, they gained a generous competency, securing a fine homestead on the South Centre Road for themselves, and other farms for their children. They two are examples of the infallible success of thrifty integrity and careful economy, engrafted on a life of earnest labor. Their children are Myron, Arabell, Charles R. and Jane.

Myron married Sarah J., daughter of Alva Taylor, of Benton, and resides on the farm long owned by the Buckbee family, on lot 84. Their children are Jane and Byron E.

Arabell married Daniel Sprague, of Benton, and resides on the original family homestead. They have one child, James E.

Charles R. married Eleanor A., daughter of Seth B. Briggs,

of Benton, and resides on what is known as the Nathan Lacey farm, on the South Centre Road in Benton, Their children are E. Burnett and Martha J.

Jane married Lester B. Chissom, of Benton.

James Peckens married Matilda Briggs, of Marcellus, N. Y. They settled in Jerusalem, near Sabin town, and on a part of the tract that went by that designation at an early day, where they still reside. They had nine children, of whom seven survive: George, Edward, Olive, Sabra A., Mary, Amanda and James. Four of these are married.

George married Ellen, daughter of Elisha West, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois. Their children are Ellen, DeWitt and Ida.

Edward married Caroline Ayres, of Michigan, and resides near Lyons, in that State. Their children are Jennie, James, Eleanor and Oscar.

Olive married Daniel W. Benedict, of Jerusalem, and resides in Prattsburg. Their children are Frank and Carrie.

Sabra Ann married David Clark, of Jerusalem, where they reside. Their children are Wilson and James.

TAYLOR FAMILY.

James Taylor was a native of Ireland, born in County Down, and came in 1755, at nineteen years of age to America. He resided in the town of New Windsor, Orange county, and enlisted in 1776 in the army of the Revolution. He was in New York when it was captured by the British. After his enlistment expired, he was often engaged as a militiaman for occasional service. He was in the engagement at the battle of Whiteplains, and shared in much of the irregular but trying service along the Hudson River. Although entitled to a pension, and in moderate circumstances, he never applied for it. The poverty of the nation deterred many of the old patriots from asking that just recognition of their services. After his death, his widow presented his claims, which were at once allowed, and afforded her a small income in the closing years of her life. His wife was Elizabeth Thompson, of Plattskill, N. Y., and

they were married in 1781. Their family of eight children were born in Orange county. They were Joseph, Ann, Hannah, Mary, Elsie, William, Margaret and Alva. In 1816 they came to Ontario county, leaving behind Ann and Mary, who were married and remained in Orange county. They stopped in Seneca, and the following spring moved into Benton. In 1821 they took up their residence in South West Benton, on lot 112, where they remained till the parents died. The father died in 1832, and the mother in 1840. Their son Joseph died single, in 1831, and Hannah, one of the daughters, died single at an advanced age.

Elsie married Gillett Kelsey, a son of Elijah Kelsey, of Benton, in 1819, and settled in Benton, where she died leaving five children, Elijah, Ann E., Helen M., James F. and Alexander. Elijah married Lucretia Stanton, of Prattsburg, and emigrated to Michigan about 1867, with their family. Ann E. married Edward R. Briggs, of Benton. Helen M. is single. James F. emigrated to Havana, Illinois, where he married Lucinda Connet. They have two children, James and Fanny. He has been highly successful in business; has become a leading railroad man in that locality, and is Vice-president and principal manager of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad. Alexander married Georgiana Grott, of Butler, Wayne county, and resides on the homestead in West Benton.

William Taylor, born in 1793, married Margaret, daughter of John Coleman, of Benton, in 1821, her age being twenty-three. They settled where they still reside, on the Potter road, on lot 87, never having moved except from the old house to the new. They have enjoyed the prosperity that is the natural fruit of industrious lives and frugal habits, and have the satisfaction of seeing their children inheritors of the parental virtues. Their children are Charles W., James F., Sarah E., Henry R., John C. and William M. Charles W. married Francis, daughter of Abraham Rapelyea, of Seneca county, and is a prosperous farmer and esteemed citizen of Jerusalem. Their children are Sarah Lorain, Harriet N. and Mary Agnes. James

F. married Mary A., daughter of Wm. L. Porter, of Penn Yan. He is pastor of the Congregational Church at Saugatuck, Allegan county, Michigan. They have two children, William A., and Grace M. Sarah married Firman R. Rapelyea, of Farmer, Seneca county, a brother to the wife of Charles W. Taylor. They reside near Bellona. Their children are Helen L., Kitty R., Elizabeth T. and James F. Henry R. married Adelia C., daughter of James G. Barnes, of Seneca. They reside near the family homestead in Benton, and their children are Sarah E., Henry S., Margaret A. and Ralph B. John C. married Sarah J. McCarrick, of Prattsburg. They settled at Groton, Tompkins county, where she died, leaving one child, George W. He is pastor of the Congregational Church at Groton. William M. married Mary E., daughter of Col. William Carroll, of Benton, and resides on the the homestead. James F. and John C. are both graduates of Union College.

Margaret married Moses L. Rugar, of Benton, and resides on the Thomas Rugar farm in Potter. Their children are Francis H., Lewis M. and Mary E. Francis H. married Elizabeth Beers, of Danby, Tompkins county, and emigrated to Galesburg, Illinois, where he was a merchant. He was a quarter-master in the army, through the war, and died at Nashville, in 1865, before being discharged. Lewis M. married Mary Comstock, at Galesburg, Illinois, and resides in Potter. His children are Margaret, Francis, Cornelia and Moses L. Mary E. married Milton, son of Isaac Lain, of Potter, and resides near the Isaac Lain homestead.

Alva Taylor married Artelissa, daughter of William Genung, of Jerusalem. They settled on the homestead of James Taylor, in Benton, where they still reside. They have three children, Sarah J., Mary E. and William J. Sarah J. is the wife of Myron Peckens. William J. married Harriet, daughter of Elnathan R. Hunt.

THE BELLKNAPS.

Briggs Bellknap settled in 1819 where his son, Isaac J. Bell-

knap now resides, in South West Benton, on lot 112. He bought the land of one Cuyler, and it was then all forest, except three acres. Mr. Bellknap was captain of a sloop on the Hudson River, and had not previously been a farmer. He married Miama Drake, of Orange county, and they came through the "Beech Woods," a journey of ten days, bringing their family and possessions in a lumber wagon. Mr. Bellknap was a good citizen, and a good parent, and his wife, who was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church in Benton, was a truly excellent woman. They went six miles to attend church in the coldest weather, and would remain at two services, neither of them brief, in a meeting house not warmed with fire. It is not strange that such a mother impressed her religious convictions on her children. The father died in 1841, at the age of fifty-nine, and the mother in 1863, at the age of seventy-three. Their children were Lydia, Francis A., James A., Sarah A., Mary E., Isaac J. and George.

Lydia, the eldest, married Ira Barber, a brother of Jeremiah Barber, of Potter. Francis A. married Robert P. Shepherd, and resides on a part of the original homestead. They have three children, Sarah A., George B. and Stephen C. Sarah A. is the wife of William Larzelere, of Jerusalem.

James A. is a prominent, energetic farmer of Jerusalem. He married Submit C. Green, of that town. Their children are Mary E., Adaline B., Charles C. and Francis A. Mary E. married Morrison Chase, a school teacher of Jerusalem, and they have one child, Submit. Adaline married Melmouth Davis, a carpenter of Jerusalem, and they have one child.

Isaac J., a substantial farmer and good citizen, and his sister Sarah A., both single, retain the old home, which has belonged to the family fifty years. Mary and George died early.

THOMAS AND NOAH DAVIS.

These were sons of Thomas and Eleanor Davis, who were born and married in Wales, and came to America in 1800. They settled at Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., with their family of three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons,

Thomas and Noah, married wives who were half sisters, and came to Benton, Noah, in 1813, and Thomas in 1814. Thomas, born in 1778, married in 1806, Irene Perry, a widow, born in 1774, whose maiden name was Watkins, and who was also a native of Wales. They settled on the farm now owned by their son, Stephen N. Davis, one mile west of Penn Yan, on lot 87, where they were the original settlers. Their children were Hannah, James T., Stephen N., Mary J., Watkins and Eleanor.

Hannah, born in 1808, married George W. Hopkins. They reside on the farm lately owned by Gideon Wolcott, in Jerusalem, and their children are Janette, Mariette and Ezra B. Janette married John Hankinson, of Potter. They have one child, Mettabell. Mrs. Hankinson resides with her parents. Mariette married Daniel M. Hulse, and resides in Canandaigua. They have two children, Ferdinand and Metta Isabella. Ezra B. is unmarried.

James T. Davis, born in 1811, married Nancy Millspaugh, of Milo, and settled adjoining the homestead, where his wife died in 1860, leaving two children, Mary J. and Sarah A. Mary J. is the wife of William Blanshard, a native of England. They reside in Jerusalem, on the farm formerly owned by Dr. George W. Malin. He is noted for rearing choice thoroughbred stock. They have one child, Eda J. Sarah A. is the wife of George W. Hobart, son of Walter P. Hobart, of Potter. They reside on the town line road in North Jerusalem. James T. Davis married a second wife, Emeline J. Stewart, widow, and daughter of John Merritt, of Jerusalem. They reside in Penn Yan.

Stephen N. Davis, born in 1814, married Hannah R., daughter of Peleg Briggs, of Benton. She died, and he subsequently married Sarah S. Coons, of Jerusalem. They have two sons by the second marriage, Thomas N. and William J. Stephen N. Davis owns and resides on the paternal homestead.

Mary J., born in 1816, married Seth B. Briggs, son of Robert Briggs, of Benton, and died in 1866.

Watkins Davis, born in 1819, married Emeline, daughter of Joshua Beard, of Milo. They own and reside on the Anna

Wagner homestead in Jerusalem. He is an enterprising farmer, and a noted breeder of short horn cattle. They have three children, Ida J., James and John.

Eleanor, born in 1824, married William J. Rector, of Benton.

Noah Davis, brother of Thomas, born in Wales, September 4, 1792, married at Newport, Hannah Edwards, also born in Wales, in 1793. They settled in Benton, and afterwards moved to Jerusalem, where he was keeper of the county poor for several years. Subsequently they removed to Pultney, where they both died, he in 1855, and she in 1856. Their children were Edward, Sarah, Mary and Harriet. Edward, born in 1815, married Philinda Townsend, of Benton, and resides at Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y. Their children are William, John, Albert, Sarah, Rosetta and Susan.

Sarah, born in 1816, is the wife of Jephthah A. Potter.

Mary, born in 1819, married John C. Miller, of Milo, and they reside at Branchport.

Hannah, born in 1824, married Ephraim Miller, of Milo. His wife and two children reside with Jephthah A. Potter, at Penn Yan. The children are Sarah and Mary.

THE WEST WOODS.

In one of a series of articles contributed in 1869, to the Yates County Chronicle, concerning the "Yates County Gazetteer," Edward J. Fowle, wrote as follows:

"After the earlier settlers of Benton, about 1816, there came a colony from Livingston's Manor, Columbia county, who located in the west part of the town, which for many years was designated as the West or Dutch Woods. They were an honest, frugal and industrious people. The 'Old Folks' are nearly all departed, as are most of the log houses they built. Many of the descendants reside there, possessing the virtues of the parents. They are well-to-do farmers, and good livers. Among them will be found the family names of Crank, Rector, Finger, Wheeler, Simmons, Carrol, Hoos, Moon, Miller and Niver. In the young days of the old people, the winters afforded good times for visiting and social enjoyments. Every week, if not

oftener, at the log residence of some one of them, the families would all congregate, coming in sleighs or sleds, when there would be music and dancing, story telling, refreshments and smoking, while the huge logs blazed away in the good large fire-places; and so the evening or night passed away. There was usually one double log house, with only one room below, which had two fire-places, two looms, two beds, and other furniture, and occupied by two families. And those primitive times were happy times with them, with few artificial wants, with no heed to fashions, no class distinctions, no envyings nor jealousies, their lives glided along smoothly and pleasantly. Their spiritual wants were supplied occasionally by an itinerant Dutch or Methodist minister. They were always kind to one another, at house raisings and logging bees, at marriages, in sickness and at death and burial. The large and small wheel, the reel and the loom, have nearly disappeard from among them, but agriculture, the dairy, poultry flocks and herds, and general household duties, now claim the attention of both men and women, old and young, conducing to health and competence. They have rarely if ever been engaged in law suits, and never has one of them been before the courts for wrong doing. It would be hard for our friends in high life to frame for themselves a more exalted eulogy."

THE RECTOR FAMILY.

Andrew Rector was a native of Copake, originally Taghkanick, Columbia Co., N. Y., and was born in 1762. He married Charity Rockefellow, of the same place. He died in Benton, in 1842, at the age of eighty, and she in 1838, at the age of seventy-two. They came to Benton in 1817, bringing most of their family of nine children, and settled in the West Woods, on lot 104, where there was no house or clearing, buying the land of Samuel Colt, of Geneva, who was a considerable landholder in that vicinity, and paying ten dollars per acre. Here they tarried the remainder of their days. Their children were William, Hannah, Mary, Teal, Andrew, Eva, Christiana, Catharine and Elizabeth.

William, born in 1782, married Hannah Simmons, in Columbia county. They settled in Benton, in 1810, and on lot 101, in 1813, coming with Henry Simmons previous to his father. Hannah, his wife, was born in 1786, and died in 1870. Their children were Elizabeth, Andrew W., Conrad, Jacob, Charity, David, Catharine and William J.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Rector, born in 1806, married James Jennings, of Benton, where she died. Her children were Hannah, Thomas, William J., Nelson, Sarah and Jerusha. Hannah married Jesse Tiers, of Benton. They reside on the Pottertown road, and have one child, Hannah. Thomas married Anna Wheat, of Benton. They reside in Naples, and have six children. William Married Cyntha Kirkham, of Benton. They settled in Naples, and have three children. J. Nelson married Ursula Wheat, of Benton, a sister of the wife of Thomas, and has resided with his father. He has a second wife, Annie E. Washburn, of Naples. They reside now in Penn Yan. Sarah married John Miller, resides in Michigan, and has one child. Jerusha married William Washburn, of Naples, and has one child.

Andrew W., son of William Rector, born in 1806, married Elizabeth Coons, of Benton, and settled in Potter. He has held the office of justice of the peace in that town several years. Their children are Nelson, Hannah E., Sarah C., Emily J., Amelia M. and Julia A. Nelson married Caroline Coons, of Naples, and resided in Benton, where she died, leaving two children, Elizabeth and William. He has a second wife, Harriet Shaw, of Benton, and there are two children of the second marriage, Caroline and Andrew. Hannah E. is unmarried. Sarah married Orson Linkletter, of Steuben county. They reside in Naples. Emily married Daniel Reynolds, of Middlesex, and resides in Michigan. They have one child, Llewellyn. Amelia M. married Daniel Olcott, of Naples, where they reside. They have one child. Julia married Addison Hawley, of Potter, and resides with her father.

Conrad Rector, born in 1809, married Mary Wheeler, of Ben-

ton, and settled in Naples. They have one child, Caroline. Jacob, born in 1812, married Maria Coons, of Benton, and resides in Naples. They have one son, John. Catharine, born in 1822, married Seymour Wheeler, of Potter, and resides in Naples. Their children are Werder, Malcom and Hannah. Charity, born in 1815, married John Rector, of Benton. David, born in 1815, married Susan Bates, of Potter, and resides in Naples. They have one child, Hannah. William J. born in 1826, married Cataline Kelsey, of Benton, and resides with his father on the homestead. He is an enterprizing and thrifty farmer. He has a second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Davis, of Benton.

Hannah, daughter of Andrew Rector, senior, married Henry Simmons.

Mary married Christian Niver, of Columbia county. They did not come to this county. Their children were Andrew, Elizabeth, Henry, Charity, Hannah, Catharine, Mary A. and Norman. Elizabeth and Catharine only became residents of this county. Elizabeth Niver married Col. William Carroll, and settled in Benton, where she died, leaving seven children, James, Peter D., Alfred, Ann, William, Worthy and Mary E. Col. Carrol married a second wife, Catharine Niver, sister of his first wife. Their children were Adelaide, Hannah J., Mercena and Frank. William Carroll was the successor of Col. Gilbert Sherer, as colonel of the old 103d regiment of Militia. He died in 1860, at the age of fifty-one. His son James Carroll is a Methodist clergyman. He is married, and resides in Connecticut. Peter D. married Mary J. Miller, of Columbia Co., and resides on a portion of the paternal homestead, on lot 106. Their children are Jane, Deloss, Seneca, Gazelle and Floyd. Alfred married Sarah Doremus, of Penn Yan, and resides on the place known as the Lovejoy farm, south of Cranks Corners. Their Children are Grace, Charles and Fred. Aaron married Mary, daughter of Simon Forshay, of Penn Yan. They reside in Torrey, on the Penn Yan and Dresden road, and their children are Job and Will. William married Alice Niver, of Columbia

county, and resides there. Mary E. is the wife of William Miner Taylor, of Benton. Worthy is single, and is one of the firm of S. J. Larham & Co., grocers, and resides in Penn Yan. Adelaide married Charles Swarthout, of Torrey, and resides on the Swarthout family homestead. They have one son, Henry. Hannah J. married Dudley Olney, of Torrey. They reside at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Marcena and Frank are unmarried, and reside in Penn Yan.

Teal Rector, born in 1789, married Eleanor Finger, of Columbia county, and settled on the homestead in Benton, where he died, in 1859, leaving eight children: Charity, John, Jacob T., Eliza, William T., Simeon, and Lucetta and Lewis, twins. Charity, born in 1812, married David Lovejoy, of Benton, and they reside in Ohio. Their children are John, Albert and Simeon. John, son of Teal Rector, born in 1813, married his cousin, Charity, daughter of William Rector. They reside in Naples, and their children are James and Hannah. Jacob T., born in 1815, married Catharine Baker, of Benton, and resides in Milo, on the Conrad Shattuck farm. Their children are Madriff, May and Stephen. Madriff married Sarah Gordon, of Barrington, and resides with his father. Mary married Holly Snyder, of Barrington. Eliza, born in 1817, married John Finger, jr., and settled in Benton, where she died, in 1839, leaving one surviving child, McKendric. William T., born in 1820, married Mary Church, of Benton, and moved to Conhocton, N. Y., where she and her four children died within one month, the children of diptheria, and she of pulmonary disease. He married a second wife, Catharine Harris, of Conhocton, and resides there. Simeon, born in 1822, married Hannah Elder, of Benton, and resides at Iona, Michigan. They have two children, George and Oscar. Lewis married Catharine Potts, of Benton, and resides in Jerusalem. Lucretia was the first wife of Freeman G. Wheeler, of Penn Yan, and died in 1864. Eleanor, wife of Teal Rector, died in 1866.

Andrew Rector, jr., born in 1792, married Dorothea Finger, of Columbia county, and settled in Benton, with his father.

He died in 1842. Their children were John H., Andrew, Edward and Henry, twins, Elizabeth, Jane, Jeremiah, Norman Polly, William F. and Jacob. John H., born in 1814, died single, in 1833. Andrew, born in 1816, married Elizabeth Finger, of Benton. Their children are John and Helen. Edward, born in 1820, married Diantha Shaw, of Benton, and moved to Rockford, Michigan. Henry married Harriet Gilbert, of Benton, and resides in that town. Their children are William W., Charles, Albert, Madison, John and Rosa, of whom William W. married Margaret Shaw, and resides in Naples. Elizabeth, born in 1828, married Freeman Carroll, and resides at Benton Centre. Their children are James and Anna. Fanny Jane, born in 1825, married Jefferson B. Briggs, of Potter, and they reside at Potter Hollow, Michigan. Jeremiah, born in 1827, married Artimetia Shaw, of Benton, and resides on the old Andrew Rector family homestead, on lot 104. Their children are Dorothea, Miner and George. Norman married Harriet, daughter of Baltus Wheeler, of Jerusalem, and resides in that town. They have one son, Jerome. William F., born in 1834, married Phebe Jane, daughter of Theron R. Finch, of Potter. They have one child, and reside at Cascade, Michigan. Jacob T., born 1836, married Esther J. Corey, of Jerusalem. They reside at Birchtown, Michigan.

Eva Rector, born in 1794, married Jeremiah Finger, of Columbia county, and settled in the "West Woods." Their children were John J., Andrew, Mary, Catharine, Charity, Hannah and Norton. John J., born in 1813, married Sally Coons, of Benton, and resides in that town. Their children are Emily, Hannah, Jane, William and Sidney. Emily married Charles Owen. Their children are Wilkie and Florence. The others are single. Andrew married Rosetta, daughter of Julius Barnes, jr., of Jerusalem, and resides in Benton. Their children are Samuel, Rachel and Margaret. Mary was the second wife of Martin Brown, jr., of Benton. Hannah married Abraham Bain, of Benton, and resides there. Their children are Theodore, Andrew and Martin. Catharine died single. Char-

ity is unmarried. Norton married Emily Hainer, of Benton, and resides on his father's homestead. Their children are Oliver, Mary, Alice, Margaret, Irene and Eva.

Christiana Rector, born in 1789, married Garnet Crank, of Columbia county. They settled near her father. He was a blacksmith, and gave the name to Crank's Corners, where they reside. Their children are Andrew, Amy, Charity and John M. Andrew married Mary A. Simmons, of Schoharie county, and resided in Benton, at the old McIntyre blacksmith stand on the Pottertown road, where he died, leaving three children, Emma, Catharine and Bradford. Emma married George Sampson, of Benton. They reside in Penn Yan, and have one son, George. Catharine married William Barringer, of Benton, where they reside. They have two children, Lizzie and Minnie. Bradford married Della Hatch, of Penn Yan, and resides in Benton. Amy Crank died single. Charity married Clinton Chrysler, of Benton, where she died, leaving one child, Charity. John M. married Samantha Simmons, sister of the wife of Andrew 3d, and settled on the homestead with his father. He died, leaving two children, Christina and Maria.

Catharine Rector, born in 1802, married William H. Simmons.

Elizabeth Rector, born in 1806, was the first wife of Martin Brown, jr., and the mother of his children.

HENRY SIMMONS FAMILY.

Henry Simmons was born at Taghkanick, near Copake, Columbia county, in 1780, and married Elizabeth Bogert, of the same place, in 1800. They came to this county about 1804, and lived one or two years on the farm of Robert Chissom, where Penn Yan now stands. They then purchased two hundred and forty acres, which afterwards became the farm of Col. William Carroll. His wife failing in health, they returned to Columbia county, in 1808, and she died there, leaving three children, William H., Catharine and Peter. Mr. Simmons married a second wife, Hannah, daughter of Andrew Rector, senior, and in 1810 returned to Penn Yan. At first he worked the Speelman farm, north of the Centre, but afterwards pur-

chased a farm of 120 acres near his first purchase, and at the Crank four corners, from which a few acres immediately at the corners were sold to Garnet Crank, who established his blacksmith shop there at an early day, and still resides there. This farm was then entirely new, except that a small house had been erected, and a few acres about it partially cleared. Here Henry Simmons died, in 1858, at the age of eighty, and his wife in 1862, at eighty-two. Their children were Andrew, Betsey, Sylvester and Mary.

William H. Simmons, born in 1801, of the first marriage, at Copake, married Catharine, daughter of Andrew Rector, senior. They finally settled on the premises where they now reside, near Potter Centre. Their children are Charity, Justus M., Christiana E., Henry M,, Catharine A., James M. and Charles M. Charity, born in 1823, married Samuel Van Zandt. Justus M., died single, in 1850, at the age of twenty-five. Christina, born in 1827, married Samuel C., son of Samuel Boots. They reside on the Boots homestead, in Potter, and have a daughter, Mary. Henry M., born in 1829, died of lockjaw in in 1847. Catharine A., born in 1837, married in 1868, John H. Price, of Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y. They now reside in Springwater, Livingston county. Their children are George E., Dexter E. and Leola B. James M., born in 1839, married Frances E. Hotchkiss, in 1861. They reside with his father. Charles M., born in 1848, married in 1869, Alice E., daughter of John S. Knapp, of Penn Yan.

Catharine Simmons, born in 1803, married George Lown, of Columbia Co. They lived first in Benton, then Potter, and afterwards removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1853, where they reside. They have one son, Henry, who married in Potter, Amanda Stearns, who died there, leaving two sons, Edwin and Worthy. They went to Wayne, Michigan, with their father, who married a second wife, Delia Barber, of Cattaraugus Co. There are two children of the second marriage, Irene and George.

Peter Simmons, born in 1805, married Sally Perry, of Ben-

ton, and moved to Independence, Alleghany county, where she died, leaving four children, William, Charles H., Joseph P. and Deliverance. He married a second wife, Cyntha Lilly, of Independence. They reside at Greenwood, Steuben county, and their children are Leonard, Peter, Wilbur, Lafayette, Elizabeth and Tryphena.

Andrew Simmons, born of the second marriage, married Hannah, daughter of Baltus Wheeler, of Benton. They settled at Naples, where he died, leaving four children, Henry, William, Jane and Delilah.

Betsey Simmons became the second wife of Clinton Chrysler, of Benton, and resided in that town, where he died, leaving three children, Henrietta, Marietta and Hannah. Marrietta married David L. Becker, jr., and resides in Benton.

Sylvester Simmons married Harriet, daughter of Anthony Trimmer, jr., of Benton. They now reside in South Milo, near Chubb Hollow, and have one son, Justus M.

Mary Simmons married James, a son of Thomas Carroll, of Benton. They settled on the Simmons family homestead, where she died, leaving a daughter, Emma. He married a second wife, Jane, daughter of Andrew Simmons. She died, leaving a son, James. Mr. Carroll married a third wife, Rhoda Weed, of Flat street, Benton. The mother of James Carroll is now the wife of Henry Brown of Benton Centre.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Gideon Allen was a native of New Jersey, a nephew of Col. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, and was married in Orange county, N. Y., to Sophronia Ayres, in 1797. Samuel, their oldest son, was born in 1799. Gideon Allen was a miller, came to Penn Yan 1810, and was the first miller in the mill built by Abraham Wagener, on the north side of the outlet, where the mill of Casner & Scheet now stands. In less than a year he died of typhoid fever, leaving six children, Samuel, Catharine, David, Abigail, Martha and Gideon, the last born a few weeks after the death of the father. The mother kept the family together, and moving into what is now Benton, reared them in a

highly creditable manner by the aid of the elder children. The oldest, now Col. Samuel Allen, went to service at the age of twelve years, and worked five years for Levi Benton, senior, at three dollars a month. Mr. Benton paid him better than the contract required, and Col. Allen holds his old employer in the highest esteem, and regards him as a man of great personal worth. After serving his time with Mr. Benton, he learned the trade of chair maker with Joseph Safford, of Penn Yan. Afterwards he worked with a Scotchman, named Robinson, as a carpenter and joiner, which trade he followed eighteen years. He worked with Miles Lefever, in the erection of the Court House and Jail in Penn Yan, and also in the construction of the Presbyterian church in Penn Yan. When twenty-five years old, he married Charity Perkins. They have four children, Smith, Valentine, Catharine and Mary. Smith married Nancy, daughter of Josiah Voak, and resides in Benton. Valentine married Harriet Waddel, and lives on the homestead. He was a soldier in the 11th Pa. cavalry, and served four years in the war of the rebellion, a large part of the time on patrol duty in East Virginia, under Col. Speer. His duties were difficult and dangerous, and he was engaged in many critical skirmishes, but no large battles. Catharine is unmarried. Mary married Wilbur Sharpstien, a farmer of Cayuga county.

Catharine, daughter of Gideon Allen, married James McCarter, and moved to Reading, Pa., where she died.

David married Elizabeth, daughter of Clark Winans, and moved to Ohio, thence to Iowa.

Abigail married Granville Hawkes, and moved to Ohio, thence to Michigan. Martha died single, at twenty-two.

Gideon married Laura Snook, and moved to Ohio He was an accomplished architect, and supplied the design for the State capitol at Columbus, Ohio.

Col. Samuel Allen, the only representative of the original family left in Yates county, bought a farm on lot 65, in northwest Benton, near Ferguson's Corners, where he has resided fifty-four years. His mother made her home with him till she

died, in 1847, at the age of seventy-five. Like her, Col. Allen has always been a universalist in his religious faith. He aided in building a Universalist church at Rushville, and in former years sometimes attended meetings there. He was supervisor of Benton in 1860, and has held the office of assessor sixteen years. In the old rifle corps he rose from the rank of sergeant, to be colonel of the regiment, which embraced the county of Yates. Col. Allen states that he remembers hearing James Parker preach, when a Universalist, at Benton Centre, and at Truman Spencer's, and always thought him a man of much ability.

Col. Allen states that he is the first man that held a cast iron plow west of Cayuga Lake. It was one of Wood's patent manufactured at Aurora. One Towsley, the real inventor of the plow, was an acquaintance of Levi Benton, senior, and at his request Mr. Benton went to Aurora and brought home one of the plows, in 1815, the first they informed him, that came west of the Lake. Col. Allen was then a lad in the employ of Mr. Benton. Soon afterwards, Mr. Benton brought a number of these plows to that neighborhood, and they were sold to most of the principal farmers thereabouts. They were steel pointed, and sold at the price of twenty-five dollars. Even at that price, the farmers were not slow to learn that they were a great improvement on the old "Bull Plow."

THE FERGUSONS.

Peter Ferguson was from Orange county, and settled in the town of Seneca in 1807. Two of his sons, John S. and Walter S., settled in Benton, in 1833, buying the tavern property at what is now known as Ferguson's Corners, which they purchased of John Buckley, a son of Major Robert Buckley. Both have resided in that vicinity for the most part since that time.

John S. married Mary, daughter of John Reed, and sister of Melancthon S. Reed, of Seneca. They have two daughters, Melissa and Ellen. Ellen is the wife of George Dinehart, of Potter.

Walter S. married a daughter of Andrew W. McAlpine, of

Benton. Their children are Marion, Rosetta B., Sarah Alice, Jane and Colton. Sarah Alice is the wife of Walter Fitch of Potter.

John S. and Walter S. Ferguson are both farmers. Martha, a sister of theirs, is the wife of John Southerland, of Potter.

JAMES SMITH.

It was in 1812 that James Smith and his family moved from Goshen, Orange county, and settled on the farm on which he lived and died, on lots 59 and 60. The land is now occupied by Henry and David McAlpine, and Frederick Spooner was the first settler on this place. The family arrived at their new home in the Spring, and were delighted by the gorgeous bloom of peach trees, which spangled the road sides with objects of beauty most refreshing to the wearied travellers. The peach trees in those days seldom failed to yield them delicious fruit. Mr. Smith paid from six to eighteen dollars per acre for his land, and finally owned three hundred acres, and one of the best farms in the county. He was drafted in the war of 1812, and supplied a substitute, but when the British landed at Sodus, he shouldered his gun and went with many of his neighbors to meet the foe. When they reached Sodus, they found the enemy had decamped, and they were soon discharged. Mr. Smith and his family cleared up the fine homestead, and gained a good competence. He delighted in a good horse, a fancy which re-appeared in his son, Job T. His wife Ruth, died in 1820, and he survived till 1861, dying at the age of eighty. Their children were Job T., Julia Ann, Mary, Sophia H., Emily T. and Susan T.

Job T. married Olive D., daughter of Henry Townsend, and resided in Penn Yan. Both are deceased. Their children are Susan A., Olive T. and Eva S. Susan A. is the wife of Capt. Edward E. Root, formerly of Penn Yan, now of Kansas. Capt. Root performed brave and honorable service in the war, and was captain of company I, 33d regiment, the first raised in Penn Yan, in 1861. They have one child. Olive T. married Theodore O. Hamlin, a prominent merchant of the firm of Ham-

lin & Sons, Penn Yan. Eva S. is a boarding school student, at Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Julia Ann Smith is the wife of Edward J. Fowle. They were married in the Spring of 1827, Mr. Fowle being then the publisher of the Yates Republican. They have had three daughters, Ruth Ann, Sophia, and Julia S., who died young. Ruth Ann is the wife of John J. Wise, and Sophia is the wife of Joshua L. Andrews, a farmer of Milo.

Mary Smith married Nelson Tunnicliff, of Penn Yan. Mr. Tunnicliff was for many years in partnership with John D. Stewart, heavily engaged in selling merchandize in Penn Yan, and as extensive dealers in produce. They still reside in Penn Yan, and have two sons, John James and George. James married Kate L. Burrows, of Gambia, Ohio, and is a prominent lawyer of the firm of Frost & Tunnicliff, at Galesburg, Illinois. George is appointment clerk of Gov. John T. Hoffman, in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

Sophia H. was the first wife of Eli Sheldon.

Emily T. married Augustus Stewart, then a merchant of Penn Yan, now a farmer in Benton, on Flat street, where Perley Dean was the original settler. She is dead. Their children were Frederick, Helen, George and Henry Clay. Frederick married Hattie Smith, of Syracuse. She died leaving a daughter, Hattie. Frederick is a dentist at Ithaca. Helen and Henry Clay reside on the homestead with their father, and the daughter of Frederick.

Susan T. Smith was an engaging young lady, and died in 1839, at the age of nineteen.

THE WISE FAMILY.

Samuel Wise was the son of John Wise, of Columbia county. He married there, Lovica Newell, and about 1823 came to Benton, where he bought of Elisha Williams the old Thomas Lee farm, now owned by Guy Shaw, and resided there about twenty years. Zenas P. Wise, his brother, purchased a farm of 150 acres adjoining him on the east. They laid out a fine race course, partly on both farms, which for many years was

a very popular track, and drew multitudes of people on various occasions to witness the races, some of which were quite memorable. The house was an important tavern in those days; trainings and other gatherings were often held there. After selling that place, he kept the American Hotel in Penn Yan, about five years, after which he resided on Flat street, and finally moved to New York, where he died at the age of sixty-four. His children were John J., Adaline, Augustus, Charlotte, Harriet N., Nancy and Mary.

John J. kept a hotel in New York for some time. He is now a hardware merchant in Penn Yan, and postmaster. He married Maria, daughter of Wm. H. Stark. She died leaving two children, William and Harriet M. He has a second wife, Ruth Ann, daughter of Edward J. Fowle, and they have a daughter, Sophia.

Adaline married Benjamin B. Stark. They moved west, where he died, leaving a large family.

Augusta married Alvin Winants.

Charlotte married William T. Scott, formerly president of the old Bank of Geneva, and now cashier of the First National Bank of that place. She died leaving two children, Frances and William.

Harriet N. married Elisha W. Fargo, who is a commission merchant in New York, and resides in Brooklyn. Their children are Julia and George.

Nancy died unmarried, in Benton.

Mary married Edwin Hyatt, a commission merchant in New York, also residing in Brooklyn. Their children are Harriet, George and Caroline.

THE GUTHRIE FAMILY.

Joseph Guthrie was born in the city of New York, in 1784. His father died while he was a child, and his mother took him to the province of New Brunswick, where he grew to manhood, and married Eleanor Grant, who died leaving two surviving children that reached adult age, Jane and Eleanor. He afterwards returned to New York, removed thence to Dutchess

county, and thence to Benton, in 1819. He settled at Benton Centre, where he married Rhoda, daughter of Ezra M. Cole. He was both a shoemaker and a farmer, and for two years kept a tavern on the south-west corner at Benton Centre. Not relishing that business, he abandoned it and pursued his former avocations. He died in 1861, and his widow still survives. The children of the second marriage were Henry A., Oliver P., Joseph C., Rhoda A., John C., Horace C. and Myron A. Henry A. married Harriet, daughter of Josiah Young, of Benton, in January, 1870, and resides at Benton Centre, a farmer.

Oliver P. married Mary, daughter of Nahum Rugg, of Potter, and resides at Benton Centre. He is a tailor, and is now engaged as a merchant. He is town clerk and postmaster. He owns and resides on the property lately owned by John H. Haight. They have two surviving children, Henry W. and Edward F.

Joseph married Mary McDowell, of Barrington, and is a merchant at Warsaw, in that town. They have a daughter, Jane.

Rhoda A. married George A. Ringer, of Dresden. They reside at Watkins, N. Y. Their children are Clarence, Susan A., John, Willie and Emma.

John C. went to California in 1850, and died after returning home, unmarried.

Horace C. is a book and Stationery dealer in Penn Yan. He married Albina Benedict, of Schoharie, N. Y. They have one son, Charles.

Myron married Louisa Robinson, of Watkins, where he is a mercantile clerk. He was a soldier in the 148th regiment, enlisting in 1862, and serving till the end of the war.

Of the children of Joseph Guthrie by the first marriage, Jane married Horace Holmes, of Benton. He was a merchant at Warsaw, in Barrington, several years, and emigrated thence to Three Rivers, Michigan, where he died. His widow resides at Warsaw.

Eleanor married James G. Bailey, of Barrington. They emi-

grated to Macon, Lenawee county, Michigan, where she died, leaving two sons, Joseph and Martin.

WIDOW FOX.

Among those who escaped the massacre by Indians and Tories in 1778, in the ill-fated Valley of Wyoming, was a Mr. Fox, who left the burning fort and swam the river, while his wife and two or three children, unknown to him, escaped by some other means. They resided some years after in Pennsylvania, where he died. She came with her children, seven in number, to what is now Benton, in 1800, and lived near the Centre many years. The children were Worthy, Althea, Polly, Brentha, Lee, Phineas and Chauncey. Worthy married Elijah Clark, son of Col. William Clark, the pioneer of Naples. Althea married Salmon Hull, son of Eliphalet Hull. Polly married Mr. Davidson, one of the earliest residents of Rochester. Brentha married a Mr. Wright, and the two families of Wright and Davidson were afterwards settlers on what was known in Genesee county as "The Triangle." Lee married Cyntha Wadsworth, of Potter. Phineas married Fanny Lennox, of Benton, and moved to Michigan. Chauncey married Rosana Lennox, sister of Fanny, and also moved to Michigan. Mrs. David Botsford, of the Waverly House, Rochester, and David B. Hull, of Buffalo, are her grand-children.

THE CROZIER FAMILY.

On the 14th of July, 1801, at the end of a voyage of seven weeks from Glasgow, the families of Thomas Robinson, Thomas Robinson, jr., John Renwick, George Gray, Robert Straughan ham, Mr. Cowin, and Adam Crozier, senior, landed in New York, all but the Cowin family on their way to what has since been known as the English Settlement in the town of Seneca, where they had been preceded two or three years, by Edward Stokoe, Mathew and John Robinson, Edward Burrell, and George Renwick. From New York they continued their water passage to Albany, and after a land carriage to Schenectady, took a boat, which conveyed them in three weeks more to Geneva. The boat was tediously propelled by poling, except in

passing from Wood's Creek to Oneida Lake, and across the lake. Down the small stream passing into the lake, they floated by means of dams, which were drawn off as each was reached, to make a sufficient volume of water to carry the boat. A sail was used to cross the lake, but a storm carried it away and greatly imperiled their lives. But they effected their passage, passed into the Oswego river, thence into the Seneca, and followed it to Geneva. At Seneca Falls they had to unload their boat, and reload above the rapids.

Adam Crozier, senior, was a Scotch shepherd, born in 1751. He married Isabella Renwick, in 1780. She was of Scotch and English descent, and was born in 1759. After their marriage they lived in one of the northern counties of England, where six of their children were born. Upon arriving in Seneca, they lived in a house with another family, until a house was provided on what is now the Vartie farm near Hall's Corners. Before winter, however, they took up their residence on the farm where George Crozier, their son, now lives, in Seneca, and where no improvement had then been made. Their domicil was a log structure, with a hole cut in one side for a door, and another for a window, which was unprovided with glass. The fire-place had no back but the logs. The fire was built on the ground, and a stick chimney conducted the smoke from the upper floor upwards. In such a tenement as this they passed the winter. In the spring, the logs back of the fire were nearly burned through. How they escaped burning up may well be regarded as a puzzle. In the same house they lived several years, and until the front part of the house now standing on the premises was built.

In 1817, Adam Crozier, senior, purchased of Samuel Colt and Ezra Cole, for $1,774, the farm on lot 51, in Benton, where Adam Crosier, jr., now lives. After the purchase, John Renwick and family lived on it, and also George Crozier and wife. Adam Crozier moved on it in the spring of 1821, and has since resided there. Adam Crozier, senior, died in 1829, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife survived him till 1853, reaching

the remarkable age of ninety-four years. At the time of her death her children were all living, the eldest seventy-two, and the youngest fifty years old. Their children were Robert, George, Margaret, Elizabeth, Adam, Isabella, John and Eleanor, twins, born in America, in 1803. Robert, the eldest, born in 1781, married Eleanor Stokoe, and moved in 1818 to Southern Indiana, about forty miles below the falls of the Ohio river, accompanied by the family of his father-in-law, Edward Stokoe. He still lives there, surrounded by numerous descendants, to the third generation. Two or three years after he moved west, he came all the way back on foot to visit his parents.

George Crozier, born in 1783, married Abagail Crawford, of Saratoga Springs, in 1820, and resides on the old family homestead, in Seneca. They have had eight children, Jefferson, Adam, Elizabeth, Henderson, T. Wilson, George W., Isabella and Mary Jane. Jefferson, born in 1821, married Helen Blodgett, of Gorham, in 1849. They have three sons and two daughters. Adam, born in 1823, married Gertrude Haug, and has two daughters. Elizabeth, born in 1825, married James J. McMaster, of Benton, in 1851, and died in 1869. Henderson, born in 1827, married Sarah Ann Clark, of Seneca. They have three sons and a daughter. T. Wilson, born in 1830, married Matilda Fiero, and has one son. George W., born in 1835, died in 1865, from infirmities contracted in the war. He was orderly sergeant in company L., of Merrill's Horse, a regiment of dragoons with the army at Little Rock, Arkansas. Isabella, born in 1837, married Edward S. Dixon, of Hall's Corners, in 1860, and they have three sons. Mary Jane, born in 1840, married Myron C. Southerland, of Seneca. They have one son, Frank.

Margaret, the eldest daughter of Adam Crozier, senior, born in 1787, married John Charlton. Their children were Thomas, Elizabeth, Adam, Isabella, John, Margaret, William, Anna and George. Thomas married Catharine Nixon. They had an infant son, and the three died within a day or two of each other, and all were buried together. Elizabeth married Samuel Cook. They have six children, and reside in Michigan. Adam

married Anna Westfall. They reside at Battle Creek, Michigan. Isabella married Ezra Wilbur. They reside in Gorham, and have one son. Margaret married Alvin Mead. They have three daughters, and live in Michigan. William married Sarah Hutchinson, in 1869, and lives on the homestead in Seneca. George married Susan Youngs. They have two children, and reside in Gorham. The others died young.

Elizabeth Crozier, born in 1793, married Thomas Wilson, of Seneca. Their children were Sarah, Adam, John, Mary Jane and Isabella. Sarah married John Wheeler, and has four children. Adam married Elizabeth Cool, and has three children. John married Catharine Burrell, and has three children. Mary Jane married Edward N. Hall, and has four children. Isabella died in 1845, at the age of seventeen.

Adam Crozier, born in 1797, married in 1821, Amy, daughter of Joseph Southerland, and grand-daughter of that noted pioneer, David Southerland, of Potter. They have had four children, Elizabeth, John W., David S. and George E. Elizabeth and John W. died in infancy. David S., born in 1826, married Dolly Whitney, of Seneca Castle, in 1844. He resides on the homestead, and is a prominent citizen. George E., born in 1833, married Fannie H. Becker, of Benton, in 1855. They have one son, Frank W., born in 1857. He also resides on the homestead. The farm on which Adam Crozier, jr., and his sons live, was willed to him and his brother John, in 1829, by their father. Adam bought his brother's interest for eleven hundred dollars. When first purchased, seventeen acres were partially cleared on the farm. George, John and Adam cleared the first fallow of seventeen acres, and the rest was mostly done by Adam, who also helped to clear a considerable portion of the original family homestead.

Isabella Crozier, born in 1800, married Walter Renwick. They have two sons, Robert, unmarried, and John, who married Harriet Seeley, of Allegany county. They have two daughters, and all live in Gorham.

Eleanor Crozier resides in Seneca, unmarried.

John Crozier died in Seneca, unmarried, in 1867.

THE WATSONS.

Robert Watson was an early settler in the town of Seneca. He was an Englishman, and was born in Northumberland, in 1768. His wife, Jane Sinclair, was native to the same place, born in 1766. They were married in 1790, and afterwards emigrated direct to the farm where their subsequent lives were spent, about one mile and a half north of the Benton line, on the first road eastward of Benton Centre, leading north. He died at the age of seventy-three, and his wife at the age of ninety. Six of their children were born in England, and three in America. They were Jacob and Sarah, twins, Isabella, James, Robert, Foster S., Jacob, Ebenezer and Joseph. Of this family, but two became residents of Yates county. The eldset son, Jacob, was killed when a child by the fall of a tree, and a subsequent son took the same name.

Foster S. Watson, born in England, in 1801, married Jane A. Walker, of Caledonia, N. Y., in 1838. She was a native of Delaware county, and was of Scotch descent. They first settled near Seneca Lake, and subsequently moved to his present home on lot 35. They have no surviving children.

Jacob Watson, born in 1804, married Maria Shaw, of Caledonia, N. Y., in 1834. They first settled on the farm now owned by George McMaster, and afterwards at their present home on lot 31, where Elisha Brown was the original settler, about one mile north of his brother. Their children are William, Henry, James, Samuel and Jane, two of whom are married. William married Ann E. Litchfield, daughter of Rev. Daniel W. Litchfield, at one time pastor of the Baptist Church at Benton Centre. They reside near and north of the paternal homestead in Benton, and have four children, Franklin, Harriet, Albert and Clement. Henry Watson married Elizabeth Bushnell, of Columbia county, N. Y. They reside in Barrington.

Joseph Watson married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Mead, of Benton. They reside on and own the original Watson homestead, in Seneca. They have one surviving child, Phebe Ann.

JAMES SHERLAND.

The first settler on the farm now owned and occupied by William Taylor, on the Pottertown road in south west Benton, was James Sherland. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1785, and married there, Maria Moore. They moved to Chenango county in 1812, and a year later to Penn Yan. In 1814 they moved into the woods in Benton, where the family remained till 1825, when they removed to Wheeler, Steuben county, and afterwards to Indiana, where James Sherland still lives, at the age of eighty-five. His first wife died in Benton, in 1816, leaving four children, William H., Nancy M., Nathaniel M. and Luther M. He married a second wife, Lydia, daughter of Martin Brown, senior, of Benton.

William H. Sherland, the oldest son, born in Massachusetts in 1806, married Ann G. McLean. He is a skillful mechanic and inventor, an ingenious artificer in wood, and a successful grape grower. They have resided on lot 23, in No. 8, on the Penn Yan and Dresden road, since 1832. They have two children, George F. and Charlotte E. The daughter is the wife of David S. Kidder, and they have three children, Samuel, Betsey and Anna.

Nancy M. Sherland married John Wagener, and moved to Pennsylvania. Nathaniel M. and Luther M. were both early pioneers in California, from whence Luther M. returned with a fortune, married and settled at South Bend, Indiana, where he died.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND.

An early improvement made by David Squier, on lot 86, in Benton, was bought by John R. Townsend, the father of Thomas M. Townsend, now a prosperous farmer residing on lot 85, on the Potter road, and also owning the land of his father's first purchase. John R. and his brother Thomas Townsend, came to Benton about 1811, from Greene county. Thomas sold out and moved west in a few years, and John R. died in 1825, at the age of forty. His wife, who was Abagail Mead, of Greene county, is still living with her children, at the age of seventy-eight.

Their children were Amanda, Hannah, Philinda, Susan, Thomas M. and Deborah L. Amanda married Joseph Merritt, and moved to Illinois, about 1850. Their children are Emerson, Abagail, Jane, Huldah, Philinda, Electa, Daniel, Stephen and Edwin. The mother died a few years since.

Hannah married Sheldon W. Munger, a tailor, residing in Penn Yan. Their children are John, Deloss, Amanda, Mary and George. John is married and resides in Chicago, and George is married and resides in Buffalo.

Philinda married Edward Davis, of Pultney. They reside near Rochester, and have six children, William, John, Albert, Sarah, Rosetta and Susan.

Susan Townsend married John Wixson, a farmer of Wayne, Steuben county. Their children are Florence and Clarence.

Thomas M. Townsend, born in 1821, married Sarah, daughter of Abram Rapelyea, of Farmer, Seneca county. He has a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, including the premises first owned by his father, and his uncle, Thomas Townsend. Their children are Abram R., Sarah A. and Thomas I. Abram R. is a student of Cornell University.

Deborah L. is the wife of John P. Scofield, of Benton. Their children are Arthur, Herbert and Hattie.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Ezra Cole was a local preacher of the Methodist faith, when he first came to Benton, and held meetings in the barn of Levi Benton, in the summer of 1792. The Philadelphia Conference of 1795, framed a district with four circuits, Northumberland, Wyoming, Tioga and Seneca Lake, Valentine Cook, Presiding Elder. Seneca Lake circuit extended from Onondaga county to Canandaigua Lake, and from Lyons to the head of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Ezra Cole attended the Philadelphia Conference of 1793, and on his return a class was organized, consisting of himself and wife, Eliphalet Hull and wife, George Wheeler, jr., and wife, Mathew Cole, Lois Cole, Delila Cole, and Mrs. Sarah Buell, mother of David H. Buell. Eliphalet Hull was the first class leader, and George Wheeler, jr., succeeded him. James

Smith was the preacher on the Seneca Lake circuit. The second and third Quarterly Meetings of the circuit were held in the log house of Eliphalet Hull, who then lived on Flat street, near the present residence of Orrin Shaw. This class was the first Methodist Society of western New York, and after the Friends, the first religious organization within the boundaries of Yates county. Meetings for preaching and prayer were held at the house of George Wheeler, jr., and quarterly meetings and other large gatherings in his barn. Rev. William Colbert visited Seneca Lake circuit in November, 1793. In his journal he says: "Nov. 18, I preached in Geneva, at the house of Mr. Anning. Nov. 19, Smith, Cole and myself were well used at the house of Mr. Manning, where we lodged last night." This was James Smith, in charge of the Seneca Lake circuit, and Ezra Cole. Mr. Cole did not long continue a preacher. The iron strictness of early Methodism did not agree with his views of life, and he gradually fell away from the faith. In 1794, Alward White was preacher on Seneca Lake circuit, and Thornton Fleming Presiding Elder. This Jerusalem, afterwards Vernon church, was part of the Seneca Lake circuit till 1806. The preachers were, in 1795, Joseph Whitby, John Lackey; 1796, Hamilton Jefferson, Anning Owen; 1797, Anning Owen, Johnson Dunham; 1798, Jonas Stokes, Richard Lyons; 1799, Johathan Bateman, who located the next year and married Delila, daughter of Ezra Cole; 1800, David Dunham, Benjamin Bidlack; 1801, David James, Josiah Wilkinson; 1802, Smith Weeks, John Billings; 1803, Griffin Sweet, Sharon Booth; 1804, Roger Barton, Sylvester Hill; 1805, Thomas Smith, Charles Giles. The Presiding Elders during this time were, Valentine Cook, Thomas Moore, Freeborn Garretson, William McLanahan, William Colbert, and Joseph Jewell, jr. May 1796, at George Wheeler, jr's., Rev. Valentine Cook held a quarterly meeting. It is said that on these occasions every board in the floor of the house accommodated a lodger, and "field beds," probably little more than the floor itself, were offered for their repose. The people flocked to these meetings from long distances, sometimes thirty to forty

miles. At this meeting in 1796, Polly and Anna Chambers, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, came from Bath on foot, traveling the Indian trail along the lake. They reached a log tavern at the place now known as Keuka Landing, just at dusk, and were there overtaken by their brother. They were kindly entertained, the mistress of the house being an acquaintance of their father. The next night they stayed at the house of Robert Chissom, after crossing the outlet at the foot of the lake on floating logs and fallen trees. Anna Chambers afterwards became the wife of David Briggs, and the mother of William S. Briggs, the present judge and surrogate of Yates county; and Polly Chambers became the wife of Alexander Nichols.

In 1797, Rev. William Colbert preached in this region, and his public journal speaks of a quarterly meeting and love feast at the house of David Benton, in Seneca, and of being entertained at the house of Ezra Cole, also at Squire Parker's, (James Parker, no doubt,) and of preaching at Mr. Parker's, and at the Townsend school house. He relates that in riding from Elijah Townsend's to Michael Pearce's, in Middlesex, he encountered a thunder storm that was truly alarming. The wind and rain were so blinding he could not see the trees falling around him. The Lyons circuit was formed in 1806, and Lawrence Riley was the preacher in charge, followed the next year by James Kelsey and George McCracken. In 1807, a meeting house was erected on the corner of the farm of George Wheeler, jr., now owned by Mason L. Baldwin, one mile south of Benton Centre. This was the first meeting house erected within the boundaries of Yates county, after the log meeting house of the Friends, near City Hill. A Genesee conference was formed in 1809, and a Crooked Lake circuit in 1814. The preachers until 1825 included such names as Benjamin Bidlack, Benjamin G. Paddock, George Harmon, Palmer Roberts, William Snow, James Gilmore, Reuben Farley, Jasper Bennett, Ralph Lanning, Loren Grant, John Baggerly, William J. Kent, and Robert Parker. Reuben Farley became a dissenter from the Trinitarian creed, and joined the Christians. He was a man of talent, and wielded so much influence, that the

Methodist society at the Centre was greatly weakened. But preaching was kept up, and in the winter of 1825–6, there was a revival, and Dr. John L. Cleveland, and Joseph Guthrie and wife joined the class. In 1828, the Benton circuit was formed, and by the joint efforts of the class at the Centre, the class at Voak's, and another in the south-west part of the town, a meeting house was erected at Havens' Corners, one mile west of the Centre, which became an important appointment. A parsonage was bought a little north of the church, in 1833. The trustees of the church in 1833, were William Scofield, Hubbell Gregory, Henry Collin, Martin Brown, and William Rector. The preachers from 1825 to 1833, were Denison Smith, Nathan B. Dodson, Jacob Early, Jonas Dodge, R. M. Everts, C. Strong, Israel Chamberlain, Calvin S. Coats, Ira Fairbanks, William Jones, and Allen Steele.

The church at Benton Centre was built in 1855, with a steeple, and provided with a bell. After this there was no more preaching at Havens' Corners.

The circuit preachers and presiding elders until 1841, when Benton Centre became a station, were Ira Fairbanks, Orrin F. Comfort, William Osband, Friend Draper, Jonathan Burton, Asbury Lowrey, Zenas J. Buck, Abner Chase, Joseph Jewell, James Herron, Jonathan Heustis, George Low, Robert Burch, J. Hemmingway, Manley Tooker, J. W. Nevins, David Nutten, F. G. Hibbard, Moses Crow, J. H. Kellogg, J. K. Tuttle, A. Southerland, J. G. Gulick, T. B. Hudson. Among the preachers since that time have been Robert Parker, Asa Adams, Nathan Fellows, James Dunham, E. Latimer, Ralph Clapp, Luther Northway, E. H. Cranmer, J. M. Bull, Delos Hutchins, A. S. Baker, D. Leisenring, Charles Z. Case, and Samuel McGerald, now serving.

A notable camp meeting was held on the Benton Centre charge in 1855, commencing September 12th. On the 14th and 15th, it rained nearly all the time. Saturday the 17th was a pleasant day, followed at night by a memorable thunder storm. The rain fell like a deluge, the lightnings kept up a constant

and terrific blaze, and the thunders echoed with an unceasing roar. The scene was at once awful and sublime. As the storm rolled past, the light of four burning buildings, kindled by lightning, could be seen from the camp ground. The next day being Sunday, the camp ground was thronged by an immense crowd of people. On Monday, while all was still, a large oak tree fell a few rods from the camp; where, had it fallen the day before, it would have crushed a number of teams, and probably persons. From the 14th to the 20th, it is said the volume of water that fell, was two feet in depth, making frightful floods, and raising the lakes and streams almost beyond precedent.

In 1859, the church was remodled and much improved. Dr. Wemple H. Crane, George B. Stanton, and Homer Mariner, serving as building committee. The latest board of trustees is Ebenezer Scofield, Homer Mariner, George B. Stanton, Harrison Hyatt, and Daniel Millspaugh. The board of Stewards is Ebenezer Scofield, Homer Mariner, Edwin Lamport, William Best, Dr. W. H. Crane, James Carroll, George B. Stanton, Oliver P. Guthrie, and Gaius Truesdell.

METHODIST CHURCH AT BELLONA.

Henry Oxtoby invited local ministers of the Methodist faith to preach at Bellona, in 1805, and they held meetings in the log school house. In 1809 a preaching place was established there, and Benjamin Bidlack and Samuel Rowley, preachers of the Lyons circuit, Susquehanna district, visited them, and preached in their regular rounds, each once in four weeks. Mr. Bidlack was a preacher of note, who, previous to his conversion was an intemperate man. He was a fine singer, and aided in starting the tunes at the meetings, sometimes when too much intoxicated to stand on his feet. He was converted under the preaching of Rev. Anthony Turck, and became himself an efficient pioneer preacher. He was a tall, strong, broad-shouldered man, of large proportions, and a man of great physical energy. He died in 1843, at the age of eighty-seven. He formed the first class at Bellona in 1809. Henry Oxtoby, Jacob Wood, John Davis, and their wives, E. Mather, William Pettit, and others were mem-

bers of this class, and Jacob Wood was the first class leader. His successors have been Thomas Griswold, James Hitchcock, William Watkins, Oliver Pettibone, and Henry A Coleman. In 1810, a meeting house was raised, and the frame enclosed, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet in dimensions, on the hill a little north of the village. For some years the society worshipped in this house without any regular floor or desk, with slab benches for seats, and a carpenter's bench for a pulpit. The house was finished in 1820. The preachers who served at Benton Centre, also preached at Bellona, until each was made a separate charge. In 1841, a new church was erected, thirty-six by fifty-six feet on the ground, surmounted by a steeple, and furnished with a fine toned bell. This was centrally located in the village. Henry R. Coleman, Summers Banks, J. W. Wood, George Waite, and Charles Coleman were the trustees and building committee. In 1843, Bellona was made a separate charge, and Seth Mattison was the first stationed preacher. The subsequent preachers have been E. Hitchcock, D. F. Parsons, D. Ferris, A. Plumly, J. Edson, A. E. Chubbuck, D. Crow, Ralph Clapp, J. E. Hyde, A. G. Laman, E. Latimer, Nathan Fellows, J. H. Day, James Landreth, and Charles L. Brown. In 1866, the church was much enlarged, and a fine stone basement placed under the entire building, which was finished in an elegant and attractive manner, making it a neat, commodious church. The building committee were Charles Coleman, Summers Banks, C. Lazenby, J. H. Huie, George H. Banks, William Barnes, and George H. Brooks.

The most efficient contributors towards the erection of the first church edifice in 1810, were Henry Oxtoby, John Coleman, and Joshua Dunbar, a colored man. Robert Patterson was the builder. This society has had numerous and marked revivals during its history, and it has a strong and flourishing organization.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT BENTON CENTRE.

Deacon Samuel G. Gage, who had a special taste for historical accuracy, and authentic records, was clerk of the Baptist church at Benton Centre, about eighteen years, beginning in

1847. He made a careful and studied research into the origin of that church, and stated that there was good reason to believe it was constituted in 1797, but that that there was no extant record of a date earlier than 1800. The first record that remains, is an account of the ordination of Elder John Goff, which took place on the 12th of November, 1800. Elder Goff had previovsly lived in Frederickstown, now Wayne, and had visited the people at Benton Centre, then Jerusalem, and preached for them. A council was called, consisting of Elder Ephraim Sanford, from Frederickstown, John Trimmer, from Canandaigua, Elder Jonathan Finch and Jeremiah McLouth, from Farmington, Abner Hill and Abram Spear, from Palmyra, and Jesse Warren from Phelps. The meeting was held in the log school house at the Centre, and the ordination sermon was preached by Elder Finch, from Farmington. The same evening, Elder Goff received the unanimous call of the church to become its pastor, an office he filled for thirty-six years. At the same time two of the members, David Southerland and Moses Finch, were elected deacons. David Southerland was also licensed to preach, and served as a minister within the circuit of his acquaintance in various neighborhoods as opportunity offered, and his public and private cares permitted. During the month following his ordination, Elder Goff held meetings at the house of Anna Wagener, the Friend, in Jerusalem, which resulted in a number of conversions, including Mrs. Martha Cole, the mother of Mrs. Samuel C. Cage. In 1801, this church passed a resolution adopting the Bible as the only standard of faith and practice. In 1802, after a faithful effort at correction, they expelled Mrs Phebe Smith, for intemperance. Elder Simon Sutherland was licensed to preach by the Benton, then Vernon church, in 1803. There were numerous revivals under the preaching of Elder Goff during his service with this church, and it is believed that he baptised not less than three hundred, persons, although there is a record of but one hundred and fifty-eight in existence. He was a plain, faithful preacher, and sometimes held his congregation during

a discourse of three hours, an evidence of remarkable patience on the part of his hearers. His honesty and sincerity of character gave him a strong hold upon the people, not only of his church, but the community at large. No doubt his unaffected goodness of heart, and genial social qualities, added to his popularity. He married a widow Johnson, old enough to have been his mother; indeed his mother attended the first wedding of Mrs. Johnson, carrying her son John in her arms, a mere infant. Roxana Goff, their only child, married Henry Anderson, of Benton, and emigrated to Michican. Elder Goff continued his ministrations at Benton Centre until 1836, when he moved to Michigan, where he continued to preach for many years, and died in 1861, upwards of ninety. He remarked on leaving Benton, that he had done all the good he could there. "I will go," said he, "into a new country, collect a flock and preach to them as I have done here, in barns, log dwellings and log school houses." He was very firm in the technical faith of his church, and remarkable for the prolixity of his services. His funeral discourses were usually two hours in length, and marriage ceremonies were extended to forty-five minutes. And at an early day when clergymen were few and far between, he had many calls to join the living in wedlock, and bury the dead. It may well be admitted that all joined heartily in his final Amen.

After the departure of Elder Goff, the church was two years without a pastor, and in 1838, Elder Elias Burdick was called to that position, and held it two years; William H. Delano in 1840, and served four years; John W. Wiggins in 1845, and served two years; Daniel W. Litchfield in 1847, and was the pastor four years. In 1851, Elder Almon C. Mallory was constituted the pastor of the church, and has held the position nineteen years, still serving with great acceptability. During the seventy-three years since the organization of this church, it has been six years without a pastor, three years of which time were the first years of its existence,

Among the earlier members of the church were Samuel Buell,

grandfather of David H. Buell, and Samuel Buell, now citizens of Benton, Moses Finch, one of the first deacons, William Gilbert, David Riggs, David Southerland, a minister and a deacon, and an eminent pioneer of Augusta now Potter, Benjamin Fowle, Dennis Dean, an early school teacher, Isaac Lain, sen ior, Simon Sutherland, Joseph Southerland, Smith Mapes, Isaac Whitney, Elisha Benedict, Ephraim Kidder. The first appointment of delegates to an association was in 1803, but there is no record of the name of the association, nor the place of its meeting. David Riggs was elected deacon in 1805. Among the prominent members after 1810, were Benjamin Dean, Buckbee Gage, Robert Watson, Samuel Raymond, David Kidder, Jesse Brown, Jonathan Brown, and Stephen Wilkins. Robert Watson was elected deacon in 1819, and served until his death in 1841. He was also elected clerk in 1822. He was the father of Deacon Joseph Watson, and has three sons, one daughter, and seven grand children, including Robert Telford, now a missionary in Siam, who are respected and useful members of this church. After 1820, among the leading members were Stephen Coe, David Holmes, David Trimmer, John L. Swarthout, Heman Chapman, James Southerland, Joel Jillett, Charles Jillett, Jacob Watson, Henry Nutt. David Holmes was elected Deacon in 1822, and filled the office nineteen years. He is spoken of as an estimable man. He died in 1841. Jacob Watson was elected clerk in 1833.

After 1830, we find among the more efficient members of the church, Foster S. Watson, Horace Kidder, Daniel Lovejoy, Charles Angus, Martin Gage, John W. McAlpine, and Joseph Watson. Martin Gage was elected deacon in 1838, Charles Angus and John W. McAlpine in 1841, and Joseph Watson in 1849. After 1840, among the prominent members are Samuel GG. age, George R. Barden, John Church, James Southerland, David S. Crozier, Charles and William Becker, and since 1850 Daniel Sprague, James H. Newcomb, Zadoc B. St. John, William D. Swarthout, James Balls, Peter Oakley, John Truesdell, Walter W. Becker, James S. Williams, Walter S. Marble, and

David Armstrong. Samuel G. Gage was elected a deacon in 1841, and James Balls in 1856.

In 1828, a resolution was adopted by this church, requiring all their brethren who were connected with the Masonic fraternity, to withdraw therefrom, and refusing to fellowship Masons unless they renounced the institution. This rule had a strong influence on the church for many years. Under the preaching of Elder Elias Burdick there were seventy-seven baptisms in the church: one hundred and sixty by Elder William H. Delano, and seventy-six by Elder Daniel W. Litchfield. The clerks of the church in the order of their service, have been: David Southerland, David Riggs, Jesse Young, William Gilbert, Stephen Coe, James Wilkins, Jacob Watson, Horace Kidder, Samuel G. Gage and David S. Crozier.

The first house of worship was erected in 1818, a short distance north of the East Centre road, on the next road leading north, eastward of Benton Centre. The Universalists contributed towards the construction of that building and for some time held occasional meetings in it. The present church edifice at the Centre, was built in 1848, by J. L. Van Winkle, of Moscow, Livingston county, N. Y.; and the lumber was brought from that town. The large timber was brought over by land, and the small timber and lumber came by water to Earl's Landing at the month of Kashong Creek. The cost of the lot, house and fixtures was about four thousand dollars. The building committee were the trustees of the church, Samuel G. Gage, George R. Barden, James Southerland, John Church and Charles Gilbert. A parsonage house and lot was bought in 1856, at a cost of $1200. A fine toned steel composition bell was presented to the church in 1861, by Deacon Samuel G. Gage. The number of members in 1865 was 205, in 1869, 208. The present trustees are David S. Crozier, James S. Williams and Walter W. Becker.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BENTON.

The father of the Presbyterian church in Benton was Stephen Whitaker, who, within tws or three years after his first set-

tlement in the town, and as early as 1802, commenced holding prayer meetings and induced his neighbors to meet and listen to the reading of sermons. Occasionally a missionary would visit them, and one of them, John Lindsley, organized a Presbyterian church of sixteen members, in Stephen Whitaker's log house, Nov. 7, 1809. The members were Stephen Whitaker, and Mary, his wife; John Armstrong, and Susannah, his wife; John Hall, and Sarah, his wife; John A. McLean, and Sarah, his wife; George Armstrong, and Elizabeth, his wife; Solomon Couch, William Roy, Terry Owen and wife; William Read, and Rebecca, wife of Robert N. Boyd. Five days later Stephen Whitaker, John Hall and Solomon Couch were ordained elders, and the following members were added: Jonathan A. Hall, and Ann his wife; Ephraim Mallory, and Ruth, his wife; Waitstel Dickinson and wife; David Morse and wife; Mr. Winants and Mr. McMullen. For several years they had no preaching except by missionaries. In 1815 Rev. Ebenezer Lazell began to preach as a stated supply, but no pastor was installed till Sept. 13, 1820, when Rev. Richard Williams became the first regular pastor of the church. The committee of Presbytery met the day before at the house of William Babcock, in Penn Yan, and was constituted as follows: Rev. John Evans, of Canandaigua, Rev. Renry Axtell, of Geneva, Rev. Joseph Merrill, of Gorham, Rev. Samuel Brace, of Phelps, Rev. Moses Young, of Romulus, and Elder Moses Hall, of Geneva. Mr. Williams preached half of the time in a log house near the spot where the church was afterwards erected, and the other half in a dilapidated school house in Penn Yan. In 1821, the society commenced the erection of a house of worship on the rising ground east of Spencer's Corners, which they occupied about fifteen years, when they purchased the Dutch Reformed church edifice in Bellona, which they enlarged and improved, and still occupy. This church was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Geneva in 1825. In 1825 it numbered fifty-five members; in 1832, one hundred and twenty-five; in 1843, one hundred and seventy-nine; in 1846, one hundred and sixty-

eight. Rev. Richard Williams officiated as pastor till 1825, when he was succeeded by Rev. Alfred E. Campbell. In 1827, he was succeeded by Rev. William Todd, since a missionary in India. In 1830, Rev. Stalham Clary succeeded as a stated supply, and preached until his decease, in 1831. Rev. Michael Carpenter followed as pastor in 1832, and continued one year. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Ingersol, and he by Rev. William Johnson, who served from 1834 to 1837. He was followed by Rev. William W. Backus, who continued until late in the year 1839. Rev. Alfred Eddy followed, and was installed pastor in 1841, remaining about ten years. Rev. Benjamin M. Goldsmith was settled as pastor of the church in 1852, having preached two years previously as a stated supply, and he is the pastor still, maintaining a strong hold upon the respect and confidence of his congregation, and all who share his acquaintance.

There was a revival in this church in 1826, which added quite a number to its connexion. Another in 1831 added about thirty. In 1837 twenty-three were added by another revival, and forty-two more by a revival in 1840. It has always been a self-supporting church, and is now a wealthy and influential organization. It has been the mother of two others, one at Penn Yan, and the other at West Dresden.

The congregational organization of this church was effected June 17, 1816. After due notice, "a meeting of the male members" was held on that day at the house of Stephen Whitaker, at which three trustees were elected, and a name adopted, "The First Presbyterian Congregation of the town of Benton." The trustees chosen were Jonathan Whitaker, Willlam Roy, and Waitstel Dickinson. The certificate of organization was acknowledged before Judge John Nicholas, July 8, 1816, and recorded the 8th of April, 1817.

The initial steps for a church edifice were taken at a meeting held January 25, 1821. It was decided to circulate subscriptions "to obtain funds to build a Presbyterian church on the height of ground north of the road, opposite to John Johnson's barn." The location thus specified was in the lot now known

as theM ount Pleasant Cemetery, on the southwest corner of lot 12 of No. 8. The work was begun in less than one month. Niram Crane was the builder, and the church members and other citizens lent such aid to the work by their labor and other contributions as their means and liberality prompted. The house contained forty pews on the ground floor, and twenty-eight in the galleries. The date of its completion is not clearly ascertained. The regular services were transfered to the Bellona church in January, 1839. The latter edifice was enlarged, and the whole interior remodled in 1850. The ruling elders of the church since the first chosen in 1809, have been William Roy and Jonathan A. Hall, chosen in 1817; John Hatmaker, M. D., Henry Snapp, Amzi Bruen and Josiah Jacobus, in 1821; Jonathan Whitaker, Moses Munn and Silas Lacey, in 1825; Cornelius Hood, Henry L. Bush, and William L. Mitchell, in 1838; Eli Wood, Ashahel Clark, M. D., Philip Rupert, and Horace B. Taylor, in 1840; James M. Pow,* in 1841; Squier B. Whitaker,* Hiram Ansley, John K. Cromwell,* in 1856; Alexander B. Sloan,* M. D., Augustus T. Barnes,* Jacob I. Denman, and Christopher Spink, in 1869. It will be noted that the continuity of Stephen Whitaker's influence has not been broken from the first, in this church. Its pious founder in the pioneer period, he has been worthily represented in its labors and its councils by his son, Jonathan Whitaker, and by his Grandson, Squier B. Whitaker, now one of its ruling elders. Rev. Andrew Oliver, Rev. James Southworth, and Rev. Prince Hawes, are mentioned in the records as transient missionary laborers with this church, in its earlier years. Its average membership for thirty years has been upwards of one hundred and fifty. The old Cemetery connected with the church has been set apart as a public burial ground under the laws of the State, and is still used for burial of the dead. Many of the older residents have been interred there.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT BELLONA.

In 1833, Rev. Mr. Mandeville, of Geneva, organized a church

* Members of the Session at the present time.

of the Dutch Reformed denomination at Bellona, of which the original members were Jacob Meserole and wife, William Bloomer and wife, A. J. Batten and wife, Alexander Holliday and Mrs. John L. Bush. Jacob Meserole and John Pembroke built the church at their own expense in 1833, for which the sale of the pews nearly re-imbursed them. Hubbell Gregory, of Benton Centre, was the builder. Mr. Pembroke withdrew, and Lodowick Bush took hold in his place. The deacons and elders forming the Consistory were Messrs. Meserole, Batten, Bloomer and Holliday. The church numbered over one hundred members at one time, and about sixty when the organization was broken up. The first pastor was Rev. Charles Walk, of Pennsylvania, who remained about four years. Rev. Mr. Ivison was his successor, and remained two years. In 1839, the church edifice was sold to the Presbyterian church of Benton, and the members and congregation were chiefly merged in that organization. When the building was afterwards enlarged, it was mainly at the expense of Mr. Meserole, who was again reimbursed by the sale of the pews, sixteen of which were added by the enlargement. Charles V. Bush, of Penn Yan, was the builder.

It will be seen by the foregoing sketch of church history in Benton, that the Methodists, with their admirable system of itinerancy, were the first to sow the seeds of religious thought among the log cabins of the pioneers. Their preachers were men adapted to their work. They made the wilderness ring with their admonitions and exhortations, by which the people were greatly swayed, and the church enlarged Their ablest men penetrated to the remotest recesses of civilization. Men like Valentine Cook and William Colbert, were no common characters. They were men of ability, learning and eloquence, and they had many colleagues in their work, of whom as much could be said. Their glowing earnestness was imparted to their adherents, and Methodism was everywhere known as the religion of zeal and enthusiasm. Their classes were large, their meetings fervent. Camp meetings were very popular with the

Methodists of the early time, and were occasions of great interest.

The Baptists made a very early beginning in Benton, and have held their ground with great success. The same may be said of the Presbyterians of East Benton. The Free Will Baptists had many early adherents, but no organization in that town of which any record remains. The Christians, who could perhaps be more sharply defined as Unitarians, had some strength for a time, and disorganized other denominations, especially the Methodists, to a considerable degree, have passed away from Benton, and left but little impress.

Levi Benton, the first settler of the town was a Universalist, and was forward to promote the fortunes of that faith, which has had numerous adherents in that town, as well as still more liberal forms of free thinking. The Universalist society of Vernon organized in 1808, had among its trustees the celebrated George Hosmer, of Hartford (now Avon), the father of the poet Wm. H. C. Hosmer. He was a leading lawyer of his day, and a judge of Ontario county. Other leading men in the various towns of the broad old county of Ontario were numbered among its trustees. But Levi Benton was evidently its leading spirit, and among the people of his town Universalism had a strong hold. They had frequent meetings, and among their earlier preachers were Dr. Michael Coffin, Rev. Mr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Fisk, and others, able men. The leaven of this influence is still palpable in that town. But for some reason, men that have a hell to shun work with more zeal and efficiency for the advancement of their faith, than those who see no terrors beyond the grave. The consequence has been that the Universalists have nothing in the form of church organization to show as the fruit of their early start and large advantages at an early period in Benton. The ground is occupied by those who preach a radically different faith.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Incidentally some mention has already been made of the earlier teachers, and little more remains that can be added.

Schools have been permanent and generally well sustained, but school teachers have been mostly transient, and not well remembered. Eliphalet Hull was the first teacher. The old log school house which stood on the highway near the present Baptist church, was first opened for a winter school; in just what year no one remembers, but before 1800. From the log houses for two miles or more around, the young people and little ones gathered to be taught to read and write and spell, and "cypher." Perhaps no log structure of its kind performed a grander service in its day, than did this unpretending school house. It was dedicated to its benificent purpose by "grandfather Hull," whose children's children were among his pupils. The same building, with its four little windows, one door, and huge fire-place, was also a house of worship for many years, for the Methodists, the Baptists, Universalists, and others, though private houses were much used for religious meetings. The second teacher was John Coats; the third, Titus V. Munson; the fourth, Ezra Rice, the worthy son-in-law of Levi Benton. The first summer school was taught by Ruth Pritchard, of the Friend's Society. She was brought to the house of Cyrus Buell, where she boarded, by Richard Smith. She was a teacher of no little note in her day, and continued to teach for years after she became the wife of Justus P. Spencer. Olivia Smith taught a summer school in 1801, and her sister Clara taught a school the same season in the Tubbs district, the first one there. Then followed John L. Lewis, and after him Nathan P. Cole, Ezra Rice, Walter Wolcott, Elisha Woodworth, Calvin Fargo, Joseph Benton, and an Irishman whose name is not remembered. Mrs. Sarah Knapp taught many years at her own house, where the late Samuel G. Gage afterwards resided. James Wilkins, James Winkler, Gurdon Badger, and others followed. The most distinguished among these was John L. Lewis. Some of the incidents of his career in that locality are so well described by David H. Buell, that we quote from him:

"I will recall one other reminiscence of the olden times, for I love to dwell upon the scenes of my youth, with the friends of my

youth, in those happy, primitive days, as it seems to be identified with the old Benton home. In the spring of 1802, a young man by the name of John L. Lewis, some twenty years of age, came to Squire Benton's in company with and recommended by Capt. Thomas Howard, from the Gore, as a good school teacher. The young man proposed to teach the Centre school. He being a graduate of Yale, it seemed a good show of ability. Squire Benton introduced him to my father, Uncle Ezra Cole, Uncle Perley Dean, Uncle Daniel Brown, Squire Woodworth, and other neighbors. The young man was employed, and commenced his school April 19, 1802. I well recollect that day. I was in my seventh year. I sat on the little boys' bench in the northeast corner of the house, north of the fire-place, which extended nearly across the east end of the old log school house that stood in the road about opposite the west end of the Baptist church shed at Benton Centre. After sitting awhile, my nerves became restless, and I turned my face to the logs, and began picking at the dry mortar between them. Master Lewis gently reversed my position with the remark that I 'would appear better facing the company.' The school was successful, and continued three years. We lived together night and day the whole time, after which Master Lewis commenced teaching on Flat street, near the pine tree on the Patterson place.

"The ordinary routine of the school was spiced up with many little pleasantries not found in the text books of Dilworth, Dwight or Webster. They were both pleasing and profitable, giving a zest to the whole never to be forgotten by Master Lewis' pupils of 1802 to 1805. There was one rich passage that occurred during the school that I will allude to, as it formed a marked epoch in the history of those early, happy years. Master Lewis 'got up' a play, a comedy brim full of original character, humor and fun, with many a well pointed moral. It embraced a good many characters, and carried the evenings into the large hours to complete the rehearsals, which frequently occurred at Squire Benton's. Joseph Benton was the 'Mother Fret' of the play. I can see her now with her plain, close cap, her sleeves rolled above the elbows, with her

scissors and thimbles jingling in her huge pocket, as she storms about the house, ordering 'Silas' to 'tumble the swill barrel up against the door, prop it up at the bottom with the lever, and make it tight as Bunker Hill—do you hear—budge.' The play finally culminated in a grand exhibition, in full costume, of character all through, the manager appearing in a dress coat, vest and pants, all of pure white dimity; the pants were fitted to the ankle and foot in the form of a white stocking, enclosed in neat pumps of the same material. The exhibition came off at Uncle Cole's new ball-room, not yet quite finished, but fitted up expressly for the occasion, with stage, curtains, rooms, seats, &c., in the fall of 1804."

This is believed to have been the first theatrical exhibition that had ever occurred in Ontario county, and possibly west of Albany. The audience were delighted, and Master Lewis' exhibition was often quoted, and once or twice re-enacted before the first elephant was exhibited at Zachariah Wheeler's barn, Head street, Penn Yan, and prior to the war of 1812.

Many of these scholars have been prominent actors, filling useful positions on the stage of life. Among the scholars of that period were the Bentons, Woodworths, Coles, Buells, Hulls, Spencers, Wolcotts, Browns, Deans, Wheelers, Riggses, Hiltons, Gilberts, Van Campens, Hobarts, McManes, Knapps, Bennets, Smiths, Griswoulds, Couches, Bardens, Pearces, Spooners, Powers, Utters, Stevens, Sweets, Dormans, Kelseys, Saffords, Posts, Rices, Ingrahams, Towers, Tubbses, Budds, Bottsfords, Hartwells, Foxes, Gregorys, Jaynes, Howards, &c.

Of all that group of joyous faces, but one remains within the large bounds of the old Centre school district. "Like the last member of the annual banquet, the broken silence is only answered by the echoing walls." "Like the last leaf on the tree in the spring." Many rest in early graves that have been lost for more than half a century. A few yet remain in the wide world, bending, furrowed wrecks, seeking rest.

"Back on the misty track of time by memory's flickering light,
I see the scenes of other days light meteors in the night."

The first school at Bellona was taught in 1805, by William Worlan, an Englishman, whose school was in a log house a little north of Bellona, on the northeast corner of the present farm of Firman Rapelyea. The names of subsequent teachers have not been given to the writer. Among others of note in Benton from time to time, may be mentioned Thomas J. Nevins, David H. Buell, Daniel Gilbert, Hallet Dean, Erastus B. Wolcott, Heman Chapman, Luther Winants, Horace Kidder, Simeon Goss, Coe B. Sayre, Henry Barnes, Reuben Crawford, Mr. Newtown, Enos Tubbs, Joseph Bloomingdale, Richard Taylor, Henry S. Chapman. Herma Jewett has been a noted lady teacher in that town for thirty years, and is still engaged in that calling.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature in 1789, the Courts of General Sessions in the several counties, were authorized to organize towns, and under this act Jerusalem and Augusta were organized; Jerusalem in 1792. Thomas Lee was the first supervisor, and the town embraced townships 7 of both the first and second range; No. 8 of the first range, and all eastward of both 7 and 8, to Seneca Lake. There is reason for stating that James Spencer, a brother of Truman and Elijah, was supervisor in 1797. In 1799 Eliphalet Norris was supervisor, and Levi Benton in 1800, Benjamin Barton in 1801, Daniel Brown, senior, an early settler in Jerusalem, in 1802. In 1803, Jerusalem was restricted to its present limits, not including Bluff Point, and the name of Vernon given to the rest of the old town. An effort was made at an early day to have a town erected to include No. 8 alone, as the following petition to the court will show:

To the Honourable, the Special Court of Sessions to be held at Canandaigua, the 3d Tuesday in February, instant:

The petition of many of the inhabitants of Jerusalem humbly showeth that whereas many of the reputable inhabitants of No. eight in the first Range in this town do wish to be incorporated into a town by themselves —and to prevent disputes and preserve friendship among us, we pray this Honourable Court to set off said No. eight into a separate town by the

name of WILTON, with all the liberty and privileges which other towns in the State of New York have and enjoy—and your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

February 1st. 1799.

GRIFFIN B. HAZARD,	JOSHUA ANDREWS,	M. LAWRENCE,
ENOCH SHEARMAN,	LEVI BENTON,	THOMAS LEE, JR.,
BENJAMIN DURHAM,	ENOS FULLER,	JAMES MCCUST,
SILAS HUNT,	SILAS H. MAPES,	THOS. HATHAWAY,
JAMES PARKER,	SMITH MAPES,	DANIEL S. JUDD,
JOHN PLYMPTON,	DYER WOODWORTH,	DANIEL LARZELERE,
BENJ. BRIGGS,	OTIS BARDEN,	DENNIS SHAW,
WILLIAM ARDERY,	JEREMIAH JILLETT,	JAMES ALLEN,
JAMES SCOFIELD,	JOHN KNAPP,	THOMAS CLARK,
GEORGE WHEELER,	JAMES SPRINGSTED,	JAMES BEAUMONT,
NATHAN WHEELER,	WILLIAM GILBERT,	JOHN NEIL,
ELISHA WOLCOTT,	WILLIAM HILTON, JR.,	JAMES BROWN.
ELISHA WOODWORTH,	WILLIAM HILTON,	ELLIS PEARCE,
EZRA RICE,	DAVID RIGGS, first,	HENRY MAPES,
SAMUEL BUELL, JR.,	ELISHA BROWN,	SIMEON LEE,
ELIPHALET HULL,	ICHABOD BUELL,	WM. CUNNINGHAM,
JOEL P. SAWYER,	SAMUEL BUELL,	JOHN MUCKELNANE,
DANIEL STULL,	GEORGE BENNETT,	JOHN BRUCE,
DANIEL BROWN,	CYRUS BUELL,	HEZEKIAH TOWNSEND,
PERLEY DEAN,	DAVID RIGGS,	MATEHEW COLE,
FRANCIS DAINS,	PHILIP RIGGS,	REUBEN RIGGS,
JESSE DAINS,	GEORGE WHEELER, JR.,	EZRA COLE.

This petition, drawn by James Parker, and so respectably signed, it appears was not granted by the court. Whether it was opposed by any portion of the people, is to the writer unknown. Aside from the erection of Jerusalem in 1803, the town was preserved in its large proportions as Vernon, Snell and Benton, till 1818, when Milo was erected. And during that time there is no record in existence, in either Benton or Milo, so far as has become known in the researches for this work, to show who were town officers. From records of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Ontario county, it is ascertained that Samuel Lawrence was supervisor of Vernon in 1808, and beginning with 1810, the supervisors of Benton were as follows:

1810, Elijah Spencer,
1811, Elijah Spencer,
1812, Elijah Spencer,
1813, Elijah Spencer,
1814, Elijah Spencer,
1815, Joshua Lee,
1816, Joshua Lee,
1817, Elijah Spencer,
1818, Elijah Spencer.

In 1819, after the separation from Milo, the first town meeting was held at Truman Spencer's. They had previously been held at the house of Lawrence Townsend. The following ticket was elected:

Supervisor—Elijah Spencer; Town Clerk—Jonathan Whitaker; Assessors—Jared Patchen, Meredith Mallory; Overseers of the Poor—John Crawford, William Roy; Collector—Anthony Trimmer, jr.; Commissioners of Highways—Stephen Purdy, Reuben Gage, Joseph Havens; Constables—Anthony Trimmer, jr., John Powell, Joseph Whitney; Commissioners of Common Schools—John L. Cleveland, Nathan P. Cole, Martin Gage; Inspectors of Common Schools—William Shattuck, Thomas J. Nevins, Abner Woodworth, Samuel G. Gage, Gurdon Badger, Anthony Gage; Fence Viewers—Joseph Smith, Abraham Townsend, Samuel Randall, Walter Angus, Otis Barden, Thomas Howard; Pound Master—Ezra Cole.

The subsequent Supervisors have been:

1820, Meredith Mallory,
1821, Abner Woodworth,
1822, Abner Woodworth,
1823, Jonathan Whitaker,
1824, John L. Cleveland,
1825, Jonathan Whitaker,
1826, Elijah Spencer,
1827, Elijah Spencer,
1828, Elijah Spencer,
1829, Jonathan Whitaker,
1830, Aaron Remer,
1831, Abner Woodworth,
1832, Abner Woodworth,
1833, Anthony Gage,
1834, Samuel G. Gage,
1835, Samuel G. Gage,
1836, Heman Chapman,
1837, Heman Chapman,
1838, Samuel G. Gage,
1839, Samuel G. Gage,
1840, Samuel G. Gage,
1841, Samuel G. Gage,
1842, Samuel G. Gage,
1843. Abner Woodworth,
1844, Aaron Edmonds,
1845, Hatley N. Dox,
1846, Hatley N. Dox,
1847, Hatley N. Dox,
1848, James Simons,
1849, Alfred Baldwin,
1850, William S. Hudson,
1851, Edward R. Briggs,
1852, Henry Hicks,
1853, William Taylor,
1854, Isaac N. Gage,
1855, George W. Spencer,
1856, William T. Remer,
1857, George A. Sheppard,
1858, John Merrifield,
1859, John Merrifield,
1860, Samuel Allen.
1861, Homer Mariner,

1862, Homer Mariner,
1863, Caleb Hazen,
1864, Caleb Hazen,
1865, John Merrifield,
1866, John Merrifield,
1867, John Merrifield,
1868, Samuel Jayne,
1869, Henry C. Collin,
1870, Henry C. Collin.

Jonathan Whitaker was town clerk four years before being supervisor, and after him Coe B. Sayre and Heman Chapman, each one year; Jesse T. Gage, seven years; Heman Chapman, four years, beginning in 1832; John A. Haight, four years; Ezra B. Potter, two years; Daniel Foster in 1842, followed two years by Ezra B. Potter; Jesse T. Gage, one year; Nathan P. Cole, one year; Isaac N. Gage, one year; Henry Hicks, two years; Garret V. Scott, in 1850; Oliver P. Guthrie, in 1851, followed three years by Mason L. Baldwin; one year by Robert S. Edmonds; Oliver P. Guthrie in 1855: Isaac N. Gage, one year; Joseph J. Hollett, two years; Daniel Millspaugh, two years, then Oliver P. Guthrie, ten years, including 1870.

There is no record of the election of Justices of the Peace before 1830, in which year Abner Woodworth was elected, and again in 1834. Samuel C. Lyon was elected in 1831, and 1835. John A. McLean in 1831, 1836 and 1847; Jesse T. Gage in 1833, 1837, 1841 and 1853; Edward Young, in 1838; Samuel G. Gage, in 1839, 1847, 1848 and 1851; Robert P. Buell, in 1842, 1846 and 1850; Levi Patchen and James Young in 1843; Alpheus Veazie, in 1844; Josiah S. Carr, in 1848; Charles Coleman, in 1849, 1857, 1861, 1865 and 1869; George B. Stanton, in 1852; William Comstock, in 1854, 1858 and 1862; William S. Hudson, in 1855; James Durham, in 1856 and 1860; Martin Brown, jr., in 1859 and 1863; Edwin Lamport, in 1862 and 1864; Thomas H. Locke, in 1866 and 1870; Henry R. Taylor, in 1867; James S. Williams, in 1868.

Previous to 1818, town meetings were held at the house of Lawrence Townsend, and after that for three years at Truman Spencer's; in 1822, at Mathew Cole's; again two years at Truman Spencer's; in 1825, at Z. P. Wier's; in 1827, at Alfred Gully's; in 1829, at Truman Spencer's. They have for many

years been held at Benton Centre, and with little or no opposition since a part of the town was taken off to form Torrey.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A post office was established at Benton Centre in 1825. Joel H. Ross was the first postmaster. David H. Buell was appointed in 1828, and served through both terms of General Jackson's Presidency. John A. Haight, Isaac N. Gage, Asahel Savage, Myron Cole, Edwin Lamport, and Oliver P. Guthrie have since held the office.

A post office was established at Fergeson's Corners in 1842. This was on the old stage route between Canandaigua and Penn Yan. Edward L. Jacobus, now of Penn Yan, then a tailor at that place, was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Walter S. Ferguson, and he by Col. Samuel Allen. George Partis was the next and last, the office having been discontinued in 1865.

At Bellona, a post office was established in 1813. Martin Gage was the first postmaster, and held the office till 1839. Dr. Anthony Gage was his successor in 1839, and died the same year. Frederick T. Backenstose was appointed December 31, 1839, and he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Barden in 1841; DeWitt C. Gage, in 1844; Stephen Garrison, in 1845; Reuben M. Gage, in 1849. Benjamin Coddington was the postmaster for some years, and after him John L. Lewis, senior, and Amasa Smith. George H. Brooks was appointed in 1861, and held the office a few years. He was succeeded by Charles W. Coffin, and he by George G. Gage, the present postmaster.

Among the merchants at Bellona, besides Martin Gage, are Robert Johnson, William Huson, A. J. Batten, Stephem M. and Ephraim M. Whitaker, George H. Brooks, Amasa Smith, Charles W. Coffin, and George G. and Hazard Gage. The stone mill was erected by David Hudson and David Angus, about thirty years age. The population of Bellona in 1855, was 205, and in 1865 it was 270.

The first store in Benton was that of Luther Benton and James Stoddard, opened in 1791, on the first corner east of

Benton Centre. They were succeeded a few years later by Joshua Andrews, at the same place.

John A. Haight, who was for a time a partner with Martin Gage, in trade at Bellona, was for some years a merchant at Benton Centre, and he has been followed by Isaac N. Gage, Asahel Savage, Myron Cole, Edwin Lamport, and Oliver P. Guthrie. Joseph J. Hollett, who was prosperously engaged in the place as a wagon maker, was burned out with heavy loss, in 1864.

The stream known as Sucker Brook, in Penn Yan, running from Sheppard's Gully, was once a mill stream. Morris F. Sheppard built a grist mill a short distance up the ravine, about 1818. The mill did very well for a few years; but as the back country was cleared of its forests, the water failed, and the mill had to be abandoned. Stone have been quarried to some extent in this gully, and some flagging has been obtained, but is not of the best quality. Morris F. Sheppard built his residence now owned by Jephthah A. Potter, on Main near Head street, of stone from these quarries.

A fulling mill was erected about 1818, on Jacob's Brook, east of the residence of Major Asa Cole, by Caleb and Samuel Clark, who continued the business of wool carding and cloth dressing several years. "The building," says Mr. Fowle, "has long since passed away, and the tuneful notes of the whippoorwill that used to animate that neighborhood with his song, are heard no more."

Vineyards are cultivated in Benton with success, by Henry M. Stewart, Wm. H. Sherland, Thomas H. Locke, and Alfred Rose, near Penn Yan, and J. J. Mead, near Bellona.

By the census of 1820, Benton had ten school houses, and thirteen school districts, and public monies for schools in 1821, to the amount of $238 43. The town had 1050 children between five and fifteen years, 957 of whom were taught in the schools of 1821. The number of farms in the town was 687; mechanics, 151; traders, 5; taxable property, $304,757; electors, 633 (the property qualification existed then); improved land

14,741 acres; cattle, 3,565; horses, 819; sheep, 8,602; yards of cloth made in families in 1821, 22,292. There were three grist mills, five saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, nine distilleries, which made 54,000 gallons of whiskey in 1821, and three asheries. Bellona is spoken of by Spafford's Gazetteer in 1824, as having a meeting house, a school house, two mills, a store, two inns, a small library, a number of mechanic's shops, an ashery, and a distillery.

In 1800, the town of Jerusalem, which then included the entire original district of that name, numbered but 1219 inhabitants. Restricted to its present limits, less Bluff Point, it numbered but 450 inhabitants in 1810, while Benton had 3,339. Hence the gain in the two towns had been 2,570 in ten years. Benton reported three slaves in 1810, and the manufacture the preceding year of 35,352 yards of cloth. By the State census of 1814, Benton had a population of 3,403. Milo was taken off in 1818, and by the census of 1820, there was still left to Benton a population of 3,357, while Milo had 2,602. The gain for the two towns in six years had been 2,564. In 1825, Benton had gone forward to a population of 3,730. In 1830 it reached 3,957; in 1835 it was 3,851; in 1840, 3,911; in 1845, 3,681; in 1850, 3,456. Torrey took off a portion of the town in 1851, and in 1855, Benton had a population of 2,500; in 1860, 2,462, and in 1865, 2,400. Of the 2,500 inhabitants of Benton in 1855, those who were natives of the town numbered 1199, and 2011 of the State, 2224 of the United States, 127 of England, 98 of Ireland, 12 of Scotland, and 13 of Canada.

In 1865, Benton, had 466 male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. She furnished 131 soldiers to the war of the Rebellion, of whom thirty-eight sacrificed their lives in the service.

By the census of 1865, Benton had 20,371 acres of improved land. The cash value of farms reported, was $1,753,525; of stock, $199,028; of tools and implements, $55,681. Acres plowed in 1864, 5001; acres of pasture in 1865, 4,672; of meadow, 3,759. Tons of hay harvested in 1864, 4,319; acres wheat sowed in 1864, 2,814; bushels of wheat gathered the

same year, 36,400, on 2,779 acres of land. In 1854 Benton harvested 22,911 bushels of wheat on 1,765 acres of land. In 1864, 31,292 bushels of oats were harvested from 1,475 acres of land; 22,045 bushels of barley from 1,179 acres; 56,006 bushels of corn from 1,607 acres; 1,787 barrels of apples were gathered from 17,809 trees, and 499 barrels cider made. For 1865, only 3,535 pounds of maple sugar were reported, which must have been but a trifle compared with the amount made forty years before; 2,498 pounds of honey were reported; 921 milch cows; 103,245 pounds of butter, and 4,439 pounds of cheese; 848 horses; 1,101 pigs; 205,611 pounds of pork; 10,966 sheep; 66,805 pounds of wool; 36 yards of fulled cloth, and 45 yards of flannel.

By the tax roll of Vernon in 1808, there appears to have been twelve distilleries in the town, owned respectively by John Nicholas, Joseph Benton, Gilbert Dorman, Thomas Lee, jr., John Lawrence, John Midtorn, Charles Roberts, David Roy, John Supplee, Henry Townsend, David Vosbinder and Melchoir Wagener. But one ashery is mentioned, and that was owned by Armstrong Hart. One fulling mill is reported, owned by Samuel Lawrence. The assessors were Truman Spencer, Benedict Robinson and Ezra Rice.

Distilleries in the earlier years were not generally large affairs, but they seem to have been rather numerous. Whiskey was one of the great forces of the age, and although its ravages were quite as appalling then as now, it was felt to be an indispensable lever in promoting the rugged industries by which the early improvements were made. "Chopping bees," "logging bees," and other "bees," were devices by which the early settlers aided each other largely in getting forward work, which single handed it would have been hard to accomplish, and often impossible. Whiskey added nerve and social spirit to these cooperative labors, and without it, no such combined efforts could then have been possible.

John Coleman built a distillery in 1805, at Bellona, and run it about two years. Another was erected about 1812, where

Charles Coe's blacksmith shop now stands. About 1818, another was located just below the grist mill, by Jephthah Earl and S. Turner. Mr. Earl sold out afterwards, and in 1823 built another on the lake shore. Joseph Benton's distillery was a short distance eastward of the present residence of Alfred Crosby, on Flat street. There were many of these little factories of liquor at various times, in different parts of the town.

Martin Gage was largely interested in the manufacture of potash, at Bellona, and used the old distillery building for that purpose, about 1814. He also built an ashery below the grist mill, which was destroyed by fire. About 1815, George Benton & Co., built an ashery half a mile south of Bellona, on land now owned by John H. Plattman. There were several of these establishments near Benton Centre, and other parts of the town, at various times. Potash was a large product for a considerable period. It was exported to England in large quantities, and before the period of canal transportation, was marketed to a large extent at Sodus.

The town book of Benton contains the following record of the birth of a slave: "This will certify that Harriet, an infant slave, belonging to me at this time, was born the 20th of Sept., one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. Certified by Matthew Cole. Benton, 18th March, 1823."

People now living, speak of a time when there were nine taverns between Penn Yan and the north line of Benton, by way of the Pre-emption road, and all doing well. This was a period when this was a great thoroughfare, not only for stages from Geneva to Bath, and farther on, but when merchandize and produce were chiefly transported by wagons, and a great outlet for emigration westward was by way of Olean, down the Allegany and Ohio rivers.

Among the early settlers of Benton, of whom no history has been traced, are appended a few names. David Clark was the first settler where John P. Scofield resides, on lot 88; James Sherratt, where Daniel Sprague resides, on lot 87; John Jaqua, where William Taylor resides, on lot 85; Allen Wilkinson,

where Samuel Fullager occupies, on lot 110 ; Gilbert Ireland, on the place of Daniel Sutton, lot 111 ; Jabez Lamb, Jasper Hoos, William Wheeler, Clark Winans, Daniel Lovejoy, Jehiel Griswold, in West Benton ; Nathan Lacey, Elisha Pierce, Frederick Spooner, John Gilbert, John Knapp, John West and Robert Lennox, on the south centre road. On Flat street, Caleb Clark, Ezekiel Newman and Mr. Tinkham. On the east and west centre road, William Norton, Archibald Meeker, Andrew and Hugh Rippey, William Hedges, and William Erwin. Haines and Smith Mapes where George R. Barden and William Waldron reside. On the north centre road, David Mapes, Timothy Green and Michael Coffin. On the road north of Havens' Corners, Gideon Scott, Russell Youngs, Solomon Millard, John Crawford, Isaac Slaughter, David Smith, Mr. Waite, and Isaac Thompson. North of Ferguson's Corners, Oliver Hoxter, Nehemiah Cole, John Halsted, John Slaughter, Joseph Corey, Timothy Goff, Cato Hounson, and James Reynolds. Where Wm. T. Remer resides, Levi Macomber was the first settler, and William Oldfield, on the premises of Lewis R. Peck.

CHAPTER VIII.

ITALY.

THE southmost of the two western towns of Yates county is Italy. It embraces township number seven of the third Range of Phelps' and Gorham's purchase, and in its natural features is extremely rugged. It is drained by two important streams, running in opposite directions, through narrow valleys, walled in by high and abrupt hills, which form some of the most elevated land in the county. One of these streams, known as West River, and originally called Potter's Creek, has its source in the town of Gorham, and running southwest through Middlesex, cuts off the northwest corner of Italy, and empties into Naples Creek, about one mile above the head of Canandaigua Lake, into which its waters are thus conveyed. The other, known as Flint Creek, the *Ah-ta-gweh-da-ga* of the Senecas, takes its rise in the southeast part of Italy; running west to the valley, it takes a northeasterly direction and leaves the town near the northeast corner. It has several tributary rivulets which drain all the south and southwest part of the town. The vales bordering these streams are called respectively West River Hollow and Italy Hollow. The *Ah-ta-gweh-da-ga* was a favorite fishing ground of the Indians, and when first visited by the whites, speckled trout were so abundant in that stream, that all a man could carry could be taken in a short time with his naked hands.

From a dividing ridge in the south part of Italy, water flows to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by way of Flint Creek, Seneca

River and Lake Ontario; on the other, to Chesapeake Bay, by way of the Conhocton, Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers.

The town for the most part has an excellent soil, that of the valleys being especially rich and productive, abounding in a gravelly loam, while the hills are covered with a gravelly drift well adapted to the staple crops of the country. Although the hills are precipitous and difficult to cultivate, they yield good crops, and there is little absolutely poor land in the town. The elevations of the town have never been measured, nor have the differences of level between the West River and Flint Creek valley been ascertained. The steep West Hill between Flint Creek and West River can hardly ascend less than 800 feet from either stream, and the two creeks are said to be no more than three miles apart, at the space measured between the Big Elm of Italy Hollow, and the north line of the town on West River. The East Hill rises, it is thought, three or four hundred feet higher still, making the highest land of the county, but slopes off more gradually to the east and south from the higher points of the ridge.

The land was originally covered by dense forests; in some localities with pines of large and beautiful growth, and in others with much excellent oak, interspersed with ridges of chestnut. Beech and maple were plentiful, and hickory to some extent. There was fine basswood and some butternut in the valleys. Both hollows when first penetrated by white men, were so filled with fallen trees and dense undergrowth, and so overflowed by the winding streams, that it was almost impossible to thread a passage through them even on foot; and being abundantly populated with rattlesnakes, they were by no means inviting places to visit, except to the most hardy and daring woodmen. Yet in a state of nature, this was a wild a beautiful region. The lustrous evergreen of the towering hills was a perpetual picture of the grandest beauty. The rich and matted jungle of the valleys, surmounted by grand and graceful elms, gigantic basswoods and maples, was in its season of verdure, equally beautiful and captivating to the poetic eye. Artemas Crouch, now an aged man,

but always alive to the beauties of nature, on being questioned by the writer in regard to the appearance of the country when new, replied with much animation, "it was a pretty place," and proceded to speak of the grand landscapes, and the majestic trees, among which the chestnuts ranked very high, both for their beauty and their productiveness. He says they bore profusely, and the chestnuts could be gathered up by bushels from the ground in the autumn. The town is well supplied with springs of the finest quality; and there is a fine salt spring in the Flint Creek valley, on the northwest corner of lot 19, of the north survey. The settlement of the town was commenced in West River Hollow as early as 1790; but it was very little inhabited for twenty years thereafter. It was long the refuge of wolves, panthers, bear and deer, and the point where they held their ground after they were driven out of the less rugged portions of the country. Italy was originally part of the town of Naples, which was organized in 1789, as Middletown. It was changed to Naples in 1808. In 1815, Italy was set off. Naples consists, since the division, of township No. 7, of the fourth range of Phelps' and Gorham's purchase, bounding Italy therefore on the west. It does not appear that any part of Italy was sold by Phelps and Graham, and it was included entire in their conveyance to Robert Morris, and by him to the London Association, part of the lands going to the Pultney estate, and part to the Hornby estate, each taking alternate lots.

The land of this township was surveyed in separate parcels, somewhat singularly. The first survey was made in 1793 by Alexander Slot, and designated at Slot's Survey. It was an irregular tract, and consisted of thirteen lots of unequal size, eight of which bordered on Potter's Creek, two being on the west side. Another survey of about ten thousand acres of the south side of the township was made in 1795, by John Biles and David W. Patterson, and designated as the South Survey. This survey numbered sixty-five lots, of one hundred and sixty acres each, or half mile squares. This tract was re-surveyed in 1826, by Jesse Stevens. Another tract, embracing the north-

east corner of the town, extending to the South Survey, and west to the middle of the town, was surveyed in June, 1795, by John Smith. This was designated the Northeast section, and contains forty-eight lots, of 160 acres each. This section was partially re-surveyed in 1826, by Jesse Stevens. Another tract of thirty lots was surveyed by Valentine Brother, and designated Brother's survey. It embraces the middle section of the town west of the North East Survey, and extending in the form of an L, about a portion of Slot's survey. Still another survey was made by Jeffrey Chipman, which has not been traced on any public map; and the marsh about the head of Canandaigua Lake is known as an unsurveyed tract.

The office for the sale of the Pultney estate lands was located at Geneva, where Robert Troup succeeded Charles Williamson as agent, and after him Joseph Fellows. The office for the sale of the Hornby lands was at Canandaigua, and John Greig was the agent for this estate during his life, and after him William Jeffrey, his executor. Mr. Greig became the owner in person of a large portion of the Hornby lands. The primitive settlers of Italy were almost without exception, men of very limited means, who bought their lands upon contracts by which they stipulated to pay in small instalments, extending over a series of years. The agents with whom they dealt have always been kindly remembered by the original settlers for their uniform forbearence and lenity, when hardships, ill-paid toils, sickness and privation, incident to the first settlement of the country made it often impossible for them to make the stipulated payment. Most of them had families to support; crops were small and uncertain; prices low, and markets nearest and best at Canandaigua and Geneva. Many acres of Italy land were paid for with money procured by the sale of wheat at from thirty-one cents to seventy-five cents per bushel. No honest, industrious man was dispossessed of his land, and no man in that town ever sympathized with the "Anti-Pultneyites" in Steuben county. The last of Hornby and Greig land in Italy, was purchased by Lewis B. Graham, in 1859. It was in part the North East Survey.

Italy was neither early nor rapid in its settlement, but it is said that John Mower settled in West River Hollow, as early as 1790. As he was at that time but nineteen years old, and not married till five years later, it is not probable that he made an abiding foothold at that early period. He was a chain bearer in the survey of the New Pre-emption Line, and also acted as cook, and had charge of the pack horse for the surveying party. He received a dollar a day for his work, and paid a dollar an acre for his land, which was conveyed by Charles Williamson in two deeds, both of the date of December 16, 1793, and acknowledged in 1812, before Moses Atwater. His land embraced lots 6 and 7, of Slot's survey. No. 7 embraced 160 acres, and No. 6 132 acres. Commencing with his land paid for, he had advantages as a pioneer not generally enjoyed by the first settlers. He was an industrious man, and a good citizen, dying in 1855, at the age of nearly eighty-four. His son, John W. Merwin, still owns ane occupies the same premises, the only instance in Italy in which continuity of ownership has been retained by father and son through two generations. The first frame building erected in Italy was built by John Mower. He was married three times, fiirst in 1795, to Anna Watkins, who was born in 1771, and died in 1802; in 1803 to Polly Williams, who died in 1813, at the age of thirty-five; in 1813, to Judith Larned Torrey, who died in 1856, at the age of seventy-four. The children of the first marriage were Polly, Simeon and John W.; of the second, Mary Ann, Huldah and John W.; of the third marriage, Sally and Mary Ann. Polly died single in 1869, at the age of seventy-two. Simeon, born in 1799, died at the age of nine months, in 1800, and this was the first decease of a white person in that town. John W., born in 1801, died the same year. Mary Ann, born in 1805, died in 1863. Huldah, an infant, born in 1807, died in 1809. Huldah 2d, born in 1809, died in 1833. John Warner, born in 1811, is the present proprietor of the homestead. He married in 1837, Betsey Folsom. Their children have been William H., Byron H. and Alice Elizabeth. The sons died young, and the daughter, born in 1843, survives, résiding with her parents.

John Mower, the pioneer, related as one of the startling reminiscenses of the settlement of the country, that on one occasion while "baiting" his oxen at dinner time, in early spring, he killed three hundred and fourteen rattlesnakes. This was on the west side of the creek, and not far from the rocky ledges where these venomous creatures had hibernated. Mrs. Pedee Hooker, an early resident of the same locality, related that she had on more than one occasion seen a mass of rattlesnakes in a pile as large as a bushel basket; and among these at one time was a blacksnake.

William Dunton settled in 1793, on what was then called lot 14, but which was afterwards lot 30, of Valentine Brother's survey. He resided there till his death in 1806. Lucina Dunton, his widow, and Edward Kibbee, Administrators of William Dunton deeded the farm to Huram Sabin in 1808; and by Sabin it was sold in 1813, to Jeremian B. Parish, from whom it passed to his son, Edwin R. Parish, whose mansion stands on the same lot. William Dunton, jr., lived some years in Italy, and afterwards in Middlesex, where he kept a public house many years. He married Judith Slayton, and their children were William, Esther, Carry, Lorenzo, Henry, Bingham and Helen. Some of these were married and still reside in Yates county, but the father resides in Michigan. The wife of William Dunton, senior, was Lucina Kibbee, and her second husband was Levi Watkins.

William Clark settled on lot No. 8, Slot's survey, in 1790, and lived there till his death, at the age of eighty-one in 1851. His son, Erastus G. Clark, lived on the same place till his death, in 1863, at the age of fifty, and the son's widow, Mrs. Silas Wiley, still resides on the same premises. A barn of the elder Mr. Clark was the third frame erected in Italy. The wife of William Clark was Fanny Metcalf, who died in 1845, at the age of sixty-nine. Their children were Nancy, Orisa, Bathena, William, J. Metcalf, Fanny, Aaron B., Erastus G., Submit, Solon and Clarissa. Nancy married Jared Watkins, and lived in Italy. Orisa married Benoni Green. Bathena

married Russel Slayton, and lived in Middlesex. William married Eunice Williams, and died in 1829, at twenty-eight. Jabez M. married Miss Ferguson, and moved west. Fanny married Barlow Bartow, and they moved west. Aaron married, first, Miss Dennison, and, second, Louisa Watkins. Submit married, first, James Harkness, and had a second husband, Mr. Grimes. Solon married Miss Nellis, and moved to Michigan. Clarissa married William Wyckoff, and resides west. Erastus G. married Hannah Green. Their children were Helen, Emma, John and Mary. Helen married Orville Chaffee, and they have one child. John married Miss Jaycox.

Edward Low settled, in 1796, on lot No. 1, of Slot's survey. He died in 1806, and his son, Edward, resided on the same premises for many years, and sold to William Dunton and Charles Becket. They afterwards sold to Joseph L. Green. Mr. Low moved to Middlesex, where he died, in 1862. Edward Low, jr., held the office of Justice of the Peace in Italy, during several terms, and was a prominent well-known citizen. The farm first settled by Edward Low, senior, in Italy, is now the property of William Clark Williams. The first marriage, in what is now Italy, was that of Adelman Johnson, and Deborah, sister of Edward Low, senior, in 1798. Edward Low jr., married Lucy Williams, and their children were Adaline, Minerva, Pamelia and Priscilla, twins, Elizabeth, Mary and Lucy. Adaline married Morey Philipps of Middlesex. Minerva married Henry Hobart of Middlesex, and they emigrated to Michigan. Pamelia married George Nutten, jr., and they also reside in Michigan. Priscilla married first Job Pierce, of Middlesex, and a second husband, Mr. Case. Elizabeth is the wife of Abraham Mather, of Middlesex. Mary and Lucy are unmarried.

Fisher Whitney settled in 1800 on lot No. 4, of Slot's survey, where he died in 1805, at the age of twenty-nine. His wife was Patty Watkins and they were married in Partridgefield, Mass., in 1799. They had two children, Patty and James.

Jabez Metcalf settled in 1807 on Lot No. 5, Slot's survey, and resided there till he died in 1859, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a man of rare excellence and nobility of character. His intelligence, pure morals, and simple character, made him a leading and influential citizen. He was a Methodist, and his house was the home of the early itinerants of that faith. He was the first Town Clerk of Italy, and several times Supervisor. The office of Justice of the Peace he held by appointment when the town was erected and continued to hold it long after the office was filled by popular election. His wife was Nancy Torrey, who died in 1843 at the age of sixty. Their children were Chester, Fanny, Henry A., Jabez H., Mary, Hiram and John A. Polly Torrey, the sister of Mrs. Jabez Metcalf, taught the first school in Italy, in 1804.

Fisher Metcalf settled in 1805 on forty-five acres of the unsurveyed tract. At the age of twenty-eight, in 1815, he was drowned in Canandaigua Lake. He, with William Dunton, Elias Kinney and William Wiley, were upset in a skiff. All were good swimmers, but he was chilled and disabled by cramps, which caused him to drown. His wife was Pedee Watkins, and they had two children: Ruby and Lucretia. The widow married a second husband, Richard Hooker. They resided on the same premises till his death in 1832, at the age of sixty-one. The children of the second marriage were Fisher M., Elizabeth, Rachael, Martha and Samuel.

Jason Watkins, born in Berkshire, Mass., in 1768, settled on lot No. 2 of Slot's survey, in 1807, and died there in 1844. He married Polly Ide, also a native of Berkshire, and she died in 1833, at the age of sixty-three. Their children were Vesta, Jared and Jason, twins, Lucinda, Polly Asahel and Orren. Vesta born in 1792, married Charles Clark. Jared born in 1794, married Nancy, daughter of William Clark. She died at forty-five, in 1841. Jason Watkins, jr., married Electa Abbey, and moved to Michigan. Lucinda born in 1796, married Pitts Parker. Polly born in 1798, was not married. Asahel born in 1799, married first, Sally Crouch, and a second wife, Hannah

Wing, and moved to Michigan. Orren married first Amanda Wing, who died in Italy in 1853. Their children were Maria, Orrin E., Jane, Vesta and Charles. Orrin E. married Martha Sprague and resides in Italy. They have a daughter, Helen Maria and Jane died young. Vesta married Floyd Robinson, and they reside in Michigan. Charles is unmarried and resides with his father, who has a second wife, Jane Ketchum, widow, and still resides in Italy.

THE PARISH FAMILY.

The following brief sketch of the Parish family is furnished by Seymour H. Sutton of Naples:

In February, 1791, Samuel Parish, his wife and two sons, Reuben and Levi, were the first to emigrate from Berkshire, Massachusetts, to the Genesee country. Coming all the way in the dead of winter through a new and sparsely settled country pathless forests, and untrodden snows, crossing rivers and lakes upon ice, with two ox teams hauling the goods of the family upon ox sleds, they arrived late in the still cold evening, hungry and cold, in the Valley of Kojandaga, (meaning at the head of Canandaigua Lake, now Naples,) and unyoked their tired oxen to feed on the wild grass, while the pioneers sought shelter in an Indian wigwam, where the dusky savages with sullen silence beheld their white intruders partake of the frozen food that was once warm in the kitchens of Berkshire. Living in the smoky hut until a log house was erected, using the sled boards for a floor and table, and split basswood for a floor while the roof was made of such bark as could be found on dead trees, and split hollow trees. While in this lonely abode, far from friends and neighbors, they were visited by the Indians in great numbers. The tall Indian chief Hointoula, and the venerable ex-chief Canesque, often visited the Parish family, talking in a language that the pioneers did not understand. The Parish family endured many hardships and dangers, until other emigrants came on.

Samuel Parish, the great-grandfather, had three sons, Reuben, Levi and Elisha, and one daughter, Susannah, who taught the first school in the new settlement.

Elisha Parish married Louisa Wilder, daughter of Gamaliel Wilder, the first pioneer and proprietor of South Bristol, in Ontario county.

Reuben married a Miss Bishop, and had four sons, Jeremiah B., Oris, Erastus and Fielden, and three daughters, Almira, Fanny and Polly. Almira married Lemuel Metcalf, and Polly married Dr. Dillis Newcomb.

Jeremiah B. Parish married Clarissa, daughter of Col. William Clark, one of the first settlers and proprietors of the town.

Jeremiah B. Parish, the subject of this history, was born in Massachusetts, in 1785, studied law in Mr. Saltonstal's office in Canandaigua, and was a successful school teacher in Middletown, now Naples, was elected Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, and to various other offices for many years in the town of Naples. He was elected a member of the Assembly, also elected one of the associate judges of Ontario county. He was engaged in the service of his country in the war of 1812, and was a captain of a rifle company after the war.

He had four sons and three daughters. His son Bishop, removed to Kankakee, Ill., and died there. William and Corydon removed to the same place, and have become wealthy. The other son, Edwin R. Parish, now lives in the town of Italy, Yates county, and is the owner of a large estate of several hundred acres of land. He embarked early, raising the best breeds of sheep that could be obtained in Vermont and elsewhere, and has obtained fabulous prices for his best breeds of sheep, in the State and some of the western States. Also the wool grown by him is allowed to be among the best in the United States. His sheep barns and sheds are elegant in finish and model in construction for convenience and comfort. The three daughters of Jeremiah B. Parish were Mary, Emily and Caroline. Mary and Emily were married to gentlemen by the name of Higgins; they are both dead. The youngest daughter, Caroline, married a Mr. A. J. Byington, and now lives in the village of Naples, New York.

Fanny married Tomer Stetson, and now lives in Kankakee county, Ill.

Oris Parish removed to Columbia, Ohio, became a lawyer and circuit judge.

Erastus Parish married Charlotte Kent, and removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Fielden Parish volunteered in the war of 1812.

Levi Parish married Miss Durphy, had four sons, Hardin, Ephraim, Russel and Levi H. Parish, and four daughters, Laura, Betsey, Chloe and Sylvia.

Levi H. Parish, son of Levi Parish, married Mahala Lyon. He was in the war of 1812, was wounded at the battle of Queenston, drew a pension, was a clerk in the P. O. Department in Washington, and died there in 1858 or '59.

Laura Parish married Calvin Clark, a celebrated hunter, having once shot a panther with the last ball he had, in the town of Italy.

Betsey Parish married Jacob B. Sutton, who volunteered in the war of 1812, and held office a long time in the town of Naples.

Chloe Parish married Eli Watkins.

Sylvia Parish married Eli Brown, a celebrated school teacher, and lives west.

Edwin R. Parish, the principal representative of the family in Yates county, is the owner of one thousand acres of land in the town of Italy, bordering on Naples, and is one of the most thoroughly enterprizing men in the country. As a stock grower he has few equals. His work is not only personally superintended by himself, but engaged in with his own hands. It consequently moves with expedition and efficiency. His lands overlook the valley of Naples, and include a beautiful view of Canandaigua Lake.

Josiah Bradish settled on Slot's survey, in 1793, remaining till 1806, when he returned to Naples. Among his children were John, Josiah and Luther Bradish, and Mrs. John Lyon, Mrs. Davis Dean, and Mrs. Jacob N. Hannah.

John Bradish settled with his father, Josiah, in 1793 but lived with John Mower until he was twenty-one, when he married and settled on the unsurveyed tract where he lived till 1830. He moved to Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., where he died in 1863. His wife was Martha, daughter of Benjamin Bartlett. She died in 1862. Their children were Lorenzo Dow, Judith, Henry, Nancy, Lydia, William, Benjamin and Francis. Lorenzo D. married Lydia, daughter of William Fisher. They have one son, and reside in North Bloomfield. Judith and Francis died unmarried at Mendon. Henry and Nancy died young. Lydia married Mr. Brown, and they live at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and have children.

Seth Sprague settled on lot No. 2, Slot's survey, in 1793, and remained till 1805. His daughter Olive, was the first white child born within the boundaries of Italy. He sold his place to Mr. Cone, by whom it was sold to Jason Watkins. Isaac Whitney settled on lot 4, Slot's survey, in 1800, and moved away in 1806.

Elias Lee settled on lot No. 3, of Slot's survey, in 1800. He married in 1806, the widow of Fisher Whitney (Polly Watkins). They opened the first public house within the limits of Italy, and kept it until his death in 1826, at the age of forty-eight. His widow continued to keep it till 1840. For many years it was the only inn between Rushville and Naples. Their son, Roswell R. Lee, continued to own and occupy the same, with enough adjoining for a very large farm, till 1869. He is now a resident of Lima, Livingston county. The children of Elias Lee were Betsey, William D., Esther, Clark, Polly Roswell R., Diana, Phebe and Olive. Betsey married Jason Griswold, who died in 1842, at the age of forty-five. She still lives on a part of the old homestead. Her children are Sophronia, Fisher W., Lucia Ann and Mary Ann, twins. Sophronia married Adolphus R. Flint, and they reside in Italy. Fisher W. married Jane Styles, and they reside with his mother. Lucia Ann married Thomas Clark. They reside in Italy. Mary Ann married Gilbert Graham. They reside at Lima, N. Y.

Roswell R. Lee married first, Roxana, daughter of Charles Clark. She died leaving one son, Clark. His second wife was a sister of Robert Shay, and they have several children.

ITALY HOLLOW.

William S. Green states that Nathan Clark, an old surveyor, told him that a man by the name of Flint was the first settler in Italy Hollow, and that from him Flint Creek took its name. No other account of the origin of this name has ever come to the knowledge of the writer, and no other account of the man Flint.

Archibald Armstrong settled in this hollow in 1794, on lot No. 11 of the North Survey, or northeast section, and resided there till 1817, when he sold to Philander Woodworth, and moved to Middlesex. He belonged to the advance guard of civilization, and was in some respects a rough character. Owing to his great physical strength, he was seldom worsted in his pugilistic contests, which were very frequent, and gave him the name of the "Old Algerine." His brother-in-law, Alexander Porter, was however, sometimes able to thrash him very soundly, and no doubt with salutary effect. Armstrong was of Scotch descent, and was very familiar with the Indians, understanding their language perfectly, and speaking it fluently. His wife was buried in the orchard on the farm on which he settled in Italy Hollow, and her grave is still enclosed with a picket fence. Philander Woodworth sold this place in 1818, to Elder Amos Chase, by whom it was again sold in 1822 to Jeremiah Keeney, and by him in 1853 to William S. Green, who again sold it in 1869 to Spencer Clark, 2d.

Alexander Porter settled on lot No. 15, North Survey, in 1794, where he lived till 1808, when he moved to Middlesex, where he resided many years, and again moved to Naples, where he died.

John Armstrong, cousin of Archibald, settled on lot No. 3, North Survey, in 1795, remaining there till 1806.

Stephen and Isaiah Post settled near the Armstrongs in 1796, and left about 1801.

Sylvenus Hastings and John Morris settled in the same vicinity in 1798, and both left before 1805.

John Card Knowles, and a man named Van Ness, settled in the same neighborhood in 1798, and left before 1806.

Jacob Virgil settled on lot 7, North Survey, in 1798, remaining thereon till 1815, when he sold to William Green, and moved away.

THE ROBSON FAMILY.

Andrew Robson was a native of England, and married Phillis Straughan. They both came across the ocean in the same vessel while children, but were not aware of the fact till many years later. They settled on lot 38, North Survey, in 1806, and their deed for the lot bears date in 1809. He died there in 1852, at the age of seventy-three, and his wife in 1865, at the age of seventy-five. The old homestead is still owned by their son, Joseph S. Robson. Their children were fourteen in number, and thirteen of them in 1870 are still among the living, probably an example without a paralel in Yates county. Their names are Nancy, Thomas S., Robert, Mary, Timothy, Helen, Hannah, Amy, James, David, Joseph S., Charles, Jane and Ann Grace. Nancy married Asahel Harris. They settled in Goshen, Stark county, Ill., five miles distant from all neighbors, where they now have a homestead of six hundred and forty acres, in a rich community, besides owning much other land in Kansas and Missouri. They have eleven children, Joseph, James, Isaac, Charles, Almeron, Thomas, Phillis, George, Mary, David and DeWitt.

Thomas S. married late in life, Abigail Hodge, and they have one son, Flagg.

Mary married first, Rufus P. Cowing, and they had one son, Warren, now living in Lucas county, Iowa. Mr. Cowing died in 1849, at Toulon, Illinois, and his widow married in 1852, Henry A. Metcalf, son of Jabez Metcalf. They reside at Hall's Corners, Ontario county, and have one child, Alice.

Helen married George G. Hayes, and they reside on a portion of the old homestead. Their surviving children are Warren H. and Roy.

Hannah married Daniel Howard, and they reside at Watkins, N. Y. Their children are two daughters.

Robert married first, Theresa Maria Kipp. She died in 1865, at the age of forty-nine, and has one surviving son, Seward. Mr. Robson married a second wife, Almira Kipp, cousin of his first wife. He is a man of acute intelligence, noted as a bee culturist, nurseryman and grape grower.

Amy married Alden D. Fox, the present county clerk.

James married Mary Mathews in 1848. They reside in Illinois, and have a large family.

David married Sarah Johnson. She died leaving one daughter, residing with her father at Watkins.

Joseph S. married Elizabeth Williamson. Their children are Emma O., Andrew, Alice, Isabella, Grace A. and Elizabeth. Emma O. is the wife of Robert Kennedy.

Charles married Esther Williamson. They reside in Illinois.

Jane married George Geer. They live in Italy, and their children are Charles M., Mary Jane, George LeRoy, Emma F., Hubert D., Nellie and William B.

Ann Grace married Champion K. Green, and they live at Saxon, Henry county, Illinois.

NATHAN SCOTT.

In 1809, Nathan Scott settled on lot No. 30, North Survey, which he owned till 1814, when he sold to Henry Roff, jr. Nathan Scott, born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1782, was a remarkable example of Yankee pluck and perseverance. Born with club feet, he found it difficult to walk, yet he made his way on foot to the Genesee country and by his unaided industry, achieved a home and independence for his family. With rare generosity he gave up to an elder brother, his paternal inheritance, to enable that brother to gain a collegiate education, and enter the profession of law. The early death of his brother left him empty handed, and he was robbed of a little store of cash that he had when he reached his new home. In 1812 he married Lucy Graham, sister of John Graham, jr., and Mrs. Daniel Smith. The ceremony was per-

formed by George Green, of Potter, then Middlesex. After 1814, they resided on lot 42, of the North Survey, where he died in 1864, at the age of eighty-two. His widow still resides on and owns the place, now at the age of eighty-two. Their children were William, James, John, Sarah, Frank, Mary Ann, Azubah, Franklin, Nancy, Henry and Robert.

William is a prominent citizen of Italy; is a merchant in Italy Hollow, and postmaster. He married first, Fanny M. Geer, who died in 1847, and his second wife was Sophronia E. Fish. By the first wife there were two daughters, Marian and Lucy; and by the second, two daughters, Frances M. and Sarah Jane. Marian died young, and Lucy married Charles H. Grow, and resides on the homestead with her grandmother.

James died at Sacramento, California, in 1849.

Sarah, who never married, died in 1868. Her father's property was willed to her, possession to follow her mother's death. She left her inheritance to her sister, Azubah, who with her mother still occupies the property.

John married Cornelia Kipp, who died at Naples, leaving three children. He still resides at Naples.

Franklin is unmarried, and resides with his mother.

Nancy died at twenty-one, and Robert and Henry in infancy.

ARTEMAS CROUCH.

John Crouch, who married Elizabeth Agard, settled in Italy in 1813. They were two of the constituent or first members of the Baptist Church in Italy Hollow, and died members thereof. Their son, Artemas Crouch, who was born in Vermont, also settled in Italy the same year, and relates that when he came into the town there was no clearing from Potter Centre to Armstrong's. Silas and Caleb, his brothers, came about four years earlier. Artemas Crouch is a character worthy of note. He is now seventy-seven years old, and his wife seventy-five. They have been married over half a century, and have had twelve children. Two of his sons died in the war of the rebellion, leaving a good record as soldiers; and two are in California. He has borne the load of poverty through a long life,

without crushing the elasticity of his spirit, or diminishing his trust in religion and its concomitant virtues. At an early period he became a convert to the Free Will Baptist faith. He soon became an exhorter, and was afterwards licensed to preach. His circuit extended through the towns of Wheeler and Pultney, and eastward to Seneca Lake. Unable to own a horse, he was obliged to go to his appointments on foot, and receiving little or no pay, he was finally obliged to desist from preaching. Endowed with lively poetic sensibilities, and a passionate love of nature, he would with better advantages have made a preacher of distinction. But the hard pressure of poverty kept down his spirit, and cramped his culture Some of his discourses are remembered now by the older people as exceedingly moving and eloquent. His talent has been like a diamond unpolished, but a diamond still.

Caleb Crouch married Eunice Graham, and settled on lot 42, North Survey, in 1810. In 1815 he sold it to Nathan Scott. He then purchased a part of lot 34, South Survey, and remained on it till 1831, when he sold to Samuel Graham, and removed to Venango county, Pa. He returned to Italy in 1836, settling on a part of lot 53, South Survey, inherited by his wife from the estate of her father, Robert Graham. He died there in 1855, at the age of sixty-six. She died in 1862. Their children were Robert G., Mary Ann, Clemy Jane, Electa, David M., Sophia, Valentine, John, Edward, Ayres, Francis and Eliza.

Asa Ellis, who married Olive P., daughter of John Graham, senior, and sister of Mrs. Nathan Scott and Mrs. Daniel Smith, settled in 1810 on lot 34, North Survey. Their children were Asa, Gideon, Joseph, John, Mary, Daniel P. and Laura. The family moved early to Ohio. Asa Ellis had been a sailor, and on account of his rolling gait and old look, was nick-named "Old Wither." He was the subject of many anecdotes, of which not a few are still remembered. It was his boast that he could carry a bushel of corn on his back to mill at Geneva, and return quicker than he could go without, as the weight balanced him for steadier motion. His prowess at fist-

cuffs was often tested. At a militia training at Naples on one occasion, he subdued a boasting, blackguard bully, by thrusting his fore-fingers into the fellow's eyes, by way of explaining to him how even larger men than he had been whipped with two fingers.

Robert Straughan settled in 1808 on a part of lot 34, North Survey. His deed for eighty acres bears date August 1, 1809. He sold his land in 1816, to James Scofield, who built a framed house, and resided there till 1819, when he sold it to Andrew Robson, who remained on it till he died. A part of this land belongs now to Mrs. Daniel Smith, and the rest to G. G. Hayes. Mr. Straughan was a brother of Mrs. Andrew Robson. They came from England.

Joshua Stearns settled on a part of lot 11, North Survey, in 1806, remained there till 1810, and then moved to Middlesex. The land then became the property of Thaddeus Parsons. It is now owned and occupied by Jacob Smith. Mr. Stearns, who was a prosaic man, had a vision in his dreams which occurred three times. A stranger of foreign aspect appeared before him and related how he and others had come from distant climes and buried treasure and built a fort, and returned home to lose their lives. It is said the directions were followed, the fort found on the hill west of Italy Hollow, on ground that bore the outlines of a fort overgrown with trees. They found also a trench and stream of water that had been described. But much digging did not reveal the buried treasure. The fort was probably one of those curious earth works, which have been found in all parts of the country, and have been referred by archæologists to a race of people who preceded the Indian occupation. It was located directly west of the residence of Ansel Mumford, on lot 21

John Brown settled in 1800, on a part of lot 19, North Survey, and remained there ten years, when he moved to Ohio. He was the father of Arza Brown, a noted Methodist preacher of Ohio.

John Hood settled on ten acres of the northeast corner of lot

23, North Survey, in 1800. A few years later he sold it to Joel Cooper and moved away.

THE GRAHAMS.

Robert, William and John Graham, were brothers, and soldiers of the Revolution. Robert died in Windham, Vermont, and William in Scipio, Cayuga county. John Graham married Olive Prouty, and they settled on lot 30, South Survey, in 1811. His deed for twenty-six and one-half acres, on the southwest corner of the lot was given in 1819. The brothers were of powerful physical development, and it is said William was able to knock down a horse with his fist. John died in 1834, at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife in 1824, at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were Olive P., Betsey, John, Mary, Lucy, Nancy, Azuba, William and David.

John Graham, jr., born in Vermont in 1784, settled in 1812 on thirty acres of the southwest corner of lot 39, South Survey, and still resides there with his daughter-in-law. He sold it in 1835, to his son, William D. Graham, who died in 1864, at the age of fifty-three. The wife of John Graham, jr., was Rachel Dean, born in Vermont in 1785. She died in 1845. Their children were Elizabeth, Willlam D., Alura, Jeremiah, Adaline, Phebe, Nancy, John B., Rachel and Edward B.

William D. married Adaline Fisher, who is still living. Their children are Homer A., Francis M., Rachel A., Susan M. and Azora A.

Elizabeth married John Fox, jr., and died in Italy in 1849, at the age of forty-four.

Alura was the second wife of George C. Elliott, and they resided in Michigan.

Jeremiah married Harriet Barker. They reside in Italy, and have two children.

Adaline married Joshua H. Burk. She died in 1852, at forty-six, leaving children.

Phebe married Henry Barker, and died in 1848, at the age of thirty, leaving three children.

Nancy married Jeremiah Van Riper, and died in 1848, leaving children.

John B. died in 1850, and Rachel in 1848. Edward B. married Rhoda Cornish, and they reside in Michigan.

Robert Graham, the oldest son of Robert Graham heretofore mentioned, married Mary Ann Ayres, of Chester, Vermont, and in 1811 settled on lot 34, South Survey, where he died in 1835, at the age of sixty-three. He was the first Methodist class leader in Italy Hollow, and remained the leader of the class while he lived. He was a man of piety and personal worth, and his house was the home of the itinerant preachers. Their children were Eunice, Valentine, Samuel, Abagail and Mary Ann. The mother of this family was a woman of remarkable industry and business capacity. She was particularly distinguished as a knitter. Several times a year she would fill a large pair of saddle bags with socks and mittens, and hanging another large bundle on the horns of the side saddle, she would visit Geneva and Canandaigua, where she would exchange her work for merchandize, some of which would be again exchanged for more knitting material. In this way she contributed largely to the family income. She died in 1836, at the age of sixty-five.

A remarkable incident is related concerning a "bound boy," reared by this family, named Robert Razee, and familiarly called "Hardshell." Finding the rats very numerous in a pile of unthreshed wheat he moved it, one day; the rats scudding one by one as he proceded, to a dove-cot near by, the outside entrance of which was closed. His method of destroying them was to reach his hand into the box, and seize one at a time and kill it. In this way he actually destroyed ninety of the black rascals. This was before the gray or Norway rat invaded the country. It may well be credited as related, that the lad presented a bloody spectacle when his work was done and bore numerous and severe wounds.

Valentine Graham came into the town with his father Robert, in 1811. He married Fanny Pierce, and they settled on a part of lot 34, South Survey, where he erected the first distillery in that town, about 1818. That was burned down, and he built another on a different site. He was the first postmaster, and

was appointed in 1824. The office was then called Italy, and was changed to Italy Hollow in 1833, when the Italy Hill office was established. He was Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk several years. He sold his original residence in 1841, to William Griswold, and moved on lot 49, South Survey, which he had previously owned. He died there in 1864. His son-in-law, William Bookstaver, then became the owner of the place, and afterward sold it to Uretta L. Mann, the present owner and occupant. They had twelve children, Fidelia, Amy, Lydia, Electa, Valentine, Jane, Mary, Thankful, Guy D., Martin P., Eliza and one that died in infancy.

Samuel Graham, brother of Valentine, came in 1811 with his father, after whose death he occupied the same premises, and still resides thereon with his son-in-law, Bradford S. Wixom, who owns with his wife the homestead. He married first Eleanor Gilbert, who died in 1833, at the age of twenty-four. His second wife was Mrs. Lydia Fox. By the first marriage there were three children, Gilbert, Semantha and Washington ; by the second, Elisha B. and Helen. Gilbert married Mary Ann, daughter of Jason Griswold, and they have two children, Merrit and Emma. They reside at Lima, N. Y. Washington married Phebe Pelton. They reside at Kanona, Steuben Co., and have children. Semantha is unmarried, residing with her father. Elisha B. married Miss Hutchinson, and is a physician at Three Rivers, Michigan. Helen is the wife of Bradford S. Wixom.

Jonathan Graham married Hannah Arnold, and settled on a portion of lot 34, South Survey, in 1812, where he resided till 1828, when he sold to James Aiken. The children of Jonathan Graham were Huldah, Seba Ann and Gorton. Huldah married Roswell Lord, and moved to Ohio. Seba Ann married David D. W. Foster. They reside in Springwater, Livingston county. Gorton was a soldier in the war, belonging to the 12th Mich. Volunteers. He was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and Shilo, and again at Hatchie Run, and died at Middlebury, Tennessee, in hospital in 1862, leaving a widow and several

children at Marshall, Michigan. Jonathan Graham died in Italy, in 1855, at the age of seventy, and his wife in 1845, at the age of sixty-five. The premises whereon he first settled were sold by James Aiken in 1832, to A. C. and J. H. Sabin, by them in 1838 to Daniel and William Waterbury, who again sold in 1849 to James Fisher, and he in 1851 to Stephen Mumford. After several other transfers, the place is now occupied by John Fish.

Orison Graham, born in Windham, Chester county, Vermont, in 1794, came to Italy Hollow in 1813, and December 10, 1815, married Phebe, daughter of Benjamin Bartlett, who was born in West Hampton, Mass., in 1795. They settled on the west half of lot 25, South Survey, but moved in 1817 on a part of lot 34, South Survey, where they resided till 1848, when they removed to Lima, N. Y., where Mrs. Graham died in 1866, just fifty-one years after the day of her marriage. She was one of the early school teachers in Italy, and a woman of rare excellence of character. Orison Graham is a carpenter, joiner and millwright, and has been a man of laborious industry all his life. He built the Baptist Church in Italy Hollow, in 1823, which was the first church erected in the town. He also built and assisted in the building of most of the mills erected in Italy previous to 1848. He still lives, at the age of seventy-six, at Honeoye Falls, and delights in the labors of his trade, which his good health and active bodily powers enable him to pursue. The children of this pair were eleven in number: Lewis B., Emily M., Francis S., Oracy S., Sally A., Orison E., Andrew J., Phebe L., Robert H. and Ira S., besides one that died in infancy.

Lewis B. Graham, born in Italy in 1816, has been one of its most noted sons. At an early day he was active in local affairs, and with his ready aptitude for business, held almost every town office. He was supervisor four terms, and was postmaster in Italy Hollow several years, while doing business there as a merchant. In 1855 he was elected county clerk, and held the office through two terms. For some time he was a Lieut.



LEWIS B. GRAHAM.



in the eighth Kansas Infantry, a regiment of which his brother Robert H. Graham, was Colonel. He was honorably discharged from this service for physical disability. Afterwards he was Assistant U. S. Assessor for three years, and is now engaged in the insurance business in Penn Yan, where he has resided since his first election as county clerk. He married first in 1838, Maria Gillet, of Italy. He married in 1849 a second wife, Pamela S., daughter of William S. Green. She died in 1860. By each of these marriages three children were born. Those of the first, Emily M., Alice A. and Lewis C., are all dead. The children of the second marriage were Orison W., O. Lucretia and P. Theodocia, In 1862 Mr. Graham married a third wife, Sarah, daughter of James NcNair. They have one son, Robert Henry.

Emily M. became the second wife of Martin R. Pierce. They reside at Honeoye Falls. Their surviving children are Martin, Seymour, Emily L., Maria J., Fanny C. and Ella W.

Francis S. married first, Lucy Markham. She died in 1853, in Italy. Their surviving children are Susan A., and Francis P. He married a second wife, Amanda Miller, and they now reside at Sherman City, Cherokee county, Kansas. Their children are John J. and Robert H.

Orison E. died of consumption in 1848, at the age of twenty-two.

Andrew J. married Helen Wilcox. They live at Leonidas, St. Joseph county, Michigan, and have three children.

Robert H. Graham married Elizabeth Kuck, of Orleans Co., and died of consumption in 1862, at the age of twenty-nine. He was a young man of remarkable ability and personal worth. Beginning life with few resources except his capacity and courage, in his twentieth year he edited and published the Genesee Valley Gazette, at Lima, which he continued to conduct for two years, while pursuing his academical studies. Owing to ill health, he left that position, and afterwards graduated at the Albany Law School, in 1857. Taking up his residence at Moline, Illinois, he conducted there the Moline Independent, and prac-

ticed law till 1861. In the summer of that year he raised a company of cavalry at Moline, and repaired to Leavenworth, where his ability and judgment at once made him a prominent military leader. He had command at Lexington, Mo., kept a large rebel force at bay, and performed other valuable services. Major General David Hunter, appointed him Colonel of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, Provost Marshal General of Kansas, and commander of a camp of instruction at Leavenworth. Failing health compelled him to a reluctant resignation, and he died soon after. His was a light of no common brilliancy.

Ira S. married Maria Wells. They live at Hampton, Ill., and have two children, Lewis W. and a daughter.

Oracy S. resides with her father, unmarried.

Lucretia died of consumption in 1848, at eighteen. Sally died young, in 1823.

One summer evening in 1812, John and Valentine Graham watched a *deer lick*, near the bank of a ravine, on the place afterwards owned by Amos Arnold. Each climbed a tree to be above the keen scented animals when they came to the *lick*. After waiting somewhat late, and the moon had gone down, they heard the sniffing of some animal which seemed to suspect their proximity. After some time its fears seemed to subside, and it commenced sipping the water. They fired simultaneously, and a shriek so human in its tone echoed through the woods, that they supposed they had shot an Indian. The wounded creature struggled to escape, and they heard it fall down the steep bank into the ravine below. They carefully descended and went home. Early the next morning they procured of Robert Graham an Indian dog, and returned to rescue the Indian they believed they had shot. Samuel Graham, a brother of Valentine, accompanied them, and the dog pursued the trail till they found a large bear at bay, instead of the Indian they were looking for. Bruin had tried to climb the sides of the ravine, but could not, had finally slipped from the body of a fallen tree on which he was trying to cross the stream, and was found in deep water. He kept the dog aloof by his offered embraces, and the hunters

fired nearly all their bullets into his head without any apparent effect. One finally severed the jugular vein and finished him. They found their previous bullets had all flattened on his skull. The bear was a fat one, weighing about four hundred pounds, and the meat was considered a valuable acquisition.

In the fall of 1816, Orison Graham, who lived near to where the Italy Hollow churches are located, had a hog taken from his pen at night by a bear. Mr. Graham's gun was lent, and his axe was not in its place, but he soon found it and pursued the felonious bear, but too late. Bruin bore off his booty in triumph. A trap set by what remained of the hog after the bear's feast, caught the old Indian dog, but the bear did not return.

Benjamin Bartlett, born at North Hampton, Mass., in 1774, married Martha Montgomery, of the same place, born in 1775. They settled on a part of lot 30, South Survey, in 1811, and lived there till 1850, when they moved to Castile, Wyoming county, where he died in 1857, at the age of eighty-three. He was a man of large reading and superior intelligence, and his memory was an inexhaustible treasury of incidents and anecdotes, especially of revolutionary times. Their children were Phebe, Martha, Benjamin, Marian, John M., Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth, Silas, George W. and Sybil. The mother died in Italy, in 1852, at the age of seventy-seven. Phebe was the wife of Orison Graham, and Martha of John Bradish. Benjamin and Marian died young. John M. married late in life, Mary Montgomery, a widow. They had one son, George W., who was killed in Tennessee while in the Federal service, during the recent war. Jane married Benjamin Dumbolton, and lives at Mt. Carrol, Illinois. Nancy married Martin R. Pierce, and died at West Mendon, N. Y., leaving two children, Francis and Byron. Elizabeth married Leonard White, and had two children, Martha and Morris. They reside at Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Silas married Hannah Preston. They had three children, Morris, James and Clinton. Morris was killed in the battle at Peach Orchard, Tennessee, while in the Union service. James served three years as a soldier, and married Octavia Barker. They reside at

Prattsburg. Silas Bartlett died in Italy, in 1866, at the age of fifty-two. His widow has since married Justus H. Simpson, and they reside at Prattsburg. George W. Bartlett is still single. Sybil married Benjamin F. Taylor. They reside at Prattsburg, and have four children.

George McMurphy married Eunice, sister of Robert and Orison Graham. He was a man noted for ingenuity, activity and enterprize. They settled in 1812, on a part of lot 30, South Survey, and remained there till 1823, when the family emigrated to Rock Island, Ill. Going to Olean, he constructed with his own hands, a flat bottomed boat with which he reached St. Louis. He was restless and changable, and had owned land where Rochester, Seneca Falls and Waterloo are respectively situated. In Illinois he was made county surveyor and swamp commissioner. He and his wife both died at Rock Island. Their children were Solomon, Betsey, Sophia, Eunice, Margaret, Mary, George R. and Irene.

James Aiken, who bought the place of Jonathan Graham in 1828, on lot 34, South Survey, afterwards purchased a farm of Amos Dean, on lot 30, where he lived till 1850. He married first, a sister of Ezekiel and John M. Page, and Mrs. Jesse McAllaster. His second wife was the widow of Josephus Woodruff, and his third, Mrs. French, of Naples, with whom he removed to Michigan. Of the children of the first marriage, Lois married Eldridge R. Herrick, and died in Italy. Loretta died unmarried. James M. married Philena Arnold, and moved to Michigan. Erasmus also married and moved to Michigan. Olive married Landy Corey. Sarah married John Thomas, and resides in Rushville.

ISAAC BARKER.

One of the most peculiar characters of the early period of Italy history was Isaac Barker, who came from North Hampton, Mass. He married Martha Mc Niel, and they settled on lot 39, South Survey in 1810; and there they lived till he died. He was an intense lover of wild sport, a great deer and bee hunter, and fisherman. He and his "Chum Ben," as he called Benjamin

Bartlett, after both were past middle age, delighted in fine "bee weather," and pickerel fishing, long after most of the brook trout had disappeared. Italy was chiefly a wilderness yet, and the deer lingered in its solitudes. The doe with lively maternal instincts would lead her speckled fawns into the clearings at dusk or early dawn to crop the tender herbage, and no one was so cruel as to raise the murderous rifle to destroy them. But when the hoar frost had killed the verdure, the leaves had fallen, and the slightest noise could be heard, the hunter felt that all his address and craft, were required to hunt down the fleet-footed deer, and the chase was all life and strategy.

Italy was for a long period a perfect Gibraltar for the Democracy, and Isaac Barker was an unfaltering Democrat. He looked with disdain on a Federalist, and in his eyes a Whig was scarcely better. When Dr. Doubleday was in the zenith of his power, and "Uncle Ike" and all his sons were his backers, the Whigs made a light show of strength in Italy. But the old traditional story was hardly true, that Italy would keep on voting till the exigencies required by the canvass at Penn Yan were fully satisfied. "Uncle Ike" was an ardent politician, and true to his convictions, but not insensible to acts of kindness, and therefore not impregnable to the wiles of politicians. Mordecai Ogden was a candidate for re-election to the Assembly in 1836. He had grievously offended his Italy friends by voting for a tax on dogs, and something had to be done to placate them. Mr. Ogden was a man of tact and ready resources. He and "Phil Baldwin," John Thomas and other men of political diplomacy, visited Italy, a grand deer hunt was organized, and the boys were well paid to drive the deer. Always thereafter, a favorite deer gun of Mordecai Ogden's hung on "Uncle Ike's" gun hook, and was known as "Old Ogden." The election which soon followed was satisfactory in its results. Italy discomfited and disappointed the Whigs very sorely. The children of this family were Isaac, Enoch, Nelson ("Nub"), Hiram, Judith, Moses, Henry, Martha, Almira, Whitman H., Nancy, Ichabod B. and Lydia.

Amos Arnold, whose wife was Eliza, daughter of Rufus Edson, senior, settled on lot 38, South Survey, in 1812. He continued to reside there while he lived, and his wife some years later, till her decease, when it became the property of their son-in-law, Philip C. Wetherby, who still resides on it. Their children were Henry G., Mary, Cephas H., Philena, William, Louisa, Rufus E., James and Lucy. Henry G., Rufus E. and James married and moved to Michigan. Mary is married and resides in Ontario county. William married and died at Naples. Cephas and Louisa died unmarried. Philena is the wife of George R. Youngs, of Penn Yan, and Lucy is the wife of Philip C. Wetherby, of Italy.

THE FOX FAMILY.

James Fox, born in Vermont, married Jane Dean, and they settled in 1813, on lot 30, South Survey. He was the first militia captain in the town, and was always known as Captain Fox. He was a school teacher, and held various town offices, including that of Justice of the Peace, from 1819 to 1843. He was a widely known and highly respected citizen, and died in 1868, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1852, at the age of sixty-seven. They had nine sons, Thomas J., James L., Amos D., William H., Ira S., Lewis M., Alden D., Charles H. and Jeremiah F. Thomas J. married first, Jane Cameron, and a second wife, widow Mary Fuller. A son, Melvin, was the fruit of the second marriage. James L. married first, Judith Barker, and they had two children, Ira and Alden. He married a second wife, Mary, daughter of Judge John Crawford, of Dix, Schuyler county, where they reside.

Amos D. Fox married first, Mary McConnell. Their children were Holden, Braman, Jane, Freeman, Eugene and Alzina. He has a second wife, widow Hannah Burk.

William H. married Elizabeth Gillett, and they have three children Rosalie, Osbert and Celestia. Ira S. died young.

Lewis M. married Emeline Ingraham, and both are dead, leaving one son, Harlan.

Alden D. Fox married Amy Robson. They have two child-

ren, Anna and Elmer. He is the present County Clerk of Yates county, and has been oftener supervisor than any other citizen of Italy.

Charles H. married Maria Fuller, and their surviving children are Oscar, Merrill and Irving. Both parents are dead.

Jeremiah F. married Mary Smith. They had one daughter. He died in 1854, and his widow married again.

Josiah Barker settled on Lot 30, South Survey, in 1813, and died there soon after, when the farm went into the possession of Asahel Stone, jr., who sold it to Asa Cooper, who also died in 1816. Cooper's administrators sold the land to Asahel Stone, jr., again, who re-sold it to Whitman Reynolds, who settled on it in 1816, and died there in 1819 at the age of twenty-seven; the third young and active citizen who died in the same house within six years, all married men. The wife of Whitman Reynolds was Pamelja White, and she continued to reside on the same premises till her death in 1842, at the age of forty-nine. Their children were Laura, Minerva, Sally and Whitman H. The widow married a second husband, Joseph Cole, and they had a daughter, Roxana. Laura married Hiram Carey, and both are dead, leaving children. Minerva married Charles G. Maxfield, and they reside in Italy. Sally married Ansel Treat, and their children were Whitman R. and Eunice. She obtained a divorce from Treat, and married Ambrose Burden. There were four children by the second marriage. Whitman H. Reynolds married Ruth Pelton. They have had four children, and reside in Italy. Roxana Cole married Albert Baxter, and died in Steuben county, leaving children.

Elisha Barker settled on lot 63, South Survey, in 1814, and lived there till 1846, when he sold to his son Elisha D. Barker, who sold it a few years later to Isaac Barclay, from whom it passed to Edwin R. Potter, and from him to Lorenzo D. Fox, the present owner and occupant. Mr. Barker built a saw mill on this place in 1820. His wife was Thankful Strong, and their children were Orlando, Moses, Lydia, Joseph S., Thankful, Eliza, Elisha D. and Anna. Orlando married Fidelia, daugh-

ter of Samuel Barker, senior. They lived many years in Italy and Naples, and finally moved to Michigan, where both died in 1869. Moses died unmarried in Italy. Lydia married first, Dudley Fox, a brother of James and John Fox, and they had a daughter, Thankful, who died in Michigan. She afterwards became the second wife of Samual Graham, and they had two children, Helen and Elisha B.

Joseph S. married a Miss McConnell, and moved to Michigan. Thankful died young. Eliza moved to Michigan, and is dead. Anna married her cousin, Samuel Barker, jr., and they had three children. Elisha D. married Clarissa, daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, and they reside in Italy, on her father's homestead.

Elisha Barker was several times supervisor of Italy. He had twelve brothers, of whom Isaac and Samuel were two, and one sister. It was a favorite conundrum of his father to state that he had twelve sons, and each son had a sister. The common response to his query, "How many children have I," was "twenty-four."

Henderson Cole, settled in 1810, on lot No. 8, north east section, remaining there till 1837, when he sold to John Hagadorn, who lived on it till 1851. He sold it to David Servise, who died in 1856, and his executor, Henry Servise, sold it to Inslee McLoud. Mr. Cole, who removed from the county in 1837, was one of the Justices of the Peace by appointment, previous to the election of Justices by the people.

Daniel Ensign settled on lot 44, South Survey, in 1812, and remained there ten years, when he removed to Bristol, Ontario county, and thence to Ohio. His wife was Sally, a sister of Robert, Jonathan and Orison Graham, and they had nine children. A small stream, tributary to Flint Creek, on his land was formerly known as "Ensign Gully."

James Slaughter settled on the east part of lot 11, South Survey, in 1812, and lived there till 1820. He sold to Thomas Smith, a colored man, who died suddenly in 1823, and whose body was "snatched" by the physicians, as was proved by

opening his grave. His widow sold the land in 1830, to Alexander Southerland, by whom it was again sold in 1846 to Dr. Israel Chissom, who sold it the following year to Isaac D. Ellsworth, the present owner.

John Craft settled in 1812, on lot 36, North East Survey. He sold to Philip Buckhout, in 1823, who sold to William C. Keech. The land is now owned by Peter Pulver.

Rufus Edson, jr., settled on lot 16, South Survey, in 1809. He took a deed from Robert Troup in 1814, for lots 16 and 21, and March 5, 1816, deeded lot 16 to his father, Rufus Edson, senior. He soon after moved away.

Rufus Edson, senior, settled on lot 16, South Survey, in 1816, where he lived until his decease. He was killed by lightning in 1828. The land then passed into possession of his son, Bazaleel Edson, who held it during his life time, and it is now owned and occupied by his son, Elisha B. Edson. Rufus Edson, senior, was an early Methodist, having joined that church in Vermont, with John Graham, senior, and Robert Graham and wife. John Wesley, another son of Bazaleel Edson, married Miss Gillett, of Naples. She is dead, and he still lives in Italy.

James Tourtelotte settled on lot 29, South Survey, in 1818, and resided there many years. His wife Lucy, was a sister of Mrs. William Smith. Their children were Adam, Lucy and Abraham. Mr. Tourtelotte was an excellent nurse, and was long remembered for his care of the sick during an "Epidemic Fever" in 1820. Adam Tourtelotte married first, Amy Gay, and his second wife was Miss Wing. The children of the first wife were Joseph, Amos, Lucy and others. There was one child by the second marriage. Joseph, son of Adam Tourtelotte, married Almina Wood. They live at Liberty, N. Y. Amos married Octavia Barker, and they reside in Italy. Lucy is the second wife of Walter D. Green.

Abraham Tourtelotte moved away, and Lucy married Amos Tanner, residing in Steuben county.

William Douglass, whose wife Betsey, was a sister of Artemas Crouch, was the first Quaker in Italy. He settled on lot

17, South Survey, in 1816, and moved elsewhere after a few years.

Amos Fowler was the first man of African lineage who settled in Italy, and he took up his residence on lot 7, North Survey, in 1815. He was an industrious man, a good citizen, and much esteemed. He gained a considerable property, which he lost through the knavery of white men. He and his wife still live in Michigan.

THE GREEN FAMILY.

William Green settled on lot 7, North Survey, in 1815, and on land previously owned by Jacob Virgil. He there erected the first ashery in town, which he carried on for several years. He lived on the same place until his death, in 1860. He was one of the constituent members of the first Baptist church in Italy, and his widow, who died in Potter, in 1868, was the last one of that original number. William Green was a man who honored his christian profession, and of him it could truly be said, he had no enemy. His first wife was Pamila Sanger, and their children were William S. and an infant that was buried with its mother, in 1810. Mr. Green's second wife was Polly Hutchins, and their children were Lyman H., Henry, Pamila S., Charles H., Semantha, Harriet, George W. and Esther A. Lyman H. Green died in Middlesex, in 1849, from injuries by a fall from an apple tree. His wife was Bathena Christie, and their children were William, Franklin J. and Ella.

Pamila S. married Eldridge R. Herrick.

Charles H. married first, Nancy Markham, and his second wife was Miss Blair. He lives in Gorham, with a third wife, Miss Blair, a sister of the second. One child was born of the first, and one by the second marriage, and there are also children by the third marriage.

George W. married Clarissa, daughter of Truman Reed. They reside in Middlesex, and have children. Semantha married Eli Quick, and they also live in Middlesex. Esther A. married John S. Phelps. They reside in Potter, and have children.

William S. Green, the oldest son of William Green, and still

a prominent and estimable citizen of Italy, married Theodosia Keeney. He came into the town with his father, and settled on lot 23, North Survey, where he now resides. He has been a careful, upright, industrious and religious citizen from his earliest manhood. He has held numerous offices in the town, and is in the quiet enjoyment of a well-earned competence. His first wife died in 1856. Their children were Lucy L., Pamila S., Walter D., Champion K., Emily A., Laura J. and Charlotte A.

Lucy L. married Spencer Clark, 2d. They have two children, Charles W. and Edwin, and reside in Italy.

Pamila S. was the second wife of Lewis B. Graham, and died in Penn Yan, in 1860, at the age of twenty-nine.

Walter D. married first, Frances Blair, in 1855. His second wife was Lucy Tourtelotte, and they reside at Canandaigua.

Champion K. married Ann Grace Robson, and they reside in Illinois. Emily A. married Charles Bell, and they reside at Rushville. Laura J. married Elzor B. James, and they reside in Italy. Charlotte A. married Robert McGilliard. They have one child, and reside at Saxon, Henry county, Illinois.

William S. Green has a second wife, Elmina Colton.

William Green, the head of this family, was a son of Captain Henry Green, one of the pioneers of Rushville, and who died there in 1849, at the age of eighty-six. His children were William, John, Clark, Henry, Erastus, Bingham, Hezekiah, Esther, Jerusha and Sally. The sons all became fathers of families. William and John settled in Italy, and some of their descendants remain there still.

John Green settled on lot 28, Brother's Survey, in 1825. His wife was a sister of Mrs. William Green, and Harvey, Hezekiah and Asahel Green were their sons. John Green died in 1865, at the age of seventy-seven. His son Harvey has been twice married. Hezekiah married Miss Gerould, and has a surviving daughter, Alice. They reside in Middlesex. Asahel H. married Miss Bennett, and also resides in Middlesex. A daughter of John Green married Erastus G. Clark. She is

now the wife of Silas Wiley, and resides on the old William Clark homestead. Another daughter of John Green married Alanson L. Parsons, and resides in Middlesex.

Charles Hutchins was the father of the wives of William and John Green. He settled in Italy in 1815, and lived on lot 3, North Survey. He died of sunstroke by the roadside, unattended, on the 4th of July, 1828. He was the first revolutionary pensioner in Italy, and is well remembered by the people of Italy as the man who always had a kernel of corn in his mouth instead of a quid of tobacco.

Thadeus Parsons settled on lot 11, North Survey, in 1809, and lived there many years, when he sold it to his son, Alanson L., who afterwards sold it to Charles H. Green, and he to Washington Graham, by whom it was again sold to its present owner, Jacob Smith. Warham Parsons, the father of Thadeus, came to the town with his son, and resided with him while he lived. Thadeous Parsons is still living, in the town of Phelps. His wife was Sophia Read, and their children were Alanson L., Elisha, Orrin, Elzor B., Truman R., Franklin, Emeline, Angeline and Caroline. Alanson married a daughter of John Green. Elisha married Sally Phelps, and they reside in the town of Phelps. Orrin is a physician, and resides in Wayne county. Franklin died in Italy, unmarried. Emeline married Charles Bell, and died on the birth of a daughter. Caroline died unmarried.

Charles Mumford settled on a part of Lot 18, North Survey, in 1819, and lived there till 1837, when the place became the property of his son, Ansel Mumford, who occupied it till 1863, and then sold it to H. U. Garrett, who lived on it till his death, in 1869. His widow still retains it. Charles Mumford was a quiet, dustrious citizen, and served many years as constable and collector. He reached the age of eighty-nine, and died in 1869. He married three times, and by the first marriage, with a Miss Curtiss, the children were Ira, Stephen, Elijah, Curtiss and Ansel. By the third, with Miss Bell, there was one child, Alsina.

Ira married Uretta L. sister of Russell A. Mann, and removed to St. Joseph, Michigan.

Stephen married Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Graham, and their children were Jane, Mary Ann, Semantha, Charles, Adaline, Martin V. B., Thales L., Stephen and Adelaide.

Stephen Mumford was many years a class-leader in Italy Hollow ; was a supervisor several times, and a man of activity and importance in the community. He was celebrated as a veterinary surgeon, and in late years as a homœopathic physician. He died in Naples, in 1863.

Elijah married Clarinda Gilman, and their children were Lavina and Emory. He has been dead many years.

Curtiss married Amanda Cole, and they reside in Rushville. Their children are Josephine, Julia and Ella.

Ansel Mumford married Mary, daughter of William Green. Their children are Mary, Ira and Ella. They are residents of Italy. Mary married Elzor B. Lindsley, of Middlesex, a noted farmer of that town. Ira married Emma Jones, of Middlesex. Ella married James W. Hartsough.

Alsina Mumford married Lorenzo Herrick.

Joel Cooper settled on lot 26, North Survey, in 1818, and lived there a number of years, finally selling his land to Charles Clark, and removing to Allegany county. A daughter of his married Doctor Allen, of Middlesex.

Charles Clark, whose wife was Vesta Watkins, settled on the north half of Lot 26, North Survey in 1818. He purchased other lands, and resided there through life. He died in 1862, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife in 1863, at the age of seventy-one. Their children were Pharez, Spencer, Roxana, Jason W., Arza B., Orrin W. and Mary.

Pharez married first Olive P., daughter of Daniel Smith, and a second wife, Jane Rathburn. By the first marriage the children were Lucy and Daniel C., and by the second, one son. They reside in Italy.

Spencer, generally known as Spencer Clark, 2nd, married Lucy L., oldest daughter William S. Green. They have two

children: Charles C. and Edward K., and reside on the Keeney homestead in Italy.

Roxana married Roswell R. Lee, and bore him one son, Charles. She died in 1850, at the age of thirty.

Jason W. lives in Oswego, N. Y., where he has been twice married.

Arza B. married Mary Cotton. They live in Italy and have one son, Orison.

Orrin W. married Margaret Wing. He died leaving two children, and she married a second husband, Alvin Dexter. They reside on her paternal homestead.

Mary married Stephen Merritt. He died, and she married a second husband, Shepherd Rowell.

Spencer Clark, a brother of Charles Clark, came to Italy in 1819, and resided with his brother. He was a prominent citi-citizen, and held the office of supervisor and assessor a number of years. He died in 1869, at the age of eighty-four.

Jeduthan Wing settled on the south half of lot 26, North Survey, in 1817, where he remained through life. He died within a few years, while on a visit to his son, Holden T. Wing, in Michigan. His widow occupied the place some years later. It is now the home of his son-in-law, Alvin Dexter, who married their daughter Margaret, the widow of Orrin Clark. Sarah, the first wife of Jeduthan Wing, died in 1829, at the age of thirty-nine. His second wife was Mrs. Cyntha Odell, who died in 1834, at the age of forty-three. His third wife was Mrs. Hubbard. By the first marriage the children were Holden T., Minerva and Jeduthan; and by the third, George, Samuel J., Margaret and Robert. Holden T. Wing was a prominent citizen of Italy, and a candidate in the election of 1844 for Member of Assembly. He was a native of Italy, and was one of the early school teachers in that town. His defeat as a candidate for the Assembly was caused by the "Hunker" Democrats, he being an ardent Anti-slavery man. He moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he is a leading citizen.

James Scofield settled on lot 3, South Survey (Italy Hill),

in 1812, and lived there four years, when he sold his place and purchased of Robert Straughan a part of lot 34, North Survey, where he erected a framed house which is still standing, and is known as the "Scofield House." He was a Methodist, and the grandfather of Major General John M. Scofield, late Secretary of War. In 1819 he sold his place to Andrew Robson, and moved away.

Samuel H. Torrey settled on the south half of lot 15, North Survey, in 1812, and lived there till 1821. He then moved on lot 45, North Survey, and continued to keep the public house previously kept by Charles Graves, with whom he exchanged land. In 1825 he sold the place to Abraham and Michael Maxfield. While he owned this place, he sold from it the site of the Baptist church in Italy Hollow, and the Society built on it the house of worship they still occupy. The Maxfields sold the place to Pelton, Pelton to Nickerson, and he to Obadiah Geer. It is now owned by his son, George W. Geer.

The wife of Samuel H. Torrey was Mary Straughan, sister of Mrs. Andrew Robson. Their children were Jane, Samuel H., Nicholas, Lucy, Olive and Henry. Samuel H. Torrey, jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Maxfield. He represented the western district of Ontario county in the Assembly, in 1868 and '69.

Samuel Dean, senior, settled in 1820, on lot 34, North Survey. He was from Taunton, Mass., and first settled in Jefferson county, moving thence to Italy. His first wife was Electa Chamberlain, who died in Jefferson county, and his second wife, widow Pierce, of Italy. Among the children of the first marriage were Mrs. James Fox, and Mrs. John Graham, jr. Besides these there were Rachel, Hannah, Hepsabah, Samuel J., Amos, Davis, Increase, Freeman and Nancy. By the second marriage there were three children, Harry, Eliza and Harriet. Samuel Dean, jr., married Miss Haynes, and settled on lot 56, South Survey, where he died. They had six children. Davis Dean married a sister of John Bradish. He settled in Italy as early as 1820, where he has lived since, except while a portion

of the time residing in Naples. Amos Dean came with his father, bought land of Isaac Barker, and married Betsey Ludlow. Their children were Amos, Nancy and Darius. Nancy married Jeremiah Laflin. She had one child, and died in Italy. Samuel Dean, senior, sold his property in Italy, and moved to Michigan.

Charles Graves settled on the east half of lot 45, North Survey, in 1813, where he erected and kept the first inn in Italy. He remained there till 1821, when he exchanged farms with Samuel H. Torrey, senior. In the mean time, he had sold parcels of his first purchase to his brother, Eli Graves, Austin Graves, Joseph Brownell, Michael Maxfield and Truman Curtiss, and a cluster of houses had been erected near the carding and cloth dressing works of Michael Maxfield. While Mr. Graves owned the land. he also erected the saw mill which preceded the one now owned by Aaron Matthews. He next moved on that part of lot 15, obtained of Samuel H. Torrey, and lived there till 1828, when he sold to George Nutten, and moved to Howard, Steuben county. Nutten sold the place in 1851 to Salmon Burtch, who afterwards sold it to Henry W. Smith. By him it was again sold to Charles H. Green. It is now owned by David Schuyler, the present occupant.

On this lot stands the celebrated Big Elm of Italy Hollow, by far the largest tree in the county. Tradition says the Indians met in council under its branches. A few rods from the northwest corner of this lot, a boring for oil was made in 1865 to the depth of six hundred and eighty feet. An excellent salt well was the result, and many barrels of a fine quality of salt were manufactured from this brine, in 1867.

Eli Graves settled on a part of lot 45, in 1814, and resided there till 1828, when he sold his place to Russel A. Mann, by whom it was sold to his daughter, Uretta L. Mann. She sold it to Henry Williams, who still owns and lives on it.

Truman Curtiss settled on a part of lot 31, North Survey, in 1810. He afterwards moved on lot 45, South Survey, where he lived many years. But two of his children remained in the

county, Joshua B., who moved away some years ago, and Mrs. Reuben Wheaton.

Rufus Razee settled on a part of lot 42, North Survey, in 1814. He was a small, lithe and irascable man, concerning whom many anecdotes are rife. He was plaintiff in a law suit, in which occurred the first jury trial in Italy. Israel Mead, the defendant, was charged with killing the plaintiff's horse. Asahel Stone, jr., was the justice before whom the trial took place. This was in 1816, and every freeholder in town, twelve in all, was summoned and in attendance. The jurors drawn and sworn were Jabez Metcalf, Henry Roff, jr., Elias Lee, Silas Crouch, Edward Low and Benjamin Bartlett. It was proved that on a certain night, defendant and others watched at a *deer lick*, and that during the night, defendant discharged his gun at something he heard, but found nothing as the effect of his shot. It was also proved that the horse in question was found shot and dead near the *deer lick*. The jury found no cause of action.

David Mead settled on lot 29, South Survey, in 1815, where he lived four years, and left without the cognizance of his neighbors, to avoid imprisonment for debt. Some of the living remember yet the excitement caused by a story that he had been murdered. Search was even made for his body, and it was reported that his ghost had been seen. Parties were set to watch in the haunted house, who gave account of strange sights and noises. Mead afterwards returned, and thus spoiled the ghost story.

William J. Kinney settled on a part of lot 34, about 1815. He sold to Robert Graham, and left the town.

Russel A. Mann settled in 1824, on the farm purchased of Eli Graves, and died there in 1854. He deeded the property to Uretta Louisa, his daughter, who resided on it till 1866. Mrs. Mann was a Miss Bull, of Prattsburg. She still resides in Italy with her daughter, Uretta. Their children were Elisha G. A., Uretta L., Charles, Edward, Harmon and Emily. Elisha G. A. married Sarah Abbey, and moved west. Uretta never married. Charles, Edward and Harmon died unmarried.

Emily married Fenton Coville. She died in Italy in 1869, leaving children.

William E. Smith settled on a part of lot 29, North Survey, in 1813. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Rufus Edson, senior. After his death she married Moses Bardeen.

William Smith came from Vermont, but was a native of Hartford, Ct. He settled first in Prattsburg, came into Italy in 1814, and settled on lot 29, South Survey. He was the father of Daniel, Chester, William E., Newman S., Abagail and Sally. He lived with his son Daniel, until his death.

Daniel Smith came into Italy with his father, and took title to a part of lot 29, South Survey. His wife was Nancy, daughter of John Graham, senior. He sold his place to Newton Baxter, and purchased the farm owned by Robert Tait, where he resided till his death. His widow still occupies the farm. He was commissioner of highways, and supervisor of Italy many years. Their children were Olive P., Henry W. and Elisha D. Olive married Pharez Clark, and had two children, Lucy and Daniel C. She died in Italy, in 1854. Henry W. Smith married first, Ann Markham, and she bore him two children. She died in Rushville, in 1868. He married a second wife, Miss Borden. He is a homœopathic physician, and resides again in Italy Hollow, after several years residence at Rushville. Elisha D. married Helen Henderson, who died in 1866. He married a second wife, Miss Rowell, and they have one child. He is also a practising homœopathic physician.

Chester Smith settled in Italy with his father, and lived on a part of lot 30, South Survey. His wife was Lora, daughter of Thomas Treat, and she survived her husband many years, residing where they first settled. Their daughter Sally, married a Mr. Wheaton, and died in Prattsburg. Clarissa, another daughter, married Charles W. Brown, residing at Dresden, in this county. They have three children. Emily, another daughter, married Andrew J. Barker, a son of Orlando Barker. She was the mother of three children, and died in Italy. Mary

Jane, the fourth daughter, married Andrew J. Ferguson. They reside in Torrey, and have had three children.

Newman S. Smith married Eunice Blackman, and both died in Italy. Their children were George E. and Reuben B. George E. married and died in Michigan, and his brother went to Illinois with his mother's family.

Abagail Smith married a Mr. Latimore.

Sally, the remaining sister, married a Mr. Prouty. They live in Ontario county, and have several children

Elisha Pierce settled on lot 3, South Survey (Italy Hill), in 1816, and remained there till 1823. He sold it to Moses Locke, who lived on it till 1828, and sold it to Dr. Elisha Doubleday. Mr. Pierce was a constable many years in Italy.

Holden Stone settled on a part of lot 4, South Survey, in 1816, and resided there till his death, in 1843, at the age of seventy-six. His wife, Sally, remained on the same premises till her death, in 1857, at the age of seventy-nine; their son, Leonard, lived on the same land till 1860, when he sold it and moved from the county.

THE REEDS.

Truman Reed, born in Windsor, Mass., in 1790, settled on lot 3, North Survey, in 1815, and still resides on a portion of the same land in 1870. His first wife was Sally, daughter of John and Sally Brown. They were married in 1821. They made their home in the woods when they first settled in Italy. There was no road through the Hollow, except as the brush had been cut away, and the trees blazed. A road had been partly cut through by Charles Williamson, who had designed to make a highway in that direction from Bath to Canandaigua and Geneva, and after a part of the work had been accomplished abandoned the project. The Indians made their annual hunting visits to that locality, some years after Mr. Reed settled there. He states that one day they came to his place with five young wolves they had just caught east of his house, for which they obtained a large bounty. It was impossible for some time to keep sheep, and the second season he settled there, a bear

came down from the hill and carried off a hog. It was also a remarkable locality for rattlesnakes, large numbers of them being killed every year. They are now nearly extinct. Mr. Reed and his family supported themselves by the most unremitting industry and careful economy. His father, Joshua Reed, came with him, and died in Italy, at the age of sixty-five. He was the second person buried in the cemetery in Italy Hollow. Truman Reed's mother, Judith, also died in Italy, in 1821, at the age of sixty-five. She was one of the constituent members of the Baptist Church organized in Italy Hollow in 1816. Mr. Reed was a member of the first grand jury called in Yates county. He was also a constable before the town was set off from Naples. He has always been an estimable citizen. He married a second wife, Rebecca Henneberg, in 1842. The children of the first marriage were Wealthy, Clarissa, Calvin B. and Mary; and by the second marriage, Jane and Henry F. Wealthy married James Stebbins of Middlesex. Clarissa married George W. Green, of Middlesex. Calvin B. married Miss Reynolds, and lives in Michigan. Mary married George Hunter, and resides in Italy. Jane married Harvey Storm, and resides in Naples. Henry T. is married, and occupies the homestead with his father.

Henry Henneberg, father of Mrs. Truman Reed, was born in Dutchess county, in 1780, and resides in the family of his daughter, at the age of ninety. He states that he saw the first steamboat of Robert Fulton, launched in 1801. He had the yellow fever in 1804, and came to this county with Dr. Uri Judd, in 1820. His mental powers are well preserved and he still leads an industrious life.

Josiah Reed, a brother of Truman, and youngest son of Joshua Reed, settled on a portion of lot No. 4, North Survey, in 1814. After living there many years he sold his farm and moved to Potter in 1851, where he died in 1859, at the age of sixty-three. His wife was Betsey, a sister of Henry Roff, jr. They were married in 1818, and she died in 1864, at the age of sixty-three. They had thirteen children, eleven of whom reached adult age:

Harriet N., Eliza, Caroline, Josiah, Austin, Almon, Alanson, Laura C., Janette, Emma and Frank M. Harriet married William S. Bostwick of Potter, in 1839. They moved to Clifton Springs in 1864, where she died in 1868, just twenty-nine years from the day of her marriage. Eliza married Robert Merrifield, late a resident of Benton, and now of Niles, Michigan. Caroline married William E. Johnson of Michigan, now residing at Addison, N. Y. Josiah Reed, jr. married Mrs. Mary Finch in 1866, and lives in Potter. Austin Reed married Elizabeth Irwin, of Niles, Michigan, in 1851, and resides in Potter. Almon Reed married Harriet, daughter of Moses A. Legg, of Torrey, in 1853, and resides in that town. Alanson married Emma W. Irwin of Niles, Michigan, in 1856, lived in Potter till 1866, and then moved to Torrey, where he died in 1869. Laura married Sanford G. Strowbridge of Potter, in 1858, and resides in that town. Janette married George Irwin of Berrien, Michigan, where they live. Emma married Benjamin Gleason of Potter, in 1861, and died there in 1869. Frank M., the youngest daughter, is single.

Stephen Johnson settled on lot No. 11, Chipman's Survey, in 1819, and there died. His widow still occupies the same place. They had several children, among whom were Platt, John and Jesse, twins, and Hollett.

Stephen Hendrickson settled no lot 12, Chipman's Survey, at an early date, and afterwards moved away.

Asahel Stone, jr., settled on lot 39, South Survey in 1815, and built the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill in Italy, in 1817. He sold the property in 1818 to Timothy Burns, who again sold it in 1827 to William L. Hobart. Mr. Stone moved to Naples and lived there several years. He was a son of Asahel Stone of the Friend's Society, and was the first supervisor of Italy.

Pannuel Cady came into the town with Asahal Stone, jr., lived with and worked for him and left the town with him.

Hugh Burns came to Italy about the same time that Henry Roff, jr. settled there. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Roff and

Mrs. Josiah Reed. In 1830 he purchased a part of lot 6, Brother's Survey, where he resided till 1844, when he sold to William L. Hobart, and moved to Wisconsin.

William Griswold settled in 1815 on the west part of lot 9, North Survey, and remained there till 1838. He sold to Peter Dagan. He then purchased of Valentine Graham a part of lot 34, South Survey. He afterwards sold to John Fisher, and then moved on a part of lot 54, South Survey, which he soon sold and left the county.

Erastus Griswold settled in 1815, on the east part of lot 9, North Survey, and remained there many years. He sold to David Burk, and he to Hiram Doubleday, who again sold to Dan Swift. John Kennedy, a native of Scotland, bought it about 1845, of Dan Swift. He still owns that and adjoining lands.

James Kennedy, a brother of John, came to Italy about 1845, and lived first on lot 32, North Survey, and afterwards purchased a part of lot 48, South Survey, where he still resides. Francis M. Kennedy, his son, married Phebe Fisher and resides in Italy. He has other sons and daughters, as also has John Kennedy.

David Burk settled in 1820 on a part of lot 9, South Survey. He afterwards sold to Hiram Doubleday, and settled on the west part of lot 38, South Survey, where he lived till his death, in 1853. The land is still owned by his widow who resides on it with her son Edward M. Burk. David Burk was an honest, careful man. He held the office of supervisor several times, and that of assessor. He was one of the chain-bearers for Jesse Stevens in his surveys in Italy in 1826, and Dennis Frost of Sparta was the other. He had six children: Joshua H., Albert, Lurania, Harvey H., Horace, Edward M. and Jane. Joshua H. is still a resident of Italy, living on a part of lot 37, South Survey. He married first Almira A., daughter of John Graham jr. She died in 1852 at the age of thirty-six. He married a second wife, Miss Mack. Children were born of both marriages. Albert married first Miss Shaw, and a second wife, Hannah Foster and children were born of both unions. He died in Italy. Lurania married George H. Hayes, and died leaving no child-

ren. Horace married Miss Noble. They live at Wallace, Steuben county. Harvey married Jane, daughter of Stephen Mumford. They reside in Italy, and have children. Edward M. married Miss Rogers. They occupy the homestead and have children. Jane married George A. Gelder and resides in Italy.

Worcester Burk settled in Italy in 1817. He was a blacksmith and a character of note. He was a Methodist and a man of remarkable truthfulness and integrity. His besetment was strong drink by which he was sometimes lured from his religious rectitude. But he always broke the bands of his enemy, and on these occasions expressions of penitence, and his calls on his brethren for forgiveness and aid, were most eloquent and moving. He died a christian's death. His wife was Eunice Treat, and their children were William P., Lyman and George W.

Philip Cool, Jr., settled on a part of lot 3, South Survey, in 1820, where he kept a public house a number of years, and in 1834 sold to Nathaniel Squier, who still owns the same land. He also purchased fifty-six acres of the northeast part of lot 4, South Survey, and sold the same to Nathaniel Squier and Martin Gage. Mr. Cool kept the first public house at Italy Hill. In this house, in 1824, was organized the only Masonic Lodge ever established in Italy.

John Packard settled on a part of lot 39, South Survey, in 1819. He started a tannery, or put down vats outdoors, and curried the leather in a part of his dwelling. This was the first enterprise of the kind in town. He sold his place in 1827, to William L. Hobart, who soon erected a large building and ground the bark with water power; Packard having done so with a horse and sweep.

Alanson Packard, a brother of John, was a cloth-dresser by trade, and lived many years in Italy. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Robert Graham. Their children were Lydia L., Jeremiah, Mary A., Thomas B., Sterry, George W., and Otis. Mrs. Packard died in Italy in 1839, at the age of thirty-five, and he removed to Ohio.

Jesse McAllaster settled in 1821 on a part of lot 39, South

Survey, on the corner of the highway leading to the grist mill. He was a blacksmith and worked at his calling there several years, when he sold to George C. Elliott, also a blacksmith. He moved to Italy Hill and there continued his business for some years. He was the father of George McAllaster, late a well known merchant of Penn Yan and now of Rochester. He was also the father of William D., Ezekiel P., Edward G., Mc Allaster, former business men of Penn Yan, who died in that village. Harriet and Mary were daughters of the same family.

John Hopper came from Middlesex and settled on lot 50, North Survey, in 1820, residing there till 1836. He was addicted to "Coon hunting" and fishing and was a particularly thriftless and improvident citizen. He was the poor man of the town. His children were ill fed, ill clad, and almost unschooled, living two miles from a school house and unable to attend school except in summer. Fortunately for the children, the ill mated father and mother separated when the youngest was an infant, and the mother was no doubt the redeeming angel of the family. William the oldest son is a wealthy farmer in a neighboring county. John the second son is a farmer and mechanic; is also well off and blessed with an interesting family. Samuel is a prosperous farmer. The daughters, Deborah, Caroline and Lydia, all married wealthy husbands of character and position in society. All are members of the Methodist Church and men and women of sterling worth.

George Nutten settled on lot 11 North Survey in 1823. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Keeney. He bought the land on lot 3, which he cleared and occupied with other lands till 1843, when he sold his land to Alfred Brown and moved to Hinsdale, Michigan. He was a quiet, industrious man and a prominent citizen while he lived in Italy. Rev. David Nutten, of the Methodist Church is his son. Another son, Jonathan, married Susan, a sister of John Underwood. She died at Hinsdale, Michigan. His third wife was Sarah, daughter of James Jennings of Benton. Warren married a daughter of Thomas Storm, of Italy. They reside in Michigan. George Nutten, jr., married Pa-

melia, daughter of Edward Low. They also live in Michigan. A daughter married Weston Tinney and lives also at Hinsdale, Michigan.

Edward Markham settled in Italy and bought the farm first owned by Joshua Stearns, and died there in 1854 at the age of seventy-five. His wife was Armenia, sister of Mrs. George Nutten. Of their children, Samuel lives in Michigan, and Edward and Charles in Steuben County. Keziah married David Henderson and died in Italy leaving children. Eliza married Elzor B. James, and died in Italy, leaving one son, Franklin. Helen married Elisha D. Smith, and died in Italy. Lucy N. Markham married Francis S. Graham, and died in Italy, leaving four children. Nancy was the wife of Charles H. Green, and also died in Italy, leaving one son, Emory, who married Miss Tourtlott. They have one son and live in Gorham. George lives in Saxon, Henry Co., Illinois. Ann Markham was the first wife of Dr. Henry W. Smith.

David Fisher settled on lot 50, South Survey in 1820. He was not a highly esteemed citizen and left in a few years for other parts.

Felix Fisher settled on lot 55, South Survey in 1821 and died there. His land became part of the estate of William L. Hobart.

Jeremiah Fisher settled in 1823 on lot 44, South Survey. In 1830 he moved on lot 48, South Survey, and died there. His wife was Eunice Storm, and their children were Deloss, James, John, and Clarissa.

James Fisher settled in 1820 on the east part of lot 48 where he died after 1850. His widow still resides on the same place with her son-in-law, Francis M. Kennedy, who owns it. She was Rachel Gillett, and their children were Samuel J., James, Rachel, Jeremiah, Hiram, Abigail, Hannah and Phebe.

William Fisher settled in 1821 on a part of lot 48, South Survey, and lived there many years, when he sold to Daniel Service, and bought a part of lot 42, South Survey, which he afterward sold to Samuel J. Fisher, who continues its owner. William Fisher is still living.

Deloss, a son of Jeremiah Fisher married Phebe, daughter of Israel Hobart, of Potter, and they emigrated to Jackson, Michigan. James, another son, married Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Lafler, of Italy, where they reside. John, another brother of this family, married his cousin, Eunice Storm, of Italy, and they reside in Italy. Clarissa, the sister of these brothers, married Elisha D. Barker.

John Chase came into Italy in 1830. He was a shoemaker and stone mason, and lived in Italy and Jerusalem until his death in 1869, at the age of seventy-six. His wife was Adaline Robinson, and the children were Leonard, Eliza, Allen B., Amanda and Sarah. Leonard went West and was not afterward heard from. Eliza married Hezekiah Smith, and they moved to Illinois. Allen B. married Sarah M. Genung. They live at Italy Hill and have one child, William G. Amanda married John Robinson, and their children are Addie and Carrie. They reside in Middlesex. Sarah married William Brown and their children are Mary and Frank.

Dr. Elisha Doubleday settled in 1820 on a part of lot 2, South Survey. He was the first physician that lived in the town. He at once took a high rank in his profession and held it till his death in April 1863, at the age of sixty-seven. For many years while the roads were rough he kept and used three and sometimes five horses, exclusively under the saddle. His practice took him from Penn Yan on the east to Conhocton on the west, and from Hammondsport south to Rushville north. His vigorous constitution and great power of endurance enabled him to perform a great amount of labor. He was a leading Democratic politician and held an almost unlimited personal influence in Italy for many years. He was an associate Judge of the Yates County Courts, Commissioner of Deeds, Supervisor, and for thirty years Justice of the Peace, in which office he was a model magistrate, always discouraging litigation, especially among his neighbors. He was the first postmaster at Italy Hill and held the office for many years, and held it again at the time of his death. In 1836 he was a Presidential Elector.

In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln. His first wife was Sally Stewart, and their children were Sophia, Gavin E., Guy L., Semantha, Livonia, Jerome and Everett, twins. Mrs. Doubleday died in 1858, at the age of sixty-one. The Doctor married a second wife, Mrs. Williams, who survives him.

Sophia died young, and Gavin married Elmira, daughter of John Gload, of Pultney. They reside on a part of the homestead and have no surviving children.

Guy L. married Caroline, daughter of Willlam L. Hobart, of Potter, and they have the old homestead and residence at Italy Hill. He is a practising physician and Justice of the Peace. Their children are Leander, Floyd, and Charles.

Semantha married William Wixom. He is a practising physician residing at Italy Hill. They have one son, Guy.

Livonia married Egbert Gulick, formerly resident of Pultney, and now a maltster doing a large business in Starkey. They have two sons, Elisha D. and Dwight E.

Jerome married Mary Neff. He died a soldier in the Union service during the war of the rebellion.

Everett married Sarah A., daughter of John Gload. They reside at Chicago.

Hiram Doubleday, a brother of Elisha, came to Italy in 1830 and lived many years on a part of lot 9, North Survey, which he finally sold to Dan Swift, and moved to Michigan.

Dan Swift, whose wife was a sister of Dr. Doubleday, settled in Italy in 1830 and lived on lot 9, North Survey. In 1840 he sold out and left the town.

Christopher Corey settled in 1820 on lot 18, South Survey, soon after moved on lot 11, and in 1823 purchased of Thomas Treat a part of lot 6, North Survey, which he still owns and where he lived till 1866. It is now occupied by his son Leman, and the father lives in Penn Yan. His first wife was a daughter of Truman Washburn, and their children were Diana, Truman and Leman. He married a second wife, Mary Cotton. One child, Francis, of the second marriage, died in Italy.

Diana married Andrew J. Robson. Truman married first,

Eveline Gillett, and they had one daughter Calista, who married Elisha A. Durfee, and resides in Toledo, Ohio. Truman Corey married a second wife, Robetta D. Byram, and they live in Penn Yan and have one son, Freddie.

Leman Corey married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Squier. Their children are Harriet, Olivia, Carrie, and Charles.

Luther Washburn settled in 1819, on lot 18, South Survey. He afterwards removed to Herkimer County.

Thomas Treat settled in 1817 on lot 6, North Survey, and moved to Italy Hollow in 1823, settling on lot 25, South Survey, where he lived till 1834. He then sold and moved to Wayne County where he died. He and his wife Rachel were among the first members of the Baptist Church in Italy when first organized. Mrs. Treat died in 1857 at the age of eighty-six. Their daughter Eunice married Worcester Burk. Nancy married a Mr. Mace, who died leaving one son, Thomas T. She married a second husband, Alamander Powers, and they had a large family and moved to Wisconsin. Lora married Chester Smith. Lovina and Russel married in Wayne County. Ansel married Sally Reynolds. Alva left the town unmarried, and Jared, the eldest son, married early, became a widower, and remained single.

Randall Hewitt settled on lot 5, South Survey, in 1818, where he remained some years.

Solomon Hewitt settled in 1820 on lot 19, South Survey, and remained there a few years when he sold to Smith McLoud, who resided there many years, when the property passed into the hands of Inslee and Smith, sons of Smith McLoud, senior. It is now owned and occupied by Smith McLoud, jr.

Smith McLoud came to Italy from Starkey. His wife was Elanor Reynolds, and their children were Inslee, Emily, Smith, Elanor, Ithiel, Henry, Lydia, Diana, Sophia, and Ida. Inslee married first, Eliza, daughter of Joshua B. Curtiss; and his second wife was Ada Brundage. He had children by the first marriage.

Smith married Sarah Hopkins, and their children are Irving, Deliphine, and Grant.

Emily McLoud married Edward Culver, of Milo. Elanor married Martin Finch, of Milo. Ithiel married Dorcas Shoemaker, of Starkey. Their children are William and Francis. Henry married Huldah Shoemaker, of Starkey. The others are unmarried and reside in Milo.

Daniel Baldwin settled on lot 44, North Survey, in 1813 and died there in 1849, at the age of fifty-seven. His son George W. Baldwin, lived on the same premises several years later, when he sold out and moved to Gorham. It is now the residence of Charles Conley. The Baldwins, father and son, were estimable citizens, and both held the office of assessor. The wife of Daniel Baldwin died in Italy in 1852 at the age of fifty-eight.

Leonard White came into Italy in 1820, with his father, Nehemiah White, a very deaf man. Leonard married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Bartlett, and purchased a large share of lot 12, South Survey, on which he made the first improvement. He finally sold his farm to William Sisson, who still owns and resides on it. This lot and lot 13 were taken by John Smith, in 1795, when he surveyed the tract.

Alexander V. Dean settled on lot 13, South Survey, about 1825, and made the first improvement thereon. He built a very notable barn. He sold a part of the lot to a Mr. Deerlove and a part to Deacon John Raymond. Deerlove, after several years sold to John and William Wilson, who still own and live on it. Deacon Raymond's portion is now owned by David O. Tiers. Mr. Dean is now a resident of Jerusalem, and is a son of Zebulon Dean.

Michael Maxfield, a clothier, settled in Italy in 1819. He was from Little Falls, N. Y., and purchased lots 40 and 46, of Charles Graves and Samuel H. Torrey, senior. He erected the first fulling mill, carding machine and cloth-dressing establishment in Italy. An energetic business man, he gained a good property, and sold to his brother Abraham Maxfield in 1829, his shops and machinery. The lands he sold to William Pelton in 1833, and then removed to Naples, where he afterward died He was an associate Judge of Yates County in 1825. His wife was

Lucy, sister of Nathan Scott. She died in Naples in 1868. Their children were Emeline, Hiram, Catharine, Elizabeth and Frances. Hiram is a very prominent and leading citizen of Naples. Catharine is the wife of Emory B. Pottle, another distinguished citizen of Naples. Elizabeth was the first wife of Samuel H. Torrey, jr.

Abraham Maxfield settled in Italy in 1821. He came from Albany and was a merchant. He erected the first store in the town and conducted the business until his death. A man of extraordinary business ability, he became the leader of large industrial operations. Careful, methodical, prompt and energetic, he amassed for that time a very large property. He erected a grist mill, a distillery and two potash manufactories and had two stores, a saw mill, and the carding and cloth-dressing works purchased of his brother, all of which were under his personal supervision and profitably conducted He had more men in his employ and rendered more aid to other men of small means than any other man that has lived in Italy. He was strictly honest and a notable example of a true busines man. Though a Whig in politics he was repeatedly elected supervisor of Italy. He died a bachelor, of consumption, in 1837 at the age of forty-four years. His fatal illness was superinduced by incessant labor and exposure. He commenced in Italy with three thousand dollars he had saved from his salary as a clerk, and left an estate of fifty thousand dollars. From his known method and remarks he had made it was supposed he had made a will devising his properety to the town to found a school, but no will was disclosed and the property went to his heirs at law, and was as soon dissipated as it was accumulated, except so much as became the share of his brother Michael, who already had a competence of his own.

It was in the grist mill of Abraham Maxfield in 1829 that Jeremiah W. Nichols met his death. He entered the large over-shot wheel to cut out the ice by which it was impeded, and by some means the wheel started and crushed him. He was a man of superior personal worth, and forty-three years of age. His son Samuel married Mary Ann Gilbert, and is now an ac-

ceptable preacher of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church. Clarissa, a sister of Samuel, became the second wife of Thomas Peck, a local pioneer preacher of the Methodist faith, and moved West. Pamelia A. married James G. Arnold, son of Amos Arnold, and moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where both died. The widow of Jeremiah W. Nichols, married a second husband, becoming the second wife of William Griswold. They moved from Italy many years ago. Mr. Griswold had sons by a former marriage, William, Lyman H., and Alonzo. William, jr., married Mary Ann, daughter of Truman Curtis, and died in Italy, leaving children. Lyman H. married Miss Burr, and also died in Italy, leaving children. Alonzo married and moved from the town.

Ichabod B. Randall came to Italy with Michael Maxfield, for whom he worked as a clothier several years and removed to Venango County, Pennsylvania about 1830.

Reuben Durkee, another clothier, worked for the Maxfields several years and for some time kept the tavern started by Samuel H. Torrey, sen. He left Italy in 1836.

Asa Butler was a saddle and harness maker. He lived many years near the Maxfields and moved to Naples.

Joseph Brownell, a clothier, was also a resident of the same neighborhood many years.

Bradley Woodworth, a clothier, worked many years for the Maxfields. He was a son of Dr. Woodworth of Flint Creek.

Amos Peabody was another clothier who worked for the Maxfields some time.

John B. Young settled on lot 47, North Survey, in 1823, and lived there till 1837, when the place became the property of Chauncey W. Beeman. He was considerably deaf and a man of harmless eccentricities. Mr. Beeman also purchased a part of lot 43, adjoining, making a farm of about three hundred acres which he has cleared and improved mostly with his own hands. He is a prudent and estimable citizen. His children are Louisa, William, Chauncey, Sumner, Adaline, Charles, and George. Louisa married James Kirby. They live on the

homestead with her father, and their children are Eugene and Edward. William Beeman married Elizabeth Fisher, and moved to Michigan. Chauncey lives West, unmarried. Sumner died in 1860, aged twenty-five, Adaline married Terry Pelton and lives in Illinois. Charles married Margaret Williams. They live in Jerusalem and have one child, Catharine. George was a soldier in the 50th New York Regiment of Engineers, and died at White House Landing, Virginia.

David Elliott settled on lot 22, South Survey, in 1821 and remained there till 1834, when the land passed into the hands of Isaac D. Ellsworth. In 1845 it was purchased by Henry Hutchinson who sold it in 1850 to Egbert Hurd, the present owner. The Elliott brothers, David and Peter, were stalwart men who had cleared with their own brawny arms many acres of land in Scipio and adjoining towns in Cayuga County.

Peter Elliott settled on lot 23 in 1821 and lived there till 1833 when the land was bought by Nathaniel Squier. It is now owned and occupied by George W. Gelder. Nelson, a son of Peter Elliott, married and died in Italy. Six other sons and daughters moved West.

Joseph Squier settled on lot 28, South Survey, in 1822, where he remained a few years. In 1830 the land was purchased by Lewis V. Albro, who lived on it till his death in 1844. It is still the property of his widow and children. The first wife of Mr. Albro was Miss Shaw. She died in 1840. His second wife was Lois, daughter of William Guernsey, of Potter. Emily, a daughter by the first marriage, became the wife of Oscar Burnett, and died in Italy in 1860. Mary Veliette, a daughter by the second marriage became the wife of Charles Grow and still resides in Italy. Mr. Albro and his wife, Lois, were both early school teachers in Italy.

Heman Squier settled in 1810 on lot 10, North Survey, and remained there till 1832, when the place passed into the hands of his son Gideon, from whom it passed to others. Heman Squier was the father of Heman Squier, jr., for many years Justice of the Peace at Kinney's Corners, in Jerusalem.

Joseph Galup settled in 1810 on lot 59, North East Survey,

and lived there until 1822, when the land went into the possession of James L. Monier, of Naples, to whose estate it still belongs. Mr. Galup died in Venango County, Pennsylvania, whither he had moved. His children were Weldon, Ann, Jerusha, Ruby and Charles.

Weldon Galup, son of Joseph, settled on lot 60, North East Survey, in 1822, remaining there till 1830, when Joseph S. Barker purchased it and resided there till 1846, when the land was purchased by James L. Monier, to whose estate it still belongs. Mr. Barker emigrated to Michigan, where he still resides. He was a son of Elisha Barker.

Elisha D. Barker, the youngest son of Elisha Barker, was born in Italy and resides there still. His wife, Clarissa, only daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, owns and occupies part of Fisher's homestead. Of their children Amarette is the wife of John Kennedy. Alwilda married John Hiler, Ida married Edward C. Barker, Gerolda married Mr. Covill, Clarissa and Frederick are are single.

Orlando Barker came to Italy with his father Elisha, and settled on lot 56, South Survey, in 1830; lived there ten years and afterwards moved to Michigan, where he died in 1869. His farm passed into the hands of Azariah Phelps, in 1840, from whom it passed in 1860 to John McConnell, its present owner.

Samuel Barker, senior, settled in 1817 on lot 63, South Survey, lived there many years and died there. The land then passed to his son-in-law, Jeremiah Graham, who sold it a few years later to Charles, son of Samuel Barker, senior, whose widow still owns and lives on it. The children of Samuel Barker, senior, were Samuel, Fidelia, Henry, Charles, George W., and Harriet.

Samuel Barker, jr., came to Italy with his father and in 1830 settled on a part of lot 63, South Survey. He commenced and continued keeping a public house there several years. His wife was Anna Barker, and their children were Electa, Samuel, and Rhoda.

Charles Barker, son of Samuel, senior, was a native of Italy.

His wife was Ann Clark. He died leaving children and she lives on the homestead left by him

Henry Barker (Tall Henry) was born in Italy, son of Samuel senior. His wife was Freelove Peck. They had one child. She became a widow and married Orson A. Parsons and moved to Michigan.

George W., another brother, was born in Italy and lived there till 1854. He married first Wealthy Tyler, and they had two children. He married a second wife, Mahala, daughter of John Eggleston, of Italy, who with Mr. Barker and their families emigrated to Michigan, where Mr. Barker has since married a third wife.

Enoch Barker settled in 1820 on lot 43, South Survey, and lived there till 1849 when he sold to James Fisher and Amos Fox and moved to Michigan where he died. His wife was Harriet Gillett and their children were Sally, Harvey, Sophia, Orren, Mary, Martin and Martha, twins, and Charles. Sally, who was born in Italy, married James Servis, son of David Servis, of Italy, and they moved in 1855 to Michigan. Sophia married Wilder M. Wood, and they reside in Italy. Orrin also married in Italy and resides there.

Sherman Stanton settled on lot 2, North Survey in 1821, and lived there many years. He was an early member of the Baptist Church in Italy Hollow. His daughter became the second wife of Timothy Barnes. Sherman E. Stanton was his son. The father moved to Pennsylvania and there died.

Timothy Barnes purchased in 1818 the saw and grist mills of Asahel Stone, jr., and kept them till 1827, when he moved to Sheffield, Pennsylvania, where he died. His first wife, Almira, died in Italy.

Reuben Wheaton settled on lot 18, South Survey, in 1821, buying the land of Christopher Corey. It finally passed to his son, Justus Wheaton, who afterward sold it to his brother, David R. Wheaton, its present owner, who had a son killed in battle while in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion.

Simon P. Cookingham settled on lot 31, North Survey, east

part, in 1830. He remained there some time and the land passed to Augustus L. Cookingham, from him to Isaac Owen, and from him to Isaac Wilcox, its present occupant.

John Pulver came into Italy about 1840 with his father. He bought lot 28, North Survey, and afterwards parts of lots 27 and 32, making a homestead of about three hundred acres. He died in 1869. His wife was Mary Fitzwater. Their children were Janette, Alvira, Nelson, and George. Janette married Isaac Wilcox, and has two children. She is his second wife. Alvira married Oscar Conley. They have two children, Mary, and Freddie. The others are single. His property was divided during his lifetime. He was a man of remarkable thrift.

Peter Pulver, jr., brother of John, also came with his father and purchased lot 36, North Survey, formerly belonging to William C. Keech. He still resides on it. Peter Pulver, jr., married Jane Harris. Their children are William, James, Francis J., Elias, Alice, and Ida. They are all single. The farm belonging to Peter Pulver contains about three hundred acres, upon which he has built a fine mansion.

George Pulver, another brother, purchased lot 10, North Survey, of Thomas Griffiths. It previously belonged to Martin Gage. Mr. Pulver still resides on it. The Pulver brothers are noted as quiet and industrious citizens, diligent and prosperous. George married first, Eliza Crosby, and second, Nancy Griswold. Two sons by the second marriage, survive, Willard and Morris.

Avery Herrick settled in Italy in 1819, on lot 49, South Survey; lived there till 1830, and moved to Naples. He was drowned in Canandaigua Lake in 1831.

Eldridge R. Herrick, son of Avery, came to Italy with his father. He married first, Lois Aiken, and they had three children, Marion, Lorenzo, and Lydia L. She died in 1831, and he married a second wife, Pamila S., daughter of Deacon Willlam Green. The children of the second marriage are William A., Harriet S., E. Lucretia, and Lyman E. Eldridge R. Herrick has been forty-six years a member of the Italy Hol-

low Baptist Church. His son Marion died young. Lorenzo married first, Alsina, daughter of Charles Mumford, and their children were, Elmer, (dead) and Charles. His second wife was Laura, daughter of Danforth C. Grow. They live on the Nutten farm in Italy. Lydia S. marrie dGeorge Stever and lives in Jerusalem. William A. married a daughter of William R. Webster, of Italy. The other children are unmarried residing with their parents.

Garret Van Riper settled on the South part of lot 49, South Survey, in 1830, where he lived till his death. His widow still resides on the same premises at the age of eighty-eight. She was widow Stratton before she married Mr. Van Riper, and had two children, Samuel and Sarah by her first marriage. Her children by the second marriage were Jeremiah, Amy, William, and Abraham.

Jeremiah married first, Nancy, daughter of John Graham, jr., and their children were Margaret, Mary Jane, James, and Nancy. His second wife was Laurilla, daughter of John Fox, and their children are John E. and Emma. Margaret married Charles Pelton, and has two children. Mary Jane married Warren A. Wager, and has one child. James married Frances Haynes. The others are unmarried.

Amy Van Riper married James Totten. William married Lucinda Manning. They have several children and live at Liberty, Steuben County. Abraham Van Riper married Mary, daughter of Levi S. Wood. They have a surviving daughter, Jane.

NATHANIEL SQUIER.

Seba and David Squier were brothers and among the earlier settlers of the town of Seneca. They were natives of Connecticut, where David was born in 1772. Seba came first to the Genesee country, by way of the Susquehanna and Chemung Vallies when there was but a single settler on the route; and he a short distance below Newtown (now Elmira). He settled a short distance from Kanadesaga, afterwards Geneva, and the first road cut in his vicinity was from Geneva southwest, four



NATHANIEL SQUIER.

miles to his house. He attended the raising of the first mill erected by the Friends, coming through the woods a distance of twelve miles to be present on that occasion. He was one of the first town officers elected in Seneca, and died in that town a few years ago, over ninety years old.

David Squier came two years later than Seba, and married Mercy Lay, at Geneva, in 1794. They settled about two miles west of Bellona, in Seneca, and afterwards he was the first settler in Benton in 1811, on lot 85, where Thomas M. Townsend now resides. Their children were Jesse L., Polly, Ezra, Nathaniel, Judah, Abby, Sally, Albert, Alpha, Thursday, and Clarissa.

Jesse L., born in 1795, married Tamar Youngs. He spent much of his life in Penn Yan, where in early life he learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker with one Bordwell, who had a tannery and shop on Jacob's Brook, near where it is crossed by Clinton street. Their children were William Deloss, Minerva, Murray and Charles Y. Their mother died early and William D. became a clerk with Daniel S. Marsh, jr., a merchant of Penn Yan. Subsequently he was in business as a partner of Stephen B. Ayres, and afterwards of Darius W. Adams. He married a daughter of Dr. James Hermans, of Potter, and died while still a young man. Murray went West and Charles Y. became a printer, and pursued his trade for many years at Syracuse, where he was Foreman in the office of the Syracuse Journal. He was also a soldier of the Federal army during the rebellion. Jesse L. Squier died upwards of seventy years old.

Nathaniel Squier was born in 1800, in the town of Seneca. He married Phebe Wells in 1825, and in 1833 they took up their residence at Italy Hill. In the enterprise at Italy Hill Mr. Squier was a partner of Martin Gage. They bought a large tract of land formerly owned by Philip Cool and others, and also a lot from the Beddoe tract. Mr. Squier states that he took twenty-one hundred dollars of his own money and seven thousand of Mr. Gage to commence operations, and that there was not "the scratch of a pen" between them as a record or memorandum of account. It was several years before they had any settlement, and large transactions in labor and lumber had

taken place, and in the meantime Mr. Gage was stricken with paralysis. He recovered and they finally closed up their accounts in the most amicable manner. Mr. Squier had previously made a statement for Samuel G. Gage, showing the state of their accounts. In Italy Nathaniel Squier soon became a leading and influential citizen and a recognized power in the Democratic party in the county. He was repeatedly chosen supervisor of the town and in 1852 was elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled three years. Few men have been equally generous and large hearted in dealing with others who needed aid and lenity; and he is highly respected for his kindness and ready sympathy for those who ask for help. His laborious life has not impaired the vigor of his constitution, and at the age of three score years and ten, he is still an able-bodied and well-preserved man. Their children have been Henry, Harriet, Ezra, Hannah, and Martin G. Martin died young and Harriet at twenty-one, much deplored. Henry, who was Under Sheriff while his father was Sheriff, married Cordelia French. They reside in Wheeler, Steuben County. Hannah married Leman Corey, and they have four children. Ezra married Ellen Kennedy. They live at Italy Hill and their children are Nathaniel and Jennie.

James Shepherd settled on a part of lot 17, North Survey, in 1835, and continues to reside there, having added to his original purchase. He is a native of England and a citizen of enterprise and personal worth. A son of his was killed by an injury caused by a threshing machine in 1860. His sons are worthy, industrious, and prosperous citizens.

Levi Wolvin settled on the south half of lot 17, South Survey, in 1830 and lived there many years. After the death of his wife he lived with his son Levi Wolvin, jr., who resided on lot 17, North Survey. The wife of Levi Wolvin, jr., was a daughter of David Elliott. On this land white wheat was grown that received a first premium at the World's Fair in London in 1852

Joseph De Wick, also a native of England, is a recent pur-

chaser of a part of lot 16, North Survey, known as "Hall Brothers' Farm."

Lucian Annable settled in 1830 on the north part of lot 1, North Survey, and after many years sold it and purchased a part of lot 3, Brother's Survey, and a steam saw mill belonging thereto. This he again sold and purchased lands from lots 21 and 22, North Survey, where he still resides. He has been Justice of the Peace in Italy many years.

Benjamin Dumbolton settled in Italy Hollow in 1823. He was from Albany and married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Bartlett. He was a cooper, an ardent Whig in politics, a Free Thinker in religion, and a man of superior intelligence. The second Fourth of July Oration in Italy was delivered by Mr. Dumbolton in 1824 at the Baptist Church in Italy Hollow. The first was given in 1822 by Elder Amos Chase at Torrey's. Mr. Dumbolton died at Rushville in 1848. His widow and children are now residents of Illinois.

Henry Kirk settled in 1822 on a part of lot 25, South Survey and after several years moved to Chautauque County. He was a shoemaker and his wife was a sister of Amos Arnold.

Stephen Marsh settled on lot 25, South Survey in 1817, and afterwards lived in several places in Italy. His wife was another sister of Amos Arnold. They moved away in 1830. They were constituent members of the Free Will Baptist Society, organized in Italy in 1826.

Ebenezer Arnold, a brother of Amos, settled on lot 22, South Survey, in 1820, and resided there till 1830. He and his wife were also constituent members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

Adolphus Howard settled in 1820 on a part of lot 22, South Survey, and remained there till 1830. His wife was also a constituent of the Free Will Baptist Society.

Alfred Pelton came soon after Howard and Arnold left and occupied the same land till 1846, when it became the property of Martin Gage.

George W. Horton settled on lot 18, North Survey, in 1835. He is an industrious blacksmith, and a worthy, upright man.

Andrew J., his son, served faithfully in the army of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, and died in 1869 from disabilities incurred in the war. Lewis, another son, died in the service.

Cornelius Basset settled in 1835 on lot 1, Brother's Survey, and lived there many years. The land passed into the possession of Mr. Schlegelmilk, Lorenzo Herrick and others, and is now owned by John Andrews and Joseph De Wick.

Ira Bassett settled in 1835 on lot 33, North Survey, and lived there several years. About 1845 the land passed into the ownership of Jesse Cook, and was occupied many years by William McKnight. Jesse Cook sold it to Thomas Catterson, who still occupies the west part while George G. Hayes has the east part.

Theodorus Northrup settled in 1830 on a part of lot 29, North Survey, and resided there till his death. The same land is now owned by John E. Wager, of Middlesex.

Jacob Thomas settled in 1835 on the east part of lot 29, North Survey, and lived there about ten years when he sold a part of it to Sewall Chapman, who lived on it till 1865. It is now owned by Thomas W. Teall and Mrs. Lafler.

Thomas W. Teall, a native of England, settled in 1840 on lot 25, North Survey, and has added to his original purchase. He is an industrious citizen and has become somewhat noted as an attorney in Justice's courts.

Martin N. Flowers settled on lot 12, Brother's Survey, in 1838, and afterward purchased a part of lot 13 of the same Survey. He cleared the farm and still lives on it. He has been a Justice of the Peace and held other offices in the town. His wife was a Miss Parsons and they have two sons.

Henry Crank settled on lot 9, Brother's Survey, in 1836. He continued to live on a part of the lot till 1854. James Fisher bought a part of it in 1846. Mr. Crank, who was from New York city, moved to Mt. Morris, Livingston County, where he died in 1860. The fifty acres sold to Fisher, passed into the ownership of Lewis B. Graham, who sold it in 1863 to

Martin Stanton, by whom it was sold to Philip Porter, who still owns it. The fifty acres owned by Crank was willed by him to his widow who sold it to Mr. Williamson, by whom it was sold to its present owner, Mr. Fisher.

William Bassett settled in 1832 on a part of lot 4, Brother's Survey, and lived there till he died. The same land with adjoining land on lot 5, is now occupied by his son Isaac Bassett and one one owned by another son, William P. Bassett, now of Rushville.

Abraham I. Van Nordstrand settled in 1832 on lot 5, Brother's Survey, and also took a part of lot 10. He cleared the land and lived on it many years, but devoting his gains to improvements rather than paying for the land, the accumulation of interest finally compelled him to sell at great loss. He removed from the town about 1855, and his lands became the property of Henry Squier, who sold them to William P. Bassett.

Russel Burnett settled in 1832 on a part of lot 4, Brother's Survey. He cleared the land and lived on it till his death. His widow still owns and resides on it, her son cultivating it.

James G. Williamson first settled on lot 3, Brother's Survey. It passed into other hands and a steam saw mill was erected on the place, which had a succession of owners until the timber was mostly sawed and taken off. Mrs. Williamson still resides in Italy. Their children were Julia Ann, Catharine, Cornelia, Henry, and Frank. All but Cornelia are married. Frank lives in Illinois and Henry in Italy.

Jabez Gillett settled on lot 46, South Survey, in 1832 and continued to reside there till his death in 1862 at the age of sixty-nine. He came into Italy from Prattsburgh and was the eldest son of Jabez Gillett, senior, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Connecticutt, who settled first in Ontario County, and afterwards on the highest land in Prattsburgh, guided in his choice by the timber which was similar to that of Connecticutt, where he was reared. The wife of Jabez Gillett, jr., was Mary, daughter of Capt. Beebe, also a Revolutionary soldier. She still lives in Italy on the old homestead. Their children

were Maria, Jeremiah T., Elizabeth, and Harmon M. Maria who was the first wife of Lewis B. Graham, was the mother of three children. Jeremiah married Sophia Fish. They reside in Italy and their children are Eugene, Evelyn, Isabella, Osbert and Sophia.

Elizabeth Gillett married William H. Fox. They reside in Italy, and their children are Rosalie, Osbert and Isabella.

Harmon M. Gillett married Laura Ingraham. Their surviving children are Francis and Frederick. They reside on the old homestead.

Charles G. Maxfield settled on lot 41, South Survey, in 1834. His wife was Minerva Reynolds, and the land came to her from her mother who purchased it from the Geneva (Pultney estate) Land Office. Mr. Maxfield is a son of Elias Maxfield, who was a brother of Abraham and Michael Maxfield. They still reside on the same land and are the parents of several daughters.

Moses W. Bardeen settled on lot 36, South Survey, about 1840. His wife was Hannah, daughter of James Fisher. Mr. Bardeen purchased his land of the Pultney estate, and lived there until his death in 1867. His wife resides on the land with her son. One son, it is supposed, was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness, under Gen. Grant.

Anson Clark settled on lot 51, South Survey, in 1835, and lived there many years. His son Joel M. Clark, married Lucelia Fosket, and they live in the house built by Lewis B. Graham in 1845. Their surviving children are Ann Eliza, Ira, Harvey, Lewis, Ethard, Arthur and Judson. Ann Eliza married William C. Beeman. Mr. Clark is a Justice of the Peace.

John Mower, the first settler in Italy, was a native of Partridgefield, was born in 1771, and his wife, Anna Watkins, was born the same year in the same town. Of their children, Polly married Larned Torrey, in 1814. Their children were Hiram, Nancy, Henry, Huldah, Mary, Larned and John. Sally married Oliver Williams in 1816. Their children were Anna, John, Ephraim, Judith, Ira, and Huldah.

Polly Williams, the second wife of John Mower, was a na-

tive of Connecticutt, born in 1782. Mary Ann, a daughter by the second marriage, was the wife of Reuben W. Slayton. They were married in 1827. Huldah, another daughter, born in 1809, married William D. Lee in 1829. John Warner Mower married Elizabeth Folsom in 1837. They have a surviving daughter, Alice.

The third wife of John Mower was Judith Larned, widow of Samuel H. Torrey.

Luther B. Blood settled at Italy Hill in 1832 and has been a merchant there thirty-four years, and a portion of the time post master. In 1837 he married Esther Genung. They have two sons, Mortimer L., and Herbert C. Mortimer L. married Ella Sturdivant, and they have a daughter, Lulah May. Herbert C. married Helen Van Scoy. Luther B. Blood was a native of Massachusetts, and served while young as a clerk in Rushville and Penn Yan, and two years with Richard H. Williams, in Potter. He is now a farmer, and has been a local preacher of the Methodist faith.

William C. Keech settled in 1823 on lot 36, North Survey, where Peter Pulver resides. He was a native of Ulster county, where he married Rachel Lemunyan of New Paltz. Their Ulster county neighbor, Aaron Craft, had come a few years before to the Italy wilderness and made the first settlement on lot 36. His death occurred from running a rye straw under his thumb nail; and Mr. Keech bought the land and went on from the slight beginning made by Craft to clear up the place. He remained there thirty-four years, when he moved to Shearman's Hollow, and in 1866 to Kent County, Michigan, where he still resides, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died in 1858, at the age of sixty-one. Their fourteen children were: David who died young, Benjamin R. who died at twenty-two, Alexander, Nathaniel, Joseph, Julia Ann who died at fifteen, Eliza, Stephen, William, Hiram, Susan Ann, Andrew J., Sarah E. and Lydia. Alexander married Almena Richards of Jerusalem. They live at Rockford, Michigan, and have two children, Frank and Emma.

Nathaniel Keech, born in 1820, married Sarah E., daughter of John Fitzwater. They lived several years on the Green Tract, in 1854 moved to Shearman's Hollow, and now reside at Branchport. He relates that in his boyhood he helped to chop out every road east of Italy Hill, in that town. Their children were Abigail Jane, Elizabeth, George W., and Alice V. They had a son James Emmett, who died at sixteen. Abigail Jane married John W., son of Elisha Otis Almy. Elizabeth married Asahel Botsford, son of Lorenzo Botsford, a carpenter. They reside at Branchport and have one son Berlin N.

Joseph married Hannah, daughter of David Turner. They reside at Cannon, Kent Co., Michigan, and their children are David H. and William.

Eliza married Edward Miner, son of Deacon Butler Miner, of Prattsburgh. They reside in Walker, Kent Co., Michigan.

Stephen married Mary Brown, and resides in Jerusalem. They have five children.

William married Margaret, daughter of William Sanders. They live in Kent Co., Michigan, and have two children.

Hiram married Eliza Francis, of Jerusalem. They reside in Ocean Co., Michigan and have five children. He was a soldier of Company F, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Capt. George Brennan, was wounded in Virginia and finally recovered after years of disability.

Susan Ann married Alanson Merritt, who died in June 1870, a resident of Milo, leaving one son.

Andrew J. and Sarah E. are unmarried, residing with their father.

Lydia J. married Henry Ward, of Steuben Co. They reside in Kent Co., Michigan, and have three children.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Italy was erected by act of the Legislature February 15, 1815, through the efforts of David Southerland, then a Member of Assembly from Ontario County. Why or how it came to be named Italy, no person now living seems to know. The town of Naples, from which Italy was set off, had a popu-

lation in 1800 of only 259, which had increased in 1810 to 637. By the census of 1814, Naples had a population of 1128. Italy Hollow had just begun to fill up with settlers in 1815, when the town of Italy was formed, and the census of 1820 found 728 people in that town and 1638 in Naples. Italy grew to a population of 995 in 1825, and 1092 in 1830; 1245 in 1835, 1634 in 1840, and reached the maximum of 1698 in 1845. It was 1627 in 1850, 1506 in 1855, 1605 in 1860 and 1452 in 1865. The supervisors of Italy have been:

1815 Asahel Stone, jr.,	1843 Lewis B. Graham,
1816 Asahel Stone, jr.,	1844 Stephen Mumford,
1817 Jabez Metcalf,	1845 Stephen Mumford,
1818 Jabez Metcalf,	1846 David Burk,
1819 Jabez Metcalf,	1847 Henry Hutchinson,
1820 Jabez Metcalf,	1848 Henry Hutchinson,
1821 Randall Graves,	1849 David Burk,
1822 Randall Graves,	1850 Nathaniel Squier,
1823 Randall Graves,	1851 Nathaniel Squier,
1824 Jabez Metcalf,	1852 Daniel Smith,
1825 Elisha Doubleday,	1853 Lewis B. Graham,
1826 Henry Roff,	1854 Lewis B. Graham,
1827 Jabez Metcalf,	1855 Lewis B. Graham,
1828 Elisha Doubleday,	1856 Daniel Smith,
1829 Abraham Maxfield,	1857 William Scott,
1830 Abraham Maxfield,	1858 William Scott,
1831 Elisha Barker,	1859 Alden D. Fox,
1832 Elisha Barker,	1860 Alden D. Fox,
1833 David Burk,	1861 Alden D. Fox,
1834 David Burk,	1862 Alden D. Fox,
1835 Elisha Barker,	1863 William S. Green,
1836 David Burk,	1864 Alden D. Fox,
1837 David Burk,	1865 Alden D. Fox,
1838 Nathaniel Squier,	1866 Alden D. Fox,
1839 Nathaniel Squier,	1867 Alden D. Fox,
1840 Elisha Barker,	1868 Bradford S. Wixom,
1841 Spencer Clark,	1869 Bradford S. Wixom,
1842 Elisha Doubleday,	1870 Bradford S. Wixom,

Among the town clerks of Italy previous to 1834 were Jabez Metcalf, Timothy Barnes, Valentine Graham, Michael Maxfield.

Orison Graham was Town Clerk in 1834, Dan Swift in 1835, Orison Graham five years thereafter, and Lewis B. Graham in 1841 and 1842. Stephen Mumford in 1843, then William S. Green two years, James Fox two years, Thomas Robson two years, Alden D. Fox three years, Thomas S. Robson in 1857, then James Fox five years, and Joel M. Clark five years; Thomas J. Cornish in 1868 and John H. Durham in 1869.

Jabez Metcalf, Asahel Stone, jr., Henderson Cole, Henry Roff, jr., and James Fox were Justices of the Peace in Italy by appointment previous to the election by the people. James Fox was elected Justice of the Peace in 1830, 1831, 1835, and 1839, Orison Graham in 1830, Elisha Doubleday in 1831, and held the office till he died in 1863, Jabez Metcalf in 1830, Valentine Graham in 1834, Edward Low in 1834, 1838, 1842, Holden T. Wing in 1838 and 1842; Henry A. Metcalf in 1843, Lewis B. Graham in 1844 and 1848, Martin N. Flowers in 1846, George W. Barker in 1848, William Scott in 1849, 1853, 1860, 1864, 1869, Phillip Paddock in 1851, Edward H. Beals in 1852, Israel Chissom in 1852, Gilbert Graham in 1855, Erastus G. Clark in 1855, 1859, and 1863, in which year he died, Charles G. Maxfield in 1857, Lucian Annable in 1858, 1862, 1866, Guy L. Doubleday in 1864 and 1868, John W. Mower in 1864, Joel M. Clark in 1868, William C. Williams in 1868.

The tax collected in Italy in 1819 was $413.90, in 1822 it was $370.35. In 1824 Ichabod B. Randall was collector and the tax was $504.25. Charles Mumford was collector for six years thereafter and again in 1832 and the largest tax collected by him was his last $508.25. Russel A. Mann was collector in 1831, William C. Keech in 1833, William S. Green in 1834. Samuel Barker, jr., collected a tax of $741.53 in 1836, the largest up to that time. Reuben Wells was collector in 1837 and 1840, both taxes being less than $600. Nathaniel Squier collected $783 in 1841, and Lewis B. Graham $637.50 in 1842, From this time the tax of Italy was enlarged till 1857 when Lewis B. Graham collected $1,000. In the mean time Thom-

as J. Fox had been collector two years, and Ansel Mumford, Whitman H. Reynolds, William H. Fox, Charles G. Maxfield, and Thomas B. Manning, each one. William S. Green collected $1170.40 in 1852, Stephen Mumford $992.50 in 1853, and Leman Corey $1,500 in 1855, Jeremiah Van Riper $2,200 in 1856, Charles S. Hedger next collected $1,900, in 1857, $3,000 in 1858, and $2,000 in 1859, David A. Lare $2,000 in 1860, Charles Bell $4,250 in 1863, Rufus J. Bush $5,000 in 1864, Charles Bell $9,000 in 1865, David Kennedy $3,000 in 1867, John T. Johnson $3,890.35 in 1868.

The following list of original settlers in Italy embraces a few who have not been previously named in this chapter:

South Survey.—Lot 1, Gideon Cole in 1819; lot 1, Henderson Cole 1810, Clark Stanton 1819; lot 5, Randall Hewitt 1818; lot 6, Thomas Treat 1817; lot 7, Ebenezer Jennings in 1819, now occupied by Chester Stoddard; lot 8, Henderson Cole 1819; lot 9, Erastus and William Griswold 1815, Daniel Burroughs 1819; lot 11, James Slaughter 1811, Luther Washburn 1819; lot 12, John Smith 1795, Leonard White 1835; lot 18, Luther Washburn 1817, Reuben Wheaton 1821; lot 19, Solomon Hewitt 1820; lot 23, Peter Elliott 1821, Lemuel Peterson 1822; lot 25, Orison Graham 1815, Henry Kirk 1819; lot 26, Cephas Hayes 1822, Peter Elliott 1820; lot 27, David Elliott 1820; lot 33, Drayton Hayes; lot 54, Levi H. Bement; lot 59, John T. Dunn, John Andridge; lot 60, David Taylor 1825.

North Survey.—Lot 2, Luther Brown 1819, John Armstrong 1795; lot 4, Jeremiah Bebee 1810, Ephraim Tyler 1819, lot 6; Weston Tinney, Jacob Virgil 1811; lot 9; Jason Watkins 1819, Jared Watkins 1819; lot 10, Samuel Stancliff 1819, Samuel Stewart 1819; lot 11, Amos Stancliff 1819, Joshua Stearns 1818; lot 12, Frederick Amsterburg 1819; lot 18, Consider Chesebro 1819, John Gowdy 1822; lot 19, John Gowdy 1822; lot 22, Jesse Chesebro 1819, Joel Cooper 1820; lot 25, Joel Cooper 1815; lot 29, Theodore Anthony, Jacob Thomas; lot 33, Cornelius Bassett, Ira Bassett; lot 40, Gabriel Frier 1820, James Cooley 1819; lot 44, Ezra Cummings 1819, Daniel Baldwin 1819; lot 48, Solomon Downing 1819.

CHIPMAN'S SURVEY.—Lot 7, R. C. Rathbun; lot 8, Abraham Slover, lot 10, Stephen Johnson 1822; lot 11, Stephen Johnson 1822; lot 11, Stephen Johnson 1816. The widow of Stephen Johnson still lives at a very advanced age on the same land.

BROTHER'S SURVEY.—Lot 3, A. B. Mower, lot 4; Russel Burnett, A. I. Van Nordstrand; lot 5, William Bassett, A. I. Van Nordstrand; lot 6, Joseph Segar; lot 7, Stephen Johnson; lot 8, Ansel Treat; lot 9, Henry Crank; lot 14, James Kimball; lot 16, Joshua Ross, Philander Powers; lot 17, Joshua Ross; lot 18, Alanson Carey; lot 23, A. B. Mower; lot 30, William Dunton 1790.

By the census of 1840 Italy had two revolutionary pensioners, William Smith, aged seventy-five, and Thomas Treat, aged seventy-eight; one person between ninety and one hundred years old.

In 1824 Italy had but five school houses; in 1821, but $93.95 of public school money and 289 children between five and fifteen; taxable property $36,700; 183 farms, eight mechanics and six free blacks; 150 voters; 1858 acres of improved land, which was increased to 15,552 acres in 1865; 894 cattle, 127 horses, 1508 sheep; 5654 yards of cloth made in families; one grist mill, five saw mills, one fulling mill, two carding machines, one distillery and two asheries.

By the census of 1855 Italy had 289 families in 159 framed dwellings, 101 of logs and two of stone; 276 native voters and eleven naturalized. In 1854 there were harvested on 992 acres 6,766 bushels of wheat, and 3,020 bushels of rye on 467 acres; 5,903 bushels of apples were gathered, and 662 cows produced 65,540 lbs. of butter, and 23,470 lbs. of cheese.

In 1865 Italy had 302 families, 262 owners of land, 364 voters, four stone dwellings, valued at $4,900, and 248 framed dwellings, valued at $84,270, also 54 log dwellings, valued at $4,030. The cash value of farms was $694,982, of stock $144,746, of tools and implements $24,287; in 1846, acres plowed, 3,605, in pasture 5,584, and 5,336 in 1865; acres of meadow 3,552, spring wheat harvested in 1864, 3,152 bushels from 584

acres, winter wheat 2,336 bushels from 301 acres, rye 428 bushels, barley 2,795 from 304 acres, buckwheat 3,738 bushels from 349 acres, Indian corn 16,552 bushels from 344 acres, apples 8,883 bushels from 13,855 trees, maple sugar 3,365 lbs., cows 630, butter 80,785 lbs., cheese 4,944 lbs., pork 110,420 lbs., sheep 11,630, lambs raised (1864) 3,177 and (1865) 3,834, wool 43,447 lbs. (1864) and 21,490 lbs. (1865), fulled cloth, 40 yards, flannel 190, linen 38. Italy had six blacksmiths in 1865, one wagon shop with a capital of $100, two workers in leather, 269male citizens between eighteen and forty-five. Ninety-two men went to the war to fight rebellion from Italy; twenty-one died in the service and but one was buried in the town.

William E. Chittenden had a store at Italy Hill about 1828. Luther B. Blood went there as a clerk in the store of Abraham Maxfield at that place and became a partner after the first year, and on the death of Maxfield, the sole proprietor. Isaac N. Gage had a store there for some time, and Blood and Gage became partners in 1837 and continued together two or three years. George Johnson is the present merchant at Italy Hill.

The postmasters at Italy Hill have been Elisha Doubleday, who was succeeded by Luther B. Blood in 1836; he was followed in 1856 by Dr. Israel Chissom, who was again succeeded in 1861 by Dr. Elisha Doubleday, after his decease in 1863 Luther B. Blood was again appointed and held the office till 1868 when he resigned and was succeeded by Absalom C. Lare, the present postmaster.

CHURCH HISTORY.

As early as 1813 the Methodists had a class in Italy Hollow, of which Robert Graham was the leader. The preaching was at private houses and school houses for several years by the itinerants who traveled the large circuits of those days. The same preachers mentioned in the preceding chapter had appointments once in two or four weeks in Italy, and their meetings then were characterized by the same fire and fervency that was common to the Methodism of the early days. The early members of the class in Italy Hollow were Robert Graham and

Mary Ann, his wife, Caleb Crouch and Eunice, his wife, Henry Roff, senior, Philena Edson, Bazaleel Edson, Amos Arnold and Lucy, his wife, Mrs. David Burk, Adolphus Eaton and wife, Mrs. Abigail Packard, Mrs. Fanny Graham, Orison Graham, Worcester Burk, Benjamin Bartlett, and James Scofield. These were all members before 1823; afterwards Jeremiah W. Nichols and Clarissa, his wife. After the death of Robert Graham in 1835 Adolphus Eaton was class leader several years, and John Andridge and wife, Mrs. John F. Hobart, Potter Card and wife, Israel Hobart and wife, Stephen Mumford and Mary A., his wife, and Fidelia and Amy Graham were members of the class. After Adolphus Eaton, Stephen Mumford was class leader till 1848. Among the members of this period were Mrs. Lois Albro, Joel Guernsey, Enoch Barker and Mary, his wife, Isaac Barker and Martha, his wife, Lewis B. Graham and Maria, his wife, and Mrs. Jeduthan Wing. Lewis B. Graham was class leader from 1850 to 1856, and after him Daniel Howard, whose wife Hannah, together with Gilbert Graham and Mary Ann, his wife, Charles Clark and Vesta, his wife, Aaron Mathews and Mary Ann, his wife, were members of this period. After Daniel Howard moved away, Gilbert Graham was class leader till 1867. The Church edifice was erected in 1856. The old bell in the first Methodist Church in Penn Yan is in its steeple.

The Baptist Church in Italy Hollow was organized in 1816, by Elder Jehiel Wisner. The constituent members were William Green and Polly, his wife, Judith Reed, mother of Truman and Josiah Reed, Mrs. Henry Roff, Henry Roff, jr., and his wife, John Crouch and Elizabeth, his wife, Olive P., wife of John Graham, senior, Rachel, wife of John Graham, jr., and others. The original records are unfortunately lost. The first minister settled over the Church was Amos Chase, who remained with them from 1817 to 1823. He gave the first Fourth of July Oration in Italy in 1822 at the house of Samuel H. Torrey, senior. He was succeeded by Elder Stephen Wilkins, who occupied the new church. Before this meetings had been

held in school houses. During the year of Elder Wilkins service many new converts were added to the church, among whom were Deacon Eldridge R. Herrick, Hugh Burns and Jonas Harris. He was succeeded by Elder Lamb, and under his ministrations William S. Green and others were added to the church. Elder Isaac D. Hosford became their minister in 1826, and remained three years. He and his wife were both distinguished school teachers and both taught schools in Italy. Elder Libbeus Wisner, son of Elder Jehiel Wisner, was pastor of the church from 1829 till 1832, and was succeeded by Dr. Caleb Lamb who remained till 1835. Elder William Moore followed and remained till 1837. Elder William Dye was the pastor till 1841, and was followed by Andrew Wilkins who remained till 1845. His successor was Norman B. James, who was pastor of the church till 1849. Elder Charles C. Parke followed and remained till 1856. After him Elder Albert De Groat remained till 1861. William Brooks followed and left in 1863. Vincent L. Garrett served three years and left in 1867. James G. Moore followed and served two years. Among official members have been James Fox, William Green, George Nutten, Jeremiah Keeney, William S. Green, Alden D. Fox, Nathaniel Olney, John Crouch, Thomas Treat, Eldridge R. Herrick. They had important revivals in 1816, 1823, 1829, and again in 1842, under the preaching of Elder Thomas Sheardown; another in 1854 under the preaching of Elders Parke and Forbes; another in 1857 under Elder De Groat; another in 1866-7 under Elder A. C. Mallory and V. L. Garrett. The church numbered sixty members in 1869.

A Free Will Baptist Church was organized in Italy in 1826, by Elder Samuel Wire. Ebenezer Arnold and wife, Stephen Marsh and wife, Adolphus Howard and wife, James Fisher and wife, William Fisher and wife, William Douglass and wife, and Artemas Crouch and wife were among the original members. This organization lasted six or seven years. Its meetings were held in private dwellings and school houses.

The Methodist class at Italy Hill was organized in west Je-

rusalem in 1828 and the first class leader was John Coleman. Among the earlier preachers were Manly Tooker, Palmer Roberts, Thomas Wright, James L. Lent, and Elder Heustis. In 1842 the location of the class was moved to Italy Hill. The church edifice was erected in 1845, by William Foster; the cost of the building $2,200. The first trustees were Joel Ansley, James Haire, Stephen Mumford, Albert R. Cowing, Elisha Doubleday, Benjamin Stoddard, Rowland Champlin, jr., Bazaleel Edson and Nathan Benedict. The principal contributors to the construction of the Church were Albert R. Cowing, Elisha Doubleday, Luther B. Blood, Joel Ansley, William P. Hibbard, William Runner, Benjamin Stoddard, Nathan G. Benedict, Bazaleel Edson. Chauncey W. Beeman, Meli Todd, Rowland Champlin, jr. Among the preachers in charge have been George Wilkinson, G. Lanning, Carlos Gould, J. N. Brown, Chandler Wheeler, Martin Wheeler, E. H. Cranmer, J. Chapman, Samuel Parker, Charles Davis, A. H. Shurtleff, William Pindar, U. S. Hall, E. Tinker, T. Jolly, W. Bradley, A. G. Laman, J. W. Putnam, N. N. Beers. Among the presiding Elders who first visited this church were William Burch, Mr. Hemingway, and Asa Abell. Albert R. Cowing was for some years class leader in this society, and has been followed by R. Thayer, William Genung, Joel Ansley, and Luther B. Blood. The present trustees are William P. Hibbard, George Pulver, and L. B. Blood. The class numbered ninety members in 1835 and has now about forty.

At a meeting held May 15, 1841, in the district school house at Italy Hill, Rev. William Dye was chosen chairman, Jesse McAllaster, clerk, and John Raymond and John Watkins, Deacons. There were also present William Green, Clark Stanton, Levi Wolvin, William Knapp, Ezra Squier, Jacob Marks, and others. A branch of the Italy Hollow Baptist Church was then established. In the autumn of 1841 Elder J. H. Stebbins held a meeting of eighteen days and fourteen persons were baptized and united with the church. In February 1842, nine trustees were chosen to select a site for the erection

of a church. These trustees were Hiram T. Stanton, Levi Wolvin, Ezra Squier, Joseph Sturdivant, Asa B. Miner, Abel Genung, Christopher Corey, Thomas B. Smith and Luther B. Blood. The church was built in 1844, and dedicated in the fall. Among the constituent members were Christopher Corey and his wife Mary and daughter Diana, Butler Miner and wife, Joseph Sturdivant, Clark Stanton, James Wilcox, and John Raymond. Among those who joined afterwards, Abraham Watkins, son-in-law of Wilcox, James and John Watkins, his brother. The pastors have been Sherman Decker, H. Husted, Norman B. James, A B. Chase, Peter Colegrove, H. R. Dakin, Abel Patch, A. C. Agor, W. P. Omans, V. L. Garret, T. R. Clark. Preaching is at present supplied by Elder George W. Abrams, pastor at Italy Hollow. The present trustees are Christopher Corey, Absalom C. Lare and Isaac Wilcox. The number of members from the first have been 180; present number 21. Abraham Watkins is the present clerk. William Raymond, son of Deacon John Raymond, became a Baptist preacher.

BIG ELM OF ITALY HOLLOW.

The large Elm Tree of Italy Hollow, on lot 15, North East Survey, by the bank of Flint Creek and the side of the highway, was famous among the Indians as one of the wonders of the forest, and it is said was honored by them as a Council Tree. Since their occupation it has continued its growth. and its dimensions largely exceed those of the historical Big Tree at Geneseo which perished a few years ago. It is now one hundred and twenty-five feet high, twenty-nine feet in circumference, two feet from the ground; and its top spreads one hundred and four feet in one direction and eighty-six feet in a transverse direction, covering a superficial area of thirty-three square rods. An experienced woodman estimates that the tree would make forty cords of wood. Its roots have frequently been torn up by the plow in an adjoining field at a distance of thirty rods from the tree itself, and on the opposite side of the creek. It is claimed that this tree has no equal in size in the State of New York.

CHAPTER IX.

JERUSALEM.

WHEN the district of Jerusalem was organized in 1789 it embraced all that is now included in Jerusalem, Benton, Milo, and Torrey, if its boundaries were distinctly defined. So much of Bluff Point as lies south of the seventh townships in the first and second ranges was included in Steuben County when that County was set off from Ontario in 1796. The name Jerusalem was bestowed in deference to the Friend and her Society, she having named the land settled by her disciples the New Jerusalem. As early as the autumn of 1791 a bush house was erected and a little clearing commenced on the Friend's place in the valley on lot 23, Guernsey's Survey, where her residence was established in 1794. Her own household were therefore nearly if not quite the first settlers in the town of Jerusalem as now bounded. In 1803 a town was erected, consisting of township number seven of the second range, and so much of township number seven first range as lies west of Keuka Lake and lot 37. This town retained the name of Jerusalem and the residue of the original town was named Vernon. To Jerusalem was added in 1814, by act of the legislature, that part of Bluff Point which had previously been included in Steuben County. This is an elevated ridge embraced between the arms of the Lake and extending nearly five miles southward of townships number seven, a part of which belongs in township number six of the first range and a much larger part in township six of the second range. Such is the town of Jerusalem, including about 36,000 acres or 13,000 acres more than one full township.

From the Italy line eastward there is a descent of about nine hundred feet to the level of the Lake and the valley of the west branch inlet. On the north side of the town this inclined plane is broken by Shearman's Hollow, from which a ridge rises to the eastward separating it from the valley of the inlet creek. From this creek to the east there is a steep acclivity through most of the town, extending about two miles to the summit, which is considerably lower than the elevation on the west side of the town. From this ridge there is a rapid slope eastward to Penn Yan and the east branch of the Lake. The continuity of this ridge southward is broken by a deep depression, extending across from the head of the west branch to the east branch of the Lake. It is a reasonable inference that at some geological period the waters of the Lake covered this depression, uniting the two branches of the Lake and forming an island of Bluff Point.

Almost the entire town of Jerusalem in its natural state was a densely wooded region. Much of it was very heavily timbered with pine of the finest quality, especially in the west part of the town. Valuable as the land has become under eighty years of gradual improvement, the town would probably be worth more money if it could be now restored to its precise state as it stood when Daniel Guernsey traversed it with his compass and chain in 1790 to survey township number seven of the second range into lots. So thickly was the valley of the inlet creek covered with hard maple of the largest and most thrifty character that it was proposed by Gideon Wolcott to call the brook Sugar Creek. No name, however, has been permanently affixed to this stream, which rises in southwest Benton, crosses a corner of Potter, and forms the west boundary of the east tier of lots in township number seven of the second range. It is the only mill stream in Jerusalem, except one or two of its tributaries which have had saw mills erected on them.

The vicinity of Branchport, the inlet valley and Shearman's Hollow afford abundant evidence that the Indians had through

that region a favorite abode. Their burial places have frequently been found and their bones disturbed in the improvement of the land. The earlier settlers threaded their trails along that historic valley, extending north from the west branch of the Lake and across the hills in various directions. They had an important burial place near the "Old Fort" in Shearman's Hollow. But the so-called "Old Fort" itself was probably not an Indian work. It was situated near the district school house on lot 48, and was an earthwork enclosing about two acres of ground, and an excellent spring. It belonged no doubt to that class of works which competent investigators have ascribed to a race anterior to the Indian tribes swept away by European civilization.

Red Jacket, the distinguished native Orator, who figured as a chief of the Senecas during the later and more disastrous years of the Indian occupation, was born on the shores of the west branch of Keuka Lake and probably within the boundaries of Jerusalem. For this statement we have the authority of Red Jacket himself. On a journey with other chiefs to Washington not far from the period of Gen. Jackson's first inauguration to the Presidency, Red Jacket addressed a public meeting called to give him a reception at Geneva. In that speech he stated that his birthplace was near the west arm of the Keuka, so-called from its resemblance to a bended elbow. He further stated that he lived here with his parents till he was about twelve years old, when they removed to the Old Castle near Kanadesaga, and several years later to Conewagus. A sketch of that speech was reported by Roderick N. Morrison, for the Penn Yan Democrat, and Alfred Reed, then an apprentice in that office, was the printer who put it in type. These corroborating facts are given because it is alleged by Col. William L. Stone, in his Life of Red Jacket, that his birthplace was Canoga, on the west bank of Cayuga Lake; a statement rendered improbable, not only by the facts already stated, but by the further fact that Canoga was on the territory of the Cayugas. In Col. Stone's work, the word Keuka has probably been trans-

formed by some error into Canoga. Red Jacket, (*Sagayewatha* in the Seneca dialect,) was an illustrious character, whose place of nativity we may well be proud to claim. He was not a great warrior, and was denounced by Brant as a coward. But he saw what Brant could not or would not see, that war was the extermination of his people. He was gifted with rare eloquence and was an able reasoner. Men of the highest capacity and accomplishments, who shared the acquaintance of this noted chief regarded him as a marvel of his race and a truly great man.

The sale of township number seven second range, by Phelps and Gorham to Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson was negotiated in 1789, though the conveyance was not executed till September 1790. Daniel Guernsey surveyed the township into lots in the summer of 1790. Forty-seven years thereafter, when he was seventy-seven years old, his deposition was taken at Monroe, Indiana, with regard to this survey, to be used as evidence in a suit, involving the title to lot 9, wherein Rachel Malin and David B. Prosser, were plaintiffs and Joseph Ketchum was defendant. Mr. Guernsey stated in his deposition that he and Noah Richards made a contract in March 1790 with Benedict Robinson for the survey in question, and that the work was begun June 30th. He proceeds to say "Abram Burdick, and Nathan Burdick, his son, assisted me as chainmen, and Benedict Robinson and Thomas Hathaway accompanied us four days in traversing and establishing the exterior lines of the township. Benedict Robinson erected a cabin near the Lake and employed Nicholas Briggs, Seth Jones, Peter Robinson, Jabez Brown, and a negro boy named Zip, to assist in surveying and clearing a lot for improvement. Here we all resided and were supplied with victuals, and directions both as to surveying and clearing, by Benedict Robinson, who resided with us, except when he was called abroad on business, till about the twentieth of September, when we all left the place on account of sickness. During this time Thomas Hathaway visited us but seldom."

The township was found to overrun its six-mile boundaries, by seventy-two rods north and south, and sixty rods east and west. This overplus was equally apportioned to the several lots which were otherwise one half mile from north to south and one mile from east to west, containing three hundred and twenty acres each. The first tier of lots was numbered from north to south, beginning with number one at the north east corner of the township. The second tier commenced on the south at number thirteen and was numbered northward to twenty-four. It will thus be seen that the township contained seventy-two lots by this survey. By agreement of Hathaway and Robinson the inlet creek was made the west boundary of the first tier of lots, owing to the difficult ground over which the line had to be traced. This made the first tier much larger than the remaining lots, and the second tier correspondingly small. The east line of township number seven, second range, is the line that separates Potter and Benton and is the east line of the Rose estate.

Finding themselves unable to meet their engagements in paying for the land, Hathaway and Robinson re-conveyed to Oliver Phelps seven thousand acres on the south side of the township, a strip about two miles wide, as the water of the Lake was not included. This tract was sold by Mr. Phelps to James Wadsworth, the pioneer of Genesco, and by him it was sold in London to John Johnson, for £4,300 sterling, a price greatly above its value at that time. By Johnson it was conveyed to his brother.in-law, Capt. John Beddoe, who settled upon it. After taking off two thousand acres from the east end of this tract the residue of five thousand acres was subsequently re-surveyed into lots of one hundred and sixty acres each, or half a mile square. These lots are numbered from one to thirty-two, beginning at the south west corner, the first tier numbering northward, the second southward, and so on.

Another tract of 4,000 acres extending from the Beddoe Tract northward across the west side of the town, was re-conveyed to Oliver Phelps by William Carter, whose title was

derived from Benedict Robinson and Thomas Hathaway, on the first of October 1794. On the 9th of February Mr. Phelps deeded the same to De Witt Clinton, who mortgaged the land the same day to Phelps, who in the following January assigned the mortgage to Henry Champion. Clinton deeded to Peter B. Porter, April 5, 1796, and Porter back to Phelps seven days later. Mr. Phelps conveyed portions of the tract to William Ogden and Heman Ely, by whom it was re-conveyed to him. On the 5th of April 1801, Mr. Phelps mortgaged 2,000 acres to the State of Connecticutt, by whom the previous assignment of De Witt Clinton's mortgage was held. In 1807 Mr. Phelps sold 1350 acres to Stephen B. Munn. In 1814 the mortgage of 1801 was foreclosed by the State of Connecticutt, and the land sold to Gideon Granger, of Canandaigua, who received a quit claim deed of the State of Connecticutt for the entire tract, a release of dower from Mrs. Phelps, and a conveyance from Stephen B. Munn, of 1,350 acres. The Connecticutt quit claim was dated May 8, 1816. June 30, 1816, Henry and Oren Green purchased for $12,000 the entire tract of 4,000 acres. They also became the owners of lot 56, Guernsey's Survey, which they disposed of with their principal tract, thenceforth known as the Green Tract.

This was also re-surveyed by the Greens, making three tiers of lots from north to south of one hundred and fifty-four acres each, numbered from one to twenty-seven. Number one is in the north west corner of the town and the lots number southward on the first tier, northward on the second, and south again on the third.

This explanation will show why the lots as surveyed and numbered by Daniel Guernsey, are not recognized on the maps in that part of the town covered by the Beddoe and Green tracts. Otherwise they stand as originally numbered.

Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson when they purchased the "Second seventh" were both firm and devoted adherents of the Friend, and it was with her advice and concurrence, and with a view to promote the interests of the Society

that the purchase was made. This motive at least had much to do with it, as all the facts that come to view go to prove. It was in compliance with previous understanding that the Friend was given a large tract of what appeared to be the most desirable land within the township. The Friend really led the way in the settlement of the town, and led many of her Society and their connections to join in the pioneer movement that opened that wild region to civilization. The town settled very slowly, and was for a long period overrun with the wild animals of the native wilderness. But its settlement would have been still longer postponed and more tardy, but for the early nucleus planted there by the Friend and the ties attached thereto by religion and kindred.

The story of her people has already been briefly related. It only remains to speak of pioneer families generally, some few of whom were more or less connected with the Friend's Society, and many more who were not. Among the former is that now most conspicuously represented by

BARTLESON SHEARMAN.

Among the Rhode Island adherents of the Friend was Ezekiel Shearman, brother of the first wife of James Parker. In 1786 at the age of twenty-six he came alone to the Genesee Country to look out a place for a new home for the Friend's people, and afterwards was one of the first company that come to stay. He married in 1790, Mary, sister of John Supplee, and widow of John Bartleson, who came to the New Jerusalem with the first company of Friends from Pennsylvania, where her first husband and their two children were buried. They settled on fifty acres in the Friend's Settlement and lived there four years. Finding that the Society were not to have the anticipated advantages of the original purchase near Seneca Lake, they removed in 1794 with the Friend to Jerusalem. There, for eighty dollars in silver, that Mary Bartleson had advanced to aid in moving the Friend's effects to the new settlement, she received from Rachel Malin, on behalf of the Friend a deed for one hundred and sixty acres of land, the

north half of lot 47. David Wagener also deeded to Ezekiel Shearman one hundred and fifty acres on lot 48, of which one hundred was a payment for his early explorations for the Society and fifty for the improvements made, ($150 in value,) on their first purchase in the Friend's Settlement. This land is still owned by Bartleson Shearman and a hundred acres more adjoining. A cluster of apple-trees, still thrifty and vigorous, stands near his house, planted there in 1794, before the surrounding forest had been cut down. The seed from which they grew was brought by Mary Bartleson from Pennsylvania. She explored the land herself and selected their Jerusalem location, making a beautiful and advantageous choice, in which she was particularly attracted by a most excellent spring, which is one of the finest features of this old homestead. Ezekiel Shearman died in 1824 at the age of sixty, and his wife in 1843 at the age of eighty-three Their children were Isaac, John, who died young, and Bartleson.

Isaac born in 1792 married Susan, daughter of Thomas Prentiss, and lived in Jerusalem till 1866, when he moved to Michigan, where he resides with his son George I. Shearman. His wife died in 1861 at the age of sixty-two. Their children were John, Mary, George I., Rachel, Sarah, Elizabeth, and another daughter. John married in Michigan and died leaving two children. Mary married James Lynn, of Jerusalem, and moved to Michigan, where they have a family. George I. married Mary, sister of John Underwood. They have a daughter. Rachel married Martin Henshaw. They live on the Isaac Shearman homestead in Jerusalem, on lots 51 and 52. They have a daughter Elizabeth, and a son. Elizabeth Henshaw married George Horton and has two children. Sarah Shearman married Jesse Howard, and her second husband is Mason Wheeler, of Potter, where they reside. Elizabeth Shearman married Mr. Wetherby, in Michigan, and died leaving one child. The youngest daughter of Isaac Shearman married a brother of Elizabeth's husband and lives in Michigan.

Bartleson Shearman, born in 1797, married at the age of

forty-eight, Hannah Potter, grand-daughter of Elder John Potter, a minister of the Christian faith. They have two surviving children, Uriel and Mary. Uriel married Francis, daughter of Abraham Watkins. Bartleson Shearman has led a life of activity and is still at the age of seventy-three, blessed with a vigorous constitution. He attended Courts at Canandaigua both as a petit and grand juror before Yates County was erected. His recollection of early events is remarkably clear and accurate. He has held various town offices and the office of Justice of the Peace nine years. He says the first military training he attended was at Kinney's Corners in 1815, and that Peter Althiser then kept a tavern at that place. He finally became a Second Lieutenant under Capt. Allen Cole, in the 103d Regiment, Col. Avery.

He relates that the Friends when they started in Jerusalem cut hay on an open swamp in the southwest part of the town near the present residence of Albert R. Cowing. This coarse hay by the aid of browse kept their cattle alive during the winter. The Potters also resorted to the same swamp for hay; and the Friends during their first years near Seneca Lake cut hay on the marsh at the head of the Lake which they brought down in boats to subsist their cattle. Of the extreme wildness of the country within his recollection, Mr. Shearman says the wolves were very numerous in their vicinity. He remembers on many occasions listening to their discordant chorus when in every direction one or more wolves was making night hideous with frightful howls. Sheep could only be kept when carefully penned. One Sunday when they returned from meeting the sheep were let out of the pen, and shortly an old brown wolf, which he knew as well as their dog, then absent, seized one of the sheep and disemboweled it within a few feet of the house door. With the fire-poker Mrs. Shearman made such an attack on the ravenous beast as to drive him off. The brown wolves were deemed more ferocious than the black ones. In 1801 Jacob Arnold was attacked by wolves near the Old Fort early one evening. Ezekiel Shearman and others ran to

his relief, knowing from his cries and the noise made by the wolves what was going on. A large number were pressing upon him and he was backing away, when the new comers frightened them off. The wolves killed many cattle and sheep and were troublesome many years.

The bears were very numerous and quite troublesome too. One day the hogs ran home from the woods in great fright, closely followed by a bear, which killed one of them. He seized the dead hog and was making off with it, using his hind legs for locomotion while he carried his booty in the embrace of his fore paws. Mr. Shearman pursued him with his ax, and made Bruin abandon his porker. A man by the name of Clark, the first settler near the present residence of Hiram Keeney, heard his only hog squeal in the night, and knowing what was up, ran out in his shirt, seized his ax, followed up the bear, and buried the ax in his skull, thus saving his hog.

John Holton finding that the bears made very destructive ravages in his corn, made a scaffold in the edge of his field, and laid down on it with his gun one night to watch for the bears. Being very tired he fell asleep, and during the night was aroused by a noise. Looking about he espied a bear close by him tearing away in the corn. He almost reached him with the muzzle of his gun, and banged away. The bear seized the post at one corner of the platform, and down it tumbled, directly on the back of Bruin himself, who was a very large member of the bear family. Holton was greatly frightened, picked himself up, and without thinking of his gun, made for home as fast as he could, expecting the bear to follow in hot pursuit. When daylight appeared he went back to the scene of the night's performance, and found that the bear was dead and had never stirred after pulling down his scaffold. Bears were very destructive in cornfields, and were very plenty till 1812, some remaining till 1820.

Deer were also exceedingly plenty, and were killed in great numbers by the wolves, as well as by the inhabitants. Bartleson Shearman says he has seen twenty-seven deer come into a

field of wheat at one time. They never troubled a wheat field except in the fall. They frequently had tame deer, on which they put bells. These deer would go and come at their pleasure, and when in the woods mingled with the other deer, and were a great assistance in hunting, the sound of the bell showing where the herd might be found. These tame deer were very familiar where they were wonted, but would not be teased or trifled with. They would eat up all the tobacco they could get access to,—and this refutes a statement often made that no animal has a relish for or will eat tobacco.

Squirrels were for many years very numerous and destructive to wheat and corn fields. Mr. Shearman recollects shooting one hundred and three squirrels, five hawks and six woodpeckers in one day, at a squirrel hunt in 1811. The captain of his party was William Potter, son of Arnold Potter, and Alexander Southerland was the captain of the other side. The Potter side beat by 1,500.

In 1815 there was a grand squirrel hunt, in which the town of Jerusalem hunted against the town of Middlesex, then embracing Potter. A Mr. Bassett was captain of the Middlesex party, and a Mr. Fox, at Kinney's Corners, was captain of the Jerusalem party, and all the people of each town belonged to the respective sides. They hunted for a week, and the woods roared incessantly during that week with the sound of fire-arms. The squirrels had been very troublesome, and the people were thoroughly enlisted. They were notified by handbills circulated through all parts of the country, and met at Rushville at the end of the week, and such a crowd of people has seldom been seen in any rural hamlet. They must have numbered several thousands. The hunters carried nothing but the heads of their game to the place of rendezvous. There were so many of these they did not attempt to count them, but measured them in large baskets. Jerusalem beat Middlesex about four or five baskets of heads. Rushville had made great preparations to feed the multitude, but was eaten to a perfect famine by the immense crowd that came together to celebrate the conclusion of the great hunt.

After this the squirrels were never very troublesome. The wolves were driven off by a great hunt, in which a line of men posted at about five rods distance from each other, extending from Penn Yan a distance of eighteen miles, reaching into Steuben, drove the vagabonds before them far into Ontario. Very little was ever heard of the wolves after that. This wolf hunt was in 1811.

A still lower branch of the animal kingdom also furnished a dangerous foe to the early settlers, in the rattlesnakes, which were very numerous; and but for the hogs, Mr. Shearman thinks the early settlement of the country would have been difficult if not impossible, on account of those venomous serpents. He has known a half dozen or more to be killed in a day. Persons were frequently bitten as were the cattle. Castle Dains performed many remarkable and effective cures of these bites, by means of a weed in the woods with which he was acquainted. If called in season, he would effect a cure in an hour. Old hogs would eat these snakes and track them as well as a dog would a fox, and the virus of the snake had no effect on the hog. By the aid of the swine the snakes were kept down and finally exterminated.

Bartleson Shearman relates that the first school he attended was taught by Nathan Kidder, an excellent teacher, whose school was in a log house near the residence of Walter P. Hobart, about two miles west of Yatesville. Among the pupils who attended this school were William, Arnold, and Penelope, children of Judge Arnold Potter, Israel Comstock, Polly and Betsey Holsinger, Joseph Chambers, Stephen Wyman, Joseph, Baxter, Hannah, Walter P., and Israel Hobart, Jacob, Joseph, John, Isaac, Abraham, and Rachel Lane. Another school he attended was at Larzelere's Hollow in 1808, taught by James Jackson who was also a good teacher, and afterwards taught in Penn Yan. Jackson was a stammering man. At the school at Larzelere's, Israel Comstock also attended, also Peleg Luther, Henry Larzelere, Alfred Brown, Stephen Luther, Rebecca and Ann Durham, Ann Brown, afterwards Mrs. Gideon Wolcott

Ann and Susan Ingraham, and others. He attended a school taught by Israel Arnold, near where Jareb D. Bordwell now lives, and another taught by William Guernsey, a Methodist Class Leader, near Nettle Valley, in 1813. His school education was finished at a school taught in a log school house just above Simeon Cole's residence, in the woods, four and a half miles distant from his home. The school was taught by David Bailey, an accomplished teacher, and a relative of Rev. Mr. Farley. The Browns and Luthers and Henry Larzelere attended this school. Mr. Shearman boarded with Beloved Luther, and chopped wood for three large fires, and paid $1.25 a week besides for his board. Two nights in a week they had writing school, and improved very rapidly.

The Friend was the religious teacher of those days, and the Shearmans attended her meetings regularly. Mrs. Shearman was a devout believer in the Friend's doctrine all her days, and never fell away from the Society or the observance of their worship. Her husband dropped away when Elnathan Botsford was alienated by the unhappy litigation which involved the Friend and her Society for so long a period.

Bartleson Shearman has on his farm the finest grove of sugar maples in the county, and manufactures every year a large amount of excellent sugar on his own grounds.

His house is one of the finest and best built residences in the County and cost $11,000 to erect it in 1859.

THE COMSTOCKS.

Achilles, son of Samuel Comstock, was born in Connecticutt in 1757. He was a soldier of the Revolution and one of the rangers employed in the irregular warfare of the border, which was fraught with thrilling excitements. The tories and refugees were accustomed to drive away the cows and other stock and this property was carefully watched to save it from pillaging bands. To thwart the cowboys led to many daring adventures and narrow escapes, in which Mr. Comstock was a participant.

After the close of the war Achilles Comstock married Sarah, daughter of Elnathan Botsford, senior. They had one son,



ISRAEL COMSTOCK.

Israel, and two daughters, Apphi and Martha. The family came to the New Jerusalem in 1797. After abandoning an attempt made in company with his brothers-in-law, the Botsfords, to make a settlement near Dundee, they made a purchase in 1799 of four hundred acres on the north side of the Friend's estate in Jerusalem, which was a strip of land two miles long and one hundred rods wide. Their title to this land was involved in the long litigation which commenced in 1811 and ended in 1828, which caused them much trouble and cost and kept them in a long and wearying suspense.

Achilles Comstock was a prominent citizen and most of the time in the early years from 1803 to 1815 held some town office, usually Commissioner of Highways. He was an early adherent of the Methodists and his wife was firmly attached to the Friend and her Society. The wife had her sabbath on Saturday and the husband on Sunday, a circumstance which never produced the least inharmonious result in the family. He died in 1832 at the age of seventy-five, a much respected citizen. His wife died in 1845 at the age of seventy-nine. Their daughters belonged to the sisterhood of the Friend's Society.

Israel Comstock, born in Connecticutt in 1794, was like his father a very worthy and examplary citizen. He was eight years a Justice of the Peace, and held many town offices; was always a liberal and progressive man, and at the time of his death was President of the Yates County Historical Society. He was deeply interested in the objects of that organization, and resolutions expressive of high respect for his memory were published by the Society. For thirty-four years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and most of the time an official and leading member. He married in 1821 Jane, daughter of Thomas Sutton, of Jerusalem. Their children were Botsford Achilles, John J., and Sarah L. Botsford A. born in 1823, is unmarried and occupies the homestead on which Achilles Comstock settled in 1799, on lot 25. He is a worthy scion of the old stock, representing his ancestry with credit in the church and in civil society. Sarah Letetia, born

in 1831, is unmarried. John J. married Mary, daughter of Robert Miller, of Pultney, and grand-daughter of Melchoir Wagener. They occupy a portion of the original homestead. Their children are Robert Israel, John Achilles, George Botsford, and Wilbur. Israel Comstock died in 1866 at the age of seventy-one, and his widow survives at the age of seventy-one, sprightly and active to a remarkable degree for her years.

DANIEL BROWN FAMILY.

Daniel Brown and Anna York, were descendents of early English Colonists, and were born near Stonington, Connecticutt, where they were married. They were early members of the Friend's Society, and with their sons, Daniel, George, and Russel were among the earliest residents of the New Jerusalem Later in life they did not remain members of the Society, but held the Friend in high respect and continued to cherish the most friendly relations with her and her disciples.

By the appearance of the land still more by a remarkably clear and cold spring of water, he was attracted to the spot where he settled in the midst of the wilderness, erecting first a log house on lot 5, where De Witt C. Cole now resides. Here they made an opening in the woods, one of the earliest in Jerusalem if not the first permanent settlement. This was thenceforward their home through life, and they made it one of the most noted and hospitable resorts of the early days. The wild animals beset them very sorely, often carrying off their sheep and pigs, sometimes before their eyes. The Indians, too, were numerous and sometimes mischievous. On one occasion the senior Brown had reason to believe the salvation of his life was due to his ability to speak in some degree the Indian dialect. He discovered an Indian watching him with an evident evil purpose and boldly approaching the red man addressed him as a brother. In this way he disarmed the hostile feeling of the savage.

It was long a lonely place in the woods where they settled. In one direction they could reach the Friend's house and Judge Arnold Potter's, a distance of two to three miles away, and

eastward Robert Chissom and Lawrence Townsend were on the road to Benedict Robinson's and the Friend's Settlement. These were their neighbors as were the Gilberts at Rushville, and John Pierce on West River. Their roads were Indian trails. Sometimes the underbrush would be cut away and an occasional tree to allow a sled drawn by oxen to pass. The Browns held on and conquered the obstacles of the wilderness. They cleared an excellent farm of four hundred acres and enjoyed its benefits; and here the parents died well advanced in years. Susannah Brown, the wife of Benedict Robinson, Lucy Brown, a leading member of the Friend's Society, and Temperance Brown, were sisters of Daniel Brown, senior. Russel, his youngest son, died early.

Daniel Brown, jr., born in Stonington, Connecticutt, in 1773, was sixteen years old when the family came to this County. In 1797 he returned to Stonington and married Lucretia Coates, who was one year his junior. They first settled where Hiram Cole resides, on lot 5, and a part of the paternal homestead. They sometimes resided at this place and sometimes at the residence of his father, known to his children as the "Grandfather house." Daniel Brown, jr. died at the age of fifty two at his own house, and his wife at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gideon Wolcott, in Jerusalem, at the age of seventy. Daniel Brown, jr., was an energetic man and thorough in labor and business. He kept a tavern at the "Grandfather house" several years which was for some time the only inn on the road to Prattsburgh after leaving Townsend's or Chissom's. He also established a distillery and made additions to the homestead extending to the road west of the creek, and south including the site on which his brother George had built a saw mill and grist mill, long known as Brown's Mills and now owned by George Adams, on lot 18. The war of 1812 embarrassed his expanding operations and somewhat depressed his fortunes. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Jerusalem, as now organized, and held the office as long as it was filled by appointment. Having a fine physical form, he was

noted for strength and activity and was conceded the best man of his time as a wrestler, especially at a side hold. His wife was a woman of warm attachments in social life and full of resources as a pioneer wife and mother. Their children were Alfred, Anna, and Mary.

Alfred Brown, born in Jerusalem in 1798, was in his active years a man of nerve and energy. He was a surveyor and a noted deer hunter, as well as an efficient business man. He was elected Sheriff of Yates County in 1831, and was the first citizen born within the precincts of the County, elected one of its officials. He still lives at Penn Yan, a bachelor.

Anna, born in 1805, was the wife of Gideon Wolcott. Their only daughter Mary, born in 1827, married in 1858, Charles L. Kilbourn, a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the U. S. Army. He is a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, born in 1819, served with credit and efficiency under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican war; was breveted First Lieutenant at Monterey, and a Captain at Buena Vista for meritorious conduct. Captain Bragg's famous battery, to which he belonged was entitled by General Taylor to the credit of saving the day at Monterey. He was in all the battles of Taylor's campaign. Afterwards he was appointed a commissary of subsistence and served in a Florida campaign against the Indians. In the great war of the Rebellion he was most of the time stationed at Cincinnati where he disbursed thirty millions of dollars for army supplies, without the discrepance of a dollar in his accounts. He has since been established in New York and Philadelphia and stands only third in rank in the commissary department of the regular army. General Kilbourn is the only surviving officer of the Battery to which he belonged, and excepting General William T. Sherman, the only officer remaining on duty that belonged to the batteries of General Taylor's Mexican Army.

Mary, daughter of Daniel Brown, jr., born in 1818, married Mordecai Ogden, of Penn Yan. They subsequently moved to Elmira where he was largely interested in real estate, and

where he died. Their children were Alfred B., J. Lorimer, and Louise. Mrs. Ogden resides with her brother Alfred Brown, at Penn Yan. Alfred B. married Sarah Carpenter, of Missouri, and resides in the city of New York. J. Lorimer married Josephine Goundry, of Dresden, and resides at Penn Yan. They have a daughter Mary. Louise married Smith H. Mallory, son of Smith L. Mallory, former Sheriff of Yates County. They reside at Chariton, Iowa, and have one daughter, Jessie.

George, brother of Daniel Brown, jr., married Sarah, daughter of Judge William Potter. They bought six hundred and forty acres of the Beddoe Tract west of the Lake, including the site of Branchport, where they settled, and where he died in 1820. His widow died in 1840, in Milo, now Torrey. George Brown was renowned for his physical power and prowess. He was many years Supervisor of Jerusalem. Their children were Theda, Harriet, and John R. Theda married Jonathan Perry, and they settled on the Esther Briggs' farm at Norris' Landing. Here he died leaving several children. John R. married Jane, daughter of Isaac Bogert, of Dresden. He lived some years in Jerusalem, and afterwards moved to Chemung County, where he died. Their children were Sarah, Martha, and Isaac. Sarah is single. Martha is the wife of Wilson Rickey, of Horseheads. Isaac is married and resides in Chemung County.

JOHN BEDDOE.

Capt. John Beddoe was born in West Wales in 1763, and there married Catharine James. Soon after their marriage in 1798 they emigrated direct from Wales to Jerusalem. In May they landed in New York. He there bought a little three ton boat which he brought all the way with him by way of Albany, Geneva, and Seneca and Keuka Lakes to his destination, having it carried over places where navigation was impossible. This boat was an object of note and curiosity for years. Capt. Beddoe left his family at Geneva and procured five young men to begin clearing and preparing a home on his tract in South Jerusalem. They landed their little boat on the east shore of

the west branch of Keuka Lake in a beautiful cove, where the fine residence of R. Selden Rose now stands. Depositing their effects in the hollow of a large sycamore, they proceeded to erect a camp and commence a clearing. On this well chosen ground Capt. Beddoe fixed the site for his buildings, marked reserves of fine trees and laid out a garden, giving the place the appearance of an English country seat. Henry Barnes, whose memory of the place goes back to 1802, states that they first had a framed house; that Capt. Beddoe erected a house of hewed logs in 1807, and that he and his brother Julius attended the raising, he helping to cut the notches to fit the ends of the logs. This house was built by Benjamin Durham, and the logs were so nicely squared that no chinking was required.

Capt. Beddoe cleared forty acres and had it sowed with wheat the first season, besides finishing his house for the reception of his family. It was a wild home for a family accustomed to the better conditions of English country life. In later years they erected a framed house which is still standing, some distance further back from the Lake. There was a fine grove of chestnut trees which he left standing on the bank by the Lake. They were very productive, and Capt. Beddoe cut them all down, in vexation at the pilferers who carried off the fruit of his beautiful group of trees. A chestnut grove still adorns the same ground, sprouts from the original trees. Mrs. Beddoe died in 1815 where they first settled, and her husband in 1835 at the residence of his son, west of the Lake, at the precise age of seventy-two. Their children were John Stone, Charlotte H., and Lynham J. John Stone died single on the west side homestead.

Charlotte H. married George Stafford, of Geneva, where she died leaving one child, John B., who resides with his uncle at Branchport, unmarried.

Lynham J. Beddoe, born in 1807, married Eleanor, daughter of Col. Elias Cost, of Phelps, who was born in 1811. They settled on the homestead, west side, and subsequently moved to a residence in Branchport, built by George Brown, as his farm

house. He is a hardware merchant. They have four children, James C., William C. J., Mary Cammann and Eleanor Cuyler.

At an early day Capt. Beddoe sold one mile square of his land to George Brown, a part of which reverted to him. This tract was west and north of the head of the west branch. Ten hundred and fifty acres lying east of the Lake was afterwards sold to John N. Rose.

David Morse accompanied Capt. Beddoe in his first settlement in Jerusalem and remained with him several years. He subsequently married a daughter of Hugh Boyd and settled on a farm in that town. He and his wife both died there. Their children were John, Joshua, David, Joseph and Mary. David, who remains in the County, married a daughter of William Culver, of Bluff Point, and resides near Kinney's Corners.

James Sherratt, was hired by Capt. Beddoe in New York, and came with him to Jerusalem. He was a noted carpenter and builder, and the original settler on the farm of Daniel Sprague, in Benton, on lot 87. His grand-daughter is the wife of Perry Dains, of Penn Yan.

THE DAVIS FAMILIES.

Jonathan Davis, who died nearly ninety-three years old, in 1870, came to this County in 1792, at the age of fifteen, along with David Wagener and a company of eight to join the Friend's Settlement. After remaining a few years he went back to his native abode, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and there married Rachel Updegraff in 1801. After a short residence in South Milo they moved to Jerusalem and settled about half a mile west of Larzelere's Hollow, where they remained. Mrs. Davis died in 1858 in her eighty-first year. They bought their land of Jacob Wagener, who owned lots 29, 30, 31, and 42, in all over twelve hundred acres. Jonathan Davis was a peaceable, quiet citizen, whose old age was green, and blessed with a vivid memory of the early years of the Settlement. He adhered to the Friends for many years and afterwards inclined toward a sect known as Michaelites. He originally belonged to the Quakers. The children of this family

were Mary, Isaiah, Leah, and Lydia. Mary married Joseph Cogswell and they resided in Jerusalem, where she died in 1869, aged sixty-eight. Her husband survives her.

Lydia married John Brockway. They lived in Allegany County, and their children were Hannah and Isaiah D. Hannah married Abraham V. Dean, of Dansville, a son of Alexander V. Dean, of Jerusalem. Isaiah D. was a soldier of Company L, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and died in the service. He was a good soldier and a worthy young man. His funeral discourse was preached at Branchport by Rev. Frederick Starr, jr., in August 1864.

Leah and Isaiah Davis are unmarried and reside on the homestead. John Davis, the father of Jonathan Davis, died in Jerusalem at the age of ninety-two. His wife was Leah Rogers. The grandfather of Jonathan Davis, also John Davis, emigrated from Wales, and he and his son John were each respectively the only sons of families to which they belonged. The family of Jonathan Davis consisted of himself and his sisters Sinah, Anna, and Lydia. Sinah married Stewart Cohoon, brother of Jared, and Lydia died single.

Anna, sister of Jonathan Davis, was the wife of Jared Cohoon, who was one of the earliest pioneers and who still lives with his son Charles in Michigan, at the age of ninety-two. He came with his father, Nathaniel Cohoon, when but few of the early settlers had arrived. He was the first settler on the place now owned by Thomas C. Sutton, of Jerusalem. He remembers the Indians well and says he killed hundreds of rattlesnakes in Milo. The only live wolf he ever saw was in the path directly before him, where Main street now runs in Penn Yan. He was a hard-working man, laboring by the day and making shingles for a livelihood. He states that he worked many a day for Anna Wagener, and at the Friend's. His physical power was such that on one occasion he carried three and one half bushels of wheat on his back across the Big Gully, a great feat of strength. His sister, Jerusha Cohoon, was the wife of Dennis Dean, one of the early school teachers.

FAMILY OF MALACHI DAVIS.

Malachi Davis, a native of Wales, was a settler about 1720, some fifteen miles from Philadelphia, where he owned and occupied a mile square of land till his death. His son Malachi was born there in 1745, and married Catharine Gilkerson, eight years younger. He was a Quaker in sentiment and did not take part as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In 1798 he moved with his family to Milo, then Jerusalem, with a train of forty immigrants with four-horse teams, a journey of one month, by way of Capt. Williamson's road. He settled on the Gore north of the south line of Torrey, where he bought his land of Charles Williamson and resided till his death in 1832, at the age of eighty-seven. The children of this family were Tacey, Mary, Jonathan, Eleanor, Hannah, Samuel, Rachel, Malachi, Jesse, John, and Nathaniel. Tacey and Mary died in Philadelphia, quite wealthy, both upwards of seventy. Mary was unmarried and Tacey was the wife of Jacob Stout.

Samuel was the only one that moved to Jerusalem. He was born in 1784, and in 1805 married Menty, daughter of Eleazer Ingraham. They settled the same year on the east part of lot 42, and some years later moved to the west part of the same lot where he still resides on a farm of thirty acres. His wife died in 1863 in her seventy-eighth year. She was a woman of remarkable industry and great benevolence. Samuel Davis has been an expert shingle-maker, and his shingles were eagerly sought for as being of superior quality. He has had the full experience of the pioneers with the wilderness and the early settlement. To keep the wolves from devouring his sheep and the bear the swine, was sometimes more than could be accomplished. He has his share of incidents that he relates in this connection. He is a hale, robust, large chested man of rotund figure, enjoying with zest, the comforts of life, at the age of eighty-six. The children of this pair are Rachel, Rebecca, Joseph N., Jesse H., Eliza, George W., and Lydia Ann. Rachel, born in 1806, married George Shattuck, of Jerusalem. Rebecca, born in 1808, married Elias Chase. They reside

where Samuel Davis first settled. Their children are Melissa, Levi D., Emeline, Morrison L., and Melinda. Melissa married Daniel Sherwood of Jerusalem. Levi D. married the only daughter of Judge Jacob La Rue, of Hammondsport, and is a minister of the Methodist Church. They have a daughter. Emeline became the second wife of Henry W. Harris, of Jerusalem, deceased. She has one son Eddie. Morrison L. married Mary E., daughter of James A. Belknap. Melinda married Elwyn Haire, son of Ezra Haire, of Jerusalem.

Joseph N., born in 1809, is a local preacher, of the Methodist faith, and resides near his father. He married Rachel Corwin, and their children are Edgar E., Harriet J., (deceased,) Miles A., Melvin J., and George. Melvin J. married Adaline, daughter of James A. Belknap. The others are single. Edgar E. owns and occupies a handsome farm of about sixty acres on lot 31. Miles A., is a printer and a contributor to the press, for which he writes with ease, taste, and ability.

Jesse H., born in 1810, married Polly Corwin, sister of Joseph's wife. They reside in the same vicinity. Their children are Joel L., Emergene, and Ann Janette. Joel L. married Sarah Crane, of Wellsville, N. Y., and resides at Blossburg, Pa. Emergene married Joseph Lewis, of Prattsburgh, and resides there. Their children are Franklin L., William, and Jennie.

Eliza, born in 1816, married Henry Lewis, a surveyor, of Prattsburgh. She died in 1866. They had one son, Joseph, who married his cousin Emergene.

George W., born in 1821, married Loretta Rose, of Jerusalem, where they reside on lot 42. Their children are Margery Albina, Charles E., and Margaret Adellie.

Lydia Ann, born in 1827, married Samuel Stryker, of Jerusalem. They reside in Larzelere's Hollow, and have one son, Henry.

William Davis, brother of Malachi Davis, jr., born in 1748, married Nancy Davis, (not a relative) in Montgomery Co., Pa. They moved to the New Jerusalem in 1792. His name was on the first tax roll. He died in 1818 and his children were Israel,

Nathan, Jesse, Lydia, Anna, and William. Israel, born in 1772, was a Baptist preacher and a man of excellent character. His wife was Nancy Gould. He died in Indiana at the age of ninety-two. Nathan, born in 1774, died in Rochester at the age of seventy-seven. He was a carpenter and his wife was Martha Grey. He was the builder of many of the early school houses, and of the third house erected in the city of Rochester. Lydia, born in 1780, married James Anway, and died in Ohio, at the age of fifty-nine. Anna, born in 1786, is still living in Jerusalem. She was the wife of John Critison, who died in 1866, upwards of seventy.

William Davis, jr., born in 1782, married Sarah Tolbert, of Milo, and resided in Jerusalem, where he died at the age of thirty-nine. He was a farmer, and on the day of his death went to Penn Yan with a load of ashes, and on his return, about two miles beyond Larzelere's Hollow, his sled caught fast between two trees in the woods. Being unable to extricate it without an ax, he unhitched his oxen and let them proceed homeward while he followed on foot. Benumbed with cold, in sight of his house, he crawled on his hands and knees across the field, eager to reach once more his own fireside, but finally sank down unable to move but crying out to his wife, who heard his voice and went out to the barn. Not finding the oxen, which had strayed away to a neighbor's barn, she concluded the noise she had heard was that of wolves, and returned to the house and retired for the night. The morning revealed the lifeless body of her husband a few rods from his own door. William's only child was Sarah Ann, who married William Carey, of Jerusalem, and died in Michigan.

Jesse Davis, born in 1778, married first Rebecca Yates, of Montgomery Co., Pa., who died in 1826, and in 1827 he married a second wife, Huldah, daughter of Elizur Barnes. He came to the Genesee country in 1791, with the family of David Wagener. He and Abraham Wagener were companions in eating, sleeping, and labor three years before he was eighteen. At that age he assisted Joseph Jones in a township survey where

the village of Dansville now stands, and no settlement was yet begun there except two houses. Panthers screamed on their track, and the wolves were so voracious that one night they barely kept them at bay by beating them off with firebrands. Jesse Davis was a Quaker in sentiment and a just and upright man. He settled in Jerusalem on a place adjoining that of Jonathan Davis, in 1815, where he was the first settler, and died there in 1862 in his eighty-fourth year. The children of his second marriage were William, Nathan, Charles, Sophia, and Joanna.

William married Mary, daughter of John Dorman, of Jerusalem; and resides on the old homestead. They have three children, Bertha F., William S. and Morris W.

Nathan married Amanda Hose, of Torrey, and resides in Iowa. Their children are Charles, William, and Nora E.

Charles married Elizabeth Thorn, of Rochester, and resides in Iowa. Their children are Franklin, Ella, and Alice.

Sophia married Riley Wells, son of George Wells, of Potter. They reside in California. Their children are William, Charles, and George.

Joanna married Oscar Stever, son of Peter Stever, of Jerusalem. They reside in California, and have one child, Genevra.

BENJAMIN DURHAM.

Among the most noted of the early settlers of Jerusalem, was Benjamin Durham, an excellent millwright. His ancestors were English, and early settlers on Long Island. He was quite early a resident of the Friend's Settlement, coming with Richard Henderson, of whom he learned his trade. He was never of the Friend's Society, having early united with the Methodists and remaining through life a devout, consistent and earnest believer. In 1798 at the age of twenty-three, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Castle Dains, who was two years younger. The marriage ceremony was performed by Benedict Robinson. In 1799 he purchased land of Mr. Robinson about one mile north of what is now Branchport, where William H. Decker now resides, on lot 17. There they at once made their

home in the woods and erected a log house, which was their abode upwards of twenty years. In the absence of churches and the scarcity of school-houses, their house was long a place for Methodist preaching and always the cordial home of the itinerant ministers. When meetings were not held at their own house they did not hesitate to go a long distance to attend religious service. Mr. Durham and his wife would frequently go on foot to Arnold's Hollow, (now Yatesville,) a distance of five miles, to attend prayer meeting. They also frequently went to Nettle Valley, in Potter, with an ox team to attend preaching. The religious enthusiasm of these days would hardly indnce such efforts to reach the ministrations of the Gospel.

For some time after they settled on their place, the Indians, who held the occupation of the valley for a long time, had wigwams on their premises and sometimes were quite annoying. Their trusty dog, understanding the opinions of the household concerning the red-skins, was very adroit in driving them off and keeping them at bay. He did not hesitate to lay hold of them, and they finally regarded the courageous mastiff with mortal fear, a circumstance which had a notable effect in the improvement of their manners. The faithful dog had other and more ferocious enemies to ward off, in the multitude of wolves that roamed through the dense surrounding forests and made the nights terrific with their discordant howls. If no more than a small company of three or four made their appearance, the old dog would drive them off, but some nights they would come in such numbers as to compel him to take refuge in an out-door oven, from the mouth of which he defied their assaults and admonished them with his best tones. It was impossible to keep sheep for some years, and finally when they begun to do so, they were very carefully penned at night. With all their care, however, the wolves intruded into the fold over a formidable enclosure, and killed upwards of forty, nearly the whole flock, at one time.

Mr. Durham wrought at his trade, a good share of the time away from home, and built mills at Batavia, Niagára Falls, and

other places. He paid for his land and finally owned about two hundred acres. His first wife bore him nine children, and he married in 1818, a second wife, Mary K. Bates, of Potter. By the second marriage there were five. Those of the first marriage were Ann, Rebecca, George, John, James, Joanna, Abel, Albert, and Elizabeth. Of the second, Lucy C., Myron H., Benjamin, Mary C., and Charles M. Ann born in 1799, married Samuel Griswold; they still reside in Jerusalem. Rebecca, born in 1800, was the first wife of Henry Larzelere, and died in 1860. George, born in 1803, died single in 1829.

John, born in 1804, married Elizabeth Hungerford, and was drowned in the Hudson River, near Troy. He left four children, James H., Mary M., Delia A. and John A. His widow has since married a Mr. Johnson, and resides in Ontario County.

James, born in 1809, married Alma Hamilton, and resides in Norwich, Chenango County. They have had five children, Dwight, Cyrus, Helen M., George, and Emma A. The sons are all dead.

Joanna died young, and Abel, born in 1812, went to New Orleans in 1833, and has not since been heard from.

Albert, born in 1814, married Lucinda M. Sciples, and resides in Jerusalem. They have six children, Elizabeth A., Henry L, John W., James H., Harriet L., and George A. Elizabeth A. married John A. Miller, of Branchport, and they have had five children, Henry L., John W., James H., Harriet R. and George A. Henry L. died young. John W. married Emma Lounsbury, and resides in Italy. They have one child. He served in the army, first a full enlistment in the 33d Regiment, N. Y. V., re-enlisted in the 178th, and was wounded at Petersburg. A ball striking his right breast passed to his spinal column, and the wound has caused his right arm to wither and become useless. His brother James H. was a soldier in the 50th Regiment of Engineers, and died at Alexandria, Va.

Elizabeth Durham, born in 1816, married first Wolcott Cole. They had one daughter, Rebecca Ann, who became the wife of Chauncey Millspaugh, and is the mother of three children, Edward, Emma, and one other.

Mrs. Cole married a second husband, Linus Dickinson, of Jerusalem. They have two children, Dwight W. and Mariette, both single, residing with their parents.

Lucy C., the oldest of Benjamin Durham's children by the second marriage, was born in 1819, and married William H. Decker, of Jerusalem, in 1838. They retain the old Durham homestead and reside on it, having remodeled the old farm house built by Benjamin Durham in 1820. They have had three children, George H., Anna E., and Charles D. George H. is a graduate of Hamilton College, and late Principal of the public schools at Middletown, Orange County, now a student at law. He has a high reputation as a teacher. Anna E. died in 1865, and Charles D. resides with his parents.

Myron H. Durham, born in 1821, married Chloe M., daughter of David Dains, and resides in Jerusalem. Their children are Henry C., Mary C., Annette, and Sarah R. The eldest two died young. Annette married Henry L. Griswold, and resides at Naples, N. Y. The remaining daughter resides with her parents.

Benjamin, born in 1823, married and resides in Michigan. He has one child. Mary C., born in 1826, died in 1845.

Charles M., born in 1830, married Helen Cameron, and resides at Independence, Iowa. Their children are Maude A and Charles H.

Benjamin Durham, senior, died in 1832; his first wife, Elizabeth, in 1817, and his second wife, Mary K., in 1845, at the age of forty-six.

Benjamin Durham had a brother John who resided in Chemung County. Unlike Benjamin, he was a Presbyterian, but his son James became a noted minister of the Methodist church and a presiding elder. He was bred a printer, and at an early period was editor of the Elmira Whig. He passed the later years of his life at Benton Centre, where he served as Justice of the Peace, and died in 1861, aged sixty-one, and his wife, (Sophia De LaBarr,) two years later, at fifty-six. Of their ten children, four survive. Thomas, formerly a sailor and now a

farmer, moved recently from Benton to Seneca Falls, where Elizabeth, his sister, also resides. Mary is the wife of Alfred Crosby, of Benton, and Ella is a Milliner in Penn Yan.

HENRY LARZELERE.

Daniel Larzelere, born in 1757, married in 1786, Elizabeth Brazier, nine years younger. They moved from New Jersey in 1796, and settled near the Hopeton Mills. Their children were Abraham, Jacob, Sally, William, Julia Ann and Henry. The mother died in 1799 and was buried at City Hill. The father was a merchant at Hopeton, and soon after the death of his wife, moved to Geneva and thence to Detroit where he continued a merchant some years; returned to Seneca Falls, and again went to Michigan with his son William and died there in 1842 at the age of eighty-five. He married a second wife at Seneca Falls, Mrs. Palmer, and they had two sons Hiram and Daniel, both now residents of Michigan. Abraham, the oldest son, married and lived in Buffalo, a jeweller. Jacob married and lived in Geneva, a tailor, fifty years and then moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan. Sally married Thomas Moshier, of Seneca Falls, where both died leaving five children. William married Mahala Burras, of Seneca Falls, whence they emigrated to Michigan. Julia Ann married William Dobbins, of Geneva. They resided in Waterloo where both died leaving seven children.

Henry Larzelere, the youngest son of this family, was born in 1798, at Hopeton Upon the death of his mother he was adopted into the family of Elijah Botsford, and he still resides near the Botsford homestead. At the age of twenty-three he married Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Durham. In 1826 he commenced keeping a public house at the Corners in the Valley where he still resides, since known as Larzelere's Hollow. He kept a popular house on the principal road leading to Prattsburgh and westward from Penn Yan, at a time when it was a much traveled route. The town meetings were held there several years and were finally voted to Branchport after a very hard struggle. They had two children, Sarah A. and

William B. Sarah A. is the wife of Erastus Cole, now residing near Kinney's Corners. William B. married Sarah A. Shepherd, of Italy, and resides in Gorham, near Rushville. Their children are Helen M., Florence A., Herbert and Herman, twins, and Adelia May.

Henry Larzelere has a second wife, Susan A., widow of Anson Wyman, and daughter of Sanford Coates. He still enjoys health and strength, the fruit of an industrious and temperate life.

SABINTOWN.

During the later years of the eighteenth century a little settlement on the first road leading into Jerusalem, on lot 58 of township seven of the first range, was made which took the name of Sabintown, because the principal families were Sabins. Henry Barnes, who passed through Sabintown in 1800, states that there were about a dozen log houses of humble pretensions within a small space, forming a little hamlet in the wilderness. The road led from the Friend's Settlement, by way of Lawrence Townsend's and Moses Chissom's to Daniel Brown's. At Sabintown a branch forked off to the right leading to the Friend's place in the valley of Keuka Lake inlet. The road was a rough, stumpy highway almost wholly bordered by the woods, in 1800, and Sabintown was therefore a point of importance, on the road between the Friend's Settlement and the Friend's home in the wilderness of Jerusalem. The houses were first roofed with bark but afterward were well covered with puncheon. Among these early settlers were Asa and Burtch Sabin, and their nephew Huram Sabin, who purchased about a mile square of land, now owned in part by John Dorman, James Peckens, Nathan Coleman and heirs of Hosea Williams. Huram Sabin in after years moved to Naples, where he became a prominent citizen. Asa and Burtch Sabin and their wives died and were buried at Sabintown. Of the family of Asa Sabin an only remaining daughter was the widow of Frederick Pierce, and died the wife of David B. Prosser, of Penn Yan. Anna, daughter of Burtch Sabin, married Gideon Burtch, of Pawling,

Dutchess County. They came with her parents and were permanent settlers of this little colony. They both died the same year at the age of eighty-two. Their children were Polly, Jeremiah S., Joel, and Daniel. Polly was the first wife of Deacon Stephen Raymond, and died leaving five children, Jason, Betsey, Anna, Mary A., and Jeremiah B.

Jeremiah S. married Deborah, daughter of Elisha Luther. They settled first near the homestead, and now reside on lot 4, of Guernsey's Survey. He is a carpenter, a farmer, and a worthy citizen. Their children are Mary J., Joel, and Allen. Mary J. is the second wife of Dr. Samuel H. Wright. Joel married Emma Mc Guinn, of Penn Yan, and they reside on the homestead.

Joel Burtch married Clamana Hulbert, daughter of a Baptist minister, and died in Jerusalem, of consumption, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Francis Davison and moved to Michigan where she lives a widow with two children.

Daniel Burtch went West, where he married. He lives now near Chattanooga, Tennessee. His wife is dead, leaving two children.

Braman Burtch, a cousin of Gideon Burtch, was also an early settler at Sabintown, and died a very aged man where John Dorman now resides. One of his sons died in Penn Yan about 1855, after living West.

Another early resident of Sabintown was Hezekiah Dayton, whose wife was Sally, sister of Mrs. Gideon Burtch. He died in Geneva, of consumption.

Zephenia Briggs was the first settler on the Deacon Raymond place on lot 69 of the first seventh. He lived there about twenty years and kept a tavern at quite an early day. When he opened his tavern there was a great gathering to raise the sign post, and the occasion was notable for the large number of young men who became hopelessly drunk. Another legitimate fruit of this tavern was frequent pugilistic encounters, even between prominent citizens. The tavern was kept up but a year or two after the property passed into the possession of Deacon

Raymond. Zephenia Briggs was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and frequently fell from grace through his love of liquor and the rough amusements of his time, but was as frequently restored to church favor by penitent confession.

The descendents of the early settlers of Sabintown are only represented in this County now by Jeremiah S. Burtch and family.

ELIZABETH KINNEY.

One of the Friends who came from Connecticutt, was Elizabeth Kinney, a widow who was one of the earliest immigrants to the New Jerusalem and lived at first in the Friend's Settlement, afterwards moving to Jerusalem. Her children were Samuel, Isaac, Ephraim, Statira, and Mary. Samuel married and made a clearing where the County Poor house now stands and built a log house there. He moved from there to Larzelere's Hollow, where he had the care of the saw mill of Daniel Brown, jr., for some years and then moved from the County. Isaac married Mercy, daughter of George Bates. He was a miller and attended the mill where that of George Adams now stands for several years, afterwards moving to Ohio. He was a leading Methodist and a Class Leader. Ephraim married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Dains, senior, and settled in Potter, afterwards moving West. Statira lived with her sister Mary and died unmarried. Mary married a Mr. Butler and settled in Potter where they reared a family.

THE HARTWELLS.

Samuel Hartwell was a native of Connecticutt, and married Elizabeth Wilkinson, a sister of the Universal Friend. They came very early to the Friend's Settlement, lived in the Henderson neighborhood north of Silas Spink's, and about 1800 moved to No. 8, just south of Havens' Corners, where they erected a log house. From there they moved to Canada and when the war of 1812 broke out were driven away, by an act of the British Parliament, allowing none to remain who were not loyal to the Crown. They came back and lived some years in Jerusalem and moved thence to Conhocton, where Samuel

Hartwell died at the age of ninety-one and his wife at about the same age. Their children were Samuel, Elizabeth, Amy, Stephen, Joseph, Elijah, Mercy, Moses, and Aaron. Samuel was supposed to have been drowned in Niagara River. He and his brother Stephen were taken prisoners at Hull's Surrender of Detroit, and tried for high treason as British subjects. They were condemned to be hung, but during a respite of the sentence, each separately escaped, and endured great hardships and suffering in getting back to the protection of their country's flag. The mother made the most heroic efforts to save her sons from the hard fate which seemed to await them, but did not succeed in getting a reprieve for them. Samuel broke jail at Kingston, Stephen passed his guards at another point, and both had noteworthy adventures in eluding a recapture.

Elizabeth Hartwell married Abel Lent and lived on Lent's Hill in Conhocton. They had several children. Rachel Lent, one of the daughters, married William Rynders, now a citizen of Branchport. Rosetta, her sister, was the wife of the late Caspar Hibbard, of Jerusalem. Another sister, Maria, who was a school teacher, married John Atwell and resides near Blood's Corners. After the death of his wife Elizabeth, Mr. Lent married Abigail Wilkinson, a daughter of Jephthah Wilkinson, and sister of Mrs. John Potter, thus a cousin of his first wife.

Amy Hartwell was the mother of Samuel Street, jr., long a resident of Jerusalem. She died in Jerusalem at an advanced age. Her son Samuel married Charity Baker, and they have three children, Mary, Emma, and Samuel. Mary is the wife of Frederick P. Gildersleeve. Emma married William Wolverton, and they reside in Missouri with her parents. Samuel married a Miss Mattice, and is a carpenter at Liberty, Steuben County.

Stephen Hartwell married Catharine Lambert, in Canada. They lived many years at Blood's Corners, had a large family, and are now at the West.

Joseph married Polly, daughter of David Kidder, and moved West where it was reported he became wealthy.

Elijah married Triphena Bramble at Conhocton and died there leaving a number of children. His daughter Deborah married Elijah, son of Raphael Guernsey, now living in Jerusalem Elijah Hartwell, while a young man, resident in Jerusalem, was a very prominent and active citizen.

Mercy married John Lambert, a cousin of Stephen's wife, in Canada. She died near Rochester many years ago, leaving three children, now residents of Canada.

Moses Hartwell, born in 1798, married Honor, daughter of Stephen German, of Jerusalem, and resides on land of the Friend's tract, on lot 1, Guernsey's Survey, formerly owned by Elijah Malin. Samuel Street had fifty acres that belonged to Deborah Malin, another sister of the Friend. The children of Moses Hartwell have been Mary and Olive. The latter died in her sixteenth year, and Mary is the wife of James K. Harris.

Aaron Hartwell, born in 1800, married Almira Fowler, of Blood's Corners, and after some years moved to Michigan, where his sons and daughters are married and living near him.

DAVID CLARK FAMILY.

Samuel and David Clark were sons of David and Abigail Clark, of Walkill, Orange County. Samuel married Sarah Newman, of Saratoga, and moved to the locality since known as Penn Yan, in 1799. They finally settled on lot 56, of the first seventh, or township seven of the first range, on the farm now owned by Daniel B. Stevenson, where he built the first framed house in the town. He purchased the land of Levi Benton, senior, and after twenty years residence thereon, lost it from defective title after a bitter litigation with Herman H. Bogert, who claimed by a deed from John Livingston all lands not conveyed by Livingston and his associate Lessees previous to 1815. In many cases where parties had been negligent or ill informed in regard to the preservation of their titles, their lands were wrested from them by Bogert. Mr. Clark then moved on the farm since known as the Benedict place, about a mile west of Penn Yan, on lot 41 of the first seventh, where they continued through life. He was a carpenter and millwright

and aided in the construction of Melchoir Wagener's Grist Mill where the Jillett Mill now stands in Penn Yan, also the mills built by Arnold Potter and various others. He aided in the erection of the first mill at Niagara Falls, for one Judge Anning. He with Nathan Warner, of Potter, were the builders of the Potter mansion under Robert Jordan, an architect brought from Rhode Island by Judge Arnold Potter for that purpose. Both Samuel Clark and his wife were brave and sterling people meeting the hardships of the new country with industry and fortitude. They cleared two farms, and she while her husband was absent, as he was much of the time in the pursuit of his trade, was the sole director of home affairs at a time when Indians, wolves, bears and rattlesnakes were plentiful objects of terror to the pioneers; and none could have acquitted themselves better. Their children were Emma, Abigail, Laura, Ezekiel, Aurilla, and Sally. Emma, born in 1794, married Daniel Benedict, of Jerusalem, and lived on the Clark homestead. Abigail, born in1797, was the wife of Amos Perry, whom she survives.

Laura married Garret Martin, of Jerusalem, and settled where they now reside on lot 44, Guernsey's Survey, and their locality is known as the Martin neighborhood. Their children are Joel D., George W., Margaret, Melvin, Laura, Sarah, Caroline, Henrietta, and Mary. Joel D. married Caroline Stiles, of Potter, and emigrated to California and thence to Australia. George W. married Emilla, daughter of Orrin Stebbins, of Middlesex, and resides on the homestead. Margaret married Elisha Briggs, of Jerusalem and lives in Rock County, Wisconsin. Melvin married Mary, daughter of John A. Gallett, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Rock County, Wis. Laura married Abraham Moshier, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Wisconsin. Sarah is single, and Caroline married William Wheeler, of Jerusalem, where they reside. Henrietta married Charles E. Evans, of Jerusalem, and moved to Wisconsin. Mary married A. Fisher, of Prattsburgh, and moved to Dundas, Canada West.

Ezekiel Clark, born in 1802, married Mary, daughter of Rus-

sel Youngs, of Benton, and settled on the Boyd Tract in Jerusalem, a new farm which he cleared and improved, but has ever since resided on the Dorman Tract, lot 54, of the first seventh. He has led a life of industry and gained a handsome competency. Forward and efficient in good works, he has the character of a good citizen and has been often charged with public responsibilities denoting the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Aurilla, born in 1805, married Raphael Guernsey, of Gorham. They had two children, and after his death she married William Perry, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Illinois, where both died leaving two children.

Sally married Aaron Scofield, of Benton, and resides in Jerusalem. Their children are Lorenzo, Emma, Phebe, Newman, George, Perlina, Henry, and Sarah. Lorenzo married Martha Walker, of Jerusalem. Emma married Stewart Wilcox, of Jerusalem. Phebe married John Sinclair, of Potter. George was a soldier in the war of the rebellion three years was severely wounded and in several battles. He married Isabella, daughter of John Dains, of Jerusalem, and resides in that town. Perlina married Robert N. Coons, of Jerusalem, and resides in Penn Yan. Henry was an early volunteer in the war, and served to the end; was in many battles through the wilderness campaign with Grant and at the surrender Lee. Bullets often rent his clothes, but he escaped with no serious injury. Newman and Sarah are single.

David Clark, jr., born in Orange Co., married Milly Light, of Shawangunk. They settled on lands of his brother Samuel, in Jerusalem, where he died. Their children were Stephen, Jeremiah, Keziah, Betsey, David, Milly, Samuel, and Rebecca. David married Ann Peckens, and resides in Jerusalem. Jeremiah married Catharine Crank, of Benton. Rebecca married B. Franklin Enos, of Jerusalem. The others are not citizens of Yates County.

AMOS PERRY.

Amos Perry was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this

County at the age of thirteen. He married in 1823, Abigail, sister of Ezekiel Clark, and they settled in 1830 where they have since resided through life, north of the farm of Ezekiel Clark, on lot 55. Mr. Perry was a wagon-maker, and made the first one-horse wagon ever used in Yates County. He followed that trade in Potter (then Middlesex) a number of years; built a saw-mill in Allegany County, and afterwards was a farmer. He was a just and upright man, and in all respects was a good citizen—was inclined to the Quakers in religious faith. Their children are Samuel, Alma, Semantha, Mary Jane, Ezekiel C., and Elilzabeth. Samuel married Mary, daughter of Peter J. Dinehart, and resides on a farm adjoining the homestead. Alma is the wife of George T. Millspaugh, of Jerusalem. Semantha is the wife of Abner Gardner Champlin, of West Jerusalem. Mary Jane is the wife of Cyrenus Townsend, of West Jerusalem. Ezekiel C. married Sarah Ann, daughter of Isaac Adams of Jerusalem. They have one child, Anna Bell. Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Playsted, of Milo. They have three children, Daniel, Frederick, and Eva. Amos Perry died in 1870, aged seventy, his wife surviving at the age of seventy-three.

THE BENEDICTS

Wallace, Daniel, and Thomas were sons of Daniel and Mary Benedict, of Warwick, Orange Co. They were originally from Connecticutt, and she was Mary Wood, of Limestone, Ct. These sons came to this County in 1816, and settled with their families on lot 56, of the first seventh. The farm consisted of three hundred acres, entirely new, which they divided, each working his own land. After a few years of hard labor they found their title was so much encumbered by judgments against the original owner that they decided to give it up and abide the loss of all they had paid and their improvements. In 1822 Daniel and Thomas bought the place known as the Elder Mugg farm and some land adjoining, from which each carved homesteads for themselves, on lot 41, a short distance west of Penn Yan. Wallace, the older brother, born in 1776, married Rachel Depew, in Orange Co., and after losing their place in Je-

rusalem, removed to Wheeler, Steuben Co., and afte.wards to Indiana. Their children were Mary, Peter, Sarah, David, Ruth and Rachel.

Daniel, born in 1783, married Mary Mead, of Bergen, N. J. She died soon after they came to Jerusalem, leaving one child, Zilla, afterward the wife of Lewis Sayre, who moved to Vernon, Mich. The second wife of Daniel Benedict was Emma, daughter of Samuel and sister of Ezekiel Clark. Their children were Sarah, Daniel W., Mary, Ezekiel C., Deborah A., Emeline, and Caroline. Sarah married Ephraim Wheeler, of Fremont, Steuben Co., where they reside. Daniel W. married Olive, daughter of James Peckens, of Jerusalem, and resides in Steuben Co. Mary married Jonathan Pierce, of Jerusalem, and resides there. Ezekiel C. married Martha J., daughter of Thomas C. Sutton. Deborah A. is single, and Emeline married Lewis, son of Thomas C. Sutton. Caroline married Andrew, son of Martin Brown, jr., of Benton, and resides in Jerusalem.

Thomas Benedict, born in 1785, married Lydia Mead, of Bergen, N. J., five years younger. She died in 1852 at the age of sixty-two. Their children were James B., Mehetabel, Sally A., and Hannah, two of whom were born in this County, and the oldest, James, never resided here, but married and settled at Warwick. Mehetabel married John Davidson, of Jerusalem. He died in 1847 leaving three children, Hannah, Francis, and Lydia. Hannah Davidson married William Blouin, a Frenchman of Canada, and died in Jerusalem. Frances Davidson married Elizabeth Burtch, of Jerusalem, where she died. He resides in Michigan. Lydia Davidson married George Smith, of Jerusalem, and moved to Holland, Mich. He was a soldier of the Second Mich. Cavalry, and was killed in battle in Kentucky. He left two children, Hannah and Ann. His widow married John Weedman, of Mich., also a soldier and resides there. They have two children.

Hannah, daughter of Thomas Benedict, married James Miller, of Urbana, N. Y. They reside on the Benedict homestead, and her father resides with them. Mr. Miller is a good farmer,

and supplies Penn Yan with milk. Their children are Thomas B., Andrew C., and Susie A. Thomas B. married Mary E. Sprague, of Urbana. They live on the Daniel Benedict homestead and have two children, Thomas E., and Elizabeth H.

Thomas Benedict, the grandfather, at the age of eighty-five, retains his faculties well, enjoys life and awaits the future with a serenity that bespeaks a clear mind and a brighter hope. He relates that when he and his brother were negotiating for the Mugg farm, they found it needful to obtain some money of their friends east. He made the journey to Orange Co., and back on foot, carrying his provisions in his knapsack. His lodging cost six pence per night. His drink was water taken from a cup at the brooks and springs by the way, and his total expenses for the entire trip including ferriage and toll gates, was four and six pence each way. He returned with just enough money to secure the land which has since been home.

JOHN RACE.

A character akin to that of Cooper's Leather Stocking, was that of John Race, who was a native of Columbia County and the Livingston Manor; and born of ancestors who lived under the "One or more life system" of that feudal family. He was subject to duty during the Revolution as a minute man though but a lad when it commenced. He married in 1795, at the age of thirty-six, Eleanor Cornick, then but eighteen. Her ancestors belonged on the lands of the patroon of Rensselaerwyick where leases held "while grass grew and water run," subject to a specific annual rent payable in kind with forfeiture. Thus this pair were educated under the tenant system which they decided to leave, and in 1807 emigrated to the free and inviting country of the Lakes, locating on the bank of the Keuka about two miles from Penn Yan, where Isaac S. Purdy now resides, on lot 50. Here they erected their domicil of logs, the premises entirely wild, and for years lived and enjoyed the fruits of their labors and the bounties of the Lake and forest. In front of their happy home, lay the crystal waters of the Keuka, and back upon the hillsides and tops stretched extensive forests, the

former inviting the angler with his hook and line to loll on its bosom in easy waiting for the nibble and bite, or the more active troller with his sweeping oar to skim its surface with dangling line, concealed hook and treacherous bait floating astern or swept over the waters by the strong arm of the oarsman. The forest teemed with the deer, wolf, and bear, and the stealthy Indian, all loving the vicinity of the Lake, as affording extra charms over the more remote and only wooded districts; thus doubly securing to John Race the joys and profits of the trap, the hook and the chase. Dearly did he love and appreciate the haven of his anchorage. Indeed he was a happy man, for he loved the sports of the line and the spear, and dwelt with ecstatic pleasure in the scenes of promise and participation that the placid Lake held out to him; while in the chase he never tired and always seemed ready for and equal to its toils and dangers without regarding them else than the charms of life.

John Race was more than an expert in both of these life duties of these days, and rare indeed did the finny aquatic nibble at his hook or glide along the pebbly bottom under the blaze of his torch-light within the range of his spear, and escape capture; nor could the lithe deer, wily wolf, or cunning fox venture within the range of his vision without detection by his keen, far-seeing eye and still finer sense of hearing. The sure aim of his unerring rifle never allowed them to escape the mark of his bullet. So perfect was his marksmanship that at the age of seventy-five he could center a twenty-five cent piece at a distance of thirteen rods, three times out of five, and often better, with his favorite rifle which he had purchased of Aaron Remer, and was reputed the "crack gun" of the County, while it was also the pride of "Uncle John."

Gradually they cleared about seventy acres and tasted the fruits of their own planting. The country merged slowly from the wilderness state and became a rich agricultural region. Penn Yan became a place of business and note.. The steamboat puffed and paddled through the Lake to the terror of the trout and white fish, to the annoyance and disgust of John

Race and those of his ilk who had so long enjoyed its tranquil waters. Men of new and more efficient views of agriculture invaded the land, and in the whirl of the tide John Race was induced or necessitated to part with portions of his two hundred acre homestead till it all passed into the hands of strangers. He removed farther up the hillside though not beyond the sight of his beloved Lake, to a small farm once owned by Elder Stead, a Free Will Baptist preacher, and now included in the farms of John Dorman and that recently owned by Gideon Wolcott. Here where his son Henry now lives, he died in 1849, at the age of ninety. His wife, a most sympathetic companion, for fifty-four years survived him till 1861, when she died at the same humble homestead at the age of eighty-four. Both retained their vigor and enjoyment of life without sensible dementation from age.

John Race had a strong, well-knit frame, with a uniform weight of about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was tall and muscular, with a very straight spinal column, rather flat than full abdominally, broad and deep in the chest, limbs rather short and light than large, yet sinewy and obedient to the will with a quickness and elasticity in his step that made him the observed of all who knew him. He could lay himself on his back on the ground and no man was strong enough to raise his head from its rest by taking a strong hold of his ears and lifting with all his power. He would permit the effort with seeming impunity as to pain or inconvenience, so strong was his muscular power and so perfect his control of both his nervous and muscular systems. His skin was as smooth as that of a child, and old age scarcely wrinkled it. He loved society, and like most men of his day, frequented public gatherings, and occasionally participated in the custom of the times by way of spiritual indulgence, but rarely to intoxication; nor did he use tobacco until he was an old man. In his home habits he was industrious, frugal and kind to a fault, to his family and neighbors; indeed, this together with his love of nature's sports and scenes, was the prime cause of his never growing rich, for both

he and his companionable wife were industrious and reasonably economical,—and a kindly and loving spirit pervaded the household of John and Eleanor Race. In short, they were each of that temperament and organism fitted to float through this life bearing its vicissitudes with equanimity and enjoying its joys and comforts with a zest little known to fashion enslaved moderns. They both had received the advantages of the common schools of their time and were therefore enabled to enjoy the reading of the news of their day without worrying their minds and hearts with modern sensations or "Ledger stories." She wore no high-heeled shoes, trailed dresses dragging in the mud, nor dead women's hair in "waterfalls." And he delighted in the simplest garb that furnished covering and comfort, and never indulged even in the luxury of a shirt collar or neck-tie to suppress the glorious inhalation of the free pure air.

John Race was a perfect type of the earlier races of the Hudson and the pioneer of the Lake country, and justly denominated the "Leather Stocking" of his day and locality, for he was intimately acquainted with every avenue and recess of his section and was always ready to devote himself to the aid of any or all who needed and appreciated his services. Whether to his profit or loss, pecuniarily, it mattered not, so that it tended to the pleasure and gratification of those he called friends. His spirit knew no narrow self, nor conventional formality. His wife was a consistent Methodist from her early womanhood—and John leaned in that direction in his religious preferences, doubtless through the force of her example; but upon religious subjects he was never regarded especially orthodox, in the broadest interpretation of the term, and indeed, it was even believed by some and currently reported by the many, that John Race—like the Chinese—deemed it quite important to conciliate the "evil one" as possessing powers not reached, or if so, not peremptorily stayed by the better god whom they worship. He, therefore, stood in great superstitious awe of his Satanic majesty, from, as they assert, having on a certain occasion entered into a league and agreement with him to save his life.

As the story runs, he was attacked most violently with some disease by which he was greatly distressed for breath, and very naturally reasoned that no really merciful power would thus afflict him, and came to the grave conclusion that the "subtle enemy" had a special design upon him. He imagined that Satan was in person setting on his breast and closely buttoning around his neck his shirt collar, thus agonizing him in a most effective and distressing manner. He, therefore, besought his potency to show a little mercy in relieving him just for that time, by tearing off the button and departing, pledging himself to acknowledge his right and supremacy over him forever as soon as he should fully recover and resume his collar and button. Thus did many credulous people assume to account for John Race's persistent opposition ever afterward to anything resembling a shirt button or collar—and certain it was that no winter's blast or summer's sun made any change in his fixed custom for all of his after days—and it was thus he died, without subjecting himself to the claim of his soul's adversary, and to his own great joy, for his only hope of happiness in the "life to come" centered, as they believed, in his successfully cheating the devil by this strictly legal quirk. So reasoned these garrulous judges of John Race's soul vision of the future, while it is well attested by a large circle who knew him in his last moments, that a most peaceful and benignant smile encircled his countenance, and no pang of dread or resistance escaped him when he was authoritatively summoned to the spirit land.

Politically, he was reared in the Jeffersonian school, and later in life served with the Jackson Democracy, and it is well-known that all Golconda could not have purchased his vote. Yates County had but one John Race, therefore may there be peace evermore to his ashes, while his memory and this imperfect pen portraiture of our "Leather Stocking" can only remain to us.

Their family of seven children were William, Jonathan, Joseph, Catharine, John Henry, Phebe, and Andrew Jackson.

William married Mary, daughter of Elder Samuel Wire, an

early Free Will Baptist preacher. They emigrated to Ohio, where he died leaving five children, Esther, Susan, Emily, Philander, and William.

Jonathan married Jane, daughter of Caleb Tyler, of Potter, and father of the late Benjamin and Henry Tyler, of Penn Yan. They resided in Woodhull, Steuben County, and had two children, Amanda and Alonzo.

Joseph married Almira German, of Jerusalem, and resides there. They have four children, George N., Charles, Levi, and Henrietta.

Catharine married Joseph Barnhart, of Jerusalem, and removed to Pultney, where she died leaving one son, William.

Phebe married Joseph Long, of Benton. She died leaving several children. He with his family went west.

John Henry married Susan Hiscock, of Jerusalem. They live on the last homestead of his father and have seven children, Helen A., William, Julia J., Georgiana, Henrietta, Charles and Ida May.

Andrew J. married Sarah M. Mitchell, of Milo, and resides in Penn Yan. They have two children, Henry H. and William.

JACOB CONKLIN.

About twenty years later than John Race, came Jacob Conklin to the same locality; and Jacob was also a character. He and his wife Catharine Brazie were also reared under the life lease system of the Livingston Manor, of an ancestry moulded by generations inured to that condition of social existence. They were natives of the Copake Pond or Lake vicinity, and near the Livingston Manor seat. "Uncle Jake" was a favorite with his Manor Lord, receiving special favor and liberal bounties for obsequious compliance with his demands and attention to his wants. He made frequent visits to the Manor house with generous contributions of game and fish which his cunning craft procurred from the surrounding hills and mountains and the prolific waters of the Lake; and often accompanied the younger members of the family as guide and director in their hunting and fishing excursions. He was therefore quite

a lion among the Copakers, and thus being in the good graces of both the landlord and tenantry, it seemed that he might be most content of all his associates, but such was not the fact. Like Norval in the play who had heard of wars, he had heard of the country of "the Lakes" and longed to breathe their free air and angle in their limpid waters, and own free from landlord's claim for rent the soil on which his domicil might stand and his children should sow and reap their daily bread. The title to their Copake home was fast running to its end in the uncertain lives of two old people just ready to step into the grave, and he and his good wife "Catarene" held frequent and deeply interesting consultations upon the subject of leaving their early and long cherished home and friends to seek their heart's desire in that "far distant west" among the Lakes of New York.

Their first born son, "Cornalus," as the father always called him, had already accompanied some of their adventurous neighbors to that country and sent back glowing accounts of its rich soil, beautiful waters and game-stocked hillsides. They pondered well and long, and finally determined to cast their fortunes into the scale and try what emigration would do for them. Hence the homestead farm bordering the famed "Copake Pond," and within view of the rugged sides and tops of old "Tagconic," was offered for sale and brought the full sum of five hundred dollars for their right and title to one hundred acres of "Lease Land," with the improvements of a hundred years. This point reached and the crisis passed of selling and starting, they soon wended their way by the Erie canal and partly by wagon, with their family of eight children, to this country. Stopping for a short season on Ketchum's Point on the Kenka Lake, they soon purchased what was known as the "Father Townsend farm," on the Lake road, just two and a half miles south of Penn Yan, on lot 50, then pretty well cleared, with a double log house, orchard in bearing, with a narrow front of some fourteen rods on the Lake, and extending west to the next road, with a width to contain 114 acres, for

the sum of one thousand dollars. This was 1828. Since, 25 acres has been sold and the balance is still retained in the family, and by will belongs to the oldest son of his son Peter, he being a namesake of the grandfather. Thus did he practice the odious system of entail, a part and parcel of the tenantry system, that he so hated as to flee from at the sacrifice of early home and life long associates. And here did this old couple with their offspring plant themselves and long rejoice in their escape from the thraldom of lease land tenantry.

Uncle Jacob was never suspected of having an undue attachment to the labors of the farm, and therefore contented himself to wear out the debt which he had incurred in its purchase by the annual wages on hire, of his son Peter, while he and the younger members endeavored to feed and clothe the family from the products of the farm and what could be gleaned from his fishing and hunting recreations. His love for those sports clung to him through life, and nothing suited him better than to share them with his many friends. He therefore spent much time with his gun and skiff; and the old homestead shows to this day the influence of early and long established habits, descending from father to son, in its dilapidated and antiquated appearance, and it must await the promised energies and modernized views of the grandson when he shall come into possession to redeem it from the Van Winkleism of the tenantry system.

Uncle Jacob was a man over six feet in his stockings, broad-shouldered and rather bony than muscular in his build; his gait was that of a man never in a hurry, and in his hunting excursions he preferred to watch the runway rather than follow the track of the game. On the Lake he rejoiced in still fishing rather than trolling and well did he know the bedding places of the salmon trout and the white fish that so richly abound in the waters of the Keuka. Most heartily did he curse the splashing paddle-wheels of the first steamer that disturbed her placid bosom, for in that, to his prophetic mind, was foreshadowed the dispersing of the best schools of his finny pets that he

had long fed and bated in certain localities known only to himself, and from which he could promise with great certainty a splendid fry to his special friends on short notice. Penn Yan was a favorite resort and often during the week he could be found of an afternoon seated in a bar room or on the more cheery front steps of some social resort, surrounded by eager listeners as he recounted in his good-natured and rollicking style the adventures of the past, with his predictions of the future, in which would be lost as he verily believed and taught, much of the valuable knowledge of his day and generation.

But Jacob Conklin's was not a murmuring spirit—far from it—for he and his good wife Catharine always seemed to think that their lives were cast in happy times and pleasant places, and that they were specially favored. They were therefore always thankful, and their anxieties for those who were to follow them were tinged rather with apprehension than envy. It was here that the mother died leaving eight children, Cornelius, Mary, Peter, John, Hannah, Elias, James, and Helen.

Uncle Jacob married a second wife, Hannah Anderson, widow of Beecher Anderson, of Jerusalem. She died some five years previous to his death, and he died in 1853, aged seventy-eight years, and with his wives lies buried in the cemetery at Penn Yan

Cornelius married Ann Bevins, at Copake, and preceded his father to this County, stopping in Potter for a time but finally settling near his father in Jerusalem, where he died leaving six children, Isaac, James, Jacob, Catharine, Cornelia, and John, most of whom reside out of the County. Catharine married Osborne Moore, and resides at Kinney's Corners, in Jerusalem. They have two children, Orman and Frederick. John married Jane Stevens, of Milo, and resides there. They have several children.

Mary married John Benjamin, of Copake, N. Y., and settled for a time in this County, but emigrated to Illinois with their family of nine children, Sally, Porter, George, Emily, Catharine, Helen, Adelaide, and Mary J.

Peter married Lavina Shriner, of Penn Yan. They reside on and have a life interest in the homestead, and have eight children, Jacob, Henry, John, William, Charles, Catharine, Emma, and Mary. Jacob, the oldest son, is sole heir by will to the homestead from the grandfather.

John died single. Hannah married Jeremiah Conklin, and went to Flint, Michigan, where they now reside and have three children, Walter, Elias, and George H.

Elias married Lydia Finger, of Penn Yan, and both are dead, leaving two children, James and Frank.

James married Lydia Carr, of Jerusalem, and resides in Penn Yan. They have two sons, Charles O. and William H.

Charles married Mary Mantel, of Milo, and resides there. They have one child.

Helen married John Whitbeck, of Copake. He died in the hospital in the Federal army in Virginia, and she has since died leaving two children, Foster and Conklin.

SANFORD COATES.

Sanford Coates was born at Stonington, Connecticutt, in 1799, and married Jerusha Miner, of the same place. They emigrated to Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., and from thence to the town of Jerusalem in 1817, with their family of five children, which was increased to nine who reached adult age, Gilbert, Anner, Sidney, William S., Susan A., Lucretia, John L, Russel, and Minor.

Gilbert died single at Vicksburg, Miss. Anner married Pratt Barney, of Wheeler, Steuben County, and settled there. They have two daughters, Candace and Ella B.

Sidney married Sarah Decker, of Milo, and died in Penn Yan.

William S. married Matilda B. Wyman, of Potter, and resides in Jerusalem.

Susan A. married Anson Wyman, of Richfield, Otsego County. They settled at Penn Yan, where he died leaving one child, Mary F. Mrs. Wyman married a second husband Henry Larzelere, of Jerusalem.

Lucretia married Albert Larrowe, of Wheeler, Steuben Co.,

where they now reside. They have five children, Janette, Robert, John, Frederick, and George. Russel married Theodora Bowman, of Rochester, where they now reside. John died single at Coventry, N. Y.

Minor married Eliza Davis, of Rochester. They reside on the homestead, lot 6, Guernsey's Survey, and have three children, Russ R., Jessie L., and Guy.

Sanford Coates was a second cousin of Mrs. Daniel Brown, jr. She was Lucretia Coates, of Connecticutt.

MATTHEW COLE AND FAMILY.

Timothy Tyler, Calvin, Erastus, Ezra M., and Milo Cole, were sons of Matthew Cole, of Sharon, Ct. He was a commissary in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards moved with his family to the vicinity of Unadilla, N. Y. He and his son Erastus came to this County in 1817, and his other sons at subsequent periods. He died here at the age of seventy-three and was buried on the James Peckens farm, then known as Sabintown. His wife died in Chenango County. Timothy T., born in Connecticutt, married Hannah Stewart, for a second wife. They settled near Branchport and shortly after moved to Steuben County, where he died. Among their children were Thankful, Lois, John, Erastus, Lydia, and Sutton.

Calvin Cole married Miss Whittlesey, of Broome Co., and settled near Painesville, Ohio, where she died. He returned and died in Italy. His daughter, Eliza, is the widow of Deacon Joshua Titus, of Milo.

Erastus Cole, born in Connecticutt, married Lois Dickinson, of Chenango County, and settling first in Cayuga County, moved thence to Jerusalem in 1817, and located in Sabintown, on what is known as the Luther farm. He was a contractor in the construction of the Erie Canal and a man of energy occupying official stations in his town. He died in 1860 at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife in 1865. Their children were Hiram, Wolcott, Elizabeth, Cordelia, Mary A., Erastus, and Harris.

Hiram Cole, born in 1808, and now a prominent citizen of

Jerusalem, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Cole, of Jerusalem and resides on the old Daniel Brown farm. His house is the frame erected by Daniel Brown, senior. Their children are Allen N., Edwin A., Hiram, and Sarah J. Allen N., born in 1833, is a druggist at Virginia City, Nevada. Edwin A., born in 1835, married Susanna Spangler, of Jerusalem, and resides on the homestead. They have one child, Mary. The others are single. Hiram Cole, jr., was born in 1845, and Sarah Jane in 1848.

Wolcott Cole married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Durham, and died leaving a daughter, Rebecca Ann, now the wife of Chauncey Millspaugh. Elizabeth is the wife of Alanson S. Dunning, who resides on Bluff Point.

Cordelia is the wife of George A. Parker, of Jerusalem, residing on lot 67, of the first seventh, in Jerusalem. Their children are George and Hattie.

Erastus Cole, jr., married Sarah, daughter of Henry Larzelere. They also reside on lot 67, near Kinney's Corners, and their children are Sarah L., George, and Ward.

Mary A. is the wife of Miles B. Andruss.

Harris Cole married Mary Dunning, of Steuben Co., and resides on lot 9, Guernsey's Survey. His wife died leaving four children, Henry, Emma, Fanny, and Frederick.

Ezra M. Cole married a Miss Cole, of Chenango Co., and settled near Benton Centre. Their children were Maria, Ursula, George, Rhoda, Polly, Israel, Charles, Amarilla, Julia, and Caroline. Maria married Israel Crittenden, of Ontario Co., and Ursula married John Wheat, of Benton. Both are now dead. George is married and resides in Ontario Co. Rhoda married Joseph C. Guthrie, of Benton. Charles married Semantha Tubbs, of Benton. They resided at Kinney's Corners. He was killed by the caving of a gravel bank. Their children were Ezra, Charlotte, and George. Ezra married a widow Raplee, of Milo, and emigrated to Michigan. Charlotte married a Mr. Drew, and resides in Steuben Co. George resides with his mother near Branchport.

JOSEPH COLE AND FAMILY.

Joseph Cole and his wife, Hannah Whitaker, natives of Rhode Island, settled for a time near Rome, in the vicinity of Oneida, where the first earth was removed at the commencement of the Erie Canal. From thence they moved and settled in Jerusalem on the Benedict Robinson Tract, which included a large portion of lots 8, 17, and 32 of Daniel Guernsey's Survey. Mrs. Cole died before they went on their new homestead at the house of Castle Dains, in 1819, at the age of forty-four. He survived till 1860, dying at the age of ninety. Their children were Allen, John, Laura, Lydia, Simeon, Maria, Peleg, Sarah, Thomas, and James.

Allen died a bachelor in 1829, at the age of thirty-four. He was an active, efficient man in his day, a captain in the militia, and a prominent citizen. He owned the saw-mill now belonging to Simeon Cole.

John, born in 1797, married Rebecca Multer, of Herkimer, Co., and settled on lands of Jacob Wagener, in Jerusalem. He died in 1862, leaving two children of his first wife, Elisha and Mary, and two of his second (Jane Gilmore), named Wolcott and William. The widow still survives in Jerusalem. Elisha married Maria Lewis. Mary married William Carnes, and both reside in Michigan. Wolcott married Emma Smith, of Seneca County, and William is single.

Laura, born in 1802, married Mr. Harvey, of Chautauque Co.

Lydia, born in 1800, married Aaron W. Shattuck, of Jerusalem, and moved to Chautauque Co., where both died leaving one child, Margaret.

Simeon Cole, born in 1804, married Jane Albro, of Jerusalem. He owns a saw mill in Larzelere's Hollow, and a farm adjoining. He has been two terms County Superintendent of the Poor, and is a man widely and favorably known. Their children are De Witt C., Hannah, Edward, Delia, James A., Gilbert, David and Frank. De Witt C. married Harriet Wheeler, daughter of Nathan G. Wheeler, of Jerusalem. They reside on the old Daniel Brown farm, more lately known as the

Gould farm. Their children are Adelaide, Walter, and Ralph. Hannah married Noah Davis, son of Thomas R. Davis, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Geneseo, Illinois. Edward married Mercy M., daughter of Willis Pierce, and resides near Kinney's Corners. He was a soldier in the 148th Regiment, and became a captain, serving till the close of the Rebellion. Delia married John Spangler, who resides on the Cronk farm in Jerusalem. James A. married in 1867, Bethany, daughter of David Sisson, and is now a merchant in Chico, California. The others reside with their parents.

Maria, born in 1806, is the wife of Joseph Gardiner, a clergyman at Joliet, Illinois. They have four children.

Peleg, born in 1808, married Louisa, daughter of Russel Brown, of Benton, and lived in Penn Yan, where she died leaving three children, Albert, Harvey, and Sarah. He married a second wife and for some time conducted a newspaper at Warren, Pa.

Sarah, born in 1810, is the wife of Hiram Cole, of Jerusalem.

Thomas, born in 1812, went west, married and died in Missouri.

James H. Cole, born in 1817, emigrated to Missouri, married a daughter of Judge Thurman, and soon after lost his wife and only child. He then went to California, returned to Missouri, married again and with his wife and a drove of cattle crossed the plains and mountains to Chico, Butte Co., Cal., where he and his nephew, James A. Cole, are in business together.

THE PURDY FAMILY.

John Purdy was born in Philipstown, now Putnam County, in 1765, and married Esther Barton, one year younger, of the same place. They resided in Fishkill, N. Y., where their ten children grew up. They were Abijah, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac S., Joshua, Ann, Francis, Hannah, Abigail, and Miriam, most of whom came to Western New York, and some to Yates County. The father with his son Francis, and daughter Mary, and their families, settled on the Green Tract on the south-west corner at what was designated Lightning Corners. He after-

wards moved to East Bloomfield and thence to Sand Lake, Mich., where he and his wife died in 1846, upwards of eighty.

Abijah married Mary Chatterson, of Fishkill. They settled in 1834 on the Hart farm, on lot 67, first seventh, formerly known as the Moore farm, where his son Isaac now lives. He died there in 1856, and his wife still survives. They had three children, Cornelia J., Isaac, and John P. Cornelia J. married Hiram Depew, of Connecticutt, and now resides in Geneva. They have four surviving children, Isaac P., Mary A., Abijah, and Julia.

Isaac Purdy, born in 1814, married Sarah, daughter of Capt. William H .Stewart. He has been an active and prominent citizen of Jerusalem. They reside on the paternal homestead, and own it. Their children are Isaac C., Francis H., Stephen C., Georgiana, Stewart A., and George D. Isaac C. married Amelia St. John, of Pultney, and resides on a part of the Capt. Stewart farm in Jerusalem. Their children are Harvey and Frederic. Francis H. married Emma, daughter of Henry Husted, of Potter, and resides near Kinney's Corners. Stephen C. married Paulina Ray, and resides in the city of New York. They have one child, Vinton. Georgiana married Oliver Dickinson, of Rochester, in 1869. John P. Purdy resides a bachelor with his brother Isaac.

Mary, daughter of John Purdy, married Henry Mills, of Dutchess County, and settled on the Green Tract, afterwards moving to Bolivar, Ohio, where he died. She now resides at Saginaw, Mich., with a son. Their children, mostly born on the Green Tract, were Elizabeth, John, Esther, Ann, Sarah, Isaac, William, Francis, and Kilbourn.

Elizabeth married Samuel Wyckoff, of Hopewell, Ontario County, and resides there. Their children are Joseph, Samuel, John P., and Isabel J.

Isaac S. Purdy, born in 1793, married Ann, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Bedford, Westchester County, in 1817, she being nearly three years the older. They settled in 1827 on the farm now occupied by Reuben Turner, on the Green Tract.

They removed from there in 1833 to the old homestead farm of John Race, buying first sixty-two acres to which fifty acres have since been added. Their children are Thomas O., Sarah A., and Joseph. Thomas O. married Biancy A., daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Benton. They reside on lot 50, on the Hill farm and Lake road, and their children are Sarah A., and Alice F. Sarah A., daughter of Isaac S. Purdy, is the wife of Samuel T. Lazear, of Barrington. Joseph Purdy, born in 1825, married Elizabeth Lazear, of Barrington, now deceased. His second wife was Margaret E. Bennett, sister of his brother's wife. They reside on the homestead and their children are Ella E., John, Ida G., Mary C., and George O.

Joshua married and lived at Cold Spring, N. Y. Ann married Robert Whitaker, of Hopewell. Upon his death she married a second husband, James Washburn, and moved to Jackson, Mich.

Francis married Ann Griffith, of Connecticutt, settling first on the Green Tract, they moved from there in 1833, to Sand Lake, Mich., where he and both his parents and wife all died within eighteen months after they settled. Their children were Lucinda, Hannah, Arametha, Mary A, and William F. Lucinda married William Wright, of Middlesex. Hannah was the first wife of Samuel Wyckoff, of Hopewell, and her sister Elizabeth, the second. Abigail married Lemuel Wager, of Gorham. They settled on the Green Tract and afterwards moved to Constantine, Mich., where both died. Their children were John, Esther, Cornelia, Ephraim, Francis, Joshua, Stephen, Abijah, and Elizabeth A. Mariam Purdy died single.

John Purdy, the head of this family, was a soldier of the Revolution, though but a lad, and his sons, Abijah, Isaac S., and Joshua, were soldiers in the war of 1812, stationed at Harlem Hights, near New York, for some time. John Purdy was one of the first two white children born in Westchester County, the other being Thomas Lyon. Both were born in one night. An Indian chief had promised a tract of land to the first child, and the Lyon family received it, theirs being a few hours the oldest baby.

STEWART FAMILY.

Captain William Henry Stewart, born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1780, followed a sea-faring life over twenty years and navigated most of the seas and oceans of the globe. For some years he was a captain in the packet service between Liverpool and New York, and in one of his trips occurred a romantic adventure. George Ragg, a wealthy merchant of New York, commissioned the captain to bring from England a daughter he had left there. During the passage she was washed overboard by a wave dashing across the deck. Captain Stewart bravely rescued her by plunging into the perilous deep, and she repaid him with gratitude that ripened into love which became a reciprocal passion. They were married in New York in 1817, and soon after in the same year settled on lot 50, near Keuka Lake, about three miles from Penn Yan, on land given them by Mrs. Stewart's father. They purchased an additional lot of thirty-one acres to reach the Lake and erected a house where La Fayette Merritt has just finished an elegant mansion, taking the place of the old structure. They received an annual allowance from the estate of George Ragg and continued to reside there while they lived. She died in 1835. Their children were Ann E., Sarah W., Hannah, Abbie, Bethulia, Rachel, and Charlotte. Ann E. married Francis B. Shearman, of Penn Yan. Sarah married Isaac Purdy, of Jerusalem. Hannah is single, residing at Prattsburgh. Abbie is the wife of Deloss Porter, of Canandaigua. Bethulia married Dr. Jacob Runner. They reside in Wayne, Steuben Co., and their children are Olive F., and Hattie E. Rachel married Addison Chapin, of Prattsburgh. Their children are Bell, Stewart, Freddy, Eddie, and Nellie M. Charlotte married John Waldo, of Prattsburgh. They emigrated to Quincy, Ill., and their children are Charles, Lottie, Lucius, and Harvey.

Captain Stewart married a second wife, Emma J., daughter of John Merritt, of Jerusalem. He died at the age of seventy-two, in 1852. Their children were John W., Eliza, William H., George B., Bell, and Saunders C. Though married young

the mother proved a capable woman and guided the affairs of her farm and family with ability and discretion. She is now the wife of James T. Davis. Her son John W. married Helen, daughter of Caleb Hazen. He is a teacher in the Penn Yan Academy and makes a special study of Botany. They have a son, Willie. Eliza is the wife of Joseph N. Kenyon, residing on the farm lately owned by William S. Hudson, on lot 82, in Benton. Their children are Herbert, Sarah, and Freddy and Eddy, twins. William H. died at twenty-two. George resides single at Pittsburg, Pa. Saunders C. resides single in Penn Yan Bell is the wife of Edward Hopkins, jeweler, of Penn Yan. They have one child, Freddie.

MERRITT FAMILY.

John Merritt, born in 1771, in Amenia, N. Y., married Elizabeth Hill, fourteen years younger. Most of their children were born at Amenia. They came to this County in 1827, and both died in Jerusalem, he in 1850 and she in 1857. Their children were Chauncey, Sarah A., Eliza, Emma J. Rensselaer, John, Alanson, and La Fayette. Chauncey married Sarah Westcott, of Dundee, and resides at Prattsburgh. Their children are Birney, Marietta, Daniel, and William.

Sarah A. married Thomas Blansett, and died leaving six children, Eliza, Triphena, Emma, Mary, Isabella, and John. Eliza is the wife of Ira O. Sprague, of Penn Yan. They have a son Oliver. Triphena married Willis Bartholemew, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, where they reside. They have two children. Emma married John Wheeler, of Jerusalem. Mary married J. Wesley Shepherd, of Jerusalem. John married Adele Cooper, of Trumansburg, and Isabella is single.

Eliza Merritt married D. Y. Teets. They reside at Naples and have two sons, Volney, and William S. Emma J. married first Capt. William H. Stewart, and has a second husband, James T. Davis. Rensselaer married Julia Perry, of Potter. They reside in Kansas and have four children. John married Jane Osgood, of Penn Yan, and settled in Barrington, where she died leaving one child, Josephine. He married a second

wife, Phebe Dean, of Barrington, and now resides on the Beal farm on Bluff Point. Alanson married Susan, daughter of William C. Keech, of Italy, and lived on the Arnold place on the Garter in Milo, where he died in 1870 leaving one son, William. La Fayette Merritt married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Milo. He owns and resides on the Capt. Stewart homestead, of Jerusalem.

HARTSHORN FAMILY.

Samuel Hartshorn, born in Amherst, Mass., in 1772, was a blacksmith. About 1800 he married at Exeter, Otsego County, Sarah Genung, of Newark, N. J. In 1817 they moved to Barrington and five years later to Jerusalem, settling on lot 68, of the first seventh, where Charles W. Taylor now resides and where they lived mostly thereafter. Samuel Hartshorn died at the age of eighty-two, in 1854, and his wife nine years later, at the same age. Their children were Hiley, Betsey, Abigail, William W., Isaac W., and James H. Hiley married Hosea Williams, of Exeter. They settled in Jerusalem where he died in 1857, leaving three children who arrived at adult age, James, Sherman, and Abby. Sherman married Salena, only daughter of Joseph Abbott, of Jerusalem, and resides near the homestead.

Betsey married Robert Brown, son of Russel Brown, of Torrey, and after living some time in Jerusalem they moved to Dresden where he died. She now resides in Penn Yan.

Abigail married Azor Barrett, of Jerusalem, and they resided in Jerusalem till 1869, when they moved to Penn Yan.

William W. Hartshorn, married Mary, daughter of Abiel Thomas, of Potter. They emigrated to Flint, Mich., where he died in 1868, leaving one son, William G.

Isaac W. Hartshorn, born in 1810, married first Sarah, daughter of Ashbel Beers, who died leaving no children. He married a second wife, Sarah, daughter of Amzi Bruen. They reside on his homestead in Jerusalem, where he has a large estate in land on lot 68, of the first seventh. They have one child, Wendell Phillips.

James H. married Emily Williams, of Jerusalem, where they lived and where both died.

JONATHAN SISSON.

Jonathan Sisson was one of the sons of George Sisson, of the Friend's Society. He was a cavalry soldier under Aaron Remer in the war of 1812, for which he received a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land. He married Catharine Vosbinder, of Milo, and they settled first near City Hill, where most of their children were born. In 1827 they moved to Jerusalem and settled on lot 4, Guernsey's Survey, where both died in 1857, he at the age of seventy-three and she at seventy. Their children were William, George, Joshua, David, Harrison, and Bethany.

William married Melissa, daughter of William Genung. They settled in Italy about one mile west of Italy Hill, and have two surviving children, Sarah M., and Esther J. Sarah M. married Elisha Champlin.

George Sisson is a resident of Addison, N. Y. Joshua died in 1867, unmarried, at forty-six.

David married Charlotte, daughter of Zachariah Coons, of Jerusalem. He died in California in 1850, leaving a daughter, Bethany, now the wife of James A. Cole. His widow became the wife of his brother Harrison.

Harrison Sisson, born in 1829, married in 1852, Charlotte, widow of his brother David. They have a son David H. Harrison Sisson resides on a portion of the paternal homestead and is a tidy and prosperous farmer.

Bethany was the oldest of the family. She married William Genung, jr. They reside in Italy and have three surviving children, Sarah M., Esther A., and Carrie. Sarah M. is the wife of Allen B. Chase, of Italy. Esther A. is the wife of Major George W. Waddel, of Penn Yan. They have two children. Carrie married a son of William Sisson.

THE BOYD FAMILY.

Robert M. Boyd, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born in 1772, and was a blacksmith. He came to Bath in 1799

by way of the Susquehanna, Chemung, and Conhocton rivers, bringing his kit of tools with him. He worked at Geneva one year and then moved to Hopeton, where he married Rebecca, daughter of Tompkins Woodhull, one of the earliest settlers of East Benton. She was born in 1783 and they were married in 1804. They lived in Hopeton till 1824. Both their house and shop were on the north-east Corner, at the road crossing in Hopeton. The school house remembered by the sons of Robert M. Boyd, was on the south-east Corner of the Public Square and was a log house. John L. Lewis, the old teacher, lived on the north-east Corner. Mr. Boyd pursued his trade at Hopeton, except during two years he lived at Newark, N. Y., where he sharpened tools at his forge for workmen on the Erie Canal then in process of construction. He owned twelve acres of land at Hopeton, and seventy-five where Anthony Ryal now lives, about a mile west of Hopeton. In 1824 they moved to Jerusalem, near the present residence of Ezekiel Clark, on lot 54, of the first seventh. Robert M. Boyd died on this place in 1839 at the age of sixty-seven. His wife survived dying at the age of seventy-one. She resided with her son, Tompkins W., in her later years. Their children were Alexander M., Tompkins W., Margaret, Robert McDowell, Martha R., Arabella R. M., and Mary E. Alexander M., born in 1806, married Rachel daughter of Samuel Fitzwater, of Jerusalem, in 1836. They resided in Penn Yan till 1850, when they moved to Livingston County, Mich. Their children are Margaret and Stewart.

Tompkins W., born in 1807, married Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Van Scoy, in 1835. He had early bought twenty-five acres of land in Jerusalem, of Daniel Husted. They resided in Penn Yan at first and in 1839 moved to Harmonyville, in Pultney, where he kept a public house twenty years and was a prominent and influential citizen. His wife died there in 1866. Their children are Elizabeth, Robert, Elmira, Theodore P., Timothy V., George B., and Harrison V. Elizabeth is the wife of James L. Taylor, a lawyer of Branchport. Robert married Kitty, daughter of Spencer S. Booth, of Branchport, and resides a merchant at East Saginaw Mich. The others are single.

Margaret Boyd died single at the age of twenty-three, in 1832.

Martha R., born in 1816, became the second wife of Louis V. Durand, a native of France and a physician of ability at Rochester. They were married in 1834. He died in 1857 and she still resides at Rochester. Their children were Adolphus, George and Robert. Adolphus died a soldier in the army during the war of the Rebellion. George is married and resides at Buffalo.

Robert McDowell Boyd, born in 1814, married Mary H., daughter of Elisha Luther, in 1840, and resides on the Friend's Tract, lot 44, Guernsey's Survey, in Jerusalem, on land once owned by the Luther family, and is a farmer. His wife died in 1866, at the age of forty-five. Their children are Sidney, Barrett A., Martha, Tompkins W., Charles, Albert, Ellen M., and Fred. Sidney married John Waterous, jr., of Pultney, and died in that town in 1866. Barrett A. married Jane, daughter of Joseph Briggs, of Potter, and lives in that town. The rest reside with the father, single.

Arabella R. M. Boyd, born in 1819, married Thomas B. V. Durand, a son of Louis V. Durand, by his first marriage. They were married in 1839. He is a superior physician, and they reside at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Their children are Susan Ann, Louis, and Rebecca.

Mary Elizabeth Boyd, born in 1825, married Levi Dildine, of Pultney, and moved to Wayland, N. Y., where he died in 1851 leaving three children. She afterwards married Sampson Dildine, brother of her first husband, and died in 1864, leaving a son Frederick, by the second marriage.

Robert M. Boyd was in the war of 1812, going as a minute man to Buffalo. He was also drafted and hired a substitute.

SUTTON FAMILY.

Thomas Sutton was a native of Evesham, Burlington Co., New Jersey. He married Letetia Haines, of New Jersey, and they settled in 1805 in Ulysses, N. Y., near Taghkanic Falls. He was a farmer for some time and a part of the time in business as a hatter. In 1816 they moved to Jerusalem and settled

on lot 56 of township seven, first range, where John I. Durry now resides, buying the land of Samuel Seeley, a merchant of Penn Yan. Here they resided through life. Their children were Jane, Daniel, John, Thomas C., Lewis, William, Reuben, Albert, Hannah, Ann, and Emeline. Jane, born in 1799, was the wife of Israel Comstock, and survives with well-preserved faculties and powers.

Daniel, born in 1801, married first, Ann, oldest daughter of Elnathan Botsford, jr. Their children were Almon S., Aurelia Jane, and Lucy Amaretta. He married a second wife, Menty Pierce. They reside in Benton. Almon S. Sutton married Juliette Mather, of Benton. He died leaving two children, Almeda A., and Daniel. Aurilla Jane married Oliver Perry, of Potter, and died leaving a son Daniel. Lucy Amaretta married John Dinehart, and resides near Sparta, Wisconsin. John Sutton died single at twenty-three.

Thomas C. Sutton married Betsey Barrett, resides on a part of the paternal homestead, and is a thrifty farmer and a good citizen. Their children are Lewis, Martha Jane, Thomas C., and Frank. Lewis married Emma Benedict. They have two children, Daniel C., and Emma E. Martha Jane married Ezekiel C. Benedict. They have a son Fred. Thomas C. Sutton, jr., married Ellen Coons. They have one child.

Lewis Sutton studied medicine with Doctors Hermans, Oliver, and Spence, and died suddenly in 1828.

William S. married Maria, sister of John B. Harris, and died in 1854 at the age of forty.

Reuben Sutton was a young man of much ability and promise. He studied law at Kalamazoo, Michigan, with Charles E. Stuart, afterwards U. S. Senator from that State. He died at the age of twenty-two. Albert, also a law student, died while attending the Seminary at Lima, N. Y., at the age of twenty-one. The others died young.

FAMILY OF ELIJAH TOWNSEND.

The first settlers at what is now known as Kinney's Corners, were the family of Elijah Townsend, who made a beginning

there in 1793. Elijah Townsend was a blacksmith and made cow-bells for the early settlers. He was from Susquehannah, Pa., and his children were Uriah, Hezekiah, Mary, Henry, Isaac, Phebe, Martha, Sarah, and Lydia. Hezekiah was the first blacksmith in Yates County, and has a record in the history of Milo. Mary married John Cole, and moved to Angelica. Henry died single. Isaac married Lucinda Slater, lived near the Corners, and afterwards moved west. Phebe married Clement Earl and had four children; after his death she married Gilbert Sutphen, and other children were born of the second marriage. Sarah married Timothy Plympton, who owned at one time lot 32, in Milo (276 acres) on which all the eastern part of Penn Yan is located. He died poor and his descendants are scattered. Lydia married Stephen Bagley. They lived at Kinney's Corners and had five children.

Uriah Townsend married Dolly Fox, one of a family of fifteen children of Randolph Fox. His family escaped from the Wyoming Massacre in 1778, and Dolly was at that time eleven years old. They afterwards returned to the scene of the massacre and found their house burned and the place desolated. Uriah and Dolly had five children when they settled at Kinney's Corners and five more were born into their family thereafter A part of the farm of Uriah Townsend is now the property of Mrs. James Carr, and the orchard on that place was planted by Uriah Townsend. Their children were Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Phebe, Daniel, Dolly, Catharine, Uriah P., and Henry M. Isaac married Pamelia Guernsey, and moved to Ohio. Mary married Whipple Streeter, and had three children. She had a second husband, Squier Driggs. They had two children and resided in Benton. John married Celesta Ferris and moved to Ohio. Phebe died at fifteen. Daniel married Hannah Owen, Dolly married Henry Ferris, and Henry married Eliza True, and all three moved to Ohio. Catharine married Terry Arnott, and Uriah married Miss Beal, of Bluff Point. Martha married Simeon Spencer, who died a few months later. His posthumous daughter Lydia married in Westchester Co.,

and her mother became the second wife of Abraham Prosser. Elizabeth married Ashbel Beers, who was born at Long Hill, Conn., in 1783, and came to this County in 1809. They were married in 1812, he twenty-nine and she nineteen. For seven years they lived about three miles below Penn Yan, where he wrought at wool-carding in summer and at his trade as a tailor in winter. They afterwards lived three years on the farm of Uriah Townsend near Kinney's Corners, five years near the foot of the Lake in Milo, and thereafter on the farm in Jerusalem where he died and the family still reside on lot 2, of Guernsey's Survey. Ashbel Beers died in 1865, aged eighty-one. His wife survives at the age of seventy-seven. He was fifty-one years an irreproachable member of the Methodist Church, and his wife has been sixty-three years an acceptable member. Their children were Harmon L., George T., James M., Benjamin F., Major A., Joel D., Elizabeth J., Sarah A., and Mary S. Harmon L. died single. George F. married Mehetabel Minor, and has a second wife Mary Grainard. They live on the Adsit farm two and one half miles south-west of Branchport. There were four children by the first marriage. James married Emma Barnes. They had one child and he died about one year after his marriage. Benjamin F. married Louisa Hart, in Florida, where he went to improve his health. She died leaving one child, and he died in 1870. Major A. married Rachel Quick, and has a second wife, Mariette Grainard. They reside on the homestead. Joel D. died single in Florida. Elizabeth married Rodney Taylor, and died in 1847, leaving one child. Sarah A. was the first wife of Isaac W. Hartshorn. Mary S. married Rodney Taylor, the husband of her deceased sister, Elizabeth, and died leaving one child.

KINNEY'S CORNERS.

This place was first called Fox's Corners, Abraham Fox being an early settler there and for some time keeper of the public house at that point. He lived there many years and both the first and second wives of James Willett, were his daughters. Ebenezer Slawson was an early settler in the same neighbor-

hood, and was Overseer of the Poor in Jerusalem many years. The Corners was a place of popular resort for many years, and the settlers from the surrounding clearings made it a uniform practice to gather there on Saturday afternoons to race horses and engage in all sorts of athletic sports, and occasional fights. Whiskey was freely dispensed and wrought its usual effects. Two or three families of the name of Althizer were among the early residents and one of them kept the public house for a time. There was for some time a saw-mill near the Lake, the little creek being much more of a creek than now. John Townsend, son of Lawrence Townsend, owned the public house some years and the farm connected therewith. He rented the tavern at first to Giles Kinney. The place finally took the name of Kinney's Corners from Giles Kinney. His father, Stephen Kinney, was from Connecticutt, and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother was a sister of Sanford Coates, who died recently in Jerusalem. The family settled in 1815 on the land afterwards owned by John N. Rose. Their children were John, Giles, and Rebecca. John and his father and sister emigrated to the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, where they became wealthy as distillers. Giles remained and married Polly Burton, of Connecticutt. She died leaving two children, Albert, and Burton, and he again married in 1824, Mira, daughter of Samuel Cornell, of Jerusalem. He conducted the tavern at the Corners, and had a store, ashery, and distillery besides. In 1838 the family moved to the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, and now live at Xenia. The children by the second marriage were Lester B., Sarah A., Coates, Mary G., George, John C., Andrew G., Charles, Frances, Emeline, Helen, and Eliza. Coates, John, George, and Andrew served in the army during the Rebellion. George and Andrew were in different regiments of the same army corps, of the army of the Potomac, often in the same battles, and neither knew of the near presence of the other till their return from the war. Coates Kinney was a paymaster. He transported $2,000,000 in gold from New York to Cairo, Ill., early in the war, and paid it out to the army, an en-

terprise of much risk, which he accomplished satisfactorily. The coin was carried as freight in nail kegs.

Coates Kinney was born in Jerusalem and has gained a fair share of celebrity in the world. He has an ardent, impulsive temperament, is an able writer and editor, and a man of superior literary taste and capacity. He was at the head of an advanced institution of learning in Ohio before the war, and since that period has conducted the Xenia Torch Light, a spirited weekly paper, noted for its incisive editorials and its poetic effusions. He is the author of the popular and beautiful ballad entitled "Rain on the Roof."

Since Giles Kinney left, the Corners have become a place of less business. The public house has generally been kept up, with a frequent change of proprietors, and very little else besides a blacksmith shop has kept up any show of village life. Hixon Anderson is the present tavern keeper, with no whiskey to attract the idle and tippling class of patrons.

THE ANDERSONS.

Alexander Anderson was a native of Scotland, and a Revolutionary soldier. His wife, Elizabeth Holmes, was from Westchester Co. They settled on Bluff Point in 1813, and moved after a few years to Kinney's Corners, and later still to the Benedict neighborhood where he died in 1835, at seventy, and his wife a few years earlier. Their children were Beecher, Rachel, Sarah, Hixon, John, Nancy, Augustine, Mary Ann, Dow F., and Susan. Beecher died in 1840 at the age of fifty. He married first Rebecca Vosburg, and second Hannah Butler. Isaac and Hixon F. were born of the first marriage. Hixon F. married Patty Hollowell, and resides at Milo Centre. The children of the second marriage were Orcela, Albert, William, and Sophronia. Albert was a soldier of the recent war and his widow lives in Steuben Co. Orcela married Mr. Slingerland, in Jerusalem, and lives in Michigan. William lives in Mich., and Sophronia married Amos Randall and lives in Milo.

Hixon Anderson, born in 1794, lived at an early period in Rochester and helped to build the famous Carthage Bridge.

In 1828 he came to Jerasalem and started a store at Kinney's Corners. He has since owned several farms in that vicinity, and now lives at the corners. He married first, Rebecca Graham, and has a second wife, Eleanor Carter. The children of the first marriage were Dow F., William W., Anjanette, and Martha E. Dow F. died early. William W. resides at Rochester. Anjanette married William T. Moore. Martha E. married Alfred Dickinson, and both reside at Rochester. By the second marriage the surviving children are Sarah, Rosolpha, and Alvin W. Sarah married John G. Graham. They reside with her father, and have two children, Caroline and Nellie. Rosolpha married her cousin, William Anderson. Alvin W. married Hattie Hayes. They also live with the father, and have one child, William. Another daughter married Charles Carnes, and died at twenty, leaving a daughter, Mary Ellen, now seventeen.

John Anderson married Sylvia Kingsley, resides in Penn Yan, and has a number of children. Augustine was a Methodist clergyman, formerly resident in Jerusalem.

Mary Ann married Joshua Simmons, of Jerusalem. He still lives. Their children are scattered. Susan married Worthy Payne. They also had several children, and now reside at Phelps.

BLUFF POINT.

The two arms of Keuka Lake divide around a bold promontory rising quite abruptly from the level of the surrounding water upwards of seven hundred feet at the southern extremity. The ridge which thus separates the two branches of the Lake is called Bluff Point. It varies a little in width but is hardly more than a mile and a half from shore to shore for a distance of about five miles. The land on this ridge is for the most part of good quality and it has become the abode of many thrifty farmers and the theatre of an extensive grape culture, on the slopes next to the Lake. The west line of township number six, first range, strikes the point about one mile north of the south end, and at the northern verge of the township

reaches nearly a mile west from the Lake, thus including from five hundred to seven hundred acres of the Point in the first sixth. The rest of the Point falls in the second range. So much of it as belonged to the first sixth of course became the property of the Lessees. That in the second sixth was reserved by Charles Williamson from the Pultney estate as his own property and descended to his heirs. It was a favorite locality with Captain Williamson. He was charmed with its beauty as viewed from beyond the head of the Lake and all sides; and with the grand picture presented to the eye from the elevation at the end of the Point itself. It is seldom that one beholds a more enchanting panorama of natural scenery. Mr. Williamson caused one hundred acres to be cleared at the end of the Point and had a tenant there at an early period. Who that early resident was is now unknown. The improvement was not kept up, and the Point being a fine place for game, the land was sometimes burned over to drive the deer to the water's edge for the convenience of hunters. It is said that Mr. Williamson sometimes on his way from Geneva to Bath, would ride to his place on the Point and swim his horse across to one or the other shore and continue his journey. The Williamsons frequently visited the Point for fishing and hunting. Charles A. Williamson had the land surveyed in 1814, by John N. Hight, whose map and field notes are now in the possession of George Wagener, the present Sheriff of Yates County. The whole tract embraced about 3,500 acres. Beginning at the north line of township six, second range, the first six lots extended across from the first sixth to the west branch of the Lake. They seem not to be uniform in width. Lot 3 contains 159 acres, 4 contains 154 acres, lot 5 has 90 acres, and 6 contains 221 acres. From lot six southward they are nearly all of the uniform width of 100 rods, and divided by a nearly central north and south line. On the surveyor's map they are numbered from 7 to 18, each division having the same respective numbers east and west. On the County map the west division numbers from 7 to 17 from north to south, and the east division from 19 to 29 from south to north, and number 18 disappears. This is per-

haps an error in engraving the map. The surnames of the original owners or occupants are neatly traced on the surveyor's map, and that is the most that can now be known of many of them. They are as follows: Lot 1, Thomas; 2, Thomas; 3, Mills; 4, Tracy; 5, Curtis; 6, Hall, Curtis, and Weed. On the west division, 7, Lane; 8, Alberton; 9, Andruss, and Andruss; 10, Brown; 11, Brown; 12, Carpenter; 13, Scutt; 14, Snooks; 15, Crandall; 16, Crandall and French; 17, French; 18, Olmstead. On the east division, 7, Pond Curtis; 8, Osman; 9, Beals; 10, Andruss; 11, Owen, and Owen; 12, Phelps; 13, blank; 14, Curtis; 15, French; 16, French; 17, Templar; 18, Olmstead. Surveyor Hight's map embraces the whole of the Point included in the second sixth, but his Field Book begins with lot 7, and he makes mention of the quality and form of the land and timber, giving it for the most part a good character. Lots 8, and 9 of the west division, he says are "middling good lands—the hill tolerably moderate;" of lot 10, "the hill not very steep, but lengthy—soil good." Lot 11, "soil only middling. Hill steep and lengthy." Lot 14, "this lot is more than half hill." Lots 15 and 16 "take in part of the old clearings,—soil middling." Lot 17 "includes the old buildings and takes in the Big Spring of water,—soil middling good quality." Lot 18, which included the end of the Point, and contained 90 acres; the surveyor says, "lays on the side hill, the soil tolerable good and the greater part may be cultivated with the plow. No doubt but a ferry house will be erected on this lot of land. The timber on this tract is chiefly oak, chestnut, hickory, maple, ash, &c." Of the lots of the east division the surveyor speaks in good terms for the most part, and states that 15 and 16, which are 20 and 21 on the County map, "take in part of the old clearings, and very hilly." Lot 17 he says is "chiefly hill and most intolerable." It is now deemed good land for grapes. His final observation is, "the land on the north end of this Tract is as good as any oak lands in our part of the country, but the south end towards the Point are not as good but would make exceeding good farms if it were not for

the hills which make them inconvenient." The surveyor speaks of Jonathan Finch as having possession of lot 6.

It would seem that as soon as the survey was completed the Point filled up with settlers, many of whom never succeeded in paying for their land. It was a long time before Charles A. Williamson succeeded in getting it entirely off his hands. As late as 1828 Abraham Wagener paid for one hundred acres on the end of the Point with a span of horses. He bought other lands of Mr. Williamson, some of which he paid about six dollars an acre for and finally owned about 1,000 acres on the south part of the Point, of which about one third belonged in the first sixth, and extended down the east branch of the Lake to near the present homestead of Alanson S. Dunning, where Melchoir Snapp was the first settler. George Wagener moved on the Point to live in 1831, and remained till he was elected Sheriff in 1849. He says it bore a very wild, uncultivated aspect on his advent there. In 1833 his father built a fine stone mansion there, now standing. It is a structure of solidity and taste, and cost $6,000. Abraham Wagener went there himself to live in 1837 and remained four years. Two hundred and eighty acres at the end of the Point still belongs to George Wagener, and is a good productive farm.

John Beal was an early settler on the Point, locating on lot 9, of the east division of Hight's Survey, number 27 on the County map, in 1813. John Beal was a man of note in his neighborhood. He was Justice of the Peace twenty years in Jerusalem, and was a leading member of the Baptist Church. He was a Presidential Elector in 1828. The family came to this county from Galway, Saratoga County. The parents both died on the Point. Their children were Elisha, Nicholas, Reuben, Edward, Moses, Sarah, Sabra, Eliza, Beula, and Almira. No members of the family are now living in this County, since the death of Mrs. John Moore, and only one grandson, Almon Beal, son of Edward who married Martha, daughter of Ira Smith, and resides in Milo. They have a family of seven children, viz: Almeda, Ella, Lois, Sarah, Charles, George, Milly,

and Emily. Ella married in 1869, William Hatmaker, of Milo, and resides near Milo Centre.

Two of the sons, Elisha, and Edward, with their families, reside at Bloomington, Illinois. Sarah married Hiram Nash, of Penn Yan, where he died. She removed with her family to St. Anthony, Minnesota. Their children were Zebyron, Edgar, Mariam, Adaline, and Zarlino. Mariam married Myron Wynants, of Penn Yan, and went to Minnesota. Adaline married Mr. Van Blunt, of Geneva, and went to Minnesota.

JOHN MOORE.

John Moore, born in Schoharie in 1795, came to this County in 1815, and in the following November, married Sabra, daughter of John Beal. They settled on one hundred acres of land now owned by Eli Stever, east of what was known as the "Red School House," and about four miles from Kinney's Corners. They subsequently bought the Beal homestead and made that their home as long as they resided on the Point. They afterwards lived some years at Warsaw, in Barrington. Mrs. Moore died at Penn Yan, in 1863. Deacon Moore is a prominent and active member of the Baptist Church at Penn Yan. They had eight children, all born on the Point, Mary Ann, Phebe A., Beal, Lydia, Obera, Jane E., Sabra G., and George D. Deacon Moore married a second wife, Margaret M. Dow, widow, of St. Anthony, Minnesota. She was originally from Calais, Maine, and her maiden name was Margaret Dyer.

Mary A. married Richard B. Shepherd, of Jerusalem, and settled in Rathbun, Steuben Co., where he died. His widow now resides at Bethel, Ontario County.

Phebe A. married Oren Curtis, of Bloomington, Ill., where they settled, but removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died in 1869, leaving his widow and thier children, Aggie, Henry, Carrie, Charles, and William.

Beal died single at the age of thirty-four, at New Orleans.

Obera married Charles Cohoon, and resides at Lake City, Iowa. They have six children, Emma, John, Ida, George, Henry, and Abbie.

Jane E. married Daniel Rouse, of Jerusalem, and emigrated to Hart, Oceana Co., Mich. They have five children.

Sabra married John Rogers. She died leaving four children at St. Cloud, Minn., Clayton, Eddie, Minnie, Charles.

Sabra Genette married John Rogers, of Bluff Point, as his second wife. They reside at St. Cloud, Minn., and have one child, Nellie.

George D. married Abbie D. Dow, of Little Falls, Minn, daughter of his father's second wife. They resided till recently on a part of the old homestead farm on Bluff Point, and have three children, William, John, and Frank.

Lydia married John Summers, of Illinois, and settled at Washington, in that State, where she died.

Deacon Moore says that when he came to Bluff Point in the spring of 1815, there were more settlers on the Point than now. Many were squatted on small farms which were subsequently bought up by their more thriving neighbors, until those left were landholders of considerable extent.

Other prominent early settlers on the Point were Anthony Rouse in 1813, and Timothy Rouse in 1816. Rev. Elnathan Finch moved there as early as 1812. He was a Baptist preacher and held the first religious meetings on the Point. A log school house was built near the present residence of Freeman Fitzwater, and a Baptist church was then organized, which is now merged in the Church at Branchport.

BENJAMIN WAITE.

This family was from Saratoga County, and settled on the Point in 1816, on lot 75, of the first sixth, where Green Kenyon afterwards lived. There both parents died. Their children were Polly, Ray G., Alfred, Albert, William, Stephen, Eliza, and Mercy. Ray G. is connected with the Remer family history. Eliza married a Mr. Howe. Stephen lives in Kentucky. William, Mercy, Sarah, Polly, Alfred, and Albert died single. The Waite family were excellent citizens, and much respected.

William Culver and family were prominent among the early

inhabitants of the Point. They settled on the east branch, east of the Lake road. Frank Culver, a son of William Culver, married a daughter of Daniel Morse, and resides on lot 63, of the first seventh. Their children are Amanda, Harriet, Julia, John, and Franklin.

John Dykeman resides on lot 64, of the first seventh, where he and his father settled early. He has one daughter, Nancy, who married Mr. Castaline, and resides on the homestead. They have one child.

Howland Hemphill was an early settler and resides near his first location on lot 4, Hight's Survey. His first wife was Mariette, daughter of Ira Smith. They have two daughters, Lois, and Alice. Lois is the wife of Edward G. Hopkins, of Penn Yan. They have two children, Ella G., and Bertha L. Alice married George Stever, of Branchport.

The Herrick families were early residents and sold to Dr. Henry Rose. Jacob moved to Wisconsin, and Nathan to Ontario Co. His son. Cyrus E. Herrick, married Mary Haight, of Bluff Point, and now resides on lot 73, of the first sixth. They have two children, Isaac, and Chloe. Isaac married Mary Cohoon, and resides on the Haight farm. They have one child.

George Heck was an early settler and has been a most industrious and prosperous farmer. His wife was Hannah Hoffstrater, of Fayette, Seneca Co. They reside where they first settled, on lot 64, of the first seventh, at the forks of the roads leading on the Point, and the place known as Heck's School House. Their children are William, John, Aaron, Henry, George, and Stephen. William and John are married and settled in Michigan. Aaron married Ellen Hunt, of Branchport, and resides near the father.

DAVID THOMAS FAMILY.

David Thomas came to Bluff Point from Cayuga County, settled on the farm now known as the Valentine farm, and removed to near Shearman's Hollow. Their children were Frank, Eliza, Emily, Mary Ann, Sarah, David, and Loren. Frank married Lucinda, daughter of William L. Hobart. Eliza

married John F. Hobart, son of William L. Hobart. Emily married Rev. Valorous Beebe. They reside in Pennsylvania. David married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Wyman. Loren married a sister of Mrs. Bartleson Shearman, and resides in Jerusalem. Mary Ann married Mr. Decker, and resides in Pennsylvania. Sarah became the second wife of John F. Hobart.

IRA SMITH.

Ira Smith was a brother of the late Eben Smith, of Penn Yan. His wife was Betsey Rice, of Saratoga Co., from whence they came in 1834. Their farm was near and south of the Heck School House, where he died in 1867, and she in 1859. Their children were Morgan, Rosalinda, Mary, Jane M., Eben S., William H., Eleanor, and Martha. Morgan married Anice Johnson, of Potter, and resides in Jerusalem. They have three children, Ira, Ebrel E., and Josephine. Rosalinda married Richard Henderson, jr., of Milo. Mary married Howland Hemphill, of Saratoga County. Jane M. married Elias F. Chase, son of Rev. Abner Chase.

Doctor Eben S. Smith, married Mary, daughter of Henry Hunt, of Milo. They reside in Torrey. He is a farmer and physician, and represented this County in the Legislature in the sessions of 1865 and 1866. They have four children, Frank H., Charles, Mary, and George. Frank H. married Mary Emma Peterson, of Wilmington, Delaware, and is a physician in Penn Yan.

William H. married Jane Hemmingway, of Buffalo, and resides on the homestead farm on Bluff Point. Their children are Morgan, Dewitt, Willie, Emma, Newel, Herman, Alta, and Allen. Morgan married Anna Spangler, of Branchport, and resides in that village.

Eleanor married John Shepherd, jr., of Jerusalem, and resided on Bluff Point where he died in 1866, leaving his widow and four children, Rosalinda, Jane, Lucy A., and Ellen.

Martha married Almon Beal, and resides in Milo.

Among other early residents of Bluff Point were Reuben Cornwell, John Hosmer, Enoch Chapman, Bela Richardson,

now at Naples, Mr. Clough, a Dutchman, Samuel Kingsley father of John Kingsley, of Penn Yan, who was on the farm afterwards owned by Capt. James Harris; a Mr. Boyd who lived at what was called the Block House, on lands afterwards owned by David Thomas, next by Mr. Mills, and then by Mr. Hastings. Judah Chase was another citizen of the Point, some of whose descendents are now residents of West Jerusalem. Leman Dunning, father of Levi O. and Alanson S. Dunning, was an early resident on the Point. So was David Morse, who came with Capt. John Beddoe, and Rouse Lamb, who lived on the Haight place. On the east road were Elisha Phelps, Daniel Earl, Melchoir Snapp, and a Mr. Ross. On the west, John Shoul, Nathan Cothern, who was a Justice of the Peace and a leading citizen; a Mr. Weed, and Nicholas Bennett, who was a farmer and a school teacher. Some of his pupils it is said came barefooted to school even in winter.

John McDowell grandfather of William McDowell, the present Supervisor of Barrington, settled in 1795, on the west branch of Keuka Lake, buying his land of John Greig, agent of the Hornby estate. When a new line was surveyed for the boundary of Steuben County, which then included Bluff Point, it was found that the township line established by Hugh Maxwell, where it crossed the Lake, was inaccurate. This threw a large part of Mr. McDowell's land into Ontario, instead of Steuben, where he had supposed it to belong, and his title did not cover it. His loss was not made good to him and he left there in 1803. Some graves of the family are still to be recognized in the woods on the land of R. Selden Rose.

BENAJAH ANDRUSS.

Benajah Andruss was born in 1770, and married Abigail Nash, of Otsego Co., six years younger. In 1813 they settled on Bluff Point, on lot 5, of Hight's Survey, and land now owned and occupied by John C. Fitzwater, then entirely new. But one or two other families then lived on the Point. Here they resided till they died, he suddenly in his wagon while returning from a visit to his son, Zabina C., in 1838, at the age of sixty-

eight, and she a few months later at the age of sixty-two. Their children were James, Zabina C., Orra, Jason, Henry G., Rosson, Esther, Nancy, Emily, and Almira.

James and his wife, Sally, after living some time in Hornby, Steuben Co., moved to Amboy, Lee Co., Ill. They had three children, Abigail, Sarah, and Jay.

Zabina C., born in 1794, married Almira Garlick, of Norwich, N. Y., in 1818. They settled on a farm adjoining the homestead on Bluff Point, and afterwards moved to Kinney's Corners, on a farm which included the tavern which he kept two or three years and lived on the farm about fifteen years. In 1841 he removed to Canadice and died there in 1868. His wife died in 1866. During his residence in Yates County he was a prominent citizen, and at one time Associate Judge of the County. Their children were Miles B., John P., George, and Charles Y. Miles B. married Mary A., daughter of Erastus Cole, senior. They reside at Branchport, and their children are Zabina C., Thera L., and Loretta J. Zabina C. married Amanda Armstrong, of Pultney, and lives at Irvington, Iowa. John P. Andruss, son of the elder Zabina C., married Thersa Mills, of Canadice. George married Sarah T. Bush, of Canadice, and died recently on the homestead in that town, holding the office of Supervisor. Charles Y. married first Ann Louisa Brizee, a widow, and daughter of M. Bills, of Rochester. She died leaving a child, Ann Louisa. He subsequently married Lavina C., daughter of Dr. John B. Norton, of Springwater. They have two daughters, Jane A., and Hattie A. The oldest daughter, Ann Louisa, married John Holt, of Livonia. Charles Y. Andruss is a druggist and grocer at Livonia.

Jason Andruss, born in 1804, was twelve years old when his father came to Bluff Point. He became a teacher and a surveyor, and taught schools in Jerusalem, Middlesex, and Penn Yan. He was a law student with Oliver & Wisner, cotemporary with Nathan B. Kidder, Levi Lyman, Patrick Quinn, and Ray G. Waite. He abandoned law and practiced surveying with Jabez French. In 1826 he married Lydia, daughter of Jo-

seph Herrick, and remained till 1833 on Bluff Point, when he purchased five thousand acres entirely wild in Elk, Warren Co., Pa. The land had been purchased by William M. Oliver, at a tax sale, for nineteen dollars. On this tract he has since remained, a surveyor, speculator in lands, and a public character of prominence. His wife died in 1862. Their children were Dwight, Nancy, George W., Lydia A., and Abigail. The daughters are married residing at Pine Grove, Pa. George W. died in 1867, leaving a widow and two sons. Dwight, the oldest, born on Bluff Point, married and emigrated to Woodstock, Ill. He served four years in the war of the Rebellion, in the 95th Illinois Volunteers, and was noted as a remarkable sharp shooter, whose bullets were always fatal. He participated in many battles and in the siege of Vicksburg. His comrades alleged that "Dwight Andruss never missed his mark." His Colonel, Thomas W. Humphrey, one of the bravest men in the service, killed by a rebel bullet, was a native of New York and once lived on Bluff Point, and served as a constable in Jerusalem. Jason Andruss married a second wife, Jane Williams, widow, of Warren, Pa., in 1865, and still retains seven hundred acres for a homestead. It is related of his school teaching days that when he was seventeen his father hired him out for a winter term for twelve dollars, the amount of public money, and ten bushels of wheat per month. The wheat sold in the spring for twenty-four cents a bushel.

Orra married Betsey Davidson, of Jerusalem, and finally died at St. Louis. They had six children, Perceival, Charles, James, John, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

Henry G. married Pamelia Weed, and lived near Branchport on land now owned by Charles H. Vail, where his wife died leaving two sons, William B., and Henry G. With a second wife, Polly Williams, he moved to Pittsford, N. Y., and there died. William B. married Dolly Bell, of Gorham, and resides at Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., an enterprising and prominent citizen. They have a son, Virgil. Henry G., jr., married Margaret Williams, of Pultney, and moved to Battle Creek, Mich. He was a merchant.

Rosson married Pamela, daughter of John Townsend, and emigrated to Wisconsin. Their children were Esther, George, and two others. Esther married Joseph Summers, of Butternutts, N. Y. They died there leaving three children, Emily, Melissa, and George.

Nancy married Jonathan Osman, of Jerusalem, and died at Ogden, N. Y. Their children were Edwin, Alonzo, and Melinda.

Emily married John Gload, who was an early mechanic and house and bridge builder in Jerusalem. He built a number of the first framed houses on Bluff Point, and the first frame bridge across the inlet at Branchport. They finally settled in Pultney and gave the name to Gload's Corners, where he still lives. Their children were Eliza, Almira, Sarah Ann, Emily, John, James, and Frank. Two of the daughters, Almira, and Sarah Ann, married sons of Dr. Elisha Doubleday, and Eliza married Augustus Paddock, of Italy.

Almira B. married Alfred Brown, brother of Asa Brown, of Bluff Point, and moved to Michigan.

ROSE FAMILY.

Robert Selden Rose, who married Jane, daughter of Gavin Lawson, in Virginia, emigrated from Stafford County, in that State, to Ontario Co. in 1804, and settled on eleven hundred and twenty-six acres of land opposite the village of Geneva, on the east side of Seneca Lake. The family were accustomed to the easy methods of plantation life in Virginia, and learned through some hardships the more rigorous exactions of a northern climate and northern modes of life. Their homestead soon became celebrated as a seat of genuine hospitality and refinement, and Mr. Rose was a prominent and leading man of his time. He represented Seneca County in the Assembly in 1811, 1820, and 1821. He was also sent to Congress in 1823, 1825, and 1829. He died very suddenly in 1835, while attending Court at Waterloo, at the age of sixty-three. Mrs. Rose survived him till 1849. Their farm has since been apportioned among noted men, including John Delafield, Mr. Swan, son-in-

law of John Johnson, James G. Stacey, and the Maxwells, of Geneva, all more or less famous agriculturists, or nurserymen. Their children were Gavin Lawson, John Nicholas, Henry, Robert L., Charles A., Mary S., and Susan A. John N. and Henry Rose became citizens of Yates County, and in more recent years Robert Selden Rose, a son of Robert L. Rose, purchased a part of the farm of John N. Rose, and resides thereon.

John N. Rose, born in Virginia in 1799, married in 1829, Jane E. Macomb, of the city of New York, neice of General Alexander Macomb. They made their home where he had previously purchased of John Beddoe, and lived since 1823. His estate was so much of the Beddoe purchase as lies east of the west branch of Keuka Lake, including ten hundred and fifty-eight acres. Then the Beddoe Tract west of the Lake was a wilderness, and Branchport was in the future. Mr. Rose paid eight dollars an acre for his land. His title to two hundred and fifty acres on lot 9, of Guernsey's Survey, was found invalid by a trial at law, and the rest he retained. He has been a farmer of enterprise and taste, and a citizen of the highest personal worth. In 1838 he erected his fine stone mansion overlooking the Lake. Of the land he sold three hundred and sixty-two acres to his nephew, Robert S. Rose, from the south side of the place; and he has since given one hundred and eighty-five acres to his wife's nephew, John N. Macomb, jr., who has been from infancy an inmate of their family, and is now the chief director of affairs on the premises. The old home of John Beddoe is on his land. Another hundred acres is deeded to O. J. Camman Rose, the oldest son of R. Selden Rose, leaving but one hundred and ninety-five acres of the old homestead. John N. Macomb, jr., is a grandson of Gen. Alexander Macomb, who commanded the United States troops at Plattsburg in the war of 1812, co-operating with the fleet on Lake Champlain. His father is now a Colonel in the regular army.

Henry Rose was born in Virginia in 1802, and married in 1832, Sarah L., sister of Mrs. John N. Rose. She was born in the city of New York in 1801. They took up their residence

in Jerusalem in 1836, on lands (500 acres) adjoining those of John N. Rose on the east. He purchased several smaller farms originally owned by Israel, Jacob, and Nathan Herrick, and Ezra Witter, whose place included the location of the mansion of Dr. Henry Rose. He sold to Jasper Traver sixty acres including the tavern property at Kinney's Corners. Henry Rose was educated a physician but has been a good farmer instead, a successful wool-grower and fruit culturist. Both John N. and Henry Rose have been men of retiring and modest character who have aimed to discharge well their duties in society and in home life. They have eschewed ambitious participation in politics and preferred the quiet enjoyment of a refined social life. In their advanced years they have the undivided respect of all who share their acquaintance.

Robert S. Rose, son of Robert L. Rose, was born in 1827 at Allen's Hill, in Richmond, Ontario Co. His mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Allen, one of the early Sheriffs of Ontario County. His father was two terms a Member of Congress, elected first in 1847. He purchased of his uncle John N. Rose three hundred and sixty-two acres of his original homestead, closely adjoining the beautiful spot where John Beddoe first settled. It is a fine location fronting on a picturesque landscape of Lake and hills beyond, with Branchport at the right on the corner of the Lake. He married Frances T., daughter of Oswald J. Cammann, who was born in the city of New York in 1830. Their children are O. J. Cammann, Robert L., Edward N., Frederick D., George S., Catharine N. M., John Henry.

SOLOMON D. WEAVER.

Josiah Weaver and his son James moved from Saratoga to Dryden, N. Y., and thence in 1823 to Reading, now in Schuyler Co., each with their families, and both died there, the father at the age of eighty-eight, in 1832, and the son at the age of ninety-two, in 1864. The children of James Weaver were Solomon D., James, Elizabeth, Hugh, Ransom, Nancy, Josiah, Davis, Moses, Lydia and Orville, (twins), and Alonzo. Solomon D.

alone of this family became a resident of Yates County. He was born at Saratoga, near the Springs, in 1797. While yet young and previous to his marriage he worked for Way & Brown at cloth-dressing in Penn Yan, near Head street. the works being located on Jacob's Brook. Afterwards he took charge of what was known as the Factory Mill, owned by John Lawrence, Benjamin Shaw, Aaron Remer, Abner Woodworth, Dr. Joshua Lee, and others, at whose solicitation he took charge of the business. This Mill was located where the Mill now owned by R. S. Halsey is now. Mr. Weaver took charge of it, leasing the concern and run it one year as he found it, with a complete loss of his time. He was encouraged to proceed by the men above named, on his own account. He made a large outlay for improvements and made it pay. To the unfaltering friendship of the men who then aided him he attributes his success in life. He married in 1820, Elizabeth Gamby, born at White Plains, Dutchess Co., in 1800. She was the daughter of widow Gamby, afterwards Mrs. John Weed, of Benton. In partnership with George Shearman he purchased one hundred acres of land of John Hall, embracing a fine water power on Keuka Lake outlet, some distance above the Factory Mill, for which they gave sixteen dollars per acre. They erected two saw mills and one grist mill, with three run of stone, long known as the Shearman and Weaver Mill, located where the Paper Mill of William H. Fox now stands. They moved on successfully two or three years when they added two distilleries, and soon commenced to recede in prosperity, reaching the verge of bankruptcy in about six years.

In 1832 he moved to Branchport and engaged in the timber business, buying land on the Beddoe Tract, shipping away the timber and selling the land. He engaged largely in the timber business for many years with successful results, leaving him a good competency in his old age, after a life of hard labor and anxious responsibility in business. His first wife died in 1862. Their children were Myron H., Llewellyn J., Sherrel S., George S., and Helen E.

Myron H. married Mary E. Briggs, of Prattsburgh, and lived for several years a merchant at Branchport. He resides now at Havana, Schuyler Co., where he is also a merchant. They have three children, George, Dwight, and Durham. He was one of the Presidential Electors of 1864.

Llewellyn J. married Almeda, daughter of James P. Barden. They resided in Brooklyn where he engaged in the lumber business and died there in 1861.

Sherrel S. and his wife Viola, settled in Saginaw, Mich., when he removed to Kansas, where they reside.

George S. married first Eliza Lansing, of Greenbush, N. Y. She died leaving two children, Catharine, and Elizabeth. His second wife was Annetta Thatcher, of Brockport. They now reside at Albany, and have two children, George, and Corey.

Helen E. married Rev. George N. Cheeney, in 1854, an Episcopal clergyman of worth and promise. Both are dead and also their two children.

Solomon D. Weaver married a second wife, Mrs. Julia L. Righter, of Lakeville, Conn., who died in 1870.

GAMBY FAMILY.

Anna Gamby was the wife of Hugh Gamby, of Dutchess Co. He died there in 1812. Mrs. Gamby, with several members of her family, came to this County in 1817, and resided for a time in the Lawrence Townsend House on the road leading from Penn Yan to Dresden, and on the corner where the burying ground now is. She was a Van Louven. Their children were Betsey, Sally, Harriet, Laura, James H., Seth, and Isaac, that came to this County. Betsey married Solomon D. Weaver. Sally married William B. Lucas. She still resides in Benton, on the Weed farm. Harriet married William A. Weed, and resides on the Weed farm on Flat street. Laura married Daniel S. Lee, son of James Lee, and went to Michigan. James H. married Elizabeth French, of Jerusalem, and resides at Branchport. He is a drug and grocery merchant; was associated with John H. Lapham in the drug business at Penn Yan, many years since. They have one child, James. Seth resides in Steuben County.

Isaac was the oldest of the brothers mentioned. He married Mary Sears, of Connecticutt, and came to this County about the time of the mother or soon after. He was a blacksmith and tool maker. Having learned his trade in Connecticutt in one of the shops of the once celebrated Seth Harris & Sons, scythe mannfacturers, of Pine Plains, in Dutchess County, and also at Salisbury, Conn. He in connection with John Durfee, who came from Connecticutt with him, established a Scythe Factory on the outlet below Penn Yan, and near the old "Factory Mill," since known as the Davison Moshier Mill. Their establishment was on the east side of the stream, and the remains are still visible. Here they conducted that business from 1818 to 1822; sold and removed to Sodus, where Mr. Gamby died, leaving his widow and two children, Emily and Mary. The Scythe works passed through several hands, and finally were conducted by one Hendricks, and attained considerable celebrity for the quality of the scythes. It was continued to about the year 1832 or '33, when it was finally abandoned. The last man who conducted it was one Ashley. Mr. Gamby was in those days celebrated as an ax-maker, and it is said made in one day sixteen axes with the help of one man with the ordinary fire and tools of a blacksmith, and his partner made the same number at another fire.

Mrs. Gamby, the mother, married a second husband, John Weed, of Benton, and resided on Flat street until they died.

WYNANS BUSH.

Dr. Wynans Bush was born in Florida, N. Y., in 1799. His father was William T. Bush. The family was from Holland, with the original name of Terboss. The grandfather, William Bush, was an Adjutant in the Revolutionary army. Wynans Bush graduated a physician at the Medical College in Barclay street, New York. In 1824 he married Ann Loomis, of Coventry, Conn. Her mother who was a daughter of Martin Denslow, a Revolutionary Captain, of Windsor, Conn., lived with Mrs. Bush at Branchport, and died there in 1869, at the age of eighty-seven. In 1825 they moved to Vienna, now Phelps,

where Dr. Bush began his practice as a physician. In 1832 they moved to Branchport, a village just merging from the wilderness, and there they still reside, the Doctor continuing his practice to the present time, with active powers of body and mind. Their children are Elliott N., Henry M., Irene, Caroline, Ellen, Harlem P., Frances, Robert P., and Julia G.

Elliott N., born in 1826, married Sarah Lindley. They moved to Belvidere, Ill., in 1854. He was a soldier of the 95th Illinois Infantry, and Captain of Company G. He served at the siege of Vicksburg, under Banks on the Red River expedition, and fell at the battle of Germantown, Miss., June 10, 1864. His children are Clark J., Carrie, and Elliott N.

Henry M., born in 1829, married Mary Van Benthuysen, dopted daughter of Joshua Hall, of Pultney. They also settled at Belvidere. He was a teacher, and a volunteer in the 95th Illinois, serving as First Lieutenant under his brother, the Company having been chiefly enlisted by them. He also served as an Engineer, and became Captain on the death of his brother. He aided in the pursuit of the rebel General Hood, and the capture of Mobile. He settled near Montgomery, Alabama, where his wife died in 1866. He has since married Charlotte H. Follensbee, of Montgomery.

Irene, born in 1831, married Stephen W. Clark, of Naples, brother of Gov. Myron H. Clark, a teacher, and author of a text book of Grammar. They reside at Parma, Monroe Co. He is now a farmer and fruit culturist. Their children are Clara B., Anna B., and Ralph E.

Caroline, born in 1833, married in 1857, Henry H. Jessup, missionary in Syria. She died on shipboard in 1864, near Alexandria embarked for a return voyage, and was buried there in the Missionary burying ground. Her children were Anna H., William, and Henry W., all born at Beyrout, in Syria.

Ellen, born in 1835, married Ralph W. Hopkins, a miller of Prattsburgh, who with his brother Henry, owns the mill one mile below that village. Their children are Arthur W., Nellie I., and Ralph H.

Harlem P., born in 1837, married Semantha L. Ingraham, in 1863, and resides in Jerusalem. He was a soldier in the 15th N. Y. Engineers, and was at the surrender of Lee. Their children are Fred W., and Warner C.

Frances, born in 1840, is single.

Robert P., born in 1842, is a teacher and a physician. While a student at the Cortland Academy in 1861, he enlisted in the 12th N. Y. Regiment, and served two years. He returned to the Academy one year and re-enlisted in the 185th, for which he raised Company E, and was commissioned Captain. He was soon after, in December 1864, promoted to the office of Major. He was in numerous battles, finally a prisoner at Richmond and exchanged at the close of the war.

Julia G., born in 1845, married in 1864, Samuel C. Bradley, of Kings Ferry, N. Y., a nephew of Henry Bradley. He was a private soldier of the 111th N. Y. V., finally promoted to the position of First Lieutenant of Company I. He was wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg and finally discharged for disability. They reside at Mandeville, Carrol Co., Missouri, and their children are Dora, Wynans, and Edward G.

PETER H. BITLEY.

Henry Bitley and his wife Elizabeth Donaldson, were natives of Moreau, Saratoga Co., and their son Peter H. Bitley, was born in 1801. They were both of Dutch descent, except that the grandmother on the father's side was Irish. Peter H. Bitley came to this County early in 1833, employed by Paddock & Nichols, of Yonkers, N. Y., in the lumber business, on lands they had bought on the Beddoe Tract. He soon commenced furnishing them square timber and spars by contract, delivering the timber at their docks at Yonkers. After 1842 he operated independently, buying timber in Yates and Steuben and other localities, and buying timber ready for transport by way of the Erie Canal to the eastern markets; also dealing in all varieties of lumber and operating largely till 1867. He sent to market in a single year three hundred thousand cubic feet of hewn timber, and averaged for many years two hundred

and fifty thousand cubic feet, or two and one half million feet of board measure. This business has required large outlays of money and labor, and Mr. Bitley by care, prudence and economy has accumulated a substantial fortune. He has five hundred acres of land in Jerusalem, and still more in various portions of Steuben Co., from which he has taken the most valuable timber. He also owns the homestead farm of his father in Saratoga Co., (100 acres) which he prizes for its early associations. His business cares near home, at Branchport, require now the most of his attention. His excellent physical organization bespeak for him many years of life and vigor. He married in 1839, Mary J., daughter of Benjamin Laird, and sister of John Laird, of Branchport, who came to this County from Onondaga, N. Y. They had a daughter, Mary E., an aimable and accomplished young woman, who married in 1868, Henry B. Howell, of Niagara Co., N. Y. She died in 1870. An adopted daughter, and niece, Ella Rozell, married in 1870, Frank L. B. Kidder, son of Almon S. Kidder, of Jerusalem.

Thomas S, a bachelor brother of Peter H. Bitley, came about the same time with him to Jerusalem, and has always lived in his family.

Mary, a sister, married Nathaniel G. Hibbard. They reside in Jerusalem, on lot 27, of the Beddoe Tract. Their children are Caspar, Henry, William, Peter H., Sarah, Hiram, George P., Harvey, and Eveline. Caspar married Rosetta Lent, and died in Jerusalem in 1862, leaving one child, Lizzie. Henry was a ship carpenter and lived several years on the Island of St. Helena, where he married his wife Louisa. He returned in 1865 after a nine year's absence, a part of the time in the British service in India. His children are Charles L. and Elizabeth. William married Lucy Woodhull, of Chemung. They reside at Addison, N. Y., and have four children. Peter H. is single. Sarah married John Bell, of Italy, a native of Scotland and a mason. They live at Branchport and their children are Ella, Charles, Lida, and one other. Hiram married Ellen Owen, and lives at Muskegon, Mich. George is a Universalist clergy-



PETER H. BITLEY.

man at Hornellsville, N. Y., and is single. Harvey and Eveline are single.

THE GREENS AND THE GREEN TRACT.

Capt. Henry Green, who with Orrin Green, was the purchaser of the Green Tract and other lands in Jerusalem, was an early settler in Gorham near Rushville, and he died there in 1849 at the age of eighty-six. His children were William, John, Clark, Bingham, Hezekiah, Henry, and Erastus, besides three daughters, Esther, Jerusha, and Sally. John, Clark, and Henry were early settlers on the Green Tract, near Benjamin Stoddard. Ira Green, son of Hezekiah, (brother of Captain Henry,) also settled early in the same locality. Clark Green settled on lot 25, near the corners known as the locality of the "Green School House." His widow, now Mrs. Pettebone, still resides there at the age of seventy-six, with her grand-daughter, Mrs. M. L. Chase. Ira Green kept a tavern about twenty years where Thomas Sanders now lives, on lot 11. John Green settled on the farm next south of Ira Green, where George W. Champlin now lives, on lot 9. John Green married Anna, daughter of Henry Hutchins, a Revolutionary soldier. Of his family there are five surviving children, Harvey, Alvira, Hannah, Hezekiah, and Asahel H. Harvey married Sarah Teachout, of Italy. They live in Italy and have one child William A. Alvira married Alanson L. Parsons, son of Thaddeus Parsons, of Italy Hollow, and resides in Middlesex. They have four children, John H., Anna S., Sabin A., and Wellington.

Hannah married Erastus G. Clark, son of William Clark, of Italy. Their children are Helen, Emma, John W., and Mary.

Hezekiah married Betsey Ann Gerould. They reside in Vine Valley, in Middlesex, on the farm lately owned by Roswell M. Lord, engaged in grape growing and farming. They have one daughter, Alice V., who married William R. Perry.

Asahel married Mary E. Bennett, and resides in Vine Valley Middlesex. They have two children, Eva O., and Herbert.

Clark Green married Abigail, daughter of Joseph H. Williams, of Rushville. He died at the homestead in 1834. They have four children, Esther, Submit, Huldah, and James S.

Esther married Rev. Abel Haskell, of Canandaigua, and they settled in Penfield, where she now resides a widow, with her family. They have four children, Sarah, Mary, James, and Franklin.

Submit married James A. Belknap, of Benton. Their daughter, Mary E., married Morrison L. Chase, and resides on the grandmother Green farm. They have one child, Mitty R.

Huldah married William N. Benedict.

James S. married Helen Smith, of Angelica, and resides there. He is a lawyer. They have one child, Mary C.

Mrs. Clark Green married for her second husband, Dr. Harvey Pettebone, of Naples.

Henry Green, jr., married Betsey, daughter of Elisha Kelley, an early settler of the town of Potter. They settled on the farm now owned by Walter Henderson, on the "Green Tract," but removed to No. 9, town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, where he died in 1835, leaving seven children. His widow died in 1869. Their children were Lydia, Erastus, Eliza, Kelley, Miles and Henry, (twins,) and Mary.

BENJAMIN STODDARD.

The first settler on lot 12, of the Green Tract, in Jerusalem, was Benjamin Stoddard; and he and Daniel Turner are all that remain of the original settlers on that entire Tract. He was born in 1796, in Cherry Valley, Otsego County. Henry and Oren Green had the Tract re-surveyed by Jabez French into lots of 154 acres, or half a mile from north to south and 154 rods from east to west. Benjamin Stoddard, and his brother Cyrenus, took lot 12, the latter living there twenty years when he moved to Michigan. It was then a complete wilderness, and Mr Stoddard paid six dollars an acre for his land. He was then twenty-one years old, had pretty good clothes, an ax, a gun, a watch, and six dollars in money. Armed with youthful courage and a strong constitution, he entered upon the work of subduing the wilderness and earning on his land the wherewithal to pay for its title. His first crop of wheat, gathered in 1818, he sold for five shillings per bushel

and his second crop for two and six-pence. He built the first frame barn on the Green Tract, in 1818, trading away his gun to get lumber. That barn still stands, as good as ever, with a new roof. He built first a log house, and married Hannah Kelly, in 1818. She also was from Otsego County, and few women have been a better support to a husband than she in the arduous labors of pioneer life and the care of a large family. In her advanced age of seventy-one, she is still a vigorous woman, intent on the industries of a thrifty home. They have been an industrious couple, and their labors have been reasonably rewarded. Mr. Stoddard has been a useful and prominent citizen. He held a Captain's commission in the 103d Regiment of Infantry, granted by Gov. Enos T. Throop, in 1828, and a Lieutenant's commission previously given by Gov. Yates. He also held various town offices. At the age of seventy-four, he is still a man of strong and robust habit. Their surviving children are Chester, Survina, Charles, Philo K., Susan Ann, and Thomas.

Chester married Catharine, daughter of Abraham Van Tuyl. Their children are Alice and Ann. Alice married first James Miller, of Italy, and after his death, Ebrel E. Smith, son of Morgan Smith, of Jerusalem. She has two children, Alida Miller, and Chester Smith. Ann married William Ansley, of Jerusalem. Their children are Clarence, Alice, and Lansing.

Survina married Thomas Van Tuyl, son of Abraham Van Tuyl. Their children are Benjamin, John, Eva, Ella, Ernest, and Mary. Benjamin married Kate Cheeney, of Prattsburgh.

Charles married Diana Cookingham. They had a daughter, Hannah, who married James Wright, and lives in Jerusalem. Charles married a second wife, resides west and has two children by the second marriage, Ida, and Charles.

Philo K. married first, Sarah Lewis, of Prattsburgh. They had one son, Lewis. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Albert R. Cowing. He is a popular physician at Prattsburgh.

Susan Ann married Richard Lewis, of Prattsburgh. Their children are Mary, Esther, William, and Jennie.

Esther married Vroman B. Lewis. They live in Wheeler, and their children are Charles, Benjamin, Clara, and Chester.

Thomas married Frances, only daughter of Daniel Johnson. They reside on the Stoddard homestead, and have one child, Kate.

Although the wolves had left before Mr. Stoddard settled in Jerusalem, other wild animals still roamed about. The deer were very plenty, and Mrs. Stoddard relates that one actually entered her house on one occasion. It had been tired in the chase, and she opened the gate to let it in. An occasional panther would stroll into the neighborhood, and one came almost to the house of Aaron Craft. Mr. Stoddard states that he followed one as far as Daniel Baldwin's, in Italy, as late as 1820. He was led on by the cry of a voice which he supposed was that of a woman that had left his house shortly before. When he reached Mr. Baldwin's he found that the lady had reached there before nightfall, and the cry then recognized as that of a panther, had passed still further on.

In 1817 there was no direct road from the head of the west branch of Keuka Lake to Italy Hill and Prattsburgh. The road passed around by Larzelere's Hollow. In 1817 the people of Prattsburgh expended $300 in building log bridges on the road from Italy Hill to Shearman's Hollow.

They had no schools in Mr. Stoddard's neighborhood till 1820, when a school house was built nearly on the same ground where the present one stands. The first school teacher was Sophia Parkman, from near Rushville. She afterwards married Staats Green. The next was Alice Whitman, and the next Polly Williams.

An early preacher at the school house was John Potter, a Christian, and grandfather of Mrs. Bartleson Shearman. One of the earliest Methodist preachers there was Gideon Lanning.

Cyrenus Stoddard, the father of Benjamin Stoddard, settled in the edge of Potter, next to the Green Tract, in 1816, where he died at the age of seventy. Philo, a brother of Benjamin Stoddard, settled near his father and afterwards moved to Ohio.

Henry B. Stoddard, (not a relative,) married Orra, sister of Benjamin Stoddard. He was a mason, and his death was caused by a fall from a building in Rochester. He was buried in the private cemetery of Benjamin Stoddard, where the father and mother of the latter are also buried.

Benjamin Stoddard belonged to the first Grand Jury called in the County of Yates. His neighbor, Jonathan Weldon, the first settler where Nathan G. Benedict resides, was another. Jonathan Weldon was an important citizen and the brother-in-law of Samuel Blackman, the first settler on the Amsey Horton place.

THE WRIGHT FAMILY.

Joseph Wright and his wife, Lucy Woods, were natives of Massachusetts. She was a daughter of a Revolutionary General whose brother boarded the ship and threw overboard the tea in Boston harbor when the quarrel with England begun. They settled in West Bloomfield in 1808, and in 1817 moved where Jewett Mariner now resides, on lot 27, of the Green Tract. He died in Middlesex at the age of seventy-three. Their children were Lucretia, Lucy, Jackson, Joseph W., William, and Catharine. Lucretia married William B. Culver, of Reading, and died in that town. Lucy was the first wife of Michael Gage, of Middlesex. They had twelve children, of whom four survive, Myron, Loraine, Lucretia, and Henry H.

Jackson Wright married Maria Babcock, of Jerusalem, and resides there. Their children are Maria A., Lucy L., Phebe F., Adaline C., William and Lyman S. Maria A. married Chester French, and becoming a widow married a second husband, Thomas J. White, the present owner and occupant of the Friend's place in Jerusalem. Lucy L. married William Culver of Reading. They have two children, Chester, and Alice. Adaline C. married S. Martin French, of Jerusalem.

Joseph W. married Adaline Secor, of Benton, and lived most of his life in Jerusalem, but now resides in Benton. He has two surviving sons, James B., and Philetus. James B. married Hannah, daughter of Charles Stoddard.

William married Lucinda, daughter of Francis Purdy. They resided in Middlesex till recently, and now live at Canandaigua. Of their children, Edward, Mary, and Frank, Edward only survives. Catharine died single at twenty-one.

DAVID TURNER.

David Turner, born in 1792, in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, married in 1812, Margaret Passage, a native of the same place, born in 1798. They moved to Benton in 1815, and in 1818 took up their residence on lot 14, of the Green Tract, where they lived over half a century and where Mrs. Turner died in 1870. They won their livelihood in this locality by unremitting industry and most self-denying economy, and their lives have been upright and blameless. Their children were Reuben, Maria, Hannah, Catharine, Susan M., Sarah Ann, and David H. Reuben, who resides near the homestead, married Esther Jane Drake, and their children are Hannah Margaret, Maria, and Catharine.

Maria married Levi C. Knapp, son of Matthew Knapp, of Barrington, and they have two surviving children. Hannah married Joseph Keech. They live west and have two children, David and Daniel. Catharine married Daniel Albee. They live at Addison and their children are Eva, and Henry. Susan M. married George W. Stever, and died in 1858. David H. married Diana, daughter of Abraham L. Robinson, and resides on the Smith place on lot 4. Sarah Ann is single.

NATHAN G. BENEDICT.

Nathan G. Benedict, now eighty-one years old, was from Saratoga County, and married Polly Towner, of Seneca, in 1812. She died at the age of seventy, in 1867. They settled first in Reading, and lived eleven years in Troupsburg, Steuben Co. In 1826 they bought out Jonathan Weldon, on lot 24, of the Green Tract, where the family still resides. Their children have been Anna Maria, Ezra, Florence, William N, Lucy P. Harriet A., Laurana, Nathan G., and Catharine E.

Anna Maria married Ira C. Williams. She died leaving several children, Francis A., Ezra B., Mary I., Forrest H.

Amanda, Theodore, Ira, and Charles. Francis A. married Jennie Clark, and lives near Hammondsport. They have three children. Forrest H. married Lucy Babcock, of Prattsburgh, They have one child, Anna Maria.

Amanda married Edward Van Housen, of Prattsburgh. Their children are Malcomb and Maude.

Ezra Benedict was a school teacher of much distinction. His first school was taught in Yates County at the age of sixteen. He taught six years in Alexander, Genesee County, and afterwards twenty-one years in the public schools of Buffalo, where he was very highly esteemed. His death was very sincerely mourned. He married Olive Loomis, and their children were Mary T., Sarah, Florence, and Charles. Florence married Frederick Paine, of Buffalo, and Charles married Martha Bernard, of Le Roy. Mary died soon after her father.

William N. Benedict married Huldah, daughter of Clark Green, is a blacksmith and resides in Jerusalem. Their children are Clark, Abigail, Warren, Frank, Willie, and Edward. Abigail died at twenty-one, and Clark at sixteen.

Lucy P. married Daniel C. Crane. They reside in Michigan.

Harriet married Asher T. Stevens, who died in Kentucky during the Rebellion, a soldier of a Michigan regiment. He left four children, Helen E., Nathan D., Harriet L., and Richard.

Nathan G. Benedict, jr., is also a teacher of high worth, and has been thirteen years at the head of one of the city schools of Buffalo, equally esteemed with his deceased brother. He married Gracia Smith, a teacher of Buffalo, and they have one child, Nathan L.

Laurana and Catharine are unmarried and reside at the homestead with their father. His place at one time included three hundred acres. Mr. Benedict has been a firm advocate of Temperance and Anti-Slavery sentment, which he supported when they were not popular doctrines.

CHAMPLIN FAMILY.

Rowland Champlin was a native of Rhode Island, where he

married Susanah, daughter of Jonathan J. Hazard, and sister of Griffin B. Hazard. They emigrated to Vermont, and from thence to this County in 1810, settling on the place where Abner Gardner now resides, on lot 22, in Milo, where he became the owner of three hundred acres, much of which he afterwards parted with, leaving finally but seventy-five acres. One hundred acres was sold to Jeffrey Champlin, his brother. He died in 1848 at the age of seventy-four, and was buried at City Hill. His first wife died many years earlier. Their children were Patience, Mary, Rowland, Jonathan J., and Mariam. Patience married Eli Crane. They kept a public house in Bath, where he died. She afterwards lived in Italy, and died in Michigan. Their children were Daniel C., and a daughter who married a Mr. Vosbinder. Daniel C. married Lucy P., daughter of Nathan G. Benedict. They live in Michigan and their children are George, Eugene W., Susan P., and Ely. Mary married Abner Gardner.

Rowland Champlin, jr., married Mary, daughter of Eleazer Ingraham, jr. They lived thirty-six years in Jerusalem, on lot 10, of the Green Tract, where he died in 1868, upwards of seventy. His wife survives at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were Jonathan J., George W., Abner G., Mary S., Susannah, and Elisha. Jonathan J. married Julia Ann Brown, and resides on part of the homestead. George W. married Araminta Henderson, and resides on part of the homestead. Their children are William, Rowland and Melvin. Abner G. married Semantha, daughter of Amos Perry, and resides on the homestead in the house erected by his father, on lot 10, of the Green Tract. Mary S. married Robert Colegrove, and lives in Wheeler. Susannah married Charles, son of William W. Wyman, and died leaving no children. Elisha married Sarah, daughter of William Sisson, and resides on a portion of the homestead.

Jonathan J. Champlin died at Natchez, Mississippi, many years ago, unmarried.

Mariam married Isaac Owen, of Jerusalem. Their children

were Mary S., Sarah, Helen, and Ira. Mary S. married Isaac Wilcox, of Italy, where she died leaving six children. Helen and Ira are single.

THE ALMY FAMILY.

James T. Almy and his family moved into Benton in 1817, and settled on lot 19, of the Green Tract, near the Potter line, in 1823, buying their land of Abraham Wagener. There James T. Almy died in 1869, at the age of seventy-eight. His wife survives at the age of seventy-six. His mother resided in his family from his first settlement in this county, and died in 1853 at the wonderful age of one hundred and three years; her mind remaining good till the last year of her life. Abigail, a sister of James T. Almy, lives now on the old place with her nephew, Charles W. Almy, at the age of eighty-eight. The children of James T. Almy were John S., Elisha O., Perlona A., Clarinda A., Charles W., and Hannah Maria. John S. married Sarah Ann Trask, and lived in Potter, moving after some years to Canadice where he died in 1867 at the age of fifty-three. His family now reside in Starkey. Their children are Hannah R., and James E.

Elisha O. married Nancy Trask, sister of Sarah Ann. They reside in Starkey, and their children are Esther P., James, John W., George, Clarinda, Jane, and Stephen. Perlona A. married Bartholomew Conley. Clarinda A. married George W. Fitzwater, and died early. Charles W. married Amanda, daughter of Orren Stebbins, of Middlesex. They reside on the Almy homestead, and their children are Orpha J., and Willie C. Hannah Maria married Jacob J. Smith, of Jerusalem. They have two children, Clarinda J., and James T.

SAMUEL P. CARVEY.

William Carvey was from Goshen, Orange County. His wife was Elizabeth Hawley. They settled in 1825 on the Green Tract, making their home on lot 18, where he died in 1848, at the age of seventy. His wife died the previous year at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were Hiley, Ellen, John, Jane, William, Isaac, Samuel P., and Francis. Ellen married Charles

Bell. Both died in Jerusalem leaving five children. William C. Bell, one of their sons, married Sarah Champlin, and lives at Himrods. Charles Bell, another son, married a daughter of William S. Green, of Italy, and resides at Rushville.

Jane married Isaiah, son of Jared Cohoon, and died in Jerusalem. Her children were William, Jared, Charles, and Mary. William married Mary Spangler, and lives in Jerusalem. Jared married a daughter of John G. Lown.

William Carvey married Eunice Thomas, and moved west. Isaac married and is dead.

Samuel P. Carvey married first, Hannah Robinson, of Springport, N. Y., and has a second wife, Phebe, daughter of Abraham Youngs. He is a very industrious, enterprising, and thrifty farmer, owning three hundred acres under excellent culture, with good buildings, located on lot 20, of the Green Tract. The surviving children by his first marriage are Emily, and Lewis: by the second marriage, John, Judson, and Alice. Mr. Carvey commenced first on the north verge of the Green Tract, and has lived fourteen years where he now resides. He has gained his estate by energetic industry and economy.

NATHAN HARRIS.

The original settler on lot 10, of the Green Tract, where Rowland Champlin, jr., afterwards lived, was Nathan Harris. He and his wife, Hancey Benton, were natives of Connecticutt and were married at Wethersfield. In 1819 they made their home in the woods on the Green Tract. In their later years they made their home with their son, John B. Harris, where the father died in 1860, at the age of eighty-two, and the mother in 1864, at the age of seventy eight. Their children were John B., Henry, Marcia, Otis, Sally, Nathan, Maria, James K., Jane, and Charlotte. Henry married in Oneida Co., and lives in Minnesota. Marcia married Stephen I. Torrey, of Italy. She lives in Potter, a widow, and her children are Alson D., Addison, Violette, and Nathan.

Otis married Rhoda, daughter of Eleazer Ingraham, jr., and lives on the Ingraham homestead in Pultney. Sally died single.

Nathan married Phila, daughter of Henderson Cole, and died at St. Joseph, Indiana, leaving two sons, Dwight and Charles. Maria married William Sutton, and after his death became the second wife of Michael Gage, of Middlesex. James K. married Nancy Irwin, lives in Pennsylvania and has four children. Jane married Alfred Brown. Charlotte died at sixteen.

John B. Harris, the oldest of the children, born in Oswego Co., in 1801, married Abigail, daughter of Asa Brown. They first kept a tavern at Italy Hill, where they had been preceded by Elisha Pierce, Philip Cool, and Seth Baker. After two years he started a store and kept a tavern, a short distance beyond Rowland Champlin's, on the road to Italy Hill, and there remained three years. They afterwards lived on the Friend's Tract, and now reside on lot 28, Guernsey's Survey. Their children have been Nancy S., Amanda M., Jane M., Rebecca, Harriet M., Charles B., and James K. Nancy S. married first, David Baker, who died leaving one child, William E. She married next, James Crouch, who was a soldier in Company of Capt. Martin S. Hicks, 148th Regiment. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, and died soon after. Their children were Charles A., Emily A., and John J. Nancy is also dead. Amanda married George M. Baker. They reside in Woodhull, and their children are Ida May, Irene Hattie, Floyd, and Francis. Jane married George T. Stevens, son of Oliver Stevens, of Penn Yan. They have one child, Fred. Rebecca married John V. Brown, and has two children, Minnie, and Charles. He was a soldier in a Pennsylvania Regiment of Bucktails and served through the entire war of the Rebellion. Harriet married Horace R. Wheeler, and has one child, Perley. James K. married Mary, daughter of Moses Hartwell. They have one child, Olive G.

Asa Brown, the father of Mrs. John B. Harris, was a son of Micajah Brown, who formerly lived near Dresden, moved West a few years ago and died at a very advanced age. Micajah Brown was a son of Benjamin Brown, senior, of the Friend's Society. Asa Brown, still living in Pultney at the

age of about ninety, married Patience, daughter of Eleazer Ingraham, senior. Their children were Abigail, Rachel W., Chester, Alfred, John, Rebeca, and Ann. Robert W. married Jemima Maiden, resided in Jerusalem many years and finally moved to Michigan. Chester S. married Julia Ann Sage, lived many years in Jerusalem, and died in Penn Yan several years ago. Alfred married Jane, a sister of John B. Harris, and lived in Jerusalem till quite recently. His daughter Phida married Marshall Babcock and lives in Middlesex. Rebecca Brown is single, and Ann is dead.

OTHER SETTLERS ON THE GREEN TRACT.

Capt. William Thrall a Revolutionary soldier was the first settler where Cyrenus Townsend resides, on lot 7 of the Green Tract. He died there and the family moved West.

Zadock Bass settled on a part of Albert R. Cowing's farm, lot 27 of the Green Tract. His wife committed suicide, and the family moved away.

Silas Cook settled where James Campbell lives, on lot 10 of the Green Tract, and Israel Rogers where the Champlins are on lot 10. John Green, settled where Geo. W. Champlin lives on lot 9.

Benjamin and William Lafler were the first settlers where Josiah White resides on lot 11. Some of the family now live in Middlesex.

Joseph Gay first settled where Mathew Henderson lives on lot 8. He was a Justice of the Peace by appointment. Some of the family are now residents of Steuben county.

Enoch Remington was the first settler where James Mc Key lives. He moved to Illinois.

Seth Hanchett settled first where James B. Wright resides. His was a talented and leading family. They enjoy good fortunes elsewhere in the world.

William Simmons was the first settler where Reuben Turner now lives; and where John Turner lives on lot 5, David Conley was the first settler.

Where Mrs. Julane Dinehart resides on lot 3, the original settler was John Purdy, the father of Isaac S. Purdy.

Henry Dennis settled and staid a short time where Mr. Hoos now lives north of David Turner.

William Folsom, husband of Jerusha, daughter of Capt. Henry Green, was an original settler in the same vicinity.

Reuel Rogers, husband of Sally, daughter of Capt. Henry Green, settled on a part of the place where Walter Henderson resides.

Horton Rounds settled on lot 17 on the road from the present residence of George W. Robinson on lot 2.

Lewis R. Carvey and Ira Carvey settled on lot 18, on land now occupied by Lewis R. Carvey.

David Page was the first settler where Samuel P. Carvey resides on lot 20.

Jacob Coddington, a fine scholar and school teacher, settled on the corner south of Samuel P. Carvey's on land now owned by him.

Benjamin Washburn, now of Gorham, settled on lot 21 where Abraham Watkins now resides. Abraham Wager also settled in the same vicinity. Everhart Wager, the father of Abraham Wager, was the first settler where James Wilcox lives on lot 22. James Wilcox was comparatively early on the Tract and has been a successful farmer by dint of industry.

Jacob Youngs, father of Abraham Youngs, was the first settler on the place afterwards owned by Thomas W. Smith, and previously by Thomas Owens, on lot 15. On another portion of the same place Edmund Robinson a Quaker was the first settler. His son Jeremiah Robinson was a remarkable deer hunter. Jeremiah, a brother of Edmund Robinson, was the first settler on land where Isaac S. Fox now resides on lot 14.

Samuel Weldon was the first settler where Eberle E. Smith resides, and his father, Jonathan Weldon, where Nathan G. Benedict now resides on lot 24.

John Blackman was the first settler where Amsey Horton lately resided on lot 25.

Platt Kinney of Ovid settled next south of Seth Hanchett

and after a few years returned to Ovid. William Paul and Peter Simmons were early settlers on the Green Tract.

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Thomas B. Smith was a native of the town of Seneca. His father was Rufus Smith, who married Milly, sister of Otis and George Barden. He married Betsey Marks of Seneca. They settled in 1826 on the Green Tract, where he owned three hundred acres, and in 1833 built a commodious framed house, one of the earliest and best on the Tract, on lot 4. In 1844 he moved back to Seneca, and ten years later returned; but died in Seneca in 1868 at the age of sixty-three. Their children are Milly J., Rufus A., Jacob J., Thomas W., and Lewis M. Milly J. married James Windnagle of Gorham. They reside in Prattsburg and have five sons. Rufus A. married Esther, daughter of E. Otis Almy. They live in Potter and have two children. Jacob J. married Hannah, daughter of James D. Almy. They live in Italy Hollow and have two children. Thomas W. born in 1834 married Emily, daughter of Samuel P. Carvey. He was a prosperous farmer in Jerusalem, a Justice of the Peace, and resides now in Penn Yan. Their children are Charles, Jasper, Ella, Willie, and Lewis. Lewis M. married Janette Hawley of Middlesex and resides in Canandaigua. They have two children.

The early settlers on the Green Tract were justly regarded as having a hard prospect for gaining a livelihood and still worse for the accumulation of property. After the first crops were taken off much of the land seemed cold and unproductive. It was hard to till and rendered a poor return for the labor bestowed upon it. But it has rewarded the diligence of those who persevered, quite as well as most other sections. The tenacity of the Turners, Stoddards, Benedicts, Carveys, Smiths and others who might be named, has given them goodly possessions, and the qualities of character which have triumphed over the natural obstacles of their location, are such as belong to the highest order of manhood.

THE SHATTUCK FAMILY.

Ebenezer Shattuck was a son of Jonathan Shattuck and was born in Pepperell, Mass., in 1760. In 1784 he married Lucy Woods, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Woods, of Pepperell. He was a farmer in his native town, moved to Mason, New Hampshire, in 1788, and to Jerusalem in 1816, where he was an original settler on lot 56 of Gurnsey's survey, buying his land of the Greens. Here he died in 1840 at the age of seventy-nine, and his wife in 1844 aged seventy-eight. Their children were Ebenezer, Sewall, Lucy, Mahala, Hepzibah, Aaron W. and George Wheeler, (twins,) Rebecca, and Clarissa.

Ebenezer born in 1785 came with his father to Jerusalem. He was a mason and married Cynthia Sweetland of Oneida Co. He died in Mendon, Monroe Co., in 1840. Three of his children are residents of Chicago.

Sewall Shattuck born in 1787, was a blacksmith. He married in 1820, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Updegraff, four years his junior. She was a native of Berks county, Pa., and with her sister Eleanor came in a gig, by way of Captain Williamson's road, to Jerusalem, a very few years later than her sisters Rachael, the wife of Jonathan Davis, and Nancy, the wife of John Ingraham who came with the Friends. Her father was buried very early in the Friend's burying ground in Jerusalem. Sewall Shattuck remained on the land bought by his father in Jerusalem and died there in 1866 at the age of seventy-nine. His wife survived till 1870, dying at the age of seventy-eight. Their children were Darwin, Sewall, Emerson and Sarah Mahala. Darwin born in 1822 married in 1847 Christiana, daughter of James Henderson. She was born in 1827. They reside on the land originally owned by his grandfather, Ebenezer Shattuck. Their children have been Charles Emerson, Sarah Abigail and Mary Isabella, (twins), Lucy, and Hattie A. Mary died young. Sewall E. Shattuck born in 1825 is, a prosperous physician at Hornellsville, N. Y. He married in 1850 Harriet J. Hinman. They have two surviving children. Sarah Mahala born in 1827, is the wife of John Townsend of Jerusalem.

Lucy, daughter of Ebenezer Shattuck, born in 1789, married Joseph Baker, a farmer of Pompey, Onondaga county.

Mahala Shattuck born in 1792, married Nathan Baker, brother of Joseph. Both had considerable families.

Hepzibah Shattuck born in 1794, married first her cousin, David Shattuck. He died of consumption in Jerusalem in 1820 at the age of twenty-six, leaving two children. She next married Thomas Phinney in 1823 at Rushville. They moved from Jerusalem to Bedford, Michigan.

Aaron Woods Shattuck, born in 1799, married in 1824 Lydia, daughter of Joseph Cole of Jerusalem. They moved to Jamestown, N. Y.

George Wheeler Shattuck, twin brother of Aaron W., married in 1824, Rachel, daughter of Samuel Davis of Jerusalem. He was a farmer and bricklayer. They moved in 1843 to Farmington, Michigan, and thence to Muskegon where they now reside. Their children are George K., Orin B., Joel D., Harrison W,. Guy A., Caroline A., Angeline C., and William.

Rebecca Shattuck born in 1802, married first, Zadock Bass, an original settler on lands of Albert R. Cowing on the Green Tract. Her second husband was Calvin Cole, brother of Erastus Cole, senior. She died at Porto Rico in the West Indies, leaving a daughter, Anna by her first husband who married a Spanish gentleman in New York.

Clarrissa Shattuck born in 1804, married Joseph Fitch of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, and was the mother of six children.

When Ebenezer Shattuck settled in Jerusalem he purchased one hundred acres of land off the east end of lot 56, and his son Aaron forty acres of the same lot, for which they paid six dollars an acre.

The Shattuck family is an extensive one, and Lemuel Shattuck, one of the most eminent of its members, published in 1855 a well-prepared book of memorials of the family, embracing very full and valuable genealogical tables tracing their descent from William Shattuck of England, who settled early in

the Colony of Massachusetts; and including the subsequent generations to the date of publication. The author belonged to various historical, antiquarian, statistical and genealogical societies and was well qualified for his work. He quotes the sentiment of Burke, that "Those only deserve to be remembered by posterity who treasure up the history of their ancestors." He adds, "A knowledge of those who gave us form, brought us into existence and made us what we are, seems required to satisfy the promptings of our nature." He also quotes Daniel Webster as follows: "There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind than a consciousness of an alliance with excellence that is departed."

THE BEDDOE TRACT.—ALBERT R. COWING.

James Cowing born in 1740, in Old Rochester, county of Plymouth, Mass., was the father of twenty-one children, of whom Albert R. Cowing was the twentieth. He learned the trade of shoemaker, but followed the ocean as a whaler a number of years. after which he married a Miss Cottle and followed his trade. During the Revolution he was largely employed in making shoes for the soldiers and took his pay in continental money. The Government not redeeming its paper he lost all; but he was content as the cause of liberty triumphed. His first wife and the mother of seven of his children died and he married a second wife, Sarah Randall, with whom he moved to Saratoga county, where they purchased a farm and improved it. He was again reduced to bankruptcy by becoming security for a merchant. In the fall of 1803, with his son Caleb and his nephew Jacob Hackett, he travelled on foot to Canandaigua, a distance of more than two hundred miles. They located on a farm five miles west of Geneva, where he brought his family the next spring. In 1807 his wife died of typhus fever, a fatal disease for many that year. The children by the first marriage were David, Oliver, James, Hannah, Eunice, and Mary; by the

second, Phebe, Celinda, Caleb, Ruby, Sally, Asenath, Permelia Betsey, Cynthia, Sophia, Marshall J., Sophronia, Albert R., and John P. James first settled in Oneida county, and had a family of eleven children. He moved to this county in 1830, and died in 1840 at the age of seventy-two. Mary, in 1822 in middle life, married John Ayres of Phelps, a Catholic and a farmer, owning one hundred acres. The marriage was unhappy and he willed his property to the Catholic Church in Geneva. She, disgusted with the unequal laws in regard to woman, as early as 1830 circulated a petition to the Legislature for a grant of equal property rights. The petition was twelve to fourteen feet long, and was signed by many influential citizens. It was at that time made a subject of laughter and honored with an adverse report. But Mrs. Ayres was a pioneer in a just cause, which has since gained the triumph she did not live to see.

Phebe the oldest of the children by the second marriage, married Luke Whitmore and died at the age of eighty in Michigan, the mother of five children.

Celinda married Gen. Parkhust Whitney. They commenced in 1814 keeping the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, and continued there many years, when it passed into the hands of their children. She died in 1860 nearly seventy-eight.

Caleb Cowing, now living in Starkey, is eighty-five years old and it is believed has chopped over and cleared more new land than any man now living in this State. He was ninteen years old when the family arrived at their new home in the woods, and soon commenced chopping by the job. The year he was twenty-one years old he cleared off thirty-six acres of land, heavily timbered, and fitted it for the harrow. He has frequently cut and put up six cords of wood in a day. He married Rhoda Royce of Reading, two years his senior, and settled and improved two farms in that town, now Starkey. He sold out and returned to Seneca where he improved two other farms and built a large brick house. Twenty-one years later he moved back and still lives in Starkey.

Four sons of Sophronia, who married Enos Clark and moved to Michigan, were soldiers, three with Shearman and one in the Army of the Potomac. She had ten children. Cynthia married Asher Torrance, and died at fifty-eight in Lockport, the mother of five children. John P. Cowing, the youngest of the family, married Elizabeth Mallory and is an extensive manufacturer of Fire Engines, Pumps, &c., at Seneca Falls. No others except Albert settled in this county.

Albert R. Cowing born in 1804, married in 1825, Sally, daughter of E. B. Torrance, and in the fall of that year moved to Jerusalem, where he became the first permanent settler on the Beddoe Tract, or the 5000 acres separately surveyed by Jabez French and advertised by John Beddoe. The tract was then a dense wilderness of pine and oak timber, as good as the State could afford, with a mixture of other timber. A man by the name of Burchard had squatted on lot 13, built a log house and sowed a little wheat, which the deer gnawed so close that it never amounted to anything, and he soon left the town. The principal product for a number of years was pine shingles styled by the people north and east "Jerusalem Currency." The mints for the manufacture of this currency were common in the woods, and sturdy workmen applied themselves late and early in producing it, the shavings serving for fire and light. The outfit for one of these mints was an axe, a cross-cut saw, shaving knife and froe, and a wood horse. The shingle maker could take them all on his shoulder and establish himself in business anywhere in the woods. He had no license to pay and his shingles sold for one dollar per thousand—an article now worth six dollars. For some years the best markets were Seneca and Phelps, until the Keuka Lake canal was opened. Then lumbermen from the east bought timbered land, standing trees and lumber, and paid the people currency they could carry in their pockets. This soon destroyed the shingle currency, and the once beautiful pine forests shortly became ugly looking clearings.

Mr. Cowing never engaged in the shingle business farther

than to peddle the currency in his native town, but applied himself to chopping, and clearing his farm, and erecting buildings. In 1831 he built a barn 34 by 50 feet in size. James S. Royce was the Carpenter, and it was the first building raised in the county without spirituous liquor. Some came with a jug, but Mr. Cowing ordered them away. They left taking others with them, and played ball at a neighbor's near by, while a small and determined band of Temperance men, working with a will put up the frame of heavy timber. Refreshments were served more expensive than whisky, and the fashion afterwards prevailed throughout the country. Since then he has had seven raisings, and at each one a supper but no liquor. Their children have been Maria, Sophronia, Rhoda, Sarah, Eliza, Caroline, Mary. Albert A., Helen, and Celinda. Maria married Alfred Baldwin and has one child, Oren R. Sophronia married Charles Bellis, had two children, Cornelia S., and Albert C., and died at twenty-one. Rhoda married Granger Gates and has two children, Mary S., and Grove C. They reside in Illinois. Sarah married Dr. Philo K. Stoddard of Prattsburg. Eliza died single at twenty-three. Albert A. married Alice, daughter of Luther Myers of Watkins. They are living in Omaha and have one child, Fred M. Helen married Abram N. Slaght of Lodi, and is living on the old homestead. The others are single.

Albert R. Cowing has led an active and laborous life, and his activity has been mental as well as muscular. At the age of twenty-six he united with the Methodist Church of which he was a leading member upwards of twelve years, much of the time a class leader and steward. Afterward, having Anti Slavery views and regarding the Bible as an authority for slavery, he gradually became a Free Thinker, and repudiated the Bible as a Divine Revelation. He has since been as zealous in his opposition to theological opinions as he was before in his support of orthodox sentiments. He has frequently wielded his pen in support of his views on religious subjects and other topics, andm any of his articles have been printed in the newspapers.

ORIGINAL SETTLERS ON THE BEDDOE TRACT.

William Runner moved from Pultney in 1825 and settled on the south side of the Beddoe Tract. He married Eveline Parker, and by honest industry gained a good property. They had five children, James, Lovina, Lois, John, and Eliza. She died in 1842, and he in 1865, aged sixty-two years. John, now living in the town of Seneca, is one of the most prominent citizens there, and a thorough business man.

John Runner, the father of Wm. Runner, settled near his son in 1826, and had a family of nine children, Margaret, William, Hannah, Christiana, Jacob, Eliza, Lovina, John, and Arminda. His wife, "Mother Runner," as she was called, was one of the most useful women of her day. She served both as doctor and nurse, in hundreds of cases, many preferring her to the best physicians. Her strong constitution enabled her to live many years, and she died at the home of her daughter, Eliza Townsend, widow of the late Remer Townsend, in 1870, aged eighty-seven years, having survived her husband twenty years.

Ezra Loomis moved from the town of Seneca in 1826, and settled on and improved the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Ezra, and daughter, Jane, on lot 12. He enlisted in the war of the Revolution at the age of sixteen, and served two years, until the close of the war. A more resolute and persevering man of his age, is seldom seen. He had a family of thirteen children by two marriages and died in 1839, aged seventy-four years, his last wife surviving him eleven years.

John Coleman moved from Benton in 1826, settled on the farm now owned by Daniel Johnson, about the year 1831, sold out to James Cowing, and moved to Genesee Co., where he now lives.

Henry Nutt, in 1826, settled on lot No. 30, on what was then called the Oak Flat, remained there a few years, then traded farms with George Critchel of Torrey, where he now resides. At that time the road from Branchport to Italy Hill was not laid out and the first settlers had to cut their own roads.

Benjamin Rogers settled on the farm now owned by Seneca Badger in 1826, lived there a few years then sold out and bought the Hayt farm, afterwards sold to Joel Townsend, and left the town.

Morris Ross came in the town in 1826, settled and improved the farm now occupied by Wm. Herries and Thomas Schull, on lot 22. He was a blacksmith, remained there a number of years, sold out and moved to Wisconsin.

Meli Todd came to this county with his father, Benajah Todd, in the year 1811, in his eighth year, from the State of Vermont. The family consisted of a father, mother and four children, one older than himself, Truman, and two younger. Benajah Todd took up a lot of land and built a log house about two and a half miles south of where Dundee now is. He lived eighteen months there and died. The reader can have but a faint idea now of the privations and hardships a family left fatherless and surrounded by a wilderness filled with ferocious animals, had to endure. In 1812 they had their only pig caught by a bear in the day time, which carrying it ten rods from the house, took a good meal and covered the remainder with leaves. The rattlesnake was the most to be dreaded. Meli has stepped over them many times barefooted when they were curled up under small bushes. The family bought in 1814 the farm where Lodowick Disbrow now lives in Barrington. Truman and Meli cleared it mostly and paid for it. They frequently went to Bennett's Settlement, a distance of three or four miles, and worked for eighteen pence and a shilling a day; took their pay in wheat and backed it to mill. Meli married a daughter of William Ovenshire, of Barrington, and in 1830 came to Jerusalem and settled on the Beddoe Tract. He built a log house and commenced chopping and clearing his land, converting the pine into shingles, of which he has rived, shaved and bunched as many as four thousand in one day, one thousand being considered a day's work. In 1840, he bought the farm now occupied by Daniel Johnson, built a frame house and barn, and in 1850 sold out and bought where he now re-

sides, one and a half miles west of Branchport. They have reared two children, Benajah and Lydia. Benajah is a well-to-do farmer living half a mile north of his father. Lydia married Frank Stever, and lives on the homestead with her father and mother. Mr. Todd has been in very poor health for a number of years, in consequence of chopping with too heavy an ax (one of six pounds) in his younger days. The strain of his chest has affected him through life.

Rochester Hurd moved from Starkey in 1826, improved to some extent what is now known as the French farm, on lot 29; remained there two or three years and traded farms with John French, of the town of Reading. The farm has been owned ever since by some of the French family, until 1869 when Ferris P. Hurd purchased it of the French heirs, Chester, the youngest son of John French, and the owner of the premises, having died without issue. John French's family consisted of nine children, Amasa, Lewis, Charles, Ann, Philemon, Robert, Betsey, Maria, and Chester.

James Royce moved from Starkey in 1827, improved a part of the farm now owned by William P. Hibbard, on lot 20, stayed there two or three years, sold out to James Hayt and went back to Starkey. James Hayt subsequently sold to Benjamin Rogers, who afterwards sold to Joel Townsend, a local preacher. He with his son-in-law, William P. Hibbard, have made additions until the farm now numbers nearly two hundred acres, the original purchase being only forty acres. Father Townsend, as he was known, died in 1860, aged seventy-eight years. His wife survives him at the age of eighty-two years. They had four children, James, Remer, Betsey A., and Sarah M. James died single. Remer married Eliza Runner, had one son, Wilber F., and died in 1858, aged forty-three years. Sarah M. married Alexander Parker, of Pultney, where they now reside. Betsey A. married William Philo Hibbard. Their children were Sarah E., James R., Elizabeth, Phebe A., Charles, Schuyler, and Hattie. Phebe A. married William, brother of Ferris P. Hurd, and has two children. The others

are unmarried. James R. enlisted in the 126th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and died of typhus fever while in service with the Union army, at Harper's Ferry, in 1863. He was an active, intelligent, and liberal-minded young man.

Rufus Henderson came from Starkey in 1827, purchased the Burchard lot, now owned by Ferris P. Hurd, near the white school house. He remained on the farm two or three years, sold out to Joseph Long and went back to Starkey.

Dexter Lamb moved from Wayne in 1826, settled and improved the farm now owned by his son Franklin, on lot 28. He married Sarah Pierce, and they had nine children. He died in 1857, aged sixty-three years. Their children were Esther, Chester, Franklin, Charles, Emily, Avery, Martha, Sarah, and Henry H. Franklin and Sarah are the only surviving children. Franklin married Christine Francisco, and they have one child Mercer. He is a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

THE CORWINS.

Stephen Corwin was born near Newark, New Jersey, in the year 1764. He married Betsey Drew, of New Jersey, and their children were John, Noah, Isaac, Nathan, Anna, Polly, and Abigail. He enlisted at the age of fourteen, in the Revolutionary army, and did good service. He died in 1849, at the age of eighty-five. Anna moved to Pennsylvania where she resides and has several descendants. Isaac lives in Michigan. Nathan lives in Chautauqua County. Noah, who many years ago lived in Jerusalem, is now living at Townsend Settlement, Schuyler County.

John Corwin, born in New Jersey, in 1786, remained there till the year 1814, when, at the age of twenty-eight, he came to Starkey. He married Elizabeth French, in 1808. He lived in Starkey from 1814 to 1826, during which time he pursued his trade—that of a carpenter—and in 1826 came to Jerusalem and settled on lot 27, of the Beddoe Tract, now owned by Peter H. Bitley and occupied by Nathaniel G. Hibbard. His wife, Elizabeth French, born in New Jersey, 1791, married at the age of seventeen, and died in Jerusalem in 1847.

John Corwin first bought a farm consisting of 118 acres, a large part of which he cleared and put under a good state of cultivation; but being of a restless disposition, sold out at a loss of several hundred dollars and moved on a farm on lot 41, Guernsey's Survey, which he again cleared and upon which he has ever since resided. Most of his elder children, including Rachel, now living in Jerusalem, and one or two other of the girls, assisted in the arduous labor of clearing the lands. The children of John and Elizabeth Corwin were Ezra, Sarah, Rachel, Phebe, Noah, Miranda, Polly, Harvey, William, Amos. Lyman, Harriet, John and Lucelia.

Ezra married Jane Wycoff, and their children were Almina, Lucretia, Delila, Elizabeth, and Theresa. He moved to Michigan where his wife died, then married Jane Gordon, and they have children. Sarah married, first, John Rouse, of Bluff Point, who died, and she married Jacob Herrick, of Bluff Point, then moved to Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, where he died and she subsequently married Aaron Eelbeck, of Wisconsin. Rachel married Joseph N. Davis, and resides in Jerusalem. Phebe married Godfrey Chase, of Penn., and their children are Permelia A., Cordelia L., Fidela J., Mary J., and Almeda. Noah married Eliza Jane Buck, of Dix, Schuyler County, and their children are Delila Epitome, John, and Gideon. They reside in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Miranda married Elijah Dean, and resides in Newfield, Tompkins County. Polly married Jesse H. Davis, and resides in Jerusalem. Harvey married Amanda Barrett, and is a shoemaker in Penn Yan. William went to Michigan and married there. Amos married Eliza J. Chase, of Jerusalem, where they lived many years; afterward moved to Tioga Co., Pa., where they reside. Their children were Perry W., (who died while in service of the Union army,) Charles, Henry, and Mary. Lyman married Adaline Drake, and moved to Elmira, where he died. His wife married again. Harriet died young. John married Olive Tinney, of Jerusalem, and their children are Flora, Libbie, and Ebenezer. They live in Ontario Co. Lucelia married Hiram Tin-

ney, of Jerusalem, and their children are Rose, Archibald, Herbert, and Charles. Each of the three brothers of John Corwin, learned the trade of carpenter with him, he being the eldest. He has been a hard-working mechanic and a thorough farmer.

THE STEVERS.

Peter D. Stever was born in 1802, in Columbia County, N. Y., came into this County in 1830 and settled on the Beddoe Tract. He had at that time about four hundred dollars and struggled alone for two years when his brother James and family moved in and they worked in partnership for five or six years, in the meantime purchasing the farm where James now lives.

In 1837 he married Ann Baker, and dividing the property each took his share, he taking the farm where he now resides. Peter D. Stever was one of the first who pulled stumps by machinery. He has a farm of 140 acres mostly fenced with stumps, and is one of the best farmers in the town. He has a great abundance of fruit, plenty of good buildings, and much to make him comfortable in his declining years. He and his wife have had nine children, Hannah, Ruth, Franklin, Hester, Oscar, David, Cecelia, Annette, and Rupert. Hannah, Ruth and Cecelia died single. Franklin married Lydia, daughter of Meli Todd, and resides near Branchport. They have one child, Llewellyn. Oscar married Joanna, daughter of Jesse Davis, and moved to California. Hester married Russell Carr, and lives near her father. They have one child. Annette married William Lacy and lives in Potter. The others are single.

James Stever married Desire Goodsell and like his brother Peter is a first class farmer, independent in means. He started with a small capital and has now a competency. They have six children, Leonard, Peter, Elizabeth, George, Joseph, and Jennie. Leonard married Susan, daughter of Robert Miller of Pultney and lives in Jerusalem Hollow. They have three children, Lora, Elbert and Frederick. Peter married Jane Ann, daughter of James Paris, and resides in Branchport. They have four children, Celista, Arthur, and another besides an in-

fant. Elizabeth married Robert Miller, jr., of Pultney, and lives on the Beddoe Tract. They have one child. George married Olive, daughter of Howland Hemphill, and lives in Branchport. Joseph and Jennie are unmarried.

Eli R. Stever, born in Columbia county in 1812, married in 1840 Louisa Goodsell, a neice of James Stever's wife. They lived seven years in Chautauqua county, from whence they moved to Bluff Point, and have since resided there. Mr. Stever has about 500 acres of the land formerly the property of Capt. James Harris. He is a thrifty farmer, and a successful stock and grain-grower. He has now on his premises a promising young vineyard of fifty-two acres, the largest on the borders of Keuka Lake. Mr. William H. Olin is his partner in the grape culture. George and James Stever were the only children of Eli and Louisa Stever. George married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert T. Stewart, and died in 1869.

George W. Stever who married Susan M., daughter of David Turner, first settled on the Beddoe Tract, but has recently moved into Pultney. The Stevers are remarkable for their peaceful disposition and industrious habits. They were sons of David P. Stever of Columbia county.

FAMILY OF JAMES TAYLOR.

James Taylor born in 1798 in Ireland, married there Rebecca Taylor, (not a relative) born in 1801. They settled in Starkey in 1827, and two years latter on the Beddoe Tract, where they lived till 1850, when they bought the Beddoe homestead in Branchport where he died in 1869 at the age of seventy-one. His wife died in 1856 aged fifty-five. They belonged to the Episcopal Church. Their children who became adults were Mary, John, William D., James L., Thomas, Charles, Susanah and Eleanor E. Mary, Eleanor E, John and Charles are single residing at the homestead. William D. is a Methodist clergyman of the East Genesee Conference, a graduate of Union College, and formerly a teacher of eminence. He married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Chauncey Hayes of Prattsburg, and they have a son Charles.

James L. is a successful lawyer residing at Branchport, and one of the Loan Commissioners of Yates county. He married Elizabeth V., daughter of Tompkins W. Boyd of Pultney. Thomas is a farmer, owning the farm purchased by his father on the Beddoe Tract. He married Caroline, daughter of John Dorman of Jerusalem. Their children are Luna, Alice, Jennie, Minnie and Dora. Susanah married Loren B. Smith. They reside at Lawrenceville, Pa., and have two children, Edward and Frederick.

THE CHASE FAMILY.

Judah Chase was a native of Saratoga and came to Bluff Point in 1820, buying a considerable tract of land where George Heck now resides on lot 64 of the first seventh. His wife was Hannah Baker. He was a leading and important citizen in the town and resided many years on the Point. Afterwards he moved to west Jerusalem, where he died about 1850, at the age of eighty-seven, having enjoyed almost perfect health to day of his death. The children of this family were John, William, Judah, Ira, Christopher C., Elias, Levi, Hannah and Jane. John, William and Ira were all ministers of the Baptist Church. Ira is still living in Urbana, N. Y. Levi was a teacher of note in Jerusalem and Pultney, and died while yet a young man. Christopher C. married Phebe, daughter of John Townsend, and is a farmer in Jerusalem. Elias married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Davis, and is a farmer in Jerusalem. Their children are Melissa, Emeline, Levi, Morrison L. and Melinda. Melissa married Daniel Sherwood. They reside in Jerusalem. Emeline was the second wife of Henry W. Harris, whom she survives with one son, Eddie. Levi is a Methodist minister of the East Genesee Conference. He married Emily, only daughter of Judge La Rue of Hammondsport. Morrison L. is a carpenter. He married Mary E. daughter of James A. Belknapp. Melinda married Elwyn, son of Ezra Hair, and they reside in Jerusalem.

Jane, daughter of Judah Chase, married Daniel Sherwood, senior, father of Daniel Sherwood, the present Class Leader in

the Methodist Church at Branchport. Hannah married an army captain who was killed in the war of 1812.

SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, M. D., A. M.

Dr. Samuel H. Wright, born in 1825, now a citizen of Jerusalem, is a native of Peekskill, N. Y. His father is a minister of distinction in the Methodist Church. His mother was Zillah Hart, and died at Geneva in 1865. He followed farming till he was twenty-five years old, and in his boyhood had no educational aspirations, learning but little at the district schools. At twenty he was electrified by two carpenters who at the end of a day's work took from their tool chest books on mathematics and philosophy for study and discussion. This lighted up a new ambition; he resolved to be his own educator, and made rapid advancement in the most solid acquirements. While plowing he carried on his studies, stopping occasionally to draw a diagram on the fresh upturned soil. He declined his father's offer of academical opportunities, which he said would be soon enough sought when he found a science too difficult to master without aid. In 1845 he married Joana, daughter of William McLean. In 1848, the third year of his study, he made his first set of astronomical calculations, which he sold in Rochester for fifteen dollars, getting cheated out of his pay, a loss which he afterwards deemed a profitable one, because it gave him an idea that business had its importance as well as theoretical knowledge. In 1849 he made a set of astronomical tables for the four principal latitudes of the United States. In attempting to sell them in the city of New York, he was repulsed and disheartened till he applied at the Tribune Office, where he sold his manuscript. Ever since that time the Whig and Tribune Almanacs have made use of his calculations.

In 1850 he moved to Dundee and assisted Richard Taylor one term as teacher in the Dundee Academy. The next winter he taught a district school at Big Stream. David Young who had long been almost the sole collector for almanacs in this county, died in 1822, and thenceforth Samuel H. Wright took his place, and has done much of the same work for Cuba, Can-

ada, Mexico, the countries of South America, China, Persia and Australia. He bids fair to hold a profitable business through life in working calendars alone. Speaking of his work he says:

"The great solar eclipse of May 26, 1854, afforded me the first opportunity of testing and witnessing the confirmation of my calculation of solar eclipses, which is conceded to be a problem of no easy dimensions. It was watched with anxiety and palpitation, as my reputation and possibly my fortune depended upon the result. The great solar eclipse of 1869 gave me no such feelings; my reputation was established, and had it failed it would have done me little damage, as ten thousand men would have sought some reason to excuse the blunder in me, but would instantly consign to obscurity a novice who might make such a mistake. So unfair is mankind."

He commenced the study of Medicine in 1854 with Dr. Henry Spence, attended a course of lectures in New York and in 1865 received from the Geneva Medical College the degree of Doctor of Medicine by diploma. He has practiced in this profession to some extent. In May, 1855 his wife died leaving three children Sarah Janett, Berlin Hart and Delia Bloomer. Sarah Janette is the wife of Ezra Tinker, A. B., B. D., a Methodist preacher of the New York Conference. Their other children reside with their father. Dr. Wright in November, 1855, married Mary Jane, daughter of Jeremiah S. Burtch, of Jerusalem. They have a daughter Florence.

In 1856 Dr. Wright engaged in the study of Botany and in three years collected an herbarium of over three thousand specimens, added to which sixteen hundred species from Europe, and others from the South and West, gathered by exchange, constitute a collection of nearly six thousand plants. valued at twelve thousand dollars. This has been the cause of an extensive correspondence with all the native botanists of the country. In 1866, Williams College conferred on Dr. Wright the degree of Master of Arts. In April, 1865, he was drafted, and promptly informed the Provost Marshal he was ready; but

as the war soon closed, the conscripts of that draft were not ordered forward. In 1866 he sold his home in Dundee, and has since resided at the home of his father-in-law in Jerusalem Among his pursuits is that of land surveying. He has an admirable zeal as a student of nature and science, and has collected a fine scientific library.

BRANCHPORT.

Samuel S. Ellsworth and Spencer Booth erected the first store in Branchport, in 1831. Previous to that time no village aspirations took root in that locality. The store of Ellsworth & Booth was on the southwest corner, at the principal street crossing, and they occupied it many years, Mr. Booth remaining till after 1866. Solomon D. Weaver built the hotel on the southeast corner in 1832. William D. Henry built the store and dwelling on the northwest corner, and Samuel S. Ellsworth the store on the northeast corner, now occupied by Lynham J. Beddoe, with hardware.

Before the title of Branchport was given to the village, it was called Esperanza by some of its more polished neighbors. This name, the Spanish equivalent of Hope, was too poetical for a new country full of pine stumps, and in view of its location at the head of the west branch of Lake Keuka, it was called Branchport—a name conferred by Spencer Booth. The block of stores next the hotel, known as the Weaver block, was built by Solomon D. Weaver in 1850. The place was incorporated as a village in 1867, with about a mile square of territory. The population in 1865 was 304, and in 1870 it was 309. The present stone school house was built in 1868. The first school teacher in Branchport was Mary Williams, and the next Mr. Henneberg. The principal merchants of the place have been Spencer S. Booth, Samuel S. Ellsworth, William D. Henry, Peter Youngs Senior, Lawrence & Smith, Harry I. Andrus, Goodrich, Easton & Co., Myron H. Weaver, Solomon D. Weaver, Bradley Shearman, Frederick Paris, James H. Gamby, John Laird, Asa E. Pettengill, Peter H. Bitley and Clark Righter.

John Van Ness and Cyrus C. Crane built a foundry, which was continued by Van Ness and Johnson, and afterwards by the Paris brothers. It was afterwards turned into a spoke factory.

The blacksmiths of the place have been, Andrew Slingerland, John Van Ness, D. H. Bennett, Riggs & Bennett, R. N. Bennett, William Derrick, John A. Miller, Frederick Paris, Wilson Mattison, William A. Pelton, Stever & German.

Wagon-makers: Gage & Mariner, Henneberg & Quick, S. H. Storms, C. B. Quick, John Middleton, Levi Millspaugh, Robert Herries, Herries & Paris.

Druggists: Bush & Andrews, Elliot Bush, Lynham J. Beddoe, Myron H. Weaver, Robert Boyd, Tomer Brothers, Theodore B. Boyd, James H. Gamby.

Hardware Dealers: James T. Durry, James C. Hathaway, Lynham J. Beddoe, Joel Dorman.

Cabinet-makers: John C. Miller, Cyrus C. Crane.

Joiners: William D. Henry, Henry & Vail, and Charles H. Vail.

Harness-makers: William D. Henry, N. G. Pettingill, Henry & Vail, Charles H. Vail, James Spencer.

Boot and Shoe-makers: Pelton Brothers, William D. Henry, Charles H. Vail, Charles F. Dickinson, N. Dickinson, John Sisson, E. J. Morgan, Cornwell & Teets, Waterous & Kinner, James Paris, Jr., C. H. Grow.

The finest residences of the place are those of Rev. B. W. Stone, Solomon D, Weaver, Peter H. Bitley and John Laird. The health of the locality is sometimes seriously affected by the exhalations of the adjoining marsh, which are found to be a prolific source of fever and ague. The scenery, viewed from the Branchport side of the lake, is beautiful, taking in a view of Bluff Point and the high ridge east of the inlet.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Thomas Lee was Supervisor of Jerusalem in 1792, and without doubt the first one. There is no record or recollection on the part of living persons showing who followed him till 1797,

when James Spencer was Supervisor. From 1799 and onward the record is complete.

1799, Eliphalet Norris.
1800, Levi Benton.
1801, Benjamin Barton.
1802, Daniel Brown, Sr.
1803, George Brown.
1804, George Brown.
1805, George Brown.
1806, George Brown.
1807, George Brown.
1808, George Brown.
1809, George Brown.
1810, John Beddoe.
1811, John Beddoe.
1812, John Beddoe.
1813, George Brown.
1814, George Brown.
1815, George Brown.
1816, George Brown.
1817, John B. Chase.
1818, Joel Dorman.
1819, Joel Dorman.
1820, Joel Dorman.
1821, Joel Dorman.
1822, Joel Dorman.
1823, Jacob Herrick.
1824, Elisha Mills.
1825, Elisha Mills.
1826, Elisha Mills.
1827, Jacob Herrick.
1828, Alfred Brown.
1829, Alfred Brown.
1830, Alfred Brown.
1831, John Phelps.
1832, Aza B. Brown.
1833, Asahel Stone, Jr.
1834, Henry Larzelere.
1835, Henry Larzelere.
1836, Spencer Booth.
1837, Lynham J. Beddoe.
1838, James Brown.
1839, James Brown.
1840, Spencer Booth.
1841, Spencer Booth.
1842, Samuel Botsford.
1843, George Wagener.
1844, Spencer Booth.
1845, Albert Wait.
1846, Simeon Cole.
1847, Samuel Botsford.
1848, Myron H. Weaver.
1849, Peter H. Bitley.
1850, George Crane.
1851, Samuel Botsford.
1852, Hiram Cole.
1853, Uriah Hanford.
1854, Peter H. Bitley.
1855, John C. Miller.
1856, Ferris P. Hurd.
1857, Ferris P. Hurd.
1858, Henry W. Harris.
1859, Bradley Shearman.
1860, Samuel Botsford.
1861, J. Warren Brown.
1862, J. Warren Brown.
1863, Daniel B. Tuthill.
1864, Daniel B. Tuthill.
1865, Ferris P. Hurd.
1866, Phineas Parker.
1867, Morgan Smith.
1868, Harrison H. Sisson.
1869, John Laird.
1870, John Laird.

Town meeting was held at the house of Lawrence Townsend till 1802, when it was held at the house of Abraham

Wagener. After Jerusalem was set off from the original district, town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Brown till 1816, when it was held at the house of Stephen Kinney; the two following years at George Brown's; in 1819 at Giles Kinney's; in 1820 at the house of Elisha Mills, near Daniel Brown's mills, and also the next three years; in 1824 at Brenton W. Hazard's mills; and thenceforward till 1830 at Henry Larzalere's. In 1841 town meeting was held at the house of Solomon D. Weaver, in Branchport; in 1842 at Larzelere's; in 1843, at Branchport; in 1844 at Larzelere's; 1845 at Branchport; in 1846 at Larzelere's, and thenceforth at Branchport without change. It was a hard struggle to wrest the town meeting from Mr. Larzelere, who seemed to have a strong hold on the people.

The first Justice of the Peace in Jerusalem of whom any record has been traced, was Daniel Brown, Jr., who appears to have held the office from 1800 onward for ten or twelve years if not longer. He was, perhaps, appointed still earlier. After him, Giles Kinney, John Beal, Thomas Sutton, Joel Dorman, Joseph Gay, Nathaniel Cothern, Nicholas Bennett, Erastus Cole, Senior, Ezra Pierce, Elisha Mills and Allen Cole. Erastus Cole Sr. was elected Justice of the Peace in 1830 and 1834. Uriah Hanford in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1837. Jonathan Talmadge in 1831. Bartleson Shearman in 1832 and 1835. Hixon Anderson in 1833. Martin Quick in 1836, 1843 and 1845. William Culver in 1838. John A. Gallett in 1838. Israel Comstock in 1839 and 1843. Henry Hicks in 1840. Hiram Cole in 1841. George Wagener in 1844. Benedict R. Carr in 1846. Almon S. Kidder in 1847 and 1851. James P. Barden in 1848. Heman Squires in 1848. Samuel S. Millspaugh in 1849 and 1853. Benjamin Colegrove in 1850. Isaac Purdy in 1852. Josiah White in 1854 and 1858. Jeremiah S. Burtch in 1855. Miles B. Andrus in 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1869. Charles H. Vail in 1857. Watkins Davis in 1859 and 1863. Levi Millspaugh in 1861 and 1865. Thomas W. Smith in 1862 and 1866. J. Warren Brown in 1867. Botsford A. Comstock in 1868; and James Henderson in 1870.

The first Post Office in Jerusalem was established in 1824, located near the mill now owned by George Adams, and called the Jerusalem Post Office. A tavern was kept there at that time by Stephen Havens. Nathaniel Cothern was the first Postmaster. In 1826 Henry Larzelere having started his tavern in the valley, took charge of the Post Office as Deputy. The next year he was appointed Postmaster, and held the office till 1832, when it was discontinued. In 1832 the Post Office was established at Branchport. Spencer Booth was the first Postmaster, and held the office till 1849, when he was succeeded by Myron H. Weaver, who was followed by William S. Booth, son of Spencer Booth, in 1853. In 1861 Bradley Shearman was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Peter Youngs Jr., whose wife, Almeda Youngs, is now Postmistress, and has been, much to the public satisfaction, for the past few years. William C. Van Tuyl was Postmaster a few months in 1866.

A Post Office was established at Kinney's Corners in 1850, and Robert Chissom was first appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by John Bishop, who was followed by Dr. Alva B. Chissom, and he by Heman Squiers. Stephen Wood, Miles B. Andruss, John Vaughn and J. Warren Brown have also held the office. The present Postmaster is Osborne Moore.

A Post Office was established at Shearman's Hollow in 1841. The first Postmaster was Isaac Haight. Delanson Munger was afterwards appointed, and he was succeeded by Nathaniel Keech, who resigned, and the office was discontinued in 1866.

In 1800, Jerusalem, still including what is now Benton, Milo and Torrey, had but a population of 1219. In 1810, reduced to its present limits, omitting Bluff Point, its population was 450, and the census gave report of 5,162 yards of cloth made in the town the previous year. By the census of 1814, the population had reached 776; in 1820 it was 1,610; in 1825 it reached 2050; in 1830 it was 2,783; and in 1835 it reached 2,843; and in 1840 the maximum of 2,935, and 508 families. In 1845 the census fell back to 2,710, and gained in 1850 enough to reach 2,912. Again reduced in 1855 to 2,797, it raised in

1860 to 2,873, and in 1865 fell back to 2,682. 1870 gives a population of 2,612. Of the population of 1865, there were 1,519 who were natives of the town, 2,272 of the State of New York, and 2,454 of the United States, 56 of England, 127 of Ireland, and 207 in all, foreign born.

In 1865 the town contained ten stone dwellings, valued at $49,500; one of brick, worth $1,000; 480 framed, worth $319,000; 46 of logs, worth $2,000. In 1855 the dwellings were: seven of stone, worth $30,400; one of brick; 438 framed, worth $223,974; 95 of logs, worth $5,415.

In 1840, Jerusalom had three persons between 90 and 100 years old, and four Revolutionary soldiers—John Beal, 84, Jacob Fredenberg, 81, Castle Dains, 91, Elisha Benedict, 80.

In 1855, Jerusalem had 26,294 acres of improved land, and the census reported the cash value of farms at $1,422,184; of stock, $176,064; tools, $46,518. The winter wheat harvest of 1864 was reported at 28,159 bushels, from 3,049 acres; Oats, 22,819 bushels, from 2,045 acres; Rye. 5,395 bushels, from 508 acres; Barley, 17,710 bushels, from 1,459 acres; Buckwheat, 2,149 bushels, from 678 acres; Potatoes, 7,878 bushels, from 151 acres; Butter, 106,673 lbs.; Cheese, 8,062 lbs. Horses, 1,035, sheep, 9,047, pounds of wool, 41,845, yards of fulled cloth, 22, yards of flannel, 197, cotton and mixed cloths, 35.

The same census gave account of three blacksmith shops, one furnace, one steel spring manufactory, two wagon shops, one grist mill, one cooper shop, two boot and shoe shops, one tannery, one cabinet-making shop, one tailor shop.

In 1865, the value of farm lands was reported at $1,722,290; stock, $279,359; tools, $168,144; acres plowed, 7,305; acres of pasture, 8,130; meadow, 6,481; tons of hay in 1864, 7,338. Bushels of winter wheat harvested in 1864 from 2,369 acres, 24,512. Bushels of oats from 2,772 acres, 42,281. Bushels of Rye from 804 acres, 3,807. Bushels of Barley from 748 acres, 8,047. Buckwheat from 482 acres, 8,742 bushels Corn from 1,443 acres, 35,447 bushels. Potatoes from 188 acres, 24,133,

bushels. Apple trees, 15,223. Apples in 1864, 11,310 bushels. Milch cows, 1,161. Butter, 128,527 lbs. Cheese, 5,758 lbs. Pork, 203,354 lbs. Sheep, 22,360. Wool, 105,573 lbs.

Jerusalem had 152 soldiers in the war for the Union, of whom 33 died in the service, and five were buried in the town. The census of 1865 reported 511 males in the town between eighteen and forty-five.

In 1820 the town had 383 farmers, 28 mechanics, five free blacks; taxable property, $115,065; electors by property qualification, 329; and 6,814 acres of improved land; cattle, 1,705; horses, 273; sheep, 4,025; yards of cloth made in families, 9,810. Jerusalem had 639 votes by the census of 1855, and 552 families, 456 owners of land, and 64 inhabitants over twenty-one years old unable to read and write.

In 1865 the town had 729 voters, 75 aliens, 551 families, 407 owners of land, and 41 over twenty-one unable to read and write.

THE EARLY ROADS.

Until 1803 there was but one Road District in what is now Jerusalem. Two principal highways, meeting at Robert Chissom's, one leading to Potter's Mills in Augusta, and the other to Daniel Brown's, were the chief roads of that section. At Daniel Brown's the road passed in one direction across the valley to the Davis and Ingraham neighborhood, in another direction, to the Friend's.

In 1803, George Brown and Achilles Comstock, Commissioners, and Benedict Robinson, Surveyor, laid out the road from Isaac Townsend's (Kinney's Corners) to John Beddoe's. It is described as a road leading from Steuben County (Bluff Point) to David Wagener's Mills in Vernon (now the mill of Jillett & Longwell).

In 1804 the road was surveyed by way of Daniel Brown's, from Potter's Mills (Yatesville) to the south line of the town. This road was not all kept up The same year a road was laid out from John Ingraham's southwesterly to the town of Middletown (Italy). Aso a road from Ezekiel Shearman's to Potter's Mills.

In 1805 the following division of road districts was made in Jerusalem:

First, beginning at the town of Vernon, running westerly by Samuel Clark's to the road running from Daniel Brown's to Potter's Mills.

Second, beginning at the forks of the road, about a mile westerly of Robert Chissom's, running southwesterly to or near Samuel Keeney's.

Third, beginning at the town of Vernon. running up by the Crooked Lake by Isaac Townsend's to the County line; also the road running from said Townsend's to No. 7 in 2d range.

Fourth, beginning at the town of Augusta, running southerly to the corner of Daniel Brown's orchard; also a road from Asahel Stone's school house running westerly and northerly to the town of Augusta.

Fifth, beginning at or near Samuel Keeney's house, running west and south by Daniel Brown's, and all the roads south of said Brown's and east of the mill creek in No. 7 in second range.

Sixth, beginning on the bridge near Sarah Clark's old house, running westerly and southerly by John Ingraham's to the County line; also the road by said Ingraham's to the town of Middletown.

Seventh, beginning near Daniel Brown's, running northerly and westerly by Ezekiel Shearman's to the town of Augusta, as divided by George Brown and Achilles Comstock, Commissioners of Highways, and Daniel Brown, Town Clerk.

In 1812, Joseph Benton surveyed a road from near George Brown's Mills to the road leading from Daniel Brown's to Ezekiel Shearman's; Achilles Comstock and Ezra Rice, Commissioners.

In 1814, John N. Hight surveyed a road described as follows: Beginning at the ridge road on the line between township six in the first range, and township six in the second range; then northerly to the great road leading by John Beddoe's to *Penyang*. The other roads on the Point were surveyed by John N. Hight the same year, and the name of David Morse

appears with that of Richard Winship and Achilles Comstock as Commissioners. Achilles Comstock was Commissioner of Highways from 1803 to 1816. His son, Israel Comstock, was Commissioner of Highways in 1819, with Judah Chase and Joel Babcock. His grandson, John Comstock, is sole Commissioner of Highways for the town in 1870. Daniel Brown appears on the record as Town Clerk from the first organization of the town till 1816. In the division of road districts in Jerusalem in 1817, one road was described as leading from Daniel Brown's to "Morrisville." (Penn Yan). George C. Shattuck was a Surveyor of Roads in 1817, and James Brown Jr. and George Brown Commissioners. Alfred Brown was a Commissioner in 1819. Alfred Brown was a Surveyor of Roads in 1818, and Judah Chase, Erastus Cole and Thomas Sutton Commissioners.

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS IN 1819.

1, Jonathan Coleman.
2, Wallace Benedict.
3, George Palmer.
4, Elnathan Botsford Jr.
5, Henry Barnes.
6, Job Babcock.
7, Elijah Botsford.
8, John Ingraham.
9, William H. Torrance.
10, Elizur Barnes.
11, Samuel Sampson.
12, Nathan N. Herrick.
13, Stephen Babcock.
14, William Hewson,
15, Richard Winship,
16, John Beal.
17, John Anderson.
18, Sully Herrick.
19, Leman Dunning.
20, James Brown Jr.
21, Horton Rounds.
22, Seth Hanchett,
23, Benjamin Bonney.
24, Justus Hatfield.
25, Ebenezer Shattuck.
26, Samuel Williams.
27, Jesse Ide.
28, Russell Briggs.
29, John S. Rowley.
30, Joseph Cole.
31, Daniel Earl.
32, Nathaniel Cothern.

In 1820, Alfred Brown surveyed the road on the town line next to Benton and Middlesex. Erastus Cole and Jasper Cole were Commissioners in Jerusalem, A. Swarthouse and Stephen Chase in Benton, and Israel Arnold and M. Putnam in Middlesex.

On Israel Comstock's authority it is related that the road from Italy Hill to Shearman's Hollow was cut through the woods at an early period in one day. A gang of choppers begun at each end of the route and met about half way. This road was for a long period a very important thoroughfare, by which great quantities of lumber were taken to the towns of Seneca and Phelps, and plaster and other supplies taken back to Prattsburg and Wheeler, and the far back regions that depended in former days on the earlier settled and more fruitful towns of Ontario. The most accustomed track was by way of Shearman's Hollow, Israel Comstock's, the Potter place, Voak's and Ferguson's.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1814 Jerusalem was divided into eight school districts, by Elijah Botsford, Achilles Comstock and Ebenezer Slawson, Commissioners of Schools. In 1823 the town had fourteen school districts and $297.19 of public money for schools. Henry Snapp, Jonathan Weldon and John B. Chase were Commissioners of Schools. Joel Dorman, Ebenezer Shattuck, Jonathan Weldon, Dr. Ezekiel B. Pulling, Jacob Herrick, Zabina C. Andruss, Benjamin Stoddard, John Coleman, Albert R. Cowing and William Moore were Commissioners before 1830.

A partial survey of Col. Williamson's land on Bluff Point was made by Peter C. Loop in November, 1813, for the Williamson heirs. The surveyor describes the lots to No. 8, and mentions the owners. Beginning on the Beddoe line, lot 1 (Silas Nash), of 77 acres, "is a very good lot;' Lot 2 (Azor Nash), 114 acres, "also a good lot;" Lot 3 (William Boyd), 159 acres, "very fine grass land;" Lot 4 (Hugh Herrick), the south line striking the school house or log church, 154 acres, much like No. 3; Lot 5 (William Grant), 105 acres; Lot 6, east part (John Finch), 117 acres, "about the best land on the Bluff;" Lot 6, west part (Jonathan Finch), 189 acres, "a part very steep, the residue very good land;" Lot 7, east part (Calvin Cole and Isaac Hewitt), 116 acres, "a very good lot;" No. 8, east part, 28 on county map (John Beal), 204 acres, "a very good lot of land, mostly level, about 80 acres im-

proved and well fenced." A small marsh is noted as covered with "black alder and Tamarag."

In 1860 Daniel Lynn while engaged in pulling stumps on the Ellsworth farm, west of the inlet near Branchport, raised one under which was found a collection of boulders of moderate size, which had been gathered with care to form a mound or burial urn. It was found by a careful examination that the body had been walled about and a fire burned over it. The ashes and coal of the wood and the charred remains of the subject were clearly distinguishable. A portion of the skull and a thigh bone were in a fair state of preservation. It is most probable that this was the burial place of some chieftain among the red men. The tree which had grown on this spot was thirty-two inches in diameter, and must have been growing five hundred years ago, judging from the concentric rings of its trunk and adding the period since it was cut down. The locality was a wonderful thicket of over one hundred large trees, standing on a single acre, and several acres being thus thickly wooded with pine. As pine only starts in open ground, the place was perhaps once an open plain or an Indian cornfield.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The following represents the extent of the grape culture in Jerusalem in 1870:

ON BLUFF POINT.

	ACRES.		ACRES.
H. P. Sturtevant,	13	Isaac Herrick,	1
Patrick Gregg,	18	Isaac Haight,	1
Frank A Wagener,	7	John Haight,	4
Harvey D. Pratt and Jeremiah S. Jillett,	17	J. & R. Sanderson,	9
		S. Horton & Co.,	8
Frank M. McDowell,	40	Frank Kenyon,	4
Thomas Van Tuyl,	17	Abraham Taylor,	1
Hess & Smith,	12	Benjamin Kenyon,	1
Eli R. Stever and William H. Olin,	40	John C. Fitzwater,	2
		Morris Brown,	10
James R. Stever and J. Lloyd,	11	Erastus W. Parker,	30
		Jacob Herrick,	8
Alanson S. Dunning,	5	John W. Huff,	2

Lawson Rogers,	4	Gilbert T. Stewart,	2
George and Aaron Heck,	2	William Culver,	8
Charles Hewins,	2	Franklin Culver,	3
Edward Kenyon,	1	John Castaline,	1
David S. Wagener,	4		

AT KINNEY'S CORNERS AND VICINITY.

J. N. Gillett and Dr. F. M. Hammond,	15	John C. Dinehart,	2
Gen. E. Swift,	15	Thomas Barrow,	2
Gen. Eli Long,	10	Daniel Austin,	1
S. B. Coe and F. B. Patterson,	10	Jacob West,	2
Isaac and Frank H. Purdy	3	Oren Penfield,	1
Isaac Purdy,	3	Henry R. Sill,	6
Dr. Alvah B. Chissom,	3	Charles Moore,	½
J. Warren Brown,	3	John Merritt,	¼
John Moxcey,	2	Nancy Bennett,	1
		Levi Northrop,	4

NEAR BRANCHPORT.

S. S. Ellsworth,	8	George Edwards,	12
Harris Cole,	10	Joel Dorman,	3
Samuel Botsford,	1	Moses Edgett,	3
Fred. Paris,	1½	D. H. Bennett,	4
Solomon D. Weaver,	1½	Levi Millspaugh,	6
George Stever,	3	David Wright,	7
Peter Stever,	7		
Total acres, ...			438¾

The only distilleries known to the history of Jerusalem are that of Daniel Brown Jr., and one at Kinney's Corners, which was kept up there by Giles Kinney and others. No distillery was ever erected on the Friend's Tract.

The line separating the Beddoe Tract from the rest of the township was surveyed by Augustus Porter in 1794. He states that the Tract is two miles in breadth from north to south, or 640 rods. He also states that the township contains 24,661 acres, showing that he had re-surveyed its boundaries. His map shows a jog in the township line across the lake, which was afterwards corrected. By the correction, 103 acres were added to the Beddoe Tract on the east side of the lake.

A subsequent survey by Jabez French for the Greens gives 24,914 acres for the township.

At an early period Anna Wagener owned lots 2 and 53, and Jacob Wagener lots 29, 30, 31, 43, and the west half of lot 4, and 100 acres of the east end of lot 44, Jonathan Davis having the east half. David Wagener also had lots 49, 50, 51 and 52 and 48; Asahel Stone, lot 1; Daniel Brown, lots 5 and 20, and 60 acres of the east end of lot 29; Benjamin Brown, lots 6 and 7, and one of the Ingrahams lot 42.

William Carter, who had a considerable interest in the ownership of Jerusalem lands, was a Shaker and a very worthy man.

The first brick made in Yates county were manufactured in the brick yard of Benajah Botsford, on what is now called the Street farm, on lot 1, Guernsey Survey.

The first saw mill on the inlet creek was that of Arnold Potter, erected on the town line of Potter (then Augusta,) and Jerusalem. The next was the Friend's mill, erected where Silas S. Champlin's mill now stands, on lot 22. This was built about 1797.

Richard Smith, of the Friend's Society, commenced at an early day improvements on lot 29, where he built a saw mill. His grandson, David W. Smith, still owns the same place and has a saw mill on the same ground.

The first grist mill in Jerusalem was erected where that of George Adams now stands, on lot 18, by George Brown, about 1812. For some years it has been in part run by steam. The mill was once burned, when Elisha Mills was the miller.

The second was the steam mill at Branchport, erected by Peter H. Bitley in 1847.

The Plank Road from Penn Yan to Branchport was made in 1850. The use of plank has been abandoned several years, and a solid road has been constructed by the use of gravel and broken stone. It is still maintained as a toll road, and has sometimes been a source of no little irritation on the part of the people, but there is no doubt the road in its present condition is one of decided public value.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Uriah Townsend, who became a resident near what is now Kinney's Corners in 1793, was a Methodist and the first class leader in Jerusalem. Authentic account is given of Methodist meetings in that vicinity in 1807. No doubt they were held there some years earlier, and probably it was one of the points visited by William Colbert in 1797. The founders of the Seneca Lake, Lyons and Crooked Lake Circuits made it one of their places for holding meetings, and their names are chiefly mentioned in the Benton history. Uriah Townsend and wife, Isaac Townsend, Peter Althizer and wife, Stephen Bagley, and Eleanor, wife of John Race, were members of the first society of which any record remains. Meetings were held at the log house of Uriah Townsend, which stood near the site of the present residence of James H. Carr. In 1807, Elizabeth, daughter of Uriah Townsend, then fourteen years old, was converted at a camp meeting near Oaks Corners, in Phelps. She still lives, a member of the church. In 1828 the Benton Circuit was formed, in which Kinney's Corners was included. About that time Denison Smith and Jonas Dodge were the circuit preachers. From 1833 to 1835 many of the meetings were held in a log house still standing on the farm of Isaac Purdy, then owned by William Moore. In 1838 the first effective society organization was made. Jonathan Benson and Asbury Lowrey were circuit preachers, and Abner Chase Presiding Elder. At a meeting held on the fifth of February, Abner Chase and William H. Decker were chosen to preside, and John Dorman, James Fredenberg, William H. Decker, Rufus Evans and Robert C. Brown were elected trustees of the society, called "The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jerusalem." The trustees were designated as a building committee for the erection of a church edifice. Hubbell Gregory, of Benton, built the church for eight hundred dollars, and added a porch for fifty dollars.

Robert C. Brown, of precious memory, bore the largest burden in the construction of the church, and labored against

many discouragements. He superintended the building, collected the subscription, and paid the debts. He worshiped in the church he struggled so hard to build about ten years, when he moved to the vicinity of Dresden, where he died about twenty years ago. The lot for the church was given by Hixon Anderson, who was also a good contributor. John Dorman was the first class leader in the new society. In 1842 Abner Chase and Rev. Mr. Stacey preached on the Jerusalem circuit, which included Prattsburg, Harmonyville, South Pultney, Stewart's Corners, Bardeen School House in Italy, Block School House, Italy Hollow, Italy Hill, Ingraham's School House, Fort School House, Nettle Valley, Yatesville, Larzelere's, North Italy Hill, Branchport, Kinney's Corners, and Bluff Point. In 1842 William T. Moore was class leader. In 1843 and 1844 Enoch Cranmer and William Sanford were the circuit preachers. In 1845 Isaac Purdy was appointed class leader, which position he held till 1867. A. J. Brown is his successor. Chandler Wheeler and George Wilkinson were the circuit preachers that year and the next. In 1847 Joseph Chapman supplied the circuit; in 1848 and 1849 James Hall and William Bradley, and A. H. Shurtleff.

The stewards in 1849 were Dr. Elisha Doubleday, Robert Miller, Henry Larzelere, Isaac Purdy, Joseph Abbott, J. F. Hobart, Jephthah A. Potter, and Albert R. Cowing. The class leaders, William C. Dean, William Genung, Alexander L. Parker, George G. Wyman, Amos Genung, John Ardell, Abraham Palmer, Enoch Barker, Isaac Purdy, and Isaac Adams. In 1850 James Durham was circuit preacher; in 1857 Jordan Ashworth and James Durham; 1852, Joseph Ashworth; 1854-5, Charles Gold and Henry Boardman; 1856–7, A. D. Edger; 1858–9, James Hermans; 1860, D. Leisenring; 1861-2, Robert Parker; 1863, John Knapp; 1864, Myron Depew; 1865–6, Schuyler Sutherland; 1867, Solomon D. Wetzel; 1868–9, C. Dillenbeck; 1870, Philo Cowles. In recent years the charge has only included Branchport and Kinney's Corners.

The Methodists had a class at George Brown's Mills as early

es 1815, and Isaac Kinney was class leader. Reuben Farley and Elder Potter were local preachers. Isaac Kinney left in 1817, and Daniel Brown was made class leader. Benjamin Durham was afterwards class leader. The class was kept up in this place many years, and finally moved to Branchport. In 1866 the first regular church organization was effected at Branchport. The first Trustees were Solomon D. Weaver, James Gamby, Henry Larzelere, Henry W. Harris, William H. Decker, Nelson Bennett, Elias Madison and James Spencer. A building committee consisting of Schuyler Sutherland, William H. Decker and Joseph Abbott, purchased the Methodist Church edifice at Nettle Valley, which they moved to Branchport, where they have fitted up a comfortable house of worship, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The present class leader is Daniel Sherwood. Isaac Adams was many years the Branchport class leader. He was followed by David Miller, and he by John C. Raymond, who was the leader when the church was built.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT BRANCHPORT.

In the early years of the present century, when Simon Sutherland was a young evangelist of the Baptist faith, there were occasional meetings at private houses in Sabintown and elsewhere in East Jerusalem. There were in that section members of the Baptist Church, in the Second Milo Church, among whom was the father of Jeremiah S. Burtch and others.

As early as 1815 a Baptist Church was organized on Bluff Point by Elder Elnathan Finch, one of the early settlers there. Deacon John Moore settled there in 1815, and found the Church fully organized, with a log meeting house for public worship. This church edifice was located a little south of Hugh Herrick's, who occupied lot 4, now the place of Howland Hemphill. The church was warmed by two fire-places, and was used for meetings, and sometimes for schools, for about seven years. John Finch, who was a brother of the minister, and a resident on lot 6, was one of the first deacons, and Silas Nash, who occupied lot 1, was the other. After a few years the meetings were held at the school house near the residence

of Judah Chase (one of the early members), now known as Heck's School House. Jacob Haight was one of the members, and the church was quite respectable in numbers. William Slawson, a son of Ebenezer Slawson, was clerk. John Moore joined the society in 1815, and was afterwards ordained a deacon at Branchport. John Beal was a Baptist, but belonged with the Milo Church, where he usually attended meeting. After about ten years a Mr. House succeeded Mr. Finch as pastor. These preachers were themselves laborious farmers and received but little pay for their ministerial work. Elder E. D. Owen succeeded Mr. House.

The first meeting to organize a Baptist Church in Branchport was held in the Presbyteriam meeting house, January 21, 1834. Rev. E. D. Owen and Henry G. Andruss presided. It was on that occasion resolved to incorporate the First Baptist Society of Branchport, and the following trustees were chosen: Benajah Andruss, Erastus Cole, William Richardson, Israel Herrick, Benjamin Runyan and John French. The first deacons were Erastus Cole, Benjamin Rogers aad John French. Mr. Rogers moved away in 1839, and the others served as deacons while they lived. The trustees held a meeting at the house of Solomon D. Weaver, January 29, 1834, and resolved to erect a house of worship, thirty-eight by fifty feet in size, with twenty-four feet posts, a gallery, belfry and steeple, at a cost not to exceed two thousand dollars. Ezra Witter, Jacob Herrick and Benjamin Rogers were the building committee, and the house was built by Roswell H, Hall, for the sum voted. Elder Owen remained pastor till 1836, and was followed by A. B. Winchell, who remained three years. S. S. Haywood followed one year, and William Frary two years, leaving in November, 1842. Elder Reuben P. Lamb preached upwards of three years for the church, leaving in April, 1846. Elder Mosher followed, remaining about five years, and Peter Colegrove two years, leaving in April, 1853. M. W. Holmes followed one, and Vincent L. Garrett two years. Then for two or three years William H. Shields, a theological student, and

others, supplied the pulpit, except for a short time that Daniel Delano served as pastor. Elder Levi Hicks served about a year, and in January, 1863, Elder Vincent L. Garrett again took charge and staid one year. Elder George Balcom held a three weeks revival meeting in the autumn of 1856, and served as pastor from March till November, 1866. Elder V. L. Garrett became pastor for the third time in March, 1867, and remained two years. He was followed by Rev. John C. Rooney, who remained until September, 1870. This year the house has been remodeled, modernized and furnished anew, at an expense of $1825. It was rededicated August 30, 1870. A Sabbath School has been maintained with few interruptions by this Church.

When Elder Samuel Wire and John Mugg were Free Will Baptist preachers in this region. there were numerous adherents of that faith in East Jerusalem, but no record exists of any organized society.

BRANCHPORT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 24th of July, 1832, Rev. Samuel White of Pultney, Rev. Stephen Crosby of Penn Yan, and Rev. William Todd of Dresden, organized the Presbyterian Church at Branchport. The place of meeting then and for a few weeks afterwards was in a barn still standing near the Branchport House. A room in the tavern was used for some time to hold meetings in, and for one year the old Red School House, now between the Baptist and Methodist Churches. That old structure has been successively the cradle of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist societies. Two years before the organization of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Rowlette, of Irish birth, the first pastor, preached in the school houses of West Jerusalem and on Bluff Point. It was due to his labors, in a large degree, that the church was founded. The first church edifice in Jerusalem was erected by this society in 1833, at a cost of $1890, and dedicated in October of that year. In 1851 it was moved from the hill where it stood to its present location near the center of the village. The galleries were also taken out, and it was rebuilt with a basement. The eighteen original members were Dr. Wy-

nans Bush and Julia Bush, his wife, Ira Green and Mrs. Abigail Green, Dexter Lamb and Mrs. Sarah Lamb, Mrs. Lydia Tittsworth, David Rumsey, Mrs. Sophia Rumsey, Miss Jane Rumsey, Mrs. Eliza Rumsey, Mrs. Betsy Hoffstrater, Mrs Mary Morse, Miss Mary Morse, Mrs. Leman Dunning, Mrs. Polly Dunning, Mrs. Pamelia Jagger, and Hopestill Hastings. These were previous members of the Penn Yan, Pultney, Rushville and Vienna Churches. Mrs. Harriet Green, and Miss Olive Carr were also received on the day of organizing. Dr. Bush and wife and Mrs. Abigail Green are still members of the church. Dr. Bush and David Rumsey were chosen Ruling Elders. The present Elders are Dr. Bush, John G. Lown, William Herries and Matthew Henderson. Others who have held the office are Lewis Stebbins, Morris Ross, Dexter Lamb, Abraham Slingerland, Harvey Hoffstrater, Spencer Booth, William D. Henry—the latter now a Congregational minister in Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Booth was for a long time the principal trustee, and from the first the treasurer of the society. The present number of members is forty-two. In 1836 it was fifty; in 1843, fifty-four. The number who have been members is two hundred and twenty. The present pastor remarks that "this church, like the State of Vermont, has been a good place to emigrate from." Many of its former members have been founders or prominent members of other churches in distant parts of the country, and some have been missionaries, among whom is the daughter of Dr. Bush, who died at Alexandria, Egypt.

The ministers have been as follows:

James Rowlette,	1830 to 1836	L. M. McGlashan,	1853 to 1856
Robert L. Porter,	1838 " ——	—— Fitch,	1857 " ——
Lewis Hamilton,	1839 " ——	A. T. Wood,	1858 " 1860
John C. Morgan,	1840 " ——	S. Ottman,	1860 " 1861
Samuel Porter,	1841 " ——	Theodore O. Marsh	1863 " 1864
Horace Fraser,	1842 " 1845	—— McLain,	1864 " ——
A. Foster,	1845 " ——	—— Judson,	1865 " ——
Lewis M. McGlashan	1846 " 1848	Chaunc'y Francisco	1866 " 1869
Horace Fraser,	1849 " 1851	Charles T. White,	1870 " ——
Richard Woodruff,	1852 " 1853		

Mr. Todd, who preached the sermon at the organization of the church, after serving a short time at Bellona, Dresden and Tyrone, was one of the founders of the Madura Mission in South India, where he arrived in 1834. The present pastor is a son of Rev. Samuel White, one of the founders of the church, and he too was thirteen years a member of the Madura Mission.

BRANCHPORT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

In 1855 those families residing at or near Branchport, who had previously attended religious worship at St. Mark's Church, Penn Yan, began to hold services in the north room of a house then occupied by Col. William Kreutzer's select school. This was a house built by George Brown about 1820, near the Lake, and moved in 1829 by John N. Rose to its present position near his residence. Lay readers and visiting clergymen continued to conduct services in this house till the next year, when the Baptist house of worship in Branchport was rented for a part of each Sunday. Services were kept up in the Baptist, Presbyterian or Universalist edifices until St. Luke's Church was erected. From 1856 to 1863, Reverends William B. Otis, John Long and Timothy F. Wardwell were rectors successively of St. Mark's, Penn Yan, and missionaries at Branchport, holding services on Sunday afternoons at Branchport. In 1863 St. Luke's Church, Branchport, assumed the responsibilities of an independent parish, and called Rev. George N. Cheeny, of Trinity Church, Rochester, to be the rector. He officiated but once, and died in less than a month, of typhoid fever. In November, 1863, Rev. Henry B. Barton became rector, and remained till the following May. The parish was vacant till the autumn of 1865, when Rev. William B. Otis took charge for six months. In 1866 the church was erected, and Rev. B. W. Stone was called as Rector, and the parish was organized under the State law. The first officers were Henry Rose and Joseph Axtell, Wardens; John N. Rose, Solomon D. Weaver, Harris Cole, James C. Wightman, M. D., Lynham J. Beddoe, John Haire, Henry R. Sill and John N. Macomb Jr., Vestrymen; John N. Macomb Jr., Clerk; James C. Wightman, Treasurer.

The corner stone of St. Luke's Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. S. F. Dunham, Assistant Rector of Christ Church, New York city. In 1867 the Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of the Diocese, consecrated the church to the service of God, assisted by Dr. Stone, the Rector, Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Hobart College, who preached the sermon, and by Reverends D. C. Mann, Timothy F. Wardwell, Gustavus W. Mayer and S. F. Dunham. In 1868 the parish was admitted into the Convention of the Diocese of Western New York. John N. Macomb Jr. has been a delegate each year to the Diocesan Convention. Henry R. Sill in 1867, Clark Righter in 1868 and 1869, and Harris Cole and Dr. James C. Wightman in 1870. The present officers are, Henry Rose and Joseph Axtell, Wardens; John N. Rose, Solomon D. Weaver, Harris Cole, Clark Righter, John Haire, Henry R. Sill, Robert German and John N. Macomb Jr., Vestrymen; J N. Macomb Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. Gideon P. Hoard has also been a Vestryman. The church is built of stone, is 28 by 54 feet, with a recess chancel 14 feet deep. Levi Millspaugh was the builder, and the cost of the church was $4,000.

ALTITUDES.

By arrangement of Josiah White, Albert R. Cowing, Darwin Shattuck, Jackson Wright, and other citizens of Jerusalem, Israel H. Arnold, on the 13th of October, 1870, made observations with his Transit Instrument, from which the following measurements are deduced. The summit in Italy, on Peter Pulver's land, Lot 36, North-East Survey, less than half a mile west of the Italy line, is 1525 feet higher than Canandaigua Lake, 16 miles due north:

Bristol Hills 14 miles northwest, below Italy Summit,	7	feet.
Bristol Hills, above Pulver Cemetery, 60 rods west of Italy line,	43	"
Italy Summit above Seneca Lake, 16 miles distant,	1597	"
Italy Summit above Lake Keuka, 6 miles distant,	1324	"
Italy Summit above Yates County Poor House—Lot 5, Guernsey Survey,	690	"
County Poor House above Keuka Lake,	634	"

Keuka Lake above Seneca Lake,	273	"
Italy Summit above Ansley's Stone House, 3 miles distant, on Lot 14, Beddoe Tract, 120 roads east of the White School House Corners, on Branchport and Italy Hill road,	507	"
Ansley's, above William P. Hibbard's House, distant 660 feet,	30	"
Hibbard's above top of ridge 100 rods east,	72	"
Top of ridge above Schull's northeast corner, 76 rods east,	62	"
Schull's above Keuka Lake, distant 3 miles,	655	"
Schull's above Nathaniel G. Hibbard's Carriage House, distant 176 rods,	160	"
N. G. Hibbard's above base of Keuka Hotel, Branchport, distant 400 rods (1¼ miles),	462	"
Keuka Hotel above Lake Keuka, distant 40 rods,	29	"
Keuka Lake above Tide Water,	740	"

At the White School House or Hurd's Corners, corner of lots 11, 12, 13, 14, Beddoe Tract, the descent westward to the line between lands of Albert R. Cowing and Ezra Loomis was found to be 25 feet, distance 990 feet, or about 61 rods. From the latter point west to the Italy line, 440 rods, the elevation was 69 feet. So the Italy line at this point was found to be 6 feet below the White School House, and 811 feet above Lake Keuka. And the Italy Summit appears to be 2,064 feet above Tide Water.

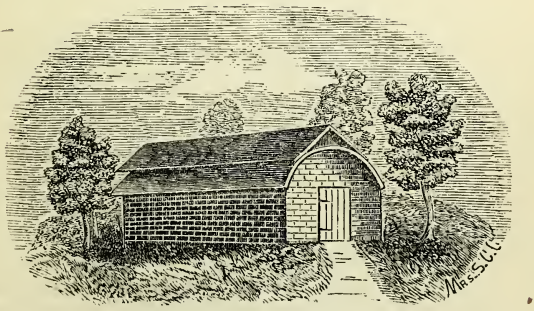
THE BIG GULLY.

One of the most striking natural features in Jerusalem is the great ravine known as the Big Gully. Its bed is the course of a rivulet having its source high up on the Green Tract, and running in almost a straight direction eastward to the inlet creek, which it joins in Larzelere's Hollow, on lot 19. Draining a considerable extent of country, when freshets occur it becomes a mighty stream, bearing along immense collections of debris gathered in its course, even to trees of large size and rocks weighing tons. The last three miles of its way is a deep rocky glen, which in the lapse of long ages has been hollowed out by this torrent. Ordinarily, at the present day, it is but a

modest and beautiful little brook of clear and sparkling water. The glen is wild and romantic in the highest degree. Rocky ledges three hundred feet in hight form its precipitous walls, and the dark evergreen foliage of the pine and hemlock adds to the wild and picturesque beauty of its craggy scenery. This dark retreat was long a secure fastness for the untamed beasts of the wilderness. To the lover of bold, inspiring scenery or the student of nature it must ever be a delightful resort, and it could with little difficulty be made accessible to all. This ravine has been made the subject of a highly creditable poem by Miles A. Davis, entitled "The Shaded Stream."

BURIAL VAULT.

Soon after 1800, the Friend caused a Burial Vault to be erected in the bank a short distance west of her residence in the valley. The bodies of Sarah Richards, Gen. Wall, and several others, were deposited there. Not being well constructed, this vault was broken down and destroyed. Subsequently another was built, near her final residence, of which a sketch is given below. It has not for many years been used as a place of sepulture.

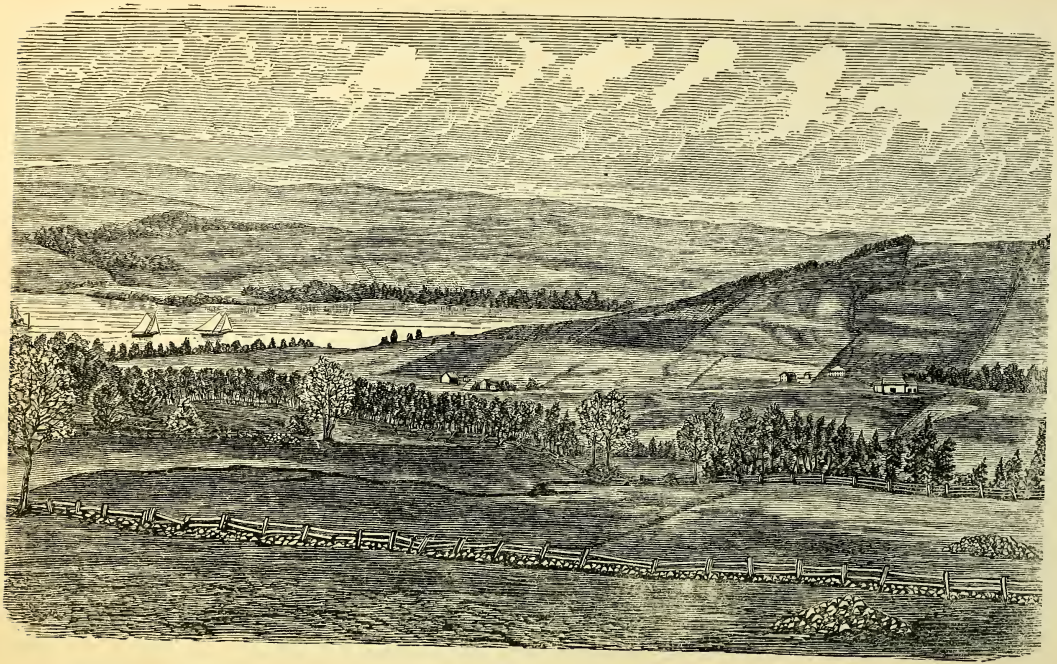


MAUSOLEUM OF THE FRIEND.

CHAPTER X.

MIDDLESEX.

BY a deed dated July 15, 1789, Thomas Maxwell conveyed to Arnold Potter township eight of the first range, and so much of township eight of the third range of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase as lies east of Canandaigua Lake; amount of land by estimate, 35,040 acres; consideration, £991., 9s., 3d. To obviate all question of Maxwell's title, Oliver Phelps, April 21, 1798, gave Arnold Potter a quit-claim deed affirming Maxwell's title, acknowledging the receipt of $10,000 as a consideration, and stating that according to a survey of the townships, the amount of land conveyed was 42,230 acres. This territory was part of Canandaigua district until 1797, when the town of Augusta was organized. Another town by the name of Augusta having been formed in Oneida County in 1798, the name of the Ontario town of Augusta was changed in 1808 to Middlesex. It was very currently known as "Potterstown," from the earliest period, and in 1832, was divided, the east part taking the name of Potter, in honor of Arnold Potter, its most famous citizen, and the founder of its settlement, the west part retaining the name of Middlesex. The division left to Middlesex one tier of farm lots half a mile wide, on the west side of township eight of the second range, extending thence west to Canandaigua Lake. In 1856 six lots in the southeast corner of Middlesex were annexed to Potter, for the convenience of citizens. Three of these lots were on the range of farm lots belonging in township eight of the second range, originally set off to Middlesex, two in the first range of farm



VINE VALLEY.

lots in the third eighth, and one in the second, embracing the steep hillside descending to Flint Creek, which was thus wholly shut off from Middlesex.

The creek known as West River passes through the town in a southwesterly direction, forming its only water course of any importance. Entering the town at its northeast corner, it passes into Italy at a point about four miles further west. The valley of this creek, early known as Potter's Creek, narrows as it goes southward, and the land rises on both sides steep and abrupt to a considerable elevation. The East Hill, as the ridge in the direction of Flint Creek is called, is estimated at not less than seven hundred feet above either valley. The west ridge, skirting Canandaigua Lake, rises still higher, and Bare Hill, one of its loftiest elevations, is said to be nearly one thousand feet above the level of the Lake, and South Hill nearly 200 feet higher. This ridge is broken at the base of Bare Hill, by Boat Brook, a little stream which becomes nearly dry in the summer, and which drains a beautiful little vale on Canandaigua Lake, now known as Vine Valley, lying between Bare Hill and South Hill. The name of Boat Brook was given this stream by the early surveyors, who when they came from Canandaigua made it a harbor for their boats while they were at work in the surrounding country. The town is quite uneven in its surface, though less broken on the north side. The soil is exceedingly good, both on the hills and in the valleys, and few towns are more productive, though much is due to an excellent class of farmers who cultivate the soil, as well as to the good quality of the land. It was well covered with timber when first touched by civilization, consisting largely of oak of fine quality, hickory, maple and elm.

Indian tradition invested Bare Hill with great interest. According to the myth cherished by the Senecas, their tribe sprang out of the ground at *Nundawao*, the site of their oldest village, on the high hill near Canandaigua Lake. At a certain period the tribe was threatened with destruction by a mighty snake with two heads, which wrapped its lengthened folds around

Bare Hill, encircling the last that remained of their race. As the story is told in Schoolcraft's Notes, drawn from a native source, "all were devoured but a warrior and his sister. At length the warrior had a dream, in which he was showed that if he would fledge his arrows with the hair of his sister, the charm would prevail. He was warned not to heed the frightful heads and hissing tongues, but to shoot at the heart. Following faithfully the directions given in his dream, he boldly shot at the serpent's heart. The instantaneous recoil of the monster proved the wound was mortal. He rolled down the hill uttering horrid noises, and plunged into the Lake. Here he slaked his thirst, and tried by water to mitigate his agony, dashing about in great fury. At length he vomited up all the people he had eaten, expired, and sank to the bottom. The council fire was thereafter fixed at Kanadesaga." The timber was destroyed on the top and sides of the hill by the great snake, and as the tradition goes, the heads of the vanquished Indians, changed to stone, thickly strewed over the earth in that vicinity, accounted for the large number of concretions found on the surface and in the slaty formations of that locality. The story of the snake is thought to be an allegory, signifying that intestine feuds produced hatred and murderous war, by which the nation was nearly exterminated. At length, by the affectionate interposition of woman, harmony was restored and a new era of prosperity introduced by removing the council fire to a new place. The Senecas called themselves *Nundawao*, or *Nundawagas*—People of the Hill. Both sides of the Lake afford abundant evidence that its shores were long a favorite abode and burial place of the aboriginal tribes. Their arrow heads and implements and the bones of the dead are thickly strewed in the soil The traces of an ancient fort, covering about an acre, and surrounded by a ditch, and formerly by a formidable wall, are still to be seen on the top of Bare Hill. They indicate defences raised by Indian hands, or more probably belong to the labors of a race that preceded the Indian occupation. The wall is now about tumbled down, the stones seem some-

what scattered, and the ground is overgrown with brush. The hill was literally bare when the white race took possession of the country. But since that time the forest has sprung up thickly wherever it was allowed to grow. Arnold Potter, it is said, raised wheat there by simply dragging it in, before he could make clearings elsewhere. Edward Perry relates that after his father, Capt. Rows Perry, and John Collins purchased the Bare Hill Tract, they sowed nine bushels of grass seed on ground already clear, for purposes of pasturage. South Hill was found heavily covered with timber. It is good farming land where not too steep.

This was an inviting region to the early settlers, and Judge Potter's purchase was quickly followed by the advent of numerous pioneers. A survey was made of the land by Perley Howe in 1789, and his neatly drafted map was called "A Map of Potterstown." There was a division of the land into ranges, extending north and south, one mile in width, numbered from I to XI. Westward, east and west lines at half mile distances divided the land into lots, called "farm lots." The lots of each range were numbered separately from one to twelve, counting northward. This system in the final disposition of the lands was followed in township eight of the second range. In township eight of the third range, there were two subsequent surveys, with a re-arrangement of lots. A tract two miles wide off the south side of so much of the township as lies east of the Lake, was sold in 1794 to Judah Colt, and by him to one Irving of New York city. It was mortgaged to the State of Connecticut in 1797, and by the foreclosure of this mortgage, became in 1801 the property of Cortland Van Buren of New York. It was afterwards owned by Ebenezer Hale of Canandaigua, Catharine Paulding of Westchester, and Herman H. Bogert of Geneva, jointly, and in 1817 re-surveyed by Joseph Jones and divided between the respective owners, the map of the survey as recorded indicating the lots belonging to each. There was a reservation nearly equal to two lots lying on both sides of West River, about half a mile north of the south line of the

town, including the old Reuben Slayton homestead. The lots of this survey by Joseph Jones are numbered from 1 to 46.

North of this tract, bounded west by Canandaigua Lake, an lying chiefly west of the road running northward through Overacker's Corners, was a tract re-surveyed by Jabez French into lots of irregular size, with somewhat irregular numbering from 1 to 70. Some portion of this land belonged at an early day to Judah Colt, but much of it belonged to the estate of Arnold Potter at the time of his death. Why it was re-surveyed has not been ascertained by the writer.

JOHN WALFORD.

Among those who settled on the Potter Purchase in 1789 was John Walford, a native of Rhode Island. His wife was Lucy, sister of Michael Pierce. They settled first on what is now known as the Savage farm, near Warfield's in Potter, which, after making some improvements, they traded with Arnold Potter for the lot of 168 acres embracing what is now the hamlet of Middlesex Center. Mrs. Walford died in 1791, and hers was the first burial in the town. John Walford died in 1813, on the Potter farm, where he then lived, while his son John occupied the home farm in the West River Valley. Their sons John and James were the only children. James married Lucy McNair, widow. They are both deceased, and their children are scattered elsewhere.

John Walford Jr., born in 1787, married Elizabeth Cole of Gorham in 1808. She was born in Dutchess county in 1790. They resided on his paternal homestead, where she died fifty years after their marriage, and where he still lives on a part of the original farm. Of their ten children, eight lived to marry and have families.

Lucina married Nathaniel Francis of Middlesex. They had a large family. Phebe married Sprague Smith of Middlesex, and emigrated to Wisconsin. Julia Ann married John Blanchard of Potter, and emigrated to Wisconsin. Elizabeth married Harvey Boggs of Steuben county, and resides in Prattsburgh. Nancy married Wells Green of Schuylerville, N.Y. Sarah married Enos

B. Hurd of Gorham. They now reside at Middlesex Center at the old tavern stand—a part of the homestead—and have two children, Edith and Minnie. David married Ellen Spears of Middlesex, where he died leaving a widow and three children. Thomas married Zilpha Brown of Middlesex, and emigrated to Grass Lake, Michigan, where they live and have three children.

The south line of the Walford farm was the north line of the tract known as the Connecticut Tract.

MICHAEL PIERCE.

Coming with the Walfords, Benjamin Tibbetts and others, was Michael Pierce, a native of Rhode Island, where he married Sally Allen. They bought four hundred acres of Arnold Potter, including lot 9 of the seventh farm range, and both died on the homestead, he at the age of eighty-four, and she at seventy-five. Their children were Job, Thomas, Samuel, John, Sally and Lucina. Job, born in 1786, married Lucite Wicoff of Hopewell, and settled on a part of the homestead, where he still resides on the 9th lot of the eighth farm range of the Potter Purchase. His first wife died leaving two surviving children, Mary and William W. His second wife, Theresa Shaw, is also dead. Mary married George Becket. They reside on the homestead and have two children. William W. married Lora Christie, and resides in Potter.

Thomas Pierce, born in 1788, married Olive Garrison of Gorham, and settled on the east end of the original homestead, where his wife died and he still resides. Their children were Wylie. Michael A., Almira, Elsie and Ireland. Michael A. married Miss Dimock, and resides on the homestead with his father. The daughters are married and reside west.

Samuel, born in 1790, married Betsy Larned of Phelps. They lived several years on the homestead, moved thence to Clifton Springs, and then to Chicago, where they live with their children, William, Myron and Irvin.

John, born in 1792, married Candace Chase. They settled on a part of the old homestead, where he died leaving three

children, two of whom are now living in this county, Daniel C. and Laura. Daniel C. married Sarah Fisher and resides in Rushville. Laura married Guy Shaw of Benton.

Sally married Rev. James Harris, a Methodist preacher. They are both dead, leaving four children in the Western States.

Lucina married Daniel Patton of Middlesex, where he died and she now resides.

Michael Pierce helped in the survey of the town, the surveyors being Capt. Perley Howe, John P. Allen and Jabez French. The understanding was that Potter should first select his land for a homestead. He chose the Potter farm (mile square), after which the surveyors were to select each for himself, to pay for his services. Howe took two plots at what is now known as the "Pine Corners," or the late "Daniel B. Lindsley farm;" Allen two lots adjoining and east of Howe's, known as the Nathan Loomis farm, and Jabez French chose his land east of that and where he lived and died. Mr Pierce's nearest neighbors were at first the Gilbert family at Rushville, Chester Adams near Middlesex Center, Capt. Perry east, and settlers at Naples.

They came into the county by boat up the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Seneca River and Lake, to Kashong, thence by Indian trail and by cutting their way through the woods to where he settled. On landing at Kashong they found DeBartzch surrounded by Indians. He demanded a "colt tail" of all new comers, but the company fearing a drunken pow-wow among the Indians, were reluctant to comply until the trader agreed to guarantee their safety, when they paid their "colt tail" in three gallons of New England rum. Capt. Pierce had been into the the country the year before, and knew the practice and demands of the Indians, and the trader assured them that it was better to comply. They went into the woods bare-handed, and with only about a barrel of Indian-meal and fourteen shillings in cash, without a shelter or means of protection or support except their naked hands and stout hearts. Capt. Pierce had planted a patch of corn in ground assigned him at Kashong by

the trader, to find on returning that the hens had destroyed it, and the second planting was killed by frost. He often traveled with a grist on his back to the Friend's Mill below Penn Yan, or to Wilder's Mill on the west side of Canandaigua Lake, crossing in a canoe, and has backed his plow-share to a blacksmith at the Friend's Settlement, to be sharpened and mended, when his land had reached a condition to use that implement. They suffered long and much, yet outlived it all, and saw themselves and family comfortably settled and provided for many years before their death. Mr. Pierce occupied the position of Justice of the Peace and other offices of the town for a long period, and was justly regarded one of the fathers of the country.

CORNELIUS SAWYER.

In 1802, Cornelius Sawyer settled where he lived and died, on lot 10 of the seventh farm range. He was born in Stafford, where he married a Miss Husk. Their children were Sybil, Betsey, Nancy, Olive, Thomas, Cornelius and Prescott. Sybil married Reuben Fowler of Gorham Betsey, Cornelius Bassett of Middlesex; Nancy, John Buckley of Middlesex; Oliver married Artice White, and settled on the homestead. Thomas married Miss Blair of Middlesex, and Prescott Zemo Lamb of Middlesex, and moved to Wisconsin.

Cornelius Sawyer Jr. was born in 1788, and married Margaret, daughter of Gideon Salisbury. She died in 1862, and he died July 8, 1868. They had seven children that lived to be married, Louisa, Samuel, Nancy, Seymour, Mahala, Semantha and Cuyler. Louisa married John Halsted of Potter and settled in that town, where she died in 1868, leaving six children, Lewis, Cornelius, Sybil, Mary, Margaret and Warren. Samuel married Prudence, daughter of William McNair of East Hill, Middlesex. They moved to Bloomfield, where he died. Nancy married Charles Oldfield and lives in Michigan. Seymour married Jane Fisher of Gorham, and moved to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he died. Mahala married George Salisbury, son of John Salisbury, and now lives in Gorham. Semantha mar-

ried Stephen Styles of Canandaigua, where they live. Cuyler married Mary Davis of Almond, N. Y. They now reside in Canandaigua.

Cornelius Sawyer Jr. married a second wife, Esther Henry, widow, who now resides on the homestead with her son Charles Henry. She was born in Italy (then Middletown) in 1804, and was the daughter of Alexander Porter, who settled about a mile east of Middlesex Center, in 1804. He first settled in Flint Creek Hollow in 1798, near Archibald Armstrong, the first settler in that hollow. His nearest neighbor west was the Low family on West River, and the William Hobart family east, in Potter. He was surrounded by Indians, who made that valley their home and resort for some years after. Armstrong was a celebrated drummer, and served through the war of the Revolution with three brothers. The following incident is related on good authority: a hostile Indian was killed and skinned and his hide given to Uncle Arch., as he was called. He tanned and made a drum-head of it, and on La Fayette's visit to this country in 1825, Uncle Arch. took his drum to Canandaigua, and showed it to him. The General recollected the circumstance, and at once recognized Mr. Armstrong, with whom he was acquainted in the army.

Alexander Porter was a brother-in-law of Armstrong—having married his sister Catharine on the German Flats near Rome, N. Y. Both Porter and Armstrong were of Irish origin. Porter came to this country at the age of fourteen, about the close of the Revolutionary war, and married his wife, who was born in America, and had been taken prisoner near Fort Stanwix, now Rome, and was in the hands of the Indians during the Revolution. She was taken to Canada, and there redeemed by a relative who was a British officer and knew her. After her release and return, she and other prisoners were provided with a dinner by General Washington, while on a visit at Albany. This was at or after the close of the war, for she had been retained in Canada nearly three years

arter her purchase from the Indians as a war prisoner. Both Porter and Armstrong suffered all the inconveniences and privarious incident to the early settlement of the country, such as traveling many miles with a grist on their backs to mill at one time from Middlesex to Tioga Point; at another to the Friend's Mill, and sometimes to Waterloo.

Mr. Porter and his wife had a family of twelve children, Delany, Archibald, Thomas and William (twins), Henry, Elizabeth, Hannah, Robert, Martha, Esther, Mary and Charles. Delany married Spencer Turner of Naples, who died there leaving two children, Jonathan and Eliza, who reside in Iowa, where their mother died. Archibald was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was killed at the battle of Queenston. Thomas died single. William married Elizabeth Ford of Pa., and settled near Pittsburg, where they reared a large family. Henry married Ruth Watkins of Naples. He was a prominent citizen there for many years, and had a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are living. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Naples on the 15th of January, 1868, where his widow and four of their children still live—Edward, Charles, Robert and Mary. Eliza, Nancy, Abigail, William, Joel and Thomas are scattered in the Western States, and are all married except Thomas, who died of starvation in Andersonville prison, in the late rebellion. Elizabeth married George Laurens of Canada, where they settled near Fort Niagara. They had one son Robert, who enlisted in the war of the rebellion from Lockport, and was killed at the battle of Nashville, leaving a widow and two children. Hannah married Luther Hammon, of Canandaigua, where both died leaving one son, Luther. Robert married Minerva Gates of Gorham, and emigrated to Kankakee, Ill., where they reside. They have two sons living, Archibald and Alexander. Orson, another son, was killed in battle at Nashville, in the war of the rebellion. Martha married Samuel Clement. They moved to London, Canada, where she died leaving one child, Martha. Esther married Martin Henry of Gorham, where they settled, and where he died leav-

ing two children, Oscar and Charles. She married for her second husband Cornelius Sawyer, and resides on his old homestead, a widow. Mary married Martin Foster of Middlesex where they settled and she died without children. Charles married Helen Hartican of Lockport, and removed to St. Lawrence, Missouri, where she died leaving six children.

While Mr. Porter lived in Italy Hollow, he had occasion to go to mill below Penn Yan (the Friend's Mill), with a grist on a horse which he led. Returning late and in the night, he was beset by wolves. His horse tiring out, he was obliged at last to hang his grist in a tree, leave his horse and seek the house of Rev. William Hobart, where he procured fire-brands, and thus fought his way home. In the morning he returned to find only the bones of the horse eaten clean by the wolves, but his grist safe.

About the year 1835, they sold their farm in Middlesex and removed to Naples, where both died a few years after, he at the age of 89, and she 77, he surviving her about five years.

WARHAM WILLIAMS.

One of the earliest settlers in Potterstown was Warham Williams, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, where he married Sarah Carr. They settled first on lot 10, farm range four. There she died, leaving three children, Huldah, Betsey and Anna. He married a second wife, Patty Cone, and moved to the West River Valley, on the farm next north of John Walford. There both died, he in 1840, aged eighty, and she in 1837. He was a blacksmith. The children of the second marriage were, John W., Oliver S., Lucy, Melinda, Eunice, Valona and Caroline. John W., born in 1792, married Permilla Briggs of Middlesex in 1816. She was then at the age of seventeen. They settled where they still reside on lot 6, of farm range seven, in 1817. Six of the children have had families—Warham B., Viola O., Oliver S., William C. and Wata C. (twins), and John W. The father was early drafted in the war of 1812, in which he endured hard service and much suffering. He participated in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Stony Creek, Chippewa, Stony Point,

Burlington Hights, Lyons Creek, and others. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Erie, and confined in prison at Halifax and Mellville Island between four and five months. His prison was akin to death itself, and one of his fellow prisoners died daily during the one hundred and thirty-six days of his confinement. Warham B. Williams married Caroline Adams of Middlesex. She died in that town, leaving one son, Davis. He moved to Watsburg, Pa., practiced as a physician, married again, and died there. Viola C. married Samuel Salisbury of Middlesex, now residing on lot 6, farm range 7 Their children are Olive C. and Charles S. Olive C. married Edwin D. Warner, and died leaving two children.

Oliver S., son of John W. Williams, married Marian, daughter of Eli Foote of Middlesex. They reside at Middlesex Center, and have two surviving children, Lewis and Lucy P. Oliver S. Williams has been Supervisor of Middlesex and was a Member of Assembly in the session of 1868.

William C. married Adaline Brown of Galena, Ill., and finally settled in Italy on the old Edward Low farm. They have three children, William W., Frank and Clark. Wata C. married Andrew J. Cadmus of Potter. They have two children, Imogene A. and Inez O. John W. Jr. married Jane G. Twitchell of Middlesex, and settled on the homestead where they reside and have three children, Lona C., Loyal C., and Emmett T.

Oliver S., son of Warham Williams, born in 1793, married Sally, daughter of John Mower of Italy, in 1816. They settled in Middlesex, on the farm now occupied by David G. Underwood, and moved from thence to the one now owned by Edward Carr, where his wife died leaving six children, Anna, John, Ira C, Ephraim, Huldah and Judith. He married a second wife, Delilah Watkins, and moved to Naples. They have one child, Thomas H.

Lucy, born in 1788, married Edward Low, of Italy, and settled on the old Low homestead in Italy, where they reared their family of seven girls. They subsequently moved to Middlesex, on the farm known as the Foot farm, where he died and

his widow now resides. Their children are Adaline A., Minerva M., Clementina P., and Percilla C. (twins), Elizabeth, Mary and Lucy. Adaline A. married Morey Phillips of Middlesex. They settled in that town and had two daughters, Juliette D. and Angeline, who married Franklin Green of Middlesex, and died leaving one child, Carrie. Mr. Phillips is also dead, and his widow has since married and resides in Canandaigua. Minerva M. married Henry Hobart of Middlesex, and resides near Grass Lake, Mich. They have three children. Clementina P. married George Nutten of Italy, and emigrated to Michigan, where they have a family of four girls. Percilla C. married Job Pierce 2d, of Middlesex, and removed West. They had four children. She married a second husband, Mr. Case. They had a son Charles. She has a third husband. Elizabeth married Abraham Mather and lives in Middlesex on the John Hobart farm. They have two children, Rufus and Jane.

Melinda Williams, born in Middlesex (then Augusta) in 1802, married David G. Underwood of Middlesex. They settled on the old Warham Williams homestead, where they now reside and have four children, Thomas, Eunice H., Candace and Ira C. Thomas married Lucy F., daughter of Oliver Harrington, and resides at Middlesex Center, a farmer, heretofore a merchant. They have two children, Lucy M., and Henry C. Eunice H. married Richard F. Kilpatrick of Middlesex, and removed to Grass Lake, Mich. They have seven children, and now live at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Candace C. married Wesley Wager of Middlesex, and settled on the Wager homestead, where they reside. They have three children, Julia M., Elmer H. and Agnes. Ira C. married Sarah S. Warner of Potter, resides on the Underwood homestead in Middlesex, and has three children, Lona T., Corda A., and Oliver S.

David G. Underwood represented this county in the Legislature in the session of 1854. He is a leading member in the Methodist Church, and a good citizen. He has filled various offices in the town, and that of Supervisor three years. He settled in Middlesex in 1826, and was born in Shrewsbury,

Rutland Co., Vt., in 1806. His father, David Underwood, settled in Middlesex in 1824, and died there at the age of sixty-eight. Adams Underwood, a brother of David G., was a magistrate in Middlesex many years, and his son Adams is still a citizen there.

Valona, born in 1806, married Erasmus D. Nichols and moved to Ann Arbor, Mich., where thay have a family of four children, Theodore, Erasmus D., Lucy and Ella.

Eunice, born in 1801, married William Clark of Italy, where they settled, and where he died, leaving his widow and one child, Almira, who married Lafayette Adams and resides in Cattaraugus county. She married a second husband, Herrick Adams of Middlesex. They have one son, Erastus, who married Valvana L. Avery and lives at Middlesex Center.

Caroline, born July 10, 1807, married Joseph Cheeny of Middlesex, and moved to Cattaraugus county. They have two children, Celeste and Ellen.

Warham Williams came to this town in March, 1796, with his family of five children, including three by his first wife. These three married as follows: Huldah, born at Hoosac, N.Y., in 1784, married John Blair of Middlesex, and moved to Bloomfield, Ohio, where both died leaving a family of three children, Selden, Anna and Ira. Betsey, born at Hoosac, 1786, married Otis Pierce of Naples. They settled in Conhocton, N. Y., and have two children, Huldah and Milan. Anna born at Hoosac in 1788, married James Hoard of Potter, and died without children.

JOHN BLAIR.

In 1794, John Blair settled on the "Surveyor Howe" lot at Pine Corners, on lot 11, seventh farm range. He married Miss Halbert of Chester, Mass. They moved with ox teams from Oneida county, where they had lived for some time. She died in 1805, and he in 1814, aged seventy-two. Their children were John, James, Nathan, Warren, Amy and Sally.

John married Huldah, daughter of Warham Williams. They emigrated to Ohio, where both died leaving three children, Selden, Ira and Betsey.

James married Betsey Smith of Canandaigua. They had three children when she died, John, James and Amy. He married again and emigrated to Ohio.

Nathan married Lydia Sterling of Westmoreland, N. Y., and settled on a part of the homestead, where they reared their family and he died leaving his widow and eight children, Elvira, Amanda, Sally, Lucy and Sterling N. (twins), Polly, Betsey A. and Fanny. Amanda married Ezekiel Dayton of Middlesex. They have one child, Judson D. Sally married Eli Ingraham of Middlesex Center. They have two children, Eugenius R. and Frank. Lucy married Oliver Buckley and moved to Canandaigua. Sterling N. married Lucina Bates of Middlesex. They reside on a part of the homestead and have three children, Dementha A., Myron E., and Chester O. Polly married Charles Green of Italy. She died, and he married her sister, Betsey A., and resides in Gorham. Fanny married Walter D. Green of Italy, where she died leaving four children.

Warren married Betsey Ashley of Phelps, and emigrated to Plymouth, Michigan, where he died leaving several children.

Amy married William T. Bassett of Potter.

Sally married Thomas Sawyer and emigrated to Ohio, where both died leaving several children, Oliver, Orson, William, John, Anna and others.

John Blair and wife were among the first members of the Rushville Congregational Church, and his sons John, James and Warren were in the war of 1812. James was one of the oarsmen who conveyed Commodore Oliver H. Perry to his flag ship from the shore, on his embarking for the battle of Lake Erie. He also had a remarkable adventure with a wolf in the gully known as the "Corey Gulley," on the farm now owned by Abram Mather in Middlesex. He was hunting for bees and in attempting to pass a root of a large upturned tree on the bank of the gully he met a full-grown wolf which was in the same path, and neither could retreat, therefore they must have an encounter. The wolf, ready for battle, sprang for him, and receiving him in his arms, both went down the bank together,

Blair luckily landing on top. He firmly held the wolf until with a pine knot that was within his reach, he beat him to death.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

William Foster was born in Rhode Island, married Susan Miles of Mass., emigrated to this town in 1806, and settled on the farm where they died, on lot 7 of the seventh farm range. Their family consisted of thirteen children, seven of whom lived to be married—Alanson, William, Julia, John, Ira, Martin and Susan.

Alanson married and entered the army in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner on the Canadian frontier, and died while in prison at Kingston..

William married Marcia, daughter of Samuel Cole of Middlesex, and settled on a farm near the homestead where they still live. They have four children, William, Susanah, Calvin and Clarissa. William Jr. married Adelia Allen of Middlesex, and resides on a part of the homestead farm. They have three children. Susanah married Deroy Walters and emigrated to western Pennsylvania. Calvin (unmarried) lives on the homestead as manager. Clarissa, unmarried, is residing with her parents.

Julia married Joseph Rose of Middlesex, and both are dead.

John married Anna Ireland of Benton. They settled on the old homestead in Benton, where she died leaving five children, Alanson, Nehemiah, Luther, King and Risby. He married a second wife, Asenath Foster, of Middlesex, and they have five children, Edward, John, Ann, Gertrude and Emily. Of this family, Alanson married Ann Cadmus and resides in Potter. They have five children. Nehemiah married Miss Salisbury of Middlesex, resides in Prattsburg, and has two children. Luther married Martha Allen, resides in Prattsburg and has five children. King married Miss Salisbury of Middlesex and resides in Gorham. They have three children. Risby married Joseph Fisher of Gorham. They live in Prattsburg, and have one child.

Edward married Elizabeth Blackford of Middlesex. They live on the old homestead and have four children. Gertrude

married Mr. Aldridge of Farmington, N.Y., and resides in that town. John, Gertrude and Emily are unmarried, and live in Farmington with their mother.

Ira married Hannah Baker of Potter, and emigrated to Salem, Michigan, where both died, leaving one child, Samuel.

Martin married Mary, daughter of Asa Porter of Middlesex, and settled on a farm near the homestead where she died and Martin afterwards lived with his nephew Samuel, who moved from Michigan with four children, Ira, Martin, Ida and Mary.

Martin has since died, and Susan married Freeman S. Kelsey of Butternuts, N. Y. She died leaving five children.

ANDREW CHRISTIE,

Born at Hackensack, N. J., married Miss Hopper of N. J. They had four children, none of whom ever lived in Yates county. He married a second wife, Mary McWhorter, near Goshen, N.Y., and after the Revolutionary war they moved to Minnisink; remained there some years, during the Indian wars following the Revolution, in which that section suffered severely. In 1812 they came to Middlesex, and settled on a farm then owned by Rufus Gale, who had made a beginning, and remained on the premises during their lives. This was on lot 8 of the eighth farm range. Their children were Gilbert, Abigail and James.

Gilbert, born in 1788, married Sarah Miller of Auburn; settled on the homestead, and subsequently emigrated to Indiana with his sons Elijah and Lewis.

Abigail married Burnett Cook, and resides at Trumansburgh, N. Y.

James, born in 1791, married Lydia, daughter of Chester Adams of Middlesex, who was a very early settler and a cotemporary of Deacon David Southerland, but really preceding him in actual settlement by one or two years. He probably raised the first wheat in the town. He located about half a mile north of Middlesex Center and purchased about two hundred acres of land, and was a prominent man in the early settlement. He and his wife died on the farm, and his family are all scattered

or dead. Mrs. Christie's family and one sister of hers, Mrs. John Salisbury, now living in Gorham, are the only remaining members of Chester Adams' family in this town.

On one occasion Chester Adams' dog was chased by a wolf so closely that a daughter opened the house door to admit the dog, and the wolf attempting to follow, she caught him by the neck with the door, but he succeeded in throwing it off its hinges, and making his escape.

Mrs. Christie was born at the homestead in Middlesex, then Augusta, in 1793, and was married in 1813. They had ten children, Mary A., David, Burnett, James A., Berthena, Arminda, Sarah, William F. and Amelia A. Mary A. married Oliver Harrington. David married Mary Sturtevant of Auburn, N. Y. They reside at Grass Lake, Mich., and have one son, James. Burnett died single.

James A. married Martha Powers of Rushville, and settled at Horseheads, N. Y., a lawyer, where he resides with his second wife, Phebe Townsend. Each wife had one child, William and Carrie. Berthena married Lyman H. Green of Middlesex, where they settled and she died leaving two children, Ella and Franklin. Arminda is unmarried and lives at the homestead. Sarah married William Holbrook of Potter. They reside in that town and have two children, Franklin and Eugenia. William married Ann M Foster of Middlesex, who died. He went to Australia in 1853, and has for several years been unheard of. They had one child, Anna. Amelia is unmarried, and is a teacher at Rushville.

Andrew Christie, bought his land of the commissioners of the Potter estate, John C. Spencer, Stephen Bates and Joshua Brown, appointed by the Legislature to dispose of the lands, who signed the deed. The farm on which James Christie Senior settled and now lives is naturally one of the best in the town. The West River Valley, and particularly the west side slope and benches, are among the very best lands in the county, or perhaps it may be said with truth, in the State. This farm was first settled by Ozias French, a brother of Jabez French,

the surveyor, but slightly improved when Mr. Christie purchased it. The flats were heavily timbered with elm and maple mostly, with considerable poplar, where all was forest, but which died out very soon after clearing was commenced near it. The hill-sides and slopes were covered with a growth of large, scattering oaks of both varieties, red and white, and a younger growth of oak and hickory, and were and still are the very best wheat lands, the soil being a marshy, reddish clay loam and gravel intermixed with sand and gravel drift.

Even as late as 1814, when James Christie came on his farm, wolves, deer and bear were plenty, and wolves often prowled near the house, and would chase the dog to the door. Wild cats or catamounts were very common on the hills and near the lake.

DANIEL HAWLEY.

Daniel Hawley and his wife Judah Dea came from their native Canterbury, Orange county, in 1806, and settled on the west end of lot 8, farm range six, purchasing the improvements of Henry Farout, and obtaining his title from Arnold Potter. They had a son Josiah, who married Sarah Taylor, of Orange Co., and five children were the issue of the marriage, Charlotte, Daniel, Abigail, Josiah and Thomas J. Josiah Hawley was called in 1808 to Ohio as a witness in a law suit involving a land title, he being a subscribing witness to a deed. On this journey he disappeared mysteriously, and was nevermore heard from. It was believed he was foully dealt with. The suit was between Matthew Van Warner and Adam Francisco, who had been residents of Augusta. Francisco accompanied Hawley to Ohio, where Van Warner then lived. The care of the young family of Josiah Hawley devolved on his father Daniel Hawley and his widow. Charlotte married Henry Wood of Gorham. They kept a tavern at Reed's Corners in that town, and subsequently emigrated to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where they died leaving nine children.

Daniel married Betsey Parker of Middlesex and settled in Rushville, where he died leaving five children, Amanda, For-

rest, James, Augustus and Clarissa, none leaving families except Amanda, who married Charles Ford of Rushville. He volunteered in the army of the rebellion, in the 126th regiment, was wounded in the capture of Harper's Ferry, and died. His two sons, George and Augustus, both as volunteers, entered the army; George in 1863 served in the 148th regiment; was wounded at Coal Harbor; served through the war; now resides at Middlesex Center. Augustus volunteered in 1864; was discharged after the close of the war, and resides at Middlesex Center. James, the second son, entered the army a volunteer from Detroit, Mich., and was killed at Davis' Mills.

Abigail Hawley married Samuel Wheeler of Middlesex. They had two children, Sarah and Naomi. Sarah married George W. Caton and lives at Canandaigua. Naomi married John B. Savage of Potter, with whom the mother now resides.

Josiah Hawley Jr. married Catharine Dusler of Potter, and settled near Potter Center, where his widow now lives. They had five children, Nancy, Jane, George, Addison and Myron. Nancy married Samuel Boots of Potter. They now live in Jerusalem. Jane married William Coon of Jerusalem. They emigrated to Iowa. George married a daughter of John F. Hobart of Potter, and resides there, a substantial farmer of that town. Addison married Julia, daughter of Andrew Rector of Potter, and resides in the town of Italy. Myron enlisted in the 148th regiment, under Capt. Gardiner. He served his time, participating in several battles. He married Hester Horton of Italy, and now resides in Middlesex.

Thomas Jefferson, born on the homestead farm in Middlesex, in 1808, married Deborah A. Bodel of Romulus, Seneca county, in 1826. She was born in Florida, Orange county, in 1809. They settled on the homestead which they now own. Their surviving children are Louisa, David, Thompson, William, Sarah A. and Jane. Louisa, born in 1829, married William Reynolds of Middlesex, and they reside on the Reynolds homestead. They have three surviving children, Ida, Erbin and May. David, born in 1832, married Mary A. Wilson of Mid-

dlesex, and in 1868 emigrated to Allegan, Mich. They have five children, Franklin, Emmett, Mary J., William N., and Adelbert. Maxwell T., born in 1836, married Rebecca A. Emory of Middlesex, and now resides in that town, where they have one son, Forrest. William T., born in 1844, married Christina E. Mapes of Gorham, N. Y., in 1868, and now resides with his father on the homestead. William volunteered in the 148th regiment, and participated in all the perils and battles of his regiment up to the battle of Coal Harbor, where he was severely wounded and was never able to enter upon active duty afterwards. He was but twenty years old when discharged. Sarah A., born in 1849, married Marvin Gage 2d, of Gorham, in 1867. They have one child, Ann M. Deborah J., born in 1855, resides with her parents.

Thomas Jefferson Hawley was a posthumous child of Josiah Hawley. He grew up under the care of his mother and grandfather on the old homestead, and while yet a boy of fourteen assumed the cares and labors of a man of family; his grandfather being an old man, he mostly cared for him and his mother until their decease. She died in 1826, and the grandfather in 1836, since which he has bought out all the heirs except one, and has reared his family and settled them comfortably, most of them within the town. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church at Rushville, to which they have long been attached.

VINE VALLEY AND BOAT BROOK LANDING.

Mrs. Clarinda Fuller, now an aged widow, states that she and her husband, Henry Fuller, settled in this valley in 1816, moving from the town of Saratoga. They settled on the west side of Boat Brook, near the lake, where she still lives, and paid seven dollars an acre for twenty-five acres of land. No families remain of those who resided there when the Fullers came. Their children were Orrin, Mary Ann, Amanda, Harriet, Jane Orinda and Sarah. Orrin married Sally Kilpatrick, and resides in Middlesex. Harriet married George Breg, and resides in

Middlesex. They have six children. Jane married Corydon Tinney and resides in Middlesex. They have one child. The others are unmarried.

Mrs. Fuller relates that one year there were eleven rattlesnakes killed in a field below the house, and one child (Mr. McNair's daughter) was bitten, who survived but was a long time a cripple. A young man was also bitten and cured without much injury by a poultice of wandering milkweed, the tops of fennel and wild indigo, equal parts pounded into a pulp and applied to the wound.

Among those who were the earliest settlers here were Hiram Collins, brother of John Collins. He lived on what is now known as the vineyard farm, in a log house, near where stands the residence of Foster A. Hixson, who owns a portion of the premises. Mr. Collins left many years since, and died at West Troy, N. Y., rather mysteriously. His widow survives. They had a large family of children, who are scattered in the Western States.

John McNair was probably the first settler in this neighborhood. He lived in a log house on the premises and near the present residence of Azariah C. Younglove. His farm stretched along the lake shore and contained about one hundred acres, a portion of which was afterwards owned by Jacob Peters, long known as the "Peters farm," and early celebrated for its fruits, for which this neighborhood claims precedence over all other locations, either in the town or county, to this day. McNair emigrated west with his family a long time ago. While here he was noted for his fishing and hunting and driving deer into the Lake. His wife was an Allen, sister to the blind Allens, Thomas and Joshua, who were noted among the early settlers for their remarkable capacity to get about and work without being able to see. Mrs. McNair was also blind. It seemed to have been a hereditary defect.

David Spike lived next east to the Fuller farm, sold to Jesse Kilpatrick, and removed to Steuben county. The Kilpatrick family are all scattered, except the daughter, who married Or-

rin Fuller. Robert Carpenter then owned the farm now owned by Levi Fountain, whose wife is a daughter of Jacob Peters.

Samuel Fisk first settled on the farm now owned by William and Charles Berry after 1815. That family have all left except one daughter, who married Myron Gage and still lives in the valley. One David Farout, brother to Henry Farout of Potter, settled here early, but left long since. Samuel French settled on the farm owned by Alexander Bassett. Christopher Briggs settled the farm now owned by Hezekiah Green, subsequently owned by Ephraim Lord, who sold to Mr. Green.

Captain John Smith lived on Bare Hill. He was conspicuous for his leadership among the rollicking rowdies of the day, at wedding hornings and also at town meetings and elections, furnishing the music for the one and the votes at the other, and drinking the whiskey of both in generous potations. He was an active specimen of the Anti-Renter from the North River, and stood six feet four barefoot, and was broad, bony and swarthy. Indeed, he boasted of being the blackest white man in town. At the zenith of his glory, a fired brush heap from the hill top and a blast from his long boat horn would call around him a devoted band within an hour, ready for his leadership and bidding. He figured largely in the Whig and Anti-Masonic excitements from 1824 to 1832, and was a general terror to all except his friends or liberal patrons. Yet was "Spinkster John" a clever old fellow when one knew his soft side and approached it with the right appliances.

REYNOLDS FAMILY.

Thomas Reynolds was born in Monroe, Orange Co., in 1780. He married Sarah Benedict of Lodi, Seneca Co. She was born in 1795. They settled on a farm in Middlesex originally occupied by Nathaniel Weston, in 1818, where both died, she in 1852, and he in 1854. Their family consisted of ten children, Phebe A., Eleanor, Joseph B., William, Andrew J. and Angeline J., (twins,) Sarah E, Hannah M., Daniel L. and Thomas B. Phebe A., born in 1818, married Peter Lamoreaux of Potter. Eleanor, born in 1821, married Dyer Elwell of Middlesex,

where she died leaving one child, Eleanor. Joseph B., born in 1823, married Theda Savage of Potter. They live in Middlesex and have five children. Eugene, Lewis, Bassett, Fremont and Almond. William, born in 1825, married Louisa Holley of Middlesex. They occupy the old homestead and have three children living (having lost four within a few weeks of each other, by scarlet fever, in 1864). Those surviving are Ida, Erbin and May. Andrew J., born in 1828, married Helen Bassett of Livingston Co., N. Y. They emigrated to Otto Co., Nebraska. Angelina J., born in 1828, married James Delvin of Utica, N. Y. They emigrated to Manlius, Allegan Co., Mich., where they reside. He enlisted in the army of the rebellion and was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia. They have six children, William S., Francis M., Charles S.. Sarah, Elizabeth and Hannah. Sarah, born in 1830, married James Savage of Middlesex. They settled in Hornellsville, N. Y., where they now reside and have two children, William H. and Sarah L. Hannah M., born in 1832, married Lot W. Rogers. They emigrated to Manlius, Mich., and have three children, Henry D., Franklin and Lucy H.

Daniel L., born in 1838, enlisted in the war of the rebellion in 1861, in the 28th Regiment of New York Infantry, and served his time. He married Emily Rector of Potter, and emigrated to Manlius, Mich. They have one child, Louella.

Thomas B., born in 1841, owns part of the homestead, but now resides in Manlius, Mich., unmarried. He was drafted into the army for three years, and served under Gen. Butler; was taken prisoner in Butler's raid upon Richmond, and held a prisoner at Libby and Andersonville, and thence moved to various places on the approach of Sherman, but finally exchanged near the close of the war, having suffered all the pains and penalties of rebel vindictiveness by starvation, vermin, nakedness and disease.

SALISBURY FAMILY.

Gideon Salisbury came to Middlesex from Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and settled on the farm since known as

the Salisbury farm. His wife was Elizabeth Shields. Their family consisted of ten children, four of whom are living, Phebe, John, Semantha and Alfred. Phebe married Rensselaer Lucore of Middlesex. Semantha married Alexander Arnold of Gorham, and resides there. Alfred married Brezena Barnes of Middlesex, and reside in that town. John married Eliza, daughter of Chester Adams, and resided many years on the old homestead. Their children were Chester, Samuel, George, Charles, John, Caroline and Cornelia.

Samuel married Viola, daughter of John W. Williams, and is a prominent citizen of Middlesex.

John Jr. married Mary Adams of Michigan, and lives in Middlesex.

John Salisbury with several members of his family now lives in Gorham, where they moved several years since.

ASAHEL ADAMS.

Asahel Adams, born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1765, married Polly Lowell and emigrated to Augusta from Vermont in 1806, and settled on the farm on West River now owned by William Wright, and subsequently purchased and removed to a farm near Overacker's Corners, where both died. Their family consisted of ten children, Betsey, Chauncey, John, Alta, Cyrus, Polly, Sally, Asa P., Lovell and Cynthia.

Betsey married Isaac Adams of Middlesex. They emigrated to Ohio, where she lives a widow with her family. Chauncey married Susan daughter of Chester Adams of Middlesex. They settled in that town, where she died, leaving one child, Eleanor, who married George Turner of Rushville. John married Rebecca Millington, of Vermont, and settled in Middlesex on the farm where he died and his widow still lives. They had seven children, Sarah, Rufus, Randilla, Malvina, Lester, Marilla and Olive. Sarah married Minor Secor of Benton, and settled in Illinois, where she died, leaving one son, Ianthas C. Rufus married Adelia Hixson of Middlesex, where they settled and he died, leaving one child, Sarah E. Randilla married Joshua Jones of Middlesex, and died leaving three sons, Rufus P., Mar-

chenas and Frank. Malvina married George Mather of Middlesex, and moved to Canandaigua, where they reside, and have five children. Lester married Emma, daughter of Alexander Bassett, resides on the old family homestead, and is a successful farmer. His wife is a lady highly respected for her private worth and poetic and literary talent. Marilla is unmarried and lives on the family homestead with her mother and brother. Olive married Virgil Hixson of Middlesex and they resides on a part of the Edward Perry farm, which he purchased. They have two children, Rufus and John.

Alta married Solomon Hancock, of Sodus, and moved to Ohio, where both died, leaving several children.

Cyrus, born in 1801, married Jane Dorrance of Paris, N. Y., and settled on the homestead, where she died and he still lives with his family, which consists of seven children, Polly, Jane, Cynthia D., Louisa, John C., Melissa and Elmina W. Polly married Jeptha C. Robinson, of New London, Ohio, and emigrated to Adams county, Iowa, where both died, leaving three children, Carl, Rosa J. and Cyrus. Jane is unmarried, and lives at the homestead. Cynthia D. married Samuel Sheppard of New London, Ohio. He died, and she married James C. Jordan of Desmoines, Iowa, where they reside and have three children, Ella, Calvin and baby. Louisa married Rev. Aaron C. Agor, of Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., and settled in Jerusalem, near Italy Hill, where he preached. He died in 1864, leaving one child, Irena J. She resides at the family homestead. John C. married Diana Pritchard of Hopewell, and entered the army as a volunteer in Co. K, 126th regiment. He shared the fate of that regiment, and received a wound before Petersburgh, which caused his death in 1864. Melissa married Aaron Van Bussum and settled in Gorham. They have two children, Emma S. and Jennie. Almina married George A. Whitman of Italy and settled in Gorham.

Polly married Chauncey Curtis of Connecticut, and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich. They have a family of ten children.

Sally married Paul D. Easton of Middlesex, and emigrated to Dexter, Mich., where he died and she resides with her family of six children.

Asa P. married Esther Lee, of Italy, and moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he died and left a widow and two children.

Lovel married Lucina Curtis, of Middlesex, and settled on a farm in that town, where he died, leaving his widow and one child, Allen Z., who now occupies the homestead with his mother.

Cynthia married Seth Easton of Middlesex, and emigrated to Oak Grove, Livingston county, Mich., where they reside, and have two children, Lucina and Charles M.

Asahel Adams married a second wife, Cynthia French. Their children were Chauncey H., Caroline C., Giles F., La Fayette, Theodocia and Ozias F. Chauncey H. married Mrs. Eunice H. Clark, and their children were William C., and Erastus D., who married Valvana L. Avery. Caroline C. married Warham B. Williams. They had a son Davis, who married Patty L. Perrine, and they have a son Warham B. Giles F. married Anna M., daughter of Sardius Underwood. They had one child, Alfie. La Fayette married Elvira A. Clark. They have two children, Eunice E. and Giles. Theodocia married Zacharia Mather. They have one child, Lucius C. Ozias F. married Eliza Boardman. They moved to Wisconsin and have three children.

JAMES HARRINGTON.

In 1818 James Harrington settled at Overacker's Corners, on lot 9 of farm range eight. He was a native of Providence, R. I., and married Polly Bates, of Connecticut, in Vermont. They lived near Bennington, and there their eleven children were born, five of whom came to Middlesex with them, to-wit: James, Arvin, Patience, Oliver and Olive. The father died in 1832 at the age of seventy-five, and the mother in 1846. He was a soldier through most of the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension. While he lived in Vermont he was a judge of the courts.

James Harrington Jr., born in 1791, married in Vermont and settled with his father on the Middlesex homestead. He was killed in 1832, by the kick of a horse.

Arvin, born in 1796, married Theodocia French of Middlesex, settled on the homestead, and subsequently emigrated to White Pigeon, Indiana. They have four children, Stephen, James, Cynthia and Erastus. Erastus was in the army of the rebellion, and was lost on his way home about the close of the war, after he had been regularly discharged.

Patience, born in 1801, married Elijah Kilpatrick of Middlesex. They emigrated to Peoria, Ill. They have six children, Olive, James, Warren, Jesse, Mary and Franklin. Jesse was in the war of the rebellion, and died of starvation in Libby prison.

Oliver, born in 1803, married Lucy Pratt of Rushville. They settled on the homestead, where she died, leaving three children, Lucy F., Charles O., and James P. He married a second wife, Mary A., daughter of James Christie. They have one child, Oliver C. Lucy F. married Thomas Underwood of Middlesex, where they now live. He is a farmer, heretofore a merchant. They have two children, Francis A. and Henry. Charles O. married Caroline Gould of Middlesex, where they reside and have one child, Charles. He was a volunteer in the 5th Wisconsin regiment, which he accompanied as color-bearer through the whole period of the war. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and the campaign before Richmond; was wounded on the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, and remained in hospital until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge after four years service, having been in thirty-five battles, bearing his flag, at one time, until every star but two was shot out of it, picking the last one from his breast as it fluttered in the breeze and lodged on his bosom, which he pocketed and passed on. This was at the battle of Rappahannock Station. He participated in nearly all of the hard fights of the Army of the Potomac under its various heads, including Fredericksburgh, where he and the color-bearer of the Sixth

Maine planted their colors on the hights, only to be recalled for want of efficient support. He was twice wounded. James P. is not married. He is a teacher at Utica, and is highly successful in his profession. Oliver C. is not married. He is a law student at Horseheads.

Oliver Harrington has filled various offices in his town, and is a substantial citizen. He held a commission and served for eighteen years as Colonel in the 26th Regiment, 5th Brigade and 3d Division of Riflemen in this State, and resigned in 1839. It thus appears that this family had a constitutional predilection for military service and glory, and were always found loyal to duty and country.

LINDSLEY FAMILY.

Samuel Lindsley and his wife Rachel were the progenitors of the following Lindsley family. The parents came to this county after some of their children, and the father died here in 1819, at eighty-one, the mother in 1816, at seventy-six. Their children were Daniel, Samuel, Elizabeth and Benjamin.

Daniel married Miss Barstow, and emigrated to this county, preceding his father several years. They settled on the farm about one mile south of Rushville, on lot 12, farm range seven, since known as the Luther Harwood farm, and in part now owned and occupied by Philo F. Ayres. They had eight children, six of whom lived to have families—Daniel B., Ruth, Naomi, Allen, Lavina and Clarissa.

Daniel B., born in 1797, in Connecticut, married Amy Ashley of Phelps. They first settled on a portion of his father's farm (now the Anson C. Lindsley farm, in part). Subsequently they settled on the farm originally settled by Gilbert Christie, where he resided several years. They had one child, Margaret. She married Rev. Asa Adams. Mrs. Lindsley died on the Asa Foot farm, at "Pine Corners," where they had settled after selling the Christie farm. He subsequently married Jane Paul, widow of Col. Sylvanus Paul, of East Bloomfield, and they resided at his homestead in Middlesex until his death in 1866. His widow survives him, and resides at Meadsport with her

son Sylvanus Paul Jr. In 1846 Daniel B. Lindsley was a Liberty Party candidate for Member of Assembly and received 111 votes.

Ruth married Mr. Blair, and settled east on the North River. They had two sons, now living, William and Seth. Naomi married Mr. Herrick, and went west to Michigan. They had two daughters. Allen married and settled in Monroeville, Ohio. He has two children, Margaret and Lewis. Lavina married Mr. Buckingham of Norwalk, Ohio, where they settled. He died there, and she with her children emigrated to Salem, Oregon. Clarissa married Henry Hill of Rushville. They went to Geneseo, where she died leaving four children.

Samuel, born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., married and settled in Gorham, and had six children, Solon, Philo, Eunice, Ruby, Rebecca and Minerva. Solon maried Rachel Lee, of Pennsylvania. Philo married Elizabeth French, of Middlesex. Eunice married William Lafler, of Italy. Ruby married Benjamin French, of Potter. Rebecca married Paul Wheeler, of Potter. Minerva married George Shipman, and went to Michigan.

Elizabeth married Mr. Lee, of Pennsylvania, settled in New Albany, Pa., and had eight children, viz: James L., Joseph S., William S., Polly, Betsey, Rachel and ——.

Benjamin, born in 1782, married Hannah Barber in 1808, at Truxton, N. Y. She was born in 1785 They had three children, Philena, and Orrin and Ryal, twins. She died in 1812. He married a second wife, Margaret Murphy, in 1813, at Penfield, N. Y. She died in 1815. He married a third wife, Rebecca Curtis, who was a widow lady, at Dalton, Mass., in 1816. She was born in 1781, and died in 1860. They settled permanently in the town of Middlesex after the birth of their first child. Mr. Lindsley having buried his second wife here, returned to Massachusetts and married. Mrs. L. had one child when married, Bersheba Ladd, and by this marriage they had four children, viz: Thales, Adaline S., Anson C., and Myron P. The whole family of children, including those by the first wife and the last wife's daughter, were therefore eight.

Philena, born in 1809, married Rev. Philo E. Brown, a Methodist clergyman. They reside in Iowa, at McGregor, and have one child, John E.

Orrin, born March 2d, 1811, married Demaris Davis of Sodus, N. Y. They live in Hamlin, Michigan, and have nine children, Janette, Emery, Watson, Rosa, Laura, Adaline, Myron, Lucinda and Oscar.

Ryal, born in 1811, died in 1864. He married Sarah Wood, of Middlesex. They settled on East Hill in Middlesex, and had two children, Elzer B. and Mary.

Mary married Orin Lane, of Potter, and moved to Jessup, Iowa.

Elzer B. married Mary Mumford, of Italy, and settled on the homestead. He has since moved to Potter, on the Denton Bostwick farm.

Bersheba Ladd, the wife's daughter, married Henry Fake, of Gorham, where they settled. They have six boys and four girls, Irwin, Philinda, Orin, Carlton, George, Adaline, Fayette, Myron, Emma and Ida.

Thales, born in 1818, married Caroline S. Pierson of Le Roy in 1852. They settled at Rock Island, Ill., where most of their family were born, Thalia, Pierson, Charles and Rebecca. They now reside at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He studied the profession of law, and is engaged in inventing and manufacturing mining implements. He was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Yates County, and is a man of remarkable intellectual activity.

Adaline S., born in 1820, married Rev. Joseph Cross, went to New York, and finally to Lexington, Ky, where she died in 1847.

Anson C, born Nov. 5, 1821, married Eunice C. Halsted of Medina, N. Y., in 1852. They settled on and now own the family homestead in Middlesex, and have one child, Myron B.

Mr. Lindsley is a thoroughly successful and pattern farmer. His farm contains three hundred acres of land, very highly improved and beautifully situated about two miles southwest from

Rushville. He makes farming his practice as well as profession, and keeps a debt and credit account of all his doings from year to year, and can show a balance sheet for twenty years. He says he means to know just what it costs to manage a farm and to rear a boy.

Myron P., born in 1825, married Francis A. Ingalls in 1854. They reside at Green Bay, Wis. He is a lawyer, and pursues the profession. They have two children, Thales and Lizzie.

LINDSLEY FARM.

On Mr. Anson C. Lindsley's farm on which he resides, there are three sets of barns and necessary appendages for the storing of crops and care of stock, three tenant houses and his family residence, and from ten to twelve acres of apple orchard, besides the fruit around his dwellings. He had constructed on his home farm previous to 1869 seventeen and one-half miles of under-drain, of stone and tile, 5,600 rods, at a cost averaging about fifty cents per rod, $2,850. His fences are all either staked and capped or board fence, and amount to not less than six and a half miles, yet his fields are large. The under-drains have taken up all loose and surface stone, and the soil is so thoroughly drained that there is no necessity for furrows or other surface drainage, and he experiences no inconvenience or loss from winter-killing on fall-sown crops, or from drowning in summer, and can often work his land two weeks earlier in spring than his neighbors.

From his records he shows that he has planted spring crops as follows: barley from the 25th of March to the 15th of April, and corn from the 1st to the 15th of May, for several years.

He keeps a regular account of all crops sold and the amount received, and the aggregate is footed up and stated for each year in his books, as for instance:

BARLEY.					WINTER WHEAT.				
1860, he sold	1347	bu., and	rec'd	$ 727 99	1860, he sold	797	bu., and	rec'd	$ 837 91
1861, "	1876	"	"	1103 88	1861, "	1339	"	"	1425 48
1862, "	1706	"	"	1811 04	1862, "	1056	"	"	1120 38
1863, "	1147	"	"	1438 46	1863, "	1694	"	"	2154 87
1864, "	1862	"	"	3732 92	1864, "	1081	"	"	1457 25
1865, "	1154	"	"	1154 94	1865, "	739	"	"	1572 70
1866, "	914	"	"	1012 90	1866, "	1440	"	"	2936 40
1867, "	915	"	"	1488 11	1867, "	1226	"	"	2974 88

Corn, oats and hay he feeds largely to stock on the farm. Yet his sales of corn for 1863 to 1867, inclusive, ranged from 183 to 1547 bushels, and realized from $157.88 in 1867, to $1497.49 in 1864. The winter of 1868–9 he fed 500 sheep, and has annually fattened and sheared about that number for several years, and his sales of wool from 1860 to 1867 has run from $340, the lowest, to $1226, the highest.

His account of cash paid for labor and taxes is as follows:

	Labor.	Tax.		Labor.	Tax.
1860.....	$ 694 15	$ 76 20	1864.....	$747 00	$274 46
1861.....	1011 06	76 14	1865.....	1438 56	836 34
1862.....	858 42	87 16	1866.....	2416 91	647 29
1863.....	535 05	150 66	1867.....	1253 66	565 19

Thus are his accounts a complete index of the markets and the fruitfulness of the season; and when the fall exhibits for each year, for twenty years in succession, are compared, the ups and downs in farming are exhibited in graphic figures, and he is the only man known to the writer who can show them.

JOHN J. JOHNSON.

Born in Otsego, N, Y., in 1804, John J. Johnson married Hannah Sabin, whose family settled in Gorham. He was educated to the calico-printing business, and for several years followed that trade, with weaving and other labors of a cotton factory, in his native county. In 1830 he moved to Middlesex and located on a lot of new land purchased of Augustus Torrey, in the southeast part of that town. Here he cleared his farm and his wife died leaving two children, E. Darwin and Elizabeth. He married a second wife, Almina Galusha of Otsego Co., residing on his farm till his death in 1867. His widow and children still retain and reside on the same place. Mr. Johnson was noted for consistent honesty, persevering industry and excellent social qualities. He was many years a magistrate in Middlesex, and several times Justice of Sessions, and always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. By his second marriage there is one surviving son, Damond D., who has charge of the homestead.

SEAMANS FAMILY.

Oliver Seamans, an emigrant from Vermont, settled in Middlesex on the Jacobus Westbrook farm, lot seven of the seventh farm range, in 1820, where he thenceforth resided. He had three sons, William, Thomas and James. William married Berthena, daughter of Chester Adams, and moved to Michigan.

Thomas married Mary Stratton of Vermont, and resided on the parental homestead. He was a Member of Assembly in 1844. His son La Fayette, left in possession of the homestead, has since sold it and moved into Italy.

James was twenty-two years a resident of Texas and the South, and now resides with his nephew, La Fayette Seamans, and is still a bachelor.

JOHN MATHER.

John Mather was a son of Lucius Mather, formerly of Middlesex. He was a farmer at Middlesex Center, and was a Member of Assembly in 1858. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church at Rushville, and a worthy citizen. He died in 1865, at the age of forty-eight. His wife was Polly Slayton, and she still resides on the homestead.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Old town records show that the first town meeting was held in Augusta, April 4, 1797. Arnold Potter presided. David Southerland was chosen Supervisor; Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk; Assessors, Benjamin Loomis, Joshua Brown and John Blair; Commissioners of Highways, Arnold Potter, Jabez French and Joshua Brown; Constables and Collectors, Jonathan Moon and Jesse Brown; Overseers of the Poor, Chester Adams and Abraham Lane. The town had five road districts, and the Overseers of Highways were: District No. 1, Abraham Vought; No. 2, Jesse Brown; No. 3, Chester Adams; No. 4, William Bassett; No. 5, Warham Williams. John Sheffield was made Poundmaster. Arnold Potter, William L. Hobart and David Southerland were made a committee to draft rules and regulations, which were adopted, as follows: A post and

rail fence, to be lawful, was required to be four feet and eight inches high, the two bottom rails to be no more than four inches apart. A worm fence well staked and ridered, or other fence equivalent, five feet high, two feet and a half of which was not to exceed five inches apart at the bottom. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were allowed to run at large, except stallions one year old. Ear marks were registered for sheep and cattle, thirty in number, for as many citizens of Augusta. They are described as "swallow tails," "holes," "half-pennies," "crops," "slits," "fore gads" and "hind gads," "brands," "square crops" and "forks." Subsequently there were still others added to the list, as more settlers came into the town.

Elias Gilbert killed a wolf in May, 1797, another in November and James killed one in October of that year.

In 1798, Town Meeting was held at the house of Nathan Loomis. The officers elected were, for Supervisor, David Southerland; Town Clerk, Nathan Loomis; Assessors, William Holton, Michael Pierce, William L. Hobart; Commissioners of Roads, Benoni Moore, Jabez French, Jonas Wyman; Commissioners of Schools, Edward Craft, William Hobart, Job Card, Jabez French, Warham Williams; Overseers of Poor, Jesse Brown, Elias Gilbert; Constables and Collectors, Jonathan Moon, Abraham Vought; Overseers of Highways, Isaac Lane, Edward Craft, Jesse Brown, Solomon Lewis, Edward Craft Jr., Henry Van Wormer, Elias Gilbert. The town officers were sworn before Nathan Loomis, Justice of the Peace.

In 1799, David Southerland was again chosen Supervisor, and the same names for the most part appear among the town officers. John Sheffield was one of the Commissioners of Schools, John Sheffield, Solomon Lewis and William Hobart Fence Viewers, Benjamin Loomis, Pound Master.

The following was the assessment of highway labor:

First District—William Hobart, Overseer, 8 days; Isaac Kinne, 20; Joshua Brown, 5; Isaac Brown, 5; Jonas Wyman, 12: John Wyman, 1.

Second District—Thomas Hazard Potter, Overseer, 8; Moses Parsons, 2; Benjamin Parsons, 1 1-2; Varnum B. Bates, 2; Francis Briggs, —; Arnold Potter, 30; John Card Knowles, 1; Nathan Lewis, 1; Rouse Card, 1; Abraham Lane, 7; Asa Chaddock, Sylvanus Chaddock, Job Card, 2; Nathan Warner, 1; Edward Craft, 2 1-2; William Gaddin, 1 1-2.

Fourth District—Warham Williams, Overseer, 5; Willam Holton, 3 1-2; Edward Cross, 2; Rows Perry, 8; Robert Perry, 2 1-2; Robert McNair, John Stone, Robert Carpenter, 1; Selden Williams, John Sheffield, 4 1-2; Calvin Loomis, 1; John Craft, 4; Edward Craft, 5; Edward Craft Jr., —— Goodwin, Amaziah Keyes, 2; Peleg Thomas, 2; Caleb Clark, 2; Jonathan Moon, 3 1-2; Robert Moon, 1; Benoni Moon, 3; Benoni Moon Jr., 1.

Fifth District—Jabez French, Overseer, 7; Elias Gilbert 14; William Bassett, 3 1 2; Nathan Loomis, 18; Joseph Taylor, John Tucker, 3; Henry Van Wormer, 5; John Walford, 4; Nathaniel Weston, 4 1-2; Asa Chaddock, 3; Nathan Webb, 1; Selden Williams, 2; Thomas Sawyer, 1

—— District—Solomon Lewis, Overseer, 9; Samuel Walker, 1 1-2; William Lewis, 1 1-2; Chester Adams, 9; John Blair Jr., 1 1-2; James Lewis, 4; George Johnston, 2 1-2; Oldman Johnson, 2 1-2; John McNair, 2; Thomas Allen, 2; Rufus Gilbert, 3; Joshua Allen, 2; Michael Pearce, 14; Francis Gale, 1; John Blair, 6; Robert Fish, 2; Robert McNair, 3; Benjamin Loomis, —.

—— District—Jacob Sherman, Overseer, 4; George Boots, 4; Peleg Briggs, 3 1-2; David Southerland, 11; William Hall, 5; Abner Hall, 3; Jesse Hall, 3; John Vought, 2; David Powell, 2 1-2; Abraham Vought, 5; Joseph Mack, 2 1-2; Nicholas Higler, 2; Jacob Lane, 3 1-2; Jonathan Luther, 2; Thomas Smith, 1 1-2; Francis Briggs, 11.

In 1800, David Southerland was again chosen Supervisor, Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk; and much the same names appear among the other officers. It was voted that $50 be raised for use of the town, and that the next Town Meeting be held at the house of Abraham Lane.

In 1801, Arnold Potter Chairman. David Southerland was chosen Supervisor; Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk; Joshua Brown, John Sheffield and Benjamin Loomis, Assessors; Francis Briggs, Collector; Joshua Brown and John Sheffield, Overseers of Poor; Joshua Brown, Arnold Potter and William Bassett, Commissioners of Highways. Next Town Meeting voted at Rows Perry's.

In 1802, Arnold Potter was Moderator and chosen Supervisor, Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk. With some variations, most of the former names appear among the town officers. Jareb Dyer was made one of the Commissioners of Highways. Next Town Meeting held at Jareb Dyer's. Among new names on the road districts are Josiah Butler, Dorothea Hobart, Hannah Wyman and Phillip Dinturff.

In 1803, Arnold Potter was again chosen Supervisor, and also Commissioner of Highways with William Holton and William Bassett. Next Town Meeting voted at Colonel Luther Bingham's.

In 1804, Arnold Potter was elected Supervisor and Overseer of the Poor, and Commissioner of Highways; Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk; Joshua Brown, Hezekiah Wadsworth and Chester Adams, Assessors; Jesse Gilbert, Collector; Abraham Lane and John Walford, Pound Masters. Voted that hogs after six months old be free commoners; and that former by-laws respecting fences be still in force; also, respecting stallions; that bulls be not free commoners, and rams not after the first of September; that the Pound Masters furnish yards for Pounds; that hogs of other towns shall not be free commoners in this town. Next Town Meeting at Col. Luther Bingham's.

In 1805, David Southerland was elected Supervisor and Overseer of the Poor with John Sheffield; Luther Bingham, Town Clerk. It is noted that the statute law concerning hogs, cattle, fences, &c., is to be the law for the ensuing year.

In 1806, Town Meeting was held at Luther Bingham's, and David Southerland was elected Supervisor and Nathan Loomis Town Clerk. David Southerland and Rows Perry, Overseers of the Poor.

In 1807, Town Meeting was held at Luther Bingham's. Arnold Potter was chosen Supervisor, and Nathan Loomis Town Clerk; Joshua Brown, William Bassett and Rufus Gale, Assessors; Enoch Bordwell, Abiel Thomas and Warham Williams, Commissioners of Excise; Jesse Gilbert, Collector; George Green and Jabez French, Overseers of Poor; Jonah Butler, Constable. Voted that a fence five feet high, well staked and ridered, shall be a lawful fence against all horses and neat cattle and sheep. Next Town Meeting voted at Hezekiah Wadsworth's.

In 1808, David Southerland was chosen Supervisor; Nathan Loomis, Town Clerk; Enoch Bordwell, Edward Craft and Ozias French, Assessors; Arnold Potter and Abiel Thomas, Overseers of Poor; Benjamin Loomis, Constable and Collector, and Enoch Bordwell, Pound Master. Voted to build a Pound, to be placed near where Col. Luther Bingham now lives, and Fence Viewers to regulate fences.

In 1810, Town Meeting at Hezekiah Wadsworth's. David Southerland was elected Supervisor, John Griffin, Town Clerk. Voted that Overseers of Highways be Fence Viewers. Five dollars fine for rams at large after Sept. 1st; for boars at large, 20 shillings fine.

List of persons qualified to serve as jurors in the town of Augusta in 1798, certified by the Supervisor, Town Clerk and one Assessor:

J. Lane,	J. Sherman,	James Lewis Jr.,
A. Vought,	G. Bates,	H. Van Wormer,
J. Latham,	P. Briggs Jr.,	Rows Perry,
William Bassett,	Francis Briggs,	John Sheffield,
N. Weston,	Jabez French,	Chester Adams,
J. Craft,	J. Walford,	Michael Pierce,
Joshua Brown,	E. Cross,	John Blair, Senior,
William Hobart,	David Southerland,	Elias Gilbert,
J. Tucker,	Jesse Brown,	Benjamin Loomis,
M. Holton,	Jonas Wyman,	E. Craft Jr.,
Moses Parsons,	Warham Williams,	Benoni Moon, Sen.
Abraham Lane,	Job Card.	

Added names in 1800:

John Blair Jr.,	Jonathan Moon,	David Parshall,
Jonah Butler,	John Card Knowles,	J. Westbrook,
John Black,	John Wyman,	John Vought,
Jesse Gilbert,	Peleg Thomas,	Selden Williams.

Added names of jurors in 1803:

Luther Bingham,	Philip Dinturff,	Job Briggs,
Abiel Thomas,	Thomas Sanders,	Cornelius Sawyer,
Isaac Secor,	Frederick K. Dutch,	Robert McNair,
Isaac Whitney,	William Hall,	Jno. McNair Jr.,
J. Hoard,	A. Keyes,	Abner Hull,
D. Hoard,	Joseph H. Williams,	Jesse Hull,
William Chambers,	Abel Briggs,	Nathan Lewis.
Nathan Warner,		

Added in 1804:

John Potter,	Simeon Gilbert,	Hezekiah Wadsworth,
Reuben Holmes,		

Added in 1807:

John Wyman,	Joshua Green,	Hezek'h Wadsworth Jr.
George Howard,	Samuel Wyman,	William L. Hobart,
Job Pierce,	John Clark,	George Howard, Sen.,
Waterman Janes,	William Foster,	Daniel Guernsey,
Lindsley Warfield,	Robert Moore,	Job Briggs Jr.,
Thomas A. Sawyer,	Asa Pierce,	Russel Briggs.

"These may certify that Betty, a black woman who lives with Arnold Potter, Esq., was delivered of a male child, named Charles. on the 28th day of April, 1805; the service of which child is claimed by said Potter. "LUTHER BINGHAM,

"Augusta, August 3, 1805." Town Clerk.

From 1810 to 1830, the town records appear to be lost. The Supervisors have, however, been as follows:

1811, David Southerland.	1818 David Southerland,
1812, David Southerland.	1819, David Southerland.
1813, David Southerland.	1820, David Southerland.
1814, David Southerland.	1821, Selden Williams.
1815, Richard M. Williams.	1822, Selden Williams.
1816, David Southerland.	1823, Philip Robinson.
1817, Richard M. Williams.	1824, Selden Williams.

1825, Selden Williams.
1826, Selden Williams.
1827, Selden Williams.
1828, James Christie.
1829, James Christie.
1830, James Christie.
1831, James Hermans.
1832, James Hermans.
1833, Forest Harkness.
1834, Adams Underwood.
1835, Adams Underwood.
1836, Daniel B. Lindsley.
1837, Daniel B. Lindsley.
1838, Alexander Bassett.
1839, Alexander Bassett.
1840, Alexander Bassett.
1841, Henry Adams.
1842, Henry Adams.
1843, Daniel B. Lindsley.
1844, Daniel B. Lindsley.
1845, Alexander Bassett.
1846, Ephraim Lord.
1847, David G. Underwood.
1848, David G. Underwood.
1849, Alexander Bassett.
1850, David Christie.
1851, John Mather.
1852, John Mather.
1853, David G. Underwood.
1854, Oliver S. Williams.
1855, Norman Collins.
1856, Richard H. Williams.
1857, Richard H. Williams.
1858, Oren G. Loomis.
1859, Oren G. Loomis.
1860, Alexander Bassett.
1861, Alexander Bassett.
1862, Daniel Bostwick.
1863, Daniel Bostwick.
1864, Thomas Underwood.
1865, Thomas Underwood.
1866, Thomas Underwood.
1867, James Stebbins.
1868, James Stebbins.
1869, John L. Dinturff.
1870, John L. Dinturff.

Job Pierce was a Justice of the Peace by appointment in 1821 and thereafter, and was elected in 1833. Adams Underwood was elected in 1833 and 1838. Harvey French in 1833. Michael B. Van Osdol in 1834, in 1839 and 1845. Ephraim Lord in 1836, 1840, 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. Thomas Seamans in 1836 and 1853. Oliver Harrington in 1838. James Christie in 1840. Lorenzo Hoyt in 1842. Eli Foote in 1842, 1846, 1853, 1856, 1861, 1864 and 1868. David Christie in 1844 and 1848. Daniel Bostwick in 1846. William S. Bostwick in 1847. Henry Adams in 1847. John J. Johnson in 1848, 1850, 1855, 1856, 1858 and 1862. Francis Crakes in 1849. John Cole in 1851. Rufus J. Adams in 1852. Edward Low in 1862. Sterling N. Blair in 1865 and 1869. Elzer B. Lindsley in 1866. Azariah C. Younglove in 1866 and 1867. Levi B. Morey by appointment in 1869, and elected in 1870. David L. Hobart in 1869. Woodworth N. Perry in 1870.

Thomas Seamans and Forest Harkness were appointed Commissioners of Deeds in 1837. Oliver S. Buckley was Town Clerk from 1852 to 1867. Martin Walder is the Clerk in 1870.

By the census of 1800, the town of Augusta had a population of 483. In 1810, in the same town changed to Middlesex, the population had increased to 1078, in 1814 to 1225, in 1820 to 2718, in 1825 to 3161, and in 1830 to 3428. The town was divided in 1832, and in 1835 what was left to Middlesex had a population of 1440, while Potter had 2256, showing that the increase of population had still continued. In 1840 Middlesex had 1839 and Potter 2245. In 1845, Middlesex 1433 and Potter 2374. In 1850, Middlesex had 1385, and Potter 2194. In 1855 Middlesex had 1305, and Potter 2148. In 1860, Middlesex had 1303, and Potter 2151. In 1865 Middlesex had 1287 and Potter 2137. In 1870 Middlesex had 1314, and Potter 1970.

By the census of 1855, the town contained 295 native voters and one naturalized, 40 aliens, 263 families, 223 owners of land, and eleven persons unable to read or write. By the census of 1865, the number of voters was 323 native and 11 naturalized, 17 aliens, 267 families, 204 owners of land, 14 unable to read or write. 754 were natives of Yates county, and 1060 of the State of New York.

Middlesex had one stone dwelling in 1855, worth $500, three brick, worth $2800, 193 framed, worth $89,890, 61 of logs worth $4420. In 1865, the town had two stone dwellings, worth $2000, three brick, worth $3200, 206 framed, worth $98,860, 49 of logs, worth $3450.

By the census of 1855, Middesex had 13,472 acres of improved land, and 5,172 unimproved. Cash value of farms, $814,035; of stock, $96,540; of implements, $25,680; of winter wheat sowed in 1854, 2,406 acres; bushels harvested, 22,080. Acres of Rye, 66; bushels harvested, 502. Acres of Barley, 1,332; bushels harvested, 9,445. Acres of Buckwheat, 231; bushels harvested, 1,941. Acres of Corn, 1,154; bushels harvested, 7,923. Number of Wool fleeces, 7,412; pounds of Wool, 25,347. Yards of fulled cloth, 96; of flannel, 151; of linen, 28; cotton and mixed cloths, 137 yards.

In 1865, Middlesex had about the same relative amount of improved land as ten years before. Cash value of farms, $856,073; of stock, 113,602; of implements, $26,060. Acres of Winter Wheat, 1,900; bushels harvested, 20,886. Acres of Barley, 1,186; bushels harvested, 18,678. Acres of Buckwheat, 43; bushels harvested, 863. Acres of Corn, 859; bushels harvested, 32,054. 8,753 Apple Trees produced 9,364 bushels of apples. 529 Milch Cows produced 53,305 lbs. of butter. Sheep shorn, 9,995; pounds of wool, 47,951. Yards of fulled cloth, 1; flannel, 35; linen, 10; cotton and mixed, 10.

Middlesex had 47 soldiers in the Union armies during the Rebellion. Of these, 14 died in the service, and 5 were buried in the town. In 1865 the town reported 244 males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

By the census of 1810, two slaves were reported in Middlesex, and the manufacture the preceding year of 14,124 yards of cloth. By the census of 1820, the town had two asheries, three distilleries, one grist mill, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, two carding machines; persons engaged in agriculture, 721; in manufactures, 49; taxable property, $216,191; school districts, 14; school money, $193,91; children between five and sixteen years old, 800; electors, 465; acres improved, 10,476; cattle, 2,488; horses, 541; sheep, 5,133; yards of cloth made 1899, 18,505. This was twelve years before the town was divided.

In 1840, Middlesex had three surviving revolutionary soldiers, John Cole, eighty-one, Robert McNair, eighty-five, and Michael Pierce, eighty-four.

In 1817, the total assessed valuation of Middlesex, then embracing what is now Potter, was, real estate, $284,733; personal, $27,270; total, $312,003. Lindsey Warfield was Collector, and the amount of tax was $1,114.57.

In 1821, the real estate assessment was $231,083; personal, $9,009; total, $240,092; tax, $731,89. Assessors, Lindsey Warfield, Enoch Bordwell and Michael Pierce.

In 1812, the total assessed valuation was $80,810, and the tax $238, of which $50 was for roads and bridges, $85 for town expenses, and $151 for county tax.

Middlesex as now constituted had in 1867 an assessed valuation of real estate amounting to $457,869; personal property, $46,250; total, $504,119; total tax, $7,982.12.

In 1869, the assessed value of real estate was $457,139; personal property, $34,550; total, $491,689. Total tax, $5,496.29.

The assessors report about 19,000 acres as the total area of the town.

GRAPE GROWERS OF MIDDLESEX.

VINE VALLEY.

	Acres.		Acres.
Foster A. Hixson,	4	Vine Valley Grape Co.,	25
A. C. Younglove,	3	Hezekiah Green,	8
Ganundawa Grape Co.,	10	Walter Grape Co.,	1
B. Gates,	2	A. A. Smith,	5
Levi Fountain,	5	Susan Wakefield,	5
Rev. N. Snell,	6	Myron Gay, 2d,	2
C. H. Perry,	10	Harriet Crosby,	3
Ferris & Underhill,	12	Bradford Clawson,	2
Alexander Bassett,	3	Ernst Becker,	2
Stephen Underhill,	2	George W. Green,	1
David Harkness,	3	Jude Hastings,	3
Laurie Fuller,	2	Cuyler F. Green,	3
Nichols & Seeley,	13	Lovel Holmes,	1

IN MIDDLESEX VALLEY.

Orren S. Reddout,	2	Hiram Elwell,	2
Total acres,			141

BEAR HUNT.

A notable Bear Hunt occurred in December, 1801. Four hunters, Capt. Elijah Clark, Calvin Clark, Jonathan Pierce and Otis Pierce, all of Naples, took the track of a bear near the head of Flint Creek, followed him to Loon Lake, Steuben county, thence northwest to Conesus Lake, thence by way of Hemlock Lake to Honeoye Lake, and east around the head of Canandaigua Lake to the great gully in Italy, near the former residence of Erastus G. Clark. Bruin plunged into the dark recesses of this ravine, after a weary tramp of nine days, in the hope of escaping from his ruthless pursuers and finding repose. But the hunters were indefatigable. Their number had increased from four to thirty, and even the boys from the

school house near by joined in the clamorous chase. The bear with many indignant growls, was routed from the ravine and took to the adjoining swamp. Hard pressed, he climbed a tree after crossing the Middlesex line, about sixty rods north of the house of Oren G. Loomis. After wounding many a poor dog in this long chase, Bruin was at length at bay. The hunters surrounded the tree. It was agreed that all should fire at the word of Capt. Clark, but one eager man anticipated the order, and the brute fell, a huge fellow of six hundred pounds. All then fired, but only the first shot hit the game.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first Methodist preacher that visited the West River Valley, so far as any record exists, was William Colbert, who preached at the house of Michael Pierce as early as 1797. Other preachers officiated there for many years, and a class was formed, to which the wife and daughters of Warham Williams belonged. The first meeting house built in the town was erected by the Methodists at Overacker's Corners in 1836, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The principal men belonging to the class there at that time were Harvey French, Samuel Fisk, Nehemiah Beers, Nathaniel Emory, Ezra Fuller, Mr. Webb, Jonathan Hawley, Cyrus Adams, Jesse Kilpatrick. Harvey French is supposed to have been the first class-leader. No class is kept up there now, and there is preaching only occasionally.

There was a class at Middlesex Center as early as 1820, if not sooner. Nathaniel Emory was an early class-leader there, and was followed by Durfee Allen. Among the earlier members of this class were Robert McNair and wife, Chauncey Adams and wife, Patty, Lucy, Pamelia, Melinda, Eunice H. and Valona, daughters of Warham Williams, and Mrs. Wentworth. The church is a brick structure, erected in 1841, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The society was regularly organized the previous year by Abner Chase. The Trustees in 1839 were David G. Underwood, R. E. Aldrich, Thomas Seamans, M. B. Van Osdol, Daniel B. Lindsley, John E. Wager and Ja-

bez Metcalf. Among others since have been Durfee Allen, Chauncey H. Adams, Michael Gage, Edward Low, Joseph L. Green, Michael Martin, C. Allen, S. T. Sturtevant, C. W Clawson, James Stebbins. Among stewards and clerks and other official members have been Wesley Wager, Cyrus Adams, Abraham Van Houten, Lewis Dunning, Levi Fountain, Samuel Fisk, Francis Francisco, David G. Underwood, Marvin Gage, P. D. Peters, R. D. Peters, P. Fisk, G. B. Whitman, E. B. Fuller, P. Dinturff, Levi B. Morey, S. Chaffee, John W. Williams, G. Bennett, N. Foster, O. C. Chaffee, J. W. Cole. David G. Underwood has been the longest and most uniformly an official member in one or more capacities, of any one here named. The Middlesex circuit was formed in 1849. Among the preachers at that place have been, Joseph Chapman in 1841 and 1842; George Wilkinson in '44, with a revival; John Wiley in 1848, with a revival; John Spink in 1851, with a great revival. This year the church was enlarged and a bell furnished. In 1853, K. P. Jervis; 1854, John Knapp; 1855, Delos Hutchins; 1857, A. F. Morey, with a revival; 1865, Henry Harpst, and a revival; 1868-9, A. F. Countryman; 1870, J. W. Putnam.

A small class was formed in 1831, in the Wager neighborhood on East Hill, and was kept up till the church was built at the Center. Michael Martin was class-leader. Elias Wager and wife, Jacob E. Wager, a local preacher, John E. Wager and wife, and Mrs. Michael Martin, were members of this class.

The Free Will Baptists have a church at Middlesex Center. Their meeting house stands on the west side of the creek, and was erected in 1845. To all inquiries of the writer concerning the organization, names of members, &c., no response has been returned.

The Baptists have a brick church at Middlesex Center which was erected in 1840. The writer has been equally unfortunate in his efforts to obtain a history of this organization. John Perryman, a native of Rhode Island and a man of sterling integrity, is one of its oldest and best members.

THE SLAYTON PLACE.

About two miles south of the Center is the point of the early settlement of Reuben Slayton and Asahel Tyler, who came into the town at an early day and bought a tract of land together, which was originally settled on by one Smith. The spot where Slayton located was long known as the Reuben Slayton Tavern, and for many years since occupied by Chauncey Slayton, who now resides a portion of the time with Mrs. Mather, widow of the late John Mather of Middlesex, who is his daughter, and the old homestead is occupied by Horace Babcock, George Mack and Mr. Dunton. The Tyler homestead is now owned by the widow and heirs of the late Roswell R. Tyler.

These two points were long rivals as the business center of the town, and in an early day had each their ardent and almost uncompromising supporters.

MIDDLESEX CENTER

Has at last fairly eclipsed its competitor, and is fully inaugurated as the village of the town; and to the honor and eternal credit of its people, it should be known that although a comfortable public house is usually kept open at this place for the accommodation of the traveler and necessary sojourner, there has been no licensed tavern or other liquor-selling depot in the town for the past twenty years. The poor tax is next to nothing and universal comfort and competence reward the whole community.

This is the spot where John Walford and Warham Williams first settled, and has been the place where the town business for many years has been generally transacted, as the most central point. It is situated in West River Valley, on the east side of the stream, and about six miles southwest of Rushville. In January, 1869, it contained one store, Thomas Underwood, merchant; two physicians, Drs. F. C. Hawley and William Allen. William Prouty had a harness shop; Martin Walder and John Van Osdol each a shoe shop; S. T. Sturtevant a wagon shop; Pritchard & Chrysler and William C. Peck are

blacksmiths, and occupy two shops. Within the past year a large cider mill and press have been erected by Oliver S. Williams and Edward Warner. A new district school house of ample dimensions and capacity for the accommodation of the place and vicinity, has been built at a cost of three thousand dollars.

A grist mill was built on Boat Brook at an early day, and was owned by Verus Henry. It did not last long.

Russell Slayton was the first Postmaster at Middlesex Center, and was appointed in 1841. He was succeeded by David G. Underwood, Eli Foote and Thomas Underwood. The office is now held by John Perryman.

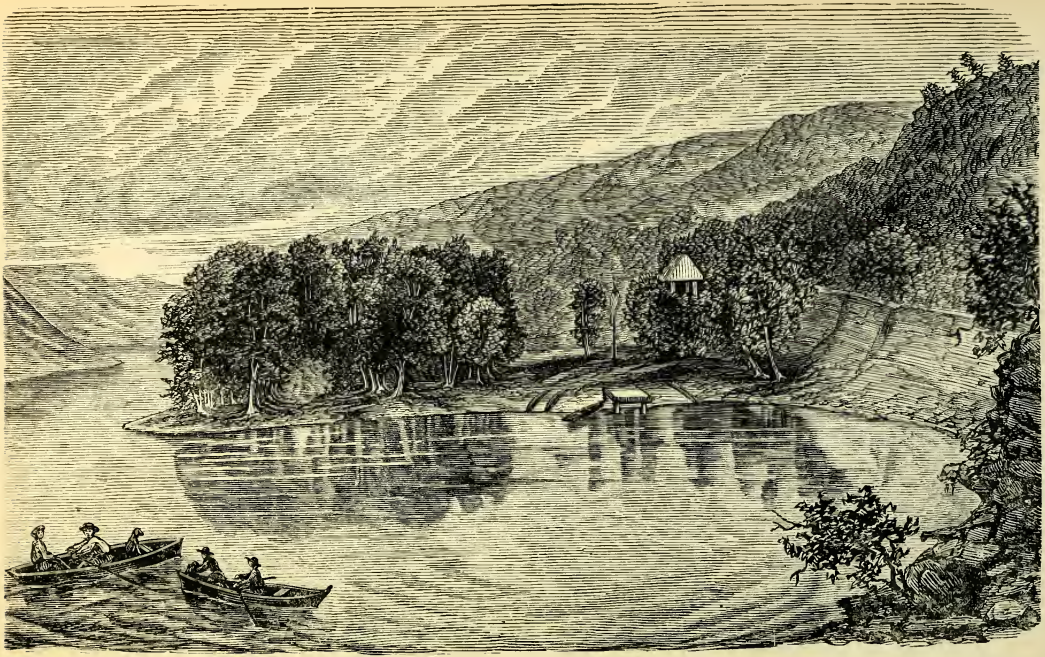
There is a Post Office at Vine Valley, recently established, and Azariah C. Younglove is Postmaster.

John Walford Jr. built the first saw mill in Middlesex at a very early period.

MEMORANDA.

The following is the substance of a paper submitted to the Yates County Historical Society by Edward Low:

Michael Pierce settled in Augusta in 1791, on West River. Soon after, the solitude of the wilderness was broken by the arrival of John Blair, Chester Adams, Thomas Allen, Joshua Allen and their two sisters, called the blind Allens, as they were all blind, James Westbrook, Solomon Lewis, John C. Knowles, John McNair, Cornelius Sawyer, Benjamin Loomis, Daniel Lindsley, N. Weston, Nathan Smith, John Walford, Davis and Warham Williams, who erected their log cabins. The first Justice of the Peace was Michael Pierce, who was also the first Postmaster. The first school was kept by William Bassett, in 1798. The first Methodist preacher was William Colbert, who first found his way to Michael Pierce's on the 13th of June, 1797, and established preaching, which was continued at Mr. Pierce's until the first M. E. Church was erected, about the year 1836. In 1839 two new churches were built, one Baptist and the other Methodist, and four years afterward a Free Will Baptist Church was erected. The first framed house in Middlesex was built by Daniel Lindsley, the first framed



SENECA POINT.

barn by Chester Adams, the first saw mill by Elias Gilbert, the first grist mill by Mr. Fisk (a horse mill). The first tavern was kept by Warham Williams, the first blacksmith shop by Davis Williams, the first shoemaker's shop by John C. Knowles. The first marriage was that of Seth Low of Middletown (now Italy), to Lois Williams of Middlesex, which was solemnized by William Clark, Justice of the Peace, in 1803. The first white child born was Samuel Pierce, in 1792. About the year 1805, Nathan Smith built a cider mill, and made cider from crab apples. The first brick building was a house erected by Daniel B. Lindsley, and the first store was kept by Eli Foote.

Middlesex Center is located on the farm first taken up by John C. Knowles. On the John Blair farm are a wagon shop, blacksmith shop, school house, cemetery, and some ten dwelling houses. On the John McNair farm are a steamboat landing, a storehouse, which furnishes facilities for the shipment of a considerable quantity of grain, and a number of dwellings. On the farms of Benjamin Loomis and Cornelius Sawyer are gas springs. On the Loomis farm the gas is conveyed to the house, furnishing every room with light and warmth, and supplying all the heat for the culinary purposes of the family.

EAGLES AND ANGELS.

Henry Bradley relates that in 1824, when the first Board of Supervisors organized in Yates County, Selden Williams, who represented Middlesex, made a very earnest speech in the debate on the question of equalizing values and fixing the rate of taxation upon the several towns. He reached the climax of his argument by stating that Middlesex, which then included Potter, was so poor that nothing but Eagles and Angels could subsist there! The present inhabitants of those wealthy and productive towns would hardly be flattered by such a statement now. Indeed, they can but poorly realize the excuse that actually existed for such a flight of rhetorical fancy, after nearly half a century of industrious cultivation has mellowed the soil and beautified the landscape.

CHAPTER XI.

MILO.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE was one of the seven members representing the County of Ontario in the Assembly in 1818. He procured a division of the town of Benton, forming a new town of so much of townshlp seven in the first range as had not been incorporated in Jerusalem, and the territory eastward of township number seven, extending to Seneca Lake. This new town he proposed to call Milan. The same name had been incorporated in a bill for the erection of a town in Dutchess County, passed ten days later, and he very happily changed his to Milo. Whether it was Milo, the Greek athlete, famous for his wonderful strength, Milo, the Roman tribune, or the island of Milo, that suggested this name, or none of these, is not recorded; and tradition is dumb on that subject. The name is a good one, and no one has ever expressed a wish to change it. The town was a good one, and had large and fair proportions and great capacities of production and wealth, which have been handsomely realized.

Township number seven of the first range was one of the townships ceded by Phelps and Gorham to the Lessees, and was disposed of like the rest of their land, by lot, to satisfy the claims of their stockholders. Before it was surveyed into lots, Caleb Benton on behalf of the Lessee Company, conveyed to James Parker, for the Society of Friends, a strip twenty-three chains in width on the east side of the township, extending its entire length and embracing eleven hundred and four acres. This area was called the "Friends' Location," and has since

been known as the "Garter," Thus the Friends received their proper dividend from the assets of the Lessee Company, and obtained land adjacent to that they proposed to buy of the State. After this strip was set off, the rest of the township was surveyed by Benjamin Allen, a member of the Lessee Company, into lots of two hundred and seventy-six acres, or two hundred and forty rods north and south, and one hundred and eighty-four rods east and west. These lots were numbered from one to seventy-one, beginning at the northeast corner of the township and numbering south on the first tier, north on the second, and so on. For some reason unknown, this regular order is not followed in the fifth tier, as No. 37, on which the best portion of Penn Yan is situated, should have been No. 33. The Lake seems to have caused other irregularities in numbering, but the ninth and tenth tiers of lots, lying wholly in Jerusalem, follow the same order as the first four. These lots were disposed of by draft, like number six and number eight, and the names of the original owners are still to be seen on some of the old maps left by the surveyors. No. 1 fell to A. Cooper; No. 7 to L. Tremper; No. 8, Peter Loop; No. 10, E. Husted; No. 13, A. Latting; No. 15, John Livingston; No. 17, R. Troop; No. 18, Benjamin Birdsall; No. 19, M. Graham; No. 20, H. G. Livingston; No. 21, H. B. Livingston; No. 22, Caleb Benton; No. 23, Henry Livingston; No. 24, W. H. Ludlow; No. 25, Benjamin Allen; No. 29, Henry Tremper; No. 30, H. Plattman; No. 31, T. T. Shaver; No. 32, W. Whiting; No. 37, T. Bryan; No. 38, Peter Schuyler and Henry Tremper, and so on. The names of these original owners seldom appear in the existing records of title. Most of them disposed of their claims for trifling sums; and the land was sold by Caleb Benton and John Livingston to the early settlers.

Eastward of the Old Pre-emption Line and the Lessee lands, a breadth of land something more than three miles in average width contained the primitive settlement of Western New York. Hereon the Friend's Society made their lodgment in the wilderness and made the first application to the State for a grant

of land. Four thousand acres were first purchased, at two shillings an acre. This was bounded on the north by Reed and Ryckman's Location, and west by Lansing's Location, extending south one hundred and ninety-seven chains, or seven hundred and eighty-eight rods. They made an additional purchase of ten thousand acres, at one shilling and sixpence per acre, extending directly south of the first four thousand, along the Lake, five hundred and twenty-six chains, or something over six miles. The two tracts extended nearly nine miles along the Lake. They were included in one deed executed by Gov. George Clinton, October 10, 1792, and described as containing fourteen thousand and forty acres, granted to James Parker, William Potter and Thoms Hathaway as Tenants in Common, and not as Joint Tenants, for themselves and their associates. Gold and silver mines were reserved, and five acres of every hundred for highways. That notable deed, to which is affixed the Great Seal of the State of that period, is still preserved by Samuel J. Potter, grandson of William Potter. The tract of land covered by this purchase is now known on the maps as Potter's Location, Judge William Potter having become the principal owner of the territory on the breaking up of the original compact. From him the subsequent titles have been chiefly derived.

Lansing's purchase was a tract granted by the State to John Lansing Jr., lying west of the tract purchased by the Friends, about two hundred rods wide, extending south of Ryckyman's Location about five miles. And lying directly west of Lansing's Purchase was Vredenburgh's Purchase, extending west to the Old Pre-emption line, and coincident at its southern extremity with Lansing's Purchase. South of both the Vredenburg and Lansing tracts was James Walker's Location, embracing over five hundred acres. The survey of the New Pre-emption Line brought the Vredenburg, Lansing and Walker tracts within the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and even cut off eleven hundred and forty-seven acres from the Potter Location, a triangular tract lying between Lansing's Location and the

New Pre-emption Line, known as the Little Gore. The State was compelled to make good the loss of their lands to the owners of those several Patents, by giving them lands elsewhere, and Judge William Potter also received compensation for the loss of the Little Gore. The space between the Old and New Pre-emption Lines passed into the possession of Charles Williamson, and became known as the Gore, a designation finally applied by the public to the entire territory east of the Old Pre-emption Line. Before the fact of Mr. Williamson's ownership was known, the Gore proper had been fully occupied and settled, chiefly by members of the Friend's Society.

By the first disposal of the Gore lands there was the following arrangement of farms: The first tier east of the Old Pre-emption Line, commencing on the north, gave Richard Smith 214 acres, James Parker 413, Otis Barden 200, Perley Gates 200, Oliver Parker 200, J. &. M. Reynolds 199, Isaac Nichols 200, Silas Hunt 184, Beloved Luther 199, Mrs. Susannah Spencer 131, Samuel Barnes 201, Eleazer Ingraham Jr. 90. Mr. Ingraham was presented with fifty acres of land by Capt. Williamson, and sold it on his removal to Jerusalem.

The second tier of farms commenced at the north with Arnold Potter, 329 acres, and directly east and alongside, William Potter, 300, Hezekiah Townsend, 199; and directly east of him, Benedict Robinson, 219, Ezekiel Sherman, 198, Benedict Robinson, again, 102, Lucy and Temperance Brown, 135, Jesse Davis, 200, Castle Dains, 245, John Supplee, 200, Silas Spink, 104.

The third tier, reaching to the New Pre-emption Line, commenced with Abel Botsford. 184 acres, Nathaniel Ingraham, 46, Jonathan Dains, 92, Benajah and Elnathan Botsford, 275, Enoch and Elijah Malin, 291, Eleazer Ingraham Senior, 140, John Davis, 41, William Davis, 34.

Some of these paid Mr. Williamson for their land, and some did not. Those who did not, chiefly moved to Jerusalem. These farms were all closely surveyed (probably by Benedict Robinson) and the odd roods and rods are noted on the original maps. Old

documents show that the Gore lands, if not the entire district east of the Old Pre emption Line, were to a large extent disposed of by draft, and the names of James Parker, William and Arnold Potter, Thomas Hathaway, Benedict Robinson, John Lawrence, David Wagener, Richard Smith and Thomas Lee, appear as having chiefly officiated in transacting the public business connected with the disposition of the lands.

The principal water course of the town is the Keuka Lake Outlet, called *Minneseta* by the Indians. This affords fine advantages of water power, and has been largely employed for saw mills and grist mills, and very little for other species of manufacturing. Leaving Lake Keuka a mile from the north line of township seven, it bears northward, and enters Seneca Lake more than a mile further north. Plum Point Creek, at Himrods, was formerly a mill stream of some importance, but is so no longer. The brooks entering Keuka Lake have formed two or three considerable ravines; and the land on the south of the town rises to an elevation of five or six hundred feet above Seneca Lake, if not higher. In the direction of Barrington it was formerly called Huckleberry Hill, and was not esteemed very valuable land. It has been found much better than was supposed. The amount of really poor land in the town is quite small, and most of it it is highly fertile. Heavy pine forests covered the south part of the town, and furnished much excellent lumber. Scarce anything remains to mark the character of that original forest.

Of the Red Men who preceded the white settlers, but slight traces remained when they departed. Aside from the Great Trail along the banks of Seneca Lake, one passed westward, south of the Keuka Outlet, and crossing near Penn Yan, passed over the hill into the valley of the inlet creek in Jerusalem. Traces of this path were visible for a long period. An important burial place of the Indian dead was situated near Lake Keuka, on the south bank of the ravine on the Thayer place, on lot 43, incorrectly numbered 45 on the county map. About forty years ago a heavy freshet washed away a portion of this ground,

wrested a vast quantity of bones from their sepulture, and carried them into the Lake. At a later period, Jacob Thayer Senior, while plowing in an adjacent field, discovered an Indian grave which contained an iron kettle and other curiosities, indicating that the burial had taken place after the Indians had commenced commercial interchanges with the French and learned the use of their domestic implements. The grave was covered with a flat stone, which one of the plow horses broke through when his weight pressed on it; and at the sides were also stones on which the covering rested, showing that it was a sepulchre on which more than ordinary care had been bestowed; probably to mark it as the last resting place of some distinguished leader among the red warriors of the forest.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

A noted pioneer was John Lawrence, whose name has long been honored in the land, and whose family is still well represented in Milo. He was a Quaker from New Bedford, where he became interested in the preaching and doctrine of the Friend. His wife, Anna Hathaway, was a relative of Thomas Hathaway, the pioneer Friend. John Lawrence himself was a relative of Commodore James Lawrence, who distinguished himself so nobly in the naval annals of the American Revolution. A ship builder in easy circumstances, it must have been a strong motive that led him so far into the wilderness with a young family. After coming here they remained on good terms with the Friend and her Society, but did not identify themselves fully therewith, in later years becoming indeed quite lukewarm in that regard. John Lawrence however always wore the garb and spoke the speech of the Quakers. He bought for forty cents an acre lot 3 in township seven of the first range, and on the third day of July, 1789, they erected their tent thereon, and made their home on the place now owned by Harvey S. Easton, formerly the farm of James Lawrence, A part of the same lot is still owned by Melatiah H. Lawrence, the grandson of the old pioneer, who resides on it. The family lived six weeks in their tent, and then moved into a log house.

With the sober, simple and economical habits of his sect, coupled with industry and enterprise, he soon became a thrifty and even a wealthy citizen and a large land owner. He started a store at an early day, perhaps the first in the county, a short distance northeast of his residence, in a log building. He built what was long known as the Lawrence Mill, on lot 16, the second or third mill on the Keuka Lake Outlet. The same structure has been employed as a distillery for several years. The house standing near it was erected by John Lawrence, and he lived there a number of years, keeping his store in a part of the building. Afterwards he built a frame house on the present site of Henry F. Howe's fine mansion, on lot 15, where the log store had stood. The mill proved a lucrative property, and when a rival mill was constructed a short distance above, he bought it at the extravagant price of twelve thousand dollars, to avoid a dreaded competition. An attempt was made to turn the rival property into a cotton factory, with quite poor success. John Lawrence was a man of solid character and commanding presence. His manners were somewhat staid, with an air of austerity, but his impulses were kind and benevolent. His wife, who was an excellent pioneer mother, died in 1830, at the age of seventy-five. He survived her three years, and died at the age of eighty; residing in his later years with his daughter, Mrs. Anna Kendig. Their children were Melatiah, Mary, Samuel, Reliance, Anna, Olive, John, Sabra and Silas.

Melatiah, born in 1774, had the advantages of a fair New England education, became a very important aid to his father in his extensive business, and a good business man on his own account. He married in 1811 Mary Alford, widow of Jesse Alford, who settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Stephen H. Cleveland, on lot 30, in 1807, and died there in 1810, leaving a daughter, Rebecca. After his marriage Mr. Lawrence lived where the residence of Morris Brown now stands, on Main street in Penn Yan. There he died in 1824, at the age of fifty. Their children were Melatiah H., Judith A., James and Sabra. The family were left the owners of lot 32 in Milo, embracing the most of Penn Yan east of Jacob's Brook. Some

little incumbrance deprived them of part of it, and some is still owned by the daughters. The mother is still living, at the age of eighty-two.

Melatiah H. Lawrence, born in 1812, married Margaret H., daughter of Isaac Bogart of Dresden, and settled on the homestead of his grandfather, where he still resides, an enterprising farmer. His wife died in 1864, at the age of forty-eight, leaving four children, Maria, Melatiah H., John B., Margaret V., and James D. Melatiah H. Lawrence is a prominent and influential citizen; was a member of Assembly in 1850, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He was the Democratic candidate for Senator in 1851 and 1853, on both occasions receiving much more than his party vote in Yates County, and was only defeated by a factional defection of his own party in Tompkins County. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1856, and again in 1864. His daughter Maria married James C. Wood, a lawyer of Jackson, Michigan. Melatiah H. Lawrence Jr., born in 1840, entered the army in 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Co. B, 126th Regiment N. Y. V. He shared in all the glories and disasters of that regiment, was severely wounded in the leg at Gettysburg, and again in the foot in one of the battles of the Wilderness. He was Captain of his Company after the battle of Gettysburg. He is now in the service of the government in the Treasury Department at Washington. John B. is a student of Cornell University.

Judith A. Lawrence, born in 1815, is the wife of Darius A. Ogden.

James Lawrence, born in 1817, married Mary, daughter of John Armstrong, of Milo. They settled on a portion of the John Lawrence homestead, where she died in 1858, and he in 1859. Their children were Mary, Alice and Sabra. Mary is the wife of Marsden Henderson of Milo. They have two children, Ella and Charles. Alice is the wife of James Thayer of Milo, and Sabra resides in the family of her grandfather, John Armstrong, unmarried.

Sabra, daughter of Melatiah Lawrence, born in 1820, is the wife of Oliver Stark of Penn Yan.

Rebecca Alford, half-sister to the children of Melatiah Lawrence, born in 1808, married William L. Way of Milo.

Samuel Lawrence was a leading citizen in the early history of the county, and a man of force of character. He was one of the early Supervisors, was a member of the Assembly in 1818, and was appointed Sheriff of Ontario County by Gov. De Witt Clinton in 1821, which office he held when Yates County was erected. He married first Anna, daughter of widow Susannah Clanford of the Friend's Society. She died early, leaving a daughter, Mary, now the wife of John Squier of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Penn Yan. He married a second wife, Polly Kidder, widow, of Benton. They resided near Penn Yan, where both died. Their children were De Witt C., Samuel, Ann and Laura. De Witt C. married Caroline, daughter of Doctor Anthony Gage. They reside at Washington, and have a daughter, Virginia. Samuel married W. Anna Clute of Schenectady. He died at Washington, leaving his widow and several children. Ann married John Thomas, and both died at Lansing, Michigan, leaving several children. Laura married Daniel D. Van Allen of Penn Yan. He died on a journey overland to California, and his widow resides near San Francisco, with three daughters, Calista, Helen and Augusta.

Mary Lawrence married James Stokes of Maryland. He died leaving seven children, Ann, Mary, James, John L., Olive, Elizabeth and Clement. The widow and children returned from Maryland, and finally moved West. Ann married William Griffin, and Mary married Asa A. Norton, and both moved to Goshen, Indiana. James married a Miss West of Milo, and was a shipbuilder at Sandusky, Ohio.

Reliance Lawrence was the wife of Joshua Way.

Anna Lawrence married first Henry Townsend, and after his death, Martin Kendig. They had two children, Martin H. N. and Henry L.

Olive Lawrence was the wife of Joel Dorman.

John Lawrence Jr. married Hannah Cornwell in 1817. They lived near the Lawrence Mill, and he died in 1833, at the age

of thirty-seven, and she in 1860, at the age of seventy. Their children were Charles F., Adaline and Ormond. Adaline married Stephen Dorman. Ormond died unmarried in 1860, at the age of thirty-six, leaving a good estate. He was a man of good business capacity, and had many friends.

Sabra, daughter of John Lawrence Senior, was the wife of Abraham Townsend, brother of Henry Townsend.

Silas Lawrence married Caroline, daughter of John Cornwell. They settled on the old John Lawrence homestead, where Henry F. Howe now resides. Their children were Anna, Henry, Elizabeth, Silas and Sabra. Anna married Nathan T. Madden. She died in New York, leaving three children. He now resides in Hoboken, New Jersey. Henry married Sarah Mack of Geneva, moved to California, and was there employed in the U. S. Mint at San Francisco. They had five children. Elizabeth married Valentine Reimann, a worthy tradesman and good citizen. They reside at Greenwood, Steuben County. Silas Lawrence Jr. married Miss Briggs, and resides in Milo. Sabra married George Ludlow of Milo. They reside in Penn Yan, and have one child, Lydia.

JOSHUA WAY.

A native of Pennsylvania, Joshua Way came to this county with Joseph Jones as soon as 1800. He established himself in the business of wool carding and cloth dressing near the Friend's Mill, owned by Richard Smith. The place became known as Way and Andrews' Hollow. The business was profitable, and Joshua Way became a prosperous citizen. He married Reliance, daughter of John Lawrence Senior. She died leaving four children, Anna, Mary, William L. and Eliza.

Anna married Benjamin Brown of Milo, and emigrated to McHenry Co., Ill., where she died. Their children were Henry, William, Horace, Reliance, Susan, and Mary E. He died in 1868, at the residence of his daughter Reliance in Missouri.

Mary Way was the wife of Dr. Jeremiah B. Andrews.

William L. Way married Rebecca, daughter of Jesse and Mary Alford, and went with his brother-in-law Benjamin Brown to McHenry Co., Ill. He died there before moving his

family. His widow died soon after. Their children were Helen and Mary, twins, and Alford. Helen married David B. Aspell of Milo. Mary is the wife of Chester M. Bridgman of Jackson, Michigan. Alfred is single, residing in Illinois, near St. Louis.

Joshua Way married a second wife, Sarah, daughter of Amos P. Chase, a Baptist clergyman. He died on his homestead in 1831. The children of the second marriage were Joshua, Carcline, Jane, Sarah, Joseph, Spencer, and one more. Joshua Way Jr. is a popular physician at Naples, N. Y., where he married a Miss Cleveland. They have one daughter.

THE LEE FAMILY.

Thomas Lee, an early pioneer of this town, was a son of Nathaniel Lee, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who died at the age of ninety-eight in 1793. He married a wife of German descent near Fishkill, N. Y., and there lived about sixty years. His oldest son, Thomas, born in 1739, married in 1760, Waty Sherman of the same place, and in 1790, with a large family, they moved with some of their Quaker friends to the New Jerusalem, having become somewhat interested in the preaching of the Universal Friend. They located on lot 2 in Milo, at first in a log house near a little stream on the east side, and the next spring moving to the location on the same lot where Dr. Joshua Lee afterward resided and erected his mansion. Thomas Lee Senior died in 1814, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife in 1833, aged ninety. The children of this couple were Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth, Waty, Joshua, Nancy, Patience, Thomas Jr., James and Sherman.

Abigail married Joseph Ross. They lived on and owned a part of lot 45 in Milo, which lot was originally the property of Benjamin Birdsall. She finally moved, a widow, with her family to Illinois, and Lewis F. Ross, a member of Congress from that State, is her grandson. Her children were Sally, Joseph, Ossian, Eliza, Nathan and Thomas. Sally married Ira Kilbourn. They settled at Lawrenceville, Pa, and had six children, Ann, Harriet, Ralph, Wells, Adaline and Charles L.

Harriet married first Mr. Mann, and afterward James L. Barton of Buffalo, a son of Benjamin Barton, the pioneer at Kashong. Charles L. was educated at West Point, married Mary, daughter of Gideon Wolcott, and holds the office of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

Nancy married Hezekiah Keeler of Hudson. They settled at Waterloo. Her daughter Lucinda married Judge John Knox, father of the late Judge Addison T. Knox and William Knox of Waterloo. Her grandson, Septimus Watkins, married Eliza, daughter of James Taylor of Penn Yan.

Mary became the wife of Joshua Andrews, an early surveyor and pioneer in Yates County, and died in 1831, at the age of sixty-four.

Patience was the wife of Lewis Birdsall.

Elizabeth married Lambert Van Alstyne. Her daughter Anna married George Elliott and had two children, Lambert V. and Jane. She died in Penn Yan in 1869, aged seventy-three. Jane resides in Penn Yan. Lambert V. married Sarah Spelman and has one son, Edward. He is superintendent of the gas works at Lyons, N. Y.

Thomas Lee Jr. was a man of much enterprise and force of character. He married Asenath, daughter of Jacob Winants, and settled on lot 23 in Benton, the present residence of Guy Shaw. He conducted a hotel, a store and distillery. His place was much more of a resort than Penn Yan at that time. His largely extended business, in the prostration of monetary affairs following the war of 1812, led to his failure, and his land became the property of Elisha Williams, the noted lawyer, who sold it to Samuel Wise. He was a prominent citizen, and his name appears as Supervisor of the town when the first tax was collected in 1792. In 1816 he was one of the Members of Assembly representing Ontario County. In 1822 he emigrated to Michigan, and was a delegate to the Convention which framed the first Constitution of that State. He and his wife died there, well advanced in years. They had seven children. He was a Colonel in the War of 1812.

Waty married Jacob Chamberlain, and lived and died in Waterloo, leaving several children.

James Lee, born in 1780, married Sarah, only daughter of Richard Smith of the Friend's Society, in 1803. They settled first near his brother Thomas, and moved in 1806, near the Keuka Lake in south Milo. In 1818, he purchased the mill property of his father-in-law and Col. Avery Smith, and lived on the farm adjoining, thereafter leading a quiet, exemplary life. He died in 1868, at the residence of his son-in-law Robert Roberts in Milo, aged eighty-eight. His mill was burned in 1825, the fire, it is said, originating by the firing of the militia in the vicinity the night before a grand rendezvous at Geneva, to pay honor to Gen. La Fayette. Their children were Elizabeth A., Daniel S., Mary A., Avery S., Sarah J., David R., Susan W., James B., Russell J., and Sophia P. Elizabeth A. married Lorenzo Pratt of Geneva. Their children were Sarah J., Lucy and Chauncey B.

Daniel S. married Laura Gamby, and became a merchant at Brighton, Mich., where he died. He was once a member of the Michigan Legislature. His children were George and Sophia. The latter is the wife of George W. Peck of Lansing, Mich., a leading Democratic Editor, former Secretary of State of Michigan, and Representative in Congress. Mary Lee married John Clark and settled in Livingston County. They have two sons, James and George. Avery married Sarah Look of Steuben Co., and settled in Michigan. Their children are Sarah J., Eliza, Victoria, and Augusta. James B. married Semantha Chadwick, and is a prosperous merchant and large landholder at Brighton, Michigan. He also has been a Representative in the Michigan Legislature. They have five sons, Herbert, Charles, Walter, William and Llewellyn. Sarah J. is the wife of Robert Roberts of Milo Center. David R. married Elizabeth Wells, and resides in East Groveland, Livingston Co. Their children are Bradner, Frank and James A. Susan W. married Charles Sidway. They reside at Canandaigua, and their children are Mary J., George, John, Cornelia and Kate

Joshua married Elizabeth Clute of Mount Morris, N. Y., and resides there. Their children are Elizabeth, Sophia and George. Sophia P. married Mortimer Hopkins of Penn Yan, and emigrated to San Francisco, where he is a citizen of prominence. Their children are Lucy and Morris H.

Sherman Lee married Rachel W. Seeley, and lived and died on lot 45 in Milo. He was a Major in the War of 1812. He died in 1830, at the age of forty-four. Their children were Thomas and James. Thomas married Melinda Russagee, and settled in Seneca Co., Ohio, where he was a man of wealth and consideration, and died in 1868, leaving a large family. Jane was the wife of Samuel Kendig.

Dr. Joshua Lee was born at Hudson, N. Y., in 1783. It seems most probable that he returned to his native town to study his profession, for at the age of twenty-one he was licensed to practice "in the art of Physic and Surgery" by Jared Coffin, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co. He immediately commenced practice, and soon took a high rank in his profession, and was especially eminent as a skillful surgeon. In 1809 he married Sophia, oldest daughter of Col. Perley Phillips of Geneva. She was born in 1790, and her father, an early pioneer, established a tannery and erected the first brick house in Geneva, which is still standing on Water street and still a good house. Dr. Lee was one of the most popular men that ever resided within the boundaries of Yates County, and his popularity was the result not only of his skill as a physician, but his great kindness of heart and unceasing efforts to minister to the wants of rich and poor alike. It was his lot to visit the scattered cabins of the pioneers, over a wide and thinly settled district, over roads that often were scarcely more than paths through the woods. He went at every call, whether by night or day. It was often the case that no compensation followed, but he gained the grateful regard of the people, and held an influence inferior to no other man in the region of his acquaintance. In 1811 he was commissioned by Gov. Tompkins Surgeon of Col. Avery Smith's Regiment of Infantry, and

served in that capacity in the War of 1812, being present at the battle of Queenston, and one of the first to cross the river in the discharge of his duties. In 1817 he was elected to the Legislature, defeating his brother Thomas, who was an opposing candidate. During that session he voted for the act abolishing Slavery in this State and the act for the construction of the Erie Canal. For the former act he was especially zealous, and aided materially in securing its passage, which was effected by only two majority. His Quaker parentage no doubt had a large influence in giving him a correct bias on that question. In 1833 he was again elected to the Assembly without opposition, and was Chairman of the Medical Committee. In 1834 he was elected to Congress from the district embracing Yates and Steuben counties. In 1839 he was the Democratic candidate for Senator in the old eighth district, and received a flattering vote.

During his last term in the Legislature, a presumptuous empiric presented a petition asking a patent, with a bonus of $10,000, for a pretended medical discovery and compound, which he claimed possessed universal healing powers. The Medical Committee, to whom the petition was referred, instructed its chairman to draw up a report setting forth their reprobation of the swindle. The petitioner, when he learned its reference, called on Dr. Lee and urged his claim, offering mercenary inducements for its favorable consideration, and leaving a gold watch and chain as an earnest of his generous intentions. He was assured that a satisfactory report would be made, and invited to call at the Doctor's room at a certain time to hear it read. When the time arrived he was regaled with a report which exposed the fallacy and charlatanry of his claim; and as its reading was concluded, the Doctor handed back to the modest quack his watch and chain, and proceeded to flagelate him with a rawhide as a punishment for the insult he had offered to a representative of the people, sworn to protect their interests. The universal healer made his exit as soon as possible. What a refreshing contrast this conduct of Dr. Lee,


Joshua Lee

nearly forty years ago, offers to the unblushing effrontery of legislative corruption and lobby swindling at the present day!

Dr. Lee was the first Master of Vernon Lodge, organized in 1809, and continued its Master about ten years, always remained a firm adherent of the fraternity, and received the higher honors of the craft. He was a generous, genial, warm-hearted man, and a public-spirited and useful citizen. He had a familiar personal acquaintance with almost every citizen of the county, and every road and by-way was well known to him. It was his lot while yet a mere boy to aid in chopping the road that led from his residence to Penn Yan, though no Penn Yan existed then, nor anything but a place to go to mill. The land his father bought of John Livingston he owned through life, about three hundred acres in all, and erected on it at an early period the large and elegant residence afterwards occupied by Thompson Bray, and now by Robert F. Conklin. He died Dec. 29, 1842, in the 60th year of his age, and his wife in 1853, aged sixty-two. Their children were Mary Jane, Charles, Janett and George.

Mary Jane was the wife of Dr. Lewis A. Birdsall.

Charles married Mary M.. daughter of Ambrose Hall of Palmyra, in 1835. He was a number of years a farmer, residing on the old Clanford place, on lot 18. He was Supervisor of Milo in 1847, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate in 1852-3, and one of the original Trustees of the People's College. Their children are Clara, Fannie, Mary, Llewellyn and Charles. Clara married in 1860 Dr. Albert C. Hall of New York. They reside in Canada, near the Vermont border, and have one child, Fannie L. Dr. Hall is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a physician of note. Fannie married Col. Isham S. Fannin of Madison, Georgia, in 1861. He is Collector of Internal Revenue in the 5th district of that State, and was recently supported for Congress by the Republicans. Mary married Ephraim W. Leonard, late Recorder of the city of San Francisco, in 1861. They have a son Charles. Llewellyn has been several

years Deputy Recorder of the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, and still resides in that city.

Janett married Samuel R. Fish in 1844, and has subsequently resided in Penn Yan. Mr. Fish was a successful merchant, and many years Cashier of the Yates County Bank, and was a kind-hearted, liberal man. He died in 1867, at the age of fifty-two.

George married Laura Prentiss of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was a bank clerk. He enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion, and served as Adjutant under various commanders. In 1866 he received a commission in the regular army, and served as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Philip Sheridan. He fell a victim of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1867, at the age of thirty seven. He was much beloved and respected.

THE BIRDSALLS.

Benjamin Birdsall was a prominent citizen of Columbia Co. several times a member of the Legislature, and a leading character in the Lessee Company. He drew lots in all the Lessee townships, and in Milo was the owner of lots 18 and 45, though the latter was drafted in the name of Jeremiah Sabin Jr. His son Lewis Birdsall, who married Patience, daughter of Thomas Lee Sr., settled on lot 18 in 1792. He bought of Robert Chissom, at four dollars per acre, one-fourth of lot 37, and in 1794 employed Enoch Malin to construct the first saw mill and floom and dam, not far from the present Guard Lock at the foot of Main street in Penn Yan. The contract for this work, which is still preserved, allowed a compensation of fifty-five pounds to Malin, to be paid as follows:—one red cow, valued at eight pounds, fifteen pounds in good wheat at cash price, one yoke of oxen, twenty-one pounds. Malin to have ten shillings and his hands five shillings a day; Birdsall to board and lodge them and furnish five gallons of whisky while the work was in progress, besides furnishing the timber, plank, &c., and doing the necessary digging. Shortly after building this, Lewis Birdsall sold his mill property and adjoining land to David Wagener,

and moved to Seneca County, where he was a prominent citizen. He was three times Sheriff of Seneca County, which in those days extended from Ithaca to Sodus Bay.

His son Lewis A. Birdsall, born in 1801, at the old homestead of Dr. Joshua Lee, came at the age of nineteen to study medicine with his Uncle, Dr. Joshua Lee. He commenced practice almost as soon as he commenced study, and was a successful and popular physician. In 1825 he married Mary Jane, oldest daughter of Dr. Lee, a lady who inherited largely the features and native talent of her father. He continued his practice till 1834, when he entered the U. S. Army as a Surgeon, and remained nine years in the service, going from post to post with his regiment. After leaving the army he practiced his profession a short time in Penn Yan, and then removed west, going soon after to California, making a journey of five months overland, as Surgeon of a military train, accompanied by his oldest daughter. In California, after a brief experience at the mines, he held the office of Recorder for the city and county of Sacramento, a very lucrative office, to which he was elected on self-nomination; and was afterwards Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco, by appointment of President Pierce. He is still an active and vigorous man. His wife died in 1851. His oldest daughter, Sophia, who was a woman of rare intelligence and accomplishments, married Milton S. Latham, former U. S. Senator from California. She died recently, in middle life. His only remaining child is his daughter Kiamesia, born in the Cherokee Country. While Dr. Birdsall resided in Penn Yan he built the house on Jillett street now owned and occupied by John H. Lapham.

ADAM HUNT.

This venerable pioneer was a native of Rhode Island, as was his wife, Mary Austin. They were steadfast members of the Friend's Society, and came with the earliest colony to found the New Jerusalem. They settled on the Garter, near Milo Center, taking first a deed of twenty-five acres from David

Wagener, "on the thirteenth day of the tenth month," in 1791; acknowledged Feb. 20, 1800, before Timothy Hosmer, Judge, Samuel Castner, witness. Their family were favorites of the Friend, and meetings were held at their house many years. Adam Hunt died in 1806, at the age of seventy. Their children were Sarah, Silas, Mary, Abel, Hannah, Lucy and Lydia. One of the earliest deaths in the Friend's Settlement was that of Lydia, who died very suddenly at the age of fifteen. Her grave is in the family burying ground.

Sarah married Silas Mapes. They lived and died in Milo, leaving no descendants.

Silas Hunt, born in 1764, married Hannah Fisher in the Friend's Settlement. She was born in 1768. They settled adjoining the parental homestead, to which they added several hundred acres. Silas was a man of great industry and thrift. It is related that his father offered him a log chain, which he greatly needed, if he would go to Rhode Island. He went and returned on foot, bringing with him the chain. His wife died in 1830, at the age of sixty-two, and he in 1834, aged sixty-nine. Their children were Silas, Russell A., Henry, Lydia and Lucy.

Silas Hunt Jr., born in 1793, married Nancy, daughter of daughter of Deacon Isaac Maples of Milo. They resided on the homestead, where he died in 1838, and she in 1834, aged thirty-three. Their children were Adam, Adaline and Charles L. Adam Hunt, born in 1826, is a prosperous farmer, retaining the homestead inherited from his father, and first settled by his great grandfather. To the one hundred acres left him by will he has added more, and has a farm of three hundred and thirty-six acres. On the spot where his ancestors first erected their home in the woods, and early built a farm house in which the Friend often preached, he built a new mansion in 1848. He married first Mary Jane, daughter of James H. Norris. She died in 1850, aged twenty-four, and her infant son also died early. He married a second wife, Maria C., daughter of David Longwell, born in 1828. Their children are Larissa, Mary J., Adaline A., and Lelia C. Adaline, daughter of Silas Hunt Jr., born in 1827,

married Henry Armstrong of Milo, and died in 1858, leaving three children, Charles, Maria and John. Maria is the wife of George Millard. Charles L. Hunt, born in 1831, married first Sarah L., daughter of James Carr. They had one son, Frank L. She died in 1853, at the age of nineteen. He married next Mary A , daughter of Daniel Brennan, and died in 1862.

Russell A. Hunt, born in 1795, married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Castner. She died leaving two children, Castner and Mary Ann. He marrried a second wife, Ann, sister of the first. The fruit of the second marriage was a daughter, Elizabeth. He died in 1863. Castner Hunt married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Strobridge. They live at Euclid, Ohio, and have three sons, Henry S. H., Lyman and Russell A. Mary Ann married Homer W. Dunn, now of Himrods. Their children are Rebecca A., Theron T., Florence H., Willie C., and Carrie. Elizabeth is the wife of J. Wells Taylor, bred a lawyer, but residing on the old homestead of Russell A. Hunt, an enterprising farmer. They have a son, Frank.

Henry Hunt, born in 1798, married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Roberts. They settled on lot 4 in Milo, where they still reside, and are among the most aged residents of the county. Their children are Mary, Hannah, Louisa, Adelaide, Charles, Lucy and Silas. Mary is the wife of Dr. Eben S. Smith. Hannah is the wife of Clayton Semans. Louisa was the first wife of Rowland J. Gardner. Adelaide is the wife of Griffin B. Hazard. Charles married Anna, daughter of Rev. A. N. Fillmore. They reside near the paternal homestead, and have several children. Lucy married James Sprague, son of Jeremiah Sprague, and resides in Milo. They have one child. Silas is unmarried, residing with his parents.

Lydia, daughter of Silas Hunt senior, born in 1800, married Ira Fisher of Milo, settled in Barrington, and died in 1836, leaving a daughter Hannah, who is also dead.

Lucy married James Carr. They reside near Kinney's Corners, and their children are Lydia, Maria, Hannah D., Silas H., James, Henry, George, Russell, Sarah and Lucy. Hannah D.

is the wife of Alva Moore of Penn Yan. Silas H. married a Miss West and lives in Jerusalem. Sarah was the first wife of her cousin Charles L.

Mary Hunt, daughter of the senior Adam Hunt, died unmarried, a true disciple of the Friend.

Abel Hunt, brother of Silas Hunt Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Botsford, who died in 1831, aged fifty-nine. They located on a part of the old Adam Hunt homestead, and by industry and frugal habits acquired additional land till they had five hundred acres. They had one son, Abel B. After he was sixty years old, Abel Hunt married a second wife, Abigail Jaqua, and two daughters, Hannah E. and Patience, were born of this marriage. He died in 1848, at the age of seventy-three. Abel B. married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Abner Chase. He resided on a part of the homestead, and subsequently moved to Penn Yan, where he died in 1860, at the age of fifty-five. His widow still survives. Their daughter Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Peter J. Seeley of Torrey. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley have two surviving children, Frances E. and George. Hannah E. Hunt is the wife of Schuyler Sutherland, late School Commissioner of this county. Their children are Herbert, Wilmer and Louise. Patience married Charles, son of David Wagener. They reside west.

Hannah, daughter of the elder Adam Hunt, was the wife of William Hollowell. They lived and died on a farm in Milo.

Lucy married John Arnold of Fairfield, N. Y., and was the mother of a large family.

Like their parents, Silas and Abel Hunt were faithful adherents of the Friend, and the meetings of the Society were kept up at their residence some years after the decease of the Friend. It will be observed that the fact of their becoming married after their residence here did not interrupt their kindly relations with the Friend nor alienate her esteem for them. This is one of many facts which go to prove that the intolerance of the Friend toward matrimony was greatly exaggerated.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Coming from North Kingston, R. I., with the first settlement of Friends, were John and Peleg Briggs, relatives and staunch Friends. They located on the Garter, immediately at Milo Center, purchasing a lot jointly, Peleg taking the north and John the south part. The wife of John was Elizabeth Bailey of Rhode Island, and their children were John, David, Ruth, Ann and Esther. John Briggs junior married Ardery Place in Rhode Island, and located in the Friend's Settlement with his father, afterwards moving to the place now owned by Charles J. Townsend in Torrey, then on the Friend's domain. Still later he moved to the vicinity of the Friend in Jerusalem, and was agent for her and clerk of the Society many years. He died at the age of seventy, about 1825, in the Friend's old house. His children were Thomas P. and Mary. Of Mary it is related that about 1810, while living at Benedict Robinson's, she spun in one day one hundred knots of woolen yarn, which was woven into cloth and exhibited by Mr. Robinson at the first Agricultural Fair in Ontario County. The cloth received a premium. Mary married Ezekiel Blue, at one time a noted resident and extensive farmer in Barrington. They emigrated to the vicinity of Marshall, Mich. They had four children. Thomas P. married Hannah, daughter of James Moore and sister of Mrs. Adam Clark of Torrey. They also reside near Marshall, Mich. Their children were Dr. Joseph Briggs, John W., Thomas J. and George W. (twins), and Hester Ann.

David Briggs, brother of John Briggs Jr., born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1776, came with his father to the New Jerusalem at the age of thirteen. He married Anna, daughter of John Chambers, born in 1779, and they settled on his father's first location, where they remained through life. He was a highly respected citizen, and was during a long period a commissioner of highways. He died in 1857, and his wife in 1869. Their children were Esther, John, Polly, David, Thomas, Ann, George B., Herman and William S. Esther was the wife of William W. Aspell, and survives, a widow.

John married Ann, daughter of John Green of Milo. They moved to Naples, where she died and he still resides with eight children. Polly married William P. Sands of Milo, and resides a widow at Milo Center. Their surviving daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Summers Banks of Benton. David Briggs Jr. married Elizabeth, sister of David B. Aspell. They moved to Naples, where she died and he resides with nine children. Thomas married Sarah, daughter of Avery Smith. Her sister Mary became his second wife, and he finally married a third wife at Schoolcraft, Mich., who is left a widow, he being killed by the kick of a horse. George B. Briggs married Fanny, sister of Jeremiah Sprague. He has retained and resides on the paternal homestead. Their children are Mary, wife of Henry Armstrong of Milo, and Adelaide, wife of Orrin Lee of Wayne County. Herman married Hannah Lester of Benton. They settled on the old Avery Smith farm. He died in 1867, leaving his widow and two children, Hattie, wife of Charles L. Nichols, and Henry.

William S. Briggs born in 1820, was first a school teacher and afterwards became a lawyer. He was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Yates County upon the organization of the Republican Party in 1855, and has since held the office without interruption, a period of four full terms—a fact which amply attests the public estimate of his personal worth. He married Elizabeth S., daughter of Joel Dorman, in 1843. They own and reside on the premises formerly owned by George Shearman senior, on lot 31, near the village of Penn Yan. Their children are Frances O., Juliette, Anna and William S. Frances O. is the wife of Wilson W. Quackenbush, druggist, of Penn Yan.

Ruth, daughter of John Briggs senior, married Peleg Gifford from Cape Cod. They resided in Milo, and their children were Lydia, John, Phebe, Isaac, Margaret and Stafford, all of whom have emigrated elsewhere. Ruth was a Friend, and she and her husband both died at the Friend's house.

Anna married Abraham Prosser, who was born in Pennsylvania. They settled at Nichols' Corners, and afterwards moved

to lot 19, where she died in 1808, leaving five children, Mary, Jacob, Jonathan, Anna and David B. Mary married Samuel Jaqua. They emigrated to Posey, Indiana. Jacob married Phebe Hacket, and emigrated to Indiana. Jonathan emigrated to Indiana, a single man.

David B. Prosser, born in 1805, learned the trade of a carpenter with his father. He commenced the study of law in 1829, with Evert Van Buren, and was admitted to practice in 1836. He became a lawyer of eminence and large practice. His tenacity of memory and grasp of legal principles have made him particularly successful in questions of real estate, and given him celebrity in the profession. He has been thrice married, and was wedded to his present wife, Maria Watson (widow of John Root) in 1843.

Abraham Prosser married a second wife, Martha, widow of Simeon Spencer, and seven children were born of the second marriage, Benjamin P., Margaret, Abraham, Elizabeth, William, David and Phebe. Benjamin P. married Jane Arnett. Margaret married James Lee, and all moved to Huron Co., Ohio, where the rest married. Abraham Prosser died in Ohio in 1848, at the age of seventy-eight.

WILLIAM W. ASPELL.

William W. Aspell was born in County West, Maythe, Ireland, in 1793, and was brought to America at the age of five years. He married in Orange Co., N. Y., where he then lived, Miss Finch, and they settled at Milo Center, just east of the Old Pre-emption Line, in 1816. His first wife died early, and he married a second wife, Esther, the oldest daughter of David Briggs. Their children are David B., Mary A., and Elizabeth S. He died in 1865, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife still lives at the age of seventy-one. David B. Aspell married Helen, daughter of William L. Way, and their children are Elizabeth, Ella, Jesse and William.

Mary A. married John C. Fiero. They live on the former homestead of Abel Hunt, and their children are William H., Frank and John.

Elizabeth S. is the wife of Jacob H. Shepherd, a prominent citizen of Milo Center. They reside on the old homestead of William W. Aspell.

William W. Aspell was a noted Methodist, and long an active member of the church at Milo Center and leader of the class, and his life was consistent with his profession.

NICHOLS FAMILY.

Isaac Nichols was born near Newport, Rhode Island, in 1748, and married Anna Boon of that State. She was born in 1754. They were among the earliest immigrants to the New Jerusalem, and settled on the Garter at the point long known as Nichols' Corners, now known as Milo Center. Their grandson, Johnson A. Nichols, now occupies the same premises. They were most exemplary and steadfast devotees of the Friend, and the meetings of the Society were often held in their house. Isaac Nichols died in 1829, at the age of eighty-one, and his wife in 1838, at eighty-five. Their children were George, Alexander, Benjamin and Jacob.

George Nichols married Hannah Green. They had one son, George B., who married Rebecca, daughter of Richard Henderson. He died leaving two children, Rebecca and Hannah, and his widow is now the wife of Nehemiah Raplee of Dundee.

Alexander Nichols married Polly, daughter of John Chambers. Their children were Josiah G., Johnson A., Alexander and Loring G. Josiah G., born in 1800, married Betsey, daughter of Melchoir Wagener. They resided at Milo Center, where he died in 1860, and his wife at the age of forty-one in 1846. Their children were Joel D., Charles L. and Susan M. Joel D. died unmarried in 1850, in California. Charles L., born in 1829, married Hattie, daughter of Herman Briggs, and resides on the Avery Smith farm, near the oil mill. He was a soldier of the 102d N. Y. V., in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting with Captain Peter K. Deyo. Susan M. was the first wife of Darius Allen, a lawyer, and resided several years at Janesville, Wisconsin, where she died in 1868, at the age of thirty-one, leaving one son, Louis. Mr. Allen has a second wife, Mary, daughter of John D. Stewart.

Johnson A. married Mary, daughter of Richard Henderson. They reside on the old homestead of George Nichols at Milo Center, and have had four children, Mary Ann, Cynthia J., Alonzo H. and Samuel B. Mary Ann married Leonard Spooner. They have one son. Cynthia J. married Myron De Puy, a Methodist minister. They reside in New Jersey and have two daughters. Alonzo H. married Amanda Nichols, and is a farmer at Milo Center. They have one daughter. Samuel C. was a soldier of the 148th Regiment, and was killed at Gettysburg.

Alexander Nichols Jr. married Deborah Gardner. The family resided at Milo Center, and now reside at Mason, Mich. They have one son, Alexander S., who married Frances B., daughter of Richard H. Hathaway, and also resides at Mason.

Loring G, born in 1822, married Charlotte, daughter of Libbeus B. Guile of Milo, and is a farmer and a good citizen, residing on the old Alexander Nichols homestead. Their children are Libbeus, Andrew, Minerva and Dora.

Benjamin Nichols lived unmarried, and died about eighty years old in Milo.

Jacob Nichols married Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Botsford. They lived first near Himrods, afterwards at Milo Center, and died quite aged near Penn Yan. They were both Friends, and persons of genuine moral worth. They had a daughter Ann, who married Joel Davis. An only daughter of theirs was adopted by Jacob Nichols and wife, and died in early womanhood.

MARY GARDNER.

Mary Reynolds became the wife of George Gardner of North Kingston, Rhode Island. She also became a disciple of the Friend, and remained one of her firmest adherents personally and doctrinally through life. Leaving her husband behind, she came with her children, Dorcas, Abner and George, with the early settlers of the Friend's colony to the New Jerusalem. She settled first near the Friend's residence, on land now belonging to Charles J. Townsend. She was a valued member of

the Friend's Society, and often interchanged visits with the Friend, and subsequently with Rachel Malin. She died in 1845, almost ninety-five years old She was a sister of Martha Reynolds, of the Friend's Society, and Mrs. Stephen Card.

Dorcas Gardner, born in 1779, married Eleazer Ingraham Jr. He lived some years in the Friend's Settlement, and subsequently moved to Pultney, where both died in advanced years. Their children were John, Abigail, Mary, George, Rhoda, Rachel and Nancy.

Abner Gardner, born in 1781, married Mary, daughter of Rowland Champlin, in 1814. She was born in Vermont in 1795. They lived and died on lot 22, and their children were Mary S., George W., Rowland J. and Abner. The father died in 1860, and the mother in 1858. Mary S. died single in 1839, at the age of twenty-four. George W., born in 1817, married Mary, daughter of Daniel Husted. They reside in Torrey, and he has been several times Supervisor of that town. Their children are Melville G., Hannah, Charles and Mary. Rowland J., born in 1821, married first Lydia L., daughter of Henry Hunt and has a second wife, Emma, daughter of Stephen Bennett. He is a thrifty farmer on lot 21, on the old Champlin homestead, specially noted for breeding fine-wooled sheep. They have three children, Rowland J., Jonathan J. and Mary L. Abner, born in 1825, married Sarah, daughter of John Stone of Milo. They own and reside on the paternal homestead. Their children are Rowland J. and Abner E.

George Gardner, born in 1783, married Lydia A., daughter of Peleg Gifford. They settled on a farm adjoining that of his brother Abner on the south, and there died, he in 1866, aged eigty-two, and she in 1854, aged fifty-nine. Their children were Mary, Ruth, Abner, Phebe, George and Lydia. The homestead is now owned by Hiram M. Lewis. Mary married John Bartholomew of Milo, and died leaving three children, Celecia, Lewis and Sarah. Ruth married Perry Bills and moved to Ohio. They have one child. Abner married Miss Warner of Cohocton, where they settled. They have four children. Phebe

married Peter French of Naples, and died leaving five children. George married first Agnes Welker of Barrington, and has a second wife, Miss Deming of Barrington. Two children were born of each marriage, Almeda, Byron, Ulysses G., and one other. Lydia is single, residing with her brother George.

STEPHEN CARD.

One of the company of Friends who made the first entrance into the wilderness for settlement in 1788, was Stephen Card, born at Little Rest, Rhode Island, in 1761. His wife was Hannah Reynolds, who was born in 1758, and was a devoted adherent of the Friend. Stephen Card and his brother-in-law John Reynolds aided in the work of making the first clearing in the woods near City Hill, and sowing there the first wheat sown in Western New York. The seed, as stated by Mr. Card, was brought by himself and others on the backs of horses from Fort Stanwix. After the wheat was sown, Stephen Card, John Reynolds and some others returned to their eastern homes. John Reynolds did not come on the next year with the rest, and only made another visit to the new country a few years later. Stephen Card was disinclined to try the hardships of the wilderness, but his wife, desirous to come with the Friend and her Society, prevailed, and they made him bid good bye to Rhode Island. They settled first near City Hill. Having brought a good stock of substantial provisions, they were better provided for the trying times of the first year than were many others. After a time they moved to a farm of two hundred and forty-four acres near Himrods, where they remained through life. This land was obtained from the Friend's Tract, as partitioned to members, at cost price. Here they planted apple trees grown from seeds they brought from Rhode Island. They planted them near stumps for protection, and at a very early period they had a famous bearing orchard, which it is said still furnishes some varieties of seedling fruit of excellent quality. Their farm was selected on account of a living stream of spring water running through it. Their first residence was a double log house, and a very good one, which was

early succeeded by a square frame house, one of the first in the county, and here for a long period they kept a public house, on the main road leading from Newtown and Culver's on the west side of Seneca Lake to Geneva. Mrs. Card always remained a Friend, but her husband grew indifferent in that regard, and opened his house to all denominations. Preaching at his house or barn was very common; and the Indian preacher *Wabba*, a Free Will Baptist, often held forth there. While the Indians remained they always kept a peeled stick standing at the door, a sign the Indians respected. Stephen Card died in 1836, at seventy-five, and his wife reached the age of ninety-three, dying in 1851. They had two children, John and Sarah.

John married Jane Brown of Steuben Co., and settled in Barrington. Their children were La Fayette and Hannah. La Fayette married Julia Dunn, and died on the homestead. Hannah married Richard Wood, and they reside on her paternal homestead. They have four children.

Sarah Card was the wife of George W. Hazard.

JOHN SUPPLEE.

One of the earliest that came to abide on the Friend's Tract was John Supplee. It is said that he was at the head of Seneca Lake among the Indians and traders, one or two years before he became a settler in the New Jerusalem. John Supplee was the thirteenth of a family of fourteen children, sons and daughters of Hans Supplee and Margaret, daughter of Peter De Haven, who resided near Philadelphia. He was a blacksmith's apprentice during the Revolution, near the battle field of Germantown, and the wounded of both armies were sheltered in the shop where he wrought, on that memorable occasion. He was himself a Whig, and sympathized strongly with the American cause. Among the Indians he was popular and influential, and one occasion was able to divert their intended wrath toward some traders they conceived had injured them. Through his mediation the difficulty was composed. He settled first within the present boundaries of Torrey, on lands now owned by Daniel F. Randolph. A year or two later he purchased the

place since known as the Supplee Farm at Himrods. In 1790 he married Achsa, daughter of Jonathan Botsford. At an early day he was himself a member of the Friend's Society. While land was cheap, he invested all he could in the expansion of his domain, and finally owned about eleven hundred acres of excellent land. The frugal and industrious character of both himself and wife tended largely to their material prosperity. Eight pounds of maple sugar in some instances bought an acre of land. At first they pounded corn in the hollow of a white oak stump, to fit it for cooking, and afterwards he carried many a grist on his back to mill. At an early day he erected a distillery, which though a profitable enterprise, financially considered, was one he afterwards regretted. A better enterprise was the erection of a grist mill in 1815 on the Plum Point Creek, about half a mile east of Himrods. He also built two saw mills on the same stream. In 1825 he constructed two small river boats, called respectively Trader and Farmer, on which he transported lumber, flour and other products to Albany. Religious meetings were often held at his house, and he was himself much given to religious speculation, like many others of his day. His wife died in 1829, and he at the age of eighty-three in 1841 Their children were Peter, John and Jonathan.

Peter was born in 1793, and being one of the earliest births in the Friend's Settlement, the event was duly celebrated, the Indians taking part and making presents in honor of the occasion. Peter was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and was engaged under Gen. Scott, then a Colonel, at the battle of Fort Erie. He married Abigail Jones, and settled near Himrods. Their children were Daniel, Rebecca, Timothy and Achsa. Daniel married Mary, daughter of Silas Spink. They reside in Starkey, two miles north of Dundee. They have two daughters, Sabelia and Frances. Sabelia married Cyrus McLean of New York, now a merchant at Dundee. They have a daughter Anna. Frances married Byron Wightman, a merchant at Providence, R. I. They have a son, Byron S. Rebecca, daugh-

ter of Peter Supplee, married Daniel Sprowls. They reside in Starkey, two miles south of Himrods, and have a daughter Mary, the wife of John R. Beardslee of Starkey. Timothy, born in 1819, married Catharine Van Lew of Starkey, and settled on the paternal homestead, where he has recently erected a fine residence. He is a farmer of enterprise and thrift. They have a daughter, Alwilda, the wife of Frank E. Beltzhoover, a lawyer at Carlisle, Pa. Achsa is the wife of Aaron Dains, a thrifty farmer residing near Himrods, on the original property of John Supplee. They have one son, Nelson.

John Supplee Jr. married Julia Longcor of Starkey, settled on the paternal homestead, and died leaving two children, Mary and Willie. Mary married Thomas Davis, and resides at Milo Center. He died leaving one child, and she married a second husband, Joseph Lumm. Willie is single.

Jonathan married Anna Wisner of Milo, and settled on lands left by his father. They had three children, John, George and Achsa J. John married Henrietta Foster of Seneca County, and resides in Starkey. Their children are Anna and Albert, twins, and another. George married Sarah Smith of Starkey, and finally settled at Ovid, Michigan. They have two children. Achsa J. is the wife of Daniel F. Randolph of Torrey.

Rebecca, a sister of John Supplee, was the wife of David Wagener, from whom the notable family of Wageners in Yates County have descended.

Mary, another sister of John Supplee, married first John Bartleson, and afterwards was the wife of Ezekiel Shearman, and the mother of another noted family of Yates County.

Rachel, daughter of Peter Supplee, a brother of John, was the wife of Morris F. Sheppard, and the mother of another family distinguished in the annals of Yates County.

SILAS SPINK.

One of the Friends who came in 1790, rowing their passage up the Mohawk and Seneca Rivers, was Silas Spink. Among the little company that thus toiled their way to the New Jerusalem at that time were Margaret and Orpha Scott, and their

mother and several others, elsewhere named. Of that little company, Margaret is still among the living, now the aged widow of Elijah Botsford and mother of Samuel Botsford of Jerusalem.

Silas Spink was born at Wickford, Rhode Island, in 1757. He was an honest and faithful adherent of the Universal Friend, and it is said, in deference to her teachings, remained a single man till he was upwards of sixty. He settled on the Gore, taking about one hundred acres of what was originally purchased for the Friends, which he must have afterwards purchased of Charles Williamson. He largely increased his possessions by an industrious, frugal life, and at his decease had about seven hundred acres of land and a large personal estate. In 1818 he married Marbra Briggs, widow of Joseph Hall, born in Rhode Island in 1784. He died in 1830, and she survived him forty years. Their children were Mary and Silas W.

Mary is the wife of Daniel Supplee. Silas W., born in 1825, married Mary A., daughter of David Henderson. They reside on the old homestead of Silas Spink, and have one adopted child, Sabelia F.

The wife of Silas Spink by a previous marriage was the mother of Oliver R. Hall. She died in 1870, at the age of eighty-six. Oliver R. Hall, born in 1803, married Abigail, daughter of John Fitzwater. They resided formerly on Bluff Point, now live in Starkey, and have one son, Nelson.

ELIPHALET NORRIS.

One of the noted men of the early settlement was Eliphalet Norris, who was born near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1763. He was a merchant, and resolved to try his fortune in the Genesee Country. Starting with a small stock of goods, he reached Fort Stanwix, and found his purse exhausted. Here he was overtaken by Charles Williamson, who, ascertaining his destination, with characteristic generosity loaned him money to proceed. This must have been in 1792, the year that Mr. Williamson first visited the country. Mr. Norris came on with his little store by means of batteaux, and finally landed at the

point thereafter known as the Norris Landing, where he opened his store in a log structure of primitive character. His trade was largely with the Indians, of whom he bought furs, giving them powder, lead, clothing and "fire water," in exchange. His trade was profitable, and he soon paid the loan of Mr. Williamson, who was his warm friend. It is related that the Friend, who was doubtless incensed by the bad influence of his whisky on the Indians, sent some members of her Society to remonstrate with him. The story goes that he very adroitly avoided the subject, knowing their errand, and setting before them some of his best spirits, they were so much mellowed as to forget their mission, and he escaped the threatened wrath.

In 1793 Eliphalet Norris married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hathway, senior, a beautiful young woman of twenty-three. He continued prosperous many years, and was a leading man, becoming an extensive landholder. He was one of the early Supervisors of Jerusalem, and was a very active business man. But owing to bad luck in trade and habits that blighted him, like many others, he finally failed and moved to Maryland, living first at Havre de Grace and afterwards in Baltimore County, where he died in 1821. The next year Mrs. Norris returned with her four surviving sons and settled on two hundred acres left her by her father, on the Friend's Tract, about two miles north of Himrods. There she died in 1847, at the age of seventy-six. Their children were Thomas H., Benjamin G., George W., James H. and Joshua F.

Thomas H., born in 1795, married Electa, daughter of Thomas Raplee. They settled on the mother's homestead, and now own his and two other shares of that estate. Before dividing with his sons he had three hundred acres, mostly adjoining. Their children are John W., Thomas R., Mary Ann, Myron, Helen and Caroline. John W., born in 1830, married Sarah, daughter of George W. Hazard. They reside on a part of the homestead. Thomas R., born in 1835, married Sarah, daughter of Abraham W. Shearman. They live near and north of Thomas R. Mary Ann, born in 1833, is the second wife of Griffin B. Hazard

of Torrey. Myron, born in 1839, is unmarried and resides with his father, as do Helen and Caroline.

Benjamin E., born in 1797, married Orilla, daughter of Ezra Raplee. They resided in Milo till 1850, when they moved to Hayward Co., Maryland. All their children married and settled there except Oliver, the youngest son, who returned with his parents to Milo in 1868. Their children are George R. Charles W., Amarillis, Ann, Almira, Mary J., Susan M., and Oliver G. George R. married Eliza A. Aler, and they have three children. Charles W. married Elizabeth A. Munger, and they have two children. Amarillis married George Cresswell, and they have four children. Ann married John J. Brown, and they have three children. Almira married John T. Smith, and they have three children. Mary J. married Washington Gorsuch. Susan M. died single, and Oliver G. is unmarried.

George W. died single in Maryland.

James H., born in in 1801, married a daughter of William Baskin of Starkey. He settled in that town, and died there in 1819. They had one daughter, who was the first wife of Adam Hunt, and died early.

Joshua F., born in 1808, married Semantha Kress of Starkey. They reside in Barrington, and their children are Nelson, John, James, Mary and Susan. John is married and resides in Barrington. The others are single.

Elizabeth, another daughter of Thomas Hathaway senior, and sister of Mrs. Eliphalet Norris, married Judge Joshua Ferris of Tioga County, a man of note and high public consideration.

SAMUEL CASTNER.

This highly respected pioneer of Yates County, was born in 1762, in Montgomery Co., Pa. His father, also Samuel, came from Holland with two brothers, and though a mechanic, worked at farming. He was a man of fair culture for his day, and of excellent character. His son Samuel preserved a number of his letters, which are still kept by his descendants, and express the sentiments of a pious and affectionate parent.

Samuel Castner, the subject of our history, married in 1795 Mary Magdalene, oldest daughter of David Wagener, who was four years his junior. She had previously been to the New Jerusalem with her father, making the journey through the wilderness on horseback. While her father was clearing land on which Penn Yan is located, with a large number of hands, she was matron for the whole company. She returned to Pennsylvania with her father for a short stay, and remained to marry. The newly wedded couple moved the same year into a rude log house in what was called Smith's Hollow, not far from the present location of the oil mill. In 1805 they moved into a small new frame house on the road leading from the Hollow to Nichols' Corners, on the Garter, where J. Lockwood now resides. In 1816 they built a larger house, in which they resided through life. They were among the first to enjoy the luxury of fine fruit, for which they became quite noted. Samuel Castner was an honored member of the Methodist Church, and a citizen held in the highest esteem. He died at the age of seventy-five, and his wife at the age of eighty-two. Their children were Rebecca, Mary Ann, Rachel W., Ann M., Elizabeth and Susan S.

Rebecca, born in 1796, was the first wife of Russell A. Hunt. She died in 1826.

Mary Ann, born in 1798, was the wife of Deacon Alfred Arnold. She is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Seth Jones, in Geneva. Her husband, who was long a citizen on the Garter, adjoining the Castner homestead, died in 1865, leaving five children, Lenderman, Samuel, Julia, Rebecca and Rachel.

Rachel W., born in 1801, married Nathaniel Draper in 1824. They resided at Rochester, where she still lives, a widow.

Ann M., born in 1807, was the second wife of Russell A. Hunt. They were married in 1827. She is now a widow, living with her only child, Elizabeth, wife of J. Wells Taylor.

Elizabeth F. was the wife of Charles G. Tuthill, and died in 1865, leaving five children.

Susan S., born in 1815, married Thomas Gibbs in 1840. They settled on the homestead, and moved thence to Rochester, where she died in 1849.

THE FITZWATERS.

George Fitzwater was born at Whitepain, Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1759, and there married Hannah Davids, born in 1758. He was of English and she of Welsh descent. In 1799 they came with all their children to what is now Milo, bringing all their effects, including a round mahogany table, in one four-horse Pennsylvania wagon. One chair was also brought, which is still an heir-loom in the family. Some of their relatives accompanied them the first day, reluctant to part, as they never expected to see them again. The mother of Mrs. Fitzwater predicted their massacre by the Indians. From Northumberland they came by the celebrated road of Charles Williamson to Painted Post, camping out sometimes at night, and nearly wearing out their horses in the rough and toilsome journey. Their road was by way of Conhocton Valley to Savona, where a tavern was kept by one Corbett, thence by way of Mud Creek and Bartle's Hollow to Teeple's tavern in Fredericktown. At that place the teams gave out, and John, the oldest son, was sent to get help of Samuel Castner, who went to their aid with two yoke of oxen. Under his roof they ended, June 11th, a tedious journey of three weeks. The mother had ridden on horseback, and the children, except the youngest, had walked most of the way. Mr. Castner was at that late period in the midst of corn planting. They remained with him till the following spring, when they moved on a farm of four hundred and forty acres they had purchased of Silas Spink for twenty shillings an acre. This was one mile north of Himrods, and there they remained through life. They settled in the midst of old neighbors and relatives who had preceded them. During the first summer Mrs. Fitzwater and her daughter Sarah rode on horseback, and George followed on foot, through the woods to attend a meeting in a log house near the present residence of Melatiah H. Lawrence. The preacher was James Smith, a Methodist from Pennsylvania. The father returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1799, for supplies, bringing back dried fruit, seeds for orchard planting, a cow, and a tin plate stove, which was a

great curiosity in the new settlement. Some of the fruit trees they planted in the early years are still in bearing The house of Stephen Card and that of Mr. Eddy, at what is now Eddytown, were the only habitations in 1800 between George Fitzwater's and the head of Seneca Lake. John Supplee built the first saw mill in that vicinity, but in what year is not recorded. In 1803 a log school house was erected, and Abigail Botsford, afterwards Mrs. Jacob Nichols, was the first teacher. Two frame school houses have succeeded the log structure, on the same spot. In 1806 Bishop Asbury preached at the house of George Fitzwater. He was attended by Rev. David Hitt. A great crowd of people collected to hear the Bishop, many coming long distances. Stewart Cohoon and Charity Culver presented themselves to be married by the Bishop, and were disappointed by having the duty assigned to his assistant. The Bishop, however, graced the occasion with his presence. For many years the neighbors would unite in making up a boat load of wheat, cheese and pork, and with a pine bush for a sail would proceed to Catharine. Thence they would draw the produce with teams to Newtown, and exchange it for family supplies. The Fitzwater family were Methodists, but were sometimes visited by the Friend. Mrs. Fitzwater died at the age of seventy-five in 1833, and her husband in 1841 at the advanced age of eighty-two. Their children were John, Sarah, George, Hannah and Thomas, twins, and Rachel.

John, born in 1782, married Peace, daughter of Jonathan Botsford. They first lived on a portion of the homestead, and subsequently bought the John S. Underwood farm in Jerusalem and resided there through life. He died at seventy-two. Their children were John C., Abigail, David, Achsah, George, Sarah and Elijah. John C., born in 1806, married Jane Irwin of Milo, and lives on Bluff Point. They have five children, David, Firman, Peace R., Charles H. and John. David married Harriet Mangus. They reside at Dresden, and have one son, Clay. Firman married Delia, sister of Harriet Mangus. They live on Bluff Point. Peace R. married John Finnegan. They live in Milo

and have a daughter Etta. The others are single. Abigail is the wife of Oliver R. Hall. David married Cornelia Pulver of Italy and resides south of Italy Hill. They have one child, Henrietta. Achsah married Hartshorn Bennett of Milo. They reside at Hastings, Mich. George married first Clarinda A. Almy, second, Olive Hazleton, and has a third wife, Caroline Janes. He has three children by the third marriage. Sarah is the wife of Nathaniel Keech. Elijah married Esther Chapman of Jerusalem. They reside in Potter, near Shearman's Hollow, and their children are George and two others.

Sarah, daughter of George Fitzwater, born in 1786, died unmarried on the homestead.

George Fitzwater Jr., born in 1789, also lived unmarried. He was a thrifty, estimable citizen, and died at the age of eighty in 1869.

Hannah, born in 1794, also led a single life, and died on the homestead in 1869, at the age of seventy-five.

Thomas, born in 1794, married Hannah Owen of Milo. They reside on lot 23 in Milo, where they settled in 1837. Their children are George T. and Mary Ann. George T. married Abigail Eldred and resided on the homestead of his grandfather, where he died in 1842 at the age of twenty-four, leaving two children, Thomas G and Mary E. Thomas G. married Mary, daughter of Joshua Raplee of Barrington, and resides there. Mary E. married Hiram Raplee, brother of Mary. The widow of George T. Fitzwater is the fourth wife of Joshua Raplee.

Rachel, born in 1796, was the wife of Seth Jones.

JOSIAH JONES.

In 1806 Josiah Jones emigrated from his native Rhode Island to the town of Vernon, and settled near Himrods. His wife was Sarah Ellis, also a native of Rhode Island. He died advanced in years, and she in 1851, aged eighty-eight. Their children were Timothy, Seth, Nancy, Abigail, Eunice and Lydia, twins. Timothy married Rachel Davis, and died at the age of sixty. Their children were Silas E., Russell, Josiah, Catharine and Joshua L. Silas E. married Fanny Eldred, lived

a number of years at Himrods, and moved to Clinton, Mich. His surviving children are George N., Mary, Adelia and William. Mary married Ralph Hollister in Michigan. Russell died single in 1856. Josiah resides with his brother Silas, single. Catharine married a Mr. Boyce in Michigan, who died leaving one child, Chauncey. Joshua L. is single, residing at Himrods.

Seth Jones, born in 1786, married Rachel Fitzwater, and lived near Himrods, dying in 1867. Their children were George L., Asa L., Loring G., Seth N., and Allen. George L., born in 1825, owns the old homestead of the Fitzwaters, and is a leading citizen of the town. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Embree, in 1867. Asa L. and Loring G. are unmarried and reside on the same farm in Starkey. Seth N. married Margaret, daughter of Miles G. Raplee in 1858. They have one child, Herbert. Allen C. married Eliza, daughter of Moses Raplee, in 1865.

Nancy married Jonas Perry of Otsego Co. They have ten children.

Abigail was the wife of Peter Supplee, son of John Supplee.

Eunice was the wife of Jesse Davis, and died in 1851.

Lydia married Nathaniel, brother of Jesse Davis. They resided in Milo till recently, and had eight children. They are all now west except Josiah, who married Catharine Coykendall and resides at Shingle Point. They have one daughter.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

A native of Ireland, Richard Henderson was born in 1766, and came at seven years of age with his parents to Pennsylvania. In the Revolutionary War he drove a baggage wagon for the American Army. He was a surveyor, and came with David Wagener to the Genesee Country, where he was much employed by Charles Williamson and others in the survey of land. On one occasion he was offered a township in payment of his services, and refused it. The land would have made him a large fortune. While surveying in Cayuga County, some Indians stole his compass, and but for the good fortune of meet-

ing other friendly Indians, he could not have found his way back to camp. He married Maria, daughter of David Wagener, in 1795, and they settled on a large tract of land midway between Milo Center and Himrods, and there remained while they lived. They moved directly into the woods, conveying their property on an ox sled. They were early and ardent Methodists; their house was the home of hospitality, and the itinerant preachers of the early days always had a cordial welcome under their roof. In fact it was the place for holding quarterly and other meetings for many years. Their old mansion, which was a house of fine pretensions in its day, was built in 1811, and is still in good preservation. It was improved by James C. Longwell, who subsequently owned it. He died in 1850, aged eighty-four, and his wife in 1864, aged eighty-seven. Their children were Samuel, David, Maria, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Richard, Anna, Jane, Harriet, James W. and Rachel W. Samuel, born in 1797, married Henrietta Arnold of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and lived on the Bath road, on the farm now owned by Richard Jillett. Their children were Lucy, James A. and Harriet. Lucy married Richard Jillett. James A. married Mary Abbey, and resides in Milo. They have three children. Harriet married John Smith, son of John J. Smith of Starkey, and died leaving one child.

David, born in 1798, married Phebe Pitney. They had two children, Caroline and Mary Ann. Caroline married William Eldred of Milo. They live near Himrods and have two sons, Le Grant and George. Mary Ann is the wife of Silas W. Spink.

Maria, born in 1800, was the wife of Samuel Jillett. Mary, born in 1803, is the wife of Johnson A. Nichols. Rebecca, born in 1805, married George B. Nichols, and is now the wife of Nehemiah Raplee. Elizabeth, born in 1807, is the wife of Caleb J. Legg.

Richard, born in 1810, married Rosalinda, daughter of Ira Smith, and died a few years since, leaving five sons, Samuel, Charles, Marsden and Marvin (twins), and Allen. Samuel,

Charles and Allen are single, residing on portions of the father's homestead on the Gore, north of Milo Center. Marsden married Mary, daughter of James Lawrence. Marvin married Irene, daughter of Peter Meserole, and resides on a portion of the paternal homestead.

Jane, born in 1814, married Smith L. Mallory. Anna, born in 1815, married Barnum D. Mallory.

Harriet, born in 1816, married Lewis Millard of Starkey. They emigrated to Loudon Co., Va., and since the war have returned to Milo. For a time he was confined in Libby Prison by the rebels, and was finally released through the efforts of his wife. Their children are Myron, Jane, George, Willis, Frank, Stacey, Anna and Hersey.

James W., born in 1819, married Martha A., daughter of Philip Drake of Milo, and is a substantial farmer in Milo. They have two children, Marion and Josephine.

Rachel A., born in 1821, is the wife of James C. Longwell.

GEORGE GOUNDRY.

Wyckliffe, England, was the birthplace of George Goundry and his wife, Elizabeth Heslop. He was a miller, as had been his ancestors for three preceding generations, and tenants of the same mill at Wyckliffe. His son preceded him in coming to America, and in 1798 the family followed with a son-in-law, Ralph Wood, and a servant man, William Bain. Coming to Geneva, Charles Williamson employed Mr. Goundry to take charge of the Hopeton Mill, and they remained there three years. In 1802 they bought of Micajah Brown a tract of one hundred and fifty acres at the south end of the Garter, which was thereafter their home. George Goundry died in 1838, aged eighty-five; his wife in 1830, aged seventy-seven. Their children were Thomas, Elizabeth, Catharine, George, Ann, Julia A., Matthew H. and Cornelius, all born in England except Matthew.

Thomas married Roxa Lawrence of Big Tree (Geneseo). He was employed in the Pultney Land Office, and died in Geneva, leaving four children, John, Thomas, Maria and Eliza.

Elizabeth married Thomas Barnes of Seneca. Their children were Julia, Jane, James, George, Betsey, Polly, Catharine and John.

Catharine married Ralph Wood of England, a blacksmith. They lived at Geneva, and their children were Betsey, Janette, John, George, Tunstel and Catharine.

William married first Agnes Wood. His second wife was Margaret Fulkerson, and they resided in Benton. Their children were George, Deborah, Caleb, Agnes and Margaret. George died single at twenty-one. Deborah married Henry S. Barnes of Torrey. Caleb married Electa, daughter of Gen. Timothy Hurd of Eddytown, and emigrated from Dresden, where they first settled, to Michigan. They had two children. Agnes married Dr. Abijah E. Perry, and they resided at Dresden, where she died leaving one child, Agnes. Margaret married Clement W. Bennett of Penn Yan. Caroline married Dr. George W. Brundage of Dresden.

George married Margaret Mc Donald of Geneva. They resided at Geneva, where he was engaged in the Pultney Land Office, and where he died.

Ann married Thomas Wood, nephew of Ralph Wood, and they resided in Geneva, where he died leaving two children, Agnes and Eleanor. She married a second husband, Lorin Barnes, and they resided in Starkey, where she died leaving two sons, Nathaniel and Thomas. Agnes married William Sprowls of Starkey, and they now reside near Watkins. Eleanor married Cyrus Chubb of Barrington, and resided in Chubb Hollow in that town, where both died leaving one son, Philo. Nathaniel married Miss Millard of Starkey, and resides in that town, near Dundee. They have one child. Thomas married Augusta Bigsby of Chubb Hollow, and emigrated to Michigan.

Julia Ann married Joseph Welker of Germany. They settled in Barrington, where both died leaving three children, Cornelius, George and William. Cornelius married and moved to Michigan. George married Miss Reywalt of Milo. They went to Michigan, where she died leaving one child. He mar-

ried a second wife in Michigan, and resides there. William married Adaline Raplee of Starkey. They live on the homestead in Barrington and have three children.

Matthew H. married Amy, daughter of Andrew Castner. They settled on his paternal homestead in Milo, where he died leaving his widow and five children, George, Thomas, Catharine, Jane and Castner. George married Mary Stone of Milo, and resides near the homestead in Milo. They have one child, Flora. Thomas married Elizabeth Brazee of Milo, and resided near the homestead, where he died and where his widow now lives. Catharine married Jonathan Champlin of Milo, and resides near the second Baptist Church in that town. They have one child. Jane died single. Castner married Amelia A., daughter of Deacon Henry Douglass of Penn Yan. They reside on the homestead in Milo with his mother.

Cornelius Goundry, born in 1795 in England, resides a bachelor on a part of the original homestead. He lives almost a hermit, entirely by himself, though a man of intelligence and sociability, with ample means. Three cats are the living beings that afford him his principal company. With admirable candor and good sense he observes that he ought to have married fifty years ago. There is said to be a curious romance interwoven with his history.

JOHN BUXTON.

In May, 1801, John Buxton landed in New York, emigrating from England, where he was born. Bridget Wiseman came by the same vessel, and both came almost directly to this county. He purchased fifty acres on the Garter, east of lot 7, in the woods, and they were married there in 1802, by James Parker. There they spent their days, he dying in 1843, aged seventy-seven, and she in 1858, aged seventy-eight. Their children were Catharine, Bridget, John, Thomas and Mary A. Catharine, born in 1803, married Alfred Newland, and died in Jerusalem leaving one child. Bridget married John Cairns and emigrated to Kalamazoo, Mich. They have two children.

John Buxton Jr., born in 1806, married in 1830 Lois Lord, born at Sharon, Ct., in 1793. He lived on the homestead, a highly respected citizen, and died in 1865. He enlarged the homestead to two hundred and forty acres. Their children were John J., Lois L. and William W. John J. married Sarah A. Young of Sciota, Ill., and resides there. They have a daughter, Martha L. Lois L. married Christopher Metcalf, a native of England. They reside on the homestead, on lot 7, and have a son Eddie Jay. William W. married Sarah Babcock of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y. They reside on the old grandfather farm, and have one son, John Gardner.

GILBERT BAKER.

In 1811, Gilbert Baker settled on lot 8. He had bought the entire lot the previous year of Mathias and Henry Hoffman, supposed to contain two hundred and seventy-six acres. By a survey it was found to contain four hundred and forty-eight acres, the lots at the south end of each tier taking the overplus lands of the township. The land was then entirely wild. Gilbert Baker was a native of Kinderhook, was a familiar acquaintance of the Van Burens, and always a warm supporter of Martin Van Buren. He married Margaret Comer of White Plains, who belonged to a family that escaped from the Wyoming massacre in 1778. They experienced the hardships of pioneer life, and made their way in the world by hard work and careful economy, and thus accumulated a goodly estate. In the War of 1812 Mr. Baker served both as a drafted man and as a volunteer. He was a prominent man in the history of the town, several times Supervisor, and sixteen years consecutively Commissioner of Highways. He died in 1862, nearly eighty years old, and his wife in 1863, upwards of eighty. Their children were John C., Semantha, Jane, Darius, Lucinda, Eliza, Jonathan G., Cynthia and Gilbert D.

John C. married Sarah Perry of Milo, moved early to Michigan, and thence to Missouri where he died. Their children were Daniel, Margaret, Clarissa, Eleanor, Isaac and Henry. The

two last were soldiers of the War against Rebellion. Isaac was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, and Henry died in a hospital.

Semantha married Thomas F. Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich. Their children are Rosaltha and Noah. Rosaltha married James B. Smith of Reading, and resides in Michigan.

Jane married Stephen S. Lanning, a Free Will Baptist minister. They settled in Benton, where she died in 1841, leaving one son, Edward B., who married Mary Watrous of Pultney. His wife died in 1864, and he married a second wife, Mary Brazee of Jerusalem. They have a son Frederick He was a sergeant during the Rebellion in the 15th N. Y. Engineers.

Darius born in 1818 married Waity Eldred, and is a prominent citizen of Torrey, residing on lot 24 of township number eight. Their children are Myron and Eugene. Myron married Eliza Norman of Torrey, and has one child.

Lucinda is unmarried, residing on the homestead with her brother.

Eliza married William S. Ellis of Milo. They moved to Michigan, and returning, settled in Barrington. The Crystal Spring was discovered on his farm. Their children are Emeline, Helen and Llewellyn. Emeline is the wife of Delanson La Fever of Starkey. They have a son Herbert.

Jonathan G. born in 1826 owns one hundred and forty acres of the homestead, and is a civil engineer. Most of the time since 1850 he has been in the employ of the Erie Railway, a portion of the time as agent at the Elmira station, and for sometime as agent at Himrods. He married Miriam Ellis of Starkey, and lives at Himrods. Their children are Mary, Frances, Charles, Lola and Maggie.

Gilbert D. born in 1832 owns one hundred and eighty acres of the homestead and is a highly intelligent and successful farmer. He married first Lizzie Wilder of Painted Post. She died in 1865, and he has a second wife, Eliza Hedges, of Tiffin, Ohio, a grand-daughter of Samuel Wagener. The children by the second marriage are Lizzie and Gilbert H.

Cynthia married John B. Miller of Barrington. Their children are Ida, Byron, Willie, Minnie, Elmer and Glen. Ida married Alden Horton of Barrington.

JAMES PERRY FAMILY.

James Perry was born in Warwick, Orange Co., in 1779. He with his father David Perry, located in Ovid in 1797. They subsequently moved to Bennett's Settlement in Starkey, and remained there until the father's death in 1805.

The son James married at Ovid, Elizabeth Morse, in 1802. She was born in New Jersey in 1787. They settled at Shingle Point, now Severne, in 1805, and were the first settlers there. They leased land of Pelham Potter, youngest son of Judge William Potter. Here they lived about seven years, and then bought a new and wild farm near the Lake, where Ezra Raplee now lives. On this they stayed three years, but changed about somewhat, removing for a time to Ohio, and returning to Milo, have lived at Himrods about fifty years. Their children were Thomas, Lewis, Phebe, David, Enos, Abigail, Amarillis, Delila and William. The parents, though respectively ninety-two and eighty-four, are both in possession of vigorous bodily and mental powers.

Thomas, born in 1802, married Catharine Arwine of Milo. They settled in Tyrone, where she died leaving Matilda, Betsey, Ellen, Catharine, Harriet, Jenamy, David, James and Thomas, eight children. He is living with a second wife in Tyrone.

Lewis, born in 1804, married Mary Ayres of Milo, and settled there. He died in Tyrone, leaving seven children, Harrison, James, Miner, Matthew, George, Martha and Mary.

Phebe, born in 1806, married Cornelia Smith of Starkey. They went to Illinois and settled at Fort Hill, where he died leaving five children, Catharine, David, James, Henry and Delila.

David, born in 1808, married Catharine Ross of New Jersey and settled in Milo. He is again married to Almeda Alderman of Tyrone. They reside at Himrods.

Enos, born in 1810, married Deborah Terry of Milo, and settled in Tyrone, where she died leaving seven children, Louis, William, Thomas, George, Julia, Catharine and Alvira. He married a second wife, Rebecca Mowers of Starkey, and resides at Wilseyville, Tioga Co., a Baptist clergyman. There are four children by the second marriage.

Abigail, born in 1812, married Mark Shannon of Starkey, and resides at Honeoye Falls.

Amarillis, born in 1814, died at twenty-three, unmarried.

Delila, born in 1816, married Levi Ellis of Orange Co. They both died in Tyrone in 1856, leaving two surviving children, Daniel and Thomas.

William, born in 1826, married Sally Ann Moore of Himrods. They settled in Starkey, where she died leaving one child, Mary, who married Edward Mangus of Benton in 1869. William Perry married a second wife, Eleanor Stout of Starkey, and resides at Honeoye Falls. They have three children, Abigail, Sally Ann and Lilly.

THE HAZARDS.

In the history of Rhode Island the Hazard family is one of great prominence. They have descended from Thomas Hazard who emigrated from Wales in 1639. They became a numerous family in Rhode Island, including governors of the colony, lieutenant governors, judges, legislators, owners of large plantations cultivated by slaves and laboring Indians, and other men and women of celebrity. One historian says, "Mrs. Maria Hazard of South Kingston, R. I., mother of the Governor, died in 1739, at the age of one hundred years, and could count up five hundred descendants; and a grand daughter of hers had already been a grandmother fifteen years."

Jonathan J. Hazard, from whom the Hazards of Yates county descended, was of the fourth generation from the first settler. He was a very active and influential Whig in the Revolution, served throughout in the General Assembly of the colony, was paymaster of the Continental battalion in 1777 and joined the army in New Jersey. After the war he was twice

a delegate to the Confederated Congress. He was a politician of great tact and ability, and was the leader of the paper money party which beat down the hard money or mercantile party in Rhode Island. A fiery Anti Federalist he opposed the adoption of the federal constitution in the Rhode Island convention, and it was defeated by seventeen majority. Its friends obtained an adjournment, and finally neutralizing his opposition carried its ratification by one majority. This overthrew Mr. Hazard's influence, though he was afterwards a member of the General Assembly. He was a natural orator and an influential legislative debater. His wife was Patience Hassard, of Scottish birth. Their children were Jonathan J., Griffin B., Joseph H., Thomas, Susanah, and Abigail. In 1805, following his son Griffin B., who had settled near Milo Center, he moved to the Friend's settlement, near City Hill. Here his wife died in 1810, aged seventy-six. He then married Hannah, sister of Wright Brown who also died a few months later. He next married Mariam, daughter o Moses Gage. He died in 1812 aged eighty-four, and his third wife afterwards became the third wife of James Parker. Jonathan J. Hazard started in life a poor boy and was apprenticed to the tailor's trade. He bolted the contract, chose a guardian for himself, studied law and became a man of eminence in his native state. His brother Thomas under the law of primogeniture inherited a large estate, was a Tory in the Revolution, and owed to Jonathan an offer of pardon and restoration of his confiscated estate, which he proudly refused. The British government gave him five thousand acres of land at St. Johns in the province of New Brunswick.

Jonathan J. Hazard, Jr., was a sea captain and died on the ocean. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and taken prisoner by the British, was rescued at great peril by his father who bore the young man several miles on his back. The wife of Jonathan J. Hazard, Jr., was Tacy Burdick, and their children were Jonathan, George V. and David S., commonly known as

Shearman Hazard. He married Susan Meek and moved to Allegany county. Jonathan also died at sea.

George V. Hazard married Mariam, daughter of John Potter of Rhode Island. She was a relative of Judge William Potter's family. They moved to the Friend's settlement soon after 1800 and received from his father one hundred acres from the City Hill farm. He lived there most of his life and died at Dresden at the age of about sixty-five. Their children were Jonathan J., Vernon, Arnold, Franklin, Elizabeth, Patience, Sarah Ann, Julia, Mary, Maria, Margaret, Alice and Theda. Jonathan J. married a daughter of Russel Brown, and their children were Jonathan J., Adaline and Susanah. The son is a single man. Adaline married Samuel Mawney and resides in Chubb Hollow. Susanah married a Mr. Vandeventer. Vernon is married and resides at Dresden. Arnold is married residing near Auburn. Franklin died single. Elizabeth married Mr. Whiting and died early. Patience died a single young lady. Sarah Ann married David W. Smith of Jerusalem. Julia married Chauncey Graves a blacksmith at Dresden. Maria married John Vandeventer, Jr. Margaret married Jacob Vandeventer, son of John, Sr. Alice married Luther Hayes. Mary married John H. Townsend. Theda married at the West.

Griffin B. Hazard was born in Rhode Island, and there married Mary, the oldest daughter of James Parker. Mary had been to the Friend's settlement at the first with her father's family, and returned on account of her health. She came again with her husband and their elder children in 1797. They were the original settlers where Jacob H. Shepherd resides at Milo Center, buying their land of John Livingston, at ten shillings an acre. Griffin B. Hazard was the driver of an army wagon in the Revolutionary war though but a mere lad. He was a man of energy and enterprise and a prominent and leading citizen among the early settlers, and was much employed in public affairs. They resided at Milo Center till about 1817 and built the two story house which still stands on the premises. They moved thence to Starkey (then Reading) hav-

ing built mills near Dundee, a saw mill in 1811 and a grist mill in 1812. He died in 1822 at the age of fifty-seven leaving a large estate including seven hundred acres of land. His wife survived till 1845, dying at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were James P., Patience, Penelope, Jonathan J., George W., Elizabeth, Joseph H., Thomas J. and Catharine.

James P. married Pamelia Little and resided in Starkey through life. He died in 1866, at the age of seventy-two, leaving a large estate of nearly six hundred acres.

Patience born in 1795, married first John Walton. He died in 1829 leaving two sons William H. and Griffin B. Her second husband was Nicholas Yost who died in 1862 aged seventy-two. By the second marriage two children were born, Elizabeth and Nicholas J. Mrs. Yost survives residing at Dundee, and evinces remarkable force of mind and excellence of memory. She relates that when her brother James was drafted in the war of 1812, no one was left to run the grist mill. The people insisted upon having their breadstuffs ground and she acted as miller several months with entire success, doing all parts of the work even to dressing the millstones. She was then under eighteen. This was an example of effective industry worthy of high praise. Her son WilliamH. married Elizabeth Brassington of New York and lives in Cameron, Steuben county. Their children are Elizabeth, Jonathan J., James P., Jennie and Jacob. Jonathan J. died at twenty-two by bleeding at the nose. James P. married Sarah Smith and has one son, John. Griffin B. Walton married Betsey Ann Churchill, and resides in Starkey. Their children are Griffin B. and Franklin. Elizabeth Yost married Dr. Cyrus B. Knight, a practicing physician at Tyrone. Their children are Nettie L., Cyrus C., George W. and Elizabeth. Nicholas J. Yost married Mary Jane Ellis of Dundee. Their children are Hattie, Frank, Mary and Nicholas.

Penelope Hazard died young unmarried.

Jonathan J. born in 1799, married Elizabeth Lake. He resided several years on lot 52 of Guernsey's survey in Jerusa-

lem, and now resides with his son, Griffin B. Hazard, in Torrey. His wife died in 1868, at the age of sixty-one. Their children are Griffin B. and Catharine. Griffin B. married first Adelaide, daughter of Henry Hunt, and has a second wife Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas H. Norris. There were four children by the first marriage, Charlotte E., Catharine A., Mary Jane and Jonathan H. Charlotte E. died at sixteen. Catharine, daughter of Jonathan J. Hazard, is the wife of George Dusenbury, residing on the Hazard homestead in Jerusalem.

George W. born in 1801 married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Card, in 1822, and settled near City Hill. In 1840 he sold out to George W. Gardner and occupied two hundred and fifty acres of the old Stephen Card farm near Himrods, where he died in 1844. He was a thrifty active citizen, a zealous member of the Whig party, an early advocate of Temperance, and a man of benevolent sympathies. His wife survives at the age of sixty-nine. Their children were Hannah, Esther, Emmett, Mary P., Sarah, George, James H. and Jonathan J. Hannah is the wife of William A. Rudman of Milo. Esther is single, and Emmett also single is the proprietor of a livery establishment in Penn Yan. Mary P. was the first wife of E. Darwin Tuthill. Sarah married John W. Norris. George W. Jr., married Sylvania, daughter of George Miller of Milo. They They reside at Himrods and have one son, George W. James H. is single residing with his mother on the homestead. Jonathan J. died young.

Elizabeth was the first wife of George S. Wheeler.

Thomas J. married Susanah Champlin. They lived first on the homestead of Griffin B. Hazard at Eddytown, and moving thence to City Hill, afterward to Bath and thence to Michigan, resides now at Alpine, Schuyler county. Their children were Jonathan, Thomas, Eldred, James, Franklin, Mary and Amy.

Joseph H. son of Jonathan J. Hazard married Amy Williams of Oneida. They settled on land now owned by Samuel Embree in Torrey, and after a few years moved to Oneida county and

there died. Their children were Amy, Daniel, Joseph H., Abigail, Patience and Sarah. Thomas, son of Jonathan J. Hazard, senior, died at twenty.

Susanah was the wife of Rowland Champlin.

Abigail was the third wife of Enoch Shearman. Their children were Patience and Elisha W. Patience married George Vosbinder and died early. Elisha W. married Pamelia, daughter of Lewis Sutherland. Enoch Shearman married first Sarah, a sister of Martha Reynolds and Mary Gardner; second, Esther, sister of Aaron Plympton.

JOSHUA ANDREWS.

Two early comers to the Friend's settlement were Benajah and Joshua Andrews, brothers. Benajah was a school teacher and in 1793 taught a school near the Friend's Mill in a log house on lot 2, of township seven. Joshua Lee, George Nichols, Daniel Briggs and many other boys and young men of that time attended there and received a principal share of their early education. Benajah Andrews died while yet a young man. Joshua was principally engaged as a merchant. He married in 1792, Mary, daughter of Thomas Lee, senior. He was an early partner of Thomas Lee, Jr., in establishing the store on lot 23 in township No. eight, where Guy Shaw now resides, a place then thought to be a coming town. Afterwards about 1800 he conducted a store near the corners east of Benton Center, in a double log house used for both domicil and store. A few years later he moved to Lawrenceville, Pa,, and again returned to this county, whence he finally removed to Seneca county, locating near Lewis Birdsall's between Waterloo and Seneca Falls, and died there still a merchant. The widow moved with her children again to this county and lived on a small farm near Elijah Spencer's. She finally died in 1831 in Penn Yan on the premises now owned by Edward J. Fowle. Their children were Jeremiah B., Elizabeth, Sarah and Maria.

Jeremiah B. Andrews studied medicine with Dr. Joshua Lee, and accompanied him in the war of 1812 as Assistant Surgeon. He married Mary, daughter of Joshua. Way. They settled

first on the Zenas P. Wise farm in Benton, lived afterwards in Penn Yan, and then prosecuted a large business in Way and Andrews' Hollow, with a mill and distillery, where the oil mill now stands. He also had an extended practice as a physician. In 1839 he was elected sheriff and served one term. He died in 1866, aged seventy-two, and his wife in 1868, aged sixty-four. Dr. "Jerry" Andrews, as he was familiarly called, was widely known and regarded with popular favor in Yates county. Their children were Ann Eliza, Byron, Oscar, Joshua L and Morris B. Ann Eliza married Stephen W. Vandeventer. Byron married Caroline, daughter of Jesse Holmes of Penn Yan. They moved to Canada and she died there leaving two children, Jeremiah B. and Harry. His second wife was Anna Walters of Clinton, Canada, and they now reside in Barrington. Oscar married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Clark, and died in Torrey leaving one son William. Joshua L. married Sophia, daughter of Edward J. Fowle, and resides on the paternal homestead. Morris B. is single residing on the homestead.

Elizabeth Andrews was the first wife of David H. Buel.

Sarah born in 1801, married in 1825 Elisha Delano, and they have long resided in Penn Yan. He is a cabinet maker and one of the old standard citizens. Elisha Delano was born in 1798, at Wilksbarre, Pa, and came to Penn Yan in 1824. His mother was one of those who escaped from the massacre in the valley of Wyoming. They have two daughters, Mary and Anna. Mary married Henry Cook, son of the late Charles A. Cook of Geneva. He died at Geneva leaving a daughter, Anna, and his widow and child reside with her father. Anna Delano is a teacher of drawing and painting and is an Artist of merit.

Maria Andrews married Charles P. Babcock formerly a prominent citizen of Penn Yan and Postmaster. They moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where she died leaving a son Charles. The son was educated in the U. S. Naval Academy, was employed in the U. S. Coast Survey before the war and during

that struggle had important commands. He has the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He married Jessie Lyman of Grand Rapids and they have a son, Simon. Charles P. Babcock is employed in the Treasury Department under the Government. He married a second wife Catharine Wynne of Rochester.

HEDGES FAMILY.

Isaac Hedges, born at Madison, N. J., in 1794, married Elizabeth Sayre of Orange county, in 1794. He was a blacksmith and farmer. They moved to Otsego county, and in 1807 settled in the town of Vernon. He and his brother-in-law, Josiah Maples, bought the whole of lot 27, he taking the north part where John P. Castner now resides, and where he was the original settler. The Maples family subsequently emigrated to Erie Co., except a son Isaac, now a resident of Barrington, and a daughter Nancy, who married Silas Hunt, Jr. The children of Isaac Hedges were Thomas, Daniel, John, Sally, Caleb, Hiley, Charles M. Charity and Margaret. Thomas born in 1796 married Phebe Wamsley. They finally settled at Cameron, Steuben county, and died there leaving two children, Isaac and William.

Daniel Hedges born in 1798 married in 1820 Polly Wilkins of Jerusalem. They settled on the Bath road near the Babcock tavern stand, where she died leaving five children, Caroline, Morris J., George W., Lucy A. and Mary J. He married in 1843 a second wife, Elizabeth Emery of Seneca, born in England in 1812. A daughter, Matilda A., was born of the second marriage. In 1856 they moved to their present residence on lot 18, near Penn Yan. Deacon Hedges is a citizen of high moral worth universally respected. Caroline is the second wife of Lewis S. Rohde. Morris J. married Henrietta Converse and resides in New York. George W. served three years a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and has emigrated to California. Lucy A. married Oscar Kenyon. They reside in Penn Yan and have a daughter Minnie A. Mary J. is the wife of Franklin L. Wentworth. Matilda A. is single residing with her parents.

John Hedges born in 1801 married Mary A. Hoogland. They finally settled in Otto, Cattaraugus Co. Their children Daniel and Church. The latter was one of the unfortunate soldiers who died of starvation at Andersonville

Sally born in 1803 married Benjamin Youngs.

Caleb born in 1804 married Nancy Mc Dowell. They reside in Bradford Hollow and their children are William, Catharine, Margaret, George, John, Benjamin, Sarah and Delia, all settled near the homestead.

Hiley born in 1807 married John P. Castner and died in 1851.

Charles born in 1808 married Phebe Hoogland, sister of James' wife. They finally emigrated to Prairie du Lac, Wis., where he died in 1864, leaving several children. A son Dayton served three years in the war of the Rebellion, and returned home with an arm disabled by a wound. Another son, John, was killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness.

Charity born in 1811 married William Baxter of Milo. Their children were George, Harriet, Helen and Gilbert. George married Henrietta daughter of Charles Wagener, and died leaving no children. Harriet married Charles Shearman of Penn Yan. Helen and Gilbert are single.

Margaret born in 1814 married John R. Green of Milo. She died in 1853 leaving one son Charles who married and emigrated to Kansas with his father.

THE BENNETT FAMILY.

Thomas Bennett was a native of Orange Co., and married in 1789 Charity Hedges of New Jersey. They first settled at Walkill, moved from there to Otsego county and thence in 1812 to this county, settling on lot 29. They lived there many years and cleared and improved a farm, which they sold, and moved to Starkey, settling on lot 10 of Potter's location, where Thomas B. Curtis now resides. At this place Mrs. Bennett died in 1845 aged seventy-four, and her husband in 1860 aged ninety-two. Their children were David J., Polly, Elizabeth, Jerusha, Abraham H., Esther, Thomas, Sally, Samuel, Nancy, Stephen, Mehitable, Sophia and Charity. Polly and Sally died young, and Elizabeth died unmarried.

David J. born in 1790 married Dorothea Morse. They settled adjoining the father's farm in Milo, and there lived till 1833 when they moved to Tyrone where she died in 1842. Their children were Newman M., Lester B. and Sally. Newman M. married Eliza Randall and resides at Dresden. Lester B. married Hannah Hause of Tyrone and resides at Dundee with his father. They have two children Dorothea and Carrie A. Dorothea is the wife of Milton W. Derring of Addison, N. Y. Sally married Freeman Whitehead, of Altay, who died leaving three children, David J., Lester B. and William F. She married a second husband and emigrated to Amboy, Ill. Two children have been born of the second marriage, Cornelia and Alvira.

Jerusha born in 1794 married Roswell Curtis and moved to Michigan where both died, she in 1869. They had one son, Thomas B. Curtis who married Alvira, daughter of William R. Briggs. They have two children, Frank and Lydia A.

Abraham H. Bennett born in 1796 in Otsego county, married in 1817 Desdemona, daughter of Ephriam Kidder, Jr. and step daughter of Samuel Lawrence. They resided in Penn Yan where he died at the age of forty-five, and his wife at the same age in 1846. They were buried in the old cemetery established by Lawrence Townsend in Benton.

Abraham H. Bennett was trained a printer at Canandaigua under John A. Stephens in the office of the Ontario Messenger, receiving there his bias toward the party of Thomas Jefferson and Daniel D. Tompkins. In May 1818 he started the first newspaper in Penn Yan, called the Penn Yan Herald. In 1822 he changed the name to Penn Yan Democrat, a title it has carried ever since. He conducted the paper till 1841, the last five years in company with Alfred Reed. The book and bindery business he purchased of Thomas H. Locke in 1840, he continued till his death. He was chosen the first County Clerk of Yates county in 1823 and was twice re-elected. He was appointed Deputy Marshal and took the first U. S. Census after the organization of this county. In 1834 he was appointed

Postmaster succeeding Ebenezer Brown, and held the office till 1841. He was a warm hearted, faithful, trustworthy man, and had many friends as he deserved, being himself a true friend. His habits of life were frugal and temperate and he was perseveringly industrious. As a parent he was kind and devoted, and as a member of the Baptist Church, consistent with his profession. His children were Clement Welles, Adelaide G., Henry B., Mary A., Abrham H. and William W.

Clement W. born in 1820 married Margaret M., daughter of William Goundry in 1843. He succeeded his father in the publication of the Penn Yan Democrat, associated with Alfred Reed till 1847, when he was appointed to an office in the Treasury Department at Washington. He resigned in 1850 and has since practiced as Attorney and Claim Agent. The profession of law he had previously studied with Henry A. Wisner. A portion of each year he spends with his family at Dresden, making their home otherwise at Washington. Their children are Adele M., Alice B. and Clement G. Adele M. married in January, 1871, Henry C. Bingham, Editor of the Talladega (Alabama) Sun.

Adelaide G. born in 1822 married in 1841 Oliver I. Sprague, a Baptist clergyman. She has a second husband, Dr. B. H. Colegrove of Sardinia, Erie county.

Henry B. born in 1824 married Cornelia B. daughter of Henry Bradley, in 1849. He succeeded his father in the Book trade and afterwards bought the Bank of Bainbridge which was brought from Chenango county, and located in the present Banking Office of Oliver Stark. His career as a banker was successful until the failure of Nathan B. Kidder, at Geneva in 1855, made it necessary to close the business. Mr. Kidder was a partner in the ownership of the Bank of Bainbridge. After this he was a broker in New York and died of consumption in 1859. He was a young man of fine abilities and much esteemed. His wife died the same year. Their children were Henry B. and Rhoda B.

Mary A. Bennett born in 1826, has always resided in Penn Yan, and is a faithful and valued teacher. Abraham H., Jr., born in 1828 is married and resides in Chicago. William W. born in 1840, was a Druggist in Washington and died in 1870.

Esther, daughter of Thomas Bennett, born in 1799, died single. Sally also died young.

Thomas Bennett, Jr., born in 1801 married Elizabeth Linklighter in 1824. They settled adjoining his father in Milo, and there his wife died in 1833 leaving four children, Harriet J., Hannah, George L. and Phebe. He married a second wife, Elizabeth Dusenbury, and they have one son, Walter H. Thomas Bennett, Jr., died in 1850. His widow survives him residing in New Jersey with her son. Harriet J. born in 1825, married in 1846 George Dusenberre of Warwick, Orange Co. They reside in Milo on lot 26, and their children are Alice, Flora and Carrie. Hannah born in 1827 married La Fayette Merritt. George L. born in 1828 died in 1849. Phebe born in 1830 married Dr. Henry Smith of Tyrone and emigrated to Blair, Berry county, Mich. Walter H. is a mercantile agent in New York.

Samuel born in 1806, married Martha A. May. They now reside at Iona, Mich. Their children were Cordelia, Nehemiah, Thomas and Hester. Cordelia married Mr. Comstock of Canandaigu. Thomas married Lucy Rose. They have one child and reside at Canandaigua.

Nancy born in 1807, married Mr. Walling. She is now a widow residing in Starkey.

Stephen born in 1808 married Betsey, daughter of Thomas Baxter, lived in Milo on lot 21, and died in 1856. Their children were Lavina, Emily, Isaac and Dell. Lavina married Mr. Shepherd. They reside in California. Emily is the second wife of Rowland J. Gardner.

Mehitable born in 1810 married Lewis Wilkin. They reside in Starkey and their children are Esther, Minnie and Sylvester. Esther married Mr. Horton, and Minnie Mr. Angel, both of Starkey.

Sophia born in 1812 married Robert Logan Shannon, of Starkey, and died in 1845.

Charity born in 1814 married Edward Baskin of Starkey, and moved to Tyrone where he died leaving four children, John, Henry, Edward and Scott.

ISAIAH YOUNGS.

In 1802 Isaiah Youngs settled in this county, moving soon after to the farm where he thereafter lived on lot 21 of the Potter Location near Seneca Lake. He was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and there married Mary Haggerty. He died in 1829 at the age of eighty, and his wife in 1833 at the age of eighty-three. Their children were Elizabeth, Nancy, Experience and Temperance, (twins) Stephen, Peter, George, Mary and Benjamin. Elizabeth died single in 1811 at the age of thirty-four. Stephen died single in 1832 nearly forty-eight. Nancy was the wife of Jesse Davis, Jr., who died in 1820, aged thirty-six. Experience was the wife of Gilbert Dorman. Peter married Hannah Green of Milo, and both died leaving three children, George N., Peter and Waity. George N. married Miss Pierce, resides at Branchport and has three children. Peter married Almeda L. Wentworth. She is the present Postmistress at Branchport. They have a daughter, Mary Frankie. Waity was the first wife of Horace Hazen of Dresden. She died leaving a surviving son, Eddie.

George Youngs married Rebecca, daughter of James Pitney. Her parents, James Pitney and his wife Rebecca, were early pioneers in the Friend's Settlement, reaching advanced age, he dying in 1845 aged eighty-three, and his wife in 1853 aged eighty. George Youngs and wife settled on lot 28 near the second Milo Baptist Church. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and many years a Justice of the Peace, doing a large amount of business. As a Magistrate he was popular having held the office by appointment as early as 1819. He died in 1862 aged seventy-three. His wife survives upwards of seventy. Their children were George R., Isaiah, Caroline, Harriet, Rebecca and Phebe Ann.

George R. Youngs born in 1817, married Philana Arnold. He has been a prominent business man in Penn Yan many years, noted for promptitude, accuracy and thoroughness.

Isaiah married Sabella Matthias and resides on lot 28. Their surviving children are George, Helen and Agnes. Caroline was the second wife of Bradley Shearman whom she survives. Their surviving children are Lottie and Heber. Harriet married William H. Fiero of Milo. Both are dead leaving a daughter, Ada, residing with her grandmother Youngs. Rebecca married Andrew N. Haight, lived at Beaver Dam, Wis., a number of years, and now resides with her mother on the old homestead. Phebe Ann is the wife of Reuben Sutherland.

Mary, daughter of Isaiah Youngs, married Aaron Olmstead proprietor of Olmstead's Landing now known as Keuka Landing on Lake Keuka. They have a son, Aaron.

Benjamin Youngs married Sally, daughter of Isaac Hedges, and settled on the homestead of his father where he still resides. Their children, were Mary E., Nancy M., Margaret and Catharine, (twins) Hiley, Charity and Caroline. Mary E. married Elijah Swarthout of Torrey, and died in 1866 aged forty-three years, leaving five sons. Nancy M. is the wife of Rufus E. Townsend of Torrey. Margaret is the wife of David Prosser of Torrey. They have five children. Catharine is the wife of Henry Decker of Milo. They have four children. Charity is the wife of Manchester Borden of Dresden. They have one child. Caroline was the first wife of Franklin L. Wentworth. She died in 1863 aged thirty-one. Hiley married Henry Hathaway, who died early leaving three daughters. She has a second husband, George Omsted, who resides in Michigan

THE SUTHERLAD FAMILY.

Stephen Sutherland of Stamford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., married Sarah Mead, and died leaving eleven children. The widow moved to this county with three sons, Mead, Lewis and William, and died soon after. Mead who married Clarissa Mead of Westchester county, settled on lot 35 on the Bath road. He

died in 1857 and his widow still survives. The place has passed into the possession of Albert Mc Intyre. The first settler there was Simeon Thayer, senior.

Lewis married Judith Sutherland of Stamford and settled on lot 29 where one Roger Sutherland, his cousin, was the original settler. Their children were Pamelia, Walter W., Reuben and Mary A. Pamelia married Elisha W. Shearman. They formerly resided in Milo and moved to Clifton Springs. Their children are Lewis H., Henrietta, Georgia H. and William S. Walter W. married Mary Ann, daughter of Archibald Strobridge. He is a prosperous farmer on lot 10. Their children are Albert, Dora, Frank, Annette, Frederick, Helen and Charles. Reuben married Phebe A., daughter of George Youngs and settled on the paternal homestead. He is also an independent and successful farmer. They have one daughter, Rebecca. Mary A. is the wife of Lewis Sunderlin, formerly a partner of Levi O. Dunning in the Jewelry trade in Penn Yan, and now a partner of George Mc Alaster in the same branch of trade at Rochester. They have three children, Helen, George and Charles.

William born in 1800 married at the age of thirty, Pamelia, daughter of Roswell Morse. He had previously settled while he was still a minor on lot 46, and died there in 1856. His widow survives advanced in years. Their farm originally one hundred and fifty acres was increased to three hundred and sixty-five. Their children were Helen S., Anice P. and Frankie M. Helen S. married Dr. Alfred W. Hewitt, son of Walter Hewitt of Milo. They moved to the town of Bradford where she died. Anice P. is the wife of Dr. Job S. Stevens of Milo. They reside on a portion of the homestead. Frankie M. married John Thayer and resides on a part of the homestead.

JOSHUA BAYARD.

Aaron Bayard moved with his family from Sharpsburg, Maryland, and settled on lot 59 on the James Smith farm in Benton in 1798. He and his wife died there and were burried in the Benton Cemetery. They left two sons Joshua and Benedict.

Joshua born in 1786, in Maryland, married Martha Blake of Benton in 1809. She was born in 1790. In 1811 they moved to lot 72 in Milo near the Barrington line and on the Bath road where they were they were the original settlers and remained through life. She died in 1852 and he in 1864. Their children were Allen, Semantha, Martha Ann, Emeline, Marietta, Franklin, Calista, Serepta and John B. Allen married Hannah Arnett and emigrated to Antrim, Shiawasse county, Mich. He had four children by his first marriage, and eight by a second. Those that survive are Martha, Byron, Charles, Marietta, Lincoln, Serepta, John and Ulysses. Semantha is the wife of Joseph Thayer. Martha Ann is the wife of John P. Playsted. Emeline is the wife of Watkins Davis. Marietta is the wife of Henry Lewis of Barrington. Henry Lewis is a son of George Lewis who published a newspaper at Ovid at an early period. They have a daughter Martha. Franklin married Susan Reynolds of the town of Seneca, where they live. Their children are Alice, John J., Franklin, Charles and Marietta. Calista married Abraham V. Masten, and died in 1867 aged forty-five. Serepta married John Bulpin, and resides in Jerusalem. John B. married Susan, daughter of Jacob Thayer, and resides in Milo. Their children are Sarah, Jennie and John.

Benedict Bayard married Catharine Speelman, emigrated to White Water, Wis., and died there leaving four children.

JOHN PLYMPTON.

Medway, Massachusetts, was the birthplace of John Plympton and his wife, Rhoda Adams. They came to this county in 1795, and first settled on four hundred acres, embracing a part of lot 17 and adjoining land, which was purchased at a very low price. They built a log house near the outlet and there resided many years. He finally died in Deerfield, Oneida Co., and his wife at West Bloomfield in 1833, at the age of seventy-four. Their children were Esther, Rachel, Moses A., Aaron, Rhoda, John, Polly and Henry.

Esther born in 1782 married in 1807 Enoch Shearman. They settled near Nichols' Corners and had two children, Enoch and Betsey.

Rachel born in 1784 was the wife of Carlton Legg.

Moses A. born 1786 married Elizabeth Coldren of West Bloomfield and settled there. Their Children were Ida, Rhoda, Aaron, Edwin, Hiram, Rachel, John, Deborah, Moses and Mary A.

Aaron born in 1788 married Elizabeth. oldest daughter of George Heltibidal in 1820. They lived first on what is now known as the Dake place, on lot 31, near Penn Yan, and moved thence to what has long been known as the Plympton farm, on lot 39, just above the foot of the Lake, where John Reywalt was the original settler. There Aaron Plympton died in 1866; and there his widow lives with her son George, at the age of eighty-two, with a mind clear and correct especially in its early recollections. Their children are Daniel L, George W., Ezra W. and Mary E. Daniel L. married Bluma McConnell and resides at the foot of the Lake. George W. married Miss Blackman and they have two children, . Ezra W. is single and owns jointly with his brother George, the homestead. Mary E. is the wife of Andrew Thayer.

Rhoda born in 1794 married Robert Taft of West Bloomfield and settled there. They had two children.

John born in 1796 married Harriet Holden of Lima, N. Y., and settled there. They have five children.

Polly born in 1801 married Chapin Taft of West Bloomfield and there resided. They had five children.

Henry born in 1798 married Mary Ann Worden of East Bloomfield and settled there. They had five children.

It is related by Mrs. Plympton that a great effort was made to establish a village at the foot of the Lake, to be called Elizabethtown. She mentions John Dorman, Abner Pierce, Philemon Baldwin and Robert Chissom, as among the parties who engaged in the rival advocacy of the two locations, when there seemed more likelihood than at present that our county capital would locate on the beautiful grounds surrounding the lower end of Lake Keuka.

She also tells a bear story, like many others of her age. When a girl, in passing from her father's, on the farm now owned by John Hutton on lot 31, to the house of her uncle Philip Yoknm, on the farm now owned by Samuel J. Potter on lot 18, she discovered a large bear killing a hog. She soon apprised her uncle, who shot the bear while in the midst of his feast. She met bears at other times, and often saw them in pursuit of the swine.

CHARLES BABCOCK.

Charles Babcock was a native of Stonington, Ct., and married Catharine Smith of Nobletown, Columbia Co., N. Y., to which place he had moved while a single man. In 1797 they moved to Scipio, Cayuga Co., and remained there till 1816, when they moved again and took up their residence on the east shore of Keuka Lake, on what has since been known as the Babcock homestead, on lot 45 on the Bath road. There they remained till in 1827, with their son Abiram, when they moved to Rose, Wayne County, with their son Stephen, and both died in 1829. Their children were Job, Eunice, Abiram and Stephen.

Job, born in 1782, married Sally Jillett of Cayuga County in 1814, and the same year located in Jerusalem on the premises afterwards known as the Captain Stewart farm, remained there about twelve years, moved to Milo and kept a public house on the Bath road, long known as the Babcock stand, near the corner of lot 51. He moved thence to Barrington, where he still lives. His wife died in 1868.

Eunice married James Bacon of Cayuga Co., came to this county two years later than her father, and jointly with her brother Stephen purchased and lived on the farm since known as the Ketchum farm near Kinney's Corners. They moved thence to Michigan.

Abiram married Susannah Lee of Sempronius in 1812, came to this country with his father in 1816, and settled with him. He died in 1830 aged forty-three, and his wife at a later

period. Their children were Job L., Charles S., William H., Diadamia, Morris P., Charlotte S., Abiram, Joseph F. and John B.

Job L. Babcock, born in 1813, married Cordelia, daughter of Joseph S. Ketchum of Barrington. They lived till 1867 in Barrington, on the Lake road, on the south part of the unsurveyed tract. They then purchased the farm on the Bath road first settled, and for fifty-five years resided on by Jonathan Bailey, on lots 46 and 35 in Milo. There she died in 1868, leaving five children, Abiram, Susan, Mark, John and Amanda. He married a second wife, Sarah Gardiner (widow Fuller) of Steuben Co. Abiram married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Spink of Barrington and resides in that town. Susanna married Frank Longwell of Bradford, and resides in the town of Orange. Mark married Mary A. Stamp of Milo and resides on the homestead with his father.

Job L. Babcock is a farmer of sound judgment, observant and intelligent, and has often received flattering awards at County Fairs for his stock and grain. In 1849 he grew in Barrington a crop of wheat from which was manufactured by Hecker & Brothers, New York, flour to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London in 1850. The competition embraced fourteen samples from the United States, seven from Austria, seven from England, five from France, and others, and the report on that award stated "Much of the flour was of very superior quality." All the samples from this country were from Genesee wheat. Thus Barrington and its unpretending farmer led the world in the quality of its wheat in 1850. It is a remarkable fact that the town of Italy furnished the sample in the berry which received the first premium at the same Fair. It was grown by Levi Wolvin on lot 17, north-east survey. And again at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace in New York in 1853, Abraham Cole of Middlesex received the first premium on wheat, thus giving Yates County a significant pre-eminence in the quality of its wheat.

Charles S. married Sarah, daughter of Janna Osgood of Barrington. William married Cornelia Hogeboom of Barrington, and both emigrated to DeKalb Co., Ill. Diadamia married Asa Hopkins of Prattsburgh. They settled in Penn Yan, where she died, and the family now reside in Prattsburgh. Morris P. resides in Orange. Charlotte S. married James Holmes of Barrington. They emigrated to Tecumseh, Mich. Abiram D. married Mary, daughter of Russell Boardman of Barrington, and resides in Waterloo. Joseph F. married and settled in Michigan. John B. married Almeda, daughter of Samuel Williams of Barrington, where he died, and she removed with her family to Tyrone.

Stephen married Betsey Blanchard of Vermont. They located in Jerusalem with James Bacon, and subsequently moved to Rose, Wayne Co., where he died. His widow and family emigrated to near Geneva, Wis.

AUGUSTUS CHIDSEY.

Samuel and Augustus Chidsey, natives of Connecticut, settled in Scipio, Cayuga Co., in 1794, and Augustus moved from there in 1817 and settled where Abraham W. Shearman now resides, on lot 18. He had wealth for his time, and his premises embraced a large farm. His wife, Anna Rathbun of Connecticut, died in 1807, aged thirty-seven. Her father while she was young joined the Shakers at Mt. Lebanon, and Mr. Chidsey seeing her there prevailed on her to leave. He died in 1833, aged sixty-nine. Their children were Freelove, Augustus C., Sarah, Samuel B. and Joseph. He had a second wife, Sarah Bidlack, and three children were born of the second marriage, Frank, Anna and Ambrose. Freelove was the wife of Peter Cross of Cayuga Co. Augustus C. married Harcilla Harris, and died in Chautauqua Co., leaving five children Charles, DeWitt, Calfurnia, Rollin and Caroline

Sarah, born in 1800, married in 1817 Dr. William Cornwell.

Samuel B. married Mary Cook of Seneca Co., and died in Penn Yan. Joseph died single at the age of thirty.

Anna married Jonathan Baker of Milo, and survives him.

Ambrose married Almira Lewis of Penn Yan and lived in Milo, where both died. Their children were Mary J., Augustus A. and Elizabeth. Mary J. married Lewis Reynolds of Milo. Their children are Anna, Augustus and Lewis. Augustus A. Chidsey married Helen Buell, and resides in Detroit, a printer.. They have a son Charles. Elizabeth married George Reynolds, brother of Lewis, and emigrated to Kansas. They have two children.

LIBBEUS CLEVELAND.

In 1811 Libbeus Cleveland became a resident of Milo, then Benton, and laboring at first by the day, then working land on shares, soon purchased fifty acres on lot 30, and afterwards increased his possessions to more than two hundred acres. He was an industrious man, a good citizen, and a member of the Baptist Church. He and his wife Comfort Booth were natives of Vermont, and were married in 1810. She died in 1831 at the age of forty-one, leaving four children, Hannah, Naomi, Stephen H. and Harriet. In 1839 Libbeus Cleveland married a second wife, Lavina Onderdonk, born in 1805, and now surviving, a resident of Canandaigua. He died in 1852, at the age of sixty-three. His daughter Hannah, born in 1810, married Asher Campbell. They resided in Milo. She died in 1845 and he in 1847, leaving two children, Libbeus and Mary. Libbeus resides in Pennsylvania. Mary married John Downey and died leaving a daughter Mary Naomi, born in 1814, died in 1832.

Stephen H. born in 1816, married in 1837, Mary, daughter of Jesse Dains Jr. He owned what was known as the Stokes place, on lot 30, and was a prominent and popular citizen. He died in 1865, and his widow occupies the homestead.

Harriet, born in 1822, married in 1836 James Nelson. They became the owners of the Libbeus Cleveland homestead, and still retain it, though residing in Penn Yan. James Nelson was born in Connecticut in 1807. He came to this county in 1836, and has been a substantial and prosperous citizen. They have a son Oscar, born in 1843. He married Mary, daughter

of William Watts of Penn Yan. They have two children, Willie and Hattie.

ALLEN VORCE.

In 1818 Allen Vorce came to this county and settled on lot 51, where James M. Lewis now resides and where John McDowell was the first settler. He was a leading citizen, was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the county soon after its organization, and retained the position many years. He died in 1833, aged fifty-two, and his wife (Lois Dunning) died the same year. Their children were Periander, John V. R., Nelson, Betsey, Adaline and Volney (twins) and Clarissa.

Periander married Latia Pratt of Gorham. They lived in Penn Yan, where he established a jewelry store, and Levi O. Dunning, by whom he was succeeded, was his apprentice. He afterwards moved to Rushville, where he pursued the same trade. He died there in 1851, deeply lamented as a sterling citizen and an active, valuable member of the Methodist Church. His children were Julia, Allen and William. Julia is the wife of Dr. Seeley of Rushville. The sons reside in New York and are sterling business men.

John V. R. married Betsey Sherman of Oneida Co., and settled in the town of Wayne, where he died leaving three children, Henry, Aaron and Almira.

Nelson married Hannah Drew, and resided in Virginia previous to the Rebellion. His wife died there leaving two surviving children, William and John. The rebels took all he had and obliged him to leave the South. He married a second wife, Sarah A. Baldwin of Cayuga Co., and emigrated to Tecumseh, Michigan.

Betsey married Morris Clark of Benton. They located at Phelps, where both died, leaving eight daughters, Cornelia, Julia A., Rosaline, Victoria, Cecilia, Clarissa, Belinda and Elizabeth.

Volney married Polly Drew and settled on the homestead, where she died leaving a daughter Mary. His second wife, Sarah Burt, died leaving a son, Henry V. He married a third

wife, Janette Dunn, and moved to Candor, Tioga Co. They have a daughter Lois.

Adaline was the first wife of Samuel V. Miller, and Clarissa died single.

SAMUEL V. C. MILLER.

Born in Warren, Somerset Co., New Jersey in 1781, Samuel V. C. Miller married in 1806 Esther Cutter of Rahway, N. J., who was born in 1786. They moved to this county in 1822, and settled on fifty acres of land on the Lake road, lot 51, purchased of William M. Oliver, and the deed was the first recorded in the Yates County Clerk's Office, Liber 1, Page 1. They remained there through life, he dying in 1852 and she in 1858. Their children were Maria, Isabel, John C., Sarah F., Samuel V., Abram and Esther (twins), Susan C., Ephraim C., David, Phebe A. W., Stephen W. and Robert F.

Maria married Levi Spangler of Jerusalem. Their children were Esther, Augusta, Susanna, Catharine, Anna and Sarah. Esther is the wife of Samuel Botsford. Augusta is the wife of William Waddell, merchant of Penn Yan, and their children are Willie and Louise. Susanna is the wife of Edwin Cole. Catharine is single. Anna is the wife of Dr. Morgan Smith, dentist, of Hammondsport. Sarah married John R. Green, and died leaving no children.

John C. married Mary, daughter of Noah Davis, and is a cabinet maker at Branchport. Their only son, John C., died in the Union service during the Rebellion.

Samuel V., born in 1814, married Adaline, daughter of Judge Allen Vorce. They settled first at Willow Point on Lake Keuka, and moved thence to Barrington, residing there sixteen years, near the Lake, on lot 67. Mrs. Miller died there in 1861, aged forty-six, leaving six children, Gertrude, Lois D. Frank W., Esther C., Ella and Adaline. He married a second wife, Druzilla Miles of Barrington, and three children are born of the second marriage, Samuel M., Charles W., and Lizzie B. In 1864 they moved from Barrington to their present residence, known as the Drew farm, on lot 51. Mr. Miller

was Town Superintendent of Schools in Milo several years and Supervisor of Barrington in 1856. He is a spirited and successful farmer. His daughter Lois D. married Charles P. Bishop of Barrington, and they reside at Monterey, Schuyler Co. His son Frank W. is a graduate of Rochester University.

Abram, born in 1816, married Mary A., daughter of Luther Winants, and resides in Penn Yan. Their children are Susie C., Fred. W. and Mary A.

Esther married L. Sterling Newell of Columbus, Ohio, and settled at Indianapolis, Indiana, where she died in 1859, leaving four children, Alice H., Hugh, Samuel and Sterling.

Susan married Edward L. Jacobus of Penn Yan, a baker and merchant. Their children are Minnie E., Edward L. and William D.

Ephraim C. married Hannah, daughter of Noah Davis. Their children are Ephraim C. and Mary J.

David, born in 1823, married Priscilla Haight of Jerusalem. He resides on the old homestead where his father lived and where James Goble was the original settler.

Stephen W., born in 1827, married Julia A. Baskin, and resides in Starkey. He is a school teacher.

Robert F. married Victoria Clark of Phelps, and emigrated to Lenawee Co., Mich.

Isabel is unmarried, and Sarah and Phebe A. W. died single.

ARCHIBALD J. MCINTYRE.

The native town of Archibald J. McIntyre was Ancram, Columbia Co., and he married there Esther Thomson in January, 1810. They moved to this county in 1823, and settled on "Huckleberry Hill," on lot 9. After some changes of location they finally settled on lot 35 on the Bath road. He was an energetic and a prominent citizen, holding various official positions in the town. By industry and good management he attained a liberal estate. He died in 1859 at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife in 1864 at the age of sixty-nine. Their children were Albert, Sarah, John, Mariette, Betsey M., Esther and Archibald.

Albert, born in December, 1810, married Mary, daughter of Cornelius Terbush of Barrington, and settled near his father on a farm he still occupies, a substantial farmer. Their children are William A. and Archibald C. William A. married Ellen M. Travis of Penn Yan, resides with his father, and is now the owner of the grandfather's homestead. They have a daughter Mary. Archibald C. is single, residing with his father.

Sarah A., born in 1815, married Jacob Thayer.

John, born in 1820, married Eliza Ellis of Barrington, and resides in the town of Wayne. Their children are William, Eliza, Archibald, Samuel, Esther, Helen, Ada and Benjamin.

Marietta, born in 1822, married Hugh Bain of Barrington.

Betsey M., born in 1825, married David Moshier of Copake, N. Y., and settled in Barrington, where she died in 1869. Their children were Jonathan, Martin, David H., Marietta and Esther. Jonathan married Mary Millis of Penn Yan, and resides in Barrington. They have two children. Martin married Kitty Almy and resides in Penn Yan. Marrietta married William Freeman of Milo and resides in Bath. The others are single.

Esther, born in 1828, married Benjamin Freeman of Milo, and resides in Barrington. They have two sons, John and Archibald. John married Ann Swartz of Barrington, and resides in that town.

Archibald, born in 1831, married Charlotte Bain, and resides in Barrington on the Wortman farm. Their children are Bell and John.

SIMEON THAYER

Was born in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., in 1782. He lived some years at Ballston Springs, going thence to Smithfield, Madison County, where he married in 1805 Elizabeth Lucas, who was born in 1786. They moved to this county in 1810, and settled on the farm now owned by Albert McIntyre, on lot 35. Subsequently they removed to a farm on the shore of Keuka Lake, about five miles from Penn Yan, well known as the Thayer

homestead, on lot 45, where both died, he in 1856, and she in 1862. Their children are Jacob, Joseph, James, Samuel, Sally Ann, Simeon, David, William, Laura, Emeline, Reuben, Andrew and John. Nine of the sons now live in the town of Milo, and one sister, and the other brother at Warsaw in this county. Two of the sisters are living West.

Jacob married Sarah, daughter of Archibald J. McIntyre. They have seven children, Archibald, Susan, Simeon, Sylvester N., Jacob W., James K. and Amelia. Archibald married Minerva, daughter of George C. Wheeler. Susan N. married John B. Bayard, and died in 1869 leaving three children, Sarah, Jennie Bell and John. Simeon married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Rappelyea. They have two children, Ella and Lilly. Sylvester N. married Minerva, daughter of John Longwell. Jacob W. married Marieta, daughter of Joel Wortman. Their children are Annie and Willie. James K. married Helen, daughter of John Freeman, and Amelia married Worthy Carroll of Penn Yan.

Joseph married Semantha, daughter of Joshua Bayard of Milo, and is the present Under Sheriff of Yates county. They have one son, Joseph J.

James married Zencia, daughter of Allen Bassett of Barrington. He is a substantial farmer on lot 33. They have four surviving children, James A., Emeline, Laura and Fancelia. James A. married Alice, daughter of James Lawrence. They have one child, Mary A. Emma married John B. Haas of Sunbury, Pa., and has a daughter, Eva P. Mary A. died in 1867.

Samuel married Anna, daughter of James Secor of Torrey, and resides in Barrington. They have one son, Samuel J.

Sally Ann married Charles A. Wilbur of Penn Yan. They emigrated to Howell, Mich., and have one child, Lucy. She married William D. Murray of Detroit. Their children are Willie and Lulu.

Simeon married Martha Youngs of Syracuse. They had six children, David, Elizabeth, Simeon, George, Octavia and Frank.

David died a young man, and Elizabeth in early womanhood.

David Thayer, is a bachelor and lives on the homestead.

William married Harriet E., daughter of the late Dr. Levi Perry of Penn Yan. They have two daughters, Lucy and Susan. Lucy married Delos, son of James Willett and resides in Milo.

Laura married Judge Ebenezer C. Winslow of Ridgway, Pa., and emigrated to Whiteside Co., Illinois, where he died leaving a daughter, Ida. She has a second husband, James Harra.

Emeline married Ebenezer B. Bunnell of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and they reside in Penn Yan.

Reuben married Catharine, daughter of Abraham V. Remer of Torrey. They have two daughters, Minnie Bell and Kitty May. They own and live on the homestead.

Andrew married Mary, daughter of Aaron Plympton. They have two children, Georgianna and Ezra B.

John married Frank, daughter of William Sutherland of Milo.

This family is remarkable from the fact that the children are all living, thirteen in number. The homestead is still in the family, and all of the members are respectable citizens.

Simeon Thayer, Sr., came to this town a poor man. He and one Moses Thompson, owned together a yoke of oxen, with which they moved on a wood sled. When Mr. Thayer reached the Mc Intyre place, he had but one dollar in money. Half a dollar paid for a bushel of corn, and the other half dollar for a gallon of whisky to raise a log house. His children and grandchildren are now paying taxes on a thousand acres of land in Milo.

THE AYRES FAMILIES.

Peter and Andrew Ayres and their sister Susan were children of Thomas and Margaret Ayres, of New Lebanon, Columbia county, and the only members of the family that came to this county. Peter born in 1789, came in 1819 and purchased about fifty acres where Judge William S. Briggs resides on lot 31, which he exchanged with Robert Shearman for a farm on lot 30 where his son John now resides. He married Harriet

daughter of John Capell. Their children were John, Sarah M. and Harriet P. The parents died on the homestead, he in 1853, and she in 1869, aged sixty-eight. John married Mary Miller of Milo, and retains the homestead. Their children are Harriet and Jane. Sarah M. married Frank Beals of Northville, Michigan, where they reside. Their children are Frank and Louisa. Harriet P. married James Reynolds, son of Jesse Reynolds of Milo. They have two children.

Andrew Ayres born in 1792, was a carpenter and mill-wright. He came to this county in 1815, and wrought with Abraham Wagener in the erection of the "Mansion House" in this village. He also worked at Buffalo in rebuilding that city after it was burned in the war of 1812. In 1816 he married Emeline Babcock of New Lebanon, and settled in West Benton, on land now owned by Henry C. Collin. He pursued his trade, and for a few years moved to Allegany county. His wife died in 1838, and the next year he married Sarah Ann Baldwin of Penn Yan. They now reside at the foot of Lake Keuka. He has been nearly blind about forty years, from effects of inflamation. His only daughter Lucy D. by his first marriage, became the wife of George Graves of Dresden, and moved to Sparta, Wisconsin.

Susan Ayres married Jeremiah Millspaugh of Gorham, and moved to Perry, Wyoming county. Their children are Miranda and Jane.

JOHN CAPELL.

The county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, was the birth place of John Capell, and he married there in 1801, Sally Blood. They came immediately to this county, and he worked six years at Hopeton at his trade as a mill-wright, being especially engaged in the erection of the Mallory and Dresden Mills. He pursued the same trade many years and finally purchased and moved on a farm about one mile south-east of Penn Yan, where he died in 1849, aged seventy-one, and his wife in 1862, aged seventy-nine. Their children were Harriet, Columbus, John, Eliza Ann and Mary Ann, (twins) Daniel, Raccha,

Henry, William P., Emily, Thomas A. Harriet born in 1862, married Peter Ayres in 1829. They lived adjoining the Capell homestead where he died in 1854, and she in 1870.

Columbus born in 1804 married Sarah C. Hovey of the town of Seneca, in 1825. They reside at Kalamazoo, Mich., and their children are Alvira, Hattie and Byron.

John Capell, Jr., born in 1810, married Sarah Wheeler of Hammondsport. They settled at Dansville, N. Y., where she died leaving two children, Mary and Sophia A.

Eliza Ann born in 1813, married in 1837 William Schultz of Milo. They moved to the town of Reading where he died leaving a son John C., now residing with his mother at Addison, N. Y.

Mary Ann married in 1832, Benjamin Green of Milo. They reside in Reading and their children are Ann Eliza, Sarah J. and William.

Daniel Capell born in 1815 is a mill-wright and a respected resident of Penn Yan. He married in 1836 Sarah A. Ayres of Milo. Their children are Daniel S., Loretta J., Charles A. and William W. Daniel S. is a Printer and single. Loretta J. married in 1869, Edward A. Gillett and resides at Watkins.

Racelia born in 1817, married in 1838 Andrew Stoddard of Milo. They emigrated to Coffee Creek, Indiana. He was a volunteer and artillery soldier under Gen. Rosecrans, and was killed at the battle of Murfreesborough by a chain shot. His wife has since died leaving a daughter Sarah E., who married a Mr. Wheeler.

Henry born in 1819, married in 1845 Sarah Wheeler of Dansville. They reside in that village and their children are Maria, Hattie E. and Henry.

William P. born in 1822 married in 1846 Catharine E., daughof George C. Wheeler of Milo. They reside on lot 18 near Penn Yan. He is a carpenter and joiner and practical builder. Their children are George H. and Minerva. George H. married Ella Ward of Milo, in 1870.

Emily born in 1825, married Edward Simonds of Milo, in 1845. They emigrated to Northville, Mich , and their children are John C. and Ellen E.

Thomas A born in 1827, died single at twenty-three.

DAVID AND DAVID B. LEE.

David Lee emigrated from Putman Co. in 1812, and located at the foot of Lake Kenka, where he purchased a farm of more than one hundred acres. They lived in a small log house near the Lake. After some years he moved to Pultney. His wife was Patty Mead. Their children were Polly, Jacob, Robert, Rachel, Joseph R., Jehiel, Erastus and David B. Polly married John Van Pelt, Jr., a merchant in Penn Yan. They had four sons. Robert married Mary Ann Hall of Pultney. Joseph R. married Sarah, daughter of Melchoir Wagener. Rachel married Thomas Horton of Pultney, and was the mother of a large family. Jehiel, Erastus and David settled in Pultney.

David B. Lee born in Putnam Co. in 1796, came to this county in 1817 and married Sarah Van Pelt of Penn Yan. He engaged in cloth dressing and wool carding, and resided on a farm near Kinney's Corners. In 1844 he moved to Ohio, remained there twenty years and returned. Their children were Lester, Robert and Sarah. Lester married Salina Brundage of Urbana. Their children are Adelbert and Sarah. Robert married Julia McBeth of Bath. He died in Ohio leaving one son, Robert. Sarah married Alfred Brundage of Urbana.

GEORGE HELTIBIDAL.

In 1803 George Heltibidal with his father-in-law, Jonas Yocum, Philip Yocum son of the latter, John Reywalt another son-in-law, and Peter Coldren, with their wives and children left Northumberland, Pa., in one company for the Lake Country. They all had teams of three to five horses, with large Pennsylvania wagons, and they brought along their sheep, cattle and hogs. It took six weeks to accomplish the distance of two hundred miles through the wilderness, and they arrived on the 17th of June in the vicinity of Penn Yan. They came

by the Williamson road, their only available route by land. They were people of German origin and neighbors at Northumberland. George Heltibidal was a man of considerable wealth and enterprise, bringing with him seven thousand dollars in silver, besides other property. One team that brought his household goods and provisions consisted of five black stallions large and well matched. There was another of three bays, and the family team was also a pair of bays. All were large and fat and the pride of the owner. He settled on the farm now owned by John Hutton on lot 31. Jonas Yocum settled where Abraham W. Shearman now resides on lot 18. Philip Yocum, on the farm lately owned by Col. Gilbert Sherer, and now by Samuel J. Potter on lot 18; John Reywalt, north of the Yocums on the east side of the road. John Van Pelt who came later settled on the farm now owned by Deacon George W. Shannon, on lot 31, and Peter Coldren on the Dake place in the present outskirts of Penn Yan. Thus they located again as neighbors and pioneers in a new country. Their land was all new, very little having been previously cleared; and their subsequent history was like that common to the class of initial settlers throughout the country. George Heltibidal died in 1808 at the age of forty-four, and his wife upwards of ninety.

Their children were Elizabeth, Peter, Catharine, George, Polly, Jacob, Margaret, Phebe and John.

Elizabeth born in 1789, was the wife of Aaron Plympton, whom she survives. Peter married Roxana, sister of Carlton Legg, and moved to Indiana. Catharine married Alden Smith and emigrated to Indiana.

George Heltibidal, Jr., born in 1793 married first Margaret Worden of Ovid. She died leaving three children, Betsey, Mary and George. He married a second wife, Maria Van Houten. Their children were Louisa, Annette, Henry and Harriet. Betsey married Lyman T. Barrett of Barrington, and emigrated to Canton, Ill. Mary is the wife of Calvin Carpenter. George married at Canton, Illinois, and there resides. Louisa married Charles Brown of Penn Yan and

and resides at Toronto, Canada. Annette married Charles Nugent. Henry married Jane Light of Italy. He was a soldier of the 148th Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Coal Harbor. Harriet married Andrew Jobbett, a merchant at Havana, N. Y. They have a son Charles.

Polly Heltibidal married Wallace Finch and moved early to Ohio. Jacob married Polly Rhoades, and moved to Missouri.

Margaret born in 1798, married Augustus Knapp.

Phebe married Samuel Spangler and emigrated to New Washington, Indiana. They had four children. John also went to New Washington, married and died there.

JAMES KNAPP.

James Knapp moved into this county from Cortland, then Onondaga Co., in 1815, and was a prominent citizen and large tax payer in Milo. He formerly belonged in Dutchess Co., and was six years a soldier in the war of the Revolution, a drummer. He also accompanied Sullivan's raid against the Indians in 1779. His wife was Lucy Y. Ball. He died in 1831 aged sixty seven, and his wife in 1831 aged sixty-six. Their children were Anna B., Samuel C., Augustus and Pamelia. Anna B. married Michael Waring. They had a large family of whom Ezra Waring of Milo alone remains in this county. He married Louisa Grinnell. They have a daughter Adelaide, the wife of George Titus. Samuel C. married in Tennessee and died there. Pamelia married first Isaac Worden, and afterwards was the second wife of Coe. B. Sayre. The children by the first marriage were Lucy Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth and Isaac. Lucy Ann was the wife of John O'Brien. Margaret was the second wife of Ariel Woodworth. Elizabeth married Seneca Deuell, a blacksmith. Isaac married Mary Rino and died at Flint, Michigan.

Augustus Knapp born in 1794, married in 1816 Margaret Heltibidal. They have resided chiefly in this county and now live in Penn Yan. Their children have been George H., Marsena V. R., Aaron P., Samuel A., Mary L. Charles F., Oliver C., William C. and Franklin. George H. married Magdalen

Rosenkrans, moved to Allegany Co., and died there at the age of fifty-two in 1870 leaving a son George M.

Marsena V. R. born in 1823, married Elizabeth Haight, and is a substantial citizen of the town of Wayne. They have a son, Adelbert.

Aaron P. born in 1826 married Abigail Shultz of Milo, and resides in Penn Yan. Their childrenare John, McClellan and William.

Samuel A. born in 1828, married Charlotte Jobbett of Havana, Schuyler county, and resides there.

Mary L. born in 1831, married first Isaiah L. Moore, and has a second husband, Sackett Swarthout of Milo. They have a son, Charles H.

Charles F. born in 1834, married Matilda Nichols and resides in London, Canada.

Oliver C. born in 1838, is the proprietor of the Mansion House in Penn Yan. He married Fanny E., daughter of Shubael Nichols. Their children are Jane and Charles.

William C. born in 1841, is single residing in Penn Yan.

Franklin born in 1844, married Frances A. Shepherd and resides at Himrods.

JACOB FREDENBURG.

It is claimed for Jacob Fredenburg that he was an earlier settler than the Friends. But he was a refugee rather than a settler, and was hiding away from the arm of the law, when early in 1787 he fled from Massachusetts and took up his abode far in the wilderness among the Indians, when Shays' rebellion was quelled. Some of the malcontents fearful of punishment for treason took refuge beyond the borders of the colonial settlements where the jurisdiction of the government would not reach them. Jacob Fredenburg was one of these. He threw himself on the mercy of the Senecas, and they gave him a restricted hospitality. With his wife and one or two children he occupied a cabin near the present residence of Alfred Brown. The Indians permitted him to angle in Jacob's Brook, which it is claimed received its name from him. He

was not allowed to fish elsewhere, but could hunt within certain limits and raise a patch of corn. The brook being profusely stocked with speckled trout, he had all the fish he wanted.

Fredenburg stated that he found one Hollenbeck with a family living on land now owned by Uriah Hanford, and west of the road, who was also closely restricted in his hunting and fishing privileges by the Indians. Another man of French or Spanish birth lived among a clump of yellow pines on the bank at the foot of the Lake west of the outlet. Remnants of this copse of pines are still remaining. This man was a gunsmith and blacksmith, and therefore of great service to the Indians, with whom he was a special favorite, and wholly unrestricted in his privileges. He had preceded both Fredenburg and Hollenbeck and been adopted into the tribe. He repaired their guns, made tomahawks and spears and was quite essential to their welfare.

Fredenburg remained about three years, when settlers were gathering in, and he then returned to the eastern part of the State. In 1800 he came back a widower, settled near Kinney's Corners and married Margaret Shaw, a widow whose family was Scotch. She had a large family and they were thenceforth known as Uncle Jake and Aunt Peggy. After his death he lived with one of his children, the youngest daughter by the last marriage. She had married Joseph B. Haviland and resided near Rushville. Her daughter Ida Haviland is the wife of George A. Ketchum of Penn Yan.

Uncle Jake related the following story as a fact. While occupying his first cabin, a squaw with her papoose lashed on its board, came to their abode, and as usual deposited the baby by the door, outside, leaning the board against the side of the shanty. While chatting inside with his wife an old ferocious sow belonging to Uncle Jake seized the little innocent and had nearly devoured it before the mother or his wife made the discovery. The old sow thus became a subject of Indian revenge and sacrifice, and was freely surrendered by her owner to their tender mercies. But from intuitive sagacity or some mysterious premonition the old scavenger kept the woods so closely

that the Indians did not find her. Uncle Jake slaughtered the savage old brute the next winter, but to eat the pork he said brought to mind the sad fate of the squaw baby and spoiled his dinner.

FOOT OF LAKE KEUKA.

The first settler at the foot of the Lake was John McDowell, who located there on land belonging to Abraham Wagener in 1803. He built a double log house on the bank of the Lake, east side near the outlet, which remained until a few years ago.

Impressed with the beauty and advantage of the situation Gen. William Wall purchased at an early day a tract of land on the west side of the outlet and took steps to found a village. The ground was surveyed into lots, mapped and numbered, and had the projector lived, perhaps the enterprise might have prospered. But in 1804 Gen. Wall was prostrated by illness. At his request he was carried on a stretcher to the Friend's House and there died. His property fell into the possession of Abraham Wagener, and his proposed village never made even a start. Of the antecedent history of Gen. Wall the writer knows nothing.

Afterward a village plot was laid out on the east side of the outlet, and was named Elizabethtown. This title was changed to Summersite, and for many years it was persistently regarded as the natural site for the village to be located at this point. The first tavern there was built by Wallace Finch. He was succeeded by Peter Heltibidal, who made additions to the house and it long remained a prominent public house. George and Robert Shearman owned it once and were succeeded by William Kimble in 1823. The building remained till quite recently. It was noted for its fine ball room and numerous dancing parties. George Youngs for many years held his courts there as Justice of the Peace. Some mechanics were established there, and there was a slight promise of business. It was a great point for public gatherings, horse races, shooting at targets, and popular sports, and the consumption of whisky was very considerable. Simpson Buck who once

flourished as a tailor in Penn Yan, built a large tavern at that point, but soon broke up and returned to Penn Yan, finally going West. Nathaniel Owen built a tavern near the present residence of Daniel L. Plympton, and afterward came the Lees, David and David B. John Campbell established a Pottery and made red earthen ware for many years. The works have since been conducted by James Mantel, who manufactures stone ware, bringing his clay from New Jersey. The Simpson Buck property passed into the hands of Abraham Wagener, and his son David kept a tavern there many years and died there. The same building emblazoned with large letters "Steamboat Hotel" was recently moved within the corporate limits of Penn Yan, and renovated by John C. Scheetz for a private dwelling. David Wagener also kept a small grocery, which was the only store ever kept at the Foot of the Lake. At one time however there were four taverns there in full blast, and often overrun with travelers and emigrants on their way to "Olean Point," thence to descend the Allegany and Ohio rivers. In those days too the steamboat running on Keuka Lake did not venture down the outlet to the present Landing within the limits of Penn Yan.

There was an Indian burial ground on the west shore where large quantities of human bones were interred in a mound of conical shape, on the top of which grew an oak tree, eighteen inches in diameter. Many of the skeletons were judged by Dr. William Cornwell and others, to have belonged to very large and stalwart men, some of them nearly seven feet tall. From the shore of the Lake there appeared a drain-like structure about three feet in hight and width, running toward the mound. A man could easily enter it but superstitious fears prevented its exploration. It was carefully walled up with flat stones and covered in the same manner. Indian relics abounded there plentifully. George Heltibidal, Jr., says that among such articles found there were brass and copper kettles, rifle barrels, fragments of pottery, tomahawks of both iron and stone, stone pipes, and spear and arrow heads. The guns were of large

size. He also found grape shot and a six pound cannon ball. Remnants of stone structures existed on the east side of the outlet, which appeared to be furnaces of hard sand-stone three to five feet in diameter, in circular form. Near Campbell's Pottery seven of these were to be seen in one row paralel with the Lake shore.

The Foot of the Lake was a great resort for wild animals. It was a favorite runway for the deer, and thousands of them were killed at that point and in the Lake. The wolves and bears were also very numerons in the early years. From all appearances it was a favorite resort and camping ground for the Indians. Perhaps some of the works here mentioned were constructed by other than Indian artificers. They may have antedated the Indian occupation, or they may have been due to Frenchmen dwelling among the Senecas.

The grounds on the west side were long the subject of superstitious notions. Old John Fredenburg and others held that great treasure was secreted there; and many a hard day and even night's work was performed in digging for it under the direction of divining rods, and second sight seers. Somehow the treasure eluded all the searchers. The pots of gold would move away when about to be seized, as if by enchantment, or the industrious digger would strike a hidden sepulcher, and fearful of angry ghosts would make a rapid exit. George Heltibidal, Jr., relates that he and John Snyder and David Wagener once made a search after the hidden wealth, by direction of his wife who saw through a divining stone and described the place in which to dig. Snyder a large heavy man while hard at work struck something which reverberated like the hollow echo of a vault. He dropped his tools instantly and struck for the boat in which they had crossed the outlet. The others followed at a double quick pace. Snyder always insisted that he saw an apparition the size of a lion, with his tail curved over his back, and only escaped by tumbling headlong into the boat.

The prospective city of Summersite has faded away and the

orchards, and the Sulphur Spring of Calvin Carpenter are its Foot of the Lake is simply rural. A few vineyards and best attractions : but it is not wonderful that the natural features of the situation encouraged and long kept alive the expectation of village growth.

THE KIMBLE FAMILIES.

William, Isaiah and Azor Kimble were sons of John Kimble and his wife Charlotte Land who married in 1798 and settled about twenty miles from Phiadelphia in the town of Montgomery. The father was of English and the mother of German descent. Their other children, Sarah, Mary Ann, Martha and John, did not become citizens of Yates county.

William born in 1800 came here in 1823, and the same year married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Jillett, and settled at the Foot of Lake Keuka, purchasing the tavern property of Robert Shearmun. He resided there and kept the public house most of the time for thirty-seven years. He finally sold his property to his brother Azor and emigrated in 1858 to Des Moines, Iowa, where his wife died in 1868, and he in 1870. Their children were Edwin, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Jackson, Charlotta, Henriette, Charles and Susan. Edwin married Jane daughter of Robert Shearman. They moved to Des Moines and have two sons. Mary Ann married Seneca Goodwin. She emigrated to Des Moines where she died leaving one child, Frank. Elizabeth married John Randall of Hammondsport. He died and she married a second husband and died at Des Moines. Susan married Albert Sutherland of Penn Yan. Their children are Edwin and Mary.

Isaiah W. Kimble born in 1805, married Julian, daughter of Jeremiah Jillett, in 1834. They settled near Penn Yan and he became greatly celebrated as a manufacturer of Augurs, a trade he had learned in his youth. He brought the art to a high state of perfection. Kimble's Penn Yan Augurs and Bits gained a world wide celebrity, and were exhibited far and wide, both in America and England, always receiving the highest awards against all competitors. He was obliged to give up the

business because it too severely overtaxed his energies, and he could find no mechanic who could acquire his skill in tempering his work. He kept at the business from 1827 to 1856. His wife died in 1844 and, after quiting his trade he moved to Corning and resides there still. He has two children, Francis and Susan, who reside with the the father.

Azor born in 1811, came to this county in 1831, and in 1838 married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Jillett, an instance of three brothers marrying three sisters. He pursued for some years the trade of carriage making at the Foot of the Lake, moved thence to the Benajah Audruss farm on Bluff Point, residing there thirteen years. He then returned and bought the farm and property of his brother William, including about seventy-five acres and the old Finch and Heltibidal tavern stand; that house remaining till 1870, when he replaced it by a handsome modern residence. He has never kept the place as a public house. The place is on lot 39 and partly within the boundaries of Penn Yan Mr. Kimble is a successful farmer and a good citizen. Their children are Mary E., Julia A. and George A., all residing with their parents.

THE DAVIS FAMILIES.

When the town of Milo was yet a wilderness, a company of immigrants, numbering upwards of forty, came from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., by way of Captain Williamson's famous road, and settled near what is now Himrods. Among those pioneers of the town were Malachi Davis and wife, with a portion of their family. The wife of Malachi Davis was Catharine Gilkerson, and those of their children who came with them to Milo, were Jonathan, Samuel, Rachel, Jesse, John, Malachi and Nathaniel.

Jonathan born in 1775, married Rebecca Hendricks. Their children were John, Elijah, Malachi, Joel, Jonathan and Hannah. Elijah married Rebecca Wilson. Their children were Benjamin, Mary, John, George and Martha. Benjamin married Mary A. White, and they had several children. Mary married Allen Spooner, and they have one child, Eliza. John married

Angeline Poyneer, and they had several chlldren. Malachi married Rachel Freer. Their children were Elizabeth, Rebecca. John, George, Isaac and Cyrus. Elizabeth married Austin F. Collins, and they have one child, Minnie. John married Susan Simons, and they have one child. Rebecca married Cyrus Lee. Jonathan married Eliza Sanford. Their children were Elizabeth, Henrietta, Hannah, Arthur and Benjamin. Hannah married Joseph Lunn. Their children were James, George, William, Caroline, Joseph, Hannah and John. James married Martha Pedrick. Hannah married John Hagedy.

Samuel resides in Jerusalem, where his history is given.

Rachel born in 1786, married Timothy Jones.

Jesse born in 1792, married Eunice Jones, and lives at Sheppardsville, Clinton county, Mich. He is a man of exceedingly joival temperament, and he and two brothers, Samuel and John, who reside in Milo, are the only living members of the family of Malachi Davis, senior.

John born in 1794, married Rachel Matthews, and they reside in Milo. Their children are Willminah, Mary A., Catharine, Thomas, George, Henry, Emily, Rachel and Margaret. Willminah married Thomas Rathbone, and they have one child, Gracie C. Mary A. married Washington Barnes. Catharine married Algernon Stout. Their children are Carrie and Floyd. Thomas married Mary Supplee, and they have one child, Wilmer. Rachel married George Merritt. Emily and Margaret are single.

Malachi born in 1789, married Catharine Kress. Their children were Mary, Morris, Harriet, Nelson, Almira, Myron S., Miles E. and Sophia. Mary married Alvin Middaugh. Their children were Ira, Mandana, Mariam H, Loretta C. and Jerome. Ira is deceased. Mandana married Grove Jillett, and has one child, Elmer. Mariam H. and Loretta C. are deceased. Morris married Hester Ketchum. Their children are Freeman, Latinus, and Lavina who married Marshal Middaugh. Harriet married James Baxter, founder and principal of the Musical Institute at Friendship, N. Y. Almira married William Ackley.

They have one child, Alfred. Myron S. married Minerva Fitzsimmons, and they have one child, Marshal. Miles E. married Martha Gay, and they have one child, Harry. Sophia married Alfred Cooley, and they have one child, Lester

Nathaniel born in 1798, married Lydia Jones. He was a school teacher for many years, and held various town offices. Their children were Josiah, Sarah A., Hannah, Mary and Alice. Josiah married Catharine Coykendall, and they had one child, Anna. Sarah A. married John King, and they had one child, Myron. Hannah married James Valentine. Their children are Edgar and Theodore. Mary married Hiram Longcor, and their children were Albert and Adelbert. Alice married Wilson Gilbert.

JOHN COMER.

In 1812 John Comer moved from Dutchess county, with his with Elizabeth Knickerbocker, and settled on forty acres of land purchased of Richard Lines, adjoining the farm of Gilbert Baker. He died there in 1824 at the age of fifty-nine. His wife died in 1832. They had several daughters, four of whom settled in Yates county. These were Annie, Margaret, Mary and Jane. Annie married Hugh Gamby and settled in Benton where he died and she next married John Weed. She died in 1852. By the first marriage she had children, of whom James Gamby of Branchport is one. Seth was another. Elizabeth was the first wife of Solomon D. Weaver. Amanda married a Mr. Card of Tompkins County. Harriet married William Weed of Flat Street, Benton, where she now resides a widow.

Margaret Comer was the wife of Gilbert Baker.

Jane Comer married John McLean and settled on the farm now owned by Darius Baker in Torrey, where he died in 1832. She died at Kanona, N. Y., in 1859. Of their children Ann is the wife of William Sherland of Benton. John resides in Missouri. Henry, a lawyer, emigrated to Illinois, was instrumental in forming McHenry county, which was named after him. He was chosen to both branches of the Legislature, and was Lieutenant Governor of the State. Helen was the first

wife of Lewis S. Rohde of Penn Yan, and Eleanor and Elizabeth married and settled in Steuben county.

Mary Comer married John Hanan of Barrington, and settled at Conneaut, Ohio, where he died. She moved thence and lived with her daughter in Wisconsin, and died in 1864 leaving a large family.

When he was five years old John Comer's father moved from Connecticut to the Valley of Wyoming, and being a miller erected a flouring mill about six miles from Wilksbarre. When the Tories and Indians invaded the Valley in 1778, they sunk their valuables in the mill pond in iron pots, and uniting with six other families erected a stockade fort about six miles from Fort Kingston, where Col. Zebulon Butler commanded. John and an older brother were sent every day through the woods to Fort Kingston, and had many perilous adventures and narrow escapes from the savages. When Col. Butler surrendered and the bloody slaughter began, a messenger apprized these isolated families. Hastily packing what provisions they could on the single horse within the fort, they fled to the mountains, from whence at night they saw their homes burned and heard the shrieks of their neighbors as they were dragged from their hiding places and butchered by the ferocious enemy. After three days concealment the departure of the foe enabled them to return to the valley where desolation prevailed. The Comer family and two others crossed the mountains on foot and returned to their old home on the boundary of New York and Connecticut, subsisting on game and sleeping on the ground. On the second day of their journey they captured a little girl five years old, famished and wild. Her relatives had all perished in the massacre. They returned among their old neighbors in a sorry plight, reduced by starvation, and almost naked.

PETER H. BROWN

Was born in New Jersey and married Margaret Coons of Columbia county, N. Y. In 1816 they settled in the Buxton neighborhood in the woods on a small farm of about thirty acres. He wrought at his trade as a shoe maker, and improved

his land as best he could. He died in 1848 and his widow survives at the age of eighty, the only one remaining in that locality of the original settlers. Their children were Elizabeth, Henry, Sarah, Mary, John A., Philo, Laura, Julia A., Peter M., Jane, William, Angeline and Emeline. Elizabeth, William and Emeline reside in Torrey unmarried. Henry married Mary Baker. They reside in Illinois, and among the survivors of their thirteen children, are John, Daniel, Louisa, Byron, Charles and George.

Sarah married Alvin Bush, who died near Marshall, Mich., leaving seven children, Margaret, George, Emeline, James, Sarah J., Laura A. and Alvin.

Mary married Daniel Decker who also died in Michigan, leaving four children, Peter W., Clark, Elizabeth and Mary. The widow married a second husband.

John A. married Margaret Coons of Barrington, where they reside. Their surviving children are Mary and Peter O. G. Mary married Charles Coons and they reside in Kansas. Peter O. G. married Jane Kress, and resides with his father.

Philo married Ann M. Lain of Barrington. They resided on the old homestead of his father, where his wife died and he remains with his aged mother. The children are Sarah E., William H. and Mary.

Laura married Truman Bassett of Bradford. He died leaving one son, Adelbert. She married a second husband, John Green. They reside in Cohocton, and their children are James and John.

Julia A. married Ezra Pulver, and resides with his father Elijah Pulver, in Milo. They have two children, Lucy J. and William E.

Peter M. married Catharine Huie of Benton. They settled in Steuben county, where she died leaving two children, Salina and Viola. He married a second wife, Matilda Anderson of Barrington, and now resides in Torrey. She died leaving four children, Clarrit, Sarah A., Loretta and Peter H.

Jane married Stephen Keyes of Jerusalem. They have four children, Julia E. Dewitt, Ida A., and Francis.

Angeline married Peter Coons of Barrington, and resides at Himrods.

ADAM STRUBLE.

The ancestors of Adam Struble were from Holland, and he was a native of New Jersey, where he married Mary Dean. In 1814 they emigrated from that state on foot, and bringing three young children, came to this town, driving all the way a red heifer which was their only property. They bought seventy-four acres of wild land at four dollars per acre, one mile west of Himrods, which was thereafter their homestead. He was a very hard worker as was his wife, who aided him much in out door labor. He made all the clearing, and split with his own hands every rail that fenced his farm. Without an hour of sickness in his life he continued an efficient worker till near the end of his days, when his strength gradually failed and the lamp of life ceased to burn. He died in 1867, nearly eighty-four, and his wife in 1868, aged eighty. Their children were Moses, Henry, Levi, Louisa, Dean, Sidney, Phebe, Ira, Hannah, Elizabeth, Morgan, Fowler and Ellen.

Moses is a carpenter, and married first, Susan Mowers, who died leaving a son, Adam. He married a second wife, Martha Conklin, resides in Dundee, and the children by the second marriage are Alfaretta, and another son and daughter. Alfaretta married Freeman Beebe, and has one daughter. Adam the oldest son was brought up by his grandfather. He is married and resides in Dundee.

Henry Struble born about 1810, married in middle life, Anna Wisner, widow of Jonathan Supplee. He was a highly religious man and quite exemplary in his character, but a member of no church. He died in 1870.

Levi Struble born in 1812, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Misner. She was born in 1819. They settled first in Starkey and a few years later near Himrods. A part of his farm is a part of his father's homestead. Their children are Hanford, Harrison and Henry Albert. Hanford born in 1842 is the present District Attorney of Yates County. He was educated

at Genesee College. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion he was Principal of the Dundee Academy. In 1862 he went to the war as First Lieutenant of Company B., 148th, N. Y. V. Forty-two soldiers of his company were his students. After a few months he was appointed to a position on the staff of Gen Egbert Viele, and served as Provost Marshall of the city of Portsmouth, Va. Afterwards he served at Norfolk on the staff successively of Generals Potter, Wild and Vogdes; and was then detailed by order of Secretary Stanton, as permanent Aid on the Staff of Gen. George F. Shepley. In February, 1865 they were assigned to duty before Richmond under Gen. Weitzel, and entered that city with Abraham Lincoln on the third day of April. In 1867 he received a diploma from the Albany Law School. He married in 1868, Laura Backus of Canandaigua. They have a son, Clinton B. Harrison Struble born in 1844, and Henry Albert born in 1848, are both single.

Louisa married Thomas Mathews. They reside in Starkey. Their children were Nelson, Anson, Mary and Alvira. Nelson and Anson were both Union soldiers and killed in battle. Alvira died at fifteen and Mary resides with her parents.

Sidney married Harriet Adams, a descendant of the Adams family of Massachusetts. She was a teacher in Starkey. They reside in Michigan and have several children. Their son Lambert, is a Methodist Clergyman of collegiate training and superior accomplishments.

Ira married a Miss Smith and lives in Michigan. They have a family of children.

Elizabeth married Ahijah Raplee. He is a machinist and resides at Corning. They have several children.

Morgan married Nancy Smith, sister of Ira's wife, and resides in Starkey, a farmer.

Ellen married William Pettengill, a carpenter residing in Starkey. They have seven children.

Dean, Phebe and Hannah died young, and Fowler at eight-

een. Adam Struble the elder was twice a juryman at Canandaigua before Yates county was organized.

WILSON AYRES.

Wilson Ayres was born at Winsor, New Jersey, and married Agnes Schenck of that place. They settled in Starkey in 1826, and died there, he in 1853 aged seventy-two, and she in 1869 aged eighty-nine. Their children were James, Peter, Garrett S., Margaret, Sarah Ann, Joan, Semantha and John.

James married Macy Helm and settled on the homestead. They have two children, Martha and Jacob. Martha married Halsey S. Kress. They have two children, Arthur and Ida.

Peter married Margaret Hilligus of Starkey. They settled in Jerusalem and had two sons Frederick W. and John T. Frederick W. married, emigrated to Oregon and died at San Franciso leaving three children. John T. married and resides in Elmira. He has three children.

Garrett S. born in 1808 at West Winsor, N. J., married Hester Bigger of Starkey. He settled at Himrods, a tanner and subsequently built the first hotel there after that of Stephen Card. He kept the house himself about five years. He is now a substantial farmer.

Margaret died unmarried residing with her brother.

Sarah Ann is the wife of Thomas J. Lewis of Benton.

Joan married Isaac Kress of Starkey.

Semantha married James D. Booth of Starkey. They lived first at Dundee, and moved thence to Corning where he is a practicing physician. They have two children. John died at twenty-one.

WILLIAM VAN OSDOL.

In 1824 William Van Osdol came from Orange county and settled near Himrods. His wife was Ann Thompson, sister of Elizabeth Thompson, mother of the Taylor family of Benton. He was a blacksmith as his father had been, and worked steadily at the trade sixty years of his life. His wife died in 1850, aged seventy-three, and he in 1870 at the age of ninety-three. Their children were George and Jane. George born in 1805,

has always resided at Himrods since his parents moved there. He has been a blacksmith and farmer, and is now an insurance agent. He has been a Justice of the Peace, and was several years one of the Loan Commissioners of the county. He married in 1828, Rachel, daughter of Amos Ellis. They have one surviving son, Amos E. Another, William, died at twenty-one. Amos E. married Jane Millard and lives at Crystal Spring, where he keeps a store.

Jane Van Osdol born in 1807, resides with her brother unmarried.

HIMRODS.

This little hamlet is located on lot 6 of the Potter Location, about two miles west of Seneca Lake, on land originally belonging to John Supplee and Stephen Card. It is on Plum Point Brook, 313 feet above Seneca Lake. The first store was established there in 1831 by Wilhemus M. Himrod, and the place was thereafter known as Himrod's Corners. Nine years later he sold his store to Gilbert R. Riley, who conducted the business some time and resold it to Mr. Himrod, who returned and carried on a large trade and erected an Ashery, which he also managed for some time. In 1847 he again sold out to Ellis & Baker. The Himrod store was on the north side of the creek. John and Jephtha F. Randolph afterwards started one on the south side. Other merchants there have been Marshall & Sherman, William S. Ellis, Philip Drake, Jonathan G. Baker, Miles G. Raplee, Peter Wyckoff, Cornelius Post, Wm. S. Semans and Amos E. Van Osdol. Groceries are now kept there by George Swartz, and by Covert & Chubb. Garrett S. Ayres built the first tavern after that kept by Stephen Card in 1835, and kept it several years. It was opposite the present hotel and where David Semans now lives. The present Eagle Hotel on the south-west corner of Main and West streets, was built by William S. Semans in 1861. A Post Office was first established there in 1832. It was first called Himrod's Corners, then Milo for many years, and has recently been changed to Himrods. The first Postmaster was Wilhemus M. Himrod,

the next Enos Marshall, then Mr. Himrod again, then George Van Osdol, who was succeeded by John Randolph. Cornelius Post held the office under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan and was succeeded by William S. Semans the present Postmaster. By the census of 1855 the village had 78 inhabitants, and in 1865 the population numbered 125. In the ravine a mile west of Himrods there is a fine Mineral Spring, called the Glen Spring, the water of which is agreeable to the taste, sparkling and pure, and for it superior medical qualities are claimed. The first distillery in this vicinity was started as early as 1794, by Richard Mathews, on the farm of John Davis, about a mile and a half north-west of Himrods. He used buckwheat chiefly for distillation.

SEVERNE.

The promontory long known as Shingle Point in the south-east corner of the town, with two hundred and ten acres of adjoining land, was purchased in 1866 by an association under the title of the "Seneca Lake Grape and Wine Company." They were as follows: Judge Jacob La Rue of Hammondsport, President; Henry H. Hull, Editor of the Steuben Courier; David Rumsey, Orange Seymour, William N. Smith, of Bath, John H. Butler of Liberty and Stephen Chubb of Milo. The Superintendent of the property is Lawrence La Rue, son of the President. They have one hundred acres of vineyard, the largest one in the State, and the planting has been done with admirable regularity and system, and in the best manner. The place appears to be singularly well adapted to the grape culture, and well protected from frosts. In 1870 they had a vintage of 14,000 gallons of wine, their first. Their grape planting was begun in 1867. The name Severne was conferred by Judge La-Rue and is of Swiss derivation.

THE RYRESS FAMILY.

Gozen A. Ryress who lived on Staten Island at an early day became the owner of large tracts of land in various parts of this State and other States. He had a large area of land in Milo, probably obtained from an interest in the Lessee Compa-

ny, or of parties who held shares therein. He died in 1800, bequeathing his "back lands" to his grandchildren, A. G. Ryress, Elizabeth W. Ryress and Joseph W. Ryress. These were children of John P. Ryress who settled in 1797 in Lindleytown, Steuben county, and died at the age of sixty-seven, in 1839 at Campbelltown. Joseph W. Ryress bought out his brother and sister's shares, and the court construed the phrase "back lands" to mean all lands away from New York. Joseph W. Ryress died in 1868 in Philadelphia at the age of sixty-four, leaving an only son, Robert W., who has sold a large portion of the land in connection with his father. Among the agents who have acted for the Ryress family in the charge and sale of lands here, are Henry Welles of Penn Yan, and Robert Campbell of Bath. Mr. Ryress took a dislike to lawyers as his agents and after 1857 James C. Longwell was his sole agent in this State. Mr. Longwell did a large amount of business for the Ryress and sold lands to the amount of a million of dollars, always giving full satisfaction to his principals. The lands sold by him were in Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Broome, Essex and Clinton counties.

DAVID LONGWELL.

David Longwell was a native of Dutchess County. His twin sister, Sarah, married Samuel Townsend and died about 1830, the mother of, several children, now resident in Illinois and Wisconsin, many of whom are citzens of wealth and prominence. David married in 1807, Mehetabel Carver. They resided six years in New Jersey, moved thence to Seneca county, afterwards to Reading, now Schuyler county, and from there in 1823 to Urbana, Steuben county. There they remained till 1858, when they moved to Milo, where several of their children had preceeded them. They resided on a small farm on lot 14, where she died in 1869, aged eighty-three, and he in 1870, at the age of eighty-nine. Their children were Orrin, John, Sarah, James C., Melinda, Nathan, Maria, Willis and Emily.

Orrin married Rebecca, sister of Deacon Ephraim Sanford, of Milo. He died in 1867, at the age of sixty-two, leaving two children, Andrew and Mary. Andrew married Rebecca Miller and lives on the farm left by his father, on lot 29. They have one child, Herbert. Mary married Lyman Cronkright, and they reside in Tyrone.

John born in 1809, married first, Catharine Jacobus, of Urbana, and his second wife was Harriet Goodrich, of Independence, Allegany county. His children by the first marriage were Amanda Jane, Lydia, Alzina, Susan, Ann, Minerva, Adella and Kate. By the second marriage the children were Rose B., Hattie and John. Amanda Jane married George S. White, and died in 1850, leaving an infant daughter, Flora, now married to Theodore Harrigan, of Whitesville, Allegany county. Lydia married Mr. Osborn, a Methodist clergyman of Maryland. They have one daughter, Mell. Alzina married Mr. Moore, a farmer of Bergen, Monroe county. Susan is single. Ann married George S. White (his second wife) of Whitesville, a place founded by the father of George S. White, an early settler of Allegany county. Minerva married Sylvester N. Thayer, of Milo. Adella is a music teacher in Maryland. Kate is also single, residing with her uncle Nathan Longwell.

Sarah married James Hutches, a brother of Morris Hutches. Both are dead, leaving two children, Mary and Ira. Mary married James Depew, of Milo, and died leaving a daughter. Ira married Cynthia King, and lives at Nunda, N. Y. They have a son James.

James C. born in 1814, married Rachel, daughter of Richard Henderson, in 1844. He has been a successful farmer and business man, buying first the Henderson farm in Milo, where he lived many years, and now residing in Penn Yan a joint proprietor with Jeremiah S. Jillett, of the old Jillet Mill. Their children are Emma and Smith M. Emma married in 1870, Byron F. Hobart, a banker of Oswego, Kansas.

Melinda married Morris Hutches, a farmer of Milo. They have one surviving child, Susan, who married recently Samuel Mc Elwee.

Nathan married Sarah Depew of Pultney, who died in 1870. He is a farmer in Starkey, and has one son, Norton.

Maria is the second wife of Adam Hunt.

Willis married Olive Jacobus of Urbana. He is a farmer in Torrey. Their children are Samuel, Ella, May, Libbie and Cora.

Emily Longwell married in 1869, Lewis Patrick, an ingenious machinsit and inventor, of Rochester.

Few families present an equal condition of thrift and prosperity with that of David Longwell; and it is fair to say that it is by virtue of industry, frugality and prudence.

AMZI BRUEN.

Amzi Bruen was born at Newark, N. J., in 1799. He married Catharine, daughter of John A. Hall, who owned the tract of land embracing the present Bruen farm, and other land including what was known as the Shearman & Weaver mill site, in 1821. They settled on the farm on lot 17, which continued to be their home. Mrs. Bruen died in 1833, leaving seven children, John H., George, Sarah A., Horace R., Eveline H. Austin H. and Augustus, twins.

Mr. Bruen was thrice married after the death of his first wife. In early life he learned and pursued the business of a carriage maker, but mostly followed the vocation of farming. He was a man of ambitious views and possessed qualifications to have made his mark in public life, had his early education and efforts been directed in that channel.

In his religious and political and tendencies he may be classed with the ardent and enthusiastic. He espoused whatever cause attracted him with warmth and vigor. In his family he was kind and ever proud of his children, and exerted himself to educate and establish them in favorable positions in life, and at his death had the satisfaction of knowing that they were thus situated. He died at his homestead in 1868.

Of their family, John born in 1821, married Lucy D. Wright

of Penn Yan. They reside in Elmira, and have one child, Lizzie.

George born in 1823 married Ann A., daughter of Rev. William D. Henry. He is a merchant and resdes in Penn Yan. They have two surviving children, George H. and W. Stanley.

Sarah A. born in 1825, married Isaac W. Hartshorn of Jerusalem. They have one child, Wendell P.

Horace R. born in 1827 is single residing on the homestead.

Eveline born in 1829 married E. G. Folsom of the Albany Commercial College.

Augustus born in 1833, is married and resides at Rockford, Illinois.

Austin, not married, is a hardware merchant in Toledo, Ohio.

SOLOMON FINCH

Was a native of New Jersey. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and was killed in the service, leaving his children to make their way unaided in the world. Solomon and his older brother John came to this county with their families in 1808. John moved to Michigan many years ago and died there.

Solomon married Sally, sister of Jephtha F. Randolph of New Jersey. They settled on a new farm on the shore of Seneca Lake, consisting of one hundred acres now known as the Finch farm. His wife died there after their children were mostly grown to adult age. He married a second wife, Phylura Markham and moved to Castile, Wyoming county, where he died in 1855, aged ninety-six. The children by the first marriage were Azariah, Nathaniel, David, Solomon, John R., Betsey, Keziah, Catharine A., Caroline, Jeffry and Lewis.

Azariah married Jane Martin of Seneca county. They settled on a farm near the homestead where he died leaving eight children, Solomon, Angeline, Margaret, Sally, Azariah, Eliza, Martin and Morris. Solomon married Lena Allen of Milo, and emigrated to Illinois. Angeline married Huie Hulse of Milo, and moved to St Charles, Illinois. Margaret married Emanuel Longcor of Milo, who died leaving a daughter, Emma.

Sally married Henry Welter of Milo, who died leaving several children, Margaret, Eliza J., Henry, Azariah, Maria, Sophia, Christina, Chester, Mary and Angelina. Of these Margaret married Emery Brewer and resides at Geneva. Eliza J. married Byron Longcor and resides at Geneva. They have a daughter, Carrie. Azariah Welter married Ann Margerson of Barrington. Azariah Finch, Jr., married Polly Lewis of Starkey and lives in that town. Eliza married Esther Bragg of Illinois. She resides in Milo and has two sons, Martin and Zalmuna. Martin Finch married Ellen J. McLoud and resides on his paternal homestead near the Lake. Maria married Samuel Brewer of Milo and resides at Geneva.

Nathaniel married Catharine Embree, and died in Milo leaving two sons, Embree, and George who married West and resides there. His widow married and is again a widow.

David married Laura Rose. He settled in Milo and finally died at Castile, N. Y. Their children were Hiram, Lydia A. and Jackson.

Solomon Finch, Jr., married Esther Davis of Milo, and emigrated to Ohio where both died leaving a large family.

John R. Finch born in 1800, married Ruth, daughter of James Meek, also born in New Jersey, in 1801. They settled on the old homestead on lot 21 of the Potter Location and still own it, but reside at Himrods. Their children are Lewis, Sarah A., James, Nathaniel, Rosetta A., John M., Martha and Mary. Lewis born in 1820, married Louisa Smith of Castile, N. Y., and settled in that town. Their children were Ellen, Charles, Clara and Alice. Sarah A. born in 1822 married Charles Pratt of Milo and resides at Laporte, Indiana. They had a son, Daniel. James born in 1825, married Mary A. Long and resides in Milo. They have a daughter, Flora B. Nathaniel born in 1828, married Hannah A. Campbell and resides in Milo. Their children are Elma A. and Marvin V. Elma A. married Micajah Dean of Milo. Rosetta A. born in 1834, married Daniel Chase of Castile, N. Y. They have a daughter, Ella. John M. born in 1836, married Harriet, daughter of

Avery Raplee, of Castile. They have a daughter, Adella. Martha born in 1839 married David Raplee of Castile. Their children are Ida and John A. Mary born in 1843, is single.

Betsey married German Van Amburg of Rose, Wayne Co. Their children are Caroline and Eliza J.

Keziah married Herman Barber and emigrated to Ohio.

Catharine A. married Ward Eastman, son of Peter Eastman.

Caroline married Dean Longcor of Castile, and emigrated to Michigan.

Jeffrey married Margaret Longcor, emigrated to Minnesota and died there.

Lewis married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Barnes of Jerusalem. They settled at Castile where he died leaving four children, Ward, Elmira, Leander and Rachel A.

RANDOLPH FAMILY.

Azariah Randolph and his wife, Lizzie Jeffries, moved from New Jersey to Orange Co, and died there; he at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were Lewis, Jeptha F., Reuben, Elizabeth and Sally, who was the wife of Solomon Finch. The Randolphs were of French descent.

Jephtha F. Randolph was born in New Jersey, near the New York State line in 1768. He married Elizabeth, sister of Solomon Finch. They came to this county in 1809, and settled on a new farm on lot 15 of the Potter Location, where now stands the residence of their grandson, Daniel F. Randolph. There they they remained through life; she dying in 1828 at the age of fifty-six, and he in 1837, at the age of sixty-eight.

Their children were William, John, Daniel, David F., Finch F., Eliza, Morris, Jephtha F. and Azariah. William married Melincent Adams of Milo. They emigrated to Iowa and died there leaving eight children, Betsey A., Maria, Mary, Jephtha, James, David, Susan A. and Isabella.

John married Nancy Reywalt of Milo, and emigrated to Indiana, thence to Canton, Illinois, and died there leaving a number of children.

Daniel married his wife, Eliza, in Indiana, and now resides at Canton, Illinois. They have two children, Laura and Jephtha.

David F. married Christiana, daughter of Deacon Mathew Knapp of Barrington. They lived a few years in that town and returned to his paternal homestead, where she died in 1847 at the age of forty. He married a second wife, Mary Sands, widow, and daughter of David Briggs. They subsequently moved to a farm in the vicinity of Himrods, where he died in 1863, at the age of sixty-four. His widow survives. The children by the first marriage were Eliza, Daniel F., Adaline and Jephtha F. Eliza married John Long of Jerusalem. They finally settled near the paternal homestead, where he died leaving three children, Edwin R., Charles W. and David R She married a second husband, William Coon, of Pultney, and resides near Milo Center, on the Richard Henderson farm.

Daniel F. born in 1831, married Achsa J. daughter of Jonathan Supplee, in 1855. They reside on and own the original Randolph homestead, to which they have made additions, till it now includes three hundred acres, extends to the Lake, and is one of the best farms in the county. Adaline died at sixteen, in 1850. Jephtha F. married Melissa, daughter of Isaac Kress of Starkey, and they reside on the Kress homestead in that town. They have a son Orville K.

Finch F. married Jane, daughter of Elder Simom Sutherland. They settled near the paternal homestead, and had seven children, Elizabeth. Mary, Tacey M., John F., Myra W,. Jennie A. and Helen A. Elizabeth married Thomas Briggs, son of John Briggs of Milo, and moved to Naples where he died leaving five children, Mary H., Francis, Eugene R., Orson and Lilian. The widow now resides near Milo Center. Mary married John Ludlow. They moved to Daggett's Mills, Bradford county, Pa., and their children are Herbert and Jennie. Tacey M. married Charles Ludlow of Milo, and moved to Edwardsburg, Mich., where she died in 1870, leaving two children, Anna L. and Orville. John F. is single at Edwardsburg, Mich. Myra W. died at eighteen. Jennie A. is single residing at

Corning, N. Y. Helen A. married J. Emery McLoud of Starkey. They have two children, Georgiana and Leland R.

Eliza married Benjamin Dean of Benton. She died at thirty-four, in 1839. Their children were Sarah M., Elizabeth, Jephtha and Mary Jane. Jephtha married Hattie E. Dean, and Mary Jane married Elisha D. Ingraham. Elizabeth and Mary Jane are dead.

Maria married Silas Van Tuyl of Jerusalem. They have five children, J. Randolph, William, Lizzie J., Abram and David M. William F. married S. Minerva Dean, in 1867. They reside on Bluff Point.

Jephtha F. married Jane, daughter of Andrew Raplee of Starkey. They finally settled where his father Finch resided and he died there in 1850. His widow became the wife of Uriah Bennett, and they own and reside on the same premises. The children of Jephtha F. Randolph were Elizabeth and Byron. Elizabeth married John Moore. They settled in Torrey where she died leaving one son, Nelson.

Azariah died at eighteen, in 1833.

BERIAH ELDRED

Was a son of Thomas Eldred, whose wife was Sarah, sister of Silas Spink. They lived at North Kingston, Rhode Island. Beriah came to this county a single man and married in 1821 Sarah Mathews, whose mother was a sister of George Fitzwater, Senior. They settled about two miles west of Himrods, where he still resides and where his wife died in 1864. Their children were William, Waity, George, Thomas and Sarah. William married Caroline, daughter of David Henderson. They reside half a mile north of Himrods, and their children are Le Grand and George. George married in 1871 Amelia McVain of Torrey.

Waity is the wife of Darius Baker of Torrey.

George married Sarah, daughter of John Eldred, of Rhode Island. They reside on the paternal homestead and have one son, Byron.

Thomas married Susan, daughter of Arnold Raplee of Milo. They reside at Himrods and have one child, Eva M.

Sarah married John Spooner of Milo and emigrated to Hickory Corners, Barry county, Michigan.

STONE AND HOLLOWELL FAMILIES.

Andrew Stone was born near Philadelphia, and he and his two brothers, James and David emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Lake Country at an early period. The brothers both settled in Pultney. Andrew married Mary Davis, widow of Thomas Hollowell and sister of the wife of George Fitzwater, Senior. and a relative of the family of Malachi Davis. She died in Chester county, Pa., leaving twelve children, three of whom were of her first marriage. The children of Thomas Hollowell were William, Joseph and Thomas. The children of Andrew Stone were Jesse, Hannah, Sarah, John, Mary, Samuel, Andrew, Ruth and Eliza. In 1799, Andrew Stone came a widower with his numerous family to this county. They first lived on a farm of Jacob Wagener's near Seneca Lake in the Friend's Settlement, and moved next to a farm near Milo Center, on lot 4, now owned by Henry Hunt. A few years later he exchanged this place for one hundred and seventy-five acres near by on lot 14, where he thenceforth resided and died in 1818. The Hollowell sons were married while he occupied the Hunt farm.

William Hollowell born in 1774 married Hannah, daughter of the elder Adam Hunt. They lived near Himrods.

Joseph Hollowell born in 1776 married Eleanor, daughter of John Smith of Milo. They settled one half mile west of Milo Center, and were highly respected while they lived. She died in 1859, and he in 1867, at the age of ninety-one. They had ten children, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, Ann, Martha, William, John, James and George. Mary died at sixteen. Thomas born in 1804, married Nancy Cole of Benton Center, and settled there a cabinet maker. They had two children, John W. and Mary F. John W. spent several years at sea.

He married in Virginia, Jane, daughter of Adolphus Eaton, formerly of Benton Center, and finally settled at Three Rivers, Mich. They have four children. Mary married Charles Raplee, son of Joseph Raplee, and emigrated to Troy City, Kansas. Joseph Hollowell, Jr., born in 1808, married Jemima Osborne of Milo. He was a soldier of Company B. 126th, N. Y. V., and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. His wife had died previously. Their children were John N., Isaac and Louisa J. Hannah born in 1810, married John Allen of Milo. He died near Milo Center and his widow occupies the homestead. Ann born in 1812, married Peter Reywalt of Milo. He was killed by an accident. Their children were Mary J. Eleanor and Hannah. Mary J. Reywalt married John C. Clark of Milo. They resided at Milo Center and both died there leaving two children, John R. and Elva. John R. married Emma Crawford of Penn Yan, and resides in that village. Eleanor married Henry A. Ansley of Va., son of William Ansley, formerly of Potter. They returned to Potter during the Rebellion, and she died there leaving three children, Albert H., Ellen and William. The father is now a farmer in Torrey. Hannah Reywalt married John Dennis and resides at Oak Hill in Bradford. Their children are David A., Peter R., Ann, Bianca, Henry and Clarence. The widow of Peter Reywalt married John Havens of Bradford. They have a son George. Martha Hollowell born in 1815, married Hixon F. Anderson of Milo Center. Their children are Fanny, Helen J., George H., Josephine, Mary A. and Martha. Fanny is the wife of Stephen C. Hatmaker. William Hollowell born in 1818, married Mary J., daughter of Jeremiah Sprague, and resides in Penn Yan, a harness maker. They have two children, William D. and Florence J. John B. Hollowell born in 1820, married Mercy, daughter of Robert Sprague, and resides on the paternal homestead, three-fourths of a mile west of Milo Center. Their children are Eleanor, John A., Alice and Francis. James G. Hollowell born in 1822, married Adaline, daughter of Dr. Austin of Canadice, and resides in Penn Yan a merchant tai-

lor. Their children are James A. and Carrie A. George L. Hollowell born in 1824, married Mary, daughter of Solomon Clark of Pultney, where she died. He emigrated to Winona, Minnesota, and married Emily Snyder. Their children are Mary L. and John D.

Thomas Hollowell, Jr., married Martha Gold of Milo, and settled first on a portion of the Stone homestead, now owned by Robert Roberts. They emigrated thence to Drewersburg, Indiana, and finally died there leaving eleven children, John, William, Mary A., Abigail, Peter S., Hezekiah, Thomas, Edith, Benjamin, Joseph and Francis, all of whom are married and well settled in one neighborhood.

Jesse Stone married Patience Yeaton of Milo, and settled on fifty acres of the Andrew Stone farm, now owned by the heirs of Joshua Titus. His wife died leaving five children, Andrew, Maria, Cynthia, Margaret and Samuel. He married a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Dennis Stewart of Milo. They emigrated to Ohio, and nothing further is known of them.

Hannah Stone was the wife of Charles Roberts.

Sarah married Silas Young. They lived a few years at Big Stream, and emigrated thence to Northern Ohio. They reside in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and are the parents of a large family.

John Stone married Abigail, daughter of Richard Winship. They settled on a part of the Andrew Stone homestead, where Calvin H. Stone now resides on lot 14. His wife died in 1846, and he still survives residing with his son in 1871, at the age of eighty-six. Their children were Delila, Calvin H., Charlotte, Rebecca and Sarah. Delila born in 1812, married Ludim St John, son of Moses St.John. He is a mechanic residing at Milo Center. Their children are Sarah J. and John C. Sarah J. is the second wife of Richard Lawrence of Barrington. John C. was a soldier in the Company of Capt. George Brennan in the N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., in 1864.

Calvin H. Stone was born on the premises, where he resides, in 1815, and married in 1849, Mary A. Keeler. He is a highly

respected citizen. They have two sons, John A. and Charles A. Charlotte born in 1823, was the first wife of Richard Lawrence of Barrington. They settled on a farm in Milo, south of the second Milo Baptist church, where she died in 1864, leaving two children, Cyrus and Mary A. Cyrus married Kate, daughter of John McDowell of Barrington, and resides with his father. Rebecca born in 1826, married Joel Wortman. Sarah born in 1828, married Abner Gardner in 1848.

Mary Stone married Nehemiah Winship. They settled at Kinney's Corners, where he erected a fulling mill and pursued his vocation as a clothier, with very moderate success. He moved to Troupsburg, where he died leaving the following children: Sylvester, Richard, Rosella, Sarah, Charlotte, Pamelia, Dugald C., Mary, Ezra and Hannah. The widow married a second husband, Deacon John Kent of Woodhull.

Samuel Stone married Electa, sister of Ludim St. John. They settled on the north part of the Stone homestead, now owned by Ferrill Sheridan. Their children were Eber, Mary, Naomi, Zerviah, Lucy and Martha. In 1855 Eber, then single emigrated to Fort Dodge, Iowa. The sister, Lucy, then sixteen, followed him alone in March 1856; and in October of the same year the parents followed after with their youngest daughter, Martha. The father died a few months later. Eber is married and a farmer of large estate. He has one child, and his mother and sister Lucy belong to his family. Martha married there a Mr. Pingrey. Mary married George Goundry of Milo. Naomi married Henry S. Ellis of Starkey. They emigrated to Ovid, Mich., and have a daughter Viola. Zerviah married David A. Bissel of Milo. He is a mechanic residing east of the second Milo Baptist church.

CHARLES ROBERTS

Was born in the Quaker Settlement near Philadelphia, and belonged to a Quaker family. He came to this county in 1799, and married Hannah, daughter of Andrew Stone. They settled on lot 14 near Milo Center. He was a prominent and popular citizen, and was Town Clerk in Milo from the first or-

ganization of the town in 1818 till 1837. He died in 1839 at the age of seventy-six, and his wife survived till 1861, dying at the age of ninety-three. Their children were Charlotte, Charles H., Robert and Clarissa.

Charlotte born in 1803, married Henry Hunt. They settled on a part of the Roberts homestead, where they still reside. Their son, Charles H. born in 1834, married Lydia A. Fillmore. Their children are Helen, Manning, Adelaide, Hattie, Charlotte, and John Henry. Their other children are mentioned in the record of the Hunt family.

Charles H. born in 1806, married Maroe Mann of Milo. They reside at Columbus, Ohio, and their children are Clarissa B., Hannah M., Oril, Charles H., Charlotte and Louisa.

Robert Roberts born in 1808, married Sarah J., daughter of James Lee. They reside on the Roberts homestead.

Clarissa born in 1816, died at twenty-two.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

John Armstrong of Milo, was a son of James Armstrong, who emigrated at an early period from Somerset Co., New Jersey, where their family were first established in this country by the emigration of Martin Armstrong from Dublin, Ireland. They were Irish of Scotch descent. James Armstrong was a brother of Alexander Armstrong, the father of the family of Armstrongs that settled in East Benton, on the "Ridge Road," now in Torrey. James Armstrong purchased the land, now the homestead of his son John Armstrong, on lot 12, in 1793. Coming the next year with his family, he purchased other land and settled in the town of Seneca, on the Gore in the neighborhood of William Ansley. John Armstrong, the oldest son of James was the only one of the family who settled within the boundaries of Yates county. He married Sarah, daughter of Rowland Embree, in 1822, and settled on one hundred and thirty acres, the east part of lot 12, which his father had purchased twenty-nine years before, but which was still in its wild estate. They still reside on the same premises. He was born in New Jersey in 1793, and his wife at Stillwater, N. Y., in

1799. Their children have been Mary A. and Henry. Mary A. born in 1823, was the wife of James Lawrence. She died in 1858. Henry Armstrong born in 1824, married first Adaline, daughter of Silas Hunt. They settled on a portion of his paternal homestead, where she died leaving three children, Charles H., Marion and John. Marion married George Millard of Starkey, now a merchant at Milo Center. The sons are single. Henry Armstrong married a second wife, Mercy J., daughter of George B. Briggs. They have a son George.

PETER EASTMAN

Was born at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., in 1774. His father was Tilton Eastman, originally from Connecticut, and of English descent, whose wife was Polly Owen, an aunt of Terry Owen, one of the pioneers of Milo. Peter Eastman married in 1797, Sarah, daughter of John Wisner of Florida, Orange Co., a relative of Polydore B. Wisner, and from a family of German stock. They lived in New Jersey, moved thence to Onondaga Co., and again to Cayuga Co., thence to Canada West, and afterwards, in 1818, settled on what was called the "Pine Tract" of Terry Owen in Milo. Finally they moved in 1837 to Scipio, Seneca Co., Ohio, where they died advanced in years; he in 1858 at the age of nearly eighty-five, and she in 1862, nearly eighty-six. Their children were John W., Daniel W., Polly, James T., Peter O., Moses W., William W., Henry M. and Charles L.

John W. born in 1797, married Cynthia, daughter of William Spooner. They emigrated to Scipio, Ohio, and had two children, Ward and Elizabeth.

Daniel W. born in 1800, married Catharine A., daughter of Solomon Finch. They also emigrated to Scipio, Ohio.

Polly born in 1803, married Luther Spooner Jr., of Milo, in 1831, and died leaving two children.

James T. born in 1805, married Polly, daughter of John Wood, of Milo, and also moved to Scipio, Ohio, where he died in 1848, leaving a large family. He was a Free Will Baptist clergyman. Seven of his sons and sons-in-law were soldiers of the Union army during the Rebellion.

Peter O. born in 1808, married at Scipio, Ohio, Rebecca Long, and resides there a popular physician. Their children are Adelaide and Charles F.

Moses W. born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1812, married in 1836, Matilda A., daughter of Rev. Abner Chase. They have continued to reside in Milo, formerly on lot 19, on land now owned by Benjamin L. Hoyt, and now in Penn Yan. He is a grain and wool buyer, and a citizen of energy and prominence. He has held a number of civil stations in the county, and has been noted as the head of a Sunday School for the poor. Their children are Charles S., George Y., William W. and Lauren C. Charles S. is single and a hardware merchant in Penn Yan. George Y. is also single and connected with his father in business. William W. was formerly captain of a Company in the 59th Regiment of the National Guards. He married Louise, daughter of John H. Lapham, and is also engaged in business with his father. Lauren C. married Elizabeth, daughter of Stimpson Gardner, and resides at Clinton, Iowa.

William W. born in 1815, was a Methodist Clergyman. He married Sabra Wallace in 1838, and emigrated to Scipio, Ohio, where he died in 1841, leaving one son, David W. who was a Lieutenant in a Michigan Regiment of cavalry in the war of the Rebellion.

Henry M. born in 1817, married at Scipio, Ohio, Minerva Thayer, who died in 1846, leaving two daughters, Melissa and Almeda.

Charles L. born in Milo in 1827, married Annette, daughter of Andrew D. Swarthout of the town of Wayne in 1866 He is a Dry Goods Merchant in Penn Yan.

SPOONER FAMILY.

Frederick, William, Luther and Sophia, were children of Benjamin and Freelove Spooner of Williamstown, near Taunton, Mass., and all married and emigrated to this county with families and settled at an early day.

Frederick Spooner and his wife Martha came first to this county in 1800, and settled on a farm on lot 19, in Milo, since owned by Joshua Titus, and subsequently on a farm near Keuka Lake, now owned by George Shearman, on lot 32. They had four children, Calvin, Benjamin, Polly and Berlin. None of these were married here except Polly, who married John Roback of Milo, and settled on a farm south of the Spooner homestead. In 1824 the whole family, including the son-in-law, emigrated to the State of Indiana.

William married and came to Milo soon after the brother Luther, about 1805, and lived near Frederick, where he and his wife died leaving six children, William, Elizabeth, Bennett, Polly, Alanson and Cynthia. Of these the following named four were married here:

Elizabeth married Nathaniel Owen of Milo, and owned and resided on the farm now owned by Isaiah Youngs, on lot 28. They had seven children, William, Bennett, Alanson, Charles, Mary, and two others.

Bennett married Irene Alden of Milo. They lived near Penn Yan and had two sons, Frederick and William.

Alanson married Alma, daughter of John Finch of Milo Center, an early settler, and resided for a time in Penn Yan. They had three children, Ellen, Harriet and Jane.

Cynthia married John W. Eastman, son of Peter Eastman, and settled about one mile south of Penn Yan, on the premises now owned by Benjamin L. Hoyt, on lot 19. They have two children, Ward and Elizabeth. These families and the unmarried son, William, all emigrated to Tiffin, Ohio, about forty years ago.

Luther married Hannah Allen. They first settled on the farm now owned by Victor Owen, on lot 13; thence moved to the farm where they remained during their lives, in the Hunt and Hollowell neighborhood, and now owned in part by their sons Benjamin and Leonard T., on lot 5. He died in 1846, aged seventy-eight, and she in 1848, aged sixty-six. They had six children, Luther, Allen, Freelove, Benjamin, Leonard T. and James C.

Luther Spooner, Jr., married Polly Eastman of Milo, and settled in that town, where she died leaving two children, Freelove and Mary Ann. Freelove married William Swarthout of Wayne. Mary Ann married Rufus Allen of Steuben county, where they settled. She died leaving two children, Edward H. and Mary E.

Luther Spooner, Jr., married a second wife, Julia Owen, of and resides on a farm on lot 6. They have one son Allen. Allen married Phebe Gardner of Milo Center and settled on a farm near Dresden. He finally died on a farm on the Bath road, at the old Babcock tavern stand. They had five children, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, John and Harriet. Hannah married William Swarthout and resides on the Bath road. They have two children, Hortense and Harriet. Hortense married Amos Wortman, son of Joel Wortman, and resides in Barrington. Joseph married Susan F. Litchfield of Benton Center. They resided for a time at his paternal home and finally emigrated to Hickory Corners, Kent Co , Michigan. He is a Baptist clergyman. They have one child, Florence. Benjamin emigrated to Illinois and died single. John married Sarah Eldred and emigrated to Hickory Corners, Mich. Harriet married William Remer, son of Abram V. Remer of Torrey, and resided at Dresden, where she died leaving two children, Ernest and George.

Freelove married Jonathan Owen of Milo, and settled on a farm, where he died and his widow resides. There are five surviving children, Allen, Ira, Mary J., Minerva and Victor. Allen married Amy, daughter of John Swarthout of Wayne, and they reside in Torrey and have three children, Adelle, Frank and Harriet. Ira married Diantha, daughter of Ezekiel Swarthout of Wayne, and resides in Milo. They have three children, Georgianna, Burt and Lola. Minerva married William Dunbar of Albany county. He is a Baptist clergyman, and resides at North East, Pa.

Benjamin married Lucy, daughter of Rev. Abner Chase of Milo. They reside on a portion of his paternal homestead in Their only child is an adopted son, Edward H. Allen Spooner.

Leonard T. married Mary A., daughter of Johnson A. Nichols of Milo Center. They reside on a portion of the Spooner homestead, and have one child, Marvin L.

James C. married Irena, daughter of George Swarthout of Milo, and they reside on a farm in Milo, on the Bath road. They have one daughter, Rowena.

TERRY OWEN FAMILY.

Terry Owen came to this county from Orange Co. His wife was Polly Finch of the same place. In 1810 they came to this town, buying a tract of land near Seneca Lake, south of and near Dresden, and settled there for a brief time, when they sold that and purchased in the neighborhood of the Lawrences, where they settled and remained during their lives. He died in 1821, aged sixty-two years, and she in 1844, aged seventy-three. He was a man of means, and owned here in his homestead, and in what he called the "Pine Woods" tract, near the Gilbert Baker settlement, five or six hundred acres, which remained to their children. Their family consisted of eleven children, nine reaching adult age and marrying; Nathaniel, Hannah, Jonathan, William, Julia, Daniel, Ira, Isaac and Maria. Nathaniel married Elizabeth Spooner.

Hannah married Thomas Fitzwater of Milo. They settled on the "Pine Tract," on lot 23, and reside there. They have two children, Mary A. and George. Mary A. married Seymour Scutt. George married Mary Raplee.

Jonathan married Freelove Spooner, October 12, 1810.

William married Millie Dunn of Milo. They emigrated with their family West, where he died leaving a large family.

Julia married Benjamin Reywalt of Milo. They resided here and had four children, John, Isaac, Ann M. and Sally Jane. Reywalt died and the widow married a second husband, Luther Spooner. They have one son, Allen. Of the children by her first husband, there are two living, John and Ann M. John married Mary Jane Wood of Penn Yan, and emigrated to Michigan. Ann M. married Martin Poyneer of Branchport and resides there.

Daniel married Della Norton of Benton. They settled on their homestead, and had two children, Melissa and Erastus. Melissa died single at the age of twenty-one. Erastus married Mary, daughter of Charles Wagener of Penn Yan.

Ira married Margaret Ayres of Milo. They settled on the "Pine Tract," emigrated West, but returned to this county, where they died leaving three children, Margaret, Sarah A. and William, all of whom emigrated West while single.

Isaac married Mary Champlin of Milo. They settled in Jerusalem on the Green Tract. They have four children, Mary S., Sarah J., Helen and Ira. Mary S. married Mr. Wilcox, and settled in Jerusalem where she died leaving five children. Sarah J. married John Mahan of Jerusalem, and resides there. Helen and Ira are single.

Maria married Stephen Champlin of Milo. They had three children, Jeffrey, Jonathan and Ira. The husband is dead, and the widow resides with her son Jonathan, who married Catharine Goundry of Milo. They have one child, Icy.

THOMAS BAXTER

Was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1776, and married Lavina Benjamin in 1810. She was born in 1786. He traveled on horseback to Covert, Seneca Co., where he bought a farm, and returned for his wife. They lived in Covert till 1839, and all their children were born there. They then moved to Milo and bought the farm on lot 29, previously owned by Thomas Bennett, and now owned by Gilbert Baxter. He died there in 1864 at the age of eighty-eight. His wife died previously at the age of sixty seven. Their children were Mahala, William, Elizabeth, Isaac, Phebe, Caroline and Gilbert.

Mahala born in 1810, married William Kinne of Milo. They lived many years in Barrington, and he was at one time Supervisor of that town. They reside now at Bound Brook, New Jersey. Their children are Baxter and Jane. Baxter married Alzana, daughter of John Wright of Barrington. Jane married Ira Haggerty of New Jersey. They have one child.

William born in 1812, married Charity, daughter of Isaac Hedges, in 1852. Both died in 1854, leaving four children, Harriet, George, Helen and Gilbert.

Elizabeth born in 1814, married in 1833, Stephen Bennett, whom she survives. Their children were Lavina, Lee, Isaac and Adell. Lavina married James Comstock of Oregon. Lee died a young man. Isaac resides single with his mother as does Adell.

Isaac born in 1818 married Matilda Ansley, of the town of Seneca, and died eight months later at the age of twenty-four, in 1841. His widow married a Mr. Decker and died soon after.

Phebe born in 1820, is the wife of George Shearman Jr.

Caroline born in 1827, married Frank B. Simonds in 1860. They reside at Eel River, Humboldt Co., California, and their children are Fred and Emma.

Gilbert born in 1829, married in 1852, Emeline, daughter of Joshua Titus. He owns and resides on the homestead, a farm of one hundred and forty acres. Their children Gilbert C., Ella L., Eliza, George, William and Louisa.

Thomas Baxter had a second wife, Delany Marion, (widow Adams) who is still living. He was a member of the Baptist Church fifty years. His brother John who resided at Auburn, lived to the age of one hundred. Jesse Baxter, a grandson of John, is a competent Printer, and served as Foreman several years in the Chronicle Office in Penn Yan, and afterwards in the Express Office. Enoch, another brother of Thomas Baxter, lived in Catlin, Chemung county, and reached the age of ninety.

WORTMAN FAMILY.

William Wortman was born near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and at an early age he and an only sister were left orphans. He came to the town of Hector, now Schuyler county, with one of the pioneers of that town and there grew to man's estate, and married Anna, daughter of Anthony Swarthout. After a few years they moved to Wayne, and later, in 1812, purchased a farm in what was afterwards Barrington, near the

Bath road, and bounded south by the county line. There they remained through life. He died in 1850 at the age of seventy-one, and she in 1860, aged seventy-seven. Their children were Fanny, Amos, Charlotte, Mary A., Asa, Joel, Lavina, Halsey, Sally, William, Andrew and David.

Fanny born in 1801, married Selah Crosby of Barrington. Their children were John, Lucinda, Harvey, Amos, Mary, Ruth, Daniel W., Nathan, Susan A. David, Martha, William and James. John died a young man. Lucinda married Charles Peters, settled in Steuben Co., and died there leaving two children, one of whom, Susan, resides with Selah Crosby. Harvey died at the age of thirty, single. Amos married Mary Ann Miller, and is a physician at Hart, Ocean county, Mich. They have one son and two daughters. Mary married Richard Collier, a farmer residing in Thurston, Steuben Co. They have had three sons. Ruth married Isaiah Jordan and resides in Tyrone. They have a daughter, Mary. Daniel W. married Agnes Colestock, and is a farmer at Hart, Mich. They have three children. Nathan married Elizabeth White of Campbelltown, and is a lawyer at Hart, Mich. Amos, Daniel W. and Nathan are respectively, County Judge, County Clerk and District Attorney of Oceana Co. Daniel W. was formerly an Indian agent. Susan A. died a young woman. David it a Theological Student at Rochester. Martha married George Hill, a merchant at Wayne. They have two children, Georgia and Lavina. William married Euphemia Gregg of Bath, and is a lawyer at Lansing, Mich.; also a clerk in the government land office. They have one daughter. James married Maria Clark of Wayne, and is a farmer and vineyardist in Barrington.

Amos married Catharine Herrick of Wayne, and lives in that town. Their children are Ogden, Eliza, William and Joel. Ogden, who alone became a resident of Yates county, married Jane Snyder of Milo, and resides in Barrington. Their children are Phebe, Amos, Arvilla, Melissa and one other. Phebe married Mr. De Camp, and resides in Tyrone.

Charlotte married Ogden Sherwood of Barrington and resided there. Their children were Amos, Wortman, Gilbert,

Nelson, Joel, Mary, Anna, Asa and Harriet. Amos married Ann Eliza, daughter of Philo Chubb. He was a soldier of the 126th N. Y. V., and became a Captain. After the war he emigrated to Michigan where he is a merchant. Wortman married Harriet Drake and died near Elmira. Joel married Anico Elmer and is a merchant in Michigan. He too was a soldier in the war.

Mary Ann married Alonzo W. Sunderlin, a noted Baptist clergyman, residing at Wayne. Their children are Van Rensselaer, Lorenzo, William, Byron and Alonzo A. Van Rensselaer married Elizabeth Bissel of Milo, and emigrated to Mich. Lorenzo died at Cincinnati. William married Sarah Misner. Alonzo A. went to Michigan, and married there Anna Corey.

Asa married Harriet Boyce and resides in East Barrington. Their children are Emily, William, Ezra, Chauncy, Andrew, Charlotte and John. Emily married James Baskin of Tyrone. They have one child. William married Susan, daughter of Nathaniel Huson, and resides in Barrington. Ezra married Mary Horton, and died leaving three children. Chauncy is married and resides in Barrington.

Joel Wortman, born in 1812 married first Martha A. Bailey of Tyrone. She died in Barrington, where they first settled, leaving three children, Mariette, D. Anna and Amos. He married a second wife, Hiley T. Bunce a widow and daughter of Jonathan Taylor. They moved to his present residence on the Bath road on lot 44 in Milo, where she died leaving two children, Ella E. and Martha. He married a third wive, Rebecca, daughter of John Stone. His daughter Mariette married Jacob W. Thayer. Amos married Hortense Swarthout, and resides in Barrington.

Lavina married Charles, son of James A. Swarthout, and emigrated to Palo, Iona county, Mich., with four children, Louisa, Sarah, William and Betsey.

Halsey married Huldah Robinson of Barrington, and they emigrated to Barrington, Cook Co,, Illinois, where he died and his widow and children reside.

Sally married Erastmus Wright of Barrington.

William married Jane Jordan of Tyrone, and settled in Barrington where she died. He moved to Barrington, Ill., where he married Phebe, sister of Halsey Wortman's wife.

Andrew married Julia, daughter of Allen Bassett, and resides in Barrington. Their children are Huldah, Eugene, C. Loella and an infant. Huldah married Henry Freeman and moved to Urbana. They have two children, Charlena and an infant.

David married Louisa, daughter of Dr. Daniel Sunderlin of Tyrone. They settled in Barrington and finally emigrated to Palo, Mich., where he is a practicing physician. Their children are Daniel, Charles and Frank.

The descendants of William Wortman number upwards of one hundred and seventy, and one hundred and forty are still among the living.

ELDER SIMON SUTHERLAND

One of the notable characters of the early history of Milo, was Simon Sutherland, a faithful and earnest preacher of the Baptist faith. He was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, in 1779, and married in 1799, Tacey Lapham. They moved into this county in 1803. He was licensed to preach the same year and continued to preach without compensation many years. Indeed it was on his part a firm resolve in the early period of his ministry, to accept no compensation for his ministerial labor. On one occasion when they had lost their cow, some friends started a subscription to buy them another. Upon getting possession of the paper he threw it under the "forestick," determined to allow nothing of the kind. He supported himself and family by the labor of his hands, and preached with zeal and effect to the pioneers of the surrounding country, sometimes going ten miles or more from home on foot to attend his appointments. He formed the first and second Baptist churches in Milo, and preached for the latter church about twenty years. At the close of one year ten dollars was appropriated by the church to be divided between him and Elder Amos Chase. In the war of 1812 his brother Roger was a

captain. The Elder not willing he should go alone, went with him and served several months on the lines. In the period of his war experience he had a number of hair breadth escapes. They had seven daughters, Bethana, Lorana, Jane, Polly, Mary, Amanda and Judah; also a son, who was the youngest, and who was accidently killed by a horse while a small lad. Polly, Judah and Amanda died about the same time of measles, in Pultney, and were buried in the cemetery of the second Milo Baptist church.

Bethana married Milton Finch and has three children, Massilon, Sutherland and Lydia. Lydia married Mr. Corwin of Pultney, who died in the army during the Rebellion.

Lorana married Russell Knowlton and moved to Ohio.

Jane married Finch F. Randolph of Milo. The mother now ninety years old lives in Ohio with her daughter Lorana.

Elder Sutherland was instrumental in forming Churches in Starkey, Barrington and Pultney. In the latter town he resided twelve years a minister; and in all was upwards of fifty years a preacher. He moved from Pultney to Starkey where he lived several years, and finally died near his old home in Milo. He was made of the stuff that belongs to heroes, and was ever true to his faith and calling, while he was kind, gentle and self-sacrificing in domestic and social life.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MILO.

Elder Simon Sutherland, the pioneer preacher of the Baptist faith in Milo, commenced preaching in 1803 at Nichols' Corners. He formed the first organization in the dwelling of Thomas Hollowell, in February, 1804. It was completed with twenty-nine members in 1805, March 13th, at the Raplee school house in East Milo. Meetings were held there and at the Potter school house, south of Himrods, for a number of years. In 1833 the Society erected a church at Himrods at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars, which they occupied till 1868, when it was rebuilt at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. It is the only religious organization and the only church in that vicinity, and is well sustained, and has one hundred and

nine members. Over six hundred members have belonged since its organization. They have had the service of fourteen ministers as follows: Simon Sutherland, John B. Chase, Benjamin R. Swick, Enos Marshall, Hezekiah West, James Pease, J. Batchelder, A. Wells, J. Sabin, A. W. Sunderlin, J. Parker, A. B. De Groat, M. Livermore, John Rooney and W. W. Holt. The present pastor has added thirty to the membership. During the last forty years the church has had five deacons, but one of whom Deacon Henry Smith, now serves in that capacity. The deacons have been James Hulse, George W. Shannon, Amos Ellis, Azariah Finch, Alfred W. Valentine and Henry Smith. The first Clerk was John Matthews, the next Azariah Finch, and the third John Beers. George Van Osdal was chosen Clerk in 1832, and held the place 21 years.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Few people did more hard work at an early day in this county in behalf of their religious convictions than the Free Will Baptists, though but comparatively small results remain, owing doubtless much to their lack of thorough organization, and more to their lack of liberality in sustaining their ministry. In 1838 Stephen S. Lanning and Ezra F. Crane, ministers of that faith, held meetings at the school house, and awakened a religious interest in the neighborhood of Gilbert Baker. They organized a church called the First Free Will Baptist Church of Milo. Mr. Baker gave the land and made a liberal subscription for a meeting house, and others added subscriptions to an amount thought sufficient for the work. B. B. Beekman of Dundee was the builder, the price twelve hundred and fifty dollars, Gilbert Baker guaranteeing the subscriptions. The house was located at the Baker Corners, on lot 8. The subscription was somehow lost, and Mr Baker had a large share of the work to pay for, and the house at length became his private property. The church at one time embraced upwards of one hundred members, but has become extinct as an organization. The trustees were Jonathan Owen, William Spink and Gilbert Baker. The edifice is on the premises of Gilbert

D. Baker and is open to all who choose to use it for religious service. It is also the place of meeting of the Glen Spring Farmers' Club, organized in 1869, and now flourishing with a Library of one hundred volumes.

SECOND MILO BAPTIST CHURCH.

Elder Simon Sutherland preached in the neighborhood of this church as early as 1807, holding meetings in a school house of poplar logs, on an opposite corner. Among the Baptist families in the neighborhood were those of Isaac Hedges, Josiah Maples and John R. Powell. A series of meetings was held in the latter part of the year 1810, at the house of Isaac Hedges, to consider the subject of church organization. Early in 1811 the organization was effected under the name of the the South Benton Church, Elnathan Finch acting as moderator, and Josiah Maples as clerk; and the churches in Wayne and Benton sending delegates to participate in the proceedings. The names of those who constituted the church at first were, Elnathan Finch, Sarah Finch, Isaac Hedges, Elizabeth Hedges, John R. Powell, Polly Powell, James Russel, Anna Russel, Richard Winship, Josiah Maples, and Esther Maples. Seven more were added in April. Amos Chase was licensed in 1811 by this church to preach; John R. Powell in 1819, and Epaphras Thompson in 1824. Elder Chase was ordained in 1813, and Simon Sutherland in 1814. Josiah Maples was the first standing clerk, and he was succeeded in 1816 by Francis Taylor. Ephraim C. Gillett was elected clerk in 1821. The name of the church was changed to Second Milo after the division of the town. In 1824 a branch of this church was established in the neighborhood of Gideon Burtch in Jerusalem. Gideon Burtch was chosen deacon in 1827, and Stephen Raymond assistant clerk.

In December 1828, at a church meeting in Jerusalem it was resolved to hold a church meeting once in two months in Penn Yan. One year later at a meeting held at the residence of Artemas Enos in Penn Yan, it was voted to set off a conference at Penn Yan with a view to forming a church at a future time.

The following members were drawn off for this purpose: Stephen Raymond Polly Raymond, Gideon Burtch, Anna Burtch, Thomas Benedict, Lydia Benedict, Mehitable Benedict, Samuel Raymond, Experience Raymond, Isaac Raymond, William Freeman, Lucy Freeman, Pond Curtis, Pamelia Curtis, Eunice Randall, Artemas Enos, Sister Youmans, Sally Nash, Mary Talford, Sister Firman.

In 1830 Reuben P. Lamb became the Pastor of the church, and in 1831 Richard Winship was appointed Deacon. June 8, 1831, at a council at the place of worship to ordain Elder R. P. Lamb, Elder William Witter served as moderator, and John B. Chase as clerk. After hearing the christian experience of the candidate, his call to the ministry and his views of Bible doctrine, the council proceeded to ordain him in the following order: 1st, Sermon by Elder Jonathan Ketchum; 2d, Consecrating Prayer by Elder Witter; 3d, Laying on of hands by Elders Witter, Sutherland, Chase and Thompson; 4th, Charge by Elder N. Lamb; 5th, Right Hand of Fellowship by Elder Chase; 6th, concluding Prayer by Elder Moore; 7th, Hymn and Benediction by the candidate.

In 1832 a meeting house was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars on the south-west corner of lot 21. In 1851 a new house was built on the same ground by George Dasenbury of Milo, for twenty-eight hundred dollars. John Wilkins was chosen clerk in 1831, and Darius C. Randall Assistant clerk. Thirty-two members were added to the church in 1832. Under the pastorate of Simon Sutherland sixty-six members joined the church. Under Reuben P. Lamb who resigned in 1836, eighty-three. Thompson Ferris and Daniel Hedges were appointed Deacons in 1833, and George C. Wheeler clerk in 1840, and he is still Clerk. In 1843 Allen P. Spooner and Joshua Titus were elected Deacons and served as such while they lived.

Elder A.W. Sunderlin assumed the pastorate of the church in 1836 and continued in that capacity fourteen years, during which time two hundred and seven members were added to

the society. He was succeeded by Elder Philander Shedd, who remained two and one half years, adding six members to the church. John Smith became Pastor in 1853, and remained one year, adding two members. N. Ferguson assumed pastoral charge in 1855, and continued two years, adding five members. George Balcom took charge in 1858, staid two years and added seventy-three to the church. In 1860 S. S. Bidwell commenced preaching for the church, remained two years and was ordained in 1861. At the same time William R. Swarthout, Rensselaer Pulver and Richard Lawrence were ordained as Deacons. Elder William Dunbar commenced his service as Pastor in 1862, and remained one year and a half, adding thirty-two members.

In April, 1864, Thomas Allen who had been a successful and accomplished Missionary in India, took pastoral charge and remained three years, adding forty members. In 1867 Moses Livermore assumed pastoral charge, and still continues in that relation, having added thirty members to the church. In 1868 James C. Spooner, Albert Townsend, and George C. Wheeler were chosen Deacons. In 1870 this church reported one hundred and fifty-two members.

MILO CENTER METHODIST CHURCH.

Samuel Kress, Sr., was an early class-leader whose meetings were held at the house of George Fitzwater, Sr., in the school house north and at his own house south of Himrods, in what is now Starkey. Belonging to his class were himself and wife, George Fitzwater, Sr., and wife, and daughters, Sarah and Hannah, Richard Henderson and wife, Malachi Davis, Sr. and wife, and Rachel Davis.

Samuel Castner was the leader of another class, north of Nichols' Corners, to which belonged besides himself and wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Smith, Mrs. Avery Smith, Mordecai Sweeny and wife, Anna and Polly Chambers, and their brother John. Jesse Alford and wife joined in 1808, and she, now Mrs. Mary Lawrence, is still a member.

William Smith a local preacher who settled in 1797, near the present residence of Metaliah H. Lawrence, gathered another class of which Abraham Prosser was the leader. To this class belonged Mrs. Prosser, Eleanor Smith, afterwards Mrs. James Hollowell, Polly, daughter of John Lawrence, Mrs. Joel Dorman, and others who lived in the place since known as Penn Yan.

There was preaching at the Spink school house, the log school house in the Friend's Settlement, at William Smith's and later at Joseph Hollowell's. Quarterly meetings were held in Mr. Hollowell's barn, and sometimes in the barn of David Briggs, and also that of John Supplee. Often the crowd would be so great that the woods near at hand would be occupied for preaching. David Briggs, Joseph Hollowell, and members of their families, together with Daniel Owen, Ruth and Priscilla Moore, and many others joined the church as fruits of a revival, under Abner Chase and John Baggarly in 1821. Another revival in 1825 under William J. Kent, added William W. Aspell, Benjamin Spooner and wife, and many more. In 1833 the society was legally organized, and David Briggs, Richard Henderson, William W. Aspell, James C. Robinson and John Armstrong were chosen Trustees. A lot was bought of Isaac Nichols for eighty dollars, on which a church was erected for $2000 by Hubbell Gregory. John Copeland preached the dedication sermon in September 1833. A communion service was presented by Mrs. Mary Lawrence, who also furnished the altar with table and chairs. A noted revival soon followed. The circuit was then known as Milo and Starkey. In 1843 it was divided and called Milo and Dresden. At that time a parsonage was purchased for $450, and Samuel C. Adams an eccentric and noted local preacher, held a protracted meeting, which added valuable elements to the church. In 1844 a camp meeting was held in the woods of Henry Hunt. During its progress Bishop Hamlin preached to an audience estimated at five thousand. In 1849 a fine toned bell was purchased for the church through the labors of George L. Hol-

lowell and the pastor. A revival occurred in 1853 under the preaching of A. N. Fillmore and Anthony Ryall; another in 1856 under Dexter E. Clapp, now Minister to the Argentine Republic; another in 1865 under Charles E. Hemans, added most of the Sunday School to the church. In 1862 Jacob Allington made repairs on the church to the amount of $450. In 1869 upwards of $4000 was expeded in enlarging and improving the edifice. Nearly $1600 of this was raised by B. I. Ives at the dedication. The work was done by Jacob Allington & Co. Adam Hunt was president of the Board of Trustees and chairman of the building committee

The class leaders at Milo Center have been as follows: Samuel Kress, Sr., Samuel Castner, Abraham Prosser, Wm. W. Aspell, Thomas Goundry, Benjamin B. Spooner, M. D. Jackson, John B. Hollowell, Archibald Strobridge, H. F. Anderson, P. J. Seeley, Samuel Depew, H. T. Aspell, Wm. Hollowell, L. M. Millard, S. C. Hatmaker, Newton B. Raplee and A. H. Ansley. The Sunday School Superintendents have been Dr. John Hatmaker, William W. Aspell, H. F. Anderson, John B. Green, Myron Depew, Charles F. Rappelyea, George L. Hollowell, H. F. Anderson, S. C. Hatmaker, J. H. Shepherd, C. E. Hermans, George W. Millard.

Among the early stewards were Samuel Castner, Richard Henderson, David Briggs, William W. Aspell, and John Buxton who held the position a large portion of their lives. Among those of later date have been Abel B. Hunt, John B. Hollowell, Samuel Depew, Adam Hunt, Levi Longcor, Peter J. Seeley, George L. Hollowell, Daniel Randolph, N. Longcor, Schuyler Sutherland, Seth Jones, Stephen C. Hatmaker, Samuel S. Henderson, Caleb M. Perkins, Wm. W. Buxton, H. F. Anderson, J. B. Hollowell, B. B. Spooner, N. B. Raplee, George H. Anderson, J. Alden Henderson, W. H. Millard, William Coon, Silas Hunt and A. H. Ansley.

Many of the same have been trustees of the church; Daniel Briggs, William W. Aspell and John Buxton for a long period, and among others not named above, Daniel Owen, Archibald

Strobridge, Richard Henderson, Jr., Rev. Loren Grant, David B. Aspell and L. M. Millard.

Abner Chase was repeatedly a pastor on this charge. In 1833 the preachers were Ira Fairbanks and E. McKendree Crippen; 1841, Calvin S. Coats and S. W. Wooster: 1843-4, J. K. Tinkham; 1849, Edward W. Hotchkiss; 1853, A. N. Filmore; 1860-1, David Crow; 1864-5, Charles E. Hemans; 1866-7, Calvin S. Coats; 1870, John J. Payne.

CIVIL HISORY.

The first Town meeting in Milo was held at the house of Isaac Nichols, April 7, 1818. It was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for the poor. The officers chosen, Supervisor, Avery Smith; Town Clerk, Charles Roberts; Collector, George I. Remer; Assessors, Benedict Robinson, George Nichols and George Youngs; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Henderson and Roger Sutherland; Commissioneers of Highways, Isaac Hedges, David Briggs and Solomon Finch; Commissioners of Common Schools, Isaac Nichols, Thomas Hathaway and Allen Vorce; Inspectors of Common Schools, Samuel Henderson, Joel Jillett, John Randolph, James N. Edmondson, Peter Youngs and Luther Sisson; Constables, Geo. I. Remer, Stephen Youngs, David J. Bennett and Walter Wolcott. It was also voted as follows: "A fine of five dollars is inflicted on the owners of rams, if they be found out of the enclosure of the owner, from the first of September until the first of November, by willful neglect. No cattle or horses shall be allowed to run within eighty rods of a public house, under a fine of one dollar. A fine of one dollar is inflicted on every pathmaster for every offence in neglecting to clear a certain noxious weed called stink tree, on his district."

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

Luman Phelps,	Abraham Wagener,	William Mc Dowell,
Benjamin Swick,	Henry Townsend,	John Stone,
Samuel Castner,	John D. Castner	Seth Jones,
Silas Spink,	Benedict Robinson,	George Goundry,
Asa Russell,	Amos Y. Carr,	Ariel N. Brown.

Ezra Raplee, David Dean, James Sutphen,
John Lawrence. Jr., Levi Perry, Josiah Maples,
Libbeus Cleveland, Thomas Fitzwater. Isaac Hedges,
George Spangler, Nathaniel Payne, Charles Roberts,
John Van Pelt, Joshua Bayard, George Malin,
Abner Hathaway James Parker, Nathaniel W. Hedges,
Peter Heltibidal, Micajah Dean, Isaac Osborne,
Lewis Raplee.

Voted that Overseers of Highways be Fence Viewers.

The Town meetings were held at Milo Center until 1855, when they were voted to Penn Yan, where they have subsequently been held.

SUPERVISORS OF MILO.

1818, Avery Smith,
1819, Avery Smith,
1820, Avery Smith,
1821, Avery Smith,
1822, Avery Smith,
1823, Avery Smith,
1824, Samuel S. Ellsworth,
1825, Samuel S. Ellsworth,
1826, Samuel S. Ellsworth,
1827, Samuel S. Ellsworth,
1828, George Youngs,
1829, George Youngs,
1830, George Youngs,
1831, George Youngs,
1832, Jeremiah B. Andrews,
1833, James C. Robinson,
1834, Joshua Lee,
1835, Abel Buckley,
1836, Samuel Stephens,
1837, Gilbert Baker,
1838, George I. Remer,
1839, Jeremiah B. Andrews,
1840, Jeremiah B. Andrews,
1841, Smith L. Mallory,
1842, Smith L. Mallory,
1843, Nelson Vorce,
1844, Ray G. Wait,
1845, Samuel J. Potter.
1846. Russell R. Fargo,
1847, Charles Lee,
1848, Adam Clark,
1849, Adam Clark,
1850, William Baxter,
1851, James Lawrence,
1852, James Lawrence,
1853, Charles Hubbard,
1854, John C. Scheetz,
1855, Charles Hubbard,
1856, Stephen B. Ayres,
1857, Daniel W. Streeter,
1858, Nathaniel K. Beardslee,
1859, Daniel W. Streeter,
1860, John C. Scheetz
1861, Charles Wagener,
1862, Melatiah H. Lawrence,
1863, John C. Scheetz,
1864, John C. Scheetz,
1865, John C. Scheetz,
1866, John C. Scheetz,
1867, John C. Scheetz,
1868, Charles Wagener,
1869, Theodore Bogart,
1870, Theodore Bogart,
1871, Theodore Bogart.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Parker was the first Justice of the Peace within the original limits of Milo, and was appointed by Gov. George Clinton. The old records at Canandaigua are not well preserved, but the writer has been able to glean from them a few dates. Benedict Robinson was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1796. Eliphalet Norris in 1799. James Parker had his third appointment in 1799, and was again appointed in 1804. Hezekiah Townsend in 1808, and perhaps before. There is no record of his appointment in 1820. He held the office many years. Abraham Wagener in 1808, 1811 and 1820; Thomas Lee in 1813; Morris F. Sheppard in 1813 and 1816; George Youngs and Henry A. Wisner. After the election of Justices was given to the people, George Youngs was elected in 1829, 1833, 1837 and 1841; Avery Smith in 1830; Henry A. Wisner in 1831; Luther Sisson in 1832; George B. Nichols in 1834; Asa A. Norton in 1835; Samuel J. Potter in 1836 and 1840; Ray G. Wait in 1838; Samuel Stephens in 1839; Darius A. Ogden to fill a vacancy in 1841; Amos Y. Carr in 1842, 1846 and 1850; Thomas H. Locke in 1843 and 1847; Jesse Davis in 1844; Archibald J. Mc Intyre in 1845; Peter Youngs in 1848; Green Kenyon elected in 1849 did not qualify; Benjamin L. Hoyt in 1850, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1865 and 1869; James V. Van Alen in 1851 and 1855; George Van Osdol in 1852; Hixon F. Anderson in 1854, 1858 and 1862; William S. Semans in 1856, 1860 and 1864; John Sloan in 1859; John L. Lewis, Jr. in 1863, 1867 and 1871; Jacob H. Shepherd in 1866 and 1870; Jephtha F. Randolph in 1868, and J. Wells Taylor in 1871.

POPULATION AND CENSUS STATISTICS.

Milo by the census of 1820 had a population of 2612. In 1825 it had increased to 3278; in 1830 to 3610; in 1835 to 3824; in 1840 to 3986; in 1845 to 4559; in 1850 to 4791; in 1855, after Torrey was erected, it was reduced to 4304, and in 1860 still lower, to 4028; in 1865 it advanced again to 4195; in 1870 to 4781, almost what it was before the town was dismembered to form Torrey. Penn Yan had a population of 2114

in Milo in 1855, and 2165 in 1865. This had increased so much in five years that in 1870 Penn Yan had 3002 inhabitants in Milo.

By the census of 1820 Milo had seven grist mills, fourteen saw mills, one oil mill, three fulling mills, four carding machines two trip hammers, six distilleries and three asheries. It had twelve school districts, in which schools were kept five months in twelve; public school money, $242,92; 715 children between five and fifteen years old, of whom 633 received instruction that year; taxable property $224, 617. Now the same territory has more than twelve times that amount of taxable estate. Its population consisted of 544 farmers, 142 mechanics, 8 traders, 3 foreigners not naturlized, 7 free blacks, 418 electors, (the property qualification ruled then); 12,973 acres of improved land; 2,661 cattle; 648 horses and 6,130 sheep; 17,239 yards of cloth were made in families in the town in 1821.

By the census of 1825 Milo had 16690 acres of improved land and 8960 unimproved. The real estate was valued at $349,750, personal $15,821; 578 persons subject to military duty; 704 electors; 14 school districts; $297 of school money; 729 children taught; 858 between five and fifteen; 3114 cattle; 858 horses; 7200 sheep; 6276 yards of fulled cloth in 1824; 9231 yards of woolen not fulled; 11224 yards of linen; 10 grist mills; 15 saw mills; one oil mill; 7 fulling mills; 7 carding machines, two trip hammers; 7 distilleries and two asheries.

By the census of 1855 it was found that 2124 inhabitants of Milo were natives of Yates county, 3414 of the State; 3952 of the United States, 25 of England, 24 of Scotland and 247 of Ireland. The town had 3 stone dwellings worth $3,300; 23 of brick worth $74,800; 733 framed worth $666,425 and 34 of logs, valued at $1339. There were 18,000 acres of improved land and 4716 unimproved; value of farms, $1,371,314; of stock, $153,820; of tools $42,849; acres of winter wheat 2203; bushels harvested 23,880; acres of oats 1349, bushels harvested 18,430; acres of rye 300, bushels harvested 3468; acres of barley 1345, bushels harvested 15,121; acres of buckwheat

600, bushels harvested 1763; acres of corn 1235, bushels harvested 16,622; cows 970, pounds of butter 92,705: sheep 5394; pounds of wool 28,656; fulled cloth 8 yards; flannel 818 yards; linen 50 yards; cotton mixed cloth 25 yards; grist mills 5, worth $50,000; saw mills 5, worth $40,000; one lime manufactory; one pottery; two plaster mills; 3 tanneries; 3 cabinet shops producing $10,000 worth of articles; one gun shop, and one hat manufactory.

By the census of 1865, 2196 inhabitants of Milo were natives of Yates county, 3295 of the State of New York, and 3706 of the United States, 87 of England, 300 of Ireland, and 36 of Scotland. There were three stone houses worth $17,000, 21 of brick worth $3,900; 849 framed worth $898,000; 24 of logs worth 2465; improved land 18,294 acres, unimproved 4,377; value of farms $1,356,500; of stock $172,000; of implements $42,218; acres plowed 5879; acres in pasture 4940; acres in meadow 3489; tons of hay in 1864, 3573; acres of wheat sowed in 1864, 2838; bushels harvested in 1864, 29,117; acres of barley 878, bushels harvested 11,588; acres of oats 1277, bushels harvested 19,852; acres of buckwheat 274, bushels harvested 4583; acres corn 1366, bushels harvested 62,275; Apple trees 11,502; bushels apples in 1864, 14,711; working oxen 14; cows 820; pounds of butter 75,335; cheese 760 lbs; horses 746; pigs 937; pork 157,364 lbs; sheep shorne in 1864, 11,838; wool 37,182; lambs raised 3201; flannel manufactured 107 yards; one manufactory of agricultural implements with a capital of $20,000, using raw materials worth $27,800, and creating products worth $34,585; one carding establishment worth $3000, using raw material of the value of $6,000, and making a product worth $9,000; one flax mill, making upholstering tow; 3 manufactories of wagons and coaches; one spoke factory; one planing mill; one marble shop; one tannery; three harness shops; two cabinet shops, and one cigar factory.

Milo sent 170 men into the war to put down the Rebellion; 46 died in the service. The town by the census of 1865 had 779 male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45.

By the census of 1870 Milo had 77 manufacturing establishments; 228 farms; 48 deaths reported in 1869; increase of population from 1865 to 1870, 586.

Milo had one Revolutionary soldier in 1840, Samuel Abbey aged eighty. In 1846 on a vote taken in Milo on the question of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors; there were for License 211 votes, against license, 455 votes. In 1847 the vote on the same question was for License 331 votes; against License 364 votes.

From 1794 to 1829 there were recorded on the town book 216 Ear Marks for citizens within the territory of Milo having sheep and cattle running at large.

THE EARLY SURVEY OF ROADS.

The earliest record of a road in Milo is one 6 miles and 35 rods long, beginning not far from the Friend's Meeting House and bearing south to the county line past Stephen Card's. This road was laid out by Joseph Jones and Joshua Andrews, Commissioners, June 6, 1797. Many of the old roads have been discontinued or changed in their direction. Among them is one established by Stephen Whitaker and Martin Kendig as Commissioners in 1804, leading from the vicinity of Lawrence Townsend's to Enoch Shearman's, across Plympton's Bridge. Another leading from the line of John Lawrence to the Foot of Lake Keuka. Griffin B. Hazard and Thomas Howard were among the early Commissioners, and a little later were David Briggs, Isaac Hedges and Allen Vorce. David Briggs held the office many years.

The road from Richard Smith's Mills to Robert Chissom's, (now Head Street, Penn Yan,) was surveyed by Benjamin Barton in 1801, Levi Benton, John Lawrence and Daniel Brown acting as Commissioners of Highways. In 1800 the road from the foot of Lake Keuka eastward 205 rods was surveyed by Joseph Jones, Ezra Cole and John Plympton being Commissioners of Highways. Samuel Lawrence surveyed several roads in 1801. The road from the Lee place to Wagener's Mills was

officially established in 1806 and extended south between lots to the Steuben county line. The first mentioned part of this road had then been in use a dozen years. In 1806-7 John Lawrence, Levi Benton and Morris F. Sheppard established a number of Highways. Among those of 1807 was the Lake Road on the east side of Lake Keuka, Charles Roberts being one of the Commissioners and Joseph Benton the Surveyor. In 1809 Charles Roberts and Morris F. Sheppard laid out a road from "Moses Plympton's Bridge, 130 rods west to Abraham Wagener's Grist Mill, and center of the road which runs through *Pen Yang* to Abraham and Melchoir Wagener's Mills," Benedict Robinson, Surveyor. The road beginning six rods south of Melchoir Wagener's Mill, and running to the Foot of the Lake, was laid out by Stephen Whitaker and Levi Benton in 1811, Joseph Benton, Surveyor.

MILO CENTER.

This place was long better known as Nichols' Corners, from the Nichols family who were the first settlers and long resident there. The first Postmaster at this place was Isaac Nichols, Jr., and the office was established before 1829. He kept the office many years and was succeeded by his son-in-law, William Holden, who also kept it a long time. Among those who have since been Postmaster at this place have been Hixon F. Anderson, Moses W. Eastman, John C. Fiero, George L. Hollowell, William Hollowell and George W. Millard.

Isaac Nichols, Jr., opened the first public house at this point as early as 1820, and among his successors in the same place have been Philip Drake, Manchester Townsend, Finch F. Randolph, John Clark, Myron Depew and Patrick Byrne.

The earliest store at the Center was kept by George B. Nichols. He was associated with Hermon Smith. Among their successors have been Joseph C. Stull, William Holden, who was burned out, Devereaux & Fiero, Abel B. Hunt and Moses W. Eastman, George L. Hollowell, Hixon F. Anderson, Schuyler Sutherland, who was burned out, George W. and Willis H Millard.

The first blacksmith in the place was William W. Aspell, who was followed by Elijah G. Simonds, Daniel S. Chase, James Miles, Jacob Wolfe and Patrick Mc Goff.

At quite an early day John King had a wagon shop there, and he was succeeded by John A. Rooney who remains there still. Ludim St John has also been engaged there in the same trade as has Samuel C. Aspell. Aldrich Bissel was an early cabinet maker at this point. He was succeeded in the same business by William Holden and he by Amos Y. Carr.

The first tailor at the Center was Samuel Chard. He was followed by Jeremiah Sprague who conducted a large and successful business for many years. He is now a farmer, and was always a good citizen. Hermon Briggs succeed Mr. Sprague in the same business.

Milo Center had 150 inhabitants by the census of 1855, and 125 by the census of 1865. The official town business was chiefly conducted there till 1856, and previous to that time the place had more public importance than since. Milo Center is 424 feet above Seneca Lake.

Among the Grape Growers of East Milo on Seneca Lake are R. B. Ayres, E. B. Miller, Monroe Fenno, James Hazard, James Valentine, Jonathan G. Baker, Micajah Dean, J. Fenno, E. Porter, H. T. and J. D. Henderson who have from two to five acres each of vineyard. On Lake Keuka in Milo James Jayne has five acres of flourishing vineyard, and Frank A. Risdon, Isaac Hewitt, Reuben Thayer and David Miller have each small vineyards.

THE OLD FORT.

What was called the Old Fort Farm is located on the Bath Road, east side, on lot 34, on the north side of the ravine at Jacob Thayer's. What was called the Fort was an enclosure of about two acres surrounded by a very distinct earthwork, the traces of which are now obliterated. It contained a number of large trees, and was evidently an ancient and long neglected fortification or circular embankment, enclosing a place of defence, or perhaps worship, for a race it may be older than the Iroquois, and with a higher development in art and religious culture

EARLY SETTLERS IN MILO.

Reported to the Yates County Historical Society from Election Dist. No. 3, by Samuel V. Miller and Job L. Babcock, in 1869.

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTH LINE OF THE TOWN.—LAKE ROAD.

Present or late Oc'pnt.	*First Settler.*	*Present or late Oc'pnt.*	*First Settler.*
John Freeman, 18'6,	Jeremiah Decker.	Jayne Farm, 1806,	Timothy Jayne.
Isaac Hewitt, "	Henry Jacobus.	Reuben Thayer, "	Simon Jacobus.
Jacob Thayer, "	Jonathan Gillis.	Andrew Thayer, "	Warren Smith.
David Miller, "	James Goble.	Sylvester Thayer, "	Dr. E. Shattuck.
Samuel V. Miller "	Mr. Wilson.	J. M. Lewis, "	John McDowell.
George Shearman "	T.Dixon & W. Helms.	Willow Point, "	George Lamb.
George Campbell "	John Haight.	Monell Place, 1802,	John McDowell.

ON ROAD SOUTH OF PENN YAN.

Dake Farm, 1802-3.	Peter Coldren.	Wm. S. Briggs, 1802-3	Peter Althiser.
Georgr W. Shannon "	J. Hallenback.	Abr'm W. Shearman "	Philip Yokum.
John R. Hatmaker, "	Susana Clanford.		

ROAD EAST FROM LAKE.

John Hutton, "	Ephraim Althiser, Alfred Brown, "	David Hall.
Azor Kimble, "	Philemon Baldwin.	

BATH ROAD.

Plympton Farm, "	John Reywalt.	W. R. Swarthout, "	Hiram Post.
Joel Wortman, "	Joseph Quick.	Richard Jillett, "	Samuel Boots.
Richard Thayer "	J. W. Hedges.	John Beard, "	Wm, Hedges.
James Thayer, "	William Yager.	John P. Castner, "	Isaac Hedges.
Mrs. Geo. Youngs, "	Levi Macumber.	Old Fort Farm, "	Ezra Cummings.
William Thayer, "	Cha's Lockwood.	Rodman Stevens, "	Benj. Robinson.
John Thayer, "	Charles Bundy.	James Henderson "	Moses Thompson
Albert Mc Intyre. "	Sim'on Thayer Sr	Job L. Babcock, "	Jonathan Bailey
Wm. Mc Intyre. "	Wm. Bailey.	Simeon Thayer Jr. "	John Seeley.
J P. Playsted. "	Joshua Beard.	Isaac Hewitt, "	George Maring.

ON THE EAST ROAD.

Perry A. Guile. "	Thomas Ferris.	James Decker, "	Jonathan Rector.
Wm. Kiefer, "	Israel Ferris.	Floyd Florrence, "	Abraham Ferris.
Ezra Pulver, "	Jedediah Royce,	The's Fitzwater, "	James Randall.
Jeremiah Sprague, "	Lewis Randall.	George Travis, "	Absolom Travis.
Hiram M. Lewis. "	Samuel Lockwood Abram Downing, Deacon Maples.	Jonathan Champlin, Daniel Playsted, " Reub'n Sutherland "	John Miners. John R. Powell. Roger Sutherland
Gilbert Baxter, "	Ezra Smith.	John Bassett. "	Abrah'm Prosser.
James Nelson, "	John Culp.	John Ayres. "	Benj. Downing.
Capell Farm, "	John Capell.	Mrs. S. H. Cleveland	Peter Heltibidal.
B. L. Hoyt farm, "	*Rev. Mr. Ferris, Reuben Ferris, Peter Eastman.	Hiram M. Lewis, " Abner Gardner, 2d,	George Gardner. Abner Gardner.
Titus Farm, "	Noah Russage.	Rowland J. Gardner.	R. Champlin, SimonSutherl'nd

*Mr. Ferris was a Baptist preacher who was killed by lightning in his own house.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE
CASHONG C.
DELLONA
BENTON P.O.
MIDDL
MID
OREGDEN
WEST RIVER
LONG POINT
ITAL
MILO
CENTER
ILLO
LINE
HIMROD'S
SHINGLE POINT
PREEMPTION
STARKEY
STARKEY POINT
OUTLINE M
ON
OF
YATES
Boun
DUNDEE
EDDY TOWN
PENN
CLENDRA
THE PRINCIPAL
BIG STREAM
ROCK
STREAM
FIR TREE
SENECA LAKE

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David Miller, "	James Goble.	Sylvester Thayer, "	Dr. E. Shattuck.
Samuel V. Miller "	Mr. Wilson.	J. M. Lewis, "	John McDowell.
George Shearman"	T.Dixon & W. Helms.	Willow Point, "	George Lamb.
George Campbell"	John Haight.	Monell Place, 1802,	John McDowell.

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John R. Hatmaker,	"	Susana Clanford.			

ROAD EAST FROM LAKE.

John Hutton,	"	Ephraim Althiser.	Alfred Brown,	"	David Hall.
Azor Kimble,	"	Philemon Baldwin.			

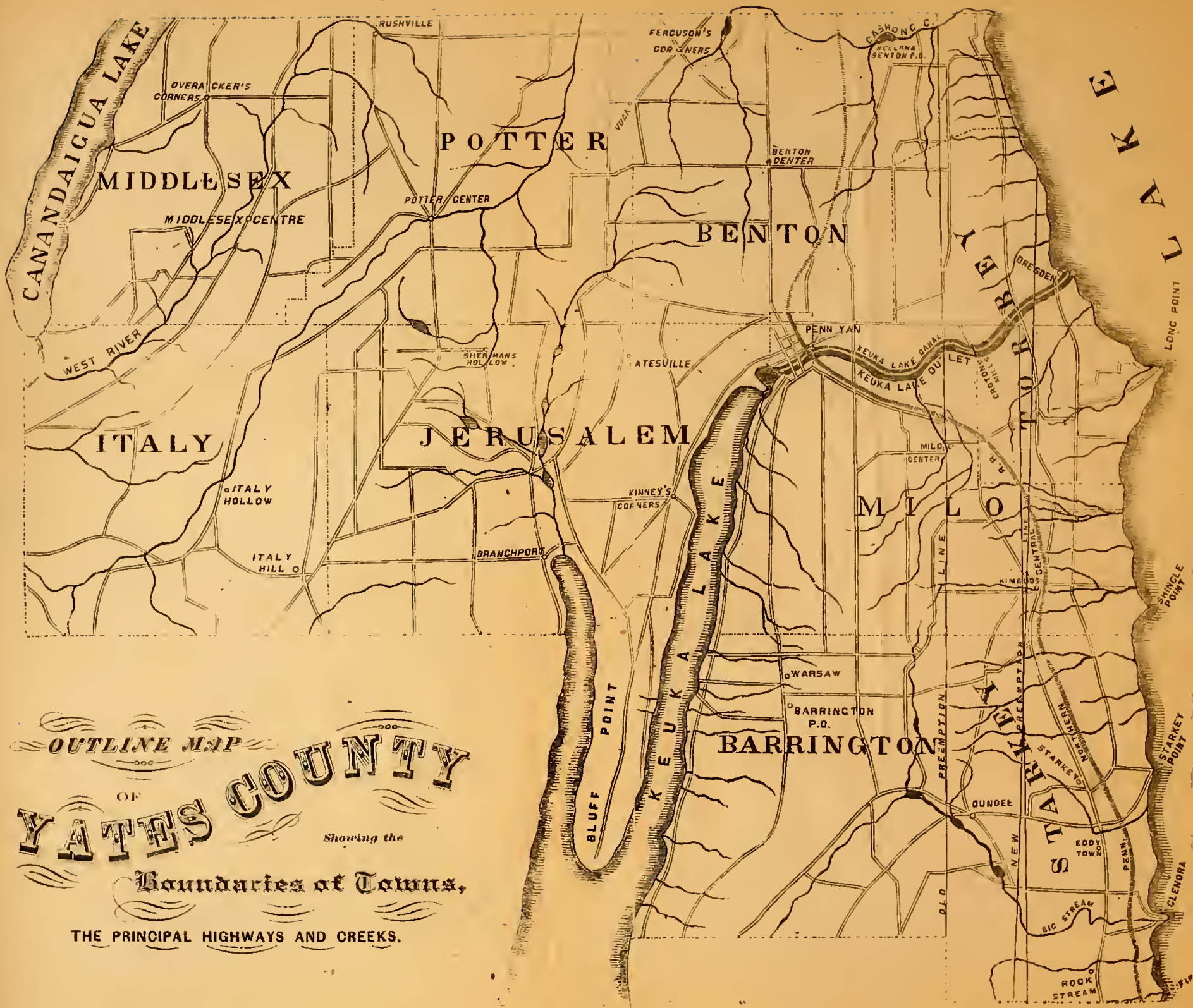
BATH ROAD.

Plympton Farm,	"	John Reywalt.	W. R. Swarthout,	"	Hiram Post.
Joel Wortman,	"	Joseph Quick.	Richard Jillett,	"	Samuel Boots.
Richard Thayer	"	J. W. Hedges.	John Beard,	"	Wm, Hedges.
James Thayer,	"	William Yager.	John P. Castner,	"	Isaac Hedges.
Mrs. Geo. Youngs,	"	Levi Macumber.	Old Fort Farm,	"	Ezra Cummings.
William Thayer,	"	Cha's Lockwood.	Rodman Stevens,	"	Benj. Robinson.
John Thayer,	"	Charles Bundy.	James Henderson	"	Moses Thompson
Albert McIntyre.	"	Sim'on Thayer Sr	Job L. Babcock,	"	Jonathan Bailey
Wm. McIntyre,	"	Wm. Bailey.	Simeon Thayer Jr.	"	John Seeley.
J. P. Playsted.	"	Joshua Beard.	Isaac Hewitt,	"	George Maring.

ON THE EAST ROAD.

Perry A. Guile.	"	Thomas Ferris.	James Decker,	"	Jonathan Rector.
Wm. Kiefer,	"	Israel Ferris.	Floyd Florrence,	"	Abraham Ferris.
Ezra Pulver,	"	Jedediah Royce,	Tho's Fitzwater,	"	James Randall.
Jeremiah Sprague,	"	Lewis Randall.	George Travis,	"	Absolom Travis.
Hiram M. Lewis.	"	Samuel Lockwood Abram Downing, Deacon Maples.	Jonathan Champlin, Daniel Playsted, Reub'n Sutherland	" "	John Miners. John R. Powell. Roger Sutherland
Gilbert Baxter,	"	Ezra Smith.	John Bassett.	"	Abrah'm Prosser.
James Nelson,	"	John Culp.	John Ayres.	"	Benj. Downing.
Capell Farm,	"	John Capell.	Mrs. S. H. Cleveland		Peter Heltibidal.
B. L. Hoyt farm,	"	*Rev. Mr. Ferris, Reuben Ferris, Peter Eastman.	Hiram M. Lewis. " Abner Gardner, 2d,		George Gardner. Abner Gardner.
Titus Farm,	"	Noah Russage.	Rowland J. Gardner.		R. Champlin, Simon Sutherl'nd

*Mr. Ferris was a Baptist preacher who was killed by lightning in his own house.



OUTLINE MAP

OF

YATES COUNTY

Showing the

Boundaries of Towns,

THE PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS AND CREEKS.

YATES COUNTY

Boundaries of Towns,

THE PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS AND CREEKS.

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