



HISTORY

OF THE

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CONCORD,

BEING THE PRESENT TOWNS OF

CONCORD, COLLINS, N. COLLINS AND
SARDINIA.

ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK,

BY ERASMUS BRIGGS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

UNION AND ADVERTISER COMPANY'S PRINT.

1883.

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ERRATA.

- Page 105, read "Lawton" for Lanton.
Page 106, read "Big Tree" for Fig Tree.
Page 126, read "Scarn" for Scam.
Page 131, 6th line, read "difficult" for different.
Page 152, read "Morton's Corners" for Morton's Creek.
Page 174, line 38, read "at lot 32" for at lot 52.
Page 180, read "Theodore Frew" for Theodore Frew.
Page 188, read "Perigo" for Brigo.
Page 189, read "Shoutz" for Shontz; same page, read "Barnhart" for Bamhart; same page, read "Post" for Past.
Page 190, read "Parmeter" for Bameter.
Page 192, read "F. K. Davis" for T. K. Davis.
Page 195, read "Frew" for Trew.
Page 208, read "1862" for 1892.
Page 218, read "Morris Hall" for Morris Hall.
Page 275, read "Auwater" for Anwater.
Page 253, 3d line from bottom, read "1810" instead of 1809.
Page 293, read "1860" for 1809.
Page 294, read "1880" for 1810; same page, read "1882" for 1822.
Page 332, read "1830" for 1840.
Page 338, read "1877" for 1878.
Page 359, read the name "Benjamin Fay" for Benjamin Frye.
Page 360, read the name "Nemiah Fay" for Nemiah Frye.
Page 369, line 10, read "Ruth Briggs" for Bertha Briggs.
Page 391, read "Benjamin Gardner" for Benjamin Gordon.
Page 395, read "Otis Morton" for Otis Horton.
Page 400, read "Mary Hufstader" for John Hufstader.
Page 433, read "1832" for 1882.
Page 452, read "William T.," for William G., and "W. T. Lincoln" for William F.
Page 468, read "Orrin Baker" for Owen Baker.
Page 483, line 20, read "Council Bluffs" for Dakota.
Page 476, read "Marcy" for Mercy.
Page 478, line 6th, read "1761" for 1861.
Page 496, 2d line, leave out "Boston"; same page, read 4th line from bottom page "near" for new.
Page 498, 2d line from top, read "1792" for 1792.
Page 519, in the account of Levi and Isaac Woodward, read "married" for the capital M.
Page 566, 12th line, read "her family" for his family.
Page 618, read "Parthenia" for Perthenia.
Page 623, read "Parthenia" for Pathema.
Page 632, last line, read "Methodist Preacher" for teacher.
Page 659, 12th line, read "born 1831" for 1871.
Page 672, line 14, read "1850" for 1854.
Page 743, read "Noel Conger" for Noah Conger; page following 779, read "771" for 781; page following 872, read "873" for 753.
Page 827, read "Reuben B. Heacock" for Reuben B. Hancock.
Page 861, 24th line, "Tuller" for Fuller.
Page 889, "Brewer" for Brower.
Page 894, "John Jr., 2d" for John Jr., Son.

INTRODUCTION.

“Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke,
How jocund did they drive their team a-field,
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.
Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure.”

The motives that prompted the author to attempt the compilation of a work of this nature were, that being himself to the “manor born,” and having enjoyed an intimate personal acquaintance with many of the early settlers of these towns, and knowing that very little had ever been said of them in any history that had been heretofore published, he felt that all former attempts of the historian to portray these early times and scenes were lacking in detail and did not accord to the brave pioneers of these towns the mead of praise that their self-sacrificing labors and privations entitle them to, and he departs from the rule generally pursued by writers, of recording only the acts of those whom fortune or favor has raised to positions of prominence, and he feels that the lives and deeds of the pioneer, though their destiny may have been obscure, are worthy of being remembered and perpetuated upon the pages of history; for the pioneer, like the great forests that once surrounded his humble cabin, is passing away; only here and there you find them, and soon, very soon, there will not one remain, and it is but a simple act of justice to the living and an honor that we owe to the dead, who now rest from their toils on fields their hands helped to clear, that a record of their lives should be put into some tangible form and the multitude of facts in the possession of those who are yet with us be rescued from oblivion, for soon these witnesses will pass away, and there will be none left to tell the story of the olden time.

For this reason the author has undertaken the task of compiling a volume, and he finds that there has been an almost endless amount of labor to collect and arrange facts and dates to incidents that transpired so many years ago, and much of it may appear commonplace and non-interesting to some, but the author believes that the task he has undertaken is a laudable one, and that the few pioneers now remaining and their descendants for generations to come, will be interested in the work, and will properly appreciate the undertaking.

To the many who have aided him in this undertaking and were induced to, at his earnest request, he is under many obligations, and though their names may appear elsewhere, in connection with articles contributed, still he takes pleasure in rendering a personal acknowledgment here: J. H. Plumb, Esq., of Westfield, Mrs. Stoddard of Iowa, S. Cary Adams, Esq. of Buffalo, S. W. Soule, William H. Parkinson of Collins, Mrs. Seymour of Chautauqua, L. B. Cochran, Esq., Hon. C. C. Severance, W. G. Ramson, Dr. G. G. Stanbro of Concord and L. D. Smith and Cyrus Rice of Sardinia, have placed him under a debt of gratitude. Of those who rendered valuable aid in soliciting subscriptions and encouraging him in his undertaking, he will ever remember the names of James Hopkins, Addison Wheelock, Cyrus Rice, Welcome Andrews, Alden J. McArthur and many others. Christfield Johnson, Esq., author of the Centennial History of Erie county, courteously allowed him the free use of his book, and the first one hundred pages of this work are taken from his book, and Turner's History of the Holland Purchase. Nearly the whole of the remaining pages are original.

The amount of matter in this volume in relation to the family histories of each of these respective towns will be accounted for by the number of subscriptions that the author has received in said towns to aid in the publication of this work. Of course a work of this nature, containing the amount of matter that this one does, must necessarily be expensive, and every page added must necessarily also increase the expense to be borne by the author who has to depend for the funds to defray the cost most entirely upon local patronage, and most certainly he cannot do as his inclinations would otherwise naturally lead him, if he were not confined to limited means, and in the present under-

taking he would feel himself amply rewarded if he were to receive the bare expense of preparing and publishing this work. But he is well aware *now* that the expense will far exceed all such hopes, and the author regrets too that there is a single thing omitted that will detract from the general interest of this volume, and yet he knows that there are names of those who were early identified with the settlement of these towns, whose histories would have been of interest and were worthy of being preserved, that are now lacking, which can only be accounted for by the indifference of those who should have taken some interest in a work of this nature.

Following appears the number of subscribers of each town, together with those who are not residents :

Concord	260
Collins	125
North Collins.....	35
Sardinia	65
Buffalo and others localities.....	80

E. B.



E. BRIGGS.

Autobiography of the Author.

The author of this work was born on the 31st day of August, 1818, on Townsend Hill, in the town of Concord, where he remained with his parents until after he was seventeen years of age. As soon as old enough, he was put to work to assist in clearing up a heavily-timbered farm; and the scenes and incidents appertaining to pioneer life portrayed in the several articles in chapter xiv. of this work are from his own knowledge and experience.

His education was principally obtained in the district school, on Townsend Hill, supplemented by a few terms at select school and Springville Academy.

The Winter after he was eighteen years of age, he taught a term of school, and the Spring following, he took Greeley's advice and went west. This was before the advent of railroads, and was quite an undertaking. The journey across the State of Michigan, and from Chicago to Racine, from Racine to Janesville, from Janesville to Galena, and from Galena to Fulton, a total distance of over six hundred miles, was made on foot. At that time, the prairies of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin were unoccupied; the only settlers to be found were located in or near the timber. Chicago at that time was a small town, whose buildings and improvements were confined to a narrow belt of dry land along the lake-shore and river-bank; the ground back being low and covered with prairie-grass and water. Racine was a straggling little hamlet, and the city of Janesville was yet in embryo, its site being occupied by two or three small log farm-houses. He remembers stopping there a few days, and planting corn on the land where the city now stands. Beloit was named, but Freeport was unknown, and Galena was a very small village. The journey for the last two days was made on a single meal. Fulton was surveyed and named, but contained but one log-house. He remained in Fulton two and a half years, putting up buildings in the Summer, and getting out timber and cutting steam-boat wood in the Winter. He built the first frame-house in Fulton, and continued to work at the business until prostrated by sickness.

When sufficiently recovered to travel, he returned to his native town, where for the next eleven years his time was divided between working at the carpenters' trade Summers, teaching school Winters, and attending to the duties of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools.

In 1850, he went to the town of West Seneca, and invested in timbered land, which had formerly been a part of the Indian reservation. For the next fifteen years, this town and the adjoining town of Elma was his home. During these years, he was quite extensively engaged in the wood, bark and lumber business. In 1852, while a resident of West Seneca, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and also town Superintendent of Common Schools. He was also chosen to represent them on the Board of Supervisors, in 1853-54-55. He afterward held the office of Justice of the Peace in the town of Elma. Since his return to Concord, in 1865, he has worked at building several Summers, and taught school occasionally Winters. For the last five years, his time has been principally spent in procuring facts and preparing this work. Since his return to Concord, he has been several times elected Supervisor, although the party with which he affiliates is in the minority; and it is a source of gratification to know that wherever he has resided, he has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

HISTORY

OF THE

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CONCORD.

CHAPTER I.

FROM 1534 TO 1655.

George Cartier's Expedition—Champlain's Expedition—King James' Grant—Henry Hudson—French Traders—The Jesuits—Chaumonot and Brebœuf—Hunting Buffalo—Destruction of the Kahquahs and Eries—Seneca Tradition—French Account—Their System of Clans—Its Importance—Sachems and War-Chiefs—Method of Descent—Choice of Sachems—Family Relations.

In the year 1534, forty-two years after the discovery of America, George Cartier, a French explorer sailed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal and took possession of all the country round about on behalf of the King of France, Francis the First, and called it New France.

He made some attempts to colonize, but in 1543 they were all abandoned, and for more than half a century no further progress was made.

In 1603, the celebrated French mariner, Samuel Champlain, led an expedition to Quebec and made a permanent settlement there, and, in fact, founded the Colony of Canada. Montreal was founded soon after, and communication was comparatively easy along the course of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and, with a portage around the Falls, to Lake Erie. And

mainly for this reason, the French fur traders and missionaries reached this region of country long before any other Europeans.

In 1606, King James, of England, granted to an association of Englishmen called the Plymouth company, the territory of New England, but no permanent settlement was made until the 9th day of November, 1620, when, from the historic Mayflower, the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

In 1628, Charles the First, of England, granted a charter for the government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. It included the territory between latitude $40^{\circ} 2'$ and $44^{\circ} 15'$ north, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, making a colony a hundred and fifty-four miles wide and four thousand miles long. The County of Erie and Western New York were included within its limits.

In 1609, the English navigator, Henry Hudson, while in the employ of Holland, discovered the river that bears his name, and the Hollanders established fortified trading posts on Manhattan island and at Albany, and commenced trading with the Indians. They also made an indefinite claim of territory westward.

All European nations at that time claimed title to lands in America by the right of discovery, and they granted them away to individuals and companies in small and large tracts, as they saw fit, when, as a matter of right and justice, their title was no better than was the title of that character we read of, to all the kingdoms of the world, which he offered to give Christ if he would fall down and worship him.

In 1623, permanent Dutch emigration for agricultural purposes first began upon the Hudson river.

In 1625, a few Catholic missionaries arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

About 1620, the first white men visited the country about the lower end of Lake Erie and the Niagara river; they were French fur traders in search of furs.

In 1626, Father De La Roche Daillon, a French missionary, visited the Neuter Nation and passed the winter preaching the gospel among them. The Neuter Nation occupied the country about the east end of Lake Erie and on both sides of the Niagara River. They had their villages in Canada and in Erie

county; there was one at or near the mouth of Eighteen-Mile creek, and perhaps others further west. But the south shore of Lake Erie was occupied principally by a tribe called the Eries. The French called the tribe occupying the country hereabouts the Neuter Nation, because they dwelt in peace with surrounding tribes, but they were known among the other tribes as the Kahquahs.

The Jesuit missionaries, fired with unbounded zeal and unsurpassed valor, traversed the wilderness, holding up the cross before the bewildered pagans. They soon had flourishing stations as far west as Lake Huron. One of these stations was St. Marie, near the eastern extremity of the lake, and it was from St. Marie that Fathers Brébœuf and Chaumonot set forth in November, 1640, to visit the Neuter Nation. They returned in the Spring, having visited eighteen Kahquah villages, but having met with very little encouragement among them. They reported the Neuter Indians to be stronger and finer looking than the Hurons, and that their food and clothing were but little different; that they had corn, beans and some other vegetables, and plenty of fish; that they were much employed in hunting deer, bears, buffalo, beavers, wolves, wild-cats and other animals; that there was also an abundance of wild turkeys. They estimated the whole number of villages of the Neuter Nation at forty, and that the most eastern was but one day's journey from the country of the Senecas. The Senecas, when first visited by the whites, had their villages east of the Genesee river.

Up to this time, the Kahquahs had succeeded in maintaining their neutrality between the fierce belligerents on either side. What the cause of quarrel, if any, arose between the peaceful possessors of Erie county and the powerful confederates to the eastward, is entirely unknown; but sometime during the next fifteen years, the Iroquois fell upon both the Kahquahs and the Eries and exterminated them, as nations, from the face of the earth.

The precise years in which these events occurred are uncertain, and it is not known whether the Kahquahs or the Eries were first destroyed. French accounts go to show that the Neuter Nation were first destroyed; while, according to Seneca tradition, the Kahquahs still dwelt here when the Iroquois

annihilated the Eries; but it is certain that, somewhere between 1643 and 1655, the fierce confederates of Central New York "put out the fires" of both the Kahquahs and the Eries.

From the destruction of the Kahquahs down to the time the Iroquois sold to the Holland Land company (or, rather, to Robert Morris), they were, by right of conquest, the actual possessors of the territory composing the present County of Erie, and, a few years before the sale, the largest nation of the confederacy made their principal residence within the county. Within its borders, too, are still to be seen the largest united body of their descendants. For two hundred and thirty years, the Iroquois have been closely identified with the history of Erie county, and it is proper to give a short account of the interior structure of that remarkable confederacy.

The name Iroquois was never applied by the confederates to themselves; it was first used by the French. The men of the five nations called themselves He-do-no-saunee, which means literally "They form a cabin," describing in this expressive manner the close union existing between them. The Indian name just quoted is more liberally and more commonly rendered "The People of the Long House," which is more fully descriptive of the confederacy.

The feature that distinguished the people of the Long House from all the world beside, and which, at the same time, bound together all these ferocious warriors as with a living chain was the system of *clans* extending through all the different tribes.

Many readers doubtless have often heard of the warlike success and outward greatness of the Iroquois confederacy, but one unacquainted with the inner league, which was its distinguishing characteristic, and without which in all probability have met at an early day with the fate of numerous similar alliances.

The people of the Iroquois confederacy were divided into eight *clans*, or families, the names of which were as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk.

Each clan formed a large artificial family modeled on the natural family. All the members of the clan, no matter how widely separated among the tribes were considered as brothers and sisters to each other, and forbidden to intermarry. This prohibition was strictly enforced by public opinion.

The clan, being thus taught from earliest infancy that they belonged to the same family, a bond of the strongest kind was created throughout the confederacy. The Oneida of the Wolf clan had no sooner appeared among the Cayugas than those of the same clan claimed him as their special guest, and admitted him to the most confidential intimacy. The Seneca of the Turtle clan might wander to the country of the Mohawks at the further extremity of the Long House, and he had a claim upon his brother Turtles which they would not dream of repudiating.

Thus the whole confederacy was linked together. If at any time there appeared a tendency toward conflict between the different tribes, it was instantly checked by the thought that if persisted in the hand of the Heron would be turned against Heron, and the hatchet of the Bear would be raised against his brother Bear, and the bow of the Beaver would be drawn against his brother Beaver. And so potent was the feeling that until the power of the confederacy was broken by overwhelming outside force, there was no serious dissension between the tribes of the Iroquois. Aside from the clan-system just described, which was an artificial invention expressly invented to prevent dissension among the confederates, the Iroquois league had some resemblance to the great American Union which succeeded it. The central authority was supreme on questions of peace and war, and on all others relating to the general welfare of the confederacy, while the tribes, like the states, reserved to themselves the management of their ordinary affairs. In peace, all power was confided to "Sachems," in war, to "Chiefs." The Sachems of each tribe acted as its rulers in matters which required the exercise of civil authority. The same rulers also met in congress to direct the affairs of the confederacy. There was, in each tribe, the same number of War-chiefs as Sachems, and these had absolute authority in time of war. But in a war-party the War-chiefs commanded and the Sachem took his place in the ranks.

The congress always met at the council-fire of the Onondagas. The Senecas were unquestionably the most powerful of all the tribes, and as they were located at the western extremity of the confederacy, they had to bear the brunt of war when it was assailed by its most formidable foes, who dwelt

in that quarter. It would naturally follow that the principal War-chief of the league should be of the Seneca Nation, and such is said to have been the case.

As among many other savage tribes the right of heirship was in the female line. Titles, as far as they were hereditary at all, followed the same law of descent. The child also followed the clan and tribe of the mother. Notwithstanding the modified system of hereditary power in vogue, the constitution of every tribe was essentially republican. Warriors, old men, and even women, attended the council and made their influence felt. Neither in the government of the confederacy nor in the tribes, was there any such thing as tyranny over the people.

CHAPTER II.

FROM 1655 TO 1679.

The Iroquois Triumphant—Obliteration of Dutch Power—French Progress—
La Salle Visits the Senecas—Greenhalph's Estimates—La Salle on the
Niagara—Building of the Griffin—It Enters Lake Erie—La Salle's Subse-
quent Career—The Prospect in 1679.

From the time of the destruction of the Kahquahs and Eries, the Iroquois went forth conquering and to conquer. This was probably the day of their greatest glory. They stayed the progress of the French into their territories; they negotiated on equal terms with the Dutch and English, and having supplied themselves with the terrible arms of the pale-faces, they smote with direst vengeance whomsoever of their own race were unfortunate enough to provoke their wrath.

At one period, the sound of their war cry was heard along the Straits of St. Marys and at the foot of Lake Superior. At another, under the walls of Quebec, where they defeated the Hurons under the eyes of the French. They spread the terror of their arms over New England—Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle on the discovery of Illinois. They bore their conquering arms along the Susquehanna, the Allegheny and the Ohio, and farther south. In short, they triumphed on every side, save only where the white men came, and even the white man was for a time held at bay by their fierce confederates.

In 1664 the English conquered New Amsterdam, and in 1670 their conquest was made permanent.

Charles the Second, then King of England, granted the conquered province to his brother James, Duke of York, from whom it was called New York. This grant comprised all the lands along the Hudson, with an indefinite amount westward, thus overlapping the previous grant of James the First, to the Plymouth company, and the boundaries of Massachusetts by the charter of Charles the First, and laying the foundation for a conflict of jurisdiction, which was afterward to have important effects on the destinies of Western New York.

By 1665, trading posts had been established by the French at Mackinaw, Green Bay, Chicago and St. Joseph. In 1669 La Salle, whose name was soon to be indissolubly united to the annals of Erie county, visited the Senecas with only two companions, finding their four principal villages from ten to twenty miles southerly from Rochester, scattered over portions of the present Counties of Monroe, Livingston and Ontario.

In 1673, the Missionaries Marquette and Joliet, pushed on beyond the farthest French post and erected the emblems of Christianity on the shore of the Father of Waters.

In 1677, Wentworth Greenhalph, an Englishman, visited all the Five Nations, finding the same four towns of the Senecas described by the companions of La Salle. Greenhalph made very minute observations counting the houses of the Indians and reported the Mohawk as having three hundred warriors, the Oneidas two hundred, the Onondagas three hundred and fifty, the Cayugas three hundred and the Senecas a thousand. It will be seen that the Senecas, the Guardians of the western door of the Long House, numbered, according to Greenhalph's computation, nearly as many as all of the other tribes of the confederacy combined, and other accounts show that he was not far from correct.

In the month of January, 1679, a Frenchman of good family, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, arrived at the mouth of Niagara. He was one of the most gallant, devoted and adventurous of all the bold explorers, who under many different banners, opened the new world to the knowledge of the old. In 1678 he had received from King Louis a commission to discover the western part of New France. He made some preparations the same year and in the Fall sent the *Seuer de La Motte* and Father Hennepin (the priest and historian of the expedition) in advance to the mouth of the Niagara. As soon as La Salle arrived he went two leagues above the Falls, built a rude dock at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, in Niagara county and laid the keel of a vessel with which to navigate the Lakes. Hennepin distinctly mentions a small village of Senecas at the mouth of the Niagara, and it is plain from his whole narrative that the Iroquois were in possession of the country along the river.

The work was carried on through the Winter, and in the Spring the vessel was launched. It was a small vessel of sixty tons burthen, completely furnished with anchors, and other equipments, and armed with seven small cannon, all of which had been transported by hand around the cataract. The vessel was named the "Griffin," and there were thirty-four men on board, all Frenchmen with a single exception.

For several months the Griffin remained in the Niagara, between the place where it was built and the rapids at the head of the river. When all was ready, the attempt was made and several times repeated, to ascend the rapids above Black Rock. At length on the 7th day of August, 1679, a favorable wind sprung up from the Northeast; all the Griffin's sails were set, and again it approached the rapids. A dozen stout sailors were sent ashore with a tow-line, and aided with all their strength the breeze that blew from the North. Those efforts were soon successful; by the aid of sails and tow-line, the Griffin surmounted the rapids, and the pioneer vessel of these waters swept out on to the bosom of Lake Erie. As it did so, the priests led in singing a joyous *Te Deum*, and all the cannon were fired in a grand salute. On board that vessel was the intrepid La Salle, a man fitted to grace the *salons* of Paris, yet now eagerly pressing forward to dare the hardships of unknown seas and savage lands.

A born leader of men, a heroic subduer of nature, the gallant Frenchman for a brief time passes along the border of our county and then disappears in the far West, where he was eventually to find a grave.

There was Tonti, the solitary alien, amid the Gallic band exiled by revolution from his native Italy, who had been chosen by La Salle as second in command, and who justified the choice by his unswerving courage and devoted loyalty. There, too, was Father Hennepin, the earliest historian of these regions, one of the most zealous of all the zealous band of Catholic priests who at that period undauntedly bore the cross amid the fiercest pagans of America.

This was the beginning of the commerce of the upper lakes and like many another first venture it resulted only in disaster to its projectors, though the harbinger of unbounded success by

others. The Griffin went to Green Bay where La Salle and Hennepin left it, and started on its return with a cargo of furs, and was never heard of more. It is supposed that it sank in a storm and all on board perished.

After the Griffin had sailed, La Salle and Hennepin went in canoes to the head of Lake Michigan. Then, after building a trading post and waiting many weary months for the return of his vessel, he went, with thirty followers, to Lake Peoria, on the Illinois, where he built a fort and gave it the expressive name of "Creve Cœur," Broken Heart. But notwithstanding this expression of despair, his courage was far from exhausted, and after sending Hennepin to explore the Mississippi, he, with three comrades, performed the remarkable feat of returning to Fort Frontenac on foot, depending on their guns for support.

From Fort Frontenac he returned to Creve Cœur, the garrison of which had in the meantime been driven away by the Indians. Again the indomitable La Salle gathered his followers, and in the fore part of 1682 descended the Mississippi to the sea, being the first European to explore any considerable portion of that mighty stream. He took possession of the country in the name of King Louis the Fourteenth, and called it Louisiana.

Returning to France, he astonished and gratified the Court with the story of his discoveries, and in 1684 was furnished with a fleet and several hundred men to colonize the new domain. Then everything went wrong; the fleet, through the blunders of its naval commander, went to Matagorda bay, in Texas; the store ship was wrecked; the fleet returned; La Salle failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi; his colony dwindled away, through desertion and death, to forty men, and at length he started with sixteen of these on foot to return to Canada for assistance. Ere he reached the Sabine he was murdered by two of his followers and left unburied on the prairie. France knows him as the man who added Louisiana to her empire; the Mississippi valley reveres him as the first explorer of its great river, but by the citizens of this county he will best be remembered as the pioneer navigator of Lake Erie.

CHAPTER III.

FRENCH DOMINION.

De Nonville's Assault—Origin of Fort Niagara—La Hontan's Expedition—The Peace of Ryswyck—Queen Anne's War—The Iroquois Neutral—The Tuscaroras—Joncaire—Fort Niagara Rebuilt—French Power Increasing—Successive Wars—The Line of Posts—The Final Struggle—The Expedition of D'Aubrey—The Result—The Surrender of Canada

For the next forty-five years after the adventures of La Salle, the French voyageurs traded and the missionaries labored, and their soldiers sometimes made incursions, but they had no permanent fortress this side of Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Canada).

In 1687, the Marquis de Nonville, Governor of New France, came with an army and attacked the Senecas at their village near Avon and Victor, and after giving battle the Senecas fled. De Nonville destroyed their stores of corn and retired to Lake Ontario, and then sailed to the mouth of the Niagara, where he erected a small fort on the east side of the river. This was the origin of Fort Niagara, one of the most celebrated strongholds in America, and which, though a while abandoned, was afterwards for a long time considered the key of Western New York.

Detroit was founded by the French in 1701; other posts were established far and wide.

About 1712, an important event occurred in the history of the Iroquois.

The Five Nations become Six Nations. The Tuscaroras, a powerful tribe of North Carolina, had become involved in a war with the whites, originating, as usual, in a dispute about land. The colonists being aided by several other tribes, the Tuscaroras were soon defeated, many of them killed, and many others captured and sold as slaves. The greater part of the remainder fled northward to the Iroquois, who immediately adopted them as one of the tribes of the confederacy.

Not long after this, one Chabert Joncaire, a Frenchman, who had been captured in youth by the Senecas, who had been

adopted into their tribe, and had married a Seneca wife, but who had been released, was employed by the French authorities to promote their interests among the Iroquois. Pleading his claims as an adopted child of the nation, he was allowed by the Seneca Chiefs to build a cabin on the site of Lewiston, which soon became a center of French influence.

About 1725, the French began re-building Fort Niagara on the site where De Nonville had erected his fortress; this was their stronghold for many years. To this, and forts that were already built, they added Presque Isle (now Erie), Venango (Franklin, Pa.), and Fort Du Quesne, on the site of Pittsburgh, designing to establish a line of forts from the Lakes to the Ohio, and thence down that river to the Mississippi.

Frequent detachments of troops passed through along this line. Their course was up Niagara to Buffalo, thence either by bateaux up the lake or on foot along the shore to Erie, and thence to Venango and Du Quesne. Gaily-dressed French officers went to and fro; dark-gowned Jesuits traveled back and forth receiving the respect of the red men even when their creed was rejected.

In 1756, war was again declared between England and France, being their last great struggle for supremacy in the New World. More frequently sped the gay officers and soldiers of King Louis from Quebec, and Frontenac, and Niagara—now in bateaux, now on foot, along the western border of our county.

At first the French were everywhere victorious. Braddock, almost at the gates of Fort Du Quesne, was slain, and his army cut in pieces.

Montcalm captured Oswego. The French line up the lakes and across to the Ohio was stronger than ever; but, in 1758, William Pitt became Prime Minister, and then England flung herself in dead earnest into the contest; that year Fort Du Quesne was captured by an English and provincial army. Fort Frontenac was seized by Colonel Bradstreet. The cordon was broken, but Fort Niagara still held out for France. In 1759, still heavier blows were struck. Wolfe assailed Quebec, the strongest of all the French strongholds.

Almost at the same time General Prideaux, with two thousand British and Provincials, accompanied by Sir William Johnson

with his faithful Iroquois, sailed up Lake Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Defended by only six hundred men, its capture was certain unless relief could be obtained. Its commander was not idle. Once again along the Niagara and up Lake Erie, and away through the forest, sped his lithe red-skinned messenger, to summon the sons and the allies of France. D'Aubrey at Venango heard the call and responded with his most zealous endeavours. Gathering all the troops he could from far and near, stripping bare with desperate energy the little French forts at the west, and mustering every red man he could persuade to follow his banner to set forth to relieve Niagara.

Thus it was about the 20th of July, 1759, that the largest European force which had yet been seen in this region at any one time, came coasting down the lake from Presque Isle, past the mouth of the Cattaraugus and along the shores of Brant and Evens, and Hamburg, to the foot of the lake. Fifty or sixty batteaux bore near a thousand Frenchmen on their mission of relief, while a long line of canoes were freighted with four hundred of the dusky warriors of the west.

History has preserved but a slight record of this last struggle of the French for dominion in these regions, but it has rescued from oblivion the names of D'Aubrey, the commander, De Lignery, his second, of Monsieur Marini, the leader of the Indians, and of Captains De Villie, Pepentine, Martini and Basone.

The Seneca warriors, snuffing the battle from their homes on the Genesee and beyond, were roaming restlessly through Erie and Niagara counties and along the shores of the river, uncertain how to act, more friendly to the French than the English, and yet unwilling to engage in conflict with their brethren of the Six Nations.

D'Aubrey led his flotilla past the site of Buffalo and past Grand island and only halted on reaching the shores of Navy island. After staying there a day or two, to communicate with the fort, he passed over to the main land and marched forward to battle. But Sir William Johnson, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Prideaux, was not the kind of man likely to meet with the fate of Braddock. Apprised of

the approach of the French, he retained men enough before the fort to prevent an outbreak of the garrison, and stationed the rest in an advantageous position on the east side of the Niagara, just below the whirlpool. After a battle an hour long the French were utterly routed, several hundred being slain on the field, and a large part of the remainder being captured, including the wounded D'Aubrey.

On the receipt of this disastrous news, the garrison at once surrendered. The control of the Niagara river, which had been in the hands of the French for over a hundred years, passed into those of the English. For a little while the French held possession of the fort at Schlosser, and even repulsed an English force sent against it. Becoming satisfied, however, that they could not withstand their powerful foe, they determined to destroy their two armed vessels laden with military stores. They accordingly took them into an arm of the river separating Buckhorn from Grand island, at the very northwesternmost limit of Erie county, burned them to the waters' edge and sunk the hulls.

Soon the life-bought victory of Wolfe gave Quebec to the triumphant Britons. Still the French clung to their colonies with desperate but failing grasp, and it was not till September, 1760, that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor-General of Canada, surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, and all the other within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded Canada to the former power and thus ended the long contest.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGLISH DOMINION.

Pontiac's League—The Senecas Hostile—The Devil's Hole—Battle Near Buffalo—Treaty at Niagara—Bradstreet's Expedition—Israel Putnam—Lake Commerce—Wreck of the Beaver—Tryon County.

The celebrated Indian Chief Pontiac, united several western tribes against the British soon after their advent. In May, 1763, the league surprised nine out of twelve English forts and massacred their garrisons. Detroit, Pittsburgh and Niagara alone escaped surprise and each successfully resisted a siege. There is no positive evidence, but there is little doubt that the Senecas were involved in Pontiac's league and were active in their attack on Niagara.

In the September following occurred the awful tragedy of the Devil's Hole, when a band of Senecas, of whom Honayewus, afterwards celebrated as Farmers Brothers, was one and Cornplanter probably another, ambushed a train of English army wagons, with an escort of soldiers, the whole numbering ninety-six men, three and a half miles below the Falls, and massacred every man except four.

A few weeks later, on the 19th of October, 1763, there occurred the first hostile conflict in Erie county, of which there is any record, in which white men took part. It occurred probably at or near Black Rock. Six hundred British soldiers, under one Major Wilkins, were on their way in boats to reinforce their comrades in Detroit. A hundred and sixty of them, who were a half mile astern of the others, were suddenly fired on by a band of Senecas in a thicket on the shore. So close was their aim that thirteen men were killed or wounded at the first fire. Fifty soldiers landed and attacked the Indians. Three more soldiers were killed and twelve badly wounded. It does not appear that the Indians suffered near as heavily as the English.

In the Summer of 1764, General Bradstreet, with twelve hundred British and Americans came by water to Fort Niagara,

accompanied by the indefatigable Sir William Johnson. A grand council of friendly Indians was held at the fort, among whom Sir William exercised his customary skill, and satisfactory treaties were made. But the Senecas held aloof, and were said to be meditating a renewal of the war. At length General Bradstreet ordered their immediate attendance, under penalty of the destruction of their settlements. They came, ratified the treaty and thenceforward adhered to it pretty faithfully, notwithstanding the peremptory manner in which it was obtained. In the meantime a fort had been erected on the site of Fort Erie, the first ever built there.

In August, Bradstreet's army increased to nearly three thousand men, came up the river and proceeded up the south side of the lake, for the purpose of bringing the western Indians to terms, a task which was successfully accomplished without bloodshed. (The journey was made in open boats rigged with sails.) Now there was peace for awhile. The British coming up the Niagara usually landed at Fort Erie, where a post was all the while maintained, and going thence in open boats to Detroit, Mackinaw and other western forts.

The commerce of the upper lakes consisted of supplies for the military posts, goods to trade with the Indians and furs received in return. The trade was carried on mostly in open boats, propelled by oars, with the occasional aid of a temporary sail. There were, however, at least two or three English trading vessels on Lake Erie before the Revolution. One, called the Beaver, is known to have been lost in a storm, and is believed by the best authorities to have been wrecked near the mouth of Eighteen-Mile creek, and to have furnished the relics found in that vicinity by early settlers.

All the western part of the Colony of New York was nominally a part of Albany county up to 1772. In that year a new county was formed embracing all that part of the colony west of the Delaware river, and of a line running northeastward from the head of that stream through the present County of Schoharie, thence northward along the east line of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties, and continuing in a straight line to Canada. It was named Tryon in honor of William Tryon, then the Royal Governor of New York. Guy Johnson, Sir

William's nephew and son-in-law, was the earliest "first Judge" of the Common Pleas, with the afterward celebrated John Butler as one of his associates. Sir William Johnson, an able military commander and Indian agent long in the employ of the British government, died suddenly, at Johnstown, near the Mohawk in 1774. Much of his influence over the Six Nations descended to his son, Sir John Johnson, and his nephew, Col. Guy Johnson. The latter became his successor in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTION.

Four Iroquois Tribes Hostile—The Oswego Treaty—Scalps—Brant—Guiengwahtoh—Wyoming—Cherry Valley—Sullivan's Expedition—Senecas Settle in Erie County—Gilbert Family—Peace.

In 1775, the Revolution began. The new Superintendent made good his influence over all of the Six Nations except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras. John Butler established himself at Fort Niagara and organized a regiment of Tories, known as Butler's Rangers, and he and the Johnsons used all their influence to induce the Indians to attack the Americans. The Senecas held aloof for a while, but the prospect of both blood and pay was too much for them to withstand, and in 1777 they, in common with Cayugas, Onondagas and Mohawks, made a treaty with the British at Oswego, agreeing to serve the King throughout the war.

Fort Niagara became, as it had been during the French war, the key of all this region, and to it the Iroquois constantly looked for support and guidance. Their raids kept the whole frontier for hundreds of miles in a state of terror, and were attended by the usual horrors of savage warfare.

Among the celebrated Iroquois Chiefs in the Revolution was Theyendenega (or Joseph Brant), a Mohawk, and Guiengwahtoh and Honayewus (or Farmer's Brother), Cornplanter, and Governor Blacksnake, of the Senecas.

The slaughter and devastation in the Wyoming valley, in Pennsylvania, and the massacre at Cherry Valley, in the State of New York, and other events of a similar kind on a smaller scale, induced Congress and General Washington to send an army against the Six Nations in the Summer of 1779. General Sullivan, the commander, marched up the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where he was joined by a brigade under Gen. James Clinton (father of DeWitt Clinton), and then with a force of about 4,000 men, moved up the Chemung to near the site of Elmira. There Colonel Butler, with a small body of Indians

and Tories, variously estimated at from six hundred to fifteen hundred men, had thrown up intrenchments, and a battle was fought. Butler was defeated, retired with considerable loss, and made no further resistance. Sullivan advanced and destroyed all the Seneca villages on the Genesee and about Geneva, burning wigwams and cabins, cutting down orchards, cutting up growing corn and utterly devastating the country.

The Senecas fled in great dismay to fort Niagara. The Onondaga village had in the meantime been destroyed by another force, but it is plain that the Senecas were the ones who were chiefly feared, and against whom the vengeance of the Americans was chiefly directed. After thoroughly laying waste their country, the Americans returned to the east.

The Senecas had not only cornfields, but gardens, orchards and sometimes comfortable houses. They were the most powerful and warlike of all the Six Nations, but their spirits were much broken by this disaster. It was with difficulty that the British authorities procured sufficient rations to sustain the Indians through the severe Winter of 1779-80, at Niagara.

As Spring approached the English made earnest efforts to reduce the expense, by persuading the Indians to make new settlements and plant crops.

In the Spring of 1780, a considerable body of Senecas came up from Fort Niagara and established themselves on Buffalo Creek, about four miles above its mouth. This as far as known was the first permanent settlement of the Senecas in Erie county. They had probably had huts here to use while hunting and fishing, but no regular villages. In fact, this settlement of the Senecas in the Spring of 1780, was probably the first permanent occupation of the county since the destruction of the Neuter Nation, a hundred and thirty-five years before. The same Spring another band located themselves at the mouth of the Cattaraugus.

The Indians who settled on Buffalo creek brought with them several members of a Quaker family by the name of Gilbert who had been captured a few months previous on the borders of Pennsylvania. After the war, this family published a narrative of their captivity, which gives valuable information regarding this period of our history.

Immediately on the arrival of the Indians the squaws began to clear the land and prepare it for corn, while the men built some log huts and then went out hunting. In the beginning of the Winter of 1780-81, two British officers, Captain Powell and Lieutenant Johnston, came to the settlement on Buffalo creek and remained until toward Spring. They were probably sent by the British authorities at Fort Niagara to aid in putting the new settlement on a solid foundation. They made strenuous efforts to obtain the release of Rebecca and Benjamin, two of the younger members of the Gilbert family, but the Indians were unwilling to give them up. This Lieutenant Johnston afterward located at Buffalo, and was known to the early settlers as Capt. William Johnston. It must have been about this time that Johnston took unto himself a Seneca wife, for his son, John Johnston, was a young man when Buffalo was laid out, in 1803. Captain Powell had married Jane Moore, a girl who, with her mother and others of the family, had been captured at Cherry Valley.

Captain (afterwards Colonel) Powell is frequently and honorably mentioned in several accounts as doing everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of the captives among the Indians. Through his influence and exertions, several of the Gilbert family were released from captivity and sent to Montreal. In the Spring of 1781, Captain Powell was sent to distribute provisions, hoes and other implements among the Indians. At the distribution, the Chiefs of every band came for shares, each having as many sticks as there were persons in his band, in order to insure a fair division. In October, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered, and thenceforth there were no more active hostilities.

Rebecca Gilbert and Benjamin Gilbert, jr., were released the next year. This appears to have been managed by Colonel Butler, who, to give him his due, always seemed willing to befriend the captives, though constantly sending out his savages to make new ones. Not until the arrangements were all made did the Indians inform Rebecca of her approaching freedom. With joyful heart she prepared for the journey, making bread and doing other needful work for her captors.

Then by canoe and on foot she and her brother were taken to Fort Niagara, and, after a conference, the last two of the ill-fated Gilbert family were released from captivity in June, 1782.

In the fall of 1783, peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the revolted colonies henceforth to be acknowledged by all men as the United States of America.

CHAPTER VI.

The Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1784—Phelps and Gorham's Purchase in 1788—Council at Buffalo Creek in 1788—Phelps' Large Mill Site on the Genesee River—Robert Morris—The Holland Land Company—Treaty of 1826—Treaty of 1842—Buffalos and Buffalo Creek.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix (Rome) between three Commissioners of the United States and the Sachems of the Six Nations.

The eastern boundary of the Indian lands does not seem to have been in dispute, but the United States wanted to extinguish whatever claim the Six Nations might have to the western territory, and also to keep open the right of way around the Falls of Niagara, which Sir William Johnston had obtained for the British.

In 1788, Massachusetts sold all her land in New York, about six million acres, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham acting on behalf of themselves and others, for one million dollars, in three equal annual payments, the purchasers being at liberty to pay in certain stocks of that State, then worth about twenty cents on the dollar; the purchase was subject to the rights of the Indians.

Phelps procured the calling of a council at Buffalo Creek, which met July 5, 1788. Phelps had secured the influence of Butler, Brant, and other influential persons, and the proceedings were very harmonious. The east line of this purchase ran from Pennsylvania due north to Lake Ontario and crossing Seneca lake; the west line ran from Avon south, along the Genesee river to the mouth of Canaseraga creek, thence due south to the Pennsylvania line. This was "Phelps and Gorham purchase." It included about two million six hundred thousand acres, for which they paid five thousand dollars in hand, and five hundred dollars annually for ever; this was about equal to half a cent an acre. During the negotiations, Phelps suggested that he wanted to build some mills at the falls of the Genesee (now Rochester), which would be very convenient for Indians as well as whites; and he wished the Indians to give him a mill site

and the necessary amount of land to go with it. The red men thought mills would be a good thing, and their white brother should have a mill-site—how much land did he want for this purpose? Phelps replied that he thought a strip about twelve miles wide, extending from Avon to the mouth of the river, twenty-eight miles, would be about right. The Indians thought that a pretty large mill-site, but they gave him the land. The mill-site contained about two hundred thousand acres.

The adoption of the Federal constitution had caused a great rise in Massachusetts stocks, so that Phelps and Gorham were unable to make the payments they had agreed on and Massachusetts released them from their contract as to all the land except that to which they had extinguished the Indian title, to wit, "Phelps and Gorham Purchase;" of that the State gave them a deed in full.

Massachusetts then sold the released lands in five tracts to Robert Morris, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, and the celebrated financier of the revolution. The easternmost of these tracts Mr. Morris sold out in small parcels. The remaining four constituted the "Holland Purchase." Mr. Morris sold it by conveyances made in 1792 and 1793, to several Americans, who held it in trust for a number of Hollanders, who, being aliens, could not hold it in their own name at that time. These Hollanders were known as the Holland company afterwards. In September, 1797, a council was held at Geneseo, at which Robert Morris bought of the Indians the whole of the remaining Seneca lands in New York, except eleven reservations of various sizes.

At a council held in August, 1826, the Senecas ceded to the Ogden company thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres of the Buffalo Creek reservation, thirty-three thousand four hundred and nine acres of the Tonawanda reservation, five thousand one hundred and twenty of the Cattaraugus reservation, besides one thousand five hundred acres in the Genesee valley.

From the Buffalo Creek reservation, a strip a mile and a half wide was sold off on the north side commencing at a point one and one half miles east of where the Cayuga creek crossed the reservation line in the town of Chautauqua, thence to the

east end of the reservation, also a strip three miles wide across the east end. And finally a strip a mile wide extending the whole length of the south side of the reservation called the "Mile Strip."

Of the Cattaraugus reservation, there was ceded in Erie county a strip six miles long and a mile wide from the north side called the "Mile Strip," and a mile square called the "Mile Block," south of the east end of that strip. Both are in the present town of Brant.

In the year 1838, the Ogden company made strong efforts to obtain possession of all the Indian lands in Western New York. A treaty was made and sanctioned by the President and ratified by the Senate to accomplish that object. The Indians were to receive nearly two million acres of land in Kansas, and a considerable amount of money in exchange for their reservation. But the facts brought to light in regards to the means used to obtain the signatures of some of the chiefs caused so much popular feeling, and the determination of the Indians was so strong not to go west, that the company did not try to remove them.

In May, 1842, a new agreement was made by which the Ogden company allowed the Senecas to retain the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations and the Indians gave up the Buffalo creek and Tonawanda tracts on condition of receiving their proportionate value. This was satisfactory to the Buffalo Creek Indians, but not to those on the Tonawanda reservation. Arbitrators duly chosen decided that the proportionate value of the Indian title to those two reservations was seventy-five thousand dollars, and that of the improvements on them fifty-nine thousand dollars. They also awarded the portion of the fifty-nine thousand dollars due to each Indian on the Buffalo creek reservation, but could not do it on the Tonawanda one, because the inhabitants of the latter refused to let them come on the reservation to make an appraisal. After some two years one of the claimants undertook to expel one of the Tonawanda Indians by force, whereupon he sued him and recovered judgments, the court deciding that the proper steps had not been taken to justify the claimant's action.

Finally to end the controversy the United States Govern-

ment bought the claim of the Ogden Company to the Tonawanda Reservation and gave it to the Indians residing there. They now hold it by the same title by which white men own their lands, except that the fee is in the whole tribe and not in any individual members.

Meanwhile the Buffalo Indians quietly received the money allotted to them and after a year or two allowed them for preparation, they in 1843-4 abandoned their reservation. Most of them joined their brethren on the Cattaraugus reservation, some went to that on the Allegany, and a few removed to lands allotted them in Kansas.

The treaty of Fort Stanwix was the first public document containing the name of Buffalo creek, as applied to the stream which empties into the foot of Lake Erie. The narrative of the Gilbert family, published just after the war, was the first appearance of the name in writing or printing.

The question has been often debated, whether the original Indian name was "Buffalo" creek. This almost of necessity involves the further question, whether the buffalo ever ranged on its banks; for it is to be presumed that Indians would not in the first place have adopted that name, unless such had been the case.

Numerous early travelers and later hunters, mention the existence of buffalo in the vicinity, or not far away. A strong instance is the account of the Missionaries Chaumonot and Brebœuf, which declares that the Neuter Nation, who occupied the County of Erie, and a portion of Canada across the Niagara river were in the habit of hunting the buffalo, together with other animals.

Mr. Ketchum in his history of "Buffalo and the Senecas," says that all the oldest Senecas in 1820, declared that buffalo bones had been found within their recollection, at the salt licks near Sulphur Springs. The same authorities produce evidence that white men had killed buffaloes within the last one hundred and twenty years, not only in Ohio, but Western Pennsylvania. Albert Gallatin who was a surveyor in Western Virginia in 1784, declared in a paper published by the American Ethnological Society, that they were at that time abundant in the Kenhawa valley, and that he had for eight months lived

principally on their flesh. This is positive proof and the Kenhawa valley is only three hundred miles from here and only one hundred miles further west, and is as well wooded a country as this.

The narrative of the Gilbert family is very strong evidence that from the first the Senecas applied the name of Buffalo to the stream in question. Although the book was not published until after the war, yet the knowledge then given to the public was acquired in 1780, '81 and '82. At least six of the family were among the Senecas on Buffalo creek. Some of them were captives for over two years, and must have acquired considerable knowledge of the language. It is utterly out of the question that they could all have been mistaken as to the name of the stream on which they lived, which must have been constantly referred to by all the Senecas in talking about their people domiciled there, as well as by the scores of British officers and soldiers with whom the Gilberts came in contact.

If then the Neuter Nation hunted buffalos across in Canada in 1640, if they were killed by the whites in Ohio and Pennsylvania within the last century, if Albert Gallatin found them abundant on the Kenhawa in 1784, if the old Senecas of 1820 declared they had found their bones at the salt licks, and if the Indians called the stream on which they settled in 1780, Buffalo creek, there can be no reasonable doubt that they knew what they were about, and did so because that name came down from former times when the monarch of the western prairie strayed over the plains of the county of Erie.

CHAPTER VII.

LAND TITLES.

King James' Grant—Grant of Charles I.—Conflicting Claims—Phelps and Gorham's Purchase—Sale to Robert Morris.

James the First, King of Great Britain, in the year 1620, granted to the Plymouth company a tract of country called New England. This tract extended through several degrees of latitude north and south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, east and west.

Charles the First, in 1663, granted to the Duke of York and Albany the province of New York, including the present State of New Jersey. The tract thus granted extended from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson river westward indefinitely.

By these grants, each of the colonies (afterward states) laid claim to the jurisdiction as well as to the pre-emption right of the same land, including a portion of the State of New York, and a tract farther west sufficiently large to form several states.

The State of New York, however, in 1781, and Massachusetts in 1785, ceded to the United States all their rights, both of jurisdiction and of proprietorship, to all the territory lying west of the meridian line running south from the westerly end of Lake Ontario. This left about twenty thousand square miles of territory in dispute, but this controversy was finally settled by a convention of commissioners appointed by Massachusetts and New York, held at Hartford, Conn., on the 16th day of December, 1786.

According to the stipulation entered into by the convention Massachusetts ceded to the State of New York all her claim to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of all the territory lying west of the present east line of the State of New York, and New York ceded to Massachusetts the pre-emption right or fee of the land, subject to the title of the Indians, of all that part of the State of New York lying west of a line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, eighty-two miles west of the northeast corner of said state, and

running from there due north through Seneca lake to Lake Ontario; excepting and reserving to the State of New York a strip of land east of and adjoining the eastern bank of Niagara river, one mile wide, and extending its whole length (called the state mile strip). The land, the pre-emption right of which was thus ceded, amounted to about six millions of acres.

In April, 1788, Massachusetts contracted to sell to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, of said state (who were acting for themselves and their associates), their pre-emption right to all the lands in Western New York, amounting to about six million acres, for the sum of one million dollars, to be paid in three annual installments, for which a kind of scrip Massachusetts had issued, called consolidated securities, was to be received, which was then in the market much below par.

In July, 1788, Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, purchased of the Indians, by a treaty at a convention held at Buffalo creek, the Indian title to about two millions six hundred thousand acres of the eastern part of their purchase from Massachusetts. This purchase of the Indians being bounded west by a line running due south from the mouth of Canaseraga creek to the Pennsylvania line, and northerly from the mouth of said creek along the waters of the Genesee river to a point two miles north of Cannawagas village, thence running west twelve miles, thence running northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the west side of said river to the shore of Lake Ontario.

On the 21st day of November, 1788, the State of Massachusetts conveyed and forever quitclaimed to Gorham and Phelps, their heirs and assigns forever, all the right and title of said state to all that tract of country of which Messrs. Phelps and Gorham had extinguished the Indian title. This tract, and this only, has since been designated as the "Phelps and Gorham purchase."

Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, who had paid about one-third of the purchase money of the whole tract purchased by Massachusetts, in consequence of the rise of the value of Massachusetts consolidated stock (in which the payments for the land were to be received) from twenty per cent. to par, were unable further to comply with their engagements on their part and Massachusetts commenced suits on their bonds. After a long

negotiation between the parties, the whole transaction relative to the purchase of those land was settled and finally closed on the 10th day of March, 1791, Phelps and Gorham relinquished to Massachusetts that portion of the land since known as the "Holland Purchase" and the "Morris Reserve," and Massachusetts relinquished to the said Phelps and Gorham their bonds for the payment of the purchase money therefor.

The whole of said lands, released by Phelps and Gorham to the State of Massachusetts, as above stated, were sold by said state, to Robert Morris on the 11th day of May, 1791, in five different deeds. The first deed included all the land on said tract lying east of a meridian line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, twelve miles west of the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract and running due north to Lake Ontario, supposed to contain about five hundred thousand acres. The above tract took the name of "The Morris Reserve," from the fact that he retained that tract in the sale which he afterwards made to the Holland company.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Deduction of the Holland Company's Title—A Curious Fact—Indian Council at Geneseo—Indian Reservation—Joseph Ellicott the Principal Surveyor—Other Surveyors—The Transit Instrument—Running the East Transit Line—Running the Mile-Strip Line along the Niagara River—Buffalo Creek—Williamsburg—"Transit Store House"—The First Wagon Track on the Holland Purchase—Buffalo in 1798—First Crops Raised on the Holland Purchase—The Three Taverns Located—The First Woman on the Holland Purchase.

The last four tracts described in the conveyances of the land purchased of Massachusetts, by Robert Morris, were conveyed by him, by four separate deeds, as follows: First deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy and John Linklaen, for one and a half million acres, dated December 24, 1792. Second deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon for one million acres, dated February 27, 1793. Third deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Linklaen and Gerrit Boon, for eight hundred thousand acres, dated July 20, 1793. Fourth deed from Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard and Matthew Clarkson, for three hundred thousand acres, dated July 20, 1793.

These tracts were purchased with the funds of certain gentlemen in Holland, and held in trust by the several grantees for their benefit, as they, being aliens, could not purchase and hold real estate in their own names, according to the then existing laws of the State. After several changes in the trustees, and transfers of portions of the land, sanctioned by the Legislature, the whole tract was conveyed by the trustees, by three separate deeds to the Holland company, or rather to the individuals in their own names, composing three separate branches of the company.

Although these deeds of conveyance were given to three distinct companies of proprietors, their interests were so closely blended, several of the same persons, having large interests in each of the three different estates; they appointed one general

agent for the whole, who managed the concerns of the tract generally, as though it belonged to the same proprietors, making no distinction which operated in the least on the settlers and purchasers, but simply keeping the accounts of each separate, when practicable, and apportioning *pro rata*, all expenses when blended in the same transaction, for the benefit of the whole. The general agent likewise appointed the same local or resident agent for the three companies owning this tract in Western New York. The only difference between its consisting of one or more tracts discernable by the purchaser of lands, was, in executing contracts or conveyances, the agents used the names of the respective proprietors of each tract. Under this state of things, we shall denominate the whole of the proprietors holding under these three deeds, "The Holland Company," and the lands conveyed by those deeds the "Holland Purchase." It is a curious fact that when the Dutch proprietors were parceling out the tract among the three different branches of the company, it was mutually agreed among the whole, that Messrs. Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink the younger, and Jan Willink the younger, should have three hundred thousand acres, located in such part of the whole tract as they should select. In making their selection they located their three hundred thousand acres in nearly a square form, in the south-east corner of the tract, for the reason *that it was nearest Philadelphia*, the residence of their general agent. This selection contained the territory now comprising the towns of Bolivar, Wirt, Friendship, the east part of Belfast, Genesee, Clarksville and Cuba, in Allegany county; Portville and the east parts of Ischua and Hinsdale, in Cattaraugus county. This location will give the reader who is acquainted with the geography of the country, some idea of the knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, of the Dutch proprietors, of the situation and relative advantages of the different portions of their vast domains.

This sale by Robert Morris to the Holland company was made before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, accompanied by an agreement on his part to extinguish that title, with the assistance of the company, as soon as practicable; therefore at a council of the Seneca Indians, held at Genesee,

on the Genesee river, in the month of September, 1797, at which Jeremiah Wadsworth attended as commissioner for the United States, and William Shepherd as agent for Massachusetts, Robert Morris in fulfilment of his several contracts with the Holland company, and to other persons to whom he had sold land on this tract, acting by his agents, Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, extinguished the Indian title to all the land, the pre-emption right of which he had purchased of Massachusetts, except the following Indian reservations, viz: The Cannawagus reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the west bank of Genesee river, west of Avon. Little Beard's and Big Tree reservations, containing together four square miles, lying on the west bank of the Genesee river, opposite Geneseo. Squakie Hill reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the north bank of the Genesee river, north of Mount Morris. Gardeau reservation, containing about twenty-eight square miles, lying on both sides of Genesee river, two or three miles south of Mount Morris. The Canadea reservation, containing sixteen square miles, lying each side of, and extend eight miles along the Genesee river, in the county of Allegany. The Oil Spring reservation, containing one square mile, lying on the line between Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. The Allegany reservation, containing forty-two square miles, lying on each side of the Allegany river and extending from the Pennsylvania line northeaswardly about twenty-five miles. The Cattaraugus reservation, containing forty-two square miles, lying on each aide and near the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, on Lake Erie. The Buffalo reservation, containing one hundred and thirty square miles, lying on both sides of Buffalo creek, and extending east from Lake Erie about seven miles wide. The Tonawanda reservation, containing seventy square miles, lying on both sides of Tonawanda creek, beginning about twenty-five miles from its mouth, and extending eastwardly about seven miles wide: and the Tuscarora reservation, containing one square mile, being about three miles east of Lewiston on the Mountain Ridge.

Theophilus Cazenove, the general agent of the Holland company, resident at Philadelphia, in July, 1797, had engaged

Mr. Joseph Ellicott, as principal surveyor of the company's lands in Western New York, whenever their title should be perfected and possession obtained, and likewise, to attend the before-mentioned council, and assist Messrs. W. Bayard and J. Linklaen, who were to attend and act as agents for the company (*sub rosa*) for the purpose of promoting the interests of their principals in any treaty which might be made with the Indians. Mr. Ellicott attended the council accordingly, and rendered valuable services to the purchasers. This period was the commencement of upwards of twenty years' regular active service rendered by Mr. Ellicott to the Holland company, in conducting their affairs and executing laborious enterprises for their benefit.

As soon as the favorable result of the proceedings of this council was known, Mr. Ellicott proceeded immediately to prepare for the traverse and survey of the north and northwest bounds of the tract. As soon as the necessary preparatory steps could be taken, Mr. Ellicott, as surveyor for the Holland company, and Augustus Porter, in the same capacity, for Robert Morris, for the purpose of estimating the quantity of land in the tract, started a survey at the northeast corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract, west of Genesee river, and traversed the south shore of Lake Ontario to the mouth of Niagara river, thence up the eastern shore of Niagara river to Lake Erie, thence along the southeast shore of Lake Erie to the west bounds of the State of New York being a meridian line running due south from the west end of Lake Ontario, which had been previously established by Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor-General of the United States, assisted by Joseph Ellicott. All which was perfected by the middle of November following.

Before Mr. Ellicott left Western New York for Philadelphia, he contracted with Thomas Morris to deliver on the Genesee river or shore of Lake Ontario near the mouth of that river, one hundred barrels of pork, fifteen barrels of beef, and two hundred and seventy barrels of flour, for the supply of the surveyors and their assistants the ensuing season. Mr. Ellicott, at the request of the Agent-General, made a list of articles to be provided for the next season's campaign, consisting of a

diversity of articles, from pack-horses to horse-shoes, nails and gimlets—from tents to towels—from barley and rice to chocolate, coffee and tea, and from camp-kettles to teacups; estimated to amount to \$7,213.33. This statement, however, did not include medicine, "or wine, spirits, loaf-sugar, &c., for headquarters." Mr. Ellicott likewise calculated the wages of surveyors and other hands, for six months of the next season, at \$19,830.

Although the great divisions of the Holland Purchase was intended to consist of townships six miles square, the division of the tract among the three sets of proprietors, the Indian reservations which were not included in the townships, as well as the offsets and sinuosities existing in most of the boundaries, prevented a large portion of the townships conforming to this standard. The townships are situated in ranges running from south to north. The townships in each range of townships beginning to number one at the south, rising regularly in number to the north, and the ranges of townships beginning to number one at the east, and proceeding regularly west, to fifteen.

The first plan of the Agent-General of the company, relative to the subdivision of the townships, was to divide each township, which was six miles square, into sixteen portions one and a half miles square, to be called sections, and each section again subdivided into twelve lots, each lot to be three-fourths of a mile long (generally north and south), and one-fourth of a mile wide, containing about one hundred and twenty acres each; presuming that a wealthy farmer would buy a section, whereon to locate himself and his progeny. Twenty-four townships were surveyed or commenced to be surveyed in conformity to that plan, although the uniformity of the size and shape of lots was often departed from, where large streams, such as the Tonawanda, running through the townships, were, for convenience, made boundaries of lots. From experience, however, it was ascertained that, in the purchase of land, each individual, whether father, son, or son-in-law, would locate himself according to his own choice or fancy. That this formal and regular division of land into farms, seldom was found to be in conformity to the topography of the country, nor to the

different requirements as to quantity, likewise that the addition of sections to townships and lots, rendered the description of farms more complex, and increased the liability to err in defining any particular location; for which reasons, the practice of dividing townships in sections was abandoned, and thereafter, the townships were simply divided into lots of about sixty chains or three-fourths of a mile square, which could be divided into farms to suit the topography of the land and quantity required by the purchasers. In those townships which the surveys had commenced to divide into sections, and not completed, the remaining sections were divided into four lots only of three-fourths of a mile square each. These lots consequently contained about three hundred and sixty acres each, but could not be laid off exactly uniform in shape and area, for the same reason heretofore given in a note, why the townships could not be laid off exactly uniform.

Early in the Spring of 1788, Mr. Ellicott dispatched Adam Hoops, jr., a nephew of Major Adam Hoops, from Philadelphia, to Western New York, with general powers to prepare for opening the approaching campaign of surveying the Holland Purchase, and to co-operate with Augustus Porter, who had previously been engaged to procure horses, employ hands, and transport stores from the places of their delivery by the contractor, Mr. Morris, to the places where they would be required for consumption.

The principal surveyors engaged during the active season of 1798, in township, meridian line and reservation surveys, and in lake and river traverses, were as follows: Joseph and Benjamin Ellicott, John Tompson, Richard M. Stoddard, George Burgess, James Dewey, David Ellicott, Aaron Oakford, jr., Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, James Smedly, William Shepherd, Geo. Eggleston. In addition to these, were two Frenchmen, MM. Haudecaur and Autrechy, who were employed in some surveys of Niagara river and the Falls. The last were rather engineers than surveyors. Mr. James Brisbane, then in his minority, came from Philadelphia, with Mr. Tompson, as clerk and store-keeper.

Mr. Ellicott and his assistants having arrived on the territory, his first business was to ascertain and correctly establish the

east line of the Purchase. He caused the Pennsylvania line to be accurately measured from the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, on the eighty-second mile-stone, twelve miles west, and there erected a stone monument for the southeast corner of the Holland Purchase. The whole company was then divided into parties, to prosecute the undertaking to advantage. The principal surveyor, Joseph Ellicott, assisted by Benjamin Ellicott, one other surveyor and the requisite number of hands, undertook to run the eastern boundary line. The other surveyors, each with his quota of hands, were assigned to run different township lines.

A line running due north from the monument established as the south-east corner by Mr. Ellicott, to the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of the King of Great Britain, in Lake Ontario, according to the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the company, constitutes the east line of their purchase. To run a true meridian by the surveyor's compass Mr. Ellicott knew to be impracticable, he therefore determined to run this line by an instrument, having for its basis the properties of the "Transit instrument" (an instrument made use of to observe the transits of the heavenly bodies), improved for this purpose by a newly-invented manner of accurately arriving at the same; to effect this object, an instrument possessing all these qualities, was manufactured in Philadelphia by his brother, Benjamin Ellicott, as no instrument possessing all the qualities desired, was then to be found in the United States.

This instrument had no magnetic needle attached to it, but its peculiar qualities and prominent advantages are, that by means of its telescopic tube and accurate manner of reversing, by it, a straight line can be correctly, and comparatively speaking, expeditiously run. But such an instrument, by reason of its magnifying powers, is as ill calculated to run a line through the woods and underbrush, as would be a microscope to observe the transits of the satellites of Herschel. Therefore it became necessary to cut a vista through the woods on the highlands and on level ground, sufficiently wide to admit a clear and uninterrupted view.

Mr. Ellicott having provided himself with such an instrument,

caused the vista to be cut, some three or four rods wide, ahead of the transit instrument, in a north direction as indicated by the compass, which sometimes led the axmen more than the width of the vista from the meridian sought; therefore the true meridian line, called the transit line, from the name of the instrument with which it was run, being of no width, runs sometimes on one side of the middle of the vista cut in advance, and sometimes on the other.

Thus prepared with a suitable instrument, Mr. Ellicott assisted by his brother, Benjamin Ellicott, together with surveyors and their assistants, established a true meridian line north from the corner monument, by astronomical observations, and pursued it with the transit instrument, taking new astronomical observations at different stations, to guard against accidental variations.

The progress in running this line was slow, as it could not be otherwise expected, considering the great amount of labor necessary to be performed in clearing the vista, and taking other preparatory measures, and, above all, the vast importance of having it correctly established, which rendered anything like precipitance or haste, an experiment too hazardous to be permitted. June 12th, the party on this line had advanced so far north, that they established their store-house at Williamsburg (about three miles south of the village of Geneseo), and soon after Mr. Ellicott made it his headquarters at Hugh M'Nair's, in that vicinity. On the 22d day of November, following, eighty-one and a half miles of the line was established, which brought them within about thirteen miles of the shore of Lake Ontario. The precise date of its completion is unknown.

This line defined the west bounds of Mr. Church's one hundred thousand acres, but passed through the Cotringer, Ogden and Cragie tracts, about two miles from their west boundaries, as described in the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the several grantees; but as their titles were of a later date than the conveyance to the Holland Company, no deviation from the first established meridian was made by Mr. Ellicott.

On arriving at the south line of the one hundred thousand acre tract, conveyed by Robert Morris to Leroy Bayard and M'Evers, now called the Connecticut tract (the conveyance of

which, from Robert Morris, claimed seniority over that to the Holland Company). Mr. Ellicott found that his meridian intersected the south line of that tract, one hundred and sixty-six chains thirty links east of its southwest corner, on which he moved his position that distance to the west, from which point he ran the transit due north to Lake Ontario.

Although the eastern bank of the Niagara river had been traversed, the east bounds of the New York mile strip had not been ascertained, and the state would participate in it no further than to give the proprietors of the land adjoining, to wit: the Holland Company liberty to run the line at their own expense, and if so run as to be approved by the Surveyor General of the state, it should be established as permanently located, and passed a law to that effect. This was undoubtedly the most difficult piece of surveying ever performed in the state.

At the north end where the river disembogued itself into the lake, at almost right angles with its shores, there could no doubts arise, but at the south end of the straits or river, a different state of things existed, Lake Erie narrowed gradually and became a river; where the lake ends and the river begins may be considered a difficult question, but it was finally agreed between the parties interested, the river should be deemed to extend to where the water was one mile wide and there cease; the line of the strip east of this point extending to the shore of Lake Erie, on an arc of a circle of one mile radius, the center being on the eastern bank at the termination of the lake and head of the river, giving to the strip all the land lying within a mile of the river, whether east or south.

For this arc of the circle, which could not be practically run, a repetition of short sides, making a section of a regular polygon, was substituted. Seth Pease, a scientific surveyor and astronomer, was engaged in the fall of 1788, to run this line, who executed the survey in a masterly manner, and to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

During the year 1799 and 1800, few events transpired relative to the settlement of the Holland Purchase, which require a circumstantial detail, or would admit of one which would be interesting to the reader. The surveyors and their assistants, under the direction of their principal, Joseph Ellicott, continued the

same steady routine of encamping in the woods, pitching their tents, transporting provisions, surveying lines and striking their tents and removing to new positions; and although at times many individuals, undoubtedly, suffered pain and endured hardships, such incidents must have been caused by accidental occurrences, unforeseen events or carelessness and imprudence in themselves or their companions, as the well-supplied coffers of the company, accompanied by their liberality, furnished sufficient means, and the provident care of Mr. Ellicott kept their storehouses well supplied with the best kind of provisions for that service, as well as other necessaries and many of the comforts of life.

This might be seen from Mr. Ellicott's catalogue of items for the outfit of the first campaign, and its cost, heretofore referred to, which was adopted and its contents provided.

Of those events, however, the following deserve notice:

The Indian treaty of 1797, in which the Indian title to the Holland Purchase was extinguished, except to certain reservations, as has been before stated, prescribed the quantities contained in, and general shape and location of each reservation, leaving the precise locations of the boundary lines to be determined thereafter.

The Indians reserved 200,000 acres, one indefinite portion of which was to be located on Buffalo creek, at the east end of Lake Erie, and the remainder on Tonawanda creek.

As the New York reservation excluded the Holland company's land from the waters of Niagara river, and from the shore of Lake Erie one mile southerly from the river, it became very important to the company to secure a landing place and harbor at the mouth of Buffalo creek, and sufficient ground whereon to establish a commercial and manufacturing village or city.

Capt. William Johnston, an Indian trader and interpreter, settled himself at the mouth of Buffalo creek at an early period under the auspices of the British government, and remained there until the Holland company had effected their purchase. His dwelling house stood south of Exchange and east of Washington streets. Captain Johnston had procured of the Indians, by gift or purchase, two square miles of land at the mouth of

Buffalo creek, including a large portion of the territory on which now stands the City of Buffalo. He had also entered into an agreement with the Indians which amounted to a life lease of a certain mill site and the timbered land in its vicinity, on condition of supplying the Indians with all the boards and plank they wanted for building at and near the creek. This site was about six miles east of the mouth of the creek. Although Johnston's title to this land was not considered to have the least validity, yet the Indians had the power and the inclination to include it within their reservation, unless a compromise was made with Johnston, and, taking into consideration his influence with them, the agents of the company concluded to enter into the following agreement with him, which was afterwards fully complied with and performed by both of the parties:

Johnston agreed to surrender his right to the said two square miles and use his influence with the Indians to have that tract and his mill site left out of their reservation, in consideration of which the Holland company agreed to convey by deed to said Johnston, 640 acres, including the said mill site and adjacent timbered land, together with forty-five and one-half acres, being part of said two square miles, including the buildings and improvements, then owned by Johnston, four acres of which were to be on the "point."

These lands, as afterward definitely located, were a tract of forty-one and a half acres, bounded: north, by Seneca street, west by Washington street, and south by the Little Buffalo creek; the other tract was bounded, east by Main street, southwesterly by the Buffalo creek, and northwesterly by Little Buffalo creek, containing about four acres.

This matter will again be referred to, in connection with some further notice of early events in Buffalo.

Mr. Ellicott, before leaving Philadelphia—in the time that intervened between his appointment and his departure—was actively engaged in making all the necessary preparations for the campaign. David Rittenhouse, the eminent American philosopher, was then of the firm of Rittenhouse & Potts, mathematical and astronomical instrument makers, in Philadelphia; orders were given for compasses, chains and staffs—all things in their line necessary to surveyors' outfits. Letters

were written to Augustus Porter, at Canandaigua, to have ready such provisions, pack horses, axe-men and chain-men, as he had been ordered to provide; to Thomas Morris, at the same place, requesting his prompt performance of some agencies that had been entrusted to him; to different persons at New York, Albany, Fort Schuyler and Queenston, containing orders to facilitate the transportation of stores and aid the surveying parties in getting upon the ground, and in supplying themselves with all things necessary for going into the woods. All things requisite were remembered and provided for. Clark and Street, at Chippewa, were ordered to have ready two yoke of oxen and a stout lumber wagon (that was undoubtedly the pioneer ox team upon the Holland Purchase, other than such as had been used upon the portage); even axe-handles and tent-poles were not forgotten.

To each principal surveyor or sub-agent starting from Philadelphia or elsewhere, written orders were issued what route to pursue, where to first rendezvous, where to draw his supplies and where to commence operations. Formulas were made out for each surveyor prescribing definitely the manner of his duties, of marking lines, keeping field notes and generally embracing all the minutæ of his operations. It was as if the general of an army was acting as his own commissary and putting a force into the field, distributing it and making all things ready for a campaign, and the records of our war department would hardly furnish better examples of systematic and well ordered enterprises.

Embraced in these preliminary proceedings, was a correspondence with Mr. Williamson, in reference to a road from the west branch of Susquehannah to the "Genesee country;" and with the Surveyor-General of this state in reference to the laying out of towns at Lewiston and Fort Schlosser.

Mr. Ellicott arrived at Canandaigua on the 12th of June, 1798.

The reader will best be enabled to catch glimpses of early events—those that attended the surveys and preceded land sales and the commencement of settlement—by occasional references to and extracts from his correspondence, the only existing records.

A letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Ellicott, dated Buffalo Creek, states the stores had all arrived safely at Schlosser, except what had been left with Mr. Brisbane, at the "Chenesee" river; that Mr. Hoops, who had arrived in advance of him, had gone on to "Chetawque," where he had been joined by Mr. Stoddard; that he himself was engaged in getting "axes ground and handled, and in sundry other things, preparatory to going to the woods."

Letters followed this very soon, by which it would seem that the camp was erected at "Chautauqua Creek," and all things prepared for active operation as early as the 19th of June.

Messrs. Smedley and Egleston were located at Buffalo Creek with surveying parties. In a letter to Mr. Ellicott, written from there, under date June 27th, Mr. Egleston says the goods have arrived, and that the "family in the house on the hill" are about to move out to make room for the surveyors. Mr. Ellicott, it would seem, had arrived at Schlosser. Anticipating his arrival at Buffalo, Mr. Egleston very providently suggests that he had better bring with him room boards to make a mapping table, as there were none to be had in their new location, "Mr. Winne having carried off those that were in the partition."

The first principal stations of the surveyors—their headquarters or depots—were at Buffalo Creek and Williamsburgh; before the close of 1798, however, the principal establishments were located at the Transit Line (Stafford, the locality designated as "Transit Storehouse").

Mr. James Brisbane, moving his quarters from Williamsburgh, continued as the principal Clerk or Agent.

While upon the purchase, in 1798, Mr. Ellicott's time was principally spent at Buffalo Creek, Williamsburgh, and upon the Transit Line.

In the Spring of 1798, when the surveys of the Holland Purchase first commenced, all the travel between the Phelps and Gorham tract and Buffalo was an old Indian trail. The Winter previous, however, the Legislature of this State passed an act appointing Charles Williamson a Commissioner to lay out

and open a State road from Cannewagus on Genesee river to Buffalo Creek on Lake Erie and to Lewiston, on the Niagara river.

To defray the expense of cutting out these roads, the Holland Company subscribed five thousand dollars. Mr. Williamson laid out and established the roads in 1798, generally adhering to the course of old Indian trails; but they were not opened throughout according to contract, under his superintendence. The first wagon track opened upon the Holland purchase, was by Mr. Ellicott, as a preliminary step in commencing operations, early in the season of 1798. He employed a gang of hands to improve the Indian trail, so that wagons could pass upon it, from the east transit to Buffalo creek.

In 1801 he opened the road from transit line as far west as Vandeventer's. The whole road was opened to LeRoy before the close of 1802. But little reference can be had to the order of time in noting the events of this period; up to the period of the commencement of land sales and settlements, our sketches must necessarily be desultory.

Mr. Brisbane first saw Buffalo in October, 1798. There was then the log house of Middaugh and Lane—a double log house—about two squares from Main street, a little north of the present line of Exchange street. Captain Johnston's half log and half framed house, stood a little east of the main building, of the present Mansion House, near Washington street. There was a two-story hewed log house, owned by Captain Johnston, about where Exchange street now is, from six to eight rods west of Main street, where a tavern was kept by John Palmer. Palmer afterwards moved over to Canada and kept a tavern there.

Asa Ransom lived in a log house west of Western Hotel. Winne had a log house on bank of Little Buffalo, south of Mansion House. A Mr. Maybee, who afterwards went to Cattaraugus, kept a little Indian store in a log building on west side of Main street, about twenty rods north of Exchange street. There was also a log house occupied by a man named Robbins.

The flats were open ground; a portion of them had been cultivated. Such was Buffalo, and all of Buffalo in 1798.

The first crops raised upon the Holland purchase, were at the transit store house. In the spring of 1799, Mr. James Dewey was waiting there with a gang of hands, to start upon a surveying expedition as soon as the weather would permit. At the request of Mr. Brisbane, he cleared ten acres upon either side of the present road, twenty rods west of the Transit, which was mainly sowed with oats; though some potatoes and garden vegetables were planted. The early tavern keeper there—Mr. Walthers—reported by letter to Mr. Ellicott, that the yield was a good one, and fully demonstrated the goodness of the soil of the region he was surveying for a settlement.

In the summer of 1799, there not being a house on the road from the eastern Transit line to Buffalo, Mr. Busti, the agent general of the company, authorized Mr. Ellicott by a letter dated June 1st, 1799, to contract with six reputable individuals to locate themselves on the road from the eastern Transit to Buffalo creek; about ten miles asunder, and open houses of entertainment for travelers, at their several locations, in consideration of which they were to have a quantity of land, from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres each; "at a liberal time for payment, without interest, at the lowest price the company will sell their lands, when settlements shall be begun."

Three persons accepted of this offer, to wit: Frederick Walthers who was then residing on the land, took one hundred and fifty acres in township number twelve, range one, west of and adjoining the eastern Transit, including the Company's store house, and being where the village of Stafford now stands. Asa Ransom located himself Sept. 1st, 1799, on one hundred and fifty acres in township number twelve, range six, at what is now known as Ransom's Grove or Clarence Hollow. Garrett Davis located himself Sept. 16, 1799, in township number thirteen, range two, on one hundred and fifty acres, on the south line of said township; (the Buffalo road then run through the reservation, some distance north of its present location.) These lots were severally laid out and surveyed for the purchasers, before the several townships in which they are located were surveyed. These three persons erected and furnished comfortable houses for the purposes intended, as soon as practicable; which although not as splendid, yet were more eagerly sought,

and cheerfully enjoyed by the forest traveler and land explorer than any of the "Astor Houses," "Americans," or "Mansions" of the present day.

With the exceptions of those residing at Buffalo, Mrs. Garrett Davis and Mrs. Walthers, were the pioneer women upon the Holland Purchase. In 1800, Asa Ransom and Garrett Davis raised summer crops, which were second to those raised at the Transit store house the year before.

CHAPTER IX.

Biographical Sketches of Agents of the Holland Company, and others.

THEOPHILUS CAZENOVE.

He was the first agent of the Holland Company; but little is known of his personal history. When the company made their first purchases of land in this state and Pennsylvania, soon after 1790, he had arrived in this country, and acted as their agent. In all the negotiations and preliminary proceedings connected with the large purchase of Mr. Morris, of this region, the interest of the company were principally confided to him. His name is intimately blended with the whole history of the title. When the purchase was perfected, he was made the general agent, and under his auspices the surveys commenced.

In all the embarrassments that attended the perfection of the title, he would seem to have been actuated by honorable and praise-worthy motives, and to have assisted with a good deal of ability, the legal managers of the company's interests. He returned to Europe in 1799, ending then his connection with the company. He resided for a considerable period after this in London, after which he lived in Paris, where he died.

PAUL BUSTI.

He was a native of Milan, in Italy; was born on the 17th of October, 1749. After receiving his education in his native country, he entered the counting-house of his uncle, in Amsterdam, where he afterwards established himself in business, married, and acquired a high reputation for business talents, industry and integrity.

About retiring from commercial life and connected with one who was interested in the Holland Company purchase, he was induced to accept the general agency at Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Cazenove; and most faithfully and satisfactorily did he perform its duties for a period of 24 years, up to the day of his death, July 23, 1824. He left no children.

The original proprietors—the eleven who constituted the

primitive Holland Company, were merchants in the City of Amsterdam (then in the Republic of Batavia). They had little of the spirit of speculation; had acquired wealth by careful investments and fair profits. They had spare capital and wished to invest it; their highest anticipations were perhaps a realization of something near the per cent. interest which was generally fixed upon money in this country, instead of the then low per cent. money yielded in Europe. And here it may be remarked, that considering the period of investment—1792 and 1793,—but ten years after the close of the Revolutionary war—these Dutch merchants were far in advance of the prevailing sentiment in Europe, as to the success and permanency of the experiment of free government. We should respect their memories for such an earnest, at that early period, of confidence in the stability of our system.

Mr. Busti's agency, as will be observed, commenced before the completion of surveys and the opening of sales; consequently it was under his auspices that settlements began. In his early instructions to Mr. Ellicott, he proposed liberal measures—seems to have started on the basis that the interests of his principals and the interest of the settlers were mutual. While he guarded strictly and with rigid economy the one, his views and munificence were liberal in reference to the other.

Mr. Ellicott acted under general instructions from him as to the opening of roads, building of mills and public buildings; but when he advised, as he often did, additional measures of improvement or increased outlays, he was quite sure to be seconded by his principal.

Next to Mr. Ellicott Mr. Busti was more closely identified with the settlement of the Holland purchase than any other individual. His administration of the general agency, embraced almost the entire period of pioneer settlement. The records of the company furnish conclusive evidence of clear judgment, great integrity of purpose and a disposition to promote the interests of the wild region he was aiding to settle and improve.

JOSEPH ELICOTT.

No man has ever, perhaps, been so closely identified with the history of any region, as he is with the history of the Holland

Purchase. He was not only the land-agent, superintending from the start, surveys and settlement—exercising locally, a one-man-power and influence—but for a long period, he was far more than this. In all the early years of settlement, especially—in all things having reference to the organizing of towns, counties, erection of public buildings, the laying out of roads, the establishment of post-offices—in all that related to the prosperity and convenience of the region over which his agency extended, he occupied a prominent position, a close identity, that few, if any, patrons of new settlements have ever attained.

As early as 1770, Joseph Ellicott's father and his brothers purchased a tract of wild land on the Patapoca, in Maryland, and erecting mills and machinery, became the founders of what was long known as "Ellicott's Mills," now, for the sake of brevity, termed "Ellicott's."

ANDREW, the eldest brother, became an eminent surveyor; surveyed the Spanish boundary line under the administration of Mr. Jefferson; was afterwards Surveyor-General of the U. S.; and died the Professor of Mathematics at West Point, in 1820 or '21.

BENJAMIN, entered the service of the Holland Company at an early period, as the assistant of his brother Joseph. He was at an early period, one of the Judges of Genesee county, and a representative in Congress, from the district. He was a bachelor; died a resident of Williamsville, Erie county, in 1827.

DAVID, the younger brother, a somewhat erratic genius, was in some of the earliest years, a surveyor upon the Purchase. He went south and no tidings ever came of him.

There were five sisters, three of whom married three brothers by the name of Evans. In this circumstance, the reader will find the explanation of the numerous heirs of Joseph Ellicott, bearing that name.

Joseph Ellicott's early lessons in surveying, were given him by his elder brother, Andrew. His first practical surveying, was as an assistant of his brother, in the survey of the City of Washington, soon after that site had been selected for the national capital. In 1791, he was appointed by Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of War, to run the boundary line

between Georgia and the Creek Indians. After completing this survey, he was employed by Mr. Cazenove, to survey the Holland Company's lands in Pennsylvania.

This completed, he was engaged for a short time in Maryland, in business with his brothers, and then enlisted in the Holland Company's service in this region.

The active years of his life were those, principally, intervening between the years 1790 and 1821—a period of about thirty years. At least ten or twelve years were spent in the arduous duties of a surveyor; and when he left the woods and settled down in the discharge of his duties as local agent, his place was no sinecure, as the records of the office will abundantly testify. He was a man of great industry; careful, systematic in all his business, and required of all under his control a prompt and faithful discharge of all their duties.

JACOB S. OTTO.

This gentleman was the successor to Mr. Ellicott in the local agency. He was previously a resident of Philadelphia; had been engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits.

The period of his agency was from 1821 to his death, in 1826.

It was during Mr. Otto's administration, that the plan of receiving cattle and grain from the settlers, that had previously been entertained, was effectually commenced. Depots were designated in different parts of the Purchase, for the delivery of wheat; where the settler could carry it, and have its value endorsed upon his contract. Agents were appointed to receive cattle. They advertised yearly, the times and places, when and where the cattle would be received, fixed upon their price, and endorsed it upon contracts. It was one among the measures of relief, and its operation was highly beneficial.

DAVID E. EVANS.

During the administration of Mr. Otto, Mr. Evans had been appointed as his associate, to give the incumbent the advantage of his long experience and familiarity with the details of the business. Yet he did not to any considerable degree participate in the joint administration proposed, his time being chiefly occupied with his own private affairs, and the duties of a member of the Senate of this state.

Upon the death of Mr. Otto, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the local agency. Early in life he had been a clerk in the office, under his uncle, Joseph Ellicott, and had for a long period occupied the desk of the cashier and accountant of the agency. Few, therefore, could have been more familiar with the wants, interest and welfare of the settlers. They were old, familiar acquaintances, and his interests were identified with theirs.

It was during the second year of Mr. Evans' administration (in September, 1827,) that a general plan for the modification of land contracts was adopted. It was regarded at the time as a very decided measure of relief to the settlers, and its operations were highly beneficial to a very large class of the debtors of the Holland company.

Mr. Evans' agency continued until 1837. It embraced the large sales of the Holland company's interest; in fact, before it closed the entire business and interests of the company had progressed nearly to a termination.

Having served one term as State Senator, Mr. Evans had been elected a Representative in Congress at the period of Mr. Otto's death. He resigned to take upon himself the duties of the agency.

ROBERT MORRIS.

A short biography of one eminently useful in our revolutionary struggle is suggested by his after-identity with our local region. He was, as will have been seen, at one period the proprietor of the whole of Western New York west of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, by purchase from Massachusetts and the Seneca Indians.

In the attempt of feeble colonies to throw off oppression there was work to be done in council as well as in the field—at the financier's desk as well as in the more conspicuous conflicts of arms. If raw troops called from the field and workshop were to be enrolled and disciplined, upon a sudden emergency provisions were to be made for their equipment and sustenance; both were tasks surrounded with difficulty and embarrassment; both required men and minds of no ordinary cast. Fortunately they were found. Washington was the chief, the leader

of our armies, the master-spirit that conducted the struggle to glorious termination. Morris was the financier. They were heads of co-ordinate branches in a great crisis, and equally well performed their parts.

Robert Morris was born in Liverpool, in 1733. His father emigrated to the United States in 1745, and settled at Port Tobacco, in Maryland, engaging extensively in the tobacco trade.

Previous to the death of his father, Robert Morris had been placed in the counting-house of Mr. Charles Willing, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, where he soon acquired a proficiency in mercantile affairs that recommended him as a partner of the son of his employer.

When the first difficulties occurred between the colonies and the mother country, though extensively engaged in a mercantile business that was to be seriously affected by it, he was one of other patriotic Philadelphia merchants who promoted and signed the non-importation agreement, which restricted commercial intercourse with Great Britain to the mere necessities of life.

When the news of the Battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia, Mr. Morris was presiding at a dinner usually given on the anniversary of St. George. He participated in putting a stop to the celebration in honor of an English saint, and helped to upset the tables that had been spread. His resolution was fixed; it was one of devotion to the cause of the colonies, and well was it adhered to.

In 1775 and '76, he was a Member of Congress, and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

When Washington had re-crossed the Delaware for the second time, in December, 1777, the time of service of nearly all the Eastern troops had expired. To induce them to engage for another six weeks, he promised a bounty of ten dollars each, and for the necessary funds applied to Mr. Morris. In the answer of Mr. Morris accompanying the sum of fifty thousand dollars, he congratulated the Commander-in-Chief upon his success in retaining the men, and assured him that "if farther occasional supplies of money are wanted you may depend upon my exertions either in a public or private capacity."

In March, 1777, he was chosen, with Benjamin Franklin and others, to represent the Assembly of Pennsylvania in Congress, and in November following was associated with Mr. Gerry and Mr. Jones to repair to the army and confidentially consult with the Commander-in-Chief upon the best plan of conducting the Winter campaign.

In August, 1778, he was appointed a member of the standing Committee of Finance.

The years 1778 and '79 were the most distressing periods of the war. The finances were in a wretched condition, and Mr. Morris not only advanced his money freely, but put in requisition an almost unlimited individual credit.

In 1781 (a period of despair), in addition to other contributions of money and credit, Mr. Morris supplied the almost famishing troops with several thousand barrels of flour. This timely aid came when it was seriously contemplated to authorize the seizure of provisions wherever they could be found; a measure which would have been unpopular with the whole country, and probably turned back the tide of public feeling flowing in favor of the Revolution.

There is upon record a long catalogue of transactions similar to those which have been related. Not only the Commander-in-Chief but Generals of divisions found Mr. Morris the dernier resort when money and provisions were wanted. To private means, which must have been large, and a large credit, he added astonishing faculties as a financier. When he had no other resources, he would compel others to use their money and credit. In financial negotiations, with him, to will a thing was to do it.

He was appointed to the office of Financier, or what was equivalent to the now office of Secretary of the Treasury. Never, perhaps, in any country, was a minister of finance placed over a treasury, the conditions of which were worse. To use a phrase of the play-house, it was

" Beggarly account of empty boxes."

It had not a dollar in it and was two millions and a half in debt. Those who have seen Gen. Washington's military journal of the first of May, 1781, can form some idea of the condition of the army and the finances:

It was the province of Mr. Morris to financier for Congress and a country and cause in such a crisis. He began by restoring credit and establishing confidence; promulgated the assurance that all his official engagements would be punctually met, and put in requisition his private means, the means of his friends, to fulfill the promises he had held out. When apprised of his appointment to the management of financial affairs, he replied: "In accepting the office bestowed upon me, I sacrifice much of my interest, my ease, my domestic enjoyment and internal tranquility. If I know my own heart, I make these sacrifices with a disinterested view to the service of my country. I am willing to go further, and the United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." Among his financial expedients to resuscitate public credit, was the establishment of the Bank of North America. Collateral security was given for the performance of engagements of the institution, in form of bonds, signed by wealthy individuals. Mr. Morris heading the list with a subscription of £10,000.

In a private interview with Washington, the subject of an attack on New York was broached. Mr. Morris dissented, assuming that it would be too great a sacrifice of men and money; that the success of the measure was doubtful; that even if successful the triumph, as to results, would be a barren one; the enemy having command of the sea could, at any time, land fresh troops and re-take it, &c." Assenting to these objections, the Commander-in-Chief said: "What am I to do? The country calls on me for action; and moreover, my army cannot be kept together unless some bold enterprise is undertaken." To this Mr. Morris replied: "Why not lead your forces to Yorktown? There Cornwallis may be hemmed in by the French fleet by sea and the American and French armies by land, and will ultimately be compelled to surrender." "Lead my troops to Yorktown!" said Washington, appearing surprised at the suggestion, "How am I to get them there? One of my difficulties about attacking New York arises from the want of funds to transport them thither. How, then, can I muster the means that will be requisite to enable them to march to Yorktown?" "You must look to me for funds," rejoined

Mr. Morris. "And how are you to provide them?" said Washington. "That," said Mr. Morris, "I am unable at this time to tell you, but I will answer with my head, that if you will put your army in motion, I will supply the means of their reaching Yorktown." After a few minutes reflection, Washington said: "On this assurance of yours, Mr. Morris, such is my confidence in your ability to perform any engagement you make, I will adopt your suggestion."

When the army arrived at Philadelphia Mr. Morris had the utmost difficulty in furnishing the supplies he had promised, but at last he hit upon the expedient of borrowing twenty thousand crowns from the Chevalier de Luzerne, the French Minister. The Chevalier objected that he had only funds enough to pay the French troops, and could not comply unless two vessels with specie on board for him arrived from France. Fortunately, about the time the troops were at Elk, preparing to march to Yorktown, the ships arrived, the money was procured and especial pains taken to parade the specie in open kegs before the army. The troops were paid, and cheerfully embarked to achieve the crowning triumph of the Revolution.

John Hancock, President of Congress, writing to Mr. Morris in a severe crisis of the Revolution, says: "I know, however, you will put things in a proper way; all things depend upon you, and you have my hearty thanks for your unremitting labor." Gen. Charles Lee said to him in a letter, when he assumed the duties of Secretary of an empty treasury: "It is an office I cannot wish you joy of; the labor is more than herculean; the filth of that Augean stable is, in my opinion, too great to be cleared away even by your skill and industry."

During the Revolution, the commercial house in which he continued a partner, was prosecuting a successful business. The close of the Revolution must have found him in possession of immense wealth, exceeding by far that of any individual citizen of the United States. But he was destined to a sudden reverse of fortune. There followed the revolution a mania for land speculation. Mr. Morris participated largely in it, investing in large tracts of wild land as they came into market in different parts of the United States, realizing for a time vast profits upon sales. A reaction ensued, which found him in

possession of an immense landed estate, and largely in debt for purchase money. From the opulence we have been speaking of, he was reduced to poverty; and ultimately some merciless creditors made him for a long time the tenant of a prison.

Upon Mr. Morris had devolved the financiering for our country in a period of peril and embarrassment. When the army of Washington, unpaid, were lacking food and raiment, murmuring as they well might be, it was his purse and credit that more than once prevented its dispersion and the failure of the glorious achievement of independence. His ships were upon the ocean, his notes-of-hand forming a currency, his drafts honored everywhere among capitalists in his own country and in many of the marts of commerce in Europe.

A reverse of fortune occurred, which is saddening to those who are now enjoying the blessings to which he so eminently contributed, and who wish that no cloud had gathered around the close of his useful life.

Mr. Morris died at Morrisiana, N. J., Nov. 6, 1806, aged seventy-three years.

MARY JEMISON.

In the Summer of 1755, during the French and Indian wars, Mary Jemison's father's house, situated on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, was surrounded by a band, consisting of six Indians and four Frenchmen. They plundered and carried away whatever they could that was valuable, and took the whole family captive, with two or three others, who were staying there at the time. They were all immediately hastened away into the wilderness, murdered and scalped, with the exception of Mary and a small boy, who were carried to Fort Du Quesne. Little Mary was there given to two Indian sisters, who came to that place to get a captive to supply the place of a brother that had been slain in battle. They took her down the Ohio to their home, and adopted her as their sister, under the name of Dehhewamis—a word signifying "a beautiful girl." The sorrow and regret which so sudden and fearful a change in her condition produced, gradually yielded under the influence of time; and she began to be quite reconciled to her fate,

when an incident occurred, which once more revived her hopes of being redeemed from captivity and restored to her friends. When Fort Pitt fell into the possession of the British, Mary was taken with a party who went there to conclude a treaty of peace with the English. She immediately attracted the notice of the white people, who showed great anxiety to know how one so young and delicate came among the savages. Her Indian sisters became alarmed, and fearing that they might lose her, suddenly fled away with her, and carried her back to their forest home. Her disappointment was painful and she brooded over it for many days, but at length gained her usual cheerfulness and contentment. As soon as she was of sufficient age, she was married to a young Delaware Indian named Sheninjee. Notwithstanding her reluctance at first to become the wife of an Indian, her husband's uniform kind treatment and gentleness, soon won her esteem and affection, and she says: "Strange as it may seem, I loved him!" and she often spoke of him as her "kind husband." About 1759, she concluded to change her residence. With a little child, on foot, she traveled to the Genesee river, through the pathless wilderness, a distance of near six hundred miles, and fixed her home at Little Beard's Town. When she came there, she found the Senecas in alliance with the French; they were making preparation for an attack on Fort Schlosser; and not a great while after, enacted the tragedy at the Devil's Hole. Some time after her arrival, she received intelligence of the death of her husband, Sheninjee, who was to have come to her in the succeeding Spring. They had lived happily together, and she sincerely lamented his death. When the war between England and France ended, she might have returned to the English, but she did not. She married another Indian, named Hiakattoo, two or three years after the death of Sheninjee. When General Sullivan invaded the Genesee country, her house and field shared a common fate with the rest. When she saw them in ruins, with great energy and perseverance, she immediately went to making preparation for the coming Winter. Taking her two youngest children on her back, and bidding the other three follow, she sought

employment. She found an opportunity to husk corn, and secured in that way twenty-five bushels of shelled corn, which kept them through the Winter.

After the close of the Revolution, she obtained the grant of a large tract of land, called the "Gardeau Reservation," which was about six miles in length and five in breadth.

In 1831, preferring to pass the remainder of her days in the midst of those with whom her youth and middle age had been spent, she sold the rest of the land at Gardeau Flats, purchased a farm on the Buffalo Reservation, where the Senecas, among whom she had lived, had settled some five years previous. She passed the remainder of her days in peace and quietness, embraced the Christian religion, and on the 19th of Sept., 1833, ended a life that had been marked by vicissitudes such as it is the lot of but few to experience.

CHAPTER X.

WAR OF 1812-15—CAMPAIGN OF 1812.

War Declared—Troops Called For—Colonel Swift—First Detachment of Militia—Council with the Indians—Excitement, Bustle, Confusion and Flight—Active Preparations on the Canada Side—General Brock—Fear of the Indians—The Caledonia and Detroit—The Defeat of General Van Rensselaer—General Smyth and His Failures—Disgust of the Soldiers and the Public.

After a debate of several days' duration, an act declaring war against Great Britain was passed by Congress, and was approved by the President on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 19th the President issued a proclamation declaring that war existed between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

Congress authorized the President to enlist 25,000 men for the regular army, to raise a force of 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia.

On the 17th of May, Colonel Swift, of Ontario county, came to Buffalo to assume command on the frontier. On the 18th, the first detachment of militia marched through that village on their way to Lewiston. They were from the south towns, and were commanded by Major Benjamin Whaley.

On the 26th of May, Indian-Superintendent Granger held a council with the Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, living on this side of the Niagara. He did not seek to enlist their services in the war, but urged them to remain neutral. To this they agreed.

On the 23d of June, Colonel Swift, whose headquarters were at Black Rock, was in command of 600 militia; besides there was a small garrison of regulars at Fort Niagara. There was no artillery except at the fort.

The preparations for war on the other side were somewhat better, there being six or seven hundred British regulars along the Niagara and a hundred pieces of artillery.

On the morning of the 26th of June, a small vessel, which had just left Black Rock, was noticed entering Lake Erie by some

of the citizens of Buffalo, and presently a British armed vessel from Fort Erie was seen making its way toward the American ship. The latter was soon overtaken and boarded, and then both vessels turned their prows toward the British stronghold. The vessel was captured, and a few hours later an express-rider from the east arrived bearing the President's proclamation of war. The Canadians had received the news the earliest. The express-riders spread the news as they passed upon the main roads; thence it spread rapidly in every direction from settlement to settlement.

The usual avocations of life were temporarily suspended; here and there in all the detached neighborhoods were small collections of citizens deliberating and consulting upon measures of safety, defense or flight. Many made hasty preparations and were soon on their way seeking asylums beyond the Genesee river. Many families who left, returned after a few weeks' absence. All was bustle and confusion; soldiers were mustering, volunteers and drafted militia were marching to the frontiers from the back settlements in small squads and larger companies. By the 4th of July, the aggregate militia force upon the frontier was about three thousand. Soon after the declaration of war, Gen. William Wadsworth, of Genesee, assumed command. On the 28th of July, the command devolved upon Gen. Amos Hall, of Ontario county, and on the 11th of August upon Major-General Van Rensselaer, of Albany (these were not officers of the regular army but of the New York State militia). General Van Rensselaer established his headquarters at Lewiston.

War preparations were as active in Canada as upon this side of the lines. The militia in the Upper Province were ordered out *en masse*. Fort Erie was put in repair; a redoubt was thrown up opposite Black Rock, a battery erected at Chippewa and another below the falls; defences were also erected on Queenston heights directly opposite Lewiston village, and Fort George was strengthened. One of the incipient steps in Canada was to secure the services of the Indians in the Province. This had been too long a favorite policy of England to be abandoned. General Brock, the acting Governor of the Province, assumed the immediate command of the troops.

After the first turmoil and bustle were over, there succeeded comparative quiet—weeks and months of inactivity upon the lines. The usual avocations were partially resumed in the settlements, though frequently disturbed by militia drafts and harrassing, unfounded rumors of actual or contemplated incursions of the British and Indians.

There was little real cause for anticipating danger of this nature, for the preparations on the other side were wholly defensive, and the state of alarm among the inhabitants there was as great as here. Among the inhabitants on each side of the lines there was mutual fear of invasion.

One of the most fruitful sources of apprehension and alarm in the earlier stages of the war was the fear that the Seneca Indians would become allies of the British and Canadian Indians. Their neutrality, however, was early secured by a talk in council. This position of neutrality, taken in the first stages of the war, was not long maintained. The Senecas rightly determining their true position and interests, soon became fast friends of the United States, and useful armed allies. On the 8th of October, a detachment of sailors arrived on the frontier from New York, and were placed under the command of Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, stationed at Black Rock. Two British armed vessels, the brig *Detroit* and the schooner *Caledonia*, had just come down the lake, and were at anchor near Fort Erie. About one o'clock, on the morning of the 9th of October, three boats put out from the American shore with their prows directed toward Fort Erie. The first contained fifty men under Lieutenant Elliott in person; the second forty-seven, under Sailing-Master Watts, while the third was manned by six Buffalonians under Dr. Chapin. The boats moved stealthily across the river in the darkness. Arriving at the side of their prey, the three crews boarded both vessels almost at the same time. In ten minutes, the enemy was overpowered, the cables cut, and the vessels on their way down the river. The *Caledonia* was brought to anchor near Black Rock, but the *Detroit* was carried by the current on the west side of Squaw island, and ran aground. The prisoners taken in this gallant affair numbered seventy-one officers and men; besides these, the captors released about forty American prisoners who were

captured at the River Raisin, and were on their way to Quebec. This was the first hostile enterprise which took place in or started from Erie county during the War of 1812.

If the settlers on the Holland purchase were somewhat cheered by the achievement of Lieutenant Elliott and his command, they were at once cast down again by the news of the defeat of General Van Rensselaer at Queenston. He had collected a force, principally New York militia, at Lewiston, on the Niagara river. At Queenston, on the opposite side of the river, a British force was stationed. On the 13th of October General Van Rensselaer crossed a force under Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer (his nephew), and attacked the British fort and captured it. General Brock now arrived with a reinforcement of 600 men and endeavored to regain the fort, but was defeated and killed. General Van Rensselaer hastened back to the American side to bring over more troops, but his men refused to obey his orders, alleging that they could not be ordered out of the state without their consent. The British were heavily reinforced, and the Americans were attacked and defeated, all who crossed to the Canada side being killed or captured.

General Van Rensselaer was succeeded in command on the Niagara frontier by Brigadier-Gen. Alexander Smyth, of the regular army, who had been on the lines a short time as Inspector-General. Immediately on taking command he began concentrating troops at Buffalo and Black Rock, preparatory to an invasion of Canada. On the 12th of November, he issued a flaming address to the men of New York, calling for their services and declaring that in a few days the troops under his command would plant the American standard in Canada. A considerable force came to Buffalo; a brigade of militia arrived from Pennsylvania; three or four hundred New York militia reported themselves. Peter B. Porter was assigned to the command of these New York volunteers. On the 27th of November the General commanding issued orders to cross the river the next day. There were then about four thousand men at and near Black Rock, but as a large portion of them were militia, it is not certain how many he could have depended on to enter the enemy's country. There were boats sufficient to carry at least 3,000 men.

About one o'clock the next morning two detachments were sent across the river, one under Lieutenant-Colonel Bœrstler and the other under Captain King, with whom was Lieutenant Angus of the Navy and fifty or sixty seamen. Bœrstler returned without accomplishing anything of consequence, but the forces of King and Angus behaved with great gallantry. They landed at three o'clock in the morning. Angus attacked and dispersed a force of the enemy stationed at what was called "The Red House," spiking two field-pieces and throwing them into the river. The sailors and some of the soldiers then returned, bringing a number of prisoners, but through some blunder no boats were left to bring over Captain King, who with sixty men remained behind. King and his men then attacked and captured two batteries, spiked their guns and took thirty-four prisoners. Having found two boats, capable of holding about sixty men, the gallant Captain sent over his prisoners, half his men and all his officers, remaining himself with thirty men. He doubtless expected Smyth's whole army in an hour or two, and thought he would take care of himself until that time. The general embarkation commenced but went on very slowly. About one o'clock P. M., the regulars, the twelve-months volunteers and a body of militia, the whole making a force variously estimated at from fourteen hundred to two thousand men were in boats at the navy-yard, at the mouth of Scajaquada creek. General Smyth then ordered the troops to disembark and dine. He then called a council of war, to see whether he had better cross the river or not. It is not surprising that, with such a commander, several of the officers consulted were opposed to making the attempt. It was at length decided to postpone the invasion until more boats could be made ready. Late in the afternoon the troops were ordered to their quarters. The gallant Captain King was left to his fate and was taken prisoner with all his remaining men.

The next day was spent in preparation. On Sunday, the 30th, the troops were ordered to be ready to embark at nine o'clock the following morning. General Porter advocated postponing the expedition till Monday night, when the troops should embark in the darkness and land about five miles below the navy-yard, where the stream and the banks were favorable.

These views were seconded by Colonel Winder and adopted by General Smyth, his intention being to assault Chippewa and march through Queenston to Fort George.

Then it was found that the Quarter-Master had not rations enough for two thousand five hundred men for four days. Nevertheless, the embarkation commenced at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Again some fifteen hundred men were placed in boats. It was arranged that General Porter was to lead the van and direct the landing, on account of his knowledge of the river and the farther shore.

But the embarkation of the regulars was greatly delayed and daylight appeared before the flotilla was under way. Then the redoubtable Smyth called another council of war, composed of four regular officers, to decide whether Canada should be invaded that season. They unanimously decided it should not. So the troops were again ordered ashore and the militia and most of the volunteers sent home, and the regulars put into winter quarters.

The breaking up of the command was attended by scenes of the wildest confusion; four thousand men firing off their guns, cursing General Smyth, their officers, the service, and everything connected with their military experience. The disgust of the public was equally great. Smyth became the object of universal derision. The mere fact of his twice waiting till his men were in boats for the purpose of invading Canada before calling a council of war to decide whether Canada should be invaded, showed him to be entirely deficient in the qualifications of a general.

On the 22nd of December, Smyth resigned his command to Col. Moses Porter, and retired to Virginia on leave of absence. Before his leave expired, Congress legislated him out of office.

CHAPTER XI.

CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

Arrival of Captain Perry, of the Navy—Fitting out a fleet—General Dearborn in command of the northern frontiers—Toronto captured—Fort George evacuated by the British—Americans occupy it—Americans occupy the whole Canadian side of the Niagara—Fortifying in Holland, Hamburg and Boston—Chapin's gallant exploit—The Senecas take part in the war—Battle at Black Rock, the British defeated—Perry's victory on Lake Erie—Harrison's victory on the Thames—General McClure—Fort Niagara captured—General Hall.

Early in March, Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy, a young man twenty-six years of age, of handsome features and gallant bearing, arrived in Buffalo from the East, and after a brief stay, went forward to Erie to superintend the fitting out of a naval armament there. During the Winter, the Government had purchased a number of merchant vessels, for the purpose of converting them into men-of-war, and the construction of several new ones had been begun. Erie, from its comparatively secure harbor, had been selected as the naval headquarters.

Five vessels, however, were fitted out in Scajaquada creek, and for several months Perry flitted back and forth between the two places, urging forward the work.

In the fore part of April, soldiers began to arrive on the frontier. On the 17th of that month, Major-General Lewis and Brigadier-General Boyd arrived in Buffalo to assume command according to their respective ranks. General Dearborn took command on the whole northern frontier. The British force on the other side of the Niagara was very weak.

The campaign in the north was commenced by an expedition from Sacket's Harbor, under General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncy, by which York (now Toronto) was captured by a dashing attack, the gallant General Pike being killed by the explosion of the enemy's magazine. This triumph prevented the sending of re-enforcements to the British forts on

the Niagara, and when our fleet appeared off Fort George, about the 25th of May, it was immediately evacuated. The Americans, under General Lewis, crossed and occupied it.

The same day, the commander at Fort Erie received orders under which he kept up a heavy cannonade on Black Rock until the following morning, when he blew up his magazines, destroyed his stores, and dismissed his men. All other public stores, barracks, and magazines, from Chippewa to Point Abino, were likewise destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, the commandant at Black Rock, immediately crossed over and took possession. So at length the Americans had obtained possession of the Canadian side of the Niagara, and it would not seem that it need to have been difficult to retain it.

But the lack of success in this respect, and in fact the greater part of the disasters of the war of 1812, were attributable no doubt to the blundering of the Government, the weakness of the Commanders, to loose discipline and to the excessive short term of service of the drafted men and volunteers. As a general rule, if a volunteer of 1812 stayed on the line three months he thought he had done something wonderful.

In the fore part of 1813, the inhabitants on the upper part of Cazenova creek combined and built a stockade of considerable magnitude, on the farm of Arthur Humphrey, in Holland. About the same time Captain Bemis' barn, in Hamburg, was surrounded by a similar stockade. There was also a blockhouse built in that vicinity. Job Palmer's barn, in Boston, was likewise stockaded, and there may have been other fortifications of the kind in the county.

On the 23d of June, 1813, a force of Americans started up the river from Fort George. It consisted of four or five hundred regular infantry, twenty regular dragoons and Chapin's company of forty-four mounted riflemen, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Børstler. On the 24th, when nine miles west of Queenston at a place called Beaver Dams, it was attacked by a force of British and Indians. After some skirmishing and marching, accompanied with slight loss, the assailants sent a flag to Colonel Børstler, and on the mere statement of the bearer that the British regular force was double the American, besides 700 Indians, that officer surrendered his

whole command. Chapin and his Erie county volunteers were sent to the head of Lake Ontario (now Hamilton), whence the Colonel, two officers and twenty-six privates were ordered to Kingston by water, under guard of a Lieutenant and fifteen men. They were all in two boats. When about twenty miles out on Lake Ontario Chapin and his comrades arose, captured the guard and rowed them to Fort George and delivered them as prisoners to the commandant. The British men-of-war still commanded the lake. About the 15th of June the five vessels which had been fitted up in Scajaquada creek, stole out of Black Rock and joined Perry at Erie.

The Queen Charlotte and other British vessels, this year as last, hovered along the lake shore and occasionally sent a boat's crew ashore to depredate on the inhabitants of Hamburg and Evans.

In the early part of July, a skirmish took place near Fort George, in which an American Lieutenant and ten men were captured, who were never heard of more, and were supposed to have been slain by the savages. Then General Boyd accepted the services of the warriors of the Six Nations. Those then enrolled numbered 400, and there were 550 in the service in all.

General Dearborn had withdrawn all the regular soldiers from Buffalo and Black Rock, leaving a large amount of public stores entirely undefended. Being advised, however, of the danger of a raid, he ordered ten artillerists to be stationed at the block-house at Black Rock, and called for 500 militia from the neighboring counties. Between a hundred and fifty and two hundred of these arrived at the threatened point early in July, and were stationed at the warehouses at Black Rock, being under the command of Maj. Parmenio Adams, of Genesee County. They had three pieces of field artillery and near by was a battery of four heavy guns. Nearly a hundred recruits for the regular infantry and dragoons on their way to Dearborn's headquarters, under Captain Cummings, were ordered to stop at Buffalo. Judge Granger was directed to engage as many Seneca warriors as he could, and General Porter who was then staying at his residence at Black Rock, was requested to take command of the whole. By the 10th of July Judge Granger had received such positive information of an immediate

attack, accompanied by special threats against himself, that he invited some Indians to come to his house north of the Scajaquada creek. Thirty-seven of them arrived at 11 o'clock that (Saturday) night under the lead of Farmer's Brother. As they were not all armed, and as the Judge was confident that the enemy would be over the next day, he sent to the village and got a full supply of arms and ammunition for his braves that night. The British headquarters were at Lundy's Lane, close by the Falls, where their expedition was fitted out. The commander was Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop. He had under him a part of the forty-first regiment of the British army, and a detachment of Canadian militia, commanded by Colonel Clark. They took boat at Chippewa, on the night of the 10th, and after rowing against the current in the darkness several hours, landed just after daylight a mile below the mouth of the Scajaquada. Forming his men, Colonel Bishop led them rapidly up the river bank. There was a single sentinel at the Scajaquada bridge; he flung away his musket, dodged into the woods, and took a bee-line for Williamsville. Major Adams' men attempted no resistance, but fled. General Porter had barely time to escape from his house, and without his arms. The victors, supposing no resistance would be made, set to work burning the block-houses and barracks, while the officers ordered breakfast at General Porter's. But a storm was gathering. When the militia first began to retreat, a messenger was sent to Buffalo, on whose arrival, Captain Cummings mustered his recruits and marched towards the scene of action. On his way he met General Porter, who ordered him to proceed to a piece of open ground not far from the site of the reservoir, and await re-enforcements.

Taking a horse, sword and other equipments from one of Cumming's dragoons, the general galloped down to the village, where he found everything in confusion; the women and children in a state of terror, and the men in the streets with arms in their hands, but doubtful whether to fight or flee. Being assured there was a chance of success, forty or fifty of them formed ranks under Captain Bull, the commander of the Buffalo volunteer company, and marched to join Cummings. About a hundred of the retreating militia had been kept

together by Lieutenant Phineas Staunton, the adjutant of the battalion. Meanwhile, Major King, of the regular army, who was accidentally at Black Rock, on seeing the sudden retreat of the militia, hurried through the woods to Judge Granger's (who lived beyond Cold Springs, on Main street), whence the alarm was speedily carried to the scattered inhabitants of "Buffalo Plains." Farmer's Brother at once gathered his warriors and made them a little speech, telling them that they must now go and fight the red-coats; that their country was invaded; that they had a common interest with the people of the United States, and they must show their friendship for their American brethren by deeds, not words. The old chieftain then led his little band to join his friend, General Porter. Volunteers, too, came hurrying to the village from the Plains and Cold Springs, until about thirty were gathered, who were placed under the command of Capt. William Hull, of the militia.

General Porter now felt able to cope with the enemy. Bringing together his forces, numbering but about three hundred all told, at the open ground before-mentioned, he made his dispositions for an attack. As the foe held a strong position at Major Adams' encampment, Porter determined to attack him on three sides at once, to prevent the destructive use of artillery on a column in front.

The regulars and Captain Bull's Buff volunteers formed the center. The Genesee militia, under Staunton, were on the left. Captain Hull's men and the Indians were in the woods on the right front. Farmer's Brother and his braves prepared for action; they quickly ranged themselves in line with their chiefs, a few yards in front. At eight o'clock the signal for attack was given. The militia, gallantly led on by Staunton, and ashamed of their recent flight, dashed forward against the enemy. A fight of some fifteen or twenty minutes ensued, in which the militia stood up against the British regulars without flinching. The right flank of the Americans came up; the Indians raised the war-whoop and opened fire. Colonel Bishop was severely wounded, and fell from his horse; his men became demoralized, and when the regulars appeared in front, the enemy fled towards the water's edge. The whole American force then pressed forward together, the Indians making the forest resound

with savage yells. The chief, Young King, and another warrior were wounded. Part of the British wounded were carried off, but part were left on the field.

At the Black Rock landing, the British rallied, but on the approach of the Americans, hastily retreated into some boats which they found there, leaving fifteen prisoners in the hands of their pursuers. Many were killed and wounded after entering the boats, but the chief loss fell on the last one. It contained sixty men and most of the officers, including Colonel Bishop, who, notwithstanding his wounds, had insisted on remaining to the last. The whole American force came up to the bank and opened fire on this boat inflicting terrible injury. Two or three Indians even sprang into the water, seized the boat by the gunwale and endeavored to direct it ashore, but were compelled to desist by the fire of their friends in the rear. Captain Saunders, of the British Forty-first, was severely wounded at the water's edge and left a prisoner. Colonel Bishop was pierced with several bullets, receiving wounds of which he died, and several other officers were killed or wounded. The enemy were said at the time to have acknowledged a total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of nearly a hundred. The Americans lost three killed and seven wounded.

The militia were in the front of the fray throughout, and gallantly retrieved their tarnished reputation. Their good conduct was doubtless due largely to the example of Adjutant Staunton, who also distinguished himself on several other occasions in the war of 1812. All accounts speak in high terms of the conduct of the Seneca warriors. Although the numbers engaged in this affair were not large, it was quite an exciting conflict, and is of importance as showing the value of one or two resolute officers, in rallying and inspiring a body of raw troops, utterly demoralized by less efficient leadership.

Just before this event, General Dearborn had resigned the chief command on the northern frontier, and soon after General Wilkinson was appointed in his place. General Porter and Colonel Chapin gathered up another body of volunteers and went down to Fort George, taking a hundred or so Indians with them.

A plan was concerted to cut off one of the enemy's pickets

on the morning of the 17th of August, Chapin and Porter went out west from Fort George for the purpose. A heavy rain retarded their progress, so the picket was not captured, but a fight ensued in which the volunteers and Indians captured sixteen prisoners and killed a considerable number of the enemy who were left on the field. Chapin and his volunteers and most of the Indians continued to operate in the vicinity of Fort George until the 7th of September, when they returned to Buffalo.

A few days later came the news of "Perry's Victory" on Lake Erie, which caused great rejoicing among the people. Immediately succeeding Perry's victory, came that of Harrison over Proctor and Tecumseh. It being supposed that the upper peninsula was pretty well cleared of foes, General Wilkinson's forces were nearly all withdrawn to the lower end of Lake Ontario.

The force left behind by Wilkinson, was under the command of Gen. George McClure, of Steuben county, a brigadier-general of the New York militia, who made his headquarters at Fort George. On the 6th of October, Colonel Chapin had an all-day skirmish with some British outposts near Fort George.

On the 24th of October, Harrison and Perry with their victorious army and fleet, came down the lake to Buffalo. On the 25th a dinner was given to the two commanders at "Pomeroy's Eagle." The next day Harrison and his army crossed the river and went down to Fort George and thence in a short time to Sackett's Harbor. General McClure was thus left with about a thousand militia, two hundred and fifty Indians and sixty regulars. The terms of the militia were fast expiring, and they would not stay a day longer.

Another draft was ordered about the middle of November of six hundred men from Hopkins' brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Warren. These marched to Fort George and remained nearly a month.

When the term of Warren's regiment was about to expire, McClure determined to abandon Fort George. In this he was unquestionably justifiable, as his remaining force would have been entirely inadequate to defend it. But he, at the same time, took a step cruel in itself and fraught with woe to the American frontier. He ordered the burning of the

flourishing village of Newark, situated close to the fort and containing about one hundred and fifty houses. The inhabitants were turned out in the snow, and the torch applied to every building in the place. McClure moved the remnant of his force across the river, closely pressed by the enraged British, leaving Fort Niagara defended by a hundred and fifty regulars, he called two hundred others from Canandaigua to Buffalo. On the morning of December 19th, Fort Niagara was surprised and captured by a small British force through the criminal negligence of its commander, who was at his residence four miles away.

Before leaving Buffalo, McClure called out the men of Genesee, Niagara and Chautauqua counties *en masse*, and on arriving at Batavia, on the 22d of December, he turned over the command to Major General Hall, the commander of this division of militia. That officer who manifested no lack of zeal, sent forward all the troops he could raise and proceeded to Buffalo himself, on the 25th, leaving McClure to organize and forward reinforcements.

CHAPTER XII.

BURNING OF BUFFALO.

Number of Troops—The Enemy's Approach—Movements in Defense—Attack and Repulse—Battle of Black Rock—The Retreat—The Flight—Universal Confusion—The Indians—Chapin's Negotiation—Mrs. St. John—The Village in Flames - Murder of Mrs. Lovejoy—The Enemy Retire - The Slain—Calvin Cary—McClure to Blame—The Flight in the Country—The Buffalo Road—The Big Tree Road—Exaggerated Reports—Return of the British—More Burning—The Scene at Reese's—Building Relief.

On the 27th of December, General Hall reviewed the forces at Buffalo and Black Rock, which were thus described in his report. At Buffalo there were a hundred and twenty-nine mounted volunteers under Colonel Broughton, of Ontario county, four hundred and thirty-three Ontario county volunteers under Colonel Blakeslie, one hundred and thirty-six Buffalo militia under Colonel Chapin, ninety-seven Canadian volunteers under Colonel Mallory, and three hundred and eighty-two Genesee county militia under Major Adams. At Black Rock there were three hundred and eighty-two under Colonel Warren and Churchill, thirty-seven mounted men under Captain Ransom, eighty-three Indians under Colonel Granger, one piece of field artillery under Lieutenant Seeley. The aggregate force at both places according to the report was about seventeen hundred. Colonel Warren lived in Aurora and his regiment was from the south towns of Erie county. On the 29th, there arrived a regiment of Chautauqua county militia under Colonel McMahan, numbering about three hundred men, bringing the aggregate force to about two thousand.

Besides Seeley's field-piece, there were seven other cannon at the two villages, but none of them mounted on carriages. Several of them were in a battery at the top of the hill overlooking Black Rock, and with them was May Dudley with a part of Warren's regiment; the rest, with Churchill's detachment, were in the Village of Black Rock. About midnight of the 29th, a detachment of the enemy landed a little below

Scajaquada creek. The news was at once carried to Colonels Warren and Churchill at Black Rock, and then to General Hall at Buffalo. The general ordered out his men, but, fearing that the enemy's movement was a feint, and that he would land in force above Buffalo and march down, he did not send any considerable force down the river. Colonels Warren and Churchill endeavored to reach Scajaquada creek before the invaders and hold it against them, but the British arrived there first and got possession of the bridge. Warren and Churchill deemed it impracticable to dislodge the enemy in the darkness but determined to take a position at a small run between the village and the bridge, and there oppose his further advance. The enemy did not advance, but in the course of an hour or so Colonel Chapin arrived with a body of mounted men, and delivered General Hall's order that they should immediately make an attack. Chapin led the way, Warren and Churchill followed. All was silent as death. Suddenly from the darkness flashed a volley of musketry almost in the faces of the head of the column. They instantly broke and fled, rushing back through the ranks of Warren's men, who became utterly demoralized without receiving a shot. As the horsemen stampeded through them they broke up, scattering through the woods or retreating toward Buffalo. Warren retired to the main battery to endeavor to rally some of the fugitives; Churchill, with at least part of his men, remained below the village. When General Hall received news of this failure, he ordered Major Adams, with his Genesee militia, to march against the enemy. This movement was equally futile. The general then ordered Colonel Blakeslie, with his Ontario County militia to advance to the attack. Hall then gathered his remaining forces and started for Black Rock. As he approached that village the day began to dawn, and he discovered the enemy's boats crossing the river in the direction of General Porter's house. Blakeslie's command was ordered to meet the approaching force at the water's edge. That force consisted of the Royal Scots under Colonel Gordon, and was estimated at four hundred men. The invasion was under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-General Drummond, but the troops were under the immediate command of Major-General Riall. The artillery

in battery fired on them as they advanced, and Blakeslie's men opened fire when they landed. They returned it, and a battery on the other side sent shells and balls over their heads among the Americans. For half an hour, the forest and river-side re-echoed with the thunder of artillery and ceaseless rattle of small arms.

All accounts agree that Blakeslie's men did the most of the fighting, and sustained the attack of the Royal Scots with considerable firmness. Had all the regiments been kept together, and met the enemy at his landing the result might have been far different.

Meanwhile, the hostile force at Scajaquada creek, consisting of regulars and Indians, moved up the river, easily dispersing Churchill's meagre force, and marched against Blakeslie's right. It is not believed there were then over six hundred men in our ranks, and these thus assailed on two sides were entirely unable to maintain their ground. Large numbers were already scattered through the woods toward home, when General Hall ordered a retreat, hoping to make another stand at the edge of Buffalo. This, as might be supposed, was utterly hopeless: once the men got to running, there were few that thought of anything else. In a few moments all were in utter route. A part hurried towards Buffalo; others rushed along the Guide-board road (North street) to Hodge's tavern, and thence took the Williamsville road, while many fled through the woods without regard to roads of any kind. Fugitives were rushing through Buffalo and striking out for Williamsville, Willink or Hamburgh. The Buffalo volunteers came hurrying up to take care of their families. They declared that the Americans were whipped, that the British were marching on the town, and, most terrible of all, that the *Indians* were coming. Then all was confusion and dismay. Teams were at a premium; horses, oxen, sleighs, sleds, wagons, carts—nearly everything that had feet, wheels or runners, were pressed into service. Many who neither had nor could obtain teams, set forth on foot. Men, women and children by the score were seen hastening through the light snow and half-frozen mud in the bitter morning air up Main street, or out Seneca, or up the lake shore.

A crowd of teams and foot-men, and foot-women too, were

hurrying up Main street, when suddenly the head of a column stopped and surged back on the rear. "The Indians!" was the cry from the front, "they are coming up the Guide-board road." Back down Main street rolled the tide. Teams were urged to their utmost speed and people on foot did their best to keep up with them. Turning down Seneca street, the crowd sped on, some going straight to the Indian village and thence across the reservation to Willink, others making for Pratt's ferry and thence up the beach to Hamburg.

There was good reason for the sudden retreat of the Main street fugitives. While the main body of the enemy marched along Niagara street, the Indians on the left pressed up the "Guide-board road" (North street). Here it was that Job Hoysington, a resolute volunteer, said to his comrades, with whom he was retreating, that he would have one more shot at the red-skins, and in spite of remonstrance waited for that purpose. He doubtless got a shot at them, but they got a shot at him too, as he was found with a bullet through his brain. His wife waited for her husband's return at their residence at the corner of Main and Utica streets, and finally set out on foot with her children. She was soon overtaken by two cavalymen, who took two of the little ones on their horses. For a long time she did not hear of them, but at length discovered them, one in Clarence and one in Genesee county. (Many interesting incidents of a similar nature might be mentioned, but for want of space they are omitted.)

As the British came up Niagara street, several men, apparently without any organization, manned an old twelve-pounder mounted on a pair of trucks at the junction of Main and Niagara streets, two or three shots were fired and then it was dismounted.

Colonel Chapin then went forward with a white handkerchief tied to his cane, as a flag of truce, asked a halt, which was granted, and began a parley. In a statement published by himself shortly after, he speaks of "attempting a negotiation," claiming that while this was going on the people had a chance to escape.

The Indians came to Main street before the British troops, which were drawn up near the corner of Morgan, Mohawk and

Niagara streets. The savages had apparently full license to do what they pleased in the way of plundering, though some British officers went ahead and had the casks of liquor stove in to prevent their red allies from getting entirely beyond control.

Presently flames burst forth from the houses in the main part of the village near the corner of Main and Seneca streets. A Lieutenant with a squad of men went from house to house applying the torch. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon all of the lately flourishing village of Buffalo, save some six or eight structures, was smouldering in ashes. What few houses there were at Black Rock were likewise destroyed, and the enemy then retired across the river. The foe took with them about ninety prisoners, of whom eleven were wounded. Forty of the ninety were from Blakeslie's regiment. Besides these a considerable number of American wounded were able to escape—probably fifty or sixty. Forty or fifty were killed; most of them lay on the field of battle, but some were scattered through the upper part of the village. Among the slain the officer of the highest rank was Colonel Beughton, of Avon. In Erie county, reckoning according to present division of towns, the killed were Job Noysington, John Roop, Samuel Holmes, John Trsket, James Nesbet, Robert Franklin (colored), Mr. Myers and Mr. Lovejoy, of Buffalo; Robert Nilland, Adam Lawfer, of Black Rock; Jacob Vantine, Jr., of Clarence; Moses Fenno, of Alden; Israel Reed, of Aurora; Newman Baker, Parley Moffat and William Cheeseman, of Hamburgh and East Hamburgh; Maj. William C. Dudley, and probably Peter Hoffman, of Evans, and Calvin Cary, of Boston.

Calvin Cary, oldest son of the pioneer Deacon Richard Cary, though only twenty-one years of age, was a man of gigantic stature and herculean strength, weighing nearly three hundred pounds. Pursued by three Indians, he shot one dead, killed another with his clubbed musket, but was shot, tomahawked and scalped by the third. His broken musket, which was found by his side and testified to his valor, is still preserved by his kindred.

During all that day (the 30th of December), the road through Williamsville and Clarence was crowded with a hurrying and heterogenous multitude — bands of militiamen, families in

sleighs, women driving ox-sleds, men in wagons, cavalymen on horseback, women on foot bearing infants in their arms and attended by crying children—all animated by a single thought, to escape from the enemy and especially from the dreaded Indians.

On the Big Tree road (running east through Hamburg and Aurora to the Genesee river) the scene was still more diversified, for in addition to the mixed multitude which poured along the northern route, was the whole body of Indians from the Buffalo reservation. Mr. Turner, the author of the "History of the Holland Purchase," then a youth residing in Sheldon, Wyoming county, gives the following picture of the scene from personal recollection:

"An ox-sled would come along bearing wounded soldiers, whose companions had perhaps pressed the slow team into their service; another with the family of a settler, a few household goods that had been hustled upon it, and one, two or three wearied females from Buffalo, who had begged the privilege of a ride and the rest that it afforded; then a remnant of some dispersed corps of militia with the arms they had neglected to use; then squads and families of Indians, on foot and on ponies, the squaw with her papoose on her back, and a bevy of juvenile Senecas in her train. Bread, meats and drinks soon vanished from the log taverns on the routes, and fleeing settlers divided their scanty stores with the almost famished that came from the frontiers."

When it was found that the enemy had retired, curiosity induced many men from the nearest towns to visit the ruins.

Others went to render what assistance they could, and still others, alas, to take advantage of the universal confusion and purloin whatever might have been left by the invaders. A few went on the 31st of December, more on the 1st of January. On the former day everything was quiet. On the latter, as the few remaining citizens and some from the country were staring at the ghastly ruins, a detachment of the enemy suddenly appeared, making prisoners of most of them. They then fired all the remaining buildings except the jail, which would not burn, Reese's blacksmith shop and Mrs. St. John's cottage.

A day or two after the second raid the people assembled and

picked up the dead bodies and brought them to Reese's blacksmith shop. The number is variously stated, but the most careful account makes it forty-two killed, besides some who were not found (Hoysington was not found until Spring), and some prominent persons like Colonel Boughton, who were taken care of earlier. At the shop they were laid in rows, a ghastly display, all being frozen stiff and most of them stripped and scalped. After those belonging in the vicinity had been taken away by their friends, the rest were deposited in a single large grave in the old burying ground on Franklin Square (where the city and county buildings now are), covered only with boards, so they could be easily examined and taken away.

On the 6th of January, just a week after the main conflagration, William Hodge brought his family back, it being the first that returned; Pomeroy came immediately afterwards and raised the first building in the new Village of Buffalo. Soldiers were stationed in the village and as time wore on people began to feel more safe; but the Winter was one of intense excitement and distress. Twice during the Winter, small squads of the enemy crossed the river but were driven back by the soldiers and citizens without much fighting. Most of the people who came back had nothing to live on save what was issued to them by the commissary department of the army. The suffering would have been even greater than it was had not prompt measures of relief been taken by the public authorities and citizens of more fortunate localities. The legislature voted \$40,000 in aid of the devastated district, besides \$5,000 to the Tuscarora Indians, and \$5,000 to residents of Canada, driven out on account of their friendship for the United States. The city of Albany voted \$1,000, and the city of New York \$3,000. The citizens of Canandaigua appointed a committee of relief who raised a considerable amount there and sent communications soliciting aid to all the country eastward. They were promptly responded to, and liberal contributions raised throughout the state. With this aid, and that of the Commissary department, and the assistance of personal friends, those who remained on the frontier managed to live through the woeful Winter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

Soldiers' Graves—Scott and Brown—Discipline at Buffalo—The Death Penalty—Capture of Fort Erie—Approaching Chippewa—An Indian Battle—A Retreat—Victory—Scalps—Advance to Fort George—Return—Lundy's Lane—Retreat to Fort Erie—Bridgewater—Battle of Conjoctey Creek—Assault on Fort Erie—The Explosion—Call for Volunteers—The Response—The Sortie—Gallantry of the Volunteers—General Porter—Peace.

As Spring approached, the frontier began to revive. More troops appeared, and their presence caused the paying out of considerable sums of money among the inhabitants. There was a ready market for produce at large prices.

Williamsville was the rendezvous for the troops. There was a long row of barracks, parallel with the main street of that village and a short distance north of it, and others used as a hospital, a mile or so up the Eleven-Mile creek.

Near these latter, and close beside the murmuring waters of the stream, rest several scores of soldiers who died in that hospital, all unknown, their almost imperceptible graves marked only by a row of maples, long since planted by some reverent hand.

On the 10th of April there arrived on the frontier a stately young warrior, whose presence was already considered a harbinger of victory, and whose shoulders had lately been adorned by the epaulets of a brigadier-general. This was Winfield Scott, then thirty years old, and the *beau idéal* of a gallant soldier.

Immediately afterwards came his superior officer, Major-General Brown, who had been rapidly advanced to the highest rank, on the strength of the vigor and skill he had shown as a commander at the foot of Lake Ontario.

Bodies of regular troops and some volunteers continued to concentrate at Williamsville and Buffalo. Scott removed his headquarters to the latter place toward the last of May, where

the troops were encamped amid the ruins. Great efforts were made to introduce rigid discipline. The men were under constant drill, and desertion was mercilessly punished.

Among the reminiscences of that era, no scene appears to have been more vividly impressed on the minds of the relators than the one which was displayed near the present corner of Maryland and Sixth streets, on the 4th of June, 1814.

Five men, convicted of desertion, knelt with bandaged eyes and pinioned arms, each with an open coffin before him and a new-made grave behind him.

Twenty paces in front stood a platoon of men, detailed to inflict the supreme penalty of military law. The whole army was drawn up on three sides in a hollow square, to witness the execution, the artillerymen standing by their lighted matches, ready to suppress a possible mutiny, while Generals Brown, Scott and Ripley sat upon their horses, surrounded by their brilliant staffs, looking sternly on the scene. Then the firing party did their deadly work, four men fell in their coffins or their graves, but one youth under twenty-one was unhurt. He sprang up, wrenched loose his pinioned arms, and tore the bandage from his eyes. Two men advanced to extinguish the last remains of life in those who had fallen.

He supposed they were about to dispatch him, and fell fainting to the ground.

He was taken away without further injury. Doubtless it had been determined to spare him on account of his youth, and therefore his supposed executioners had been furnished with unloaded muskets.

The work of preparation went forward not very rapidly. On the 28th of June a statement appeared in the *Gazette* that the rumors of an immediate advance which had been in circulation were not true, and that the transportation of the army was not ready. This was not inserted by order, for on the 3rd of July the advance began. Brown's force consisted of two brigades of regulars, under Generals Scott and Ripley, and one of volunteers under General Porter. This was composed of five hundred Pennsylvanians, six hundred New York volunteers, all of whom had not arrived when the movement began, and nearly six hundred Indians.

Six hundred was almost the entire strength of the Six Nations, and these had been gathered from all reservations in Western New York. It is probable that the great age of Farmer's Brother prevented him from crossing. Acting as a private in the ranks was Red Jacket, the principal and leader of the Six Nations, who, notwithstanding the timidity usually attributed to him, was unwilling to stay behind while his countrymen were winning glory on the field of carnage. Col. Robert Fleming was quartermaster of this peculiar battalion.

Fort Erie was garrisoned by a hundred and seventy British soldiers. The main body of the enemy was at Chippewa, two miles above the falls and eighteen miles below the fort.

On the 2nd of July, Brown, Scott and Porter reconnoitred Fort Erie and concerted the plan of attack. Ripley, with a part of his brigade, was to embark at Buffalo in the night and land a mile up the lake from the fort. Scott, with his brigade, was to cross from Black Rock, and land a mile below Fort Erie, which, in the morning, both brigades were to invest and capture.

Scott and Ripley both started at the time appointed, but as in most military operations depending on concert of action between separate corps, there was a difficulty not foreseen. Ripley's pilot was misled by a fog on the lake and his command did not land until several hours past time. Scott, however, crossed promptly and was able to invest the fort with his brigade alone. At sunrise the artillery and Indians crossed at the ferry, and after some parleying the fort surrendered, without awaiting an attack.

The afternoon of the 3rd, Scott marched several miles down the Niagara, and on the morning of the 4th, drove in the enemy's advanced posts. He was followed by Brown and Ripley, and both brigades established themselves on the south side of Street's creek, two miles south of Chippewa. On the left, three-fourths of a mile from Niagara, was a dense and somewhat swampy forest on both sides of Street's creek, extending to within three-fourths of a mile of Chippewa creek, which was bordered for that purpose by a level cleared plain. On the north side of that creek, the British army lay intrenched. The

two armies were concealed from each other's sight by a narrow strip of woodland, reaching from the main forest to within a hundred yards of the river bank.

During the night of the 4th, the Americans were much annoyed by Indians and Canadians lurking in the forest, who drove in their pickets and threatened their flanks.

Late that night General Porter crossed the river with his Indians and Pennsylvanians, and in the morning marched toward Chippewa. He was met on the road by General Brown, who spoke of the manner in which he had been annoyed by lurkers in the forest, and proposed that Porter should drive them out, declaring confidently that there would be no British regulars south of the Chippewa that day. Still, he said, he would order Scott to occupy the open ground beyond Street's creek in support of Porter. The latter accepted the proposition of his chief, and at three o'clock started to put it in execution.

The Indians assumed their usual full battle-dress, of mantur-nipline, breech-clout, moccasins, feathers and paint, and the war-chiefs then proceeded to elect a leader. Their choice fell on Captain Pollard, a veteran of Wyoming and many other fights.

Porter left two hundred of his Pennsylvanians in camp, thinking their presence needless, and formed the other three hundred into one rank on the open ground, half a mile south of Street's creek, their left resting on the forest. The whole five or six hundred Indians were also formed in one rank in the woods, their right reaching to the left of the whites. General Porter stationed himself between the two wings of his command, with Captain Pollard on his left. He was also attended by two or three staff officers, by Hank Johnson, the interpreter, and by several regular officers, who had volunteered to see the fun. Red Jacket was on the extreme left of the Indian line. A company of regular infantry followed as a reserve. The war-chiefs took their places twenty yards in front of their braves, and a few scouts were sent still further in advance.

Then, at a given signal, the whole line moved forward, the whites marching steadily with shouldered arms on the plain, the naked Indians gliding through the forest with cat-like tread, their bodies bent forward, their rifles held ready for instant

use, their feathers nodding at every step, their fierce eyes flashing in every direction. Suddenly one of the chiefs made a signal, and the whole line of painted warriors sank to the ground as quickly and as noiselessly as the sons of Clan Alpine at the command of Roderick Dhu. This manœuvre was a part of their primitive tactics, and the chiefs rapidly assembled to consult over some report brought back by a scout. At another signal the warriors sprang up and the feather-crested line again moved through the forest. The manœuvre was repeated when the scouts brought back word that the enemy was awaiting them on the north bank of Street's creek, General Porter was informed of this fact and made some slight changes in his arrangements, and again the line advanced with increased speed.

As the Indians approached the creek, they received the fire of a force of British Indians and Canadians stationed there. They instantly raised a war-whoop that resounded far over the Niagara, and charged at the top of their speed. The foe at once fled. The Iroquois dashed through the little stream and bounded after them, whooping, yelling, shooting, cleaving skulls and tearing off scalps like so many demons. Many were overtaken, but few captured. Occasionally, however, a Seneca or Cayuga would seize an enemy, unwind his maturnipline, bind him with surprising quickness and then go trotting back to the rear, holding one end of the maturnip as a man might lead a horse by the halter.

Such speed and bottom were displayed by the Indians that neither the regulars nor volunteers were able to keep up with them. For more than a mile the pursuit was maintained in the words of General Porter, "through scenes of frightful havoc."

At length the Indians who had got considerable in advance, emerged upon the open ground three-quarters of a mile from Chippewa creek, where they were received with a tremendous fire from the greater part of the British regular army, drawn in line of battle on the plain.

It looked as if General Riall had determined to attack the Americans, and had sent forward his light troops to bring on a battle, expecting, probably, that the whole American force would get exhausted in pursuit, and become an easy prey to his fresh battalion.

The fact that the pursuit was carried on by the American light troops and Indians alone broke up, and, in fact, reversed this programme. The warriors quickly fled from the destructive fire in front.

General Porter, supposing that it came from the force they had been pursuing, rallied the greater part of them, formed them again on the left of his volunteers and moved forward to the edge of the woods. Again the long red-coated battalions opened fire.

The volunteers stood and exchanged two or three volleys with them, but when the enemy dashed forward with the bayonet, Porter, seeing nothing of Scott with the supports, gave the order to retreat.

Both whites and Indians fled in the greatest confusion. On came the red-coats at their utmost speed, supposing they had gained another easy victory, and that all that was necessary was to catch the runaways.

The Indians being the best runners and unencumbered with clothing, got ahead in the retreat as they had in the advance, but the whites did their best to keep up with them. The flight continued for a mile, pursuers as well as pursued becoming greatly disorganized, and the speed of the fugitives being accelerated by the constant bursting of shells from the enemy's artillery.

Approaching Street's creek, Scott's brigade was found just crossing the bridge and forming line. They took up their positions with the greatest coolness under the fire of the British artillery, but Porter claimed that through the fault of either Scott or Brown, they were very much behind time.

The former General was always celebrated for his promptness, and the fault, if there was one, was probably with Brown. Perhaps he didn't expect Porter's men to run so fast, either going or coming.

The result, however, was as satisfactory as if this precipitate retreat had been planned to draw forward the foe. Ripley's brigade was at once sent off to the left, through the woods, to flank the enemy. The fugitives as they ran also bore to the westward, and Scott's fresh battalion came into line in perfect order, making somewhat merry over the haste of their red and white comrades.

Some of the Indians had taken their sons, from twelve to sixteen years old, into battle to initiate them in the business of war. One of these careful fathers was now seen running at his best speed, with his son on his shoulders. Just as he passed the left flank of Scott's brigade, near where the General and his staff sat on their horses, superintending the formation of the line, a shell burst directly over the head of the panting warrior. "Ugh," he exclaimed in a voice of terror, bounding several feet from the ground. As he came down he fell to the earth, and the lad tumbled off. Springing up, the older Indian ran on at still greater speed than before, leaving the youngster to pick himself up and scamper away as best he might. The scene was greeted with a roar of laughter by the young officers around Scott, who rebuked them sharply for their levity.

In a few moments they had plenty of serious work to occupy their attention. The Americans reserved their fire till the enemy was within fifty yards, when they poured in so deadly a volley that the British instantly fell back. They were quickly rallied and led to the attack, but were again met with a terrific fire, under which they retreated in hopeless disorder. Scott pursued them beyond the strip of woods before mentioned, when they fled across the Chippewa into their intrenchments and tore up the bridge. Scott's brigade then lay down on the open plain north of the woods.

By order of General Brown, who was in the midst of the fight, Porter took his 200 reserve Pennsylvanians to the left of Scott's brigade, where they, too, lay down under the fire of the British artillery.

After a while Ripley's brigade came out of the woods covered with mud, having had their march for nothing, as the enemy they had attempted to flank had run away before their flank could be reached. It not being deemed best to attack the foe in his intrenchments, directly in front, the Americans returned at nightfall to their encampment.

The battle of Chippewa was the first, during the war of 1812, in which a large body of British regulars were defeated in the open field, and the Americans were immensely encouraged by it. Enlistment thereafter was much more rapid than before. The total British loss, as officially reported, was 514, of whom

between one and two hundred were found dead on the field by the victors. About two hundred and fifty were taken prisoners, mostly wounded. The Americans had about fifty killed, a hundred and forty wounded and a few taken prisoners. The number of American regulars engaged was 1,300. General Porter estimated the British regulars in the fight at 1,700.

The Canadian Indians were so roughly handled that they fled at once to the head of Lake Ontario, and never after took any part in the war.

On the 7th of July, the 600 volunteers from Western New York joined Porter's brigade, I have found no account of how they were organized nor of the localities from which they came.

On the 8th, Ripley's brigade and these New York volunteers forced a passage of the Chippewa, three miles up, quickly driving back the force stationed there. General Riall, finding himself flanked, destroyed his works and retreated rapidly to Queenston and then to Fort George. Brown pursued and took up his quarters at Queenston, but did not deem his force sufficient either to assault or besiege the fortress.

On the 16th, Porter's brigade skirmished around the fort, to give the engineers a chance to reconnoitre, but nothing came of it.

Meanwhile, the British received reinforcements and Brown determined to return to Fort Erie. Riall followed. Before arriving at the Falls, most of the Indians, through the arrangement of Red Jacket, obtained permission to retire to their homes, agreeing to return if the British Indians should again take the field. But the latter were perfectly satisfied with that terrible drubbing in the Chippewa woods, and never again appeared in arms against the Americans. Nevertheless, some forty or fifty of our Indians remained with the army throughout the campaign.

On the 25th of July, Brown's army encamped near Chippewa creek. Riall was pressing so closely on the American rear that Brown sent back Scott's brigade to check him. Scott met the enemy at Bridgewater, just below the Falls: sending back word to his superior, the impetuous Virginian led his columns to the attack.

For an hour a desperate battle raged between Scott's single

brigade and Riall's army, neither gaining any decided advantage. At the end of that time and but a little before night, Brown arrived with the brigades of Ripley and Porter.

Determining to interpose a new line and disengage Scott's exhausted men, he ordered forward the two fresh brigades. The enemy's line was then near "Lundy's Lane," a road running at right angles with the river, which it reaches a short distance below the Falls. His artillery was on a piece of rising ground which was the key of the position.

Colonel Miller commanding a regiment of infantry, was asked by Brown if he could capture it. "I can try, sir!" was the memorable response of the gallant officer.

Though the regiment which should have supported Miller's gave way, yet the latter moved steadily up the hill. Increasing its pace, it swept forward, while its ranks were depleted at every step, and, after a brief but desperate struggle, carried the heights and captured the hostile cannon at the point of the bayonet. At the same time, Major Jessup's regiment drove back a part of the enemy's infantry, capturing Major-General Riall, their commander, and when General Ripley led forward his reserve regiment the British fell back and disappeared from the field.

It was now eight o'clock and entirely dark. In a short time the enemy rallied and attempted to regain his lost artillery.

Seldom, in all the annals of war, has a conflict been fought under more strange and romantic circumstances. The darkness of night was over all the combatants. A little way to the northeastward rolled and roared the greatest cataract in the world—wonderful Niagara. Its thunders subdued, yet distinct, could be heard whenever the cannon were silent. And there in the darkness upon that solitary hillside, within sound of that mighty avalanche of water the soldiers of the young republic, flushed with the triumph which had given them their enemy's battle-ground and cannon and commander, calmly awaited the onslaught of England's defeated but not disheartened veterans.

At half-past eight the Americans saw the darkness turning red, far down the slope, and soon in the gloom were dimly outlined the advancing battalions of the foe. The red line

came swiftly, silently and gallantly up the hill, beneath the banners of St. George, and all the while the subdued roar of Niagara was rolling gently over the field.

Suddenly the American cannon and small arms lighted up the scene with their angry glare, their voices drowning the noise of the cataract. The red battalions were torn asunder, and the hillside strewn with dead and dying men, but the line closed up and advanced still more rapidly, their fire rivaling that of the Americans, and both turning the night into deadly day. Presently the assailants ceased firing and then with thundering cheers and leveled bayonets rushed forward to the charge. But the American grape and canister made terrible havoc in their ranks, the musketry of Scott and Ripley mowed them down by the score, and the sharp-cracking rifles of Porter's volunteers did their work with deadly discrimination. More and more the assailants wavered, and when the Americans in turn charged bayonets, the whole British line fled at their utmost speed. The regulars followed but a short distance, being held in hand by their officers, who had no idea of plunging through the darkness against a possible reserve. But the volunteers chased the enemy down the slope and captured a considerable number of prisoners. Then the Americans reformed their lines, and then again the murmur of the cataract held sway over the field. Twice during the next hour the British attempted to retake their cannon, and both times the result was the same as that of the first effort. For two hours after the Americans remained in line awaiting another onslaught of the foe, but the latter made no further attempt. Having no extra teams the victors were unable to take away the captured guns, with one exception. Accordingly, with this single trophy, with their own wounded and with a hundred and sixty-nine prisoners, including General Riall, the Americans at midnight returned to their encampment on the Chippewa. Their loss was 171 killed, 449 wounded and 117 missing. Both Brown and Scott were wounded, the latter severely, and both were removed to Buffalo.

The condition of the two armies is plainly shown by the fact that the next day the enemy allowed Ripley to burn the mills, barracks and bridges at Bridgewater without molestation.

The Americans then pursued their untroubled march to Fort Erie. On their arrival the most of the volunteers went home having served the remarkably long time of three or four months. Nevertheless they had done good service and were entitled to a rest according to the views of volunteering then in vogue. The regulars had been reduced by various casualties to some fifteen hundred men. The British, on the other hand, had received reinforcements, and felt themselves strong enough to besiege the fort, if fort it might be called, which was rather a partially intrenched encampment.

General Drummond's army for two weeks steadily worked their way toward the American defences at Fort Erie. These consisted principally of two stone mess-houses and bastion known as "Old Fort Erie," a short distance east of the river bank, and a natural mound half a mile south and near the lake which was surmounted with breast-works and cannon, and called "Towson's battery."

Between the old fort and the battery ran a parapet, and another from the old fort eastward to the river. On both the north and west, a dense forest came within sixty rods of the American works. The British erected batteries in the woods on the north, each one farther south than its predecessor, and then in the night chopped out openings through which their cannon could play on our works. At this time the commander at Fort Erie was in the habit of sending across a battalion of regular riflemen every night to guard the bridge over Scajaquada creek, who returned each morning to the fort.

About the 10th of August a heavy British force crossed the river at night at some point below the Scajaquada, and just before daylight they attempted to force their way across the latter stream. Their objective point was doubtless the public stores at Black Rock and Buffalo. Being opposed by the riflemen before mentioned, under Major Lodowick Morgan, there ensued a fight of some importance, of which old men sometimes speak as the "Battle of Conjockety Creek," but of which I have found no printed record. Even the *Buffalo Gazette* of the day was silent regarding it, though it afterwards alluded to Major Morgan as "The hero of Conjockety." The planks of the bridge had been taken up and the riflemen lay in

wait on the south side. When the enemy's column came up Morgan's men opened a destructive fire. The English pressed forward so boldly that some of them, when shot, fell into the creek and were swept down the Niagara.

They were compelled to fall back, but again and again they repeated the attempt, and every time they were repulsed with loss. A body of militia, under Colonels Swift and Warren, were placed on the right of the regulars, and prevented the enemy from crossing farther up the creek.

Several deserters came over to our forces, having thrown away their weapons and taken off their red coats, which they carried rolled up under their arms. They reported the enemy's force at seventeen hundred, but that was probably an exaggeration.

After a conflict lasting several hours, the enemy retreated, having suffered severely in the fight. The Americans had eight men wounded.

Early in the morning of the 15th of August, 1814, the English attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm, under cover of darkness.

At half-past two o'clock a column of a thousand to fifteen hundred men moved from the woods on the west against Towson's Battery. Though received with a terrific fire they pressed forward, but were at length stopped within a few yards of the American lines. They retreated in confusion and no further attempt was made at that point.

Notwithstanding the strength of this attack, it was partly in the nature of a feint, for immediately afterwards two other columns issued from the forest on the north. One sought to force its way up along the river bank, but was easily repulsed. The other, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, advanced against the main bastion. It was defended by several heavy guns and field-pieces, by the Ninth United States infantry, and by one company each of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers. Received with a withering discharge of cannon and musketry, Drummond's right and left were driven back. His center, however, ascended the parapet, but were finally repulsed with dreadful carnage. Again Drummond led his men to the charge, and again they were repulsed. A third time the

undaunted Englishmen advanced over ground strewn thick with the bodies of their brethren, in the face of flame from the walls of the bastion, and a third time they were driven back with terrible loss.

This would have satisfied most men of any nation, and one cannot refrain from a tribute to English valor of the most desperate kind, when he learns that Drummond again rallied his men, led them a fourth time over that pathway of death, mounted the parapet in spite of the volleying flames which enveloped it, and actually captured the bastion at the point of the bayonet.

Many American officers were killed in this terrible struggle. Drummond was as fierce as he was brave, and was frequently heard crying to his men, "Give the damned Yankees no quarter." But even in the moment of apparent victory he met his fate—a shot from one of the last of retreating Americans laying him dead upon the ground. Reinforcements were promptly sent to the endangered locality by Generals Ripley and Porter. A detachment of riflemen attacked the British in the bastion but were repulsed.

Another and larger force repeated the attack but also failed. The Americans prepared for a third charge, and two batteries were playing upon the heroic band of Britons.

Suddenly the whole scene was lighted up by a vast column of flame, the earth shook to the water's edge, the ear was deafened by a fearful sound which re-echoed far over the river.

A large amount of cartridges stored in one of the mess-houses adjoining the bastion had been reached by a cannon ball and exploded. One instant the fortress, the forest, the river, the dead, the dying and the maddened living were revealed by that fearful glare; the next all was enveloped in darkness, while the shrieks of hundreds of Britons in more terrible agony than even the soldier often suffers, pierced the murky and sulphurous air.

The Americans saw their opportunity and redoubled the fire of their artillery. For a few moments the conquerors of the bastion maintained their positions, but half their number, including most of their officers, were killed or wounded, their commander was slain, and they were dazed and overwhelmed

by the calamity that had so unexpectedly befallen them. After a few volleys they fled in utter confusion to the friendly forest.

As they went out of the bastion, the Americans dashed in, snatching a hundred and eighty-six prisoners from the rear of the flying foe. Besides these there remained on the ground they had so valiantly contested, two hundred and twenty-one English dead, and a hundred and seventy-four wounded, nearly all in and around that single bastion. Besides these, there were the wounded who were carried away by their comrades, including nearly all who fell in the other two columns. The Americans had twenty six killed and ninety-two wounded.

Seldom had there been a more gallant attack, and seldom a more disastrous repulse. During the fight the most intense anxiety prevailed on this side.

The tremendous cannonade a little after midnight told plainly enough that an attack was being made. Nearly every human being who resided among the ruins of Buffalo and Black Rock, and many in the country around, were up and watching. All expected that if the fort should be captured, the enemy would immediately cross, and the horrors of the previous Winter would be repeated. Many packed up and prepared for instant flight. Then the explosion came, the shock startled even the war-seasoned inhabitants of Buffalo. Some thought the British had captured the fort and had blown it up, others imagined that the Americans had penetrated to the British camp and blown that up; and all awaited the coming of morn with nerves strung to their utmost tension.

It was noon-day light when boats crossed the river from the fort, and the news of another American victory was soon scattered far and wide through the country.

A day or two afterwards the wounded prisoners were sent to the hospital at Williamsville, and the unwounded to the depot of prisoners near Albany. Mr. William Hodge relates that when the wagons filled with blistered, blackened men halted near his father's house, they begged for liquor to drown their pain, but some of the unhurt who marched on foot, were saucy enough. Looking at the brick house rising on the ruins of the former one, they declared they would burn it again within a year. They could not, however, have been very anxious to escape, for

they were escorted by only a very small guard. Many of the prisoners were Highlanders, of the Glengarry regiment.

Having failed to carry the fort by assault, the British settled down to a regular siege.

Closer and closer their lines were drawn and their batteries erected, the dense forest affording every facility for uninterrupted approach. Reinforcements constantly arrived at the English camp, while not a solitary regular soldier was added to the constantly diminishing force of the Americans.

By the latter part of August, their case had become so desperate that Governor Tompkins called out all the militia west of the Genesee *en masse*, and ordered them to Buffalo. They are said by Turner to have responded with great alacrity.

Arriving at Buffalo, the officers were first assembled and General Porter called on them to volunteer to cross the river. There was considerable hurrying back, but the General made another speech, and under his stinging words most of the officers volunteered.

The men were then called on to follow their example, and a force of about fifteen hundred was raised.

The Forty-eighth regiment furnished one company. Colonel Warren volunteered and crossed the river, but was sent back with other supernumerary officers and placed in command of the militia remaining at Buffalo.

The volunteers were conveyed across the river at night, about the 10th of September, and encamped along the lake shore above Towson's battery, behind a sod of breast-work hastily erected by themselves. They were commanded by General Porter, who bivouacked in their midst, under whom was Gen. Daniel Davis, of Le Roy. General Brown had resumed command of the whole American force.

At this time the enemy was divided into three brigades of fourteen or fifteen hundred men, each one of which was kept on duty in their batteries every three days, while the other two remained at the main camp on a farm a mile and a half west of the fort.

Immediately after the arrival of the volunteers, a plan was concerted to break in on the enemy's operations by a sortie.

The British had opened two batteries and were nearly ready

to unmask another still nearer and in a more dangerous position. This was called battery "No. 3," the one next "No. 2," and the furthest one "No. 1."

It was determined to make an attack on the 17th of September, before battery No. 3 could be completed.

On the 16th, Majors Fraser and Riddle, both officers of the regular army acting as aides to General Porter, each followed by a hundred men, fifty of each party being armed and fifty provided with axes, proceeded from the camp of the volunteers, by a circuitous route through the woods to within a short distance of battery No. 3. Thence each detachment cut out the underbrush so as to make a track back to camp over the swampy ground, curving, when necessary, to avoid the most miry places. The work was accomplished without the British having the slightest suspicion of what was going on. This was the most difficult part of the whole enterprise.

In the forenoon of the 17th the whole of the volunteers were paraded, the enterprise was revealed to them, and a handbill was read announcing the glorious victories won on Lake Champlain and at Plattsburg a few days before. The news was joyfully received, and the sortie enthusiastically welcomed. The volunteers not being uniformed, every one was required to lay aside his hat or cap and wear on his head a red handkerchief or a piece of cloth which was furnished. Not an officer or man wore any other head-gear except General Porter.

At noon that commander led forth the principal attacking body from the volunteer camp. The advance consisted of two hundred volunteers under Colonel Gibson. Behind them came the column designed for storming the batteries, composed of four hundred regulars followed by five hundred volunteers, all commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood. These took the right-hand track, cut out the day before. Another column of nearly the same strength, mostly volunteers, under General Davis, intended to hold the enemy's reinforcements in check and co-operate in the attack, took the left-hand road. At the same time a body of regulars under General Miller was concealed in a ravine near the northwest corner of the intrenchments, prepared to attack in front at the proper time. The rest of the troops were held in reserve under General Ripley. Just after

the main column started it began to rain and continued to do so throughout the afternoon. The march was necessarily slow along the swampy winding pathway, and had it not been for the underbrushed tracks the columns would probably have lost their way or been delayed till nightfall.

At nearly 3 o'clock Porter's command arrived at the end of the track within a few rods of battery No. 3, entirely unsuspected by its occupants. The final arrangements being made, they moved on, and in a few moments emerged upon the astonished workers and their guard. With tremendous cheer, which was distinctly heard across the river, the men rushed forward, and the whole force in the battery thoroughly surprised and overwhelmed by numbers, at once surrendered without hardly firing a shot. The attack was the signal for the advance of Miller's regulars, who sprang up out of their ravine and hurried forward, directing their steps toward battery No. 2. Leaving a detachment to spike and dismount the captured cannon, both of Porter's columns dashed forward toward the same object, General Davis leading his volunteers and co-operating closely with Wood. They arrived at the same time as Miller. They were received with a heavy fire, but the three commands combined and carried the battery at the point of the bayonet. Leaving another party to spike and dismount the cannon, the united force pressed forward toward battery No. 1. But by this time the whole British army was alarmed and reinforcements were rapidly arriving. Nevertheless, the Americans attacked and captured battery No. 1 after a severe conflict.

How gallantly they were led is shown by the fact that all of Porter's principal commanders were shot down—Gibson at battery No. 2; Wood while approaching No. 1, and Davis while gallantly mounting a parapet between the two batteries at the head of his men. In the last struggle, too, General Porter himself was slightly wounded by a sword cut on his hand, and temporarily taken prisoner, but was immediately secured by his own men.

Of course in a sortie the assailants are not expected to hold the conquered ground. The work in this case had been as completely done as in any sortie ever made, and after battery No. 1 had been captured a retreat was ordered to the fort,

where the victorious troops arrived just before sunset. The loss of the Americans was seventy-nine killed and 214 wounded; very few, if any, captured. Four hundred British were taken prisoners, a large number killed and wounded, and what was far more important, all the results of nearly two months' labor were entirely overthrown.

So completely were their plans destroyed by this brilliant assault that only four days afterwards General Drummond raised the siege and retired down the Niagara. After the enemy retreated the volunteers were dismissed with the thanks of their commanders, having saved the American army from losing its last hold on the western side of the Niagara.

The relief of Fort Erie was one of the most skillfully planned and gallantly executed sorties ever made. Gen. Napier, the celebrated British soldier and military historian, mentions it as one of very few cases in which a single sortie had compelled the raising of a siege.

Very high credit was given to General Porter, both for his eloquence in engaging the volunteers and his skill in leading them.

The press sounded his praises, the citizens of Batavia tendered him a dinner, the governor breveted him a major-general, and Congress voted him a gold medal, he being, I think, the only officer of volunteers to whom that honor was awarded during the war of 1812. The raising of the siege of Fort Erie was substantially the close of the war on the Niagara frontier. A few unimportant skirmishes took place, but nothing that need be recorded here.

All the troops except a small guard were withdrawn from Fort Erie to Buffalo. It was known during the Winter that commissioners were trying to negotiate a peace at Ghent, and there was a universal desire for their success.

In this vicinity, at least, the people had had enough of the glories of war. On the 15th of January, 1815, the news of the victory of New Orleans was announced in an extra of the *Buffalo Gazette*, but although it occasioned general rejoicing, yet the delight was by no means so great as when, a week later, the people of the ravaged frontier were informed of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Post-riders, as they delivered letters, doctors, as they visited their patients, ministers, as they journeyed to meet their backwoods congregations, spread everywhere the welcome news of peace. General Nott, in his reminiscences, relates that the first sermon in Sardinia was preached at his house by "Father Spencer," early in 1815. There was a large gathering. The people had heard that the good missionary had a newspaper announcing the conclusion of peace, and they were, most of them, probably more anxious to have their hopes in that respect confirmed than for ought else.

Father Spencer was not disposed to tantalize them, and immediately on rising to begin the service, he took the paper from his pocket, saying: "I bring you news of peace." He then read the official announcement, and it may be presumed that the gratified congregation afterwards listened all the more earnestly to the news of divine peace, which it was the minister's especial province to deliver.

In a very brief time the glad tidings penetrated to the most secluded cabins in the country, and all the people turned with joyful anticipations to the half-suspended pursuits of peaceful life.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL PIONEER HISTORY.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

As a rule, the pioneers of the Holland Purchase were men of splendid *physique*, intelligent, self-reliant and possessed great strength, courage and endurance, which stood them well in hand in the herculean task they had in rescuing this fair domain from a savage state. They came of a noble race and could trace their lineage back to the pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, through the bloody times that tried men's souls during the dark days of the Revolution. And they had come here actuated in part by the same bold spirit that had prompted their ancestors to leave the comfortable abodes of civilization and to seek new homes in the Western world, across three thousand miles of trackless ocean. They had left the homes and scenes of their childhood and bid good-bye to early associates and friends, turned their faces toward the setting sun, and with their wives and little ones had started forth on their long and weary journey towards their future homes. For weeks and weeks they continued their course with slow and toilsome progress, sometimes compelled to camp in the wilderness, and cook and sleep beside some fallen tree. And when at last arrived at their destination, within the dense forests of the Holland Purchase, hundreds of miles away from any city or large village, and without post offices or mails to aid them in communicating with their Eastern friends, they selected lands and built their log cabins, without lumber or nails, and entered upon a new mode of life. They had health, strength, energy and perseverance, and soon the sound of their axes and the crashing of falling trees were heard in every direction. And as the great forest receded year by year before their sturdy blows, smiling fields of grass and grain appeared in

its stead. The log cabins and hovels that they were compelled at first to occupy, in due time gave place to commodious barns and comfortable dwellings.

And if the sons inherited the wisdom, courage and valor of the sires, what shall be said of the daughters? Endowed with the spirit and fortitude of the Spartan mothers, who, in times of extremity, became truly heroic; still possessing the gentleness, tender solicitude and undying love, that has ever distinguished the pure woman from the sterner sex. They cheerfully shared all the toils, trials and dangers, incident to that period, and they were the guardian angels that watched over the pioneer's log cabin, ministering to him and his in sickness and caring for their comforts in health. Their thrifty and diligent hands, with wheel and distaff, supplied most all the creature-comforts that were enjoyed in their humble homes. And it was their province and mission to smooth the rugged pathway of progress; commencing in the great primeval forest and in the lowly bark-covered cabins and carried forward step by step and year by year, up to its present state of luxury and refinement, which many of them lived to enjoy. Those dear old mothers! their useful lives may have given them but few opportunities for culture and accomplishments. They may have known but little of letters or of the sciences, but there were two problems, that these sainted mothers had solved, that proved a benison to those around them—*i. e.* a sweet acceptance of the life that is, and an unflinching assurance of the life to come. This rendered them cheerful at all times, and made them a tower of strength in the darkest trials, and their toil-worn hands have smoothed many a sufferer's dying pillow, and their plain manner of speech has sustained many a sinking soul when called to meet "the hour and article of death." The deeds of the mothers should be hallowed in memory above all things else and may God bless them; for most of them have fulfilled their mission; and the wheels have ceased their turning, and for them the brittle thread on life's distaff has been broken. But never let the memory of them depart, in the glitter and glow of modern days. Give them the warmest place in your hearts, and whenever you breathe their names, let it be in the holy and sacred depths of affection.

THE PIONEER SETTLER UPON THE HOLLAND PUR-
CHASE AND HIS PROGRESS.

“ Through the deep wilderness, where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The Pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen ax, that wondrous instrument,
That like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities. He has left
The home in which his early years were past,
And, led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny. Beside some rapid stream
He rears his log-built cabin. When the chains
Of Winter fetter Nature, and no sound
Disturbs the echoes of the dreary woods,
Save when some stem cracks sharply with the frost ;
Then merrily rings his ax, and tree on tree
Crash to earth ; and when the long keen night
Mantles the wilderness in solemn gloom,
He sits beside his ruddy hearth, and hears
The fierce wolf snarling at the cabin door,
Or through the lowly casement sees his eye
Gleam like a burning coal.”

EARLY ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

All the Colony of New York west of the river counties, was nominally a tract of Albany county up to 1772. In 1784, Tryon county, of which Erie was nominally a part, was changed to Montgomery. In 1789, the County of Ontario was erected from Montgomery, including all west of Seneca lake—a territory now comprising thirteen or fourteen counties.

The Town of North Hampton covered all the Western part of the State. In the Spring of 1802, the County of Genesee was erected, comprising the whole of the State west of the Genesee river, and of a line running south from the mouth of the Canaseraga creek to the Pennsylvania line. The Town of North Hampton was divided into four towns ; one of them was Batavia, which contained all of the Holland Purchase. The county seat was fixed at Batavia, a village that was to be. In 1804, Batavia was divided into four towns. The first, second and third ranges were called Batavia ; the fourth, fifth and sixth ranges were called Willink, and the seventh, eighth, ninth and

tenth ranges were called Erie; the remainder of the Purchase West was called Chautauqua. These ranges were six miles wide and running from the Pennsylvania line north to Lake Ontario, about one hundred miles in length. March 11, 1807, the Counties of Niagara, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua were taken from Genesee county.

In 1807, the County of Niagara was divided into three towns. All that part north of the Tonawanda creek was called Cambria; all the territory between the Tonawanda creek and the center of the Buffalo Creek reservation was called Clarence; all between the center of the Buffalo Creek reservation and the Cattaraugus creek was called Willink.

March 20, 1812, the Town of Willink was divided into four towns—Willink, Hamburg, Eden and Concord. The Town of Willink then comprised the Towns of Aurora, Wales, Holland and Colden. The Town of Hamburg comprised the present Towns of Hamburg and East Hamburg. The Town of Eden comprised the present Towns of Eden, Evans and Boston. Concord comprised the present Towns of Concord, Sardinia, Collins and North Collins. March 16, 1821, Concord was divided into Concord, Collins and Sardinia. April 2, 1821, Erie county was formed from Niagara, comprising all that part of Niagara county lying between the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus creeks. On the 24th day of November, 1852, the Town of Shirley was formed from Collins, and the next Spring it was changed to North Collins.

THE NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS, THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT AND THE TIME OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN ERIE COUNTY.

NAME OF TOWN.	Year of Settlement	NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN EACH RESPECTIVE TOWN IN ERIE COUNTY.	Year of Organization
Buffalo	1789	Cornelius Winney.	1810
Clarence	1799	Asa Ransom.	1808
Amherst.	1801	John Thompson.	1818
*Newstead	1802	Peter Vandeventer.	1823
Hamburg.	1803	†Dydimus Kinney.	1812
Boston.	1804	Charles Johnson.	1817
Evans.	1804	Joel Harvey.	1821
East Hamburg	1804	{ Ezekiel Smith, David Eddy and others. }	1850
Lancaster.	1804	James and Amos Woodward.	1833
Aurora	1804	{ Jabez Warren, Taber Earle and Henry Godfrey. }	1818
Tonawanda	1805	{ Alex. Logan, John King and John Hershey. }	1836
Wales.	1806	{ Oliver Pattengil and William Allen }	1818
Holland	1807	{ Arthur Humphrey and Ab- ner Cumer. }	1818
Concord.	1807	{ Christopher Stone and John Albro }	1812
Collins	1807	{ Jacob Taylor and others of the Quaker Mission. }	1821
Eden	1808	Benj., Joseph and Sam'l Tubbs	1812
Cheektawaga	1808	Apollus Hitchcock.	1839
Sardinia	1809	Geo. Richmond and Ezra Nott	1821
North Collins.	1810	{ Stephen Sisson, Abram Tucker and Enos South- wick. }	1852
Colden	1810	Richard Buffom	1827
Alden.	1810	Moses Fenno.	1823
Brandt.	1817	Moses Tucker.	1839
West Seneca.	1826	Reuben Sackett.	1851
Elma.	1827	Taber Earle.	1857
Marilla	1829	Jerry and Joseph Carpenter.	1853
Grand Island. . . . .	.....	Unknown	1852

* Organized as Erie; changed to Newstead, 1831.

† Dydimus Kinney was the first white settler in the South Towns; his house stood on Jeremiah Pierce's farm, on the left hand as you go towards White's Corners, and northwest of the orchard on a low ridge of land in the meadow.

THE OLD TOWN OF CONCORD.

The original Town of Concord was organized by the legislature March 20, 1812. It comprised the present towns of Sardinia, Concord, Collins, North Collins and part of Brant. It is to be regretted that there is no record of this town in existence. The great fire that occurred in Springville in the Summer of 1868, destroyed the old town book, and the author has to rely upon his memory of the records made in this book, and also the recollections of the old settlers. He is certain that the first record was, that the town meeting was held at the house of John Albro, in the Spring of 1812; that Thomas M. Barrett was chosen Supervisor, Amaziah Ashman, Town Clerk, Solomon Field, Collector, and Jonathan Townsend, Overseer of the Poor. The town bounds remained unchanged up to 1821; and the place of holding the town meetings was subject to the will of the electors. For four or five years these meetings were held at Springville, but the author learns from talking with some of the venerable men who have a distinct recollection of those times, that it was once held on Townsend Hill. After a time, quite a spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested by those living in the east and west parts of the town, for Springville and vicinity not only monopolized the place of holding these meetings, but it enabled them to secure also, the most of the important offices. This led to a fusion of the electors of the east and west parts, and upon one occasion they rallied their forces and voted the town meeting to Taylor Hollow, in the extreme west part of the town, and from thence it was adjourned to Sardinia, near the east bounds of the town, for the next year. The action of the electors in carrying these extreme measures caused those living in the central part of the town to consent to a division, which was soon after effected. For the first eight consecutive years after the organization of the town, there is no evidence that there was any other man except Thomas M. Barrett, who held the office of Supervisor. The author, in looking over the first records of the Town of Collins, bearing date 1821, finds it recorded, that a committee was appointed "to settle with Frederick Richmond, late Supervisor of the town," so it appears, that he at least held the office one year. During this time he learns that John Lanton, "Gen."

Knox, "Dea." Russell, and Mr. Abbey held the important office of Commissioner of Highways; and he also learns that Harry Sears succeeded Fields as Collector. The Justices of the Peace, were not elected by the people, but were appointed by the authorities at Albany.

COMING INTO THE COUNTRY—LOG HOUSES AND DUTCH CHIMNEYS.

Most of the early settlers in these towns came from the New England states and the eastern part of the State of New York, but few came from New Jersey or Pennsylvania. More in proportion came from Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut than from New Hampshire or Maine. The route generally taken was through the Mohawk valley by Utica, Canandaigua, Avon and Batavia to Buffalo, then out here. Some turned off near the Genesee river and came through on the "Fig Tree Road," that passes through Wales, Aurora and Hamburg. Others turned off the main route near the Genesee and came through by Pike and Arcade. Others again came by the way of New York, across New Jersey and a corner of Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna river, and by different routes made their way here. Many came on foot, sometimes one alone and sometimes two or more in company. Some came with horses and sleighs, or horses and wagons, but more came with oxen and sleds, or oxen and wagons than any other way. It generally took them about twenty-five days to come from the New England states here.

"New-comers were always warmly welcomed by their predecessors, partly, doubtless, from motives of kindness, and partly because each new arrival helped to redeem the forest from its forbidding loneliness and add to the value of improvements already made." If there were already a few settlers in the locality, the emigrant's family was sheltered by one of them until notice could be given of a

LOG RAISING.

For log houses, the logs used were generally from eight to eighteen inches in diameter and twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty feet in length. It required the assistance of a

dozen or more able-bodied men to put up the body of such a house, and, at first, the country had to be scoured for many miles to obtain that number (and sometimes half of that number had to suffice). "The hands" were invited to come to the raising on a specified day—the logs were cut in advance—and were drawn to the desired spot by oxen and four of the largest ones selected for the bottom logs. Four of the most active and experienced men were chosen to cut the corners." They began by cutting a saddle at the ends of the two logs, a space twelve to eighteen inches long, shaped like the roof of a house. Notches to fit these saddles were cut near the ends of two other logs and then they were laid at right angles upon the first two. The operation was repeated again and again, the four axe men rising with the building and cutting saddles on the top near the end of the side logs and cutting notches in the end logs to fit them, as they were handed up to them by their comrades. After the building was up five feet or so, ropes or chains would be attached to the ends of the logs, and the men on the building would pull while the others lifted or pushed from below. And if they had no ropes or chains, they sometimes would cut a bush ten or twelve feet high and form a loop by withing the twigs together and slip it over the end of the logs and pull on that. They also, sometimes, used what was called a "horse," which was a crotched stick six feet or more long with the crotch at the upper end, and strong pins through the lower end to lift by.

Having arrived at the height of six or seven feet, notches were cut on the top of the two top side logs and poles six or seven inches in diameter laid across to serve as joists for the chamber for the chamber floor. Generally the building was raised one, two or three tiers of logs higher than the chamber floor. After the body of the house was raised to the required height, sometimes rafters made of poles from the forest were placed in position, and sometimes the gable ends were built up with logs, with poles running lengthwise of the building and about three feet apart, and fitted into them (the gables) for the support of the roof. Most of the earliest roofs were made of elm or other kinds of bark, laid rough side up, and held in its place by the weight of poles resting on top of it and running lengthwise

of the building. Some roofs were made of "shakes," that is, rough shingles three or more feet long, generally made of white ash, pine or oak. Another kind of roof was made by cutting small-sized basswood logs the desired length and splitting them through the center, and then digging out the inner side from end to end, "trough fashion." Then placing them on the roof one-half of them with the hollowed side up, and the other half with the hollowed side down and placed over the first in such a manner that the water that fell on the rounding side of the top ones would run into the grooves in the lower ones and from there to the ground. A place for a door was then sawed out and another for a window, and sometimes places for two windows. A blanket frequently served for a door in the Summer time the first year, and doors were sometimes made of plank or boards split out of white ash or basswood and hewed down, and hung on wooden hinges and held closed with a wooden latch and catch, with a "latch-string hanging outside the door." Sometimes they had one or more windows with four or six lights of glass, but they were frequently compelled to use greased paper as a substitute for glass. Floors were made of "puncheons" split out of basswood logs and hewed down with a narrow axe. Cook stoves had not then been invented, and fire-places were universally used; brick were not to be had, and chimneys were made of stone, wood and mud. "Dutch chimneys" were the most common among the early settlers; they consisted of a stone back built up about six feet high, more or less, and of about the same width. Instead of jams wooden arms, either straight or curving downwards, were fastened at their lower ends into the logs on each side of the stone back, about three feet from the floor, with their upper ends resting against the beam overhead on which the chamber floor was laid. On and from these arms the chimney was built up and topped out with sticks and mortar, and when thoroughly plastered from top to bottom was considered finished.

Some chimneys were built entirely of stone, and had jams to the fire places. A pole called the "lug pole" was put into and through all the early chimneys. It was placed directly over the fire and five or six feet above the hearth, which was made of flat stone. Sometimes a wooden hook from three to

four feet long was hooked over the "lug pole," and which had one or more notches near the lower end in which to hang the bails of pots and kettles. And sometimes a chain would be used for the same purpose, and sometimes families that could afford the expense would have "trammels." They were made of two bars of iron, one thin and flat, and about two inches wide, with the top end bent over in a half circle, so as to hook over the "lug pole," and the remainder perforated with holes about half an inch in diameter and two or three inches apart. The other bar was about half an inch in diameter, with a hook at the lower end, and an inch or two of the upper end bent at right angles with the body of the bar, and made to fit into the holes in the flat bar so that the hook could be raised or lowered as occasion required.

The cracks between the logs were generally chinked up with three-cornered pieces of timber, split out of small basswood trees, fitted in and plastered with mud both outside and inside. Sometimes the cracks between the logs would be closed up with moss gathered in the woods. Occasionally houses were built with logs hewed on both sides before they were raised: these were called "block houses."

CLEARING LAND, CHOPPING TIMBER, BURNING BRUSH, LOGGING AND LOGGING BEES.

After the pioneers had a house or shanty built, and had got rigged up ready to commence housekeeping, the next task was to clear some land. If the settler arrived very early in the season he would be able, and generally did, clear off a small piece in time to plant some corn and potatoes and sow some turnips; but his greatest ambition was to get several acres ready for Winter wheat in the Fall. To do this he worked hard, early and late, unless interrupted by sickness. The first business was to cut down the trees—in this many of the pioneers acquired great skill; they would so cut and guide a tree as to have it fall in most cases, exactly where they wanted it. In cutting timber for the purpose of clearing land, several different methods were practiced by the early settlers. One was to cut down the trees, then trim out the tops, that is, cut off the limbs and pile the brush into large heaps, then cut the bodies

up into logs of from twelve to twenty feet in length, depending upon the size of the trees. This method was generally pursued when they intended to clear the land the same year.

Another method was to "windrow" the timber; this was done by cutting all the trees on a strip of land four, five or six rods in width so that their tops would all fall from both sides of the strip into the center, and form a row the whole length of the strip, while the bodies of the trees on the right hand and left hand sides laid angling and at different angles with the center of the row. After the trees were felled, the limbs on the top side were generally cut off or lopped down. Windrows were made parallel to each other and were from four to six rods apart from center to center.

Another method of cutting timber for the purpose of clearing land, was "slashing it down." This consisted simply in cutting down the trees and letting them fall in any direction without trimming them out, or cutting up the bodies. Sometimes choppers when slashing timber down would cut what was called a "drive" where the timber was thick and large, and the lay of the land and the range of the trees was favorable. They would commence at a certain point and cut all the trees partly down for a considerable distance and sometimes over an extent of several acres, and each successive tree was so cut that when it fell it was so guided or drawn as surely to strike the next intended tree, whether it stood straight ahead or sometimes to the right or left. When all was ready the large tree, which for its size and location had been selected for the "driver," was cut and fell against the next tree and that against the second, and the second against the third, and the third against the fourth, and so on, until they all went thundering and crashing down together.

After the timber on a piece of land had been cut down for the purpose of clearing the land, and left to lay a considerable time, it was called a "fallow," and when the brush was burned it was called "burning a fallow." After the timber had lain a sufficient length of time and the brush had become sufficiently dry to satisfy the owner, a day was selected when the weather was favorable to set on fire and "burn the fallow." "Fallows" were burned during a dry time, and on a day when the sun

shone bright, and generally set from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. They were usually set in several places about the same time; and presently the blaze would shoot up here and there in different parts all over the fallow; and rapidly extending and increasing the flames would sway to and fro, and at times rise nearly to the height of the tallest trees; the heat, the glare, the crackling, the swaying, and the roar of the fierce and consuming flames, as witnessed at the burning of a large "fallow" presented a grand and exciting scene.

Timber that was slashed or windrowed was left a year and a half or two years or more, until it became very dry, before the brush was burned. And sometimes the brush and timber became so dry that when it was fired the brush was all burned up, and a considerable portion of the timber, besides the soil of the land being burned and materially injured by the fire in some instances.

After the brush had been burned on a piece of land where the timber had been "slashed" or "windrowed" the bodies of the trees had to be cut up the proper logging length before the logging commenced. The bodies of the trees were generally considerably seasoned and quite hard. A custom prevailed to some extent with the choppers to "nigger off" the largest logs while they were chopping up the smaller ones. It was done in this way: Notches were cut at proper distances on top of the large trees and places hollowed out, coals put on, a fire started and sticks laid across at right angles with the log and when they burned up other sticks of wood, brands or poles were laid across, and renewed from time to time until the large logs were burned through and off. After the fire got well started it was not much trouble to keep it going, and a man could attend to and "nigger off" twenty or thirty large logs while he was chopping up the remaining smaller ones in the vicinity.

After the brush had been burned and the trees cut into logs, the next business in order was the logging. When the piece to be logged was small and the pioneer owned a yoke of oxen, he would hire or change works with two or three helpers, and if he did *not* own a yoke of oxen he would hire or change works with some man that did, and with two or more neighbors, and

they together would "log" about an acre a day. Sometimes small pieces of land were so far cleared of timber as to produce crops without the use of any team whatever. Frequently land would be chopped and cleared by the job at a specified price per acre. Jobs of from five to ten acres were frequently let, and jobs of fifteen or twenty acres were let less frequently, and occasionally, but not often, jobs of from thirty to forty acres were cleared.

In pioneer times the practice of having "logging bees" was quite common. When a large tract was to be logged, the settlers for several miles around were invited to a "bee." At the appointed time from fifteen to thirty men would be present. About half a dozen would bring ox teams and the balance would be provided with hand-spikes or cant-hooks. To do the business up properly and expeditiously it required three or four hand-spike men to each team.

The owner of the land, or some other experienced man, would select places to build the different heaps, and the work began and the bee commenced.

The logs were rapidly drawn or "snaked" alongside the heap, and then the hand-spike men quickly rolled them to the proper place. Another and another was snaked up in rapid succession, the hand-spike men being always ready to unhitch it if it caught against a root or stump. As it tore along the ground, the black dust flew up in every direction. Soon every man was covered with a black coat of coal-dust and soot, involving clothes, hands and face in "outer darkness." But the work went on still more rapidly. The several gangs caught the spirit of rivalry, and each strove to make the quickest trips and the largest pile. The oxen would sometimes get as excited as the men, and would "snake" their loads into place with ever-increasing energy. Teams that understood their business would stand quiet while the chain was being hitched, then spring with all their might, taking a bee-line to the log heap, and halt when they came to the right spot. Faster and faster sped the men and teams to and fro, harder strained the hand-spike men to increase the pile, higher flew the clouds of dust and soot, reckless of danger, men sprang in front of rolling logs

or bounded over them as they went whirling among the stumps. Accidents sometimes happened, but it was a wonder that the number was not increased tenfold.

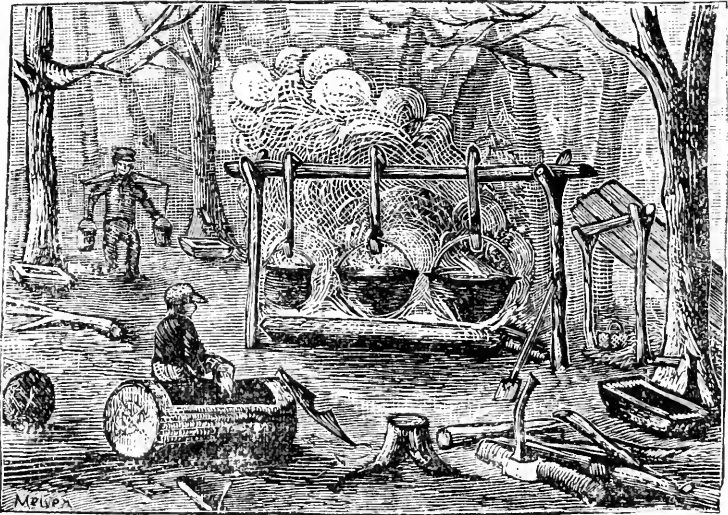
As the day draws to a close a thick cloud covers the field, through which are seen a host of sooty forms, four-legged ones with horns, and two-legged ones with hand-spikes, pulling, running, lifting and shouting, until night descends, and the tired, yet still excited laborers clothed in blackness, return to their homes.

If the weather was favorable, the log heaps were frequently set on fire that evening, and, within a few hours, the thirty or forty brightly blazing piles glimmered in the darkness and illuminated the heavens similar to the burning buildings of a village or city. If left alone while burning the heaps would all burn out in the center, leaving some parts of logs and brands at the sides and ends that would not burn up, so it was necessary for men to go around and "put up" the heaps, that is, roll the logs in together and throw on the brands. After the several heaps had burned all they would, there would still be a few brands remaining, and the "fallow" had to be "branded up," and they were drawn from all parts of the fallow into one or more places and re-piled and set on fire and kept burning until entirely consumed.

SUGAR-MAKING.

The very earliest settler followed the practice of making more or less sugar every spring. All over the country grew the sugar-maple and there was hardly a lot large enough for a farm on which there was not a "sugar bush." The first thing the pioneer had to do when preparing for sugar-making was to make a lot of "sap-troughs," they were generally made of cucumber, basswood, ash, butternut or cherry timber. Trees from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter were cut down and logs from two and a half to three feet in length cut off, and split open through the center, then the inside portion was dug out, leaving the sides and bottom an inch or an inch and a half thick, and the ends two or three inches thick and each trough large enough to hold from one to two pails full of sap. "Store troughs," for storing sap were generally made from large cucumber trees, from two to three feet in diameter and from

twelve to twenty feet in length, and it required from one to three to each "sugar bush." Trees were tapped by cutting a notch in the side of the tree inclining downwards and inwards with a narrow axe and driving a wooden spout about a foot long into an orifice made by a tapping gauge, just below the lower end of the notch. The sap was boiled by the early settlers sometimes in cauldron kettles, but mostly in kettles holding five pails or three pails, and of smaller size generally made of iron, but sometimes of brass. The boiling place was rigged by setting two posts into the ground ten or twelve feet apart



SUGAR-MAKING.

and seven or eight feet high with crotches at the top, and laying a strong pole into the crotches from one post to the other, then hanging chains to the pole or hanging on large wooden hooks with notches cut near the lower ends, in which to hang the kettle bails. Sometimes a half dozen or more kettles of different sizes would hang in a row, with a large log ten or twelve feet long, rolled up on the back side, and another on the front side until they touched or nearly touched the kettles, then fine split wood was placed under and around the kettles and a fire started, and shortly the boiling would commence.

The sap was "gathered" or brought to the boiling place in sap buckets carried by the aid of a sap-yoke, which was made to fit the neck and shoulders of the person carrying it.

Sugar-making sometimes commenced when the snow was two feet deep in the woods, and then gathering sap with a sap-yoke was a very laborious and difficult job. Sometimes there would be a crust on the snow in the morning and the sap-gatherer would start out forty or fifty rods and fill his buckets and walk carefully and slow towards the boiling place on the crust, when suddenly one foot would break through and go down to the ground in a twinkling and the sap would fly in every direction, and give the bearer a wetting down.

Such accidents happened quite frequently, and it is feared that in some instances they might have called forth exclamations that would hardly be proper to repeat in a Sabbath School or print in a book.

After fifteen or twenty years from the time of the first settlement, wooden sap-buckets began to be used in place of troughs; and the number of cauldron kettles was increased, and trees began to be tapped with a small auger or bit instead of an axe, and the sap began to be gathered with a team instead of a sap-yoke.

The glory of sugar-making was in the great bush, where hundreds of trees were tapped, where a shanty was erected, where the sap was brought to the central fires in barrels or casks on ox-sleds, where cauldron and smaller kettles boiled and bubbled night and day, where, after a sufficient quantity had been "syruped down" a day was set to "sugar off." When the boys and girls and young men and maidens would gather in, and with dishes and spoons or a flattened stick,

"Would taste and eat, and lap and lick,"

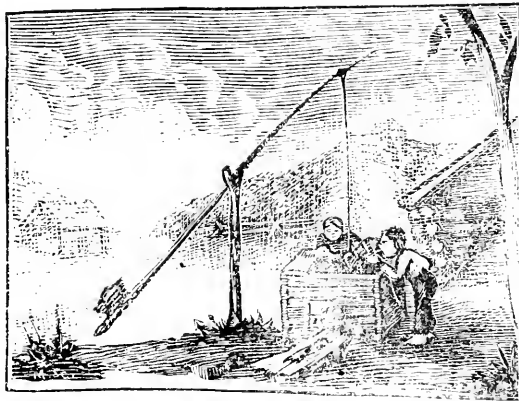
and if any part of a snow bank remained in striking distance, chunks of it were procured and the warm sugar spread on and made into wax and then eaten.

About thirty or forty years ago, large flat-bottomed sap-pans, with low sides and made of sheet iron, and set in arches, began to be used for boiling sap. And about the same time tin

buckets began to take the place of wooden buckets and troughs for catching sap, and large tubs were made and used for storing it, instead of store "troughs."

PIONEER WELLS.

The early settlers were not always successful in finding a location for their cabins near a spring, and in such instances a well had to be dug, which like almost everything else was done by the proprietor himself, with the aid of his boys if he had any large enough, or a neighbor, to haul up the dirt. Its depth of course depended on the location of water, but that was generally to be found in abundant quantity, and of good



PIONEER WELL.

quality at from ten to thirty feet, but occasionally a well had to be dug to the depth of forty or fifty feet. Plenty of stone of good quality was to be found all over the country; and the pioneers here were not compelled to do what the pioneers of some parts of the western country have been; to stone up their wells with cottonwood or other plank.

The well being dug and stoned up, it was completed for use by a superstructure, then almost universal, but is now almost entirely a thing of the past. A post ten or twelve inches in diameter and some ten feet high, with a crotched top was set in the ground a few feet from the well. On a stout pin running through both arms of the crotch, was hung a heavy pole

or "sweep," often twenty feet or more long, the larger end resting on the ground, the smaller end rising in air, directly over the well. To this was attached a smaller pole, reaching to the top of the well; at the lower end of this pole hung the bucket, the veritable "old oaken bucket, that hung in the well," and the process of drawing water consisted in taking hold of the small "well-pole" and pulling down the small end of the "sweep" till the bucket struck the water and was filled, and then letting the butt end pull it out with some assistance. A board curb about three feet square and nearly the same height was placed around the top of the well to prevent children and others from falling in.

The whole formed, for a long time, a picturesque and far-seen addition to nearly every dooryard in this section of country. Once in a great while some wealthy citizen would have a windlass for raising water, but for over a quarter of a century after the first settlements, a farmer never thought of having a pump. Sometimes there was no well-sweep erected, but the water was drawn up by hand with a pail, and a small pole with a crotch or hook on the lower end. And sometimes it was drawn up with a pail and rope. At a later date water was sometimes raised with a long rope running over a pulley with a bucket attached to each end, and when one bucket came up the other went down. At the present time water is nearly all raised from wells by pumps of different kinds.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood !

When fond recollection presents them to view :

The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,

And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

The wide-spreading pond and the mill that stood by it

The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell,

The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,

And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well;

The old oaken bucket--the iron-bound bucket--

The moss-cover'd bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure--

For often at noon, when return'd from the field,

I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,

The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.

How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,

And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell ;
 Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
 And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well ;
 The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
 The moss-cover'd bucket arose from the well

How sweet from the green, mossy brim to receive it,
 As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips !
 Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
 Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
 And now, far removed from the loved situation,
 The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
 As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
 And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well ;
 The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
 The moss-cover'd bucket which hangs in the well.

PIONEER FENCING.

As the pioneer had more or less stock when he commenced growing crops, some sort of fence was required. Probably the records of every town organized in the Holland Purchase, down to 1850, would show that at its first town meeting an ordinance was passed, providing that horses and horned cattle should be free commoners. Hogs, it was usually voted, should not be free commoners ; while sheep held an intermediate position, being sometimes allowed the liberty of the road, and sometimes doomed to the seclusion of the pasture. These ordinances were changed from time to time as circumstances seemed to require. The fence that was constructed the easiest and cheapest by the pioneers and one that was frequently used was a brush fence, or a "slash fence." It was made by felling trees in together in a line in the desired direction. Where the timber was thick and the trees large a brush fence could be made that would answer a good purpose for two or three years. Another style of fence used was a log fence, which was made by laying the logs one above the other in a line with the ends lapping by each other, and resting upon sticks four to six inches in diameter, and three or four feet long, laid cross-ways under the ends of each tier of logs. Log fence was sometimes made by cutting logs the proper length and laying them after the fashion of the common crooked rail fence. But as settlements increased, the crooked rail fence or the "Virginia rail

fence," became the standard protection for the growing crops. Rail splitting constituted an important part of the pioneer's work. Equipped with ax, beetle and wedges, he would spend weeks and months in transforming the noble ash and cherry into rails twelve feet long.

In the Spring these were laid in fence, the biggest at the bottom, one end of each rail below and the other above, and each "length" of fence forming an obtuse angle with that on either side. Four and a half feet was the usual height prescribed by the town ordinances, but the farmer's standard of efficiency was a seven-rail fence, staked and rided. Two stout stakes were driven into the ground and crossed above the sixth rail, at each corner, while on the crotch thus formed, was laid a large rail, serving to add to the height and to keep the others in place. Such a fence would often reach the height of six feet. This fence, somewhat modified, forms to this day a considerable portion of the fence on many farms in the south part of the county; but the adoption of other styles of fence and the scarcity of timber is fast driving the rail splitter and his occupation from the field (or rather from the forest). The kinds of timber from which rails were made, were chestnut, oak, cherry, white ash, black ash, pine, hemlock, elm, basswood, and sometimes beech and maple.

About 1830, board fences began to come into use; they were generally made of boards sixteen feet long and six or eight inches wide. The posts were six and one-half or seven feet long, and set in the ground about eight feet apart, and the boards nailed on. Posts were sometimes made from small trees hewed on one side, sometimes they were sawed, and sometimes split out. The kind of timber used for posts was generally cedar, oak, hemlock, cherry, chestnut and red beech. Another kind of fence was made of posts and rails; rails being used instead of boards. Holes were mortised through the posts and the ends of the rails fitted in.

Within the last few years wire fence has been introduced and used to some extent. Posts are set in the ground and the wire strung from post to post and fastened. Wire fence is made of plain and barbed wire. The amount of barbed wire fence in use is being increased considerably at the present time. Cattle,

horses, and other domestic animals are not now allowed by law to run loose and feed along the highways, consequently fences along the roads in front of meadows and cultivated fields are frequently dispensed with.

FRAME BARNS.

After the pioneer had built his log house and had a piece of land cleared and fenced, the next thing he needed was a barn. Log barns were sometimes built but it was difficult to make them large enough to store any considerable amount of wheat, oats, rye and hay, and frame barns were generally built as soon as lumber could be procured, anywhere in reasonable distance, to enclose them.

Plenty of excellent timber was growing in the forest near by, and was quickly "got out," that is, cut down, scored and hewed by the pioneer and his boys or hired help. The kinds of timber used in barn frames were generally rock elm, cherry, red beech, ash, cucumber and pine. The timber was drawn on the spot, and framed, and raised, and enclosed with hemlock or pine boards, all running up and down.

There are several pioneer barns still standing and in use that are more than sixty-five years old and the frames are "just as good as new," the beams in which are fourteen inches deep and twelve inches thick, and the size of the sills and posts and other timbers are in proportion. They are still covered with the same old boards that first enclosed them, which are held on by the same nails first driven. These barns were generally forty feet long and thirty feet wide with posts from fourteen to sixteen feet high, and the roof put on with a "quarter pitch." They were nearly all constructed after the same pattern, with a threshing floor and drive-way near the center running crosswise of the building, being generally twelve feet wide by thirty long, with a stable at one end from ten to twelve feet wide and thirty feet long, and about seven feet high, with a scaffold overhead for grain, and on the other side of the threshing-floor was a bay, sixteen or eighteen feet wide and thirty feet long, used for storing hay. In those days, horse-forks had not been invented, and hay and grain were pitched on and off by hand-forks, and when the barn was nearly full it had to be

pitched up over the "big beam," which was about twelve feet above the floor.

A great many of those old-fashioned barns are still standing and in use, but within the last twenty-five years—since dairying has become the principal business of the farmers here and many of the farms have been enlarged, and the number of cows kept has been greatly increased—new and larger barns have been built, some of them one hundred feet long and forty feet wide: large enough to stable fifty to one hundred cows, and to hold fodder enough to Winter them. The old-fashioned barns were single-boarded, but barns built now are generally double boarded or battened.

PRIMITIVE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS.
THE OVEN—THE OPEN FIRE-PLACE—THE OLD KITCHEN.

Household furniture was oftentimes limited as to variety, and all told would show but a meager invoice. The first, an indispensable article, was bed and bedding. Cooking utensils were next in order, and these were at first chiefly such as the family brought with them, with such additions as the skill and resources of the head of the family could improvise. Beds and bedding consisted of one or more feather beds and straw ticks filled with straw, husks or fine boughs, with such covering as the family means would permit. In many cases the feather bed was wanting and the straw tick filled with straw, husks or the boughs of hemlock or pine were substituted, and in some cases the straw ticks were wanting. In such a case the boughs were skillfully prepared and spread in some convenient locality that the tenement would permit. Often times the sleeping room for the younger members of the family was located in the loft or upper story of the house, and access was had by means of a ladder. This upper lodging room was enjoyed only by those whose building was high enough between the floors and roof. Sometimes some other or less expensive room was provided. The trundle bed was in frequent use, and when not being used was pushed under the bed occupied by the older members of the family. Bedsteads were of various patterns; small poles were cut of suitable length for the purpose, and an axe and auger in skilful hands did the work. Cooking utensils were

limited in numbers. The "Johnny-cake board" was a board about two feet long and from eight to ten inches in width and about one and one-fourth or one and one-half inches in thickness split out of some hard wood, generally white ash, and planed smooth, set up obliquely before the fire. On this the dough, which had been mixed very thick so that it would stay on, was spread and kept there until it baked sufficiently. There were cast-iron kettles of various kinds with legs three inches in length, the tea kettle, the spider with three legs, to keep the bottom above the ashes when set upon the coals on the hearth, sometimes the long handled frying pan and the iron bake kettle. This kettle when in use was placed on a bed of coals and coals piled on the iron cover, did the family baking. Sometimes when the weather permitted a hole was dug in the ground out of doors and a fire made in it. When the ground was properly heated the coals and ashes were removed in part and the kettle with its contents placed therein and hot coals piled upon the cover, and in due time the baking was done. Sometimes a stone oven was built out of doors, and this became a favorite family institution. After brick could be had they were built of this material, and sometimes they would be used in common by the near neighbors. Other household utensils were of similar primitive patterns. Wooden dishes, bowls and plates of rude construction were often used and sometimes pewter plates, basins and platters. Chairs and tables were of various patterns. A seat made of boards with a high back some five or six feet long and called a "settle," was used frequently for children. Shelves arranged along the walls of the house performed the work of cupboards, closets and bureaus. And sometimes, where there was no stand, the old family Bible lay on the shelf. But as the years went by the busy hands of the pioneer told upon his surroundings. Broad and fertile fields took the place of patches, and large frame barns that were burdened from foundation to ridge-pole with the products of the soil had supplanted the log hovels. Meantime the good wife's thrifty hands had not been idle. The flock of geese that she had reared and cared for, had supplied her with the materials for several "spare beds," and the loom and wheel had been the means of her laying up a goodly

store of woollens and linens to furnish a more comfortable abode.

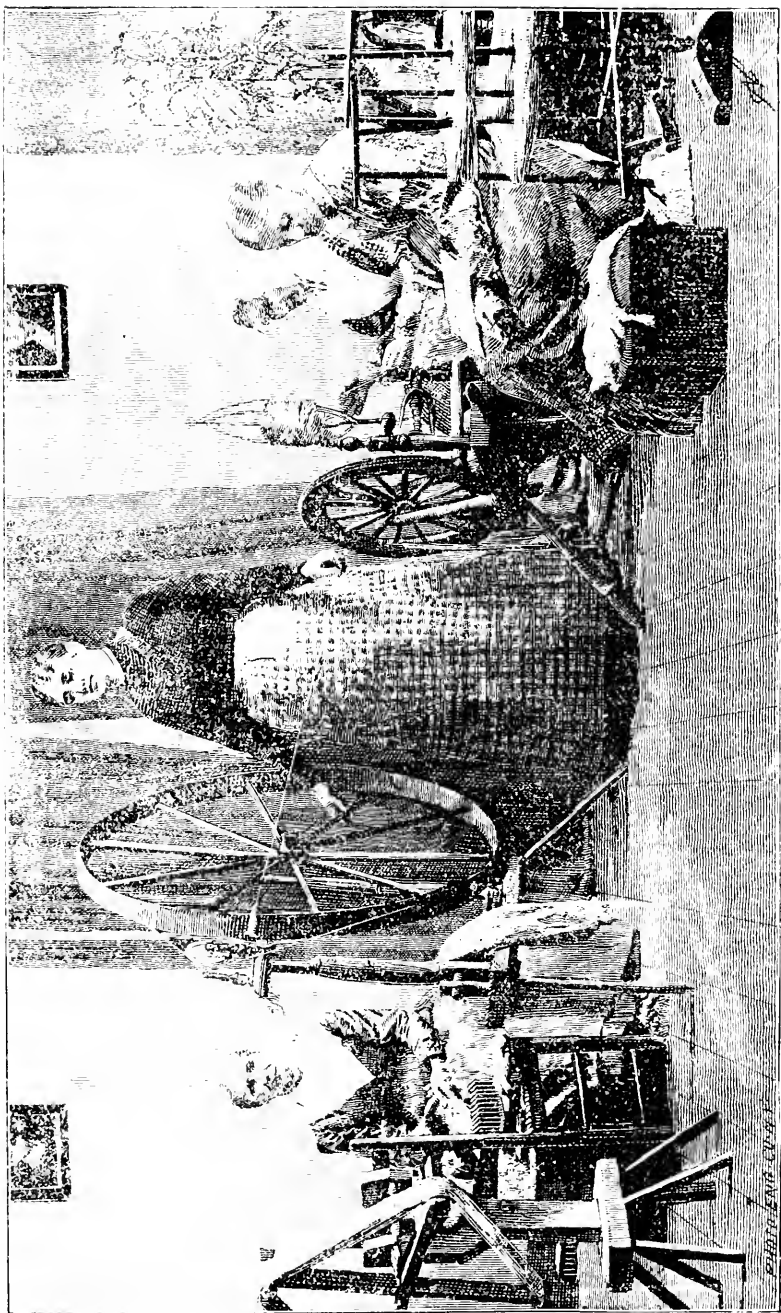
Sixty years ago frame houses began to take the place of the log ones. In structure they differed but little from those of to-day—save in one feature—every main room in the house whether parlor, sitting-room or kitchen, was supplied with an open fire-place. That in the kitchen was much larger and always so arranged that it contained a brick oven in one of the jambs. This oven was used as often as once a week to do the family baking, and around the kitchen fire, usually, the family passed the long winter evenings. The children in reading or conning lessons that must be recited to the district pedagogue the following day, in peeling beech nuts or roasting chestnuts in the embers, or cracking butternuts in the corner.

Perhaps an elder member of the family would read aloud "Tales of the Arabian Nights," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," or the fate of poor "Charlotte Temple." But change, inexorable change is stamped on everything that pertains to kitchen life of 60 years ago. The range and cook stove have supplanted the fire place of our father's time, with its ruddy and welcome cheer, and in its banishment vanished many of the fondest joys that belong to childhood's home and years. The good wife's household burdens may have been greatly ameliorated by the new order of things, but when modern improvement invaded the old-fashioned kitchen, and banished the "ingle side," we felt it to be sacrilege, and as a descendant of the pioneers, we feel called upon to earnestly protest against the change. Think of listening to "folk-lore," or fairy tales by the side of a coal stove, or playing "blind man's buff," and "hunt the slipper" around a range. No, we say it, and without fear of contradiction, that when the fireplace was banished from our American homes, one of its sacred and most endearing altars was destroyed. The old fireplace with its endearing associations has attuned many a lyre, and poets have sung its praises. No fool of a poet ever attempted to immortalize a coal stove or cooking range in verse; nor ever will. Coal and cast-iron are too practical and only used to "save fuel." We are not in enmity to the cook stove in its proper place, but the family sitting-room should be supplied with an open fire.

either of wood or coal. It is far healthier and a thousand times pleasanter.

CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The first process in manufacturing wool into cloth, after proper cleansing, was to pick and card it, or prepare it for spinning. This work had to be performed by hand for there were no carding-machines in operation at the time we speak of. Hand-cards were of simple construction; similar in shape to the horse-card of the present day, only larger and of finer wire. Two cards were required, a right and left, and the wool was worked or manipulated between these into rolls. The mother, or the grandmother, or the maiden aunt generally performed this duty, and these rolls were spun into threads on the "big wheel." After which the yarn was reeled from the spindle into skeins, again scoured, and it was ready for coloring. The domestic colors were of different shades. If "sheep's grey," the color was obtained by taking two fleeces of white wool and mixing it with one fleece of black. If brown was desired, it was obtained by boiling the yarn in a solution of butternut bark, copperas and alum. If purple, Nicaragua wood obtained at the store entered largely into the composition of the dye. If blue, it was immersed in "ye" ancient dye-tub, and was called coloring "indigo blue." What juvenile of those days can ever forget the odors that arose when the process of wringing out the yarn was going on. Madder red was one of the favorite colors, a color that was more or less worn by the family during the winter. The materials for producing this color had to be obtained at the village store. Flannel cloth of different colors, woven after the manner of "Scotch plaid," was much worn by women and girls. The noise of the spinning wheels would commence in early fall, and its low, busy, humming drone would be heard far into the Winter. A mother or an elder sister's busy feet usually trod to and fro to its music, and generally her voice in "Silver Street," or "Camden," or some other of those dear old melodies of the olden time would accompany it. Ah! ye boys and girls with silver locks, who number the seasons that have come and gone to you in the sixties, at the mention of this, do not your thoughts turn back



CARDING AND SPINNING.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CURRY

through the great gap of years to that fairy-land, "mother's kitchen, and her spinning-wheel," and do not the thoughts that linger around the old open fire-place, the glow of the embers, and the giant shadows of the revolving wheel upon the wall on those long Winter evenings, burn brighter in memory than aught else. This labor, like all the handicraft performed about the household in those days, was long and tedious. Just imagine the countless number of steps that would be required to form the warp and woof for ninety or one hundred yards of flannel, drawn out at a single thread at a time. But this was the only way the pioneer mothers had of protecting those who were dear and near to her from Winter's chilling reign, and the spinning was not the only work that had to be performed before it was ready for use. The yarn must be reeled from the spindle—the operator holding the thread with one hand while the other turned the reel, and the busy brain numbered the revolutions into "knots" and "skeins." The warp was then spooled on the "quill wheel," and the spools were placed in the "scam," and the yarn warped onto the "bars." From here the warp was wound or beamed onto the beam and then passed through the harnesses and then through the reed. The woof or filling was quilled on the same little wheels into bobbins or quills, and was then ready for the shuttle and the weaver. From forty to fifty yards was the customary length of the webs. Perhaps the same hands that picked the wool performed the rest of the labor, and the fabric was termed "home-made," or "home-spun," a definition literally true.

THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL.

Broken, dismantled! would that it were mine:

I would not keep it in that dusty nook,

Where tangled cobwebs cross and interwine,

And grim old spiders from their corners look.

From distaff, band and polished rim, ere hung

The dusty meshes. Black the spindle is,

Crooked and rusty—a dead, silent tongue,

That once made whirring music—there it lies.

Oh, dear to me is this forsaken thing!

I gaze upon it and my eyes grow dim;

For I can see my mother, hear her sing,

As winds the shining thread and whirls the rim.

So sweet she sang ! her youngest on her knee—

Now a warble, now some fine old hymn,

Sublime, exultant, full of victory,

Triumphant as the songs of seraphim.

Sweet toiler ! through her life of crowded care,

While grief came oft, and pain and weariness

Till swelled the anthem, still was breathed the prayer,

Till death came clasping with his cold caress.

She sings no more ; beside the chimney wide

No more she spins. Years come and go ;

Above her grave upon the lone hill side

The snow drifts lie, the summer grasses grow.

RAISING, DRESSING AND SPINNING FLAX.

Flax was an indispensable necessity to the pioneer, and its cultivation was observed by all. This commodity was never raised for commerce or barter by the pioneer, but its uses were purely domestic, supplying all the sewing thread and it took the place of cotton for all purposes that this staple article is used in to-day. It furnished a good share of the summer clothing of the family, and entered largely into the comforts and conveniences of the household. Its cultivation was simple and easy, and required no more attention than the raising of oats or wheat, or the rest of the cereals save in its harvest. Instead of being reaped it was pulled up, the dirt shook out of the roots, and laid in "gavels." When sufficiently dry it was bound into bundles and "shocked," where it would remain until perfectly cured. Then it would pass to the threshing floor and be subject to a severe "head-beating" that removed all the seeds from the "bell" or "heads." After this it was taken to some convenient grass plot and spread upon the ground in swaths and left to the action of the elements until the woody portion of the stalks had become thoroughly rotten and brittle. Then again it was bound into bundles and taken to the barn where it was ready for the brake. By the aid of this implement the operator would commence and continue the breaking process until the wooden substance of the stalk was broken or loosened from the outside fiber or bark. After passing through this process it is "swingled," by taking as much as you can conveniently hold in the hand, hanging it across the sharp edge of a board fixed for the purpose, while with the other hand you beat

it with a wooden knife some two feet long, this is done to remove all the "shieves." After it has been thoroughly swingled, it is taken to the "hetchel," where the silken fibers of the flax is combed into "hanks," with the same ease that one of our modern belle combs out her "switch," and this flax is ready for the "distaff." This is a very simple affair, generally cut from the top of a little maple, not over half an inch in diameter with four little protruding branches, which are bent together and fastened at the top. This distaff is set in a socket, which allows it to turn, the flax is loosely bound around, a few of the fibers are attached to the spindle of the little wheel, the foot is placed upon the treadle and the spinning has commenced, the thread that runs through the flyers to the spindle turns the distaff and supplies the spindle with flax. The tow was carded and spun as you would wool, on a big wheel.

THE BULL PLOW AND CROTCH DRAG.

In pioneer days, farming implements were of rude construction and most of their parts were the works of the farmer's hands. The "bull plow" that was in common use sixty years ago was made mostly of wood. The plow-share and land-side were made by the blacksmith out of wrought iron, with the point laid with steel and all in one section. The mold-board was of wood and split out of a winding log or tree, and worked down to about one and one-half inches in thickness, and in size and shape similar to the mold-boards of cast-iron plows. The crotch-drag was almost entirely a natural production, and a description of which may be found in the article on milling, was used, only this drag must be furnished with nine or eleven teeth, some twelve inches in length and one inch in diameter. The capital "A" will give a good idea of this drag. One of the teeth is set in the apex, or point, where the draught is attached while each right and left arm is pierced by an equal number of teeth, which were of steel or iron.

The author, then a lad of some dozen years, has a vivid recollection of the practical workings of this drag upon a newly-burned fallow: how it would jerk and tip, hop and skip along until it would find something to fasten upon, when things would be brought up standing; then there would be a season

of tugging and lifting and hallowing, and the drag would be tided over the obstacle only to be lifted again and again to clear its teeth of roots, sods or brush, or to remove it again from its anchorage on some treacherous root or stump. In a few years the plowing of his ground must be performed, and that was a task which, to be fully appreciated, one must have had some practical experience, great patience, forbearance, and an unfaltering faith in a bountiful Providence. Oh, ye modern tillers of the soil who ride at careless ease upon your improved "sulky plows," could you have witnessed the breaking of this self-same sod by "Old Grimes" sixty or seventy years ago with that same old "bull plow," all your fine-spun theories of scientific farming and performing this work by inanimate force would have departed as "vanishes the dew before morning's sun!" And could you have heard the language employed by "Old Grimes" when that plow anchored under the big roots of a stump and he undertook to "gee" "them" steers and they "hawed," and in doing so, traveled on one of his horns, we fear that your faith in the native goodness of that old gentleman would have been terribly shaken. Instances of the remarkable patience of Job under trying circumstances are given but it is not recorded anywhere that he ever dragged with a "crotch drag" or plowed with a bull plow among the roots and stumps on a newly-cleared piece of land.

"He that by his plow would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive,"

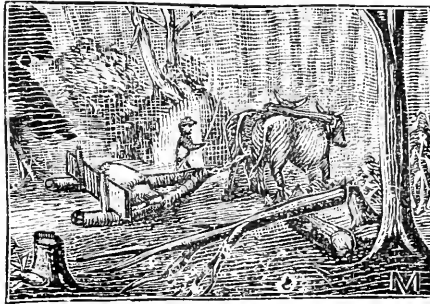
Is an adage that to-day would be questionable, but the pioneer not only was compelled to *hold*, but it was *tug, lift, push* and *pull* until every bone had its own peculiar ache. There are very few to-day who look upon the practical working of the machinery now employed in farming who have any just conception of the toils, trials and hardships that were endured by the pioneers who *devoted their lives* to making the country what it now is.

MILLING.

The first mill south of the reservation was built by Daniel Smith in 1805. It was of rude construction, built of logs

with wooden gearing and had a capacity of grinding only from five to six bushels of corn per day. This mill was located on a small stream in the Town of East Hamburg. The following year, John Cummings erected a grist mill on the Eighteen-Mile creek, a mile or so below Water Valley, in the Town of Hamburg. This was the first mill built, that did a general business of grinding, south of the Reservation.

In 1809, Joseph Yaw built a grist mill in the town of Boston. In 1812, Jacob Taylor erected another at Taylor Hollow, in the town of Collins, and in 1814 Benjamin Gardner built one in Springville. These mills supplied the pioneers for a few years with the necessary material for bread, and the task of doing the family milling was no slight one. The roads were



GOING TO MILL.

but little better than a bridle path, and sometimes three days would be consumed in coming and going where the pioneer lived remote. The task was performed in various ways. When the distance would allow, the head of the family would sling a grist across one shoulder, and by occasionally resting and shifting it was transported in this way; or again the grist would be placed upon the back of a horse and a boy set upon this and sent to mill; sometimes several boys would come to the same mill in this way on the same day, but more often where the distance was of any consideration, the "drag" was used. This conveyance was almost a natural production and called but little skill in its construction.

The first to be done was to select a tree that threw out two main branches, seven to eight inches in diameter and as many

feet in length. These branches formed a "drag," or the letter V. Now chamfer the under side of the "drag" at the nose, where the draft is to be attached, upwards and to a point. This gives it the shape of a sled runner and allows it to slide over all obstacles without hindrance. Across the top of the dray place split planks and fasten them; affix two stakes at the rear to prevent the load from slipping off and you have it. This could be used in all seasons and was much more convenient than the ox sled where the ways were different. On this the grist was put, the oxen attached, and the pioneer set out for the mill, almost through an unbroken wilderness. If the distance was great, rations for himself and team would be carried. Sometimes the drag would carry grists for the entire neighborhood and the milling would be done by turns.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

A marked change has taken place in everything that appertains to the production of wearing apparel. Such a thing as ready-made clothing, or even boots and shoes was unknown sixty or seventy years ago. The good housewife received the cloth for the Winter's clothing (mostly, perhaps, the work of her own hands) from the fuller and dresser, and then she was ready for the tailoress, who came and remained until the garments for the family were cut and made. Their services were always in good demand during Fall and early Winter. These sewing girls (usually two worked in company) would cut and fit and baste and prepare, and then push forward the garments to final completion. They passed from home to home, and comfort and good cheer was sure to accompany them. The very nature of their calling afforded them opportunities of becoming well qualified to converse on all subjects of general interest, and rendered them agreeable and interesting company; and their advent in the family, was hailed, more especially by the younger members, with feelings akin to gratitude; for perhaps it was their skilled fingers that were to improvise for the first time "those pants," and "that roundabout" with caudal appendage, that makes every boy feel that he has reached a certain stage where his importance is recognized and acknowledged.

Pants and vests were made up for all the male members of

the family old enough to wear them, and for the father and young men, these were fashioned according to the prevailing styles, "cutaways," or else high collared, straight bodied, or swallow-tailed coats, "all buttoned down before," with metal buttons which perhaps had done service for several years on one or more preceding coats. The boys were all provided with roundabouts of fulled cloth or Linsey-Wolsey, and frequently with cloth caps of various styles made at home.

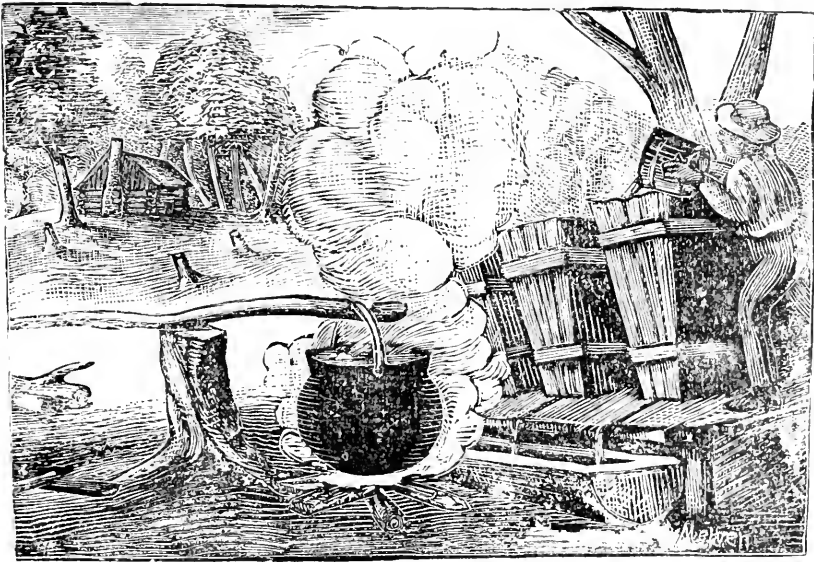
And it was the custom in early times to have the itinerant shoemaker visit the pioneer homes and there to remain and labor until the family were supplied with boots and shoes. Generally the pioneer furnished his home for the Winter with beef of his own raising, and the skins of the animals were usually taken to the tanner and made into leather upon shares, and furnished the family with boots and shoes. The luxury of wearing boots was not often indulged in by the boys, but a compromise was effected and high shoes with knit leggings sufficed for all occasions, and when attired in these with "roundabout" and pants to correspond, there was just about as much importance done up in the small boy of sixty or seventy years ago as there is to-day.

The women and girls were supplied with boots made of calf skin, while boots and shoes for men and boys were made of cow-hide. Sometimes the boots and shoes for the family would not be made up until after the snow had covered the ground for several weeks, and a few instances are mentioned when boys had neither boots or shoes and went without either all Winter, and even attended school barefooted.

MAKING BLACK SALTS.

In the early settlement of the Holland Purchase, as Western New York was called, "black salts" was one of the valuable productions of this portion of the country. As it was for the most part heavily timbered and the necessity of clearing up the land for farming purposes furnished wood ashes in abundance. These ashes were either sold at the ashery and there converted into potash or were worked up by the owners and made into "black salts." The ashes were carefully housed, protected from the wet and put into leaches, made in various ways as the

means at the command of the owner's permitted. By a continuous liberal wetting with water soon the lye began to run, which was boiled down in iron kettles until it became a mass of black salts, which had a cash value at the nearest point where an ashery was located. The money thus obtained was very largely the only resources from which money could be had by the early settlers. And not only in the clearing of the farms was black salts manufactured, but very often, when other employment was wanting, the new-comer, the mechanic and others, who



MAKING BLACK SALTS.

were not otherwise employed, would go to the nearest unclaimed land, cut and burn timber for the ashes it would produce and make black salts. The ashes from the elm were the best, sugar maple, beech, birch and other hard wood were next, while hemlock, pine and other soft wood was nearly useless. Black salts were manufactured into "pearl ash;" the ashes purchased at the ashery were manufactured into potash, which were commodities for export and enter largely into the numerous preparations of potash in use for medical and mechanical purposes at the present day. There was a great deal of laborious

work about this industry, as it took twenty bushels of ashes to produce 100 pounds of salts, and these when hauled to the market would bring only about \$2.50 or at the highest \$3.00 per cwt. Great care had to be used in boiling or evaporating this lye to the proper consistency lest it should be burned, but, as we said before, it was about the only industry that sold for cash and early pioneers were compelled to lay by a little money to satisfy the demands of the tax gatherer.

HUSKING BEES, APPLE BEES AND QUILTINGS.

When the ripened corn had been cut and marshalled into shocks, "husking bees" were common to the season. These gatherings like the other "bees" of pioneer days, were when the work performed was paramount, and when the honest, hearty good will of the participants entered largely into the joy of the occasion. These gatherings were participated in by nearly all. If the corn was to be husked in the field, preparation would be made by drawing all the shocks that stood conveniently near, around one common center. This formed the huskers' arena, and here they would assemble upon some moonlit night designated, and strip the yellow corn of its covering; meanwhile stories would be told, farming discussed and songs sung. After husking a sufficient amount the host would invite his guests to the house, where a collation awaited their coming, consisting of pumpkin pies, doughnuts, cider and cheese. After doing ample justice to these refreshments, the fragments would be picked up, chairs and tables would disappear, the enlivening strains of a violin would fall upon the ear, perhaps in the "Monnie Musk" or the "Opera Reel." As by instinct, a new life seemed to possess the huskers: the old forgot their years and the weary their toils; partners were chosen; two columns stood facing across the old kitchen floor that were soon keeping step and time to those grand old melodies, and which would be kept up until near the hour of morning. If the husking was to be done indoors, the great threshing floor would be filled to overflowing with shocks of corn. Chairs would be furnished the aged and pumpkins sufficed for seats for the young, and the work would go on as "merry as a marriage ell," until the floor was cleared of its burden of shocks, and in

their place was a heap of golden corn. The old-fashioned tin lanterns were arranged along the great swing beam, and furnished the workers with light.

One of the first things that occupied the attention of the pioneer here was the planting of an orchard; in a few years these orchards yielded an abundance, and "apple bees" were in order, and, like the huskings, they brought out a full house. The fruit would be stored conveniently near and brought into the old kitchen by the basketful, where an active, busy scene would be witnessed—some paring, some quartering and coring, some stringing and all talking, laughing and enjoying themselves. Paring machines were not known, and this work was done with a knife the same as you would pare potatoes to-day. There is nothing but the stringing that needs an explanation. The stringer was armed with a long needle, most generally improvised out of a knitting needle, with an eye large enough to carry a strong string of linen twine. The needle was held in the right hand and the quarters were placed upon its sharp point with the left, and when it was full it was drawn through the apples, leaving them upon the string as you would string beads. This operation had to be repeated until the string was full; then the ends were tied and it was ready to be hung up to dry. Most generally this work would continue until the walls or ceiling of the old kitchen were deeply festooned with the drying fruit. Then would follow the repast to be closed with playing or dancing and sometimes both.

Quiltings were fashionable at all times, and differed but very little from the rest of the merry makings save in this: the matrons and maidens would most generally meet in the afternoon and the "quilt" would be finished and taken from the frames before the swains put in an appearance. When this was the case the dance would commence at early candle light and be continued for three or four hours; then an intermission of half an hour or so for rest and refreshments; the latter would be passed around, and again on would go the dances, sometimes closing at midnight and sometimes not until the "dawning of the day." Sometimes these quiltings forestalled a wedding, and many of the spectacle-wearing grandames of this age, though for them the nightingale's song of love ceased long ago, and

the flowers of youth have faded and been swept away, yet with them still lingers some of the bright hopes of their sweet maiden years, and they will pause and ponder with fond recollection at the mere mention of these "merry-makings."

SCHOOLS.

It is a credit that is due to the early pioneer to say that he realized the benefits to be derived from an education that has been of vast importance to the succeeding generations, for whenever there were scholars enough to form a class a school was organized, a teacher secured and the Summers and Winters were devoted by the young to acquiring an education. This was the case in the earliest days of the settlement, and before a saw-mill had been built. Sometimes the pioneer's humble abode contained more space than was actually needed by the family, and this was used as a school room. Sometimes the log barn sufficed for the Summer's term, and sometimes several terms would be taught in this way before the building of a school house or the organization of a school district, and perhaps in good time a central site would be secured, a day named when the whole neighborhood would turn out and the body of a log school house would rise, as by magic, and another day would witness the covering, and perhaps the labor of another day would be all that was required to fit it for occupation. Generally egress was had at one end, while the stick chimney and Dutch fire-place occupied the other. Two or three single windows (according to the size of the room) on a side admitted the light; a single row of desks was arranged along the walls with benches to correspond. These were occupied by the older or more advanced scholars, while the inner circle was occupied by the juveniles on benches to correspond. Perhaps some patron would supply the teacher with a splint-bottomed chair, and he or she would keep ward and watch over the "young idea" from the center of the room.

These teachers were supposed to be proficient in the common English branches and most all that our venerable ancestors knew of these rudiments were acquired in these log school-rooms.

At times more pains would be taken in the erection of these

buildings. The logs that were to form the walls were squared to the desired thickness by scoring and hewing, and when care was used in placing them into the walls they formed a very comfortable and substantial building. These were termed "block houses," and when adorned with brick chimneys and double windows they were quite imposing in appearance and spoke well of the public spirit and liberality of the patrons. Just as soon as sawed lumber could be procured the log school house was supplanted by the framed one. Those differed but very little from those of the present, save in the modern improvements that have been made by the introduction of the box stove in heating and the patent desks and benches now used in the most of our schools.

The *school fund* at the time we speak was but a mere pittance, being less than thirty-seven cents per scholar, and most of the teachers' wages were raised by a rate-bill. The teachers were also required to board around among the patrons of the school, and the amount of board was regulated by the number of scholars sent by the several families, and the wood was also furnished for the school by the patrons in the same manner.

Unfortunately we have no records that extend farther back than 1832-3, and this record is not only worthy of preservation, as a period in the history of our schools, but it gives us a true idea of the character and ability of the men who were the prominent actors of half a century ago. We give the report *verbatim*, dated 1833:

"To the Commissioners of Common Schools of the Town of Concord: We the trustees of school district number five in said town in conformity with the statutes for the support of common schools, do certify and report, That the whole time any school has been kept in our district during the year ending on the date hereof, and since the date of the last report, such schools has been kept by teachers duly appointed and approved in all respects according to law, is seven months, that the amount of money received in our district from the commissioners of common schools during the said year and since said last report is *twenty-nine* dollars and fifteen cents, and that the same has been expended in paying the wages of teachers, who were duly appointed and approved

in all respects according to law. That the number of children taught in said district during said year and since said last report is *ninety*.

“ And that the number of children residing in our district on the first day of January, instant, who are over five and under sixteen years of age is *seventy-nine*, and that the names of the parents or other persons with whom such children respectively reside and the number residing with each are as follows, viz.:

NAMES OF PATRONS, NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AND AMOUNT OF WOOD FURNISHED.

Scholars.		Wood.	Scholars.		Wood.
Calvin Blake.....	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ cord	Ebenezer Blake ..	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cords
Abiel Blodgett... .	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Benjamin Fay....	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sylvester Russell..	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Amos Stanbro... .	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
Phineas Scott....	4	1 "	Ebenezer Ferrin..	4	1 "
Enoch Sinclear... .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Printis Stanbro... .	4	1 "
— Green.....	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Ephram A. Briggs.	4	1 "
Amasa Loveridge..	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Noah Townsend..	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
James Anthony... .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Constant Trevitt..	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
George A. Stewart	4	1 "	Asa Phillips, Jr... .	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Jarvis Thompson..	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Barzilla Briggs... .	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Orrin Loveridge... .	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Isaac Russell....	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
John House.....	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Amasiah Ashman..	4	1 "
Harry House.....	4	1 "	Samuel Twichell..	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
James Flemings..	3	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Metzgar.....	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
				79	

“ And we further report that our school has been visited by the Inspector of Common Schools during the year preceding this report twice, and that the sum paid for teachers’ wages over and above the public moneys apportioned to said district during the same year amounts to \$35.00.

“ Dated at Concord the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

BENJAMIN FAY,
 ENOCH SINCLEAR, } Trustees.
 AMASIAH ASHMAN, }

NOAH TOWNSEND, Clerk.”

THE SPELLING SCHOOL.

There is not one scholar of fifty or sixty years ago living to-day but what has a vivid recollection of the "spelling school," and though it was a "long spell" ago, and many a sad "spell" since then has cast its shadows over the hearts of scholars and teachers, still these lines will bring to memory one of the brightest "spells" on life's pathway.

Word had been given out a week or so beforehand. The invitation was made general, not only to those who belonged to the district, but those of other districts were welcomed, and their presence was sure to add greater interest to the occasion. The elder scholars in several households had been requested to bring candles to give light while some of the older girls would stay over to give the school-house an extra sweeping, and to see also that the fire was kept brightly burning. Their busy hands were never idle,—the door, the windows and the walls of the room would be deeply festooned with evergreens that grew abundant and near, and when the room was all ablaze with light from the great open fire, and the burning candles fixed all along the walls, the sight, to the youthful imagination, was truly enchanting. Then, as the appointed time drew near and the scholars began to assemble, some on foot and some on sleds and sleighs, what shouts of joy would greet the ear as these vehicles drew up to the door and turned out their loads of happy, merry-hearted boys and girls. These sleds and sleighs were great institutions of their time, and they performed an important part in the Winter's merry-makings. Like the omnibus, there was always room for one more, and upon these occasions the great box would be filled with clean, bright straw, and then they would start out and gather them in as they passed from house to house until they had reached their destination. Perhaps the driver wielded an ox gad and the pace was slow, but it was free from danger and full of innocent fun. In good time all would be assembled before the great log fire. Hats and hoods, capes and cloaks, would be placed upon shelves or hung upon the wall, and after all had become sufficiently warm, the teacher would step to the desk, the laughing and talking would cease. Two of the best spellers were generally selected to choose sides. "Cuts" were drawn

for the first choice, and the choosers would take their places on the opposite sides of the room face to face. Then the one who had won first choice would call out the name of a favorite speller, and he or she would be marshalled on that side, and likewise the second choice would be made by the other chooser, and this alternate choosing would go on until everyone present had been invited to take a part, and two long columns sat facing each other.

Now some of the spectators present would be chosen to keep "tally." The master would step to the head, with book in one hand and candle in the other, a word would be pronounced to the right, then to the left, and so on, until everyone in the lines had spelled in turn. A word missed by a speller on the right, and passed to the left and corrected, was scored a point for the left. A word missed by a speller on the left, and passed to the right and corrected, was scored a point for the right. A word missed on the left, passed to the right and missed again, and passed back and corrected, was termed saved and no score made, and *vice versa*.

What a conflict of emotions filled the hearts of those young spellers as the words were dealt out right and left. How when the words grew hard there might have been a little blue-eyed divinity in pink frock and cheeks in that row of spellers, that made your boyish heart tremble every time she undertook to wrestle with a hard word. How you longed to be by her side, if only to prompt her, for you know there were friendships formed at those spelling-schools of fifty and sixty years ago that burn brightly to-day, and will continue to burn until the hands are folded across the peaceful breast, and you feel that life's brightest spell for you has gone, when these same loving blue eyes are forever closed.

As the spelling began at "Baker" to give the younger ones a chance, nearly half the evening has gone. The book is closed and fifteen minutes are given for intermission, when all is fun and frolic. The master would snuff the candles and brand up the fire, and at times he too would enter into the merry-makings. The fifteen minutes are up and teacher and scholars again take their places, and two more scholars, perhaps younger, are selected to choose up, and the same programme

is carried out as before, and should it be your fate to be chosen next to "your girl," the enjoyment of the occasion would be greatly heightened.

The teacher is perhaps assisted by a teacher from some neighboring school; or perhaps by some competent citizen of the district present; or by some one of the more advanced scholars, and the spelling would proceed for a while as before, and the evening's exercises would be brought to a close by "spelling down." The teacher requests the school to rise, and then the spelling proceeds as before, from right to left, and from left to right, with this difference, that when a scholar missed a word, they took their seats, and those only who remained standing continued to spell. The words simple at first grew harder and harder, and these spellers go down as grass falls before the mower's scythe, and as the ranks of the spellers decrease, the interest in the contest increases; and so close was the attention, and so great the interest, that the falling of a pin might have been heard, and even the trembling limbs and voices of the spellers added more and more to the intense interest of the occasion. The master has exhausted all the hard words in the common lessons; the tallow candles burn low; the younger scholars stretch and yawn in their drowsiness, and the master's voice has a weary husky tone, still the gladiators keep their places. Then the master closes his book and drops his head as if about to retire vanquished, but he was only preparing strategy and he pronounces out a word not found in the spelling-book. The speller is taken by surprise, and he spells out the word with trembling and fear. "Next!" cries the master in a defiant tone. There is a longer pause ere the next speller attempts for the letters have got mixed up in the brain and confidence has fled; then the word is hesitatingly drawled out. "Wrong!" cries the master with much relief, as he correctly renders the word. Then school is dismissed and there is a hurrying to and fro for the wrappings, candles are taken from the walls and blown out, the sleds and sleighs are ready at the door to receive their loads of merry, happy-hearted boys and girls. A few of the larger lads and lassies linger around the flickering, dying embers; then the master or some one who has it in

charge, covers with ashes the great bed of coals, that will keep for the morrow's fire, and almost total darkness reigns. Then there is a low, whispering consultation by the lingerers, and the shouting, waiting loads at the door are told to move on by these same lingerers as they choose to walk, and the old school-house that stood on the hill is left to the silent watches of the night.

REAPING WITH A SICKLE, THRESHING WITH A FLAIL AND
CLEANING GRAIN WITH A HAND FAN.

When the country was first settled farming in its various branches was conducted in a primitive manner. The machinery now in use was then unknown, and had it been it would have been of but very little use to the pioneers, whose fields were covered with great stumps that required years to decay. The sickle that had been in use from time immemorial, for Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz after the reapers a thousand years or more before the Christian era, made its appearance here with the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and its use had been indispensable until some "Yankee genius" invented the hand-scythe or cradle, with bended snath and wooden fingers. So the sickle here was used by the pioneer fathers to cut all small or sown grain, such as wheat, oats, barley or rye. It was similar in construction to the one now in use for cutting grass from shrubbery, only it carried a fine serrated edge, made by finely ribbing the lower side of the blade similar to one side of a mill-file, and only grinding or sharpening it upon the smooth or upper side.

The skillful reaper would thrust this implement into the grain with the right hand, which did the most of the gathering; then with a dextrous movement of the left, the grain would be held by the thumb and forefinger, the three remaining fingers falling upon the back of the blade, holding it to its work, while the implement would be drawn by a quick motion upwards and to the right and the work was accomplished. Great care had to be exercised in the use of this implement, for its fine serrated edge was as keen as a razor's blade, and the novice was almost certain to receive an ugly gash on the fingers or ball of the left hand. The cut grain would be laid to the right rear in

"gavels," and these would be bound in bundles and "shocked." A skillful reaper would cut from a half to an acre per day, and would handle his sickle with as much dexterity as the mower could swing his bended snath.

The threshing was chiefly done with a flail upon a threshing floor. When the farmers had progressed so far in affluence as to be able to build a barn, this floor was the main one in the building. If otherwise, this floor was constructed out of doors by placing "sleepers" on the ground and covering these with two-inch plank, the grain stacked conveniently near and the grain beaten from the chaff and straw with flails. A diligent man could thresh from twenty to twenty-five bushels of oats per day, and from eight to ten bushels of wheat, and it might have been laborious, but it was not an unpleasant occupation in the cold days of winter where it was performed indoors. The big barn floor would be made perfectly clean by a free use of the splint broom; a flooring would be thrown from the scaffold, consisting most generally of twenty-four bundles, these placed in two swaths across the floor, with the heads of the grain resting together; then the threshers, for company's sake, generally two, would step to one end of the flooring, and the work would begin, one to advance and the other to retreat across the grain to the alternate music of the flails. Then the grain would be turned over and another advance and retreat had across the grain and this flooring was finished. Then the straw was gathered up and the grain carefully shaken from it, and bound into bundles, the threshed-out grain pushed to one side and the threshers were ready for another flooring. Most generally the threshing season would begin at the commencement of cold weather, and would be continued far into the winter, and the alternate rapping, rapping, rapping of the flails heard throughout the land from early dawn until evening, was not disagreeable to the ear, but rather pleasing. Here we wish to diverge a little and then we are done with threshing.

In these times men would follow some calling and make a specialty of it, such as "chopping," "logging" or "threshing." A man by the name of Carr, and an original of the times, moved into the settlement in indigent circumstances. He professed to be a great thresher, and talked a great deal of what

he was able to accomplish in this peculiar line. Finally he took a job of "Square" Frye to thresh out several hundred bushels of grain. The first day Carr's efforts, when measured up, were very meager, being only about one-third what any active man would have accomplished in the same time, and this fell so far short of Carr's professions and the "Square's" expectations that there might have been something said. However Carr, at the supper table that night, all of a sudden, dropped his knife and fork, and looking the old man in the face said, "'Square,' you need have no fears about my not being able to thresh your grain; I shall do a great deal better to-morrow, for I have got the *hang of your barn.*" This excited the old man to a hearty laugh, and ever after if he undertook a task that did not savor of success, he would always say to those about him, "*Wait until I get the hang of the barn.*"

As the grain has been cut and threshed, it must be separated from the chaff by "winnowing" in the wind. This was done by a "hand-fan," an implement, semi-circular in shape, bottom composed of thin, light wood, with sides of same material, about eight inches high. The shape of this fan would be similar to a large semi-circular dustpan, made of wood, with the handles on the sides. The operator filled the fan with the grain to be cleaned, and stood with his back to the wind. Then by a quick and skillful movement of the fan, the grain would be thrown into the air, the light chaff caught by the wind and carried away while the grain would fall back again into the fan, to have the operation repeated until it was free from all chaff. A skillful man would clean from thirty to forty bushels of grain per day in this manner.

MILITIA TRAINING.

Although the year 1776 had been numbered with the past, and most of the active participants in the stirring events of that period in our nation's history, rested from their toils "where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap," still that spirit which formed a lodgment in the hearts of the Puritan Fathers had been transmitted to their descendants, and not only this, but the Statutes of the State made it imperative on every male citizen who had attained the age of eighteen years, and

who was of sound body and mind to do military duty until he had reached the age of forty-five. This law was strictly enforced and there was no way of evading it unless prevented by some temporary sickness. The law required that the rank and file should drill two days in each year. These "drills" were termed trainings, and were held in June and September. The former was termed company training, when only the members of each individual company assembled and were instructed in the manual of arms, or the science of war, by the captain, or his under officers. The latter, or that held in September, was termed General Training, or more properly General Muster, when the companies of one or more Regiments, would assemble upon one common parade ground, and where they would be under the command of some field officer, accompanied by a full staff.

Aside from these drills there was another drill held by the officers and musicians in the month of August, and continued for two days. This was termed an "officer's drill," and most always the occasion would be honored by the presence of a Colonel, who with all the rest would appear in full dress, and as may be readily inferred, this band of plumed heroes were much observed by all the small boys who were out in full attendance. But the day of all others for Young America, and those who loved the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, was general muster. The ear-piercing fife and the spirit-stirring drum would call the assembled hosts to order. Then there would be a hurrying to and fro on prancing steeds, who at the sound of fife and drum seemed to possess the military spirit and zeal of the occasion, and would proudly keep step and time to the martial strains, as rank upon rank was being formed in line. Then the officer in command accompanied by his staff would take charge of the field, and the troops would be drilled in the manual of arms. These officers would be mounted on richly caparisoned horses. Their bright uniforms were tasty, and made of the most costly material; their flashing sabers hung from silken sashes; their heavy plumed caps and the shimmer of their epaulets, reminded one of the splendor of Oriental pageantry.

Sometime during the day the troops would be marshaled into

line where they would be reviewed by the Brigade Inspector, whose duty was to give to each soldier's arms, a personal inspection.

The day would close with a solemn invocation to the Lord of Hosts. The troops would be formed into a hollow square, with the commanding officers and staff in the center, dismounted. Then the Regimental Chaplain would step forth, arms would be brought to rest and heads uncovered, while they attentively listened to the brief religious exercises, and the order would be given to break ranks.

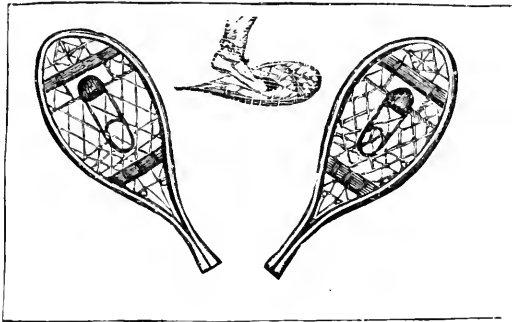
WRESTLING.

In early times, the young men at the most of the gatherings indulged more or less in athletic sports, such as jumping, running and wrestling. Wrestling was the favorite, as it displayed the skill, strength and agility of the contestants. A ring would be formed and two of these modern gladiators would step in. "Collar and elbow" or "square hold" was the favorite, and a very exciting and spirited contest would be witnessed, until one or the other had won a fall, then it was the duty of the defeated to select some wrestler from those present to take his place in the ring, and the sport would continue, and, as before stated, the result depended on the strength, skill and agility of the contestants. It has been known for one of these to enter the ring and by his own personal prowess vanquish all competitors. In such an event, he was accorded the champion, an honor he had to maintain in all future rings and against all aspiring competitors.

SNOW SHOES.

Hard as it was and rough as it may appear to us of the present day, the life of the pioneer during the long dreary Winter was not without its attractions. The log house had been made comfortable by chinking it with moss and mud, and the great open Dutch fire-place always lent its welcome cheer. If the weather was severe the great forests shielded his abode from the chilling winds that blow now so keenly from the North. If his larder was supplied with a plenty of breadstuff, an existence more conducive to robustness, more free from artificial worries and more hostile to disease in all its forms, cannot be

conceived, and it was not without its creature comforts either. What if the Winters were long and the snows were deep, his wood pile was near and in abundance. An hour's chopping or thereabouts supplied his stock with plenty of "browse," and if his store of meat was getting low, he knew the range of the deer, and deep as the snow was he could reach them on his trusty "snow-shoes." These shoes were an indispensable article to the early pioneer, and were made by bending two sticks of any strong, flexible wood, about half an inch in thickness and five feet long, as you would shape an ox-bow, by bringing the ends together and firmly fastening them. Two of these formed the skeleton work for a right and left shoe. The skeletons were finely interlaced with strings of "moose wood," elm bark, or more often the rawhide of the deer, in every direction.



SNOW SHOES.

Straps were affixed in the center of these shoes similar to those on skates, and they were ready for use. These shoes brought over three superficial feet of surface to the yielding snow, and they enabled the hunter to travel wherever he willed without sinking; many times with his trusty rifle across one shoulder a deer across the other.

DANCING.

Dancing in early times was a favorite pastime and was more or less indulged in by old and young. Frequently during the Winter, as the shadows of evening deepened the gloom of the forest, a sound of merriment would be heard at the home of one of the settlers, perhaps on the occasion of a quilting or

wedding, that would be kept up until near the hour of morning. There was a great deal of innocent hearty enjoyment in one of these old fashioned dances. The old fashioned tunes were rich in melody and the figures, though not so intricate as some of the modern dances, yet they were more graceful, and, perhaps, some might say, moral. The exercises frequently would begin with the "monnie musk" and close with the "Scotch reel" or "hunt the squirrel," where all could join in the dance. The mode of traveling during the Winter through the woods, was with ox team and sled and horses and sleigh, reference to this has been made in another place, while in Summer, riding horse back was common upon such occasions. The saddles of those times most always had a "pillion," or padded cushion affixed to the rear of the seat. The rider would mount and if a partner was to bear him company she took a seat in the rear upon the "pillion" and away they would gallop through the woods and "o'er hill and dale," with the grace and ease of the ancient cavaliers. Buggies were entirely unknown in those days. If the occasion was a public dance, upon a holiday, the young men would assemble three or four weeks previous and choose three managers, whose duty was to make all the arrangements. They issued the cards of invitation and no one was entitled to join the dance unless formally invited. These managers conducted the exercises in every respect; secured the music, and, if wines or liquors were to be used, they also obtained these and fixed the price of admission. The dancing generally commenced sometimes in the afternoon and continued until near morning. The landlord's duty was to furnish supper and a hall and to see that the teams were properly cared for. The friendliness and hearty good will existing among the families of the early settlers added greatly to the interest and enjoyment of the old fashioned pioneer dances.

THE GREAT WOLF HUNT OF 1830.

One of the greatest annoyances to the early settlers, and that which occupied his night thoughts with the gravest concern, was the depredations of the wolf upon the sheep fold. These depredations were always to be found where deer and other game abounded, and when impelled by the pangs of hunger, the

bloody instinct of the cowardly animal was brought out in all ferocity and a pack of them became a dangerous foe to man or beast. They usually betook themselves to the fastness of some great forest, where they would lay concealed until night had drawn her sable curtain and then they would sally forth, and woe unto the luckless farmer who had neglected to have his sheep safe in the fold—for a bloody field of carnage would meet his gaze the next morning—sheep with their throats torn open, sheep with their sides bitten through, their vitals laid bare, and their entrails dragging upon the ground; some dead and some in the last agonies of dissolution. This particular field might be but a small part of the bloody work done that night, and the day would perhaps bring the news that the flocks for miles around had suffered from these same blood-thirsty fleet-footed marauders. Of course, this general slaughter of the flocks aroused a just indignation in the breasts of the farmers, and, on this particular occasion (1830), it was resolved upon to turn out and surround them in their lair. Their retreat was known to be in the west woods, a tract of land lying west and northwest of Morton's Corners, some three miles square, extending north and south from the Morton's Corners road that leads due west into Collins, to the old Genesee road three miles north, and thence running west on these respective roads about three miles, making an unbroken wilderness of about twelve miles in circumference. This tract embraced the Beaver Meadows and all that now known as New Michigan, which was at that time very densely timbered. A day was designated and word sent to the people of Concord, Collins and North Collins, and they did not require a second bidding, but at the time named, came flocking in by the scores. Leaders were chosen, the territory in question surrounded, and the siege began from all quarters, the objective point being the Beaver Meadow. The lines were formed and those who carried arms were placed in shooting range of each other. Horns were used as signals and cow bells indicated the line of march, and every inch of the ground was carefully patrolled, but for some cause no wolf scalp was secured. The only man that secured any trophy that day was Windsor King. The noise startled a big buck and he undertook to run the guard, but was "caught on the

fly" and killed dead by King's unerring aim. It was claimed by some that the wolves ran the guard on the south side and made good their escape into the Otto woods. Be this as it may, there was something at that time that gave them a terrible fright for they have never disturbed the flocks here since. As to the numbers that were present at this hunt it has been variously estimated, but it is safe to say that there were between five and six hundred. The author, then twelve years of age, was there.

DROVES AND DROVERS.

It is not more than thirty-five or forty years ago, since our highways and thoroughfares used to teem with great herds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. These "droves," as they were usually termed, were mostly bred west of here and were bought up by the local and eastern dealer, and driven hundreds of miles to market, weeks being consumed on the way. Of those who drove from this town we remember the names of Augustus G. Elliott, John Van Pelt, Seth W. Godard, Geo. Richmond and Almer White, &c. At times as high as two or three hundred head of cattle would be contained in one drove and would require the assistance of three or four men to take charge of them. Usually the proprietor would be mounted and as the day waned he would gallop in advance and look out for a stopping place for the night. The most favorable times for "driving" was after the haying season had passed, as the "rowen" or "aftermath" on the meadows, afforded the travel-worn stock a fresh and bountiful repast for the night. Fifteen and twenty miles a day would be usually made by the cattle droves, while those whose droves were made up exclusively of horses and mules nearly double that distance would be accomplished. If the drove were hogs, usually a team would accompany them and feed would sometimes be carried from one station to the next one ahead, but as a general rule the farmers along the way were abundantly able to entertain man and beast for one night. Sheep would be driven in herds of several hundred and after driving a day or so, they would become so tractable that two men and a shepherd dog would take charge of the largest flocks. Usually the drove would be supplied with

one "bell weather," which took the lead and the rest were certain to follow. After the introduction of steam and the advent of the stock car, a great change has taken place in supplying the Eastern markets with stock. Hardly as many hours are now required under the new order of things as days were consumed under the old.

THE LOST BOY.

Some time in the Fall of 1828 or '29, Arey Smith, a farmer, lived on a farm south of the Jones place, some three miles south of Springville, across the Cattaraugus creek. His family consisted of a wife and a son by another woman, a bright little lad some ten years old. The story goes that the last that was seen of the boy his stepmother sent him with a basket to the logging field where his father and several men were at work. His basket was afterwards found on the way, but never after was a trace of the missing boy found. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and when it became known that a little boy was missing the great public heart for many miles around was touched, and men came in from all directions to join in the search. By sunrise on the following day the child hunters were formed in line and the search began and extended for many miles and was continued for more than a week. Every conceivable spot and place where the boy might be concealed was closely examined. It was understood that should any traces of the lost one be found a signal should be given by the firing of a gun. One day the welcome signal was heard, and soon the cry of "child found" was raised, and the hunters rushed to headquarters; but it was a mistake due to one of the searcher's over zeal, taking the tracks of a young bear for those of the missing child. It is said that the search was so thorough that all the missing cow-bells were found. The shores of the streams were examined for ten or fifteen miles for the foot-prints of the little wanderer, but without avail. In the course of time, everybody gave up the search as hopeless, and many theories were advanced concerning his disappearance. Some held that the little boy had been stolen by the Indians; others that he had fallen a prey to the ravenous appetites of wild beasts; while suspicion pointed strongly to

Smith or his wife or both as the ones responsible for his disappearance. Be this as it may, the father and mother have long been dead, and the grave has set its seal forever on the solution of this mystery.

PIGEONS.

In early times every year that the beech forests produced their fruit, this bird flocked here in countless numbers and they were hailed as were the quail by the famishing Israelites in the wilderness. Their nesting grounds and roost were chosen in the fastness of the great forest, away from the settlers. Towards evening they would commence winging their way from their feeding grounds to the roost and for hours one ceaseless stream of birds would pour into this retreat. After dark the hunter would repair to this ground armed with a shot gun and in a very short time he could secure more than he could carry away by a promiscuous firing into the tops of the trees. Those who had nets and a tame pigeon for a decoy, secured them alive by the thousand. During the nesting season the old birds became a great pest to the settler as they were sure to forage upon the crops of early-sowed grain. The Indians used to secure them in great numbers by watching the nesting grounds and just before the young bird had learned to use its wings, they would camp upon these grounds and make a general harvest. The pigeon roost at night was a wild and weird field of action and excitement, especially after the hunters (I have known five and six different parties in the same woods at once) had begun to stir them up all over the nesting grounds by the noise and blaze of their guns. The woods were literally alive with them and a light would be instantly extinguished by the current of air set in motion by the myriad of wings. These birds would rise with the morning sun above the tops of the trees and wing their way for miles and miles out to the feeding grounds. The noise they made when leaving the roost resembled that of distant thunder or the roar of mighty waters, and so dense would be their flight at times that the sun for many minutes would be hid as beneath a cloud. At one time they nested on the Buttermilk; another, between Frye hill and Morton's creek. One year upon the Smith brook, and again in

the north part of the town, west of the Eighteen mile creek. They also nested in the Otto woods.

THANKSGIVING.

The pioneers of these towns were mostly from New England and came of Puritan stock, and they observed Thanksgiving day to a considerable extent after the manner of their forefathers, and although the fields did not, in every instance, produce in fruit and grain in such abundance as they might desire, still the early settler felt when the harvest moon waned that there was a great deal in his wilderness home to be grateful for. The seed that he had planted and sowed on his newly cleared grounds had not been barren of results. Health and strength had been vouchsafed during seed-time and harvest, and he could look forward to the coming winter and feel assured that his well-garnered store was abundant and as the appointed day drew near when the grateful hearts join in a general thanksgiving to Him who causeth the out-going of the morning and maketh the evening rejoice, and "who appointeth the seed-time and the harvest," appropriate preparations were made for its observance. It was a season when the family circle and kindred were expected to meet beneath some family roof-tree and there to partake of the bounty of the land.

The out-door oven was made to contribute its share of good things in the way of cakes, puddings and the immortal pumpkin pie, while the great open fire-place with its back-log and fore-sick piled high with beech and maple not only sent out its welcome and ruddy cheer but its broad and open bosom was made the receptacle for various dishes that needed the generous heat to prepare them for the feast. The iron dinner-pot hung from the chain or trammel on the lug-pole and boiled and bubbled while the tea-kettle simmered and sung in the corner and by its side was the earthen or Britannia tea-pot in readiness to dispense "the beverage that cheers but not inebriates."

But the crowning glory of all and that which occupied the good wife's greatest care was the roasting turkey that was suspended by a string in front of the fire and so near that in the course of two or three hours, by continual turning and basting,

it was ready for the table. A dripping-pan was placed on the hearth beneath the turkey and a ladle or a large spoon lengthened by the addition of a wooden-handle, was used to dip the gravy from the dripping-pan and pour it over the turkey as it was constantly turned by the string.

When all was in readiness, and with appetites made keen with waiting, around the generous board were gathered old and young and a bountiful dinner was enjoyed. After which perhaps pipes and tobacco for the aged would be introduced and the day would be passed in social intercourse, and we youngsters of fifty or sixty years ago always felt like blessing the man who first invented roast turkeys and Thanksgiving dinners.

The following lines, describing the accidental meeting of a family, although penned many years after the scenes described above were enacted, are eminently fitting and suggestive of the old-time Thanksgiving re-unions :

We are all here !
 Father, Mother,
 Sister, Brother,
 All who hold each other dear.
 Each chair is filled—we're all *at home* !
 To-night let no cold stranger come ;
 It is not often thus around
 Our old familiar hearth we're found ;
 Bless, then, the meeting and the spot ;
 For once be every care forgot ;
 Let gentle Peace assert her power,
 And kind Affection rule the hour ;
 We're all—all here.

We're *not* all here !
 Some are away—the dead ones dear,
 Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
 And gave the hour to guiltless mirth.
 Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
 Looked in and thinned our little band ;
 Some like a night-flash passed away,
 And some sank, lingering, day by day :
 The quiet grave-yard—some lie there—
 And cruel Ocean has its share—
 We're *not* all here.

We *are* all here !

Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear,
Fond Memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How life-like, through the mist of years,
Each well-remembered face appears !
We see them as in times long past,
From each to each kind looks are cast :
We hear their words, their smiles behold,
They're round us as they were of old—
We *are* all here.

We are all here !

Father, Mother,

Sister, Brother,

You that I love with love so dear.
This may not long of us be said ;
Soon must we join the gathered dead ;
And by the hearth we now sit round,
Some other circle will be found.
Oh ! then, that wisdom may we know,
Which yields a life of peace below ;
So, in the world to follow this,
May each repeat, in words of bliss:
We're all—all *here* !

CHAPTER XV.

HISTORY OF CONCORD.

The First Settlers—Land Sales—The First Deed—Early Roads—The First Settlers on Each Lot—Hotels, Mills and Manufactories—Professional Men, Merchants, Traders and Mechanics—"Fiddlers Green"—Mails, Mail Routes and Post-Offices—Land Owners in 1845—Concord's Soldier Record—Churches—Societies—Springville Academy—Schools and Teachers—Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CONCORD.

This honor belongs to Christopher Stone, and, although the author has made diligent research for records concerning the birth, nativity and early history of the man, still his efforts have been in vain and from whence he came or whither he went is an unsolved mystery. The records of the Holland Land Company show that Christopher Stone, on the 2nd day of December, 1807, articulated lot 3 containing 357 acres, also on the same day articulated lot 9 containing 245 acres, and on the following day, December 3d, articulated lot 14 containing 185 acres, all of T. 6, R. 6. The greater portion of the Village of Springville is located on the two former lots. His cabin was on Buffalo street, on a lot now owned and occupied by William Joslyn, and stood very near the latter's residence. Stone must have sold the north part of lot 3 to John Albro prior to 1810, on which the latter built a log house and barn, for, in the Summer of 1810, we learn that the said barn was used as a school room. The south part of lot 3 was sold to Rufus Eaton, and possession was given in the Spring of 1810. After selling out here, Stone did not remain but a short time. In the Summer of 1810, he lived up by the big spring and his children attended school. His son, Lucius, was the first white child born in the town. It is conceded by all that John Albro was the next settler, and that Stone and Albro with their families, were the sole inhabitants that passed the Winter of 1807 in the Town of

Concord. The imagination of the reader will naturally turn back to that period in our history, to these pioneer families and their immediate surroundings. It was fully ten miles to the nearest settlement and the way was rendered almost impassible by the snows of Winter and the obstacles to be surmounted in journeying through an unbroken wilderness. And, again, will the reader's thoughts go back to the infant settlement on the following Summer, when death, the unwelcomed guest at all seasons and places, had invaded the home of John Albro, and rendered it desolate by removing his wife. The occasion of that burial in the woods must have been one of extreme solemnity, as the hardy pioneers who had come from a distance, gathered around that coffined form and bore it away to rest beneath the deep shadows of the mighty forest. This was the first Christian burial in the town. In the Fall of 1808, the population of the new settlement was augmented by the families of Deacon John Russell and Samuel Cochran. The former articed the whole of lot 1, upon which he built a log cabin. This stood on the northeast corner of the lot north of Franklin street, near where it turns to the northwest up the hill. Samuel Cochran articed one hundred acres on the south part of lot 2. His cabin stood on the north part of his claim, at the foot of the hill near Miss Goddard's residence. Albro went east and the families of Stone, Cochran and Russell were the only inhabitants in the town in the Winter of 1808. From 1808, up to the declaration of war, 1812, settlers came in quite fast and we find by the records and by further investigation, that previous to the first of January, 1815, about eighty-five settlers had located in the present limits of the Town of Concord (although some of them did not remain permanently) but the list on the following page does not include their families.

NAMES OF PERSONS SETTLING PREVIOUS TO JAN. 1, 1815.

IN SPRINGVILLE.	EAST AND NORTHEAST OF SPRINGVILLE.	IN THE COOPER NEIGH- BORHOOD.
Christopher Stone.	Chris. Douglas.	Samuel Cooper.
John Albro.	Benj. Douglas.	Smith Russel.
Samuel Cochran.	Asa Cary.	Cary Clemens.
Joseph Yaw.	Joshua Mathewson.	James Brown.
Rufus Eaton.	Hale Mathewson.	Obadiah Brown.
David Stickney.	Noah Culver.	Channing Trevitt.
David Leroy.	Deacon Jennings.	James Armistead.
Isaac Knox.	James Bascom.	John Clemens.
Samuel Burgess	James Henman.	Isaac Lush.
Benjamin Gardner.	Doctor Rumsey.	Hira Lush.
Elijah Perigo.	Wm. Wright.	Ezra Lush.
David Stannard.	Nathan King.	Daniel Lush.
Jery L. Jenks.	Almon Fuller.	Capt. J. Hanchett.
SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE, ON THE CREEK.	NORTH OF SPRINGVILLE.	NORTH PART OF TOWN ON EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK.
David Shultus.	Giles Churchill	Lyman Drake.
George Shultus.	Luther Curtis.	Geo. Killom.
William Shultus.	Luther Hibbard.	James Thurber.
Moses White.	John Drake.	NORTHWEST OF VILLAGE.
Frances White.	Jacob Drake.	John Russell.
Truman White.	Elijah Dunham.	Gideon Parsons.
Enoch Chase.	Seneca Baker.	Mr. Stevens.
Abner Chase.	Benj. C. Foster.	DOWN THE CREEK SOUTH- WEST OF SPRINGVILLE.
Henry Hackett.	ON TOWNSEND HILL.	Wm. Smith.
IN THE NORTHWEST COR- NER OF THE TOWN.	Jonath'n Townsend	Elijah Pamerter.
Isaiah Pike.	Uzial Townsend.	Luther Pratt.
James Pike.	Amaziah Ashman.	NICHOLS CORNERS.
Lewis Trevitt.	Benjamin Fay.	Sylvenus Cook.
John Ures.	Solomon Field.	Nehemiah Paine.
Jessie Putnan.	James Stratton.	NORTHEASTERN PART OF TOWN.
Thos. M. Barrett.	Samuel Stewart.	There were no set- tlers in this part of the town.
Reuben Metcalf.	Thomas McGee.	
Sylvenus Kingsley.	IN THE CHAFFEE NEIGH- BORHOOD.	
Comfort Knapp.	Julius Bement.	
Arad Knapp.	Elihu Bement.	

NAMES OF PERSONS BUYING LAND FROM THE HOLLAND
COMPANY.

The following tables show the name of each person who bought land of the Holland Company within the limits of the present Town of Concord, the number of the lot, the number of acres purchased, and the price paid:

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE	PAID DOWN.
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 2..	l 3	357	\$715	\$36 00
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 2..	l 9.	254	490	4 00
Christopher Stone.	1807, Dec. 3..	l 14. . . .	185	370	15 00
George Richmond.	1807, Dec. 22	l 23 & 24	257	643	34 00
Samuel Cochrane..	1808, June 8..	s pt l 2..	100	200	10 00
Joseph Yau	1808, June 8..	n pt l 2..	247	494	15 75
John Russell	1808, Sept. 1..	l 1.	266	556	1 00
Benjamin Douglass	1809, June 3..	l 4 & 10..	523	1086	12 00
Calvin Doolittle...	1809, June 12	l 20. . . .	150	375	18 75
David Shultus	1810, June 8..	l 22. . . .	140	350	12 00
Apollos Hitchcock	1810, June 8..	l 21. . . .	125	312	16 00
Moses White	1810, June 28	l 18. . . .	128	320	16 00
Elihu Bement	1810, Sept. 11	n pt l 11	150	375	19 00
Almon Fuller	1810, Sept. 28	l 25. . . .	157	393	20 00
Isaac Knox	1810, Oct. 16.	n pt l 8..	150	375	19 00
George Saulus	1810, Oct. 29.	l 19. . . .	126	315	16 00
Truman White	1810, Dec. 31.	l 16. . . .	135	337	17 00
Moses White	1810, Dec. 31.	l 17. . . .	157	397	17 00
Noah Culver	1811, Sept. 25	s-w pt 15.	125	343	17 00
Samuel Burgess . . .	1811, Dec. 31	w pt l 8.	110	300	15 00
Rufus Eaton	1812, July 12.	s-e pt l 8	45	136	17 00
Hale Mathewson . .	1813, Oct. 27.	s-e pt l 5	113	339	17 00
George Richmond.	1813, Nov. 12	n-e pt l 5	76	288	9 00
Oliver Dearth	1814, Dec. 7..	s pt l 7..	100	325	16 00
Alva Plumb	1815, Mar. 20	w pt l 7.	100	325	16 00
Benjamin Rhodes.	1815, July 6..	n pt l 7..	75	262	13 00
Benjamin Rhodes.	1815, Oct. 14.	l 12. . . .	60	240	12 00
Luther Austin	1815, Oct. 24.	s pt l 11			
		an pt 13	150	577	28 00
Alva Plumb	1815, Nov. 9 .	s-w pt l 8	91	341	17 00
Moses Waite	1816, Sept. 17	l 15. . . .	108	488	24 00
Silas Rushmore . . .	1816, Oct. 19.	s-e pt l 13	100	450	22 00
William Weeden . . .	1820, Mar. 16	s-w pt l 13	82	369	15 00

* By Deed. But very few of the old settlers took deeds of their land at the time of purchase, but took instead a contract, or, as it was then called, an "article," by which they were allowed to pay for their land in six equal annual installments, after which they received a deed. It was the custom, however, of the Holland Company to give a second article at the end of the six years if any of the money remained unpaid, providing there was a prospect of its being finally paid.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Luther Hibbard.....	1807, Dec. 2...	n pt l 41...	333	\$666
John Albro.....	1808, Jan. 14...	s pt l 50...	165	330
Elijah Dunham.....	1808, Jan. 14...	n pt l 50...	165	330
Jedediah Cleveland...	1808, Aug. 27...	l 49.....	341	683
Gideon Parsons.....	1808, Nov. 1...	l 57.....	300	600
James Vaughan.....	1809, Oct. 11...	l 25.....	360	720
Samuel Cooper.....	1809, Oct. 11...	l 33.....	374	748
Benjamin Foster.....	1810, May 3...	w pt l 51...	252	567
Seneca Baker.....	1810, May 3...	e pt l 51...	100	225
Philip Van Horn.....	1810, June 19...	w pt l 58...	145	326
John McAllister.....	1810, Aug. 1...	l 28.....	350	787
Luther Curtis.....	1810, Aug. 31...	n pt l 42...	273	682
*Luther Curtis.....	1810, Aug. 31...	s pt l 42...	100	200
Josiah Fay.....	1810, Oct. 1...	l 59.....	301	752
Jonathan Townsend...	1810, Oct. 1...	l 60.....	293	732
Benjamin Fay.....	1811, Nov. 9...	e pt l 58...	145	435
Fred. Richmond.....	1812, May 6...	w pt l 27...	120	360
William Wright.....	1815, May 9...	e pt l 34...	100	325
Benjamin Sibley & Joshua Agard.....	1815, May 15...	l 63.....	295	958
David Cunningham...	1815, May 15...	e pt l 64...	266	734
James Miller.....	1815, May 23...	w pt l 56...	200	700
Samuel Bunnell.....	1815, June 5...	s pt l 35...	100	350
Calvin Warren.....	1815, Sept. 30...	l 54.....	366	1260
Timothy Moors.....	1811, Nov. 4...	w pt l 26...	100	300
William Smith.....	1815, Oct. 30...	pt l 34.....	100	375
Calvin Warren.....	1815, Oct. 30...	n pt l 62...	100	350
Ebenezer Ferrin.....	1815, Nov. 28...	w pt l 52...	120	450
David Leroy.....	1816, Mar. 12...	n pt l 35...	100	375
David Leroy.....	1816, Mar. 12...	e pt l 36...	100	375
Orrin Sibley.....	1816, April 25...	s pt l 55...	100	400
Giles Churchill.....	1816, Oct. 26...	s pt l 41...	60	285
James Downs.....	1816, Aug. 1...	l 20.....	376	846
Simeon Bishop, jr....	1816, Oct. 23...	e pt l 26...	245	1102
Luther Landon.....	1816, Oct. 28...	w pt l 47...	125	562
William Southworth...	1816, Oct. 26...	pt l 56.....	100	450

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—Continued.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Jedediah Cleveland...	1816, Aug. 7..	w pt l 18...	260	800
Cyrus Cheney.....	1817, April 14	pt l 35.....	100	450
Ephraim Needham...	1817, June 5..	pt l 45.....	100	450
William Chapin.....	1817, June 16.	pt l 45.....	100	475
William Yaw.....	1817, July 17..	n pt l 39...	100	475
John Pratt.....	1817, Aug. 5..	pt l 47.....	100	475
John Rector.....	1817, Oct. 8..	n pt l 40...	100	455
Abraham Middaugh...	1817, Nov. 29.	w pt l 34...	155	738
Christopher Douglas...	1817, Dec. 24.	pt l 35.....	78	390
Sillick Canfield.....	1818, May. 29.	n pt l 46...	100	475
Aaron Cole.....	1818, Jan. 31..	pt l 46.....	100	475
William Southworth, jr	1819, Feb. 26.	e pt l 56...	90	427
Nathan Goddard.....	1819, Nov. 5..	n pt l 26...	50	226
E. A. Briggs.....	1820, Oct. 2...	e pt l 68...	123	525
David Smith.....	1822, Oct. 1...	pt l 45.....	100	475
Stephen Pratt.....	1823, May 22.	l 13, 30, 31 & pt l 39...	1391	3823
Orrin Sibley.....	1824, Sept. 23.	s-e pt l 55...	50	275
Reuben Thurber.....	1826, Sept. 9..	pt l 46.....	50	225
Ethan Pember.....	1827, May 8...	n pt l 56.....	50	225
Sala W. Barnes.....	1827, June 10.	n-w pt l 39.	100	500
Prentis Stanbro.....	1828, Mar. 31..	n-w pt l 43..	100	400
Henry J. Vosburg....	1828, Mar. 24..	s-w pt l 29.	94	376
Calvin Smith.....	1828, Mar. 24..	pt l 43.....	50	200
Jonathan Mayo.....	1828, Mar. 24..	pt l 43.....	75	300
Elam May.....	1828, Mar. 12..	e pt l 44...	50	200
Andrew Pember.....	1828, May 13..	n-w pt l 64.	50	200
Sala W. Barnes.....	1828, Oct. 15..	pt l 40.....	50	200
Henry Ingalls.....	1828, Dec. 5..	s-w pt l 64.	54	216
William Wright.....	1829, April 21	n-e pt l 29..	90	352
William A. Calkins...	1829, Oct. 10..	pt l 56.....	50	225
W. Smith.....	1829, Dec. 25..	n-e pt l 34..	50	212
Josiah Wheeler.....	1828, Dec. 25..	e pt l 56...	90	382
Constant Trevett....	1830, Oct. 7...	n-w pt l 60.	50	217
Jonathan Griffith....	1831, Sept. 28.	n-w pt l 37.	60	240
Sylvester Frink.....	1831, May 16..	pt l 46.....	50	200
Jabez & Horatio Chapin	1831, Feb. 24..	pt l 45.....	100	420
Franklin Twichell....	1831, April 23.	s pt l 61....	75	300
Robert Flint.....	1832, Feb. 10..	pt l 39.....	164	664
Ezra & Homer Barnes	1832, Feb. 10..	n pt l 32...	100	448
Hezekiah Griffith....	1832, Dec. 31..	n pt l 38...	116	537
William Baker.....	1832, Dec. 17..	pt l 37.....	50	200

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Purroy Wilson.....	1832, Feb. 10..	pt l 40	50	200
George D. Williams....	1832, Feb. 24..	pt l 40.....	50	200
Elijah B. Williams....	1832, Feb. 24..	pt l 40.....	50	200
John Wilson.....	1832, Feb. 24..	pt l 40.....	50	200
Abel Merryman.....	1832, Aug. 11..	pt l 40.....	58	232
Caleb Abbott.....	1832, Jan. 31..	w pt l 48....	100	400
Frances Ferren.....	1832, Dec. 18..	s-e pt l 29....	47	217
William Judd.....	1833, July 20..	n-w pt l 31..	66	314
Milan Holly.....	1833, July 20..	s-w pt l 31..	34	162
*William Judd.....	1833, July 8...	w pt l 32....	50	156
James L. Bacon.....	1833, Nov. 8...	pt l 32.....	50	200
Smith & Horatio Buys	1833, Nov. 8...	pt l 32.....	100	400
Richard Luddick.....	1833, Nov. 8...	pt l 32.....	56	224
Jesse Ferren.....	1833, Dec. 17..	pt l 52.....	60	240
Samuel Haines.....	1833, Dec. 18..	w pt l 36....	100	370
Bela Graves.....	1833, Jan. 14..	w pt l 38....	62	187
Silas Wheelock.....	1833, Feb. 8...	pt l 38.....	100	465
John Griffith.....	1833, May 22..	s-e pt l 38...	31	146
William Smith, jr....	1834, May 21..	pt l 44.....	90	360
William Smith, jr....	1834, Jan. 8...	s-w pt l 75...	45	242
William Griffith.....	1834, Dec. 25..	s-w pt l 38...	67	285
William Field.....	1835, Jan. 22..	s-w pt l 62...	50	162
William Olin.....	1835, Dec. 30..	pt l 29.....	47	326
*Sylvester Abbott...	1835, May 5...	pt l 56.....	90	418
Arnold Cranston.....	1835, June 16..	pt l 44.....	120	480
Joseph Cottrell.....	1836, Sept. 16..	pt l 30.....	100	400
John Cottrell.....	1836, Sept. 16..	e pt l 30....	100	400
John Philips.....	1836, Oct. 6...	s e pt l 31...	50	200
Peter Kiinner.....	1836, Oct. 6...	s e pt l 62...	98	392
Abram Gardinier....	1836, Sept. 13..	n w pt l 29...	94	577
Sylvester Abbott.....	1836, Dec. 1...	n e pt l 55...	100	400
Calvin Smith.....	1836, Dec. 31..	n e pt l 43...	96	368
Samuel A. Jocoy.....	1836, Dec. 6...	n e pt l 44...	70	306
David Campbell.....	1836, Dec. 6...	s e pt l 44...	70	306
Prentis Stanbro.....	1836, Oct. 13..	w pt l 44...	100	400
Edward Cram.....	1837, Nov. 13..	pt l 36.....	59	175
Henry Akely.....	1837, Jan. 6...	n w pt l 61...	50	200
David Meeker.....	1837, Aug. 11..	pt l 36.....	100	400
Henry J. Vosburg....	1837, April 12	pt l 37.....	50	200
*Rebecca Putnam....	1837, June 19..	pt l 37.....	50	200
Barney Graff.....	1839, Feb. 2...	pt l 37.....	50	200
E. A. Briggs.....	1841, Mar. 10..	pt l 53.....	75	375

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Albert Shippy.....	1841, Mar. 10..	s pt l 53....	90	451
Edward Goddard.....	1841, Oct. 23..	pt l 53....	50	250
Henry Dye.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 61....	25	100
Wheeler Drake.....	1837, Jan. 5..	w pt l 47..	125	

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

Ephraim Hall.....	1809, May 2 ..	l 56.....	114	342
Ahaz Allen.....	1810, Dec. 3 ..	l 58.....	79	237
Peter Pratt.....	1811, Oct. 8..	l 46.....	102	357
Amiah Rogers.....	1811, Jan. 19..	e pt l 57....	50	150
George Hicks.....	1815, Feb. 11..	l 47.....	138	517
Nathan Hicks.....	1815, Feb. 11..	l 48.....	175	656
Jessee Frye.....	1816, July 11..	w pt l 49..	100	400
Enoch N. Frye.....	1817, Oct. 31..	pt l 49.....	150	750
Simeon Bishop, jr....	1816, Sept. 1..	l 59.....	172	688
David Bowen.....	1823, July 11..	l 60.....	159	686
Zina Fenton.....	1821, Dec. 24..	pt l 49.....	70	315
Moses M. Frye.....	1825, Dec. 13..	w pt l 61..	75	300
Jeremiah Richardson..	1815, Nov. 28..	s-e pt l 91..	100	350
Elijah Richardson....	1815, Nov. 28..	e pt l 91....	100	350
Chandler C. Foster...	1816, Aug. 27..	pt l 81....	100	400
Day Knight.....	1816, Aug. 13..	n pt l 81....	100	400
John Battles.....	1815, Oct. 26..	n pt l 82....	140	490
Simeon Holton.....	1823, Mar. 10..	pt l 81....	50	200
Alanson Richardson..	1823, June 11..	s pt l 81....	65	260
Price F. Kellogg.....	1815, April 17..	n pt l 72....	160	520
Nathaniel Knight....	1823, Aug. 14..	pt l 81....	60	240
Simeon Holton.....	1815, Dec. 15..	pt l 90....	120	420
Elijah Richardson....	1816, July 15..	pt l 90....	100	400
Stephen Knight.....	1816, Sept. 20..	s pt l 90....	142	603
Jeremiah Richardson..	1827, Jan. 10..	pt l 91....	50	200
James Field.....	1830, Sept. 7..	pt l 49....	50	200
Joshua Steele.....	1831, Aug. 19..	pt l 82....	50	200
Enoch N. Frye.....	1832, Feb. 21..	pt l 62....	75	300
Elias Van Camp.....	1834, Oct. 25..	w pt l 73....	50	200
Elijah Richardson....	1829, Dec. 24..	n-e pt l 91..	55	220
Jessee Frye.....	1835, July 28..	pt l 62....	50	200
Giles H. Newton.....	1835, April 15..	w pt l 89....	75	300
Jeremiah Richardson..	1835, May 2...	w pt l 91....	80	320
James Tyrer.....	1835, Sept. 2..	pt l 89....	60	240

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE
Lyman Steele.....	1835, Oct. 27..	pt l 90....	30	120
John Van Pelt.....	1836, Sept. 3..	pt l 87....	50	200
Luther Thompson....	1836, Aug. 31..	pt l 72....	50	200
Robert Trumball....	1836, Aug. 17..	pt l 82....	30	120
Stephen Knight.....	1836, Nov. 2..	w pt l 79 & e pt l 80..	100	400
Amos Stanbro.....	1837, Feb. 20..	pt l 80....	100	400
Jeremiah Richardson.	1837, July 8... n	pt l 71....	240	960
Charles Pringle.....	1837, Dec. 7..	w pt l 80..	100	400
Thomas Davis.....	1843, July 17..	pt l 73....	50	280
*James S. Frye.....	1824, July 10..	n-w pt l 49.	74	401
Elizor Stocking.....	1839, Feb. 28..	pt l 49.....	70	428
Tristram Dodge.....	1831, Jan. 19..	l 59.....	172	431
Austin Pratt.....	1824, Dec. 27..	l 58.....	79	415
Stephen Williams....	1829, Jan. 13..	l 56 & e pt 57.....	175	743
John A. Williams....	1819, May 3... l	56.....	125	551
Heman W. Williams..	1843, May 30..	w pt l 61... w	75	431
Stephen Churchill....	1842, Jan. 15..	n-e pt l 72..	130	715
Mason Hicks.....	1832, June 5... pt	l 48.....	95	433
Simeon Holton.....	1836, Aug. 12..	n-w pt l 72..	30	172
Alanson P. Morton...	1838, Feb. 7..	n pt l 81... n	100	615
Matthias Heath.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 81.....	60	352
Milo M. Baker.....	1842, June 25..	pt l 81.....	60	409
David German.....	1830, Dec. 31..	s pt l 81... s	65	270
Isaac Nichols.....	1829, Dec. 29..	pt l 91.....	45	180
Isaac Nichols.....	1838, Dec. 24..	n-w pt l 90..	60	333
James Wheeler.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 91.....	45	235
Stephen Ingersoll...	1831, June 2... n	pt l 90... n	60	247
Joseph Hammond, jr..	1836, Aug. 31..	pt l 72.....	60	240
George W. Richardson	1844, April 23.	n-e pt l 91..	55	275
*Eleanor Curtis.....	1832, June 29..	e pt l 90... e	70	280
James Wheeler.....	1836, Dec. 29..	pt l 90....	100	584
David Witherel.....	1837, Oct. 11..	n-w pt l 82..	49	291
Hosea P. Ostrander..	1842, Jan. 15..	pt l 81.....	100	550
William Smith.....	1811, June 27..	e pt l 53 & s pt l 66..	158	474
Asahel Nye.....	1812, April 9... w	pt l 67... w	50	175
Ephraim Hall.....	1809, May 2... w	pt l 67... w	141	423
John Williams.....	1825, Nov. 26..	s pt l 68... s	70	280
Otis Butterworth....	1816, May 30..	n pt l 68... n	100	400
Jedediah Cleaveland..	1816, Aug. 7... e	pt l 86... e	100	400

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Stillman Andrews.....	1828, Aug. 21..	n pt l 66....	50	200
Joel Chaffee.....	1828, Nov. 26..	s pt l 77....	100	400
Peter Bost.....	1831, July 1... pt l 77.....		50	200
Alanson Loveless....	1832, Jan. 9... e pt l 67....		61	244
Ebenezer Dibble.....	1832, Jan. 11.. pt l 77.....		40	178
Almar White.....	1833, Sept. 7.. pt l 77.....		65	260
John Van Pelt.....	1836, Sept. 3.. pt l 87.....		50	200
John Van Pelt.....	1836, July 25.. n pt l 78 & s pt l 87..		100	400
Richard Dowd.....	1836, Aug. 5.. pt l 87.....		100	400
Nancy Harkness.....	1837, Feb. 27.. pt l 86.....		50	200
Charles Watson.....	1837, March 15 pt l 78.....		25	100
John Williams.....	1837, Sept. 21. s pt l 69....		70	282
Edward Blodgett.....	1841, Oct. 14.. n pt l 69....		100	
Lansing Tooker.....	1841, Sept. 15. w pt l 86....		184	735

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

James Brown.....	1809, Oct. 16.. w pt l 20....	167 ¹ / ₂	377
John Clemens.....	1809, Oct. 16.. e ¹ / ₂ l 201..	67	375
George Killom.....	1806, Sept. 30. n ¹ / ₂ l 24....	168	378
John Stewart.....	1809, Oct. 24.. e pt l 4....	168	422
Amaziah Ashman....	1809, Oct. 24.. w pt l 4....	169	422
Solomon Field.....	1809, Sept. 8.. l 3.....	317	792
Thomas M. Barrett...	1810, Jan. 11.. n-e pt l 40..	93 ¹ / ₂	280
Sylvenus S. Kingsley.	1810, Jan. 18.. l 31.....	409	920
Ebenezer F. Pike....	1810, June 7.. l 22.....	319	717
Jessee Putnam, jr....	1810, Jan. 10.. w ¹ / ₂ l 23....	203	456
Samuel Abbott.....	1810, June 7.. l 39.....	424	954
John H. Cuming.....	1810, Sept. 7.. n ¹ / ₂ l 38....	172	387
Benjamin C. Pratt....	1810, April 23. e pt l 21....	164	369
Joseph Yaw.....	1810, Jan. 18.. l 19 & n pt l 18.....	492	1107
Obadiah Brown.....	1810, Aug. 2.. e ¹ / ₂ l 28....	191	429
*Thomas M. Barrett..	1810, Mar. 5.. s-e pt l 40..	50	90
Comfort Knapp.....	1810, Nov. 29. n-e pt l 48..	100	250
Joseph Hanchett....	1811, Feb 20.. w ¹ / ₂ l 21....	164	410
James Pike.....	1810, June 7.. l 30.....	330	742
Thomas McGee.....	1810, April 23. l 11.....	343	1029
Smith Russell.....	1810, May 5.. w pt l 12....	177	531
Lyman Drake.....	1811, May 27.. n pt l 16....	100	300

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Richard Stevens.....	1811, Aug. 5..	n pt l 1 & s pt l 2.....	100	300
Timothy Stevens.....	1811, Aug. 5..	pt l 2.....	100	300
Samuel Cooper.....	1811, Dec. 12..	n-e pt l 12..	77	269
Samuel Cooper.....	1811, Dec. 12..	s-e pt l 12..	100	350
Hall & Metcalf.....	1811, April 19.	n pt l 29..	202	555
Israel Clark.....	1811, Feb. 27 & March 6..	s-e pt l 48 & w pt l 40.	267	718
James Brisbane.....	1811, July 7..	w pt l 27..	200	550
Reuben Metcalf.....	1811, Dec. 11..	s pt l 29..	148	444
James Willson.....	1812, Feb. 7..	s pt l 32..	100	300
Channing Trevett....	1812, June 13.	pt l 18.....	80	240
Arad Knapp.....	1813, March 6.	n pt l 47..	75	225
Ezekiel Cook.....	1815, April 6..	s pt l 33..	120	390
Nehemiah Paine.....	1815, April 6..	e pt l 41..	100	325
Andrew Clemens.....	1815, July 10..	pt l 28.....	100	350
David Cunningham...	1815, May 29..	s pt l 7.....	100	375
Isaac Drake.....	1815, Oct. 26..	pt l 7.....	100	400
Wheeler Drake.....	1815, June 12.	w pt l 16..	100	375
Amos Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6..	p l 10.....	114	457
Jacob Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6..	p l 10.....	114	456
Amos Thompson.....	1815, Dec. 6..	w p l 10..	114	456
David Stanard.....	1815, Sept. 8..	s p l 16..	106	424
David Stanard.....	1815, Sept. 8..	p l 7.....	100	400
Joel Gillet.....	1817, Dec. 3..	n p l 7.....	104	546
Jireh Phinney.....	1816, Mar. 1..	n p l 6.....	100	400
Andrew McKlen.....	1817, July 16..	s pt l 13..	100	450
Jane Thompson.....	1817, Jan. 18..	p l 13.....	143	643
William Dye.....	1817, April 17.	s p l 8.....	100	500
John McKlen.....	1817, Sept. 5..	p l 1.....	100	525
Joseph Potter.....	1821, July 28..	p l 15.....	75	300
Justus Hinman.....	1821, July 28..	n p l 15..	75	300
John Horton.....	1815, Oct. 18..	n-w pt l 48.	100	375
Benjamin Fay.....	1815, July 11..	s pt l 26..	150	525
Ebenezer Ferrin.....	1815, Nov. 28.	s pt l 18..	83	311
Daniel Persons.....	1816, April 19.	e pt l 44..	120	480
Emery Sampson.....	1816, July 20..	pt l 35..	200	800
John S. Newell.....	1816, Aug. 7..	pt l 33..	120	480
Jonathan Townsend..	1816, Dec. 31..	n pt l 17..	100	450
Ezekiel Cook.....	1817, Jan. 22..	s pt l 25..	100	450
James Pike.....	1817, Mar. 7..	s-w pt l 24.	100	450
Charles C. Reynolds..	1816, Sept. 30.	n pt l 33..	129	580

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—Continued.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Emery Sampson.....	1816, Oct. 16..	e pt l 36...	100	450
William Herrick.....	1816, Sept. 19.	w pt l 28..	91	388
Lewis Trevett.....	1818, Jan. 12..	s-w pt l 23.	153	736
Rebecca Lush.....	1820, Feb. 21..	e pt l 27...	145	688
Masury Giles.....	1820, Nov. 17.	s pt l 34...	100	450
Zebedee Simons.....	1820, Nov. 17.	pt l 34....	100	400
Daniel Ingalls.....	1818, Sept. 8..	pt l 38....	59	232
Daniel Putnam.....	1818, Sept. 8..	n-w pt l 38.	60	234
Jonathan Townsend..	1822, Dec. 7...	pt l 26....	107	428
James Colville.....	1827, Dec. 19..	pt l 35....	50	212
Robert Curran.....	1830, Jan. 21..	n-e pt l 24..	25	106
Samuel Fosdick.....	1830, Jan. 21..	pt l 24....	41	174
Francis Koiser & Jean Chappy.....	1833, Oct. 16..	n pt l 32...	60	240
Elias M. Chapel.....	1834, Oct. 27..	w pt l 36...	80	320
Charles Mosier.....	1836, July 16..	w pt l 41...	56	200
David Heath.....	1836, Nov. 2..	pt l 42....	50	200
Rufus Thurbur.....	1824, April 8..	pt l 8.....	50	212
Irena Drake.....	1825, July 11..	n-w pt l 8..	52	221
Jehiel Mitchel.....	1826, Oct. 31..	n pt l 9....	100	460
Jasper Thompson....	1828, Dec. 25..	pt l 6.....	50	212
Oliver Needham.....	1818, Nov. 5..	pt l 6.....	100	525
*Lemuel Twitchell...	1829, Jan. 20..	pt l 15....	50	150
Samuel Lake.....	1831, April 27.	s pt l 1....	60	240
George A. Stewart...	1831, Oct. 3...	n pt l 2....	75	300
Obadiah Russell.....	1834, Feb. 25..	n pt l 13...	106	424
Hosea E. Potter.....	1835, Oct. 14..	n pt l 14...	100	444
Barzillai Briggs.....	1838, Nov. 19.	s-w pt l 15..	38	152
Amos Stanbro.....	1837, Feb. 8...	s pt l 5....	50	200
*Reuben C. Drake ...	1838, Nov. 22.	pt l 5.....	50	200
Elam Booth.....	1838, Nov. 22.	pt l 5.....	100	400
John Brooks.....	1838, Nov. 27.	n pt l 5....	50	200
Hosea E. Potter.....	1837, April 12.	pt l 14....	50	200
Ebenezer Drake.....	1837, Aug. 20.	n-e pt l 8..	70	282
Zebedee Simons.....	1836, Dec. 21..	pt l 42....	40	163
James Colville.....	1837, Mar. 9...	w pt l 44...	45	182
Truman Vanderlip....	1837, Oct. 10..	n pt l 45...	50	200
Michael Haas, jr....	1838, Mar. 21.	pt l 47....	50	200
Stephen Churchill....	1838, Dec. 13..	s-w pt l 48.	67	268
Phineas Scott.....	1838, Dec. 14..	pt l 44....	50	200
Pliny Wheeler.....	1841, Nov. 7...	n-e pt l 25.	25	273
Laban A. Needham...	1841, Oct. 28..	s pt l 6....	71	373

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
John Healand.....	1841, Nov. 1..	e pt l 43....	87	430
Isaac Woodward.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 44. . .	63	380
Thomas Pound.....	1842, July 1..	pt l 38....	101	406
Harvey Twichell.....	1841, Nov. 1..	s-w pt l 14.	107	520
Mary Bement.....	1841, Nov. 1..	s-e pt l 14..	58	299
Phineas Peabody.....	1841, Sept. 10.	pt l 34....	52	287
Zacheus Preston.....	1838, Dec. 26..	pt l 45....	100	400
Isaiah Pike.....	1836, Oct. 6... s-e pt l 23..	50	200	

The following copy of a land article taken by Samuel Cooper, father of Varnum Cooper, a resident of Concord, will show something of the manner of dealing in and transferring real estate during the first years that settlements were made:

“ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, indented, made, concluded and fully agreed upon, this 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eleven, between WILHELM WILLINK and JAN WILLINK, WILHELM WILLINK the younger and JAN WILLINK the younger, all of the City of Amsterdam, in the Republic of Batavia, by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, their attorney, of the *first part* and SAMUEL COOPER, of the County of Niagara and State of New York, of the *second part*. WHEREAS the said party of the second part is justly indebted to the said parties of the first part in the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, New York currency, to be paid to said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators or assigns, in manner following, that is to say, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents immediately upon the execution of these presents, and the remaining two hundred and fifty-seven dollars in six equal yearly instalments with the interest from the date hereof, to be paid yearly and every year (together with the said instalments) upon such part of the said last-mentioned sum as shall, at the time of such respective payments be due and unpaid. The first of said instalments and annual payments of interest to commence on the 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

“NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration thereof, the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do by these presents covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and every of them, that if the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall and do, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators or assigns, the afore-said several sums of money, at the times hereinbefore mentioned for payment thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the covenant and agreement hereinafter contained, on the part of the said party of the second part, that then and in such case, the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, shall and will well and sufficiently grant, bargain, sell, release, convey, confirm and assure to the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, or to whom he or they shall appoint or direct—

“ALL that certain tract of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Niagara, in the State of New York, being part or parcel of a certain township, which on a map or survey of divers tracts or townships of land of the said parties of the first part, made for the proprietors by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, surveyor, is distinguished by township No. 7 in the seventh range of said townships. And which said tract of land on a certain other map or survey of said township into lots made for the proprietors by the said JOSEPH ELLICOTT, is distinguished by the north-east part of lot No. 12 according to the following plan, containing seventy-seven acres, be the same more or less.

“PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if default shall be made in the performance of the covenant next hereinafter contained, on the part of the said party of the second part, for the punctual payment of the said instalments and annual payments of interest in manner hereinafter mentioned, then the said covenant next hereinbefore contained on the part of the said parties of the first part shall become void and of no effect. And the said party of the second part, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said parties of the first part, their heirs, executors,

administrators and assigns, that he will well and truly pay to the said parties of the first part, their executors, administrators and assigns the said remaining sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, in six equal yearly instalments, together with the lawful interest to grow due thereon from the date hereof, yearly and every year, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, the first of the said instalments and annual payments of interest to commence on the 12th day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. And the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby further declare and agree, that if the said party of the second part shall on or before the 12th day of December next erect or cause to be erected, on the tract of land and premises hereinbefore described, or some part thereof, a messuage fit for the habitation of man, not less than eighteen feet square, and shall live and reside or cause a family to live and reside therein during the term of three years from thence next ensuing, and shall, on or before the 12th day of December next, clear and fence or cause to be cleared and fenced, not less than five acres of the said tract of land to the satisfaction of the said parties of the first part, that then and in such case they the said parties of the first part, shall and will relinquish and release to the said party of the second part, all the interest which shall have accrued upon such principal sums of money for the period of two years.

“IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
 in the presence of }
 DAVID GOODWIN. }

WILHELM WILLINK, [L. S.]

JAN WILLINK, [L. S.]

WILHELM WILLINK, the Younger, [L. S.]

JAN WILLINK, the Younger, [L. S.]

By their Attorney,

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, [L. S.]

SAMUEL COOPER, [L. S.]”

The following is the indorsement and the assignments that appear on the back of the article :

“ Received, December 12th, 1811, of Samuel Cooper, twelve dollars and fifty cents, being the first payment within mentioned.

For Joseph Ellicott,

\$12.50.

DAVID GOODWIN.

“ For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging to Nicholas Armstead.

SAMUEL COOPER.

“ For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, to Samuel Cooper.

Concord, May 9th, 1816.

NICHOLAS ARMSTEAD.

“ For value received, I sign over all my right and title to the within article of agreement, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, to Stephen Russell.

Aug. 21st, 1816.

SAMUEL COOPER.

“ For value received, I ‘ sine ’ over all my ‘ wright ’ and title to within article of agreement, with all the rights ‘ privalege ’ ‘ thereonto ’ belonging, to Sylvester Russell.

January 14th, 1821.

STEPHEN RUSSELL.

“ For value received, I ‘ sine ’ over all my ‘ wright ’ and title to within article of agreement, with all the ‘ wrights ’ and ‘ privileges ’ thereunto belonging, to Tracy J. Russell.

March 17, 1833.

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

“ This may certify, that we assign all of the land on the west side of the road, it being the west part of the northeast part of lot ‘ 12, R. 7, T. 7, said land to be fifteen or twenty acres, to Phineas Scott, his heirs and assigns forever, for a valuable consideration in hand paid, and give the said Scott peaceable possession of the same, this 13th day of October, 1842.

TRACY J. RUSSELL,

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

April the 28th, 1843.

“ For value received, I assign this article and all ‘ mi ’ ‘ wright ’ and title to the within contract,

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.”

COPY OF THE FIRST DEED GIVEN FOR LAND IN THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

“ THIS INDENTURE, made this Fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, *between* Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick, Wilhem Willink the younger, Jan Willink, the younger, son of Jan, Jan Gabriel Van Stapfhorst, Cornelis Vollenhoven and Hendrik Seye, all of the City of Amsterdam, in the Republic of Batavia, by *Joseph Ellicott*, their attorney, of the first Part, and *Thomas M. Barrett* of the County of Niagara and State of New York of the second Part:—WITNESSETH, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of NINETY DOLLARS, to them in hand by the said party hereto of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and themselves to be therewith fully satisfied, contented and paid, HAVE granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, conveyed, confirmed and assured, and by these presents DO grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, convey, confirm and assure unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, ALL that certain tract of land, situated, lying and being in the County of Niagara in the State of New York, being part or parcel of a certain Township, which on a map, or survey of divers tracts or Townships of land of the said parties of the first part, made by the Proprietors by Joseph Ellicott, surveyor, is distinguished by Township number seven, in the seventh range of said Townships, and which said tract of land on a certain other map or survey of said Township into lots, made for the said Proprietors, by the said Joseph Ellicott, is distinguished by the southeast part of lot number forty in the said Township,

BEGINNING:—

“ Bounded east by lot number thirty-two, twenty-seven chains, sixty-seven links; south by lot number thirty-nine, eighteen chains seven links; west by a line parallel with the west bounds of said lot number 32, twenty-seven chains, sixty-seven links; and north by a line parallel with the north bounds of said lot number thirty-nine, eighteen chains seven links, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less, according to the plan laid down in the margin hereof: TOGETHER with all and singular the

Appurtenances, Privileges, Advantages and Hereditaments whatsoever, unto the above mentioned and described premises in any wise appertaining or belonging, AND the Reversion and reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, and also all the estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Parties of the first Part, of, in, or to the same, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted, bargained and described premises, with the Appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever. AND the said parties of the first Part, for themselves, and their and each of their respective Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his Heirs and Assigns, that they, the said parties of the first part, the above described, and hereby granted and bargained premises and every part thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the party of the second part, his Heirs and Assigns, against the said parties of the first Part, and their Heirs, and against all other persons whatsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim the same, or any part thereof, shall and will warrant, and by these presents forever DEFEND.

“ IN WITNESS *whereof*, the parties to these presents have heretofore interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in |
 the presence of |
 JAMES W. STEVENS. |
 WILLIAM PEACOCK. |

Wilhelm Willink, [L. S.]	Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, [L.S.]
Peter Van Eebhen, [L. S.]	Cornelis Vollenhoven, [L. S.]
Hendrik Vollenhoven, [L. S.]	Hendrik Seye, [L. S.]
Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick, [L. S.]	By their Attorney,
Wilhem Willink, the Younger, [L. S.]	Joseph Ellicott, [L.S.]
Jan Willink, the Younger, Son of Jan. [L. S.]	

EARLY ROADS.

The first road laid out in town was the Genesee or Cattaraugus road. It was laid out by the Holland Land Company. It

commences at the east side of the Holland Purchase and extends westward through Wyoming county and Sardinia, Concord and North Collins to near Lawton station. The east part of the road in Wyoming county and a portion in Sardinia was cut out by men employed by the Holland Company. The rest of the way the work was done by the settlers and inhabitants. A portion of the way the lots are bounded by the outside limits of the road. The intervening space being a gift from the company for the purpose of a road.

In 1810, a road from Buffalo to Olean Point was laid out; passing through Hamburg, Boston, up the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, through what was formerly called the Sibley settlement, past the farm of H. M. Blackmer to East Concord; thence to Richmond's, on the Cattaraugus creek; from there through Yorkshire and Machias and on to Olean. The commissioners appointed to locate the road were David Eddy of East Hamburg, Timothy Hopkins, of Williamsville and Peter Vandeventer, of Newstead. The expense of opening this highway was borne in equal parts by the State and the County of Niagara. In early times it was called the State Road. The travel from Springville to Boston at first went up Franklin street, past where John A. Wilson lives and over Townsend hill.

The first laid-out road from Springville to Boston passed over Townsend hill. It was the same road now traveled. It was a mail route, a four-horse Troy coach being driven over it daily at one time.

In early times the principal travel east and west through this section passed over the road leading from Arcade westward along the course of the Cattaraugus creek through Springville and Zoar to Gowanda. It was a mail and stage route and a post office was located at Zoar.

It was as much as fifteen or twenty years after the first settlement of Concord before the road from Springville to Morton's corners was cut-out; previous to this the people of Morton's corners and vicinity reached Springville by way of Townsend hill.

About 1830 the road commencing as lot 52 and ending on lot 6, passing along the main branch of the Eighteen-mile creek,

in Concord, was laid out. For many years the principal travel from Springville to Buffalo passed over this road.

About 1852 a plank-road was constructed from Springville to Hamburg. It was built in the public highway and extended along the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek through Concord and Boston. It was kept in repair ten or twelve years when it ceased to be a toll-road. It connected at Hamburg with a plank-road leading into Buffalo.

SPRINGVILLE & SARDINIA R. R.

This railroad company was organized May 6th, 1878. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. Amount of stock subscribed was thirty thousand two hundred dollars,

The length of road from Springville, N. Y., to Sardinia Junction, N. Y., was eleven and $\frac{57}{100}$ miles; weight of rail per yard, twenty-five pounds, gauge of track, three feet.

The cost of the road and equipment was sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-five cents. This road makes connection with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R. R. at Sardinia Junction. Two passenger trains are run daily, and, as appears from the State Engineer's report on railroads for the year 1880, which is the latest report published, that the capital stock subscribed was \$30,400; and that the amount paid in was \$30,087.24; and the funded debt was \$25,000, and the unfunded debt was \$6,730 35, and the names and directors of the corporation were C. J. Shuttleworth, Springville, Bertrand Chafer, Springville, Alonzo L. Vaughn, Springville, James Hopkins, Sardinia, Charles Long, Sardinia, Newell Hosmer, Sardinia and Franklin B. Locke, Buffalo.

The officers were Bertrand Chafer, President, James Hopkins, Vice-President, L. M. Cummings, Secretary, Charles J. Shuttleworth, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH R. R.

The construction of the Buffalo branch of the Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., has given a great impetus to the prosperity of Concord, more especially to Springville. After a preliminary survey of routes the company adopted Jan. 7, 1882, the route now in use. The route was surveyed by C. E. Botsford, of Springville.

Work was commenced at West Valley, Cattaraugus County, in June, 1882. The first locomotive over the road entered Springville May 18th, and track-laying was completed June 9th, at the bridge across Cattaraugus creek, over which the first locomotive passed on that day. This bridge or viaduct is an imposing structure. It is 150 feet in height, 575 feet in length, 2,777 tons of stone, 280 tons of iron and 90 tons of wood were used in its construction, making a total of 3,147 tons. The total cost was \$90,000.

The names of one or more of the first settlers, on each of the several lots in Concord.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

Lot 1 John Russel.	Lot 14 Eaton Bensley.
" 2 Samuel Cochran.	" 16 Francis White.
" 3 Christopher Stone.	" 17 Truman White.
" 4 Asa Cary.	" 18 Moses White.
" 5 Noah Culver.	" 19 George Shultus.
" 7 Charles Chaffee.	" 20 Enoch Chase.
" 8 Isaac Knox.	" 21 William Shultus.
" 9 Benjamin Gardner.	" 22 David Shultus.
" 10 Benjamin Douglas.	" 23 Christopher Douglass.
" 11 Julius & Elihu Bennett.	" 24 Abner Chase & Henry
" 13 William Weeden.	Hackett.
	Lot 25 Almon Fuller.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

Lot 25 William Vaughan.	Lot 40 Sala W. & Homer Barnes.
" 26 Nathan King.	" 41 Giles Churchill & Seeley
" 27 Mr. Willard.	Squires.
" 28 Henry Gardinier.	" 42 Luther Curtis & John
" 29 William Wright.	Gould.
" 30 John & Joseph Cotrell.	" 43 Calvin Smith.
" 33 Capt. Charles Wells.	" 44 Elam May.
" 34 William Wright.	" 45 Ephram Needham &
" 35 Archibald Griffith.	William Chapin.
" 36 Dustin & Sawyer.	" 46 Aaron Cole.
" 37 William Baker.	" 47 Luther Landon & Wheeler
" 38 George Killom.	Drake.
" 39 Robert G. Flint.	" 48 Caleb Abbott.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

Lot 49 William Smith.	Lot 57 Gideon Parsons.
" 50 Elijah Dunham,	" 58 Benjamin Wheeler.
" 51 Benjamin C. Foster & Seneca Baker.	" 59 Benjamin Fay & J. Stratton.
" 52 Ebenezer Ferrin.	" 60 Uzial Townsend & E. A. Briggs.
" 53 Albert Shippy & Stary King.	" 61 Whitman Stone.
" 54 Kingsley Martin.	" 62 William Field.
" 55 Orrin Sibley.	" 63 J. Agard, B. Sibley & A. Sibley.
" 56 William Southworth & James Miller.	" 64 David Cunningham.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

Lot 1 Richard Stevens.	Lot 22 Isaiah Pike.
" 2 Timothy Stevens.	" 23 Jesse Putnam.
" 3 Solomon Field.	" 24 George Killom.
" 4 Amaziah Ashman & Jonathan Townsend.	" 27 Samuel Eaton.
" 5 Reuben Drake.	" 28 Ichabed Brown.
" 6 Oliver Needham & Stephen Needman.	" 29 Reuben Metcalf.
" 7 John Brooks & Elam Booth.	" 30 James Pike, Ezekiel Adams & T. Heacock.
" 8 William Dye.	" 31 John Ures.
" 9 Mr. Michell.	" 33 Sylvenus Cook.
" 10 Amos Thompson.	" 34 Zebedee Simons.
" 11 Thomas McGee.	" 35 Samuel Sampson.
" 12 Smith Russell.	" 36 Emery Sampson.
" 13 Andrew McLen.	" 37 Truman Vanderlip & Jacob Rice.
" 15 Joseph Potter.	" 38 Daniel Putnam.
" 16 Lyman Drake.	" 39 Samuel Abbott.
" 17 Samuel W. Alger.	" 40 Thomas M. Barrett.
" 18 Channing Trevett.	" 41 Nehemiah Paine.
" 19 Samuel Cooper.	" 42 David Heath.
" 20 James Brown & John Clemens.	" 43 John Healand.
" 21 Joseph Hanchett.	" 44 Daniel Persons.
	" 45 Henry Stearns & Zacheus Preston.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

Lot 46 Mr. Huff, William Horton & Daniel Horton.	Knapp.
" 47 John Beecher & Arad	Lot 48 John Horton, Truman Horton & C. Knapp.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

Lot 46 Peter Pratt.	Lot 72 Luther Thompson.
" 47 George Hicks.	" 73 Lewis Cox.
" 48 Nathan Hicks.	" 77 Simeon Holton,
" 49 Jesse Frye & Enoch N. Frye.	" 78 Chas. Watson.
" 66 John Holdridge.	" 80 Stephen Knight.
" 56-67 William Smith.	" 81 Simeon Holton, Day, Knight & C. C. Foster.
" 57 Elijah Palmerter.	" 82 John Battles.
" 58 Austin Pratt.	" 86 Abiel Gardner.
" 68 John Williams.	" 87 Dickey Doud.
" 71 Thomas Richardson.	" 90 Simeon Holton.
	Lot 91 Jeremiah Richardson.

HOTELS, MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

HOTELS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS IN CONCORD.

The first hotel in town, a small, double log house on Franklin street, near the opera house, was opened by David Stickney, in 1810. There is a tradition that here the name of "taking a horn" first originated. The house was supplied with liquor and a bar, but not a glass to meet the wants of the thirsty. Stickney improvised one out of the horn of an ox, hence "taking a horn" of whiskey, in those days, was literally true.

Second Hotel—By John Albro, in a log house on the east side of Buffalo street, on the north confines of the corporation, just south of the forks on Sharp Street and Townsend Hill roads; opened about 1811.

Third Hotel—Amaziah Ashman, in a log house on Townsend hill; opened about 1812.

Fourth Hotel—In a log house on Morton's Corners, by John Battles. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner. Opened in 1817.

Fifth Hotel—Framed building on Franklin street, opposite the park. Built by David Stannard in 1817 or 1818; kept, first

by Harry Sears, then by a Mr. Wright, again by Harry Sears, to be succeeded by Seth Allen, then by David Bensley and James F. Crandall, and lastly by Mr. Bentley.

Sixth Hotel—By Jonathan Townsend, on Townsend hill; first in a frame building, in 1819, then in a brick building, in 1822.

Seventh Hotel—Isaiah Pike commenced on the Pike homestead in 1821, and kept for sixteen years.

Eighth Hotel—By Samuel Cochrane, on Main street, Springville, in a frame building on the Cochrane homestead, where F. K. Davis now is; opened in 1822.

Ninth Hotel—The old Springville Hotel on Main street, where the Leland House now stands; built in 1824, by Rufus C. Eaton, and kept by him for a time; he was succeeded by Jonson Bensley, Richard Wadsworth and others.

At one time, Daniel Peck ran a hotel at Morton's Corners. For many years the Morton Brothers entertained the traveling public. In 1843, they erected a very creditable two-story frame building, with a suitable hall, that is in a good state of preservation at the present.

Another hotel was conducted on Townsend hill, first by a Mr. Currier, to be succeeded by Mr. Mitchel.

Henry Ingalls conducted a hotel for a while in the north part of the town in the valley.

The American Hotel was built by Phelps Hatch, in 1843 and '44. He conducted it for a few years, then leased it to James F. Crandall, then Smith and Beebe purchased the property and for many years they were the landlords. Afterwards, the property was rented and run by Gaston D. Smith; soon after the property passed into the hands of Theodore Smith; in 1860, he sold to E. S. Pierce, who conducted the house until 1863, when he sold to Clinton Hammond, who occupied it one year and then sold it back to E. S. Pierce, who, in turn, after running it two years, in 1866, sold it again to Hammond; Davis & Hadley ran it a short time. In 1874, A. E. Torrey bought the property and for a time he remained the proprietor; then he associated himself with his brother, A. R. Torrey, who after a time bought the property and conducted it until the Spring of 1880, when he sold to the present proprietor, Peter Nenno.

Phineas Scott kept a hotel on Townsend Hill for several years. Jedediah Starks and a Mr. Parker kept a hotel on the Vosburg place, a mile and a half east of Springville. Fox hotel was first opened by Carl Ludeman, to be succeeded by L. Brenckle. Fred Fox bought the hotel, and after conducting it a few years he sold to Andrew Oyer, who sold after a time to his brother Augustus, who kept the house a while, and then sold to Clinton Hammond, who soon after sold to Fred Fox. This was in 1874; in 1883, Fox sold out to Theodore Trew, who now conducts the house.

The Farmers' Hotel was first opened by George Kopp, then Phillip Herbold, then Louis Fiegel, then William Biegel, Phillip Newbeck, John Haut, Martin Bury, Michael Miller, Peter Nemo, Jr., Charles Miller, and, lastly, by Henry Saltzer.

Delevan House—Fred Miller, Chester Briggs, Albert C. Michael, George A. Richmond, Crawford & Green, Crawford & Norton, and, lastly, by Webster Norton.

SAW MILLS.

The Eaton mill was built about 1813. It stood on the west bank of Spring brook, a short distance north of Franklin street.

Channing Trevitt put up the frame for a saw mill at Wheeler Hollow in 1813. He died that Fall and the mill was not completed until a year or so after, by Capt. James Tyrer.

The Bloomfield mill in Springville, was built in or about 1816.

The Bensley mill at the mouth of Spring brook was built in 1816 or 1817.

The Phillips saw mill was commenced in 1816 or 1817 by Nicholas Armstead, who sold out to Asa Phillips, who completed the mill in 1818. This mill was on the Smith brook just below the cross road at the John Martin farm.

Robert Auger built a saw mill on Spring brook in the south part of the village of Springville in 1822. This mill stood near the tannery of Jay Borden. Auger had an oil mill also.

Joseph McMillan built a saw mill in 1828; it stood on the race just back of Victor Collard's wagon shop on Mechanic street.

Lemuel Twichell built a saw mill on the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of the town, in or about 1827.

Daniel and Isam Williams commenced the erection of a mill on the Smith brook, near its mouth in 1825 or 1826. They were both taken sick soon after with typhus fever and died. The mill was not finished until some time after, but by whom the writer is ignorant.

John and Masury Giles built a mill three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's corners, in 1824.

Wm. Potter built a mill on the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, at Fowlerville, in 1829.

Homer Barnes built a mill at Waterville, on the Buffalo creek, about 1830. This mill stood on the same site of the Vance mill to-day.

Benj. Crump built a mill that stood further down the stream a short distance above the Vance site, Paris A. Sprague built a mill.

Treat Brothers built a mill on the same stream. This mill stood on the Treat farm.

Still farther up the stream Lewis Wheelock built a mill on the Wheelock farm.

Lewis Janes built a mill on the Eighteen-mile creek, on lot 16.

Sellick Canfield built a mill on the Eighteen-mile creek, on lot 6, in 1845.

Theodore Potter built a mill on the same site, in 1857. Orrin Baker re-modeled this mill some time after and put in a steam engine.

Mr. Clark owns a steam-mill at Fowlerville.

At quite an early day a saw-mill was erected at Woodward Hollow. This mill or a mill that stood on the same site, was burned down two or three years ago. Philo Woodward built a steam-mill there several years ago, which is in active operation at the present time.

Many years ago a water-mill was erected in Spooner Hollow, by Simeon Holton, on the Smith brook. This site was abandoned some years ago.

A saw mill was built by Sellew & Popple on the east branch of the Darby Brook. This mill is now owned by N. Bolander, Jr. & Bro.

A mill was built at the mouth of this brook some time in 1865 or 1866. The frame was put up by Daniel Pierce, and

then passed into the hands of Jacob Rush. This mill is in good repair, having been rebuilt, and is owned by James O. Coon.

Three or four years ago a mill was erected by D. W. Bensley on the Smith brook above Spooner Hollow.

Charles J. Shuttleworth built a mill on the Wells brook, several years ago. This mill is located half a mile south of the Liberty Pole corners, and is in active operation at the present time. He also built a mill near his foundry and machine shop.

Gaylord and Watkins in 865 erected a steam mill one-fourth of a mile east of Gaylord's Corners, which is in active operation to-day.

About fifty years ago a small mill was built on a little stream since known as the Dry Brook. This mill was built by the citizens of Townsend Hill for their own convenience, and stood on the southeast corner of the old Fay farm.

Lewis Trevitt bought the frame of the old Phillips mill and moved it on to the little brook that runs just south of his place.

GRIST MILLS.

First—Benjamin Gardner built a grist mill in Springville in 1814. It was the first grist mill built in Concord, and was located about twenty-five rods south of Main street, on Spring brook and opposite the bend in Mill street.

Second—Jonathan Townsend built the second grist mill in 1816, on the south part of lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, now known as Wheeler Hollow.

Third—Rufus Eaton built the third grist mill in Springville, about 1818. It stood on the race just back of the Leland House barn, on Mechanic street.

Fourth—About 1832 Barnes & Wilson built a grist mill on lot thirty-nine.

Fifth—About 1830 a grist mill, or corn mill, was built three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's Corners, by Simeon Holton.

Sixth—In 1835 Manley Colton built the mill on Main street.

Seventh—E. W. Cook built a mill on the site of the old Gardner mill.

Eighth—W. G. Ransom changed the Cook woolen factory into a grist mill. It commenced business in February, 1877,

DISTILLERIES.

First—Frederick Richmond built the first distillery near where Franklin street crosses Spring brook. He made whisky out of potatoes as well as corn. It was burned down after a few years.

Second—Silas Rushmore built and run a distillery on the east side of Spring Brook a short distance north of George Crandall's house.

Third—Augustus G. Elliott had a distillery on the Shuttleworth lot east of the railroad and south of Franklin street.

Fourth—George Shultus had a distillery down near the Cattaraugus creek.

Fifth—Townsend & Tyrer had a distillery in Wheeler Hollow.

Sixth—There was a distillery on lot forty-nine, township seven, range six, on the farm now owned by Fred Clark.

Seventh—John Van Pelt had a distillery back of A. F. Rust's grocery between Main street and the creek.

Eighth—David Williams had a distillery on the Cattaraugus, down towards Fries.

WOOLEN FACTORY, CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The first woolen factory comprising carding, spinning and cloth-dressing, was built by a company of towns' people, consisting of Maj. Samuel Bradley, Deacon John Russell, Silas Rushman and George Shultes. The date of the erection of this building can not be ascertained, but it was at an early day. Its location was on the west side of Buffalo street, about equally distant from W. G. Ransome's flouring mill and the residence of Sanford Mayo. This building was quite large for the times, and was two stories high. The lower story was divided into suites of rooms for residences, and the upper story was arranged for factory purposes, the basement was used for coloring and other purposes requiring heating apparatus. A considerable time elapsed before the building was finished and supplied with machinery, and during this interval the upper part was used for school, church and Sunday school purposes. The first Sunday school was organized by Deacon John Russell and Major Samuel Bradley. Religious meetings were also held here for some time and a common school was taught in this

building. Subsequently the upper part of the building was furnished with machinery for manufacturing woolen cloth, wool carding was done near at hand with a full mill attached to water power. Machinery for spinning and weaving was propelled by hand, this manufactory was operated for several years. David Seymour and a Mr. Silsbee were the bosses for a time and Isaac White—a brother of Francis White, now of Springville—was one of the spinners. Other buildings were erected, utilizing the water power now owned by G. W. Ransom, and at a subsequent date the flourishing mill now owned by him, built and operated as a woolen factory, where all the machinery was run by water power, and at the present time wool carding is done by Mr. Harvey Spaulding in the basement of the Ransom mill. This property comprising the factory buildings, water power, including the old grist mill, was purchased by Elbert W. Cook and owned and occupied by him for many years.

TANNERIES AND TANNERS.

Mr. Bascomb did the first tanning in Concord, on the Dodge place, about one and one-half miles east of Springville.

Second—The first tannery in Springville was built by Jacob and Silas Rushmore in 1817, on the lot fronting on Main street, lying between Elk and Pearl streets, and known as the McAleese lot. Levinus Cornwell owned and operated it afterwards.

Third—The second tannery was built about 1823 or '24, by Hoveland & Towsley. It stood on the Shuttleworth lot, east of the mill race, and between Franklin and Main streets. Afterwards Augustus G. Elliott owned and operated this tannery; also Joseph D. Hoyt, and Hoyt & McEwen.

Fourth—About 1830, Willard and Josiah Algar, built and afterward run a tannery on Lot 18, T. 7, R. 7, in Wheeler Hollow.

Fifth—About 1832, a tannery was built in the north part of the town at Fowlerville by Towsley and Tuttle.

About 1836, Joseph McMillan and Wm. Watkins built a tannery on the east side of Spring brook, about thirty rods north of Franklin street. Mr. McMillan died in 1846, but Mr. Watkins carried on the leather and shoe business many years.

In 1861, Peregrine Eaton modeled over the woolen factory that stood down the creek near the corporation line, into a tannery. After about a year he sold to Sampson & Wilcox. In 1866 S. H. McEwen bought in, and remained ten months. Wilcox died, and Sampson & Severance ran the business some years. In 1873, Jay Borden bought the tannery. It burned up in 1877, and the present tannery was built.

ASHERIES.

First—Samuel Lake built an ashery on Franklin street on the north side and near the creek.

Second—A. G. Elliott built an ashery north of Franklin street and near where S. R. Smith's barn stands.

Third—John Van Pelt had an ashery on Franklin street, south side of creek, about where Orvil Smith's barn stands.

Fourth—Moses & Asa Saunders had an ashery on land now overflowed by the north-west part of Shuttleworth's pond.

Fifth—Hallady & Shepherd run an ashery on the east side of the pond near Pearl street.

Sixth—At one time there was an ashery at Morton's Corners, near where the cheese factory stands.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND MECHANICS.

LAWYERS.

Early Pettifoggers—David Stickney, "Jack" Yaw, Nehemiah Waters, Wales Emmons.

First—The first attorney and counselor, Thomas T. Sherwood, came to this town about 1823 or '24, staid a short time and removed to Buffalo, and practiced there many years, where he died.

Second—The second lawyer was Elisha Mack, who remained here twenty years or more when he removed to Illinois, where he died.

Third—Wells Brooks practiced here fifteen or twenty years then removed to Buffalo.

Fourth—C. C. Severance has practiced here over fifty years.

Fifth—Morris Fosdick practiced here many years and died in Springville.

Peter V. S. Wendover staid a short time and went back to Columbia county.

Merrill & Treadwell staid a short time and went away.

Wales Emmons went to Wisconsin and died there.

Miner Strobe went to Chatauqua county.

Sydenham S. Clark died in Springville.

Seth W. Godard died in Springville.

Alonzo Tanner lives in Buffalo.

A. W. Stanbro lives in Buffalo.

Hosea Heath lives in Hamburg.

L. Le Clear lives in Buffalo.

Augustus Hanchett died in Michigan.

PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE LIVED AND PRACTICED IN CONCORD.

Giles Churchill doctored some in early times.

Dr. Rumsey was a young man and in a year or two died here.

Drs. Woodward and Reynolds were young men and remained but a short time.

Dr. Daniel Ingals remained several years and then went away and has since died

Dr. Varney Ingalls practiced several years and died here.

Dr. Carlos Emmons died in Springville after a residence here of over fifty years.

Dr. John Allen died recently on Long Island, at an advanced age.

Dr. Alden S. Sprague removed to Buffalo and died there.

Dr. H. H. Hubbard removed to Wisconsin and died there.

Dr. Alexander Hubbard removed to Wisconsin and died there.

Dr. D. V. Folts removed to Boston, Mass., and lives there.

Dr. Morrell, Dr. B. A. Battie and Dr. Simcon Pool, went away.

Dr. E. C. Pool died in Springville, after practicing some time.

Dr. Wm. Van Pelt resides at Williamsville, this county.

Dr. John G. House removed to Independence, Iowa, and died there.

Dr. Charles House died here; Dr. Daniel Nash died here.

Dr. U. C. Lynde lives in Buffalo; Dr. W. Gillett died here.

Dr. Lyman Packard lives in Michigan.

Dr. George Abbott lives in Hamburg.

Dr. W. S. Jones died in California.

Dr. Joseph Sibley died in Colden.

Dr. Wm. Watkins lives in Oregon.

Dr. Wilson remained one year.

Dr. Rugg, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Nichol, Dr. Egery, Dr. Hibbard, Dr. Manning, Dr. Sperry, Dr. Sovereign and Dr. Brewer, went away.

Dr. Lane, Dr. Babcock and Dr. Buckingham lived at Morton's Corners.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS IN CONCORD, IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, &c.

About 1814 David Stannard and Jerry Jenks came from Boston to Springville (or "Fiddler's Green"), and commenced trading on a small scale; about the same time Frederick Richmond started in the same business on a still smaller scale. Some authorities claim that Richmond started first, while others are quite as sanguine that "Stannard & Jenks" were the pioneers. Their business was carried on in a log building east of the park, and afterwards they moved to a building that stood between the Methodist and Baptist churches on Buffalo street.

Rufus C. Eaton was the next trader, he occupied a building back of the opera house, near the pond.

In 1821, Samuel Lake built a small store on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, where the American hotel now stands. This was the first store on Main street. Two or three years after he built the store now occupied by R. W. Tanner and moved into it.

Varney Ingalls traded on Franklin street, where the Free Baptist church stands at the present time.

August G. Elliott, in 1826, commenced business in a store on the Peter Weismantel lot on Franklin street, near the race.

In 1828, William Smith, Jr., built a small store on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, where the First National bank now stands and traded a short time.

Rufus C. Eaton & Otis Butterworth formed a partnership and commenced trading in 1830 on Mechanic street, to be soon after followed by Moses and Asa Sanders, John Van Pelt, Pliny and Theodore Smith and Manly Colton. In 1834, Henry Bigelow sold goods here.

M. L. Badgely came to Springville in 1835 and was engaged in the mercantile business many years. These have been succeeded by the following:

Elisha Mack, S. & E. C. Pool, O. C. Morton, Badgely & Goddard, Rufus C. Eaton, Butterworth & Fox, Smith & Richmond, C. Osgood, McCall, Long, Spencer & Nash, Eaton & Blake, Spencer & Blake, J. G. Blake, Abbott Frye, Robbins & Cronk-hite, Levi Wells, E. N. Brooks, Flemings & Baily, Jewett & Cochran, Gardner Brand, Halliday & Shephard, George Drul-lard, Asabel Field, J. H. Ashman, John F. Sibley, Edwin Wright, Edward Godard, D. C. Bloomfield, Philetus Allen, Chester Spencer, Charles House, Joseph Tanner, John Hedges & Son, Vosburg & Son, Clinton Hammond, Daniel Nash, Lake & Tabor, Taber Brothers, A. R. Taber, Richmond & Griswold, Richmond & Holman, Richmond & McMillen, Richmond & Shaw, Cyrus Griswold, James F. Crandall, G. W. Canfield, Frank Thurber, Stanbro Brothers, George E. Bensley, Jacob Widing, J. Chaffee & Son, Kilburn & Parmenter, Frederick Clarke, William Weber, Agard & Co., O. S. Ward, G. W. Spaulding, C. J. Lowe, C. J. Lowe & Co., Horace Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, C. C. Smith, Jr., Perrin Sampson, Graves & Shaw, Walter Fox, Tanner & Bensley, Nichols & Gardinier, Eaton & Hall, M. L. Hall, W. H. Freeman, Holland & Prior, Frank Clark, J. O. Churchill, Rust Brothers, John Ballou, Ferrin & Gardinier, Ferrin & Jones, Joseph Capron, Judson Wiltsee, Reed & Stanbro, John Reed, Reed & Holman, Holman & Mayo, Smith & Chandler, Mr. Weinberg, Albro & Freeman, R. J. Albro.

BLACKSMITHS.

Elijah Brigo, Abel Holman, Lothrop Beebe, Reuben Holman, Elijah Richardson, Jonathan Townsend, Suel Townsend, Joel Holman, Hiram McMillen, Mr. Hawkins, Esdel F. Wright, C. G. F. T. Goss, William Hull, Stoel Collins, Mr. Bunnel, (William K. Blasdell, Henry Blasdell and William Holmes were edge-tool makers, Mr. Curtis was a scythe maker, and Mr. Burnam and Constant Trevitt were auger makers), John Robinson, Levi Ballou, Ebenezer Darling, George Shultus, Jr., Albert Oyer, George Kopp, Stoel Collins, Jr., E. Burlinbach, Sylvester Fitch,

Calvin Turner, Henry Pease, Orson Pease, Charles Holden, John McAleese, Harrison Cobleigh, Phon Cook, Mr. Gwin, A. Preston, Henry Fyke, Charles Conrad, Mike Pendergrass, Mr. Powers, Nathan Humphry, John Hull, Spencer Fay, John Morrison, Levant Stambro, Mike Carmody, Hugh McAleese, Nicholas Weaver, Victor Rider, John Miller, George Neff, Henry Benthusen, Richard Blaisdell, Edwin Smith, Charley Fraiser, William Morrison, John Twichell, Peter Shontz.

WAGONMAKERS.

Joel White, Frederic White, Pat McCauly, Mr. Bristol, Martin Aspland, Edson Perkins, Philo and Edward Herington, Joel Cobleigh, Hiram Cobleigh, Henry Watson, Eleazer Weeden, Jehiel Past, William McMillen (a brother of Hiram made the first buggy made in Springville), Mr. Swain, P. Trube, Fred Rider, Morris Freeman, William Woodbury, B. A. Fay, M. Cornwall, J. Fuller, Nick Brass.

HARNESSMAKERS.

O. D. Tibbitts, Robert Bidleman, Johnson Bensley, L. B. Towsley, William Darrow, H. T. Wadsworth, Abner Chase, Windsor Chase, George Kingman, Ray Green, Miles Hayes, C. VanValkenburgh, John and Buel Blakely, J. D. Blakely, Frank Gaylord, C. R. Wadsworth, Philip Newback, Alonzo Blake, Clark Ferren, A. W. Blackmar, Henry Bay, James Thomas, Charles Ballou, H. N. Shreider, Sylvester Bamhart, William Joslyn, James Blake, Frederick Williams.

SHOEMAKERS.

Ira Eddy, Jacob Rushmore, Levinus Cornwall, Stephen Albro, Towsley and Tuttle, Jacob Frank, Kingsbury and Hove-land, George C. Graham, C. C. McClure, John Loomis, Noah Townsend, Enoch Sinclair, Benjamin VanName, John Reed, P. L. Tyler, Nathan Shaw, Christian Huffstader, Mr. Bibbins, L. E. B. McClure, William Watkins, Perrin Sampson, Peter Huffstader, R. E. Huffstader, Samuel Wheeler, Seth Wheeler, John McEwen, William Pierce, George McClure, Seth W. Godard, Julius McClure, C. C. McClure, Jr., Henry Welling, William Stone, H. O. Tuckerman, John Groin, H. H. Harris, Tryon Smith, Benjamin Bartlett, Philander L. Myers, Abner

Pettitt, Gorham Newcome, William Brown, S. B. Layton, C. C. Smith, Henry McEwen, Amanzo Reed, Henry Wilcox, Mr. Jones, Mr. Cady, Austin Graham, E. N. Frye, Mr. Gedney, Christopher Beardsley Wiltsee.

BUTCHERS.

Amos Melvin, Pamentor & Kilburn, Freman Baily, Barmenter & Andrews, Edwin Wright, Hamper & Sweet, William Beagle, Damon Dodge, Dodge & Pamentor, Clinton Hammond, Hedges & Crandall, Windsor King & Son, J. D. Blakely, Thomas Davis, Jacob Widrig, Widrid & Palmer, Palmer & Smith, Calvin Smith, Jr., Philetas Widrig, Norman Crandall, Mayo & Cox, A. J. Blakely, Nicholas & Foster, William Schlacter, Nicholas Rassel, Spencer Widrig, Matthew Pitts, J. Morrison, Ezra Vasburg, George Hibeck, Horton & Wandall.

TAILORS.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Botsford, Thomas Nicholson, Jeremiah Schallen, David Bensley, Mrs. Mahlem, tailoress, Sylvester B. Peck, Samuel Shaw, B. B. Mason, L. B. Hibbard, C. Vandenburg, P. Fitzgerald, Jonathan Bloomfield, Constant Graves, Eugene Graves, John Dodge, Daman Dodge, E. L. Norris, T. B. Norris, Mr. McCormick, Henry Jerns, Peter Hein, T. G. Murphy, Hiram Beardsley.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Charles Wells, Eliakim Rhodes, Charles C. Wells, William Chapin, Whitman Stone, Cary Clemens, Ben Eaton, Orren Lewis, James Flemming, Stillman Andrews, Joseph D. Evans, Abial J. Vary, Thomas Vary, Robert G. Flint, George Matthewson, Frederick Matthewson, Ephraim T. Briggs, William Field, Camden C. Lake, Volney Belden, J. G. Blake, William McMillin, Marcus McMillin, Dexter Rhodes, Cyrus Rhodes, James Curtis, Stephen Hooker, Marvin Field, Charles Field, Manly Field, Abijah Sibley, Levi Wells, Wesley Demon, Erastus Lake, Mike Brass, Tracy J. Russell, Asa R. Trevitt, James Drury, Edward Churchill, Ambrose Upson, Lyman Shepard, Comfort Knapp, Chester Loveridge, Gifford Pierce, Joshua Steele, Alva Dutton, Hiram Donalson, O. D. Curtis, E. Briggs, Chester Holt. Joiner and cabinet makers: Benjamin Knight and Caleb Knight.

TINSMITHS.

Hodge Brothers, Perigrin Eaton, Judson Eaton, Benjamin F. Joslin, Thomas Spencer, David Bloomfield, J. Chaffee & Son, Ferren & Gardinier, Ferrin & Jones, W. D. Jones, D. W. Bensley, W. D. Jones, Albert Pierce.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Jarvis Bloomfield, James Tyrer, L. M. Kellogg, Mr. Goodsell, George Walker, Benjamin F. Joslin, L. G. Ford, James Titus, Morris Williams.

MACHINISTS.

Mr. Marshall, C. J. Shuttleworth, Homer Bloomfield, Wallace McMaster, Theodore Baker, Milton Young.

GUNSMITHS.

H. M. Waite, Alva King, Wm. French George E. Crandall, Nathan Shaw, A. Goodell, Welcome Sprague, Langdon Steele.

JEWELERS.

Abial Vary, George E. Crandall, George Gliddon, William Nash, William Weber, O. S. Ward, James Weber, Weber & Holland, H. P. Spaulding.

COOPERS.

Icabod Brown, Samuel Cooper, Lewis Childs, John Peabody, Sylvester Peabody, Emery Sampson, Alanson Wheeler, Isaac Childs, Mr. Titus, Gates Brothers, James Fay, Alford Shippy, Mr. Pratt, Chester Wheeler.

CABINETMAKERS.

Wales Emmons, Otis Butterworth, Wales Butterworth, Walter Wadworth, Mr. Holt, M. L. Arnold, P. G. Eaton, Daniel Shaw, Shaw & Brothers, William Sherman, E. Rundall, Major Wells, William Barclay, Mr. Rider, M. W. Douglass, S. B. Gaylord, Joel Norton, Robert Shultus, Philip Herbold, Herbold & Prior, L. D. Chandler, Hiram Thomas.

CHAIRMAKERS.

Lemuel Twichel, Richard Wadsworth, Benjamin Nelson, Jonathan Nelson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Gates, James Boyles.

Among the business and professional citizens of Concord in 1883, are the following:

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. W. A. Robinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor of the Methodist Church; Rev. A. F. Bryant, Pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Springville and East Concord; Rev. Mr. Owen, Pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Fromholzer, Pastor of the Catholic Church; Rev. Mr. Baker, Pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Morton's corners; Rev. Mr. Jackson, Pastor of the M. E. Church at Morton's corners and Rev. Mr. Weiderman, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Morton's corners.

LAWYERS.

Hon. C. C. Severance, W. H. Tichnor, Frank Chase, A. E. Scott, D. J. Wilcox, Lowell M. Cummings and Scott Cummings.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. George G. Stanbro, Dr. W. H. Jackson, Dr. W. E. Long, Dr. M. M. Sperry and Dr. I. C. Blakeley, Nichols' corners; Dr. T. Calkins, Woodward's Hollow.

HOTELS.

Leland House, E. S. Pierce, Proprietor; Forest Hotel, T. K. Davis, Proprietor; Farmers' Hotel, Theodore Trew, Proprietor; American Hotel, Peter Neno, Proprietor; Delavan House, Webster Norton, Proprietor; Miller's Hotel, Henry Saltzer, Proprietor.

BANKS.

First National Bank of Springville—Cash capital paid in, \$50,000. Wm. O. Leland, President; H. G. Leland, Vice-President; E. O. Leland, Cashier. Directors—Hon. C. C. Severance, Almond D. Conger, Joseph Demmon, Wm. O. Leland, Geo. W. Oyer, Wm. Z. Lincoln, E. O. Leland, Morris L. Hall, H. G. Leland.

Farmers' Bank of Springville—Capital stock, \$30,000. S. R. Smith, President; B. Chafee, Vice-President; F. O. Smith, Cashier. Directors—S. R. Smith, B. Chafee, J. D. Larabee, A. D. Jones.

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

P. Herbold, manufacturer and dealer in furniture and undertaker.

L. D. Chandler, dealer in furniture and undertaker.

C. J. Shuttleworth, furnace, machine shop, saw-mill and builder.

W. G. Rawson, mill owner and farmer.

Burt Chafee, mill owner and farmer.

E. L. Hoopes, miller and dealer in floor and feed.

S. R. Smith, manufacturer and farmer.

JEWELERS AND WATCH MAKERS.

George E. and Nelson Crandall, H. P. Spaulding and E. H. Engel.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

S. B. and N. K. Thomson, Beebe and Myers, dry goods, groceries and general store; C. M. Hadley, J. D. Blakeley, R. W. Tanner, A. F. Rust, E. A. Scott, groceries and provisions; J. O. Churchill, groceries and provisions and dealer in dry goods; William Briggs and J. S. Tarbox, general store in Morton's Corners, Maltby and Parmenter general store in Woodward's Hollow; Byron Walters, general store in East Concord.

DRUGGISTS, &c.

Frank Prior, L. B. Nichols and E. C. Smith, drugs, medicines, paints and oils.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

Allen and Weber, A. D. Jones, D. W. Jones, and J. Wheeler.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

A. L. Holman and J. W. Reed.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURES.

W. Stone, J. W. Reed, Anthony Leiser, A. L. Holman, C. C. McClure and George McClure.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

Harris Cohen, Peter Hein and Henry Jerns-Tailor.

MILLINERS.

Mrs. O. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Cummings, Mrs. George Myers, fancy store, Miss Clara Wheeler and Mrs. L. D. Hemstreet.

DRESS-MAKERS.

Mrs. S. Sweet, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. H. Palmer, Mrs. R. M. Tichnor, Mrs. Ostrander, Mrs. A. E. Torrey.

PAINTERS.

Thomas B. Prior, James Prior, Marshal Kingsley, Peter B. Prior, Levi Prior, Fred Childs, Robert Yates, Byron Bristol, David Hernden, Lemuel Parker, William Frye, Nicholas Deet, Frank Spaulding, John Pratt, Lyman Covel, Morris Barnett.

MASONS.

S. Swertz, M. Colin, Charles Colin, Frank Thurber & Sons, Dell Pinney, Mr. Quigley, Gideon Matthewson, Mr. Doane.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

W. W. Blakeley, job printer and proprietor of *Journal and Herald*, Melvin & Myers, job printers and proprietors of *Local News*, Nelson Thurber, printer, Charley Briel, printer, William Lowe, printer, William Frye, printer.

TANNERS.

Jay Borden, proprietor of Springville Tannery, Patrick Flanigan and Mr. Philips, tanners.

WOOD AND COAL

F. O. Smith, coal and wood dealer.

BUTCHERS AND DEALERS IN MEATS.

Nicholas Rassel, Spencer Widrig and Cook Brothers.

WAGON-MAKERS.

Victor Collard, Matthew Metzler and Mr. Bassett, Peter Collard.

BLACKSMITHS.

Frank Weismantel, Peter Weismantel, Samuel Wheeler, Jr., Jacob Wenzel, Charles Thurber, William Frase, Henry Krepps, John Fink and George Beaumont.

HARNES-MAKERS AND CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS.

C. R. Wadsworth, Clark Ferrin, S. H. Barnhart, A. Thillen, Henry Bay.

DENTISTS.

Carlos Waite and A. L. Vaughn.

DAGUERREOTYPERS.

S. E. Spaulding and Miss Ann H. Pierce.

LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS.

E. S. & J. Pierce and E. D. Bement.

RESTAURANT.

M. D. Scoby.

WOOL CARDING.

Harvey Spaulding.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HALLS.

Opera House, Presbyterian, Methodist, Free Baptist, Baptist and Catholic churches, Griffith Institute, Masonic Hall and the E. A. U. Hall. Free Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran churches at Morton's Corners, and Free Baptist church at East Concord.

MILLWRIGHTS.

L. M. Kellogg, Jesse Frye, James B. Titus, Benjamin Joslyn and Morris Williams.

MACHINISTS.

C. J. Shuttleworth and Wallace McMaster.

CABINET MAKERS AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MAKERS.

John Demuth, Anson J. Fleming, Campbell Hugel and Lewis Goodbread.

BARBERS.

E. D. Bement, George Bentley and Herbert Ferrin.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Thomas Lincoln, William McMillen, Joseph Fleming, William Blackmar, Benjamin Joslyn, Ebenezer S. Cady, J. L. Steele, Ransom Davis, Morris Williams, William Joslyn, D. O. Babcock, Carlos Cox, A. J. Moon, Peter Zimmer, James Titus, Frank Spaulding, George B. Clark, Rudolph Rust, Ward Ferren, Waldo Morton, William Widrig, Hiram Lafferty, James Reynolds, David Griffith, George Wood, Theron Green, Albert Davis, Cypher Haas, George Norton, Met. Lincoln, Charles

Lafferty, Arthur Churchill, Alfred Churchill, Will Stanbro, O. D. Curtis, Will Griffith, Mr. Shaw, Perry Scott, Tom Williams, Mr. Grace, Lee Rider, Gottlieb Krantz, James Cranston, Mr. Huyek, Edward Beaver.

"FIDDLER'S GREEN."

It has been a query, even among those to the "Manor born," *when* or by *whom* this name of "Fiddler's Green" was first given. But it has now become a pretty well established fact, from the testimony of persons now living, and who lived here at *that* time, that the name was applied as early as 1815 or 1816. And it is also equally as well ascertained by the testimony of the same old settlers that the person who first applied the name was David Stickney, who then kept a log tavern where the Opera House now stands, and adjoining the "Green."

The plot of ground where the park now is, in early times was larger, smoother and much more beautiful than it is at present and was at first called "The Green." The theory that there were several fiddlers living adjoining or near there at the time the name was given is not sustained by evidence. It is true that at one time there were several fiddlers living in the vicinity, but it was many years after it had received its title; but the following are well established facts:—

First—That David Leroy came here about 1812.

Second—That he was a famous and inveterate fiddler.

Third—That he lived a few rods north of the present park, and adjoining the "Green."

Fourth—That his house was the favorite resort of other fiddlers who frequently came some distance to practice with and learn of him, and that the sound of his fiddle almost nightly floated out upon the evening air, and all the villagers listened to its rich melody. From these facts we have become satisfied after *due investigation*, that from David Leroy and the music of his and other fiddlers *at his house*, the "Green" by which he lived took the name of "Fiddler's Green," and that there were *no other fiddlers living there at that time*.

From *this* the little village took the *same name*, and for many years it was known as "Fiddler's Green" from New England to the Far West. Fifty and sixty years ago the name Springville was seldom applied to the village, and it was only on

special occasions and when one wished to be very precise in his language that the full name "Fiddler's Green" was used, but among the surrounding farming community the name almost universally applied was the "Green." If you went to a neighbour's house and enquired of the wife where her husband was, the answer would be he has gone to the "Green." If you called at another house and asked the children if their father was at home, the answer might be no, he has gone to the "Green." And even to-day the name of the "Green" remains indelibly stamped upon the minds of *some* of our venerable men and women whose first and earliest recollections of the place was the little hamlet that nestled in the midst of nature's richest verdure around that spot, and this impression remains to-day on their minds, and they speak of it as the "Green" and call it by no other name.

In early times the "Green" was used as a parade ground by the military companies that trained in Springville. Sometimes caravans and other traveling shows exhibited there. Sometimes exciting games of base ball were played there. In the memorable political campaign of 1840 a log cabin was erected on the south-west corner of the "Green," and a large political mass-meeting was held there on *that* Fourth of July. In 1880, at the Semi-Centennial celebration of the opening of the Springville Academy, the large company present on that occasion took dinner from tables erected on the "Green."

MAILS, MAIL ROUTES AND POST OFFICES.

The first post-offices established in this county were at Buffalo and Clarence. There were no post-offices or mail-routes in the south towns before the war of 1812-15.

The earliest method adopted by the settlers for communicating with their friends east was by watching their opportunity and sending letters by some one who might have occasion to return to the section of country they came from. And their friends east would send letters whenever they knew of any person coming from that part of the country here, and such person sometimes brought a dozen or more letters and they would be distributed to the owners who sometimes lived many miles apart. At one time a man by the name of Wm. Earl

was employed by the settlers to go to Buffalo once a week to carry the mail and bring that of the settlers and distribute it to whom it belonged. At first the country extending for twenty-five miles north and south and thirty-five east and west, was all included in the one town of Willink, and a letter addressed to a person in Willink might never reach its destination, therefore they were addressed to persons in the township and range in which they lived. In this way they could be distributed with measurable accuracy.

In the Spring of 1820, a new mail-route was established, running from Buffalo to Olean, with three new offices in this county: one at Hamburg, formerly called Smith's mills; one at Boston, formerly known as Torrey's corners, and one at Springville. Ralph Shepard was the first post-master at Hamburg, Erastus Torry at Boston, and Rufus C. Eaton at Springville, who held the office nine years. Since that time the post-masters at Springville have been--

In 1828, Elisha Mack, under Andrew Jackson, two terms, Martin Van Buren, one

In 1840, Samuel Lake, under Harrison and part of Tyler's administration.

In 1842, Dr. Hubbard, under part of Tyler's and part of Polk's.

In 1846, Major Blasdell, under Polk's administration.

In 1848, Morgan L. Badgley, under Taylor and Fillmore.

In 1852, Camden C. Lake, under Pierce.

In 1856, Camden C. Lake, under Buchanan.

In 1860, Perrin Sampson, under Lincoln.

In 1864, Perrin Sampson, under Lincoln and part of Johnson's.

In 1866, Luther Killom, under Johnson.

In 1868, Carlos Emmons, under Grant.

In 1872, Carlos Emmons, under part of Grant's 2d term.

In 1872, T. B. Norris, under part of Grant's 2d term.

In 1876, T. B. Norris, under Hayes.

In 1880, T. B. Norris, under Garfield, who is post-master at the present time.

About fifty years ago a post-office was established on Townsend Hill, with Amaziah Ashman as postmaster. At the present

time there are four post-offices in the town of Concord—Springville, Morton's Corners, Woodward's Hollow and East Concord. At first the mail was carried over Townsend Hill to Boston and on to Buffalo; then it was carried down the east branch of Eighteen-mile creek to Boston, then to Buffalo. And it has been carried past East Concord and through Colden to Buffalo. It is now carried on the cars from Springville to Sardinia and to Buffalo; and also through Boston to Buffalo.

In early times there was a mail from the East carried through Springville, Zoar, and on West. Afterwards there was a mail from Pike through Springville, Morton's Corners, Collin's Center, and on West. At the present time there is a mail route from Collin's Center, through Morton's Corners, Woodward's Hollow, New Oregon, &c. There is a mail route from Springville to Cattaraugus Station. There is also a mail route from Springville to Ashford Station.

COMMISSION OF THE FIRST POST-MASTER IN SPRINGVILLE.

Return J. Meigs, Jr., Post-master General of the United States of America.

TO ALL who shall see these presents, greeting:

KNOW YE, that confiding in the Integrity, Ability and Punctuality of Rufus C. Eaton, Esq., I do appoint him a Post-master, and authorize him to execute the duties of that Office at Springville, Niagara County, and State of New York, according to the laws of the United States, and such Regulations conformable thereto as he shall receive from me.

TO HOLD the said office of Post-master, with all the Powers, Privileges and Emoluments to the same belonging, during the pleasure of the Post-master General of the United States for the time being.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed at Washington City, the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the independence of the United States the forty-fourth.

Registered 19th day of July, 1820.

R. J. MEIGS.

THOS. ARBUCKLE, Clerk.

A list of the owners of farms and farming lands in the town of Concord in 1845:

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

LOTS.

25. Calvin Blake, L. C. Vaughan, James Vaughan, Epenetus Vaughan.
26. W. W. Cornwell, Asa Wells, J. N. Yates, H. Freeman, J. Mayo.
27. John Gardinier, J. Bloodgood, Wm. Smith, Archibald Griffith.
28. Jared Davis, John Vaughan, Wm. Smith.
29. H. J. Vosburg, Abram Gardinier, Wm. Olin, G. Newcomb.
30. Wm. Foot, Levi Finch, James Wood, Joseph Coterel, John Coterel.
31. James Wood, R. Foote, R. Matthewson, John Philips.
32. R. Foote, Sam. Hains, Mrs. Beaver, R. Matthewson.
33. Asa Wells, Healy Freeman, Charles Wells, Mr. Kilburn.
34. James Bloodgood, J. N. Yates, Vincent Cole, Weston Waite, Moses Griswold.
35. Archibald Griffith, M. Wample, S. Gardner, J. Mayo, C. Smith, J. Wilson.
36. J. & A. South, Wm. Smith, E. Cram, L. Killom, J. Haynes, L. Needham.
37. H. Stanbro, Wm. Baker, Henry Vosburg, B. Graff, C. Vaughan, David Clark, Levi Finch.
38. J. Griffith, Louis Wheelock, H. Griffith, R. Drake, Bela Graves, C. Killom.
39. R. Foote, John Treat, P. A. Sprague, S. P. Field, Bela Graves.
40. Abner Wilson, B. Crump, P. A. Sprague.
41. Josiah Graves, Ashley Holland, Gardner Stanbro, Seley Squires.
42. Seley Squires, J. C. Cranston, Justin Miner, Hiram Mayo, D. Sweet, J. McMillen.
43. L. Davis, E. Mayo, James Curtis, J. Mayo, P. Stanbro, C. Smith.
44. A. Cranston, Wm Smith, Jr., Wm. Smith, S. A. Jockey, P. Stanbro, C. Stanbro.
45. Wm. Smith, Wm. Smith, Jr., Patrick Hogan, Ephraim Needham.

46. Philip Potter, P. Osgood, Josiah Canfield, Mr. Flint, C. A. Wilson.
47. Wheeler Drake, (non-resident).
48. Samuel Abbott, Alonzo Cross.
49. Mrs. Reynolds, Varney Ingalls.
50. E. E. Williams, Daniel Tice, Peter Bradley, Zimri Ingalls, Caleb Ingalls.
51. James Flemings, Ephraim T. Briggs, Amos Stanbro.
52. Philip Ferrin, Nathan Godard, Benjamin South, Isaac Knox.
53. Albert Shippy, Ephraim A. Briggs, Stary King, C. Needham, E. Godard.
54. K. Martin, Jr., Mr. Mason, A. Martin, J. Agard, Orrin Sibley.
55. Orrin Sibley, Sylvester Abbott, Harrison Calkins.
56. Henry Smith, Wm Calkins, C. Abbott, S. Abbott, D. Lewis.
57. Carlos Emmons, V. Ingalls, Allan Drake, Alanson Wheeler.
58. J. House, Orley Perkins, Benjamin Wheeler, Sen.
59. Benjamin Fay, Ebenezer Blake.
60. Noah Townsend, Constant Trevett, Philip Ferrin, Mr. Stephenson.
61. Orrin Baker, Jonathan Canfield, Orvil Canfield.
62. Wm. Field, Almon Perkins, Joshua Agard, H. E. Potter.
63. Benjamin Sibley, Joshua Agard, Abijah Sibley.
64. Moses Leonard, Oliver Dutton, O. Wells, J. Bartley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Calkins, E. Twichell.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

LOTS.

46. Mrs. Prudence Williams.
47. Mrs. Prudence Williams.
48. Roswell Alcott.
49. Jesse Frye, Enoch N. Frye.
56. Henry Weber.
57. Non Resident.
58. Michael Smith.
59. Michael Smith.
60. John Wells.
61. David Williams.
62. E. N. Frye, L. P. Cox.

66. Luther Austin, F. H. Cary, John Hoveland.
67. Henry Weber, H. S. Post.
68. John Williams, Levi Palmer.
69. John Williams.
70. Non Resident.
71. Thomas Richardson.
72. Abram Hammond, Luther Thompson, Mr. Newman, S. G. Churchill, J. G. Story.
73. Thomas Davis, Mr. Trumball, S. A. Morton.
77. Elisha Eaton, Joel Chaffee, Charles Chaffee.
78. Charles Watson.
79. Mrs. Knight.
80. Mrs. Knight, Amos Stanbro, George Thompson, Charles Prindle.
81. A. P. Morton, A. K. Ostrander, Ambrose Johnson, Widow German, Milo Baker.
82. A. P. Morton, Pomroy Johnson, Joseph Agard Ostrander, Mr. Harvey.
86. Samuel Churchill.
87. Peleg Cranston, Mr. Van Bureau.
88. J. Agard, W. Agard, S. Agard, E. German.
89. Horace Gaylord, Amos Stanbro, Washington Tyrer, Charles Prindle.
90. Isaac Nichols, George Woodbury, James Wheeler, B. C. Holt, Mrs. Tyrer-Ostrander.
91. Jeremiah Richardson, James Wheeler, Widow Richardson.
Parts of lots 61, 62, 71, 79, 86, 87 and 78, and lot 70 were wild or unoccupied land.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN,

LOTS.

1. Carlos Emmons, V. Ingals.
2. V. Ingals, Mrs. L. Overidge, S. Wheeler, Mr. Hutchins.
3. Mr. Hutchins.
4. P. Scott, A. Ashman, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Canfield.
5. R. C. Drake, Elan Booth, Parley Marten.
6. Sillick Canfield, A. Gray, Oliver Needham, Laban A. Needham.

7. Hosea Potter, L. H. Twichell, H. Ingals, A. Gensman, Mr. Horton.
8. William Dye, Ira Woodward, Wheeler Drake.
9. Jonas Perham.
10. P. Cook, V. Ingals, John French.
11. P. Scott, Widow Scott, A. Loveridge.
12. P. Scott, J. Shears.
13. Thaddens Hicock, Abial Blodgett.
14. T. H. and H. Potter, Charles Needham, A. C. Adams, Widow Bement.
15. T. H. Potter, William Twichell, Samuel Twichell, Joseph Potter, Ira Drake, H. Drake.
16. William Potter, Widow Drake, Wheeler Drake, G. W. Thurber, H. Drake-Bridgman.
17. W. Hyde, S. W. Alger.
18. W. Hyde, Elder Carr, James Tyrer, O. Spaulding, A. Hall, B. Trevitt, S. Stevens.
19. J. M. Spaulding, B. Alby.
20. A. Hall, Hicock and Trevitt, E. Sampson, Jeremiah Louk.
21. Benjamin Trevett, Benjamin Trevitt, Jr., Hiram C. Trevitt, William Adams, E. Adams.
22. Eron Woodward, Isaiah Pike, William Adams.
23. S. Trevett, I. Pike, D. Janes, P. Thurber, H. Burt.
24. R. Curren, J. Fosdick, E. Ellis, S. Trevett.
25. Lyman Joslyn, Mr. Joslyn.
26. S. Stevens.
27. T. M. Briggs, E. Lush, Daniel Persons, James Colwell.
28. S. Cooper, H. C. Trevett, B. Fisher, E. Sampson.
29. Benjamin Trevett, Benjamin Trevett, Jr., Trevett & Ballou.
30. Ezekiel Adams, A. C. Adams.
31. H. Babcock, Mr. Brush, J. Hawkins, R. Hawkins, Alphonso Cross, L. Trevett.
32. D. Janes, P. Roach, Joseph Roach, W. Burt, Francis Tattoo, John Goffinett, Francis Wiser.
33. Calvin Johnson, John Nichols, A. Nichols, J. Steele, Ezekiel Goodell.
34. L. Simons, Z. Simons, John Martin, John Peabody, Phineas Peabody.

35. Perin Sampson, Emery Sampson, William Sampson, T. D. Tiffany, P. Payne, S. Briggs.
36. Emery Sampson, LeGrand Douglass, Haw & Douglass.
37. J. Rice, A. Becker, -- Francisco.
38. Joseph Hawkins, Levi Knap, E. Adams, Mr. Blakesley.
39. Benjamin Dole, Alphonso Cross.
40. Mrs. Barrett, G. Myer, H. Perkins, B. Rathburn, George Barrett, F. Hammond.
41. A. Nichols, M. J. Steele, William Fessenden, Elizer Stocking, Lyman Steele, Charles Mosier.
42. Luke Simons, Z. Simons, William Fisher, Nehemiah Heath, Joseph Tabor.
43. J. L. Douglass, D. Rice, Jared Tiffany.
44. J. L. Douglass, Waters & Rice, E. Sampson, Jared Tiffany, J. Colvin.
45. William Beckwith, Ray Beckwith, Mr. Stearns, Gilbert Sweet.
46. Chockly Lynde, Ira Stebbins, Mr. Lynde, William Horton, L. Barrett.
47. John Becker, George Myers, Zenas Perkins, P. Hucklebury, M. Hucklebury.
48. H. Jefferson, D. Horton, B. Rathburn, F. Hammond.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

LOTS.

1. Eaton Bensley, John Russell, Joseph Harkness.
2. Samuel Cochran, Mrs. Yaw, D. Evans.
3. George Holland, Sylvester Eaton, W. Watkins, Wells Brooks, William McMillen.
4. J. Van Pelt, James Hinman, Charles Wells, V. Ingalls, Christopher Green.
5. B. Nelson, E. Matthewson, G. W. Kingman, Parker & Barton.
7. Almer White, William Weeden, Charles Chaffee, Joel Chaffee, J. Russell, E. Bensley.
8. Bloomfield, Shepherd, White, Shultus, William Weeden, S. Cochran.
9. E. Mack, William Ballou, J. Rushmore, Edmonds F. White.
10. J. Van Pelt, Selem Sears, Isaac Palmer.

11. H. S. Post, Julius Bement, Harvey Andrews, Luther Austin.
12. Jarvis Bloomfield.
13. Giles Churchill, Jacob Rushmore, Luther Austin.
14. E. W. Cook.
15. E. W. Cook, Mr. Stearns.
16. David Wiley, Mr. Stearns.
17. Ebenezer Dibble, Francis White, Mr. Edmunds.
18. Mrs. Otis, William Ballou.
19. William Smith.
20. James Kingsley.
21. E. R. Shultus.
22. David Shultus.
23. David Shultus, Abel Holman, Mr. Kingman.
24. Abel Holman.
25. Nathaniel Bowen, Mr. Dodge, Parker & Barton.

CONCORD SOLDIERS' RECORD.

To that Grand Army which preserved the Union, Concord contributed her full share of volunteers, a large percentage of whom were either killed or died in the service. When future generations lift the veil from bygone years in their search for fitting themes of eulogy, let their finest tributes fall upon the heads of the soldier boys of Concord.

More than half of those who entered the service went out in two companies—Company A of the 100th N. Y. S. V., and Company F of the 116th N. Y. S. V.

Company A of the 100th was recruited by Capt. Daniel D. Nash, of Springville, and was the first offering toward the formation of the "Eagle Brigade," being raised by General Scroggs, of Buffalo. Of their service in the field we need not speak, as its history has already been written by an able pen. Company F of the 116th was organized by Drs. U. C. Lynde and George G. Stanbro, of Springville, in 1862. Dr. George G. Stanbro was commissioned as its captain. They reported for duty in August, 1862, at Fort Porter, Buffalo. Early in 1863 they were sent to Louisiana, where, after participating in a series of hard fought battles, the regiment was ordered to Virginia. But a history of the 116th has also been written and

we need not further refer to it. Of those who were members of the various other regiments, their records are equally deserving of a place on the illustrious scroll of the nation's honored soldier heroes.

The following list of the soldiers includes some who enlisted in other places but whose homes were really in Concord:

Died in the service; the person's name will also be found in a list of the dead.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY A.

Major Daniel D. Nash,	Francis L. Arnold,
Capt. Wm. L. Mayo,	Nathan J. Arnold,
Serg. Carlos H. Richmond,	George Arnold,
Serg. Thos. W. Small,	Thos. Dillon,
Serg. Byron Bristol,	Hiram M. Fisk,
*Corp. Charles B. Kellogg,	*Jacob Friedman,
Corp. Thos. M. Allen,	Ed. G. Gibson,
*Corp. Charles H. Flanders,	Henry S. Goodman,
Corp. J. S. Bibbens,	Nicholas Georgen,
Emerson Gates,	James L. Gaylord,
Daniel Hicks,	*Uriah F. Hill,
Marion Lincoln,	John Roller,
*Roswell Merrifield,	Ebenezer Spooner,
Nicholas Streit,	Frank Smith,
Wm. H. Sill,	Daniel H. Stebbon,
*Thos. C. Sweet,	Sylvester Wiser,
*Geo. Bishop,	*Phillip Wiser,
	*Clark C. Dickerman,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY F.

Capt. George S. Stanbro,	Rollin J. Albro,
Capt. Charles S. Crary,	George Annaerter,
Lieut. Clinton Hammond,	*Peter Brooks,
Serg. John G. Dayton,	Morris Barnett,
*Corp. Samuel A. Mayo,	Martin Bury,
Corp. Anthony Leiser,	Edward Bement,
William A. Ferrin,	Marshall K. Davis,
Stephen E. Spaulding,	Jacob Farner,
Benjamin S. Goddard,	Alonzo Hilliker,

Frederick Hoverland,	Julius A. McClure,
*Marks Louk,	Theron Matthewson,
*John H. Mayo,	Cornelius Ostrander,
Julian H. Rhodes,	Henry W. Shultus,
*John H. Thurber,	Franklin C. Shultus,
Carlos Waite,	*Fabian Warner,
Cornelius Graft,	Lorenzo Johnson,
Serg. James B. Webber,	Marion Johnson,
Uriah C. Lynde, Surgeon,	Joseph S. Warner,
Jacob Chiefferle,	*John W. Twichell,
*Daniel Wright,	*Hiram H. Tyrer,
	Theodore B. Norris.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

- *Eugene Walker—44th Reg., Inf. Co. A, (People's Ellsworth.)
 *Irving Pike—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A, (People's Ellsworth.)
 *Jerome Myers—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A, (People's Ellsworth.)
 *Henry C. Hammond—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A, (People's Ellsworth.)
 Tyler B. Stearns—44th Reg., Inf., Co. A, (People's Ellsworth.)
 Lanson A. Stanbro—116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Alonzo F. Killom—116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
 William Woodward—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
 George Smead—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
 Elmore Bement—2d Reg. California Cav., Co. G.
 Frank P. Spaulding—36th Reg. N. Y. V., Co. A.
 Col. H. P. Spaulding—7th Reg. U. S. colored troops.
 James McRea—1st Reg. Ill. Light Artillery, Battery I.
 Nathan Humphrey—1st Batalion, N. Y. sharp shooters, 8th Co.
 Alonzo Booth—97th N. Y. V. (Conklin Rifles), Co. K., drafted.
 Corp. John P. Underhill—10th N. Y. Cav.
 Capt. William H. Warner—4th Ark. Cav., Co. F.
 Serg. Humphrey Drake—116th N. Y. Cav., Co. B.
 *Leroy Cooper—187th N. Y. V.
 Henry Himes.
 Elmathan Griffith—116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
 Eugene P. Ellis.
 William Henry Sprague.
 William Vannatta—64th N. Y. V.

- *Elias Vannatta—64th N. Y. V.
 Preston Richardson.
 Peter Prior—147th, Co. D.
 Job Woodward.
 Martin Miller—21st N. Y. V.
 W. B. Jewett—21st N. Y. V.
 William Black—45th, Co. I.
 Americus Lincoln—147th, Co. D.
 *James Darling.
 *Joseph Y. Gardinier—2d Minn. Cav.
 Serg. George W. Pierce—187th N. Y. V., Co. E.
 *Jacob F. Goodbread—147th N. Y. V., Co. B.
 *Thomas Page.
 *Philip Mentz—100th N. Y. V., Co. A.
 *Chauncey Joslin—64th N. Y. V., Co. A.
 *Alfred Shippy.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE EITHER KILLED OR DIED IN THE
 SERVICE.

- Corp. Charles B. Kellogg—killed in Virginia.
 Corp. Charles F. Flanders—killed in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.
 Roswell Merrifield—killed June 28, 1862, at Bottom Bridge.
 Thomas C. Sweet—killed June 28, 1862, at Bottom Bridge.
 Jacob Friedman—killed.
 Uriah F. Hill—died at Andersonville prison.
 Phillip Wiser—killed May 26, 1862, at Seven Pines.
 Corp. Samuel A. Mayo—died Aug. 8, 1862.
 Mark Louks—killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
 John H. Mayo—died of wounds received, Aug. 11, 1863.
 John H. Thurber—lost at sea, July 10, 1864.
 Fabian Warner—died at Baton Rouge, July 26, 1863.
 Eugene Walker—killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Irving Pike—died in the service.
 Jerome Myers—killed at Malvern Hill.
 Henry C. Hammond—killed at second battle of Bull Run.
 Leroy Cooper—died in the hospital at Washington, in 1864.
 Elias Vannatta—shot.
 James Darling—died in Andersonville prison.
 Joseph Y. Gardinier—died at St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1862.

- Jacob F. Goodbread—starved to death in Andersonville prison.
 Daniel Wright—died of wound, May 17, 1863, in Louisiana.
 Peter Brooks—died Aug. 13, 1863, in Louisiana.
 John W. Twichell—died Sept. 22, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois.
 Hiram H. Tyrer—died May 9, 1864, at New Orleans.
 George Bishop—died of wounds received at Bull Run.
 Thomas Page—died Sept. 27, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.
 Philip Mentz—died on Morris Island.
 Chauncey Joslin—died of camp fever, at Versailles, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.
 Alfred Shippey—died in the hospital.
 Clark C. Dickerman—died July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner.

Owing to the destruction of valuable records, the above record is imperfect and contains omissions and doubtless errors which are seemingly unavoidable.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

The Presbyterian Church of Springville was first organized as a Congregational Church Nov. 2nd, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, consisting of but nine members of whom John Russell was chosen its first deacon and was ever after looked up to by the church as its father and truest friend. Rev. John Spencer was a character that deserves more than a passing notice. He was a missionary sent out by the home board to labor on the Holland Purchase. His labors and toils were abundant in this county but more particularly in Cattaraugus and Chatauqua counties. He was wonderfully full of vivacity, a rare wit and a genial companion. In all the anecdotes related of him, and they are very many, I have never heard of but one instance of his failing to have a ready response. He was once walking through the streets of Fredonia leading his old gray mare, which as ever seemed inclined to hang back. Passing a tailor shop where a couple of tailors sat sewing by the open window, one called out to him, "Friend, are you traveling far?" He answers "No." "Ah, I thought if you were, I would advise you to swap off your old horse for a bob-sled and get something you could draw easier." He stopped, took off his hat and bowed, saying, "Gentlemen, I have not a word to fit the

occasion," and passed on enjoying the joke hugely, which he often repeated. Deacon Russell once said with his eyes humid with emotion, "That anecdote always brings good old father Spencer with his old gray mare visibly before me." Father Spencer was always ready for every good word and work, a great worker, sowing the seed unsparingly, and was very successful in securing an abundant harvest. So kind, loving and spiritual that he, under God, succeeded in drawing together and organizing more churches, it is said, than any other man that ever labored in these three counties. He was pastor of a great number of churches at the same time and for many years. The place where this little band met to worship and encourage one another's hearts to stem the tide of worldly influences was the old school-house standing in the rear of the Presbyterian Church which was burned down about fifty-five years ago. There they met every Sabbath, whether they had a preacher to lead them or not. If they had they rejoiced, if not they felt the command was "worship God." Some brother read a hymn and they all joined in the holy song with grateful hearts. No doubt there would have been some harsh, grating discords had the song of this little band fell on the ears of some of the fashionable quartettes of the present time (whose artistic displays seem more in keeping with the gymnastics of the day than as a part of religious service). But the business of this little band here in the wilderness was to worship and please God, and they needed none to lead them save the Spirit in this most delightful and impressive part of Christian worship. The hymn sung, another brother prayed and then some minister in heaven preached to them by his sermon being read to them here on earth. Thus they continued about five years, when a Mr. Fitch, a son of Dr. Fitch, of Williams college, was sent to them. The first subscription ever drawn up in the Town of Concord for the support of the Gospel was for his benefit in the year 1820. The numbers of membership had now increased from the original nine to twenty-one, as follows: John Russell, John Ewers, George W. Robinson, Hannah Ewers, Silas H. Cleveland, Ruth Morrill, Anna Robinson, Sergeant Morrill, Thomas McGee, Hannah Green, Catharina Cochran, Betsey Frye, Asa Phillips, Rhoda Phillips, Cath-

rina Knox, Lydia Russell, John M. Richards, Elizabeth Austin, William Herrick and Mary Herrick. Mr. Fitch remained but one year, and was succeeded in 1821 or 1822 by Father Ingalls, who remained four or five years, preaching one-half the time here and receiving his missionary aid for a part of his support. Under his ministry the church and community was blessed with its first revival, and this was a general one throughout the community, and here many of the first prominent settlers took a stand for Christ. The fruits of this revival went in part to start the other churches. The Methodists had organized a class about 1820. The Baptists organized a society from the fruits of this revival in 1824 and a church several years later. The Methodists were so strengthened by this revival that they commenced building a church edifice in 1827. The house was enclosed, except glazing, and remained so for some years. Through the kindness of the Methodists, the Congregational church was permitted to meet in their house occasionally. There they worshiped on slab seats laid on blocks of wood, their worship being in no way incommoded thereby, but as a board from the windows, or places for the windows, had to be removed to let in light for the singers; use was found for the old bandana handkerchiefs to cover the heads of the worshippers. All the religious meetings held stately in the place up to this time were held by this little band, others only having occasional meetings, while they met every Sabbath.

The next minister who labored with this church was Eliphalet Spencer, of Middlebury academy, who commenced his labors in the Winter of 1828-9. The number since the revival had increased to fifty-one. Mr. Spencer's labors were not successful, as the Masonic excitement was then at its height and absorbed the public mind. Mr. Spencer being a Mason found it impossible to do much good in a community where so many were incensed against the institution. The walls of the academy were now up and the church met within them at another time in the ball chamber of the Johnson Bensley Hotel, later known as the Springville House. They worshiped here for sometime under the ministrations of Rev. S. H. Gridley, since known as Dr. Gridley. He was from Clinton, Oneida county, and preached his first sermon to this church—a man of talent and ardent

piety. He was the first man who ever preached in this place all the time. He left in 1830, the church still weak but united and happy and was succeeded by Father Wilcox, an aged man, who labored a few months without any special engagement, and left in 1831. At this time the erection of the old house of worship was commenced, under very embarrassed circumstances, but few to put their shoulder to the wheel and the land-debts resting very heavily upon them. In June, 1832, this meeting-house was finished. The dedication took place on the 6th day of June. The ministry present to assist were Revs. Abial Parmelee and T. S. Harris. The church had now conveniences and comforts, of which it had known nothing in its previous existence. It had worshiped in the old log school-house, the unfinished walls of the academy, the old factory where Deacon Russell furnished dinner or lunch for all who came, in the ball-chamber, in the unfinished Methodist edifice, sitting on slabs of the roughest material, and never were privileges prized higher than these. Now they had a comfortable and commodious house of worship and the celebrated union-meeting of the Baptist and Congregational churches was entered into by previous arrangement. Following this dedication the ministers were Parmelee and Harris, Congregationalists; Loomis and Medcalfe, Baptists. This meeting continued for several weeks; as the result, twenty-one were added to the church on profession and fourteen by letter, increasing the number to seventy. Parmelee remained five years, closing his labors here in January, 1839. Number of communicants had increased one hundred and fifty-three. He was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Hawley, who became the first pastor of the church; was installed Jan. 30, 1839. A very ardent attachment soon sprung up between pastor and people with promise of good results. But Mr. Hawley was laid aside from the pulpit by the fall of a tree in the winter of 1840, from which he never recovered, and in August, 1840, the pulpit was again declared vacant.

The church has now reached a point within the recollection of most of our citizens and we will only give the names of pastors and other facts in a condensed manner. Rev. Z. Eddy commenced his labors in the winter of 1840 and '41, and closed in October, 1844. Number of communicants reported at the

next meeting of Presbytery was 322. March, '45, a call was given to Hiram Eddy, who became the third pastor of the church and during his stay the church built the church edifice in which it now worships. The pastoral relation was dissolved in June, 1850. The pulpit has since been supplied by ministers and pastors in the following order: Rev. Benj. F. Millan, 1 year; Rev. Isaac E. Curry, 3 years; Rev. Robert L. Conklin, 1 year; Rev. Claudius B. Lord, 3 years; Rev. Nathan Allen, 5 years; Rev. J. T. Hanning, 3 years; Rev. John A. Wells, 11 years. Under his pastorate the church members increased fifty per cent., and the house of worship was re-modeled at an expense of over \$6,000. Rev. W. A. Robinson is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

From the best information that can be obtained, it appears that as early as 1814 and 1815, Methodist meetings were held by a Methodist preacher named "Jenkins," at the house of Ezekiel Smith, in the town of Sardinia (then Concord), on Lord's hill, eight miles east of Springville. Subsequently Methodist meetings were held at George Richmond's, three miles east of Springville. About the year 1820, a Methodist church was organized at the school house of Liberty pole corners, one mile east of Springville, by a Methodist preacher known as Father Hall. So far as can now be ascertained, the members of the church thus organized were James Hinman and Phebe Hinman, his wife; Charles C. Wells and Susan Wells, his wife; Samuel Shaw and Phebe Shaw, his wife. No other names of members can be ascertained. In the year 1823, this conference district was known as the Erie district, Gleazen Fillmore, Presiding Elder, and the circuit was known as Boston circuit. Andrew Peck and John Copeland were the circuit preachers connected with the charge, and meetings were held by them alternately once in two weeks. At a later date, meetings were held at a school house in Springville, that stood just west of where the Presbyterian church now stands. In the year 1825, this was known as the Buffalo district, Loring Grant, Presiding Elder, under whose leadership a church edifice was erected. Orrin Lewis was the builder. The church edifice thus built stood on the north side of the public square, and was

used as a place of worship by the Methodists until 1863, when the present church edifice was completed, which was built under the supervision of the Rev. S. Y. Hammond, the preacher then in charge. The edifice is built of brick and of modern style and finish, located upon a lot of ample size, with a commodious parsonage of appropriate style, in close proximity. A fair estimate of the value of the property could not fall short of \$10,000. The present membership, at this date of 1883, is 110. Sunday school teachers and children, seventy-five. The present Board of Trustees are: Stephen E. Tefft, W. H. Pingey, Byron Wells, B. A. Lowe, H. G. Leland, L. M. Cummings, Frank Thurber, Newcomb Churchill, William McMillen. Rev. Williams, present pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN SPRINGVILLE.

In January, 1827, the first Baptist church in Springville was organized. The articles of faith now held by the church were adopted, and Rufus C. Eaton was chosen Deacon. At the time of its organization the church was composed of eighteen members, eight males and ten females. Their names were as follows: Zebulon Stratton, Levinus Cornwell, R. C. Eaton, Almon Fuller, Sylvester Eaton, W. W. Cornwell, Chauncey Pond, Elisha Eaton, Thankful White, Betsey Fuller, Sally Weeden, Sally Eddy, Eunice House, Juda Rhodes, Waitec Richmond, Eliza H. Eaton, Susannah Pond, Louisa Cornwell.

About this time Elder Eliab Going was solicited to visit Springville, to preach and baptise a few persons. In January, 1828, the church numbered thirty-five members, and Whitman Metcalf became its nominal pastor, intending to preach one-fourth of the time.

In 1832, Elder Loomis preached to the church.

In June, 1833, Elder David Searle became pastor of the church.

On the 14th of December, Daniel Parsons was chosen Deacon.

In 1834, a new meeting house was built and dedicated January 27, 1835, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder Elisha Tucker, of Buffalo.

On the 27th of March, 1836, Elder Searle, who had labored successfully as pastor for three years, was dismissed with a

letter of commendation, and soon after, the Rev. W. T. Crane became pastor of the church and remained one year.

In the Spring of 1837, Rev. G. W. Warren assumed the pastoral charge of the church. June 17th, Lansing Waugh was licensed to preach. In August, 140 communicants were present. In November, R. D. Campbell was invited to improve his gifts of preaching (and was afterward licensed), and Thomas Pierce was chosen Deacon.

In December, the following resolution was adopted by the church, viz :

Resolved, That we will not admit to fellowship any individual who will not abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine."

In August, 1838, Elder Searle united with the church and became its pastor the second time. He continued to labor in that capacity till 1841. In 1841, Rev. Newell Smith became the pastor of the church. In September, 1842, he asked for a dismissal. In October, Harry A. Sears was licensed to preach. Twenty-seven had been baptised and twenty-five received by letter.

In October, 1842, Elder Anson Tucker became pastor of the church. On the 11th of August, 1844, he preached his farewell sermon, having been dismissed at his request. In the Fall, A. H. Danforth, a student from Hamilton, preached during vacation. His brother, H. M. Danforth, was invited to preach, but he remained but a short time. Elder E. G. Hatch supplied the church a few months. Elder Orsamus Tayntor, from the Free Will Baptist, united with this church at this time and was licensed to preach. Edwin Saunders and Alvin T. Cole were licensed also.

In September, 1845, Rev. P. W. Mills accepted an invitation to the pastoral office which he occupied till the year 1849, and then supplied the desk till 1850. While Elder Mills remained pastor, twenty-seven were baptised and thirty-five received by letter. The church which had gradually increased since its organization in 1827, now seems to have arrived at the height of its numerical force, reporting to the association held at Arcade in 1850 the aggregate number of 266.

On the 24th of February, 1850, Rev. Whitman Metcalf

became Pastor. On the 1st of May, 1853, twenty were baptized. After four years' labor Elder Metcalf offered his resignation which was reluctantly accepted.

On June 24, 1855, Rev. John Smitzer became Pastor. While he remained thirty-eight were baptized and added to the church.

In April, 1857, Rev. John Pitman became Pastor and remained two years.

In January, 1860, Rev. Clinton Colgrove became Pastor of the church and continued to preach to the church till the Fall of 1861.

In the Spring of 1862 the Rev. H. H. Phelps became Pastor. He continued two years and was succeeded in July 1864, by Rev. Ira W. Simpson, who had entered on the fourth year of his pastorate when he died.

In June, 1868, an agreement was made with Professor Rogers, of Griffith Institute, to supply the desk for three months.

In April, 1868, Rev. Charles Wilkinson commenced his labors as Pastor, and continued a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Benedict Nov. 1, 1869.

In 1873, Rev. William Look became Pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. E. Hillman in 1876.

Rev. E. T. Fox commenced his labors in 1879.

The Rev. Mr. Owen, the present Pastor, commenced his labors in 1882.

Since 1854, the church has declined in numbers, more, perhaps, from emigration than any other cause, the youth and the older members of many families seeking homes in the West.

In the year 1871 the church edifice was repaired and enlarged. L. M. Kellogg & Son had the job, and Thomas Lincoln was the master builder, as he also was of the old church. The new edifice was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1871.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH SOCIETY OF SPRINGVILLE,

About fifty years ago the Free Will Baptist denomination held regular meetings at Springville. They had no church edifice and met in the Methodist church and the school-house. The first local pastor was Rev. H. Whitcher, a young man who

attended school at the Academy and preached to his congregation on the Sabbath. He remained about two years and afterwards became prominently connected with an F. W. B. Seminary in Oneida County.

After several years it would seem meetings were discontinued, and no society existed in Springville, organizations being maintained at East and West Concord.

On the 26th of May, 1867, the present church society was organized in Springville. The following were the principal original members:—Mr. and Mrs. Albro, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Gaylord, Mrs. Weeden, Mrs. Stanbro and Miss Alice McClure.

On the 11th of June, 1868, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following board of trustees:—Emmons Jones, Emery D. Albro, Stephen R. Smith, Walter A. Fox and Horatio A. Barker. S. R. Smith was elected treasurer and H. A. Barker clerk. At a meeting of the board June 15, a plan for building a church, drawn by Mr. Porter, architect, of Buffalo, was adopted, and July 29th the contract for building the church was let to S. R. Smith for eight thousand dollars. Calvin Smith, Emery D. Albro, Emmons Jones and S. R. Smith each subscribed one thousand dollars toward the construction of the church. The church was dedicated March 12th, 1870, Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. B. C. Van Duzee was first pastor, he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Cook who remained until 1875, then Rev. B. F. Herriek officiated one year, followed by Mr. Van Duzee, who preached one year, when Rev. A. J. Bryant who remains up to the present writing.

ST. ALOYSIUS ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE.

The church property was purchased of George Holland Oct. 22, 1856, formerly owned and occupied by the First Presbyterian church of Springville. The Board of Trustees consists of five persons, the Bishop and Vicar-General being *ex-officio* Trustees, and also the Pastor, who appoints annually two laymen as Trustees; the two laymen now acting as Trustees are Victor Collard and Peter Saelzler. From 1853 to May 15, 1869, this was only a missionary station; May 15 1869 a per-

manent Pastor was appointed and a residence built. April 14, 1878 ground was broken for the new church edifice, which was built during that season; Thomas Lincoln was the architect and builder. The church was dedicated Sept. 18, 1879. The church edifice has a seating capacity of four hundred, has a bell weighing 506 pounds, the main building being 106½ feet in length, having an audience room of 70 x 40 feet; in the rear, unpartitioned is a sanctuary 30 x 22 feet; the cost of the church property was about \$8,000; number of church members, about four hundred; the present Pastor is Rev. F. X. Fromholzer.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF SPRINGVILLE

The First Universalist Church Society of Springville was organized in 1846. Rev. I. George, Abram Dyrkert, I. B. Childs and Jonathan Mayo, were the first trustees.

The following constituted the principal original male members of the society:

Abram Dyrkert, Lewis Childs, I. B. Childs, Benj. Wheeler, Chester Spencer, Sewell Hakes, Baltus Goodemote, Philip Goodemote, Michael C. Huffstader, Jonathan Mayo, Rev. I. George, C. C. McClure, Perrin Sampson, William Ballou, John Ballou, Jonathan Briggs, Jacob Badgley, O. D. Curtis and Dr. E. C. Pool.

The church was built in 1847. Rev. I. George the first pastor, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. I. George was succeeded as pastor by Rev. C. H. Dutton, he by Rev. T. J. Whitcomb, and he by the Rev. J. B. Saxe, the last one who preached regularly to the society.

In 1879 the church edifice was sold to Messrs. Horris Hall and I. B. Childs, who re-modeled it into the present Opera House. The avails of the sale were given into the keeping of the New York State Convention of Universalists, as a fund to be used for the benefit of the denomination.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST CONCORD.

The society was organized about sixty years ago by Elder Richard Cary, of Boston. For a number of years meetings were held at the Block school house; afterwards at the Sharp street school house. The present church edifice at East Concord was built in 1852, previous to which Elder Cary preached

at intervals for many years; Elders Folsom, Whitcher, Babcock and Plumb also preached. Of the original members, Mrs. Achsie Townsend, of Townsend Hill, is the only surviving one. Giles Churchill, Prentis Stanbro, Sen., Prentis Stanbro, Jr., E. Steele, Woodruff Van Dusan, George L. Stanbro and Sterling Titus have been the deacons of the church from its organization to the present time, in the order as stated above.

The following are the names of the ministers who have preached to the society since the building of the church in 1852: B. H. Damon, Elder Flyn, Ashly Ensign, B. H. Damon, Elder Barker, Elder Van Duzee, Elder Stuart, Elder Starr, Charles Cook, Elder Van Duzee, B. F. Herrick and A. F. Bryant. The present membership is about one hundred.

WEST CONCORD FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

About 1818 a few churchmen organized a Free-Will Baptist Society at West Concord. Among the early members were Jeremiah Richardson and wife, Elijah Richardson and wife, Stephen Knight and wife, Simeon Holton and wife, Elijah, Polly and Caroline Richardson.

The first meetings were held in the school-house, at Nichols' corners. Elder Richard Cary was the first minister to preach to the society and officiated as pastor for many years. Stephen Knight, Elder Rindalls, Elder Plumb, Jonathan Canfield and Elder Andrus were among the early ministers.

The church edifice was built about 1845. The dedicatory services were conducted by Elder Andrus. Jeremiah Richardson was among those who were most efficient in building the church.

WEST CONCORD M. E. CHURCH.

In 1819 a Methodist Society was organized in West Concord. Among the original members were Lewis Nichols and wife, Abijah Nichols and wife, Isaac Nichols and wife, David and Betsey Nichols, Lewis Nichols, Jr., Mrs. Hira Lush and Mrs. Vernam Cooper. The first meetings were held in an old log school house.

Elder Buell was the first to preach to the society. Other early ministers were Elder Parker, John Copeland, Elder Wiley, Elder Bingham, Elder Castleton and Rev. Joseph Hines

The church edifice was built about 1868. It was dedicated by Rev. B. I. Ives, at that time chaplain of Auburn State prison.

While Rev. Thomas Castleton was preaching to the church, a spirited revival took place, which resulted in many converts joining the church.

THE SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

OUTLINE HISTORY.

The original subscription for raising means to build the Springville Academy, was dated Dec. 14th, 1825, and among other provisions contained the following:

“3d. We hereby agree to pay to the trustees to be appointed by us as above stated, the several sums set opposite our names, as follows: One-third in grain or materials for building on the first of March next, one-third in salable young stock on the first of September next, and the other third in cash, half of which is to be paid the first of June next, and the other half on the first of Jan., 1827, all to be estimated at cash price.”

It was a serious matter for the people of Springville and vicinity to undertake at that early day to build an Academy. The country was new and the people were poor, and when we look back and consider the circumstances in which they were placed, we must admire and commend the wisdom and the energy and perseverance with which they conceived and carried out the difficult undertaking. In 1825 there was *no great city* and *no good markets* within hundreds of miles of this place, and people could get but very little money for their products, because there was very little money in the country; but it is evident that if these old pioneers had but little money, they had what is sometimes better than money—they had “sand.”

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Names.	Shares \$15 each.	Names.	Shares \$15 each.	Names.	Shares \$15 each.
Samuel Lake	5	Luther Austin	1	Wm. Vaughn	1
Henry Sears	4	Geo. Shultz	3	Archibald Griffith	2
Carlos Emmons	2	Wm. Shultz	2	Jeremiah Wilcox, half in	
W. F. G. Lake	2	John Goodemote	2	May next and half in	
Frederick White	2	C. C. Wells	1	Feb., 1827	4
Rufus C. Eaton	4	Samuel Cochran	4	Wm. Rouse	1
Rufus Eaton	3	Jacob Rushmore	2	Isaac Palmer	1
Liger & Herrick	3	Derius Palmer, by consent.	1	Otis Butterworth, Jr.	1
Levinus Cornwell	2	Robert Angur	1	John Drake	1

Joseph McMillan..... 4	Alanson Lovelace..... 1	Joseph Jackson..... 1
John Russell..... 3	Elikum Rhodes..... 1	David Bensley..... 1
Otis D. Tibbits..... 2	David Shultz, to be paid in cattle..... 2	Stukely Starks..... 1
R. G. Murray..... 1	Augustus G. Elliott..... 1	Geo. C. Grayham..... 1
David Furguson..... 1	Silas Rushmore..... 2	Isaac Knox..... 2
Varney Ingals..... 3	Harvey Stephenson..... 1	John Holdridge..... 1
Wales Emmons..... 2	Lothrop Beebe..... 1	Truman Bensley..... 1
Christopher Douglas..... 1	Jairus Reynolds, to be paid in stone and labor..... 1	The following were subscri- bed in 1830, or subsequently:
Jeremiah Scallin..... 1	Phineas Scott..... 1	Carlos Emmons..... 2
David Seymour..... 1	Samuel Lake..... 1	Samuel Lake..... 2
Abel Holman..... 2	Selah Squires..... 1	Brooks & Wendover..... 1
Jedediah Starks..... 2	Alden S. Sprague..... 2	Elbert W. Cook..... 1
Lewis Childs..... 1	Tousley & Tuttle..... 4	Samuel J. Church..... 1
Isaac Bennett..... 1	Wm. Wedon..... 1	Sylvester B. Peck..... 1
John Williams..... 1	Eaton Bensley..... 1	Eaton & Butterworth..... 1
George R. Willard..... 1	Justus Scott..... 1	Manly Colton..... 1
Johnson Bensley..... 1	Charles Chaffee..... 1	Elbert W. Cook..... 1
Eaton Bensley..... 1	Jacob Drake..... 1	Kingsbury & Hoveland..... 1
Sylvester Eaton..... 3	Samuel Cochran..... 1	Carlos Emmons..... 1
Truman White, on consid- eration that lumber is re- ceived..... 2	S. S. Ellsworth..... 2	Jarvis Bloomfield..... 1
Jarvis Bloomfield..... 3	Elisha Mack..... 1	Pliny Smith, Jr..... 1
Stephen Albro, Jr..... 1	B. B. Mason..... 1	Joseph Harkness..... 1
John Albro..... 4	Chauncy Lee..... 1	Morgan L. Badgley..... 1
Giles Churchill..... 2	M. L. Arnold..... 1	Geo. Shultus..... 1
Elisha Russell, to be paid in brick, at cash price..... 2	Samuel Stewart..... 3	Ebenezer Dibble..... 1
Seth Allen..... 2	Asial Gardner, to be paid in brick, at cash price..... 2	Amaziah Ashman..... 1
Asa Wells..... 1	Nathan King..... 1	Samuel Cochran..... 1
Thomas Johnson..... 2	Charles Wells..... 2	

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY

was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 19, 1827, being the second academy incorporated on the Holland Purchase, Fredonia Academy having been incorporated in 1824.

The walls of the Academy were put up in 1827.

The first term of school held in the Springville Academy commenced in the fall of 1830. Hiram H. Barney was the Principal and Miss Mary Elliot the Preceptress.

No record of the names of students could be found, but according to the best recollection of several who attended at that time, the following named persons were students, the whole or a part of the first year:

Cephus R. Leland,	Jacob White,	Charles Sherman,	Smith and McKay, of
Marshall Leland,	Dolphin Stevenson,	Sarah Ann Wells,	Mansfield,
Sarah Leland,	Chester Calkins,	Rebecca Brooks,	Miranda Bowen,
Marion Leland,	Marvin Swain,	William McMillan,	Timothy Lockwood,
Hannah Henman,	Sarah Clark,	Delos E. Sillman,	Wells Erooks,
Patience Starks,	Amy Huntly,	Henry Radcliff,	Sardis Wilcox,
Julia Rhodes,	Hiram Bloomfield,	Andrew Stevens,	H. Lockwood,
Emily Rhodes,	John Jackson,	Louisa Richmond,	Asa Pallips,
Lewis Hewitt,	Eliza Sampson,	Roderick White,	Samuel Bradley,

Harriet Swift,	Caroline Gregory,	Washington Shultus,	Eliza Bradley,
Theodore Potter,	Alonzo Gregory, of	Lucy Shultus,	Calex Calkins,
John Churchill,	Ellicottville,	Julia Ann Shultus,	Almina Whitcomb,
Adaline Murray,	Wales Butterworth,	Elias Steele,	John Lockwood,
Caroline Cochran,	AppletonButterworth,	Roderick Simonds,	A. A. Armstead,
Orson Cochran,	Mary Eaton,	Harriet Evans,	A. Pool,
Joseph Cochran,	Nelson Hopkins,	Asaph Potter,	Paul Nobles,
Byron Cochran,	William Dibble,	Oliver Canfield,	Franklin Spencer,
Sarah Ann Bensley.	Sarah Dibble,	Orville Canfield,	Calvin R. Davy,
Harriet White,	Helen McMillan,	Samuel Abbott,	Cyrenius Simmons,
Frederick Merrell,	Selem Sears,	Chauncy Abbott,	Mr. Wright,
Miss Merrell,	Otis Morton,	Stephen Chafee,	Mr. Tiffany,
Martha Johnson,	Mary Morton,	Utley and sister,	Mr. Conklin,
Morris Fosdick,	Anna Moulton,	Hunt of Eden,	Mr. Ailen.
Harriet Barney,	Betsy Brooks,	Roach of Buffalo,	

Mr. Barney was succeeded by Lorenzo Parsons, as Perceptor, in 1833; he was followed in 1839, by Edwin E. Williams, he by A. C. Huestis, 1841 to 1843; E. C. Hall in 1844. October, 1845, Wm. Mosheir. January, 1847, J. W. Earle came. He was followed by Moses Lane in 1850. Ezekiel Cutler and Eden Sprout taught next, each for a year, in 1853 and 1854. In 1855, Wm. S. Aumuck took charge. In the latter part of 1858, Rev. David Copeland became Principal and continued to occupy the position till 1865; he was followed by Charles R. Pomeroy, and he by W. W. McIntyre, and he by W. H. Rogers, in 1867. A. R. Weightman was employed in 1870 and W. H. Rogers again in 1872. J. W. O'Brien was the next principal, and he was followed by Samuel W. Eddy in 1875.

The teachers of the female department of the Academy have been :

Miss Mary Elliot.	Miss Decker,	Miss Starkweather,	Miss Warner.
Miss Sayles.	Sarah Houstis,	Miss Versalla Barber,	Miss Case,
Miss Chamberlin,	Lucretia Murray,	Mrs. Aumock,	Miss Marten,
Miss North,	Silena N. Johnson,	Miss Field,	Miss Emma Clark,
Miss Whitlock,	Miss Hannah McClure,	Miss Emmons,	Mrs. Pomroy,
Harriet N. Murry,	Mrs. Carpenter,	Miss Copeland,	Mrs. E. B. Rogers,
	Miss O'Brien,	Miss Libbie Mayo,	

In 1867 the name of the Academy was changed to the "Griffith Institute," in consideration of the liberal donation given to the institution by Archibald Griffith, of the town of Concord.

Mr. Griffith afterwards bequeathed over ten thousand dollars to the institution as a permanent fund, to be used mainly for the free education of orphans and indigent children of the town of Concord.

In the fall of 1875, school districts Nos. 6 and 8 were united and formed union school district No. 1, of the town of Concord.

In 1876, the Board of Education of Union School district No. 1, adopted the "Griffith Institute" as the academic department thereof, with the consent of the trustees of said institute; and the offices of the said Board of Trustees were then declared vacant, as provided by statute.

The schools were united and have since been conducted as one school with four departments, academic, senior, intermediate and primary. There are four teachers in the academic department, and five teachers in the other departments.

Samuel W. Eddy was the first principal, and Miss F. M. Sherman, the first preceptress; G. W. Ellis was the next principal, and Miss Sherman the preceptress; Prof. E. W. Griffith is now principal, and Mrs. E. W. Griffith preceptress.

Many students of this institution have attained honorable positions in society. Some have been promoted to high official positions in this and other states. Asher P. Nichols, Comptroller, State of New York; Addison Gibbs, Governor of Oregon; Daleson Smith, United States Senator, Oregon; Benj. F. Rice, United States Senator, Arkansas; Romanzo Bunn, Judge of the United States District Court, southern district, Wisconsin; A. E. Carr, Brigadier General, United States army; Henry Vane Armen, M. C., Cattaraugus and Chatauqua counties; Albert Haight, Judge Supreme Court, N. Y.; Timothy T. Lockwood, Ex-mayor of Buffalo; Stephen Lockwood, Ex-judge of Erie County; Allen D. Scott, Ex-senator and Judge Cattaraugus county; C. P. Vedder, Ex-state Senator and State Assessor; Charles H. Reed, District Attorney, Cook county, Illinois, besides a large number not mentioned here.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the opening of the Springville Academy—Griffith Institute—was held at Springville, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 1 and 2, 1880.

Mr. E. Briggs first suggested the idea of the celebration, and circulated a paper for signatures, calling a public meeting to consider the matter and take the necessary steps, and make the proper arrangements, which meeting, when assembled, promptly

voted that such a celebration should be held and appointed a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an executive committee. The executive committee was empowered by said meeting to appoint all other committees and to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration. The officers were :

<i>President of the Day,</i>	- - -	Hon. C. C. SEVERANCE.
<i>Vice-President,</i>	- - -	W. G. RANSOM,
<i>Secretary,</i>	- - -	A. R. TABER,
<i>Treasurer,</i>	- - -	H. G. LELAND,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ERASMUS BRIGGS,	- . .	<i>Chairman.</i>
WILLIAM McMILLAN,		HENRY M. BLACKMAR.
GEORGE W. WELDON,		RUSSEL J. VAUGHN,
CHARLES C. STANBRO,		BYRON COCHRAN.

GEORGE, G. STANBRO,	<i>Chairman of Committee of Invitation.</i>
C. J. SHUTTLEWORTH,	" " <i>Reception Committee.</i>
M. L. HALL,	" " <i>Supper Committee.</i>
FRANK PRIOR,	" " <i>Finance Committee.</i>

The executive committee authorized and empowered its chairman to proceed and make all such arrangements as he should deem necessary and proper for the occasion which with the sanction of said committee given from time to time, he proceeded to do, which duties occupied his time and attention constantly, for many weeks.

Mr. Taber also spent several weeks and faithfully performed the laborious duties of the office of Secretary. General invitation was given and special invitations were sent to nearly all the States and Territories and Canada, wherever it could be ascertained a former student resided. The good people of Springville and of the Town of Concord contributed all the means necessary to make the celebration a success. When the appointed time arrived, a large number of students and citizens of this town and of other towns in this and adjoining counties assembled—many old students coming hundreds of miles to witness and take part in the proceedings. A rostrum was erected in front of the academy and adjoining Franklin street, and seats were provided and arranged for the accommodation

of those present under the shade of the trees on the academy grounds. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the first day, the large concourse assembled, led by Lay's silver cornet band from the Cattaraugus reservation, proceeded to the place prepared for the exercises.

After a prayer by the Rev. I. George, of Fredonia, the President of the Day, Hon. C. C. Severance, congratulated the citizens and the institution on the great number which had responded to the call. In behalf of the citizens he then welcomed these students home again to the institution "in whose classic halls they had received instruction." Several letters had been received from those who, though invited, were unable to be present, which were now read by W. H. Ticknor, Esq.

Two beautiful poems were received from Mrs. James Sweet, of Nebraska City, and Mrs. Clark M. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., and were read by Miss Sule M. Holland.

The Speakers for the afternoon were Samuel Lake, Esq., Erasmus Briggs, who gave a brief outline history of the Academy, and David H. Cochran, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. At the conclusion of Dr. Cochran's address, the great throng, headed by the band, proceeded to the park. Here they partook of a bountiful supper prepared and served up by the ladies of the Town of Concord.

Wednesday evening the speakers were W. G. Ransom, of Springville, Ex-Judge Stephen Lockwood, of Buffalo; Judge Haight, of Buffalo, Professor G. W. Ellis, of Springville, and Dr. Van Pelt, of Williamsville.

On Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock a procession of students was formed in the park and divided into sections of five years, each section bearing a banner on which was inscribed the date of their student life in the Academy. Headed by the band, they marched down Franklin street to Main, and up Main to Academy street, and bringing up at last in front of their honored Alma Mater.

Thursday afternoon the speakers were: Judge A. D. Scott, of Ellicottville; Rev. I. George, of Fredonia; Charles H. Reed, Esq., of Chicago; Samuel Lake, Esq., Alonzo Tanner, Esq., of Buffalo; Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill.; Colonel Cook, of Havana, N. Y., and Cyrus Rice, Esq., of Sardinia.

The speakers Thursday evening were Rev. A. F. Colburn, Hon. Dolphin Stephenson, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.; T. S. Bunting, Esq., of Hamburg; select reading by Miss Kate W. Bensley, of Chicago; George W. Spaulding, Esq., of Concord, and Hosea Heath, Esq., of Hamburg, who was the last speaker.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Briggs, who earnestly labored to make the celebration a success, and also to Mr. Tabor, who faithfully performed the duties of the office of Secretary. All these united in singing "Old Hundred" and "Auld Lang Syne," after which Rev. A. F. Colburn pronounced the benediction.

Thus concluded, to the entire satisfaction of students, citizens and visitors, the greatest and by far the best celebration Springville has ever witnessed.

The weather being warm and pleasant, the academy grounds were lit up by a large number of Chinese lanterns, and the exercises in the evening, as well as in the day time, were held there.

During the exercises the audience was entertained from time to time with excellent vocal music furnished by a select choir composed of the following persons: R. E. Hufstader and daughter, W. W. Blakely, S. E. Spaulding, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Miss Lucy Sherman, Mrs. Bordon, Mrs. H. G. Leland, Mrs. A. D. Jones.

A list of the names of those who attended the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Springville Academy placed under their Principals, and their present residences given. When the State is not given New York is to be understood:

BARNEY.

Jacob White, Yorkshire Center.
Richard C. Johnson, Sardinia.
Charles Sherman, Springville.
Amos Dow, East Randolph.
John C. Jackson, Ashford.
Charles Arnold, Arcade.
Theodore H. Porter, Springville.
George Marsh, Sardinia.
Mary A. Sampson Bingham, Elkador, Iowa.
Anna Moulton Chafee, Springville.
Julia Rhodes Lincoln, Springville.
Emily Rhodes Britton, East Concord.
Mary Whitney Sherman, Springville.
Elmina Whitcomb Draper, Toledo, O.
BARNEY AND PARSONS.
Dr. William Van Pelt, Williamsville.

Caleb Calkins, Peterboro.

Hon. Dolphin Stephenson, Phelps.
Samuel M. Abbott, M. D., East Hamburg.
Col. Chauncey B. Abbott, East Hamburg.
John Churchill, Springville.
George Williams, Yorkshire.
Laban A. Needham, Concord.
Orson Cochran, Otto.
Peregrine G. Eaton, Springville.
William Ives, Buffalo.
Mrs. Altezeria Arnold Clark, Ashford.

PARSONS.

Cyrus Rice, Sardinia.
James Otis, Sardinia.
Calvin D. Melven, Cadiz.
Henry T. Wadsworth, Springville.
Samuel W. Pratt, North Collins.

Eugene Graves, Franklinville.
 S. E. S. H. Nott, M. D., Hamburg.
 Henry Simons, Sardinia.
 Oliver P. Buflum, Colden.
 David C. Kingsley, Springville.
 Charles M. Wilder, Chicago, Ill.
 Eunice Salisbury Nott, Hamburg.
 Eliza Chafee Cole, East Hamburg.
 Lydia Sherman McMillan, Springville.
 Sarah L. Wilder, Van Valkenburg, Houghton Creek.

PARSONS AND WILLIAMS.

Salmon L. Johnson, Cattaraugus.
 Charles Beebe, Sandusky.
 Delia A. Sprague Prindle, Fredonia.
 Minerva A. Miner Mayo, Springville.

PARSONS, WILLIAMS AND HUERTIS.

David C. Bloomfield, Sherman, Chautauqua county.

PARSONS, HUERTIS AND HALL.

Mary Bailey Weast, Waukegan, Ill.

EDWIN E. WILLIAMS.

Hubbard T. White, Jamestown.
 Francis White, Springville.
 Isaac Wilcox, North Collins.
 S. H. Nott, Holland.
 Jeremiah F. Jackman, Marilla.
 Rev. Isaac George, Fredonia.
 A. Judson Wiltse, Yorkshire Center.
 Alonzo Tanner, Buffalo.
 V. R. Carey, Boston.
 Erasmus Briggs, Springville.
 Aurelia Cary Davis, Boston.
 Louise Jones Wadsworth, Springville
 Maria Rice Pinder, Lima, Livingston Co.
 Sarah G. Bond George, Portersville, Cal.
 Emily S. Clark Frost, North Evans.
 Aurora A. Nelson Kingman, Springville.

WILLIAMS AND HUERTIS.

Almon Nichols, Morton's Corners.

WILLIAMS, HUERTIS, HALL AND MOSHER.

David H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., Brooklyn.
 Martin Wiltse, Yorkshire.

WILLIAMS, HALL AND EARLE.

David S. Ingalls, Buffalo.

HUERTIS.

Josiah Emery, Aurora.
 F. Kidder Davis, Yorkshire.
 Hon. Arunah Ward, Ellicottville.

HUERTIS AND HALL.

Heman Andrews, Springville.

HUERTIS, HALL, MOSHER AND EARLE.

W. G. Ransom, Springville.

HUERTIS, HALL AND EARLE.

J. Andrew Studley, East Ashford.

HUERTIS AND EARLE.

Julia A. French Andrews, Springville.

E. C. HALL.

Sarah F. Brockway Earle, South Wales.

HALL, MOSHER, EARLE AND LANE.

Elizabeth J. Melvin Rogers, Holland City, Mich.

HALL AND EARLE.

Emily J. Lewis Whittemore, Marshfield.

MOSHER, EARLE AND LANE.

Phebe W. Starkweather Eaton, Springville.

HALL, EARLE, LANE, SPROU AND AUMOCK.

Sylvia P. Joslin, Springville.

J. W. EARLE.

William H. Churchill, Maywood, Ill.
 Edward W. Stanclitt, North Collins.
 Clark C. Sibley, East Concord.
 Philander H. Parker, Arcade.
 Henry M. Blackmar, Springville.
 Miss Mary Davidson, Buffalo.
 Esther Corawell House, Springville.
 Harriet A. Pierce Low, Springville.
 Gertrude E. Van Valkenburg Summer, Springville.
 Louise S. Marsh George, Yorkshire.

EARLE AND LANE.

Hon. Allen D. Scott, Ellicottville.
 Heman W. Rugg, Olean.
 Col. Clark E. Carr, Galesburg, Ill.
 Hon. Charles Harvey Reed, Chicago.
 Seth A. Abbott, Abbott's Corners.
 Frederick Eaton, Olean.
 Rev. Alanson M. Richardson, Cowlesville.
 Augusta I. Chafee Clark, Utica.
 App. P. Scott, Allison, Otto.
 Rosina S. Blake Rowley, Springville.
 Helen A. Pierce Kellogg, East Pike.

EARLE, LANE AND CUTLER.

Maria Davidson Frye, Collins Center.

EARLE, LANE, CUTLER AND SPROU.

Ann H. Peirce, Springville.
 Laurette N. Lake Taber, Springville.
 EARLE, LANE, CUTLER, SPROU AND AUMOCK.
 George P. Kellogg, East Pike.

MOSER LANE.

Abraⁿ Bartholomew, Buffalo.
 Erastus L. Harris, Collins Center.
 Daniel Spaulding, Concord.
 Richard Frank Powers, Hamburg.
 Henry H. Wibirt, New York City.
 Samuel E. Britton, Lewiston.
 Hosea S. Heath, Esq., Hamburg.
 William S. Newton, Hamburg.
 Mary J. Beach Chase, Boston.
 Mary Ann McLin Barnett, Buffalo.
 Caroline A. Rice Schutt, Sardinia.
 Phoebe J. Deuel Newton, Hamburg.
 Mary Miner Brooks, Olean.
 Marion Dutton Chilcott, East Hamburg.
 Amelia Huntley Lewis, Glenwood.
 Susan O. Fowler Chandler, Springville.

228 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.

Maryette Adams Mason, Marilla.
Ann Lincoln, Springville.
Edna J. Beebe, Arcade.
Melinda L. Newton, Holman, Hamburg.
Sophia S. Newton Eaton, Springville.

LANE, CUTLER AND SPROUT.

Asa R. Taber, Springville.

LANE, CUTLER AND AUMOCK.

Rev. John Corydon Steele, Attica.
Russel J. Vaughan, Springville.

LANE AND AUMOCK.

Byron A. Churchill, West Falls.
Susan A. Smith Backus, North East, Pa.

LANE AND COPELAND.

Lydia A. Post Powers, Abbot's Corners.

EDEN SPROUT.

Alexander Hale, North Collins.

SPROUT AND AUMOCK.

Loren D. Smith, Sardinia.
Benjamin S. Godard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles E. Botsford, Springville.
Laban W. Smith, Springville.
Sara Vail Kerr, Collins Center.

SPROUT, AUMOCK AND COPELAND.

Theodore B. Norris, Springville.
Adeline L. Scobey Warner, Springville.

W. S. AUMOCK.

Frank M. Stryker, Castile, Wyoming county.
Sewar! Sears, Sardinia.
Bryant J. Davis, East Concord.
Lucinda Reynolds Hopkins, Sardinia.
Mary L. Johnson Crosby, Sardinia
M. Louise Dayton Gillman, West Yorkshire.
Altheria Squires Treat, East Concord.
Mary Curtis Churchill, Springville.
Eliza McLin, Springville.
Addie Greene Park, Fredonia.
Mary A. Pingrey Smith, Springville.
Mercy L. Newton, Hamburg.

AUMOCK AND COPELAND.

Henry F. Norris, Pike, Wyoming county.
William H. Warner, Springville.
Chester E. Norris, Rushford.
Chester C. Pingrey, Yorkshire Center.
Harlan P. Spaulding, Springville.
Delos D. Crocker, North Branch Station, Minn.
Maria L. Bowen, Yorkshire.
Carrie Squires Smith, Union Mills, Ind.
Addie McMillan McMaster, Springville.
Elvira Beebe Whitney, East Ashford.

DAVID COPELAND.

Millard S. Avery, North Collins.
Jonathan H. Smith, Clarksburg.
Chester C. McClure, Jr., Buffalo.
Daniel R. Newton, Bradford, Pa.
Addison M. Smith, Arcade.
Frank A. Smith, Arcade.

David D. Smith, Yorkshire.
Garrett W. Stryker, Castile
John C. Bump, Buffalo.
Charles M. Newton, Hamburg.
Harrison L. Newton, Hamburg.
Clark C. Dart, Hamburg.
Bishop Canfield, Vandalia, Cattaraugus county.

Albert Fuller, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Marion Lincoln, Springville.

Morris C. Freeman, Springville.
Sextus E. Smith, Union Mills, Indiana.
Joseph B. Stryker, Strykersville.
Frank A. Howell, Yorkshire Center.

Hon. Albert Haight, Buffalo.
Martin E. Williams, Bradford, Pa.
Cornelius Ostrander, Springville.
Ray H. Canfield, Concord.
S. N. Blakely, Glenwood.
Marshall D. Scobey, Sandusky.
Walter W. Blakeley, Springville.
Ellen Jewett Godard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louise Graves Bersee, Millington, Tuscola county, Mich.

Alice M. Post Payne, Titusville, Pa.
Elizabeth L. Mayo Foster, Collins Center.
Alice Wells Vanatta, Springville.
Betsey Squires Vedder, Ellicottville.
Mary Jane Reed Stryker, Strykersville.
Emma P. Hall Crane, New Canaan, Conn.
Louise Williams Kenyon, West Falls.
Alice D. Marsh Emerson, Springville.
Ella Goodemote Greene, Springville.
Mary Bensley Price, Chicago, Illinois.
Eliza Hammond Hall, Bennington.
Zelia M. Smith Melven, Springville.
Fanny M. Sherman, Springville.
Diana King, Springville
Meroy Canneld, Colden.
Eupheme E. Ayars Freeman, Springville.
Ann Johnson Ellis, Sardinia.
Ermina Colwell VanSlyke, Dunlap, Iowa.
Adella Thomas Scobey, Sandusky.

COPELAND, POMEROY, ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN

Asa L. Twichell, Springville.

COPELAND, POMEROY, MCINTYRE AND ROGERS.

Lucy Twichell Bensley, Springville.

COPELAND AND MCINTYRE.

Alfred L. Holman, Springville.

COPELAND, MCINTYRE AND ROGERS.

Rev. A. F. Colburn, Springville.

COPELAND AND ROGERS.

Emmons D. Tefft, East Otto.
Daniel R. Newton, Hamburg.

C. R. POMEROY.

Wm. H. Sherman, East Ashford.
Ellen A. Tefft Dunbar, East Otto.

POMEROY, MCINTYRE, ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Charles Willis House, Holland

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY. 229

MCINTYRE.

Libbie Hammond, East Otto.

MCINTYRE AND ROGERS.

Elmer O. Leland, Springville.
J. Waldo Norton, Springville.
Addison G. Matthewson, Springville.
Philura L. Clark Bartholomew, Springville.
Sarah A. Sibley Baker, East Concord.

MCINTYRE, ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN.

Alfred A. Churchill, Springville.

MCINTYRE, ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Charles H. Albro, Springville.

W. H. ROGERS.

Seymour Rider, Sardinia.
H. A. Wightman, Eden Center.
Herman Wightman, Clarksburg
S. Clark Munger, Gowanda.
Charles C. Jewett, Springville.
Warren Worden, Yorkshire Center.
Charles E. Allen, Gowanda.
Elgin B. Cary Boston, Erie Co.
Owen L. Moss, Collins.
Clara Nichols Millington, Winfield, Kansas.
Helen Nichols Hatch, Morton's Corners.
Ella Chandler Shaffner, East Ashford.
Ida M. Rice Olmsted, Yorkshire
Ida Wilson Severance, Springville.
Hortense Lafferty Greene, Springville.
Libbie Churchill Clark, Morton's Corners.
Ella Brown, Manwaring, Elton.
Alice Stebbins Spaulding, Otto.
Fanny Norton, Springville.
Hattie Sherman Nichols, Morton's Corners.
Mary J. Velzy, Machias.
Lucy Idella Burroughs, Collins.
Ida M. Wright, Springville.
Mattie O. Wilcox, Portersville, Tulare Co.,
Cal.

Elsie M. Cornwall, South Wales.

Ina Woodbury, Hamburg.

ROGERS AND WIGHTMAN.

Perry B. Cox, Ellicottville.
Oliver Hammond, East Otto.
Javan Clark, Morton's Corners.
Jay Drake, Springville.
Augusta Potter Leland, Springville.
Laura E. Morton, Morton's Corners.
Clara F. Lord, Sardinia.
Alice Vedder Tefft, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Jennie A. Wilcox Wheelock, Springville.
Walter J. Allen, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Emma Bond House, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Kate W. Bensley, Chicago, Ill.
Eli A. Churchill, Springville.

ROGERS AND O'BRIEN.

Cora C. Stanbro, Springville.
Mary A. Van Valkenburg, Springville.

Byron S. Tefft, East Otto,
John V. Cole, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

James F. Vaughan, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Leonard H. Utley, East Otto.
Willis L. Weeden, Springville.
Charles D. Bigelow, Gowanda
Frank E. Lowe, Springville.

ROGERS, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Edwin A. Scott, Hamburg.

ROGERS AND EDDY.

Mary L. Murray, Glenwood.
Lucy C. Sherman, Springville.

ROGERS, EDDY AND ELLIS.

Abbey C. Norris, Springville.

ROGERS, WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN, EDDY AND ELLIS.
Clarence O. Clark, Springville.

A. R. WIGHTMAN.

Clark E. Churchill, Arcade.
Charles A. Twichell, Springville.
Delavan B. Reed, Sardinia.
Franklin Howland, Machias.
Ida A. Cutting Hakes, Springville.
Luella Bond Smith, Ashford, Springville P. O.
Selia Wightman.

WIGHTMAN AND O'BRIEN.

Earle R. Vaughan, Lancaster.

WIGHTMAN, O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Rhinda M. Churchill, West Falls.

J. W. O'BRIEN.

Herbert M. Horton, Arcade.
Frank E. Oyer, Springville.
Ida I. Pike, Boston.
Clara Goodemote, Springville.
Emily Holland Cole, East Ashford.
Jennie Rosier House, Holland.
Emma Reynolds Lincoln, East Otto.

O'BRIEN AND EDDY.

Ward B. Wiltsie, Yorkshire.
Ernest F. Kruse, Springville.
George E. Reynolds, Collins Center.
Edward M. Shaffner, East Ashford.
W. C. Kruse, Ashford.
George A. Pierce, Springville.
Herbert D. Cole, East Ashford.
Mary E. Holt, Glenwood.
Jennie V. Pool Bigelow, Gowanda
Chloe R. Bates Pepperrine, Cattaraugus.
Sarah L. Eaton Allen, Springville.

O'BRIEN, EDDY AND ELLIS.

A. Flenna Hess, Elk City, Pa.
Myrtie G. Wells, Springville.
Anna F. Tanner, Springville.
Mary H. Bradley, Springville.
Elizabeth H. Shuttleworth, Springville
Ralph W. Lowe, Springville.
Mary H. Lowe, Springville.
Florence A. Harrison, East Otto.

S. W. EDDY.

Fred. A. Parmenter, Buffalo.
 Elmer C. Sherman, Springville.
 Paul Canfield, Boston.
 Milton M. Trivett, Woodward's Hollow.
 Miriam I. Craig, Colden.
 Eva E. Multer, Ashford.
 Mary Ticknor, Gowanda.
 Lillie V. Cole Demmon, Ashford.

EDDY AND ELLIS.

S. G. Wightman, Clarksburg.
 Sewell A. Brooks, Colden
 Mark N. Brooks, Colden.
 Carroll G. Morton, Morton's Corners.
 Wendell J. Morton, Morton's Corners.
 John J. Whittemore, Buffalo.
 Elbert R. Sherman, Dansville, Liv. County.
 Walter A. Clark, Springville.
 Ella E. Buffam, Colden.
 Sarah M. Titus, Sardinia.
 Mary L. Kellogg, Springville.
 William A. Staffin, Collins Center.
 Thomas A. Fay, Springville.
 Albert L. Harrison, East Otto.

GEORGE W. ELLIS.

Lucius I. Clark, Springville.

George A. Persons, East Aurora.
 Luther D. Cary, Boston.
 Edward D. Wightman, Clarksburg.
 James Ellis, East Aurora.
 Henry T. Frank, Ashford.
 William J. Bigelow, Ashford.
 John W. Pratt, Collins Center.
 Frank S. Larabee, Springville.
 Lottie L. White, Springville.
 Ida A. Beverly, Collins Center.
 Estelle Earle, South Wales.
 Lillie O. Smith, Springville.
 Cora B. Backus, North East, Pa.
 Lizzie Murphy, West Valley.
 Mary Wells, Springville.
 L. Lulu Hadley, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Matie B. Churchill, Springville,
 Nancy M. Cary, Boston.
 Mabel A. McDuffee, Springville.
 Alice M. Eaton, Springville.
 Louise E. Wadsworth, Springville.
 Clara J. Pingrey, Springville.
 Carrie H. McEuen, Springville.
 Mettie H. Harrison, East Otto.

Some of the persons that were known to have attended the Re-union, and failed to register their names:

Hosmer L. Agard, Willink.
 Thomas L. Bunting, Hamburg.
 Charles B. Cochran, Rochester.
 Arnold J. Emerson, Sardinia.
 Norman A. Freeman, Glenwood.
 Sidney D. Kingsley, Sardinia.
 George L. Dayton, Buffalo.
 Judge Stephen Lockwood, Buffalo.
 David S. Reynolds, Buffalo.
 Anson A. Stone, Sinclairville.
 Almon W. Stanbro, Buffalo.
 Frank Smith, Eden Center.
 J. B. Vanduzee, Buffalo.
 L. G. Ray Whiting, Boston.
 Girvase A. Matteson, East Otto.
 Carrie W. Andrews Bailey, Collins Center.
 Olivia Ballou Reynolds, Buffalo.
 Estella Batty Freeman, Glenwood.
 Ella M. Crandall DePuy, Sea Cliff, L. I.
 Mary E. Davis Briggs, Yorkshire.
 Philena L. Ferrin Weber, Salamanca.

Maria L. Howell Bowen, Yorkshire.
 Persis Harrison Potter, Buffalo.
 Frank M. Mills Greene, Fredonia.
 Betsy M. Newton Bunting, Hamburg.
 Eunice J. Pratt Rogers, North Collins.
 Emma S. Wiltse Brand, Yorkshire.
 Mary Horton Sweet, Humphrey.
 Charlotte McMillan, Gowanda.
 Ella Holman Long, Hamburg.
 Lora C. Albro McClure, Buffalo.
 Luana L. Norris Kingsley, Sardinia.
 Ella M. Vedder Crowell, Hamlet.
 Rhoda A. Wheeler Norris, Pike.
 Jennie C. Baldwin Collins, Colden.
 Jennie Dygert Drake, Pike.
 Mary Stowell Scott, Hamburg.
 Sophia A. Bigelow, Chicago, Ill.
 Adella Brooks, Colden.
 Grace Brooks, Colden.
 Clara L. Wheeler, Pike.
 Anna Nichols, Colden.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The first Erie County Teachers' Institute was held in Williamsville in 1844, second at Aurora in 1845, third at Springville in 1846, fourth at Lancaster in 1847, fifth at Aurora in 1848, sixth at Springville in 1849. These Institutes were largely at-

tended by teachers from all parts of the county. They continued two weeks each, and were held for a number of years. The following is a list of the officers, instructors, lecturers and members of the Institute held at Springville in 1849: Erasmus Briggs, of Concord, President; Samuel C. Adams, of Collins, Vice-President; Louis W. Graves, of Aurora, Secretary.

INSTRUCTORS—J. H. Earle, Principal of Springville Academy; J. H. Earle, Teacher of Mathematics; Miss Mary J. Bartoo, Daniel Jones, of Aurora; Miss Cordelia Warner, of Springville, M. A. Whitney, of Aurora, and S. W. Graves of Aurora.

LECTURERS—Rev. I. George, S. W. Graves, Rev. Milo Scott, of Aurora, S. Sedwick, of Arcade, Samuel G. Love, of Gowanda, Rev. H. Eddy, of Springville, E. S. Eddy, of Williamsville.

CATALOGUE OF MALE MEMBERS.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.
G. W. Andrews, Otto.	J. B. Colegrove, Sardinia.
Jonathan Briggs, Concord.	Wm. W. Chilcott, Hamburg.
Erasmus Briggs, Concord.	A. T. Cole, Ashford.
A. C. Buffmum, Colden.	E. M. Clark, Eden.
E. M. Baily, Ashford.	Charles Clark, Aurora.
L. H. Bugbee, Persia.	Elias Dorland, Hamburg.
Andrew J. Brooks, Boston.	T. C. Estee, Hamburg.
Wm. C. Baily, Holland.	J. H. Earle, Concord.
John R. Bensley, Concord.	E. N. Ely, Cheektouaga.
Alfred R. Bowen, Sardinia.	Jesse Frye, Concord.
A. L. Bradley, Otto.	Wm. M. Field, Concord.
Romanzo Bunn, Mansfield.	George Kellogg, Concord.
P. S. Baker, Hamburg.	S. B. Littlefield, Hamburg.
J. F. Brown, Aurora.	Nathaniel Lockwood, Boston.
Hiram Clark, Collins.	Charles McCoy, Ellicottville.
Alban Clark, Collins.	J. McAvoy, Collins.
Lyman Clark, Collins.	Sidney McBride, Persia.
Fones Cole, Aurora.	James Moore, Aurora.
H. M. Carr, Concord.	Lucius McBride, Persia.
C. E. Carr, Concord.	Owen P. Marsh, Yorkshire.
B. O. Carr, Concord.	L. H. Morris, Aurora.
Miles Chafee, Concord.	John H. McAvoy, Collins.

Joseph S. O'Brien, Collins.	S. C. Horton, Boston.
George Oswald, Otto.	David Hershey, Amherst.
A. E. Packard, Concord.	Moses Ham, Amherst.
George Perkins, Concord.	Daniel Harris, Aurora.
Franklin Pike, Concord.	J. S. Hawley, Brant.
Asa Potter, Sheldon.	M. N. Jones, Boston.
J. W. Porter, Sardinia.	D. G. Jones, Aurora.
Byron Pratt, Aurora.	A. H. Jones, Aurora.
Charles M. Plumb, Collins.	L. A. Kennicut, New Albion.
Abijah Perkins, Aurora.	E. R. Kingsley, Sardinia.
L. W. Race, Evans.	S. D. Kingsley, Sardinia.
H. A. Race, Evans.	Charles Scisler, Aurora.
Alan A. Richardson, Concord.	J. H. Shearer, Aurora.
W. G. Ranson, Concord.	Geo. W. Sweet, Colden.
Joseph A. Rathbun, Persia.	Ambrose Southworth, Boston.
Geo. W. Woodward, Concord.	E. A. Stebbins, Otto.
D. M. Richardson, Concord.	C. C. Sibley, Concord.
H. W. Rugg, Concord.	E. C. Sanders, Ashford.
J. T. Sykes, Sheldon.	Ferdinand Taylor, Collins.
C. C. Stanbro, Concord.	Loomis J. Williams, Hamburg.
E. D. Stevens, Hamburg.	Darwin Wilcox, Sardinia.
A. D. Scott, Springville.	P. F. Warner, Java.
Joseph Griffin, Collins.	Horatio Whittemore, Collins.
L. W. Graves, Aurora.	L. D. Weeden, Springville.
Franklin Hodge, Buffalo.	M. A. Whitney, Aurora.
Charles Howe, Persia.	Wm. W. Wilson, Concord.
Luke G. Harmon, Ellicottville.	James Wilkes, Sardinia.
D. H. Hopkins, Concord.	O. Wilcox, Sardinia.

CATALOGUE OF FEMALE MEMBERS.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	NAME AND RESIDENCE.
Laura A. Algur, Concord.	E. P. Bartoo, Hamburg.
Demis Allen, Collins.	Eveline C. Bois, Aurora.
Malinda Arnold, Collins.	Ann Eliza Bois, Aurora.
Sarah A. Baker, Hamburg.	Mary J. Bartoo, Hamburg.
Ann E. Bloomfield, Concord.	Mary J. Baker, Hamburg.
Almira Britton, Boston.	Selphina Bowen, Sardinia.
Jane A. Briggs, Concord.	Lucinda J. Bement, Concord.
Rosina S. Blake, Concord.	Roxana R. Bement, Concord.

- Vestina Bensley, Concord.
 Amelia A. Blake, Concord.
 Maryette Curran, Concord.
 Julia Ann Carey, Concord.
 Mary Crawford, Concord.
 Clara Clark, Ashford.
 Esther Cornwell, Sardinia.
 Amanda Canfield, Concord.
 Annetta Clark, Aurora.
 Adaline E. Dutton, Concord.
 Hanna E. Dustin, Holland.
 Mary E. Davidson, Holland.
 Sarah A. Dutton, Holland.
 Phebe H. Dorland, Hamburg.
 Mary C. Estee, Eden.
 Margaret Fleming, Concord.
 W. A. Fairbanks, Ashford.
 Sophia A. Gardner, Concord.
 Eudora Griffith, Concord.
 Laura G. Grannis, Wales.
 Amelia C. Grannis, Wales.
 Martha George, Concord.
 Carolina M. Griffith, Concord.
 Adaline B. Gibbs, Otto.
 Pamela Guild, Ashford.
 Calista Godard, Concord.
 Lucinda Griswold, Concord.
 Ellen J. Hyde, Concord.
 Maria A. Howe, Rice.
 Maria Howe, Rice.
 Mary E. Hickox, Hamburg.
 Elizabeth Holland, Concord.
 Amelia Huntly, Concord.
 Ann Ingalls, Concord.
 Sylvia Joslyn, Concord.
 Electa M. Jennings, Collins.
 Mary E. Jennings, Collins.
 Martha P. Johnson, Collins.
 Mary E. Johnson, Collins.
 H. A. Johnson, Otto.
 Louisa A. Kennedy, Concord.
 Prudence Kellogg, Concord.
 Louisa Kellogg, Concord.
 Emily J. Lewis, Collins.
 Sarah D. Melvin, Concord.
 Polly Merwin, Concord.
 Helen Minor, Concord.
 Lucy A. Newton, Yorkshire.
 Sarah Ann Newton, Sardinia.
 Harriett A. Newell, Sardinia.
 Lucy M. Nichols, Concord.
 Harriet A. Peirce, Ashford.
 Betsey Peirce, Concord.
 Helen A. Peirce, Concord.
 Ann H. Pierce, Ashford.
 Julia M. Post, Concord.
 Marian T. Perry, Aurora.
 Jerusha Pratt, Collins.
 Esther Pratt, Collins.
 Gratia Parmenter, Yorkshire.
 Lucinda W. Rundell, Alden.
 Elizabeth W. Rundel, Alden.
 Clara Richmond, Collins.
 Mehala Rider, Sardinia.
 Alice Sanderson, Portville.
 Lurinda Southworth, Boston.
 Martha Stewart.
 Phebe Starkweather, Concord.
 Olive Sleeper, Holland.
 Harriet M. Taylor, Alden.
 Ann R. Tuthill, Otto.
 Cornelia Taylor, Alden.
 Sarah J. Vaughan, Concord.
 Harriet N. Wellman, Napoli.
 Cordelia Warner, Strykersville.
 Jane A. Wolcott, Concord.
 M. M. S. Watkins, Concord.
 Helen M. White, Hamburg.

Mary Wood, Concord. C. M. Willett, Hamburg.
 Almira Woodruff, Aurora. Phebe Wood, Concord.

Male teachers.....	191
Female teachers.....	93
Total.....	284

LIST OF TEACHERS WHO TAUGHT SCHOOL IN CONCORD, N.
 Y., DURING THE YEARS 1844, '45, '46 AND '47—112 IN
 NUMBER.

Jonathan Briggs, Orville S. Canfield, S. L. Cary, Laura D. Abbott, Milton House, Daniel Noteman, A. G. S. McMillain, J. B. Sweet, John F. Morse, J. A. Q. South, Nancy H. Salisbury, David Cochran, Philip Thurbur, Lysander Needham, E. E. Williams, A. F. Hubbard, W. H. Freeman, B. F. Blake, Mary Potter, Rosina Blake, Minerva Slosson, Maria Graves, Lucy Hall, Margaret M. Watkins, Caroline Miner, Juliette Sibley, Sarah E. Fisher, Desire Little, Mary Needham, Lua E. Smith, Lucy Blake, Amanda Canfield, Lucretia Murry, Julia M. Post, Miles Chafee, Apalonia Douglass, Calista Godard, Roxana Bement, E. P. Kennady, D. M. Richardson, W. W. French, W. G. Ransom, Mr. Dunham, Daniel Wilson, Martin Wiltse, Benjamin F. Rice, Mary Wood, Eudora Griffith, Charles Treat, Mercy Canfield, Melissa Dutton, J. G. Blake, Lyman Packard, Russell French, Margery J. Churchill, William A. Sibley, Jacob Widrig, Suel Briggs, Orrin Baker, William R. Philips, Mary E. Shaw, Enos Olden, Gilbert C. Sweet, William Hudson, Cyrus Griswold, B. F. Cary, E. Briggs, A. C. Adams, Sally Sampson, A. T. Cole, G. W. Richardson, Elizabeth Bloomfield, Julia A. French, Alpha C. King, Cornelia Holt, Betsy Pierce, Minerva L. Griswold, Hannah Agard, Hannah G. Parks, Nancy Nichols, Lucy E. Maklem, Hannah Parsell, Hester Ann Martin, Julia E. Martin, Louisa White, Esther Pratt, Almond Nichols, Lucinda J. Bement, Jerome E. Stacy, E. H. Drake, Charles Needham, William H. Watkins, A. Parsell, P. H. Warner, Elizabeth Melvin, Mary L. Field, Maryette Curron, Helen Minor, Aurora Nelson, Irene Weber, Herma A. Johnson, Miss Southworth, Mr. Spring, Alvira Lovelace, Miss Stiles, Helen

Blodget, Jemima Treat, Miss Knap, Adaline Chafee, Miss Richardson, Miss Rice, Miss Stewart, Miss Baily, Eunice Maklem.

ABOUT THE TOWNSEND HILL SCHOOL.

A school-house was built on Townsend Hill in the early part of 1815 and a school taught therein that summer. It was a framed house and located on land now owned by B. F. Williams, on the south side of the Genesee Road, about ten rods west of the transit road. The names of the teachers who taught in this school in early times were :

- 1815—Summer, Walter Eaton ; Winter, Sally Spaulding.
 1816—Summer, Mary Torrey ; Winter, Benjamin Fay.
 1817—Summer, Abbie Cunningham ; Winter, Benjamin Fay.
 1818—Summer, Rebecca Sawyer ; Winter, Amaziah Ashman.
 1819—Summer, Lucy Chapin ; Winter, Enoch Sinclair.
 1820—Summer, Mary Chapin ; Winter, William Owen.
 1821—Summer, Patience Bowen ; Winter, Enoch Sinclair.
 1822—Summer, Olive Fuller ; Winter, William Owen.
 1823—Summer, Caroline Owen ; Winter, John Brooks.
 1824—Summer, Eliza Ayers ; Winter, Elam Booth.
 1825—Summer, Delia Torrey ; Winter, Elam Booth.
 1826—Summer, Lucinda Fay ; Winter, Ezra Chaffee, Amaziah Ashman.
 1827—Summer, Minerva Cochrane ; Winter, Clark M. Carr.
 1828—Summer, Polly Spaulding ; Winter, Lucinda Fay.
 1829—Winter, Oliver Canfield.
 1830—Winter, Oliver Canfield.
 1831—Winter, Asa Philips.
 1832—Winter, Asa Philips.
 1833—Winter, Asa Philips.
 1834—Winter, Asa Philips.
 1835—Winter, Nelson Hopkins.
 1836—Winter, Nelson Hopkins.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MET AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH BY DROWNING OR OTHERWISE IN THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

A man by the name of Reynolds was drowned in the "Big Bend," in the Cattaraugus creek—just below the Frye crossing, in 1839.

An Englishman by the name of Dunkerly was drowned in the Cattaraugus, near the Shultus bridge, about 1852.

A young man was drowned in the Bloomfield mill-pond, in Springville, in June, 1870; he was a Prussian, name unknown.

About 1848, two small children, one a boy named Rinhart, and the other a little daughter of Stowel Collins, were drowned while playing together by the race in Springville, near Franklin street. The same year, a boy named Edmonds was drowned in Auger's pond in Springville.

A boy named Melancton Woodham was drowned in Cook's pond.

In July, 1864, George Severance, a son of Hon. C. C. Severance, fourteen years of age, was drowned in the Cattaraugus, midway between the Cook and Shultus bridges.

William Mimmick was also drowned near the Cook bridge.

Levant Stanbro was drowned in the Griffith pond, near East Concord, in 1879.

About 1880, Theodore Pilger, a young man was drowned in the Cattaraugus near the Cook bridge.

Jonathan Mayo, Jr., was killed in 1825, while chopping with his father. A falling tree slewed around as it struck, and knocking him lifeless to the ground.

In 1832, Jacob McLen, a young man, was killed by a falling tree on Lot 20, Range 7, Township 7.

About 1873, a young man named Cyrenus Fuller was killed while felling trees on the farm of John F. Morse.

In February, 1869, Arnold Cranston, father of James Cranston, was killed felling trees.

June 22, 1877, Charles Krantz was killed while chopping on his farm, by a limb falling down and breaking his skull.

In 1883, Byron Swain, a resident of Springville, was killed while felling trees in Boston.

In 1852, Henry C. Horton was killed by saw logs rolling upon him at the Janes saw mill, in the north part of the town. He was 27 years old.

Amasa Loveridge was killed in the same manner, August 7, 1855, at Captain Tyrer's mill in what is now Wheeler Hollow. He was 67 years of age.

Albert Ostrander fell from a scaffold to the barn floor in his barn near East Concord, Jan. 8, 1871, and died April 21, 1871.

Samuel Bradley, an early settler and business man of Springville, fell from the stairs in the Gardner mill in the night time, and received injuries that caused his death soon after.

Cyrus C. Rhodes and Daniel P. Brown, residents of Springville, were killed by the cars at the Elk street crossing of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Buffalo, June 28, 1856.

Peter Sampson was killed in 1836 by his sleigh slewing around on the ice, and sleigh, the load and team going down the bank from the top of the hill this side of the Shultus bridge.

Dexter Rhodes was killed by the bursting of a revolving drum attached to the machinery in the Scoby mills about 1878.

Sanford Mayo was killed by the cars at the Mills crossing (one mile north of Springville), on the Buffalo Extension of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, Oct. 2, 1883.

NAMES OF STREAMS IN CONCORD.

The Cattaraugus creek runs along the south bounds of the town in a southwesterly direction.

Spring brook rises on Townsend hill and runs southeasterly and southerly through Springville into the Cattaraugus creek.

The Cazenovia creek rises in Sardinia and runs through the northeast corner of this town.

The east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek rises on Townsend hill and runs northwesterly through this town, Boston and Hamburg to the lake.

The west branch of the Eighteen-mile creek rises in the west part of the town and runs northwesterly through Concord, North Collins and Eden to the lake.

Smith brook rises north of the Genesee road near Mr. Cooper's and runs southerly through Wheeler Hollow and Spooner Hollow to the Cattaraugus creek. This brook was named after "Governor" Smith who settled at its mouth in 1810.

The Darby brook rises near Nichols' Corners and runs southerly near Morton's Corners and down to the Cattaraugus creek. (Origin of the name unknown.)

The Wells brook rises near the residence of Byron Wells and runs south into the Cattaraugus creek.

There is also a pond of water near East Concord which has been commonly called Griffith's Pond.

THE FIRST LIBERTY POLE.

There is a tradition that the first liberty pole reared in the town was at the Four Corners, a mile east of Springville, and the place has ever since been known as Liberty Pole Corners. The time was 1819, or thereabouts, and on the 4th day of July, that the pioneers assembled on these corners to celebrate the day as become the descendents of patriotic sires. Officers were chosen, a procession formed, an oration delivered, and the immortal declaration rehearsed; and in due time a tall and graceful pole was raised, unfurling to the breeze the flag of our country.

This interesting ceremony was accompanied with the firing of guns, the cheers of the crowd, and the sound of the spirit-stirring fife and drum. Upon this occasion the pioneers were jovial, and ready to engage in anything laudable for the sake of having a good time. They saw at a glance how barren the gathering was of tilted dignity, and possessing a faculty that invented as necessity demanded, they bestowed upon many a title that did great honor to the occasion. All men are not trained in the same school, nor are their shining qualities of the same order, but he who excelled in any special province, was worthy of a title that accorded with it; and upon this particular occasion, the gathering included names that were exalted in the civil and military service of the land, and had the reporter been invented, this might have appeared: "General Knox and President Adams drank from the same Gourd, to health of his excellency, Governor Smith," etc., etc.

To many of the pioneers these titles ever afterwards clung and they became known to the rising generations by these appellations and no other, such as "General Knox" and "Governor Smith." A story is told of Governor Smith in connection with his title that is worthy of being repeated. The Governor was a man of commanding appearance, and once upon a time he happened to meet an old friend, a congen-

ial spirit, at the old Stone Tavern on the hill. The two friends became very convivial over their glasses, and an Indian who happened to be present was asked to join them; this was very willingly acquiesced in. After draining their glasses the Indian, looking his excellency square in the face, said: "Be's you the Governor of New York?" The Governor replied in his usual heavy guttural voice: Not exactly the Governor of the State of New York, but I am Governor of Dutch Hollow."

THE SPRINGVILLE MILL.

One of the most interesting chapters in the manufacturing and business history of Springville, relates to the "Old Springville Mill," or "Colton Mill," as it is sometimes called. For nearly fifty years it has faithfully performed a considerable part of the milling business for a large section of the surrounding country. It commenced by grinding the pioneer's wheat that grew among the stumps, reaped with a sickle and threshed out some keen Winter morning on the barn floor with a flail, and has continued until the grists received at its doors grew in the broad open field, and are harvested and threshed by the approved machinery of modern times.

Manly Colton, of Buffalo, induced by the excellent water-power afforded and the promises held forth by the productiveness of the surrounding country, decided to invest a portion of his capital in a large mill at Springville. Work was commenced on January 1, 1835, and the mill was completed and running before the close of the year. Thomas Lincoln, of Springville, was the architect, and Stephen W. Howell, of Buffalo, the millwright. The framework of the mill was of massive proportions and the "raising" was a memorable event in the earlier history of the town. The workmanship and materials were of the best quality, and when completed it was pronounced one of the finest and best mills in Western New York. Its cost was \$22,000. The gigantic old water wheel was an object of interest to many who have stood in the damp wheel-room and looked with something of a feeling of awe on its slow but certain movement. This, as well as other portions of the machinery of the mill, have from time to time been replaced by that more improved.

The first miller was John T. Noye, late of the well-known firm of J. T. Noye & Sons, of Buffalo.

Soon after being built, through the financial failure of Mr. Colton, the mill fell into the hands of Dart Bros., of New York. About 1846 they sold to Rufus Eaton, of Springville, who conducted it for about two years, when it again became the property of the Dart Bros., who resold it about 1848 to M. L. Badgley and Benjamin Joslyn. After a time Mr. Joslyn became sole proprietor, and about 1854 he sold to C. J. Shuttleworth and William Barclay, who continued together for about two years, when Shuttleworth bought the interest of his partner, which he soon sold to Stephen Churchill and rebought again in 1860. The subsequent year Mr. Shuttleworth sold his interest to Madison Scoby, and in 1862 sold the other half to Abram Dygert. Dygert & Scoby continued in partnership two or three years, when they sold to Shuttleworth & Chafee, who conducted the mill together until 1874, when Mr. Shuttleworth sold his interest to Bertrand Chafee, the present proprietor.

LOCAL NAMES IN CONCORD.

"Townsend Hill" was so named from Johnathan Townsend and family, who settled there at an early day.

"Morton's Corners" was named after Wendell Morton and his sons, who bought a farm and built a hotel there, which still stands.

"Nichols' Corners" was so called from Lewis Nichols, who settled there at an early day, and some of his descendants still live there.

"Woodward's Hollow" was named after the Woodward family, some of whom still reside there.

"The Branch." This locality, along the creek, from Woodward's Hollow to the town of North Collins, is frequently called "The Branch," from the fact that the west branch of the Eighteen-mile creek flows through it.

"Wheeler's Hollow" was named from the Wheeler brothers, who now reside there.

"Wheeler Hill" was so named from Benjamin Wheeler and family, who were the first settlers there.

"Spoooner Hollow," so called from the Spoooner family, who lived there at an early day.

“Sibley Settlement,” so named from the Sibley brothers, who were the first settlers in that neighborhood.

“Chafee District,” named from the Chafee family, who were early settlers there.

“East Concord,” so called because it is situated in the eastern part of the town.

“Waterville,” so called because two branches of the Buffalo Creek meet there, and in former times there were several mills, all within a mile of that place.

“Horton Hill,” named from John and Truman Horton, who settled there at an early day.

“Colden Hill,” the south part of what is called “Colden Hill,” is in the town of Concord and is so named from the town of Colden, into which it extends.

“Vaughan Street,” named from several families of Vaughans who were early settlers on that street, and their descendants live there still.

“Liberty-Pole Corners,” so called from the fact that the first liberty-pole ever raised in the town was raised there at a very early day.

“Sharp Street.” Tradition says that Sharp street was so called from a house built by John Gould, which had a very sharp or steep roof and at that time stood at the end of the street, on the farm where Yates Gardinier now lives.

“Frye Hill,” named from Enoch Frye and his father, the first settlers there, and Enoch and descendants still live there.

“Shultes’ Bridge,” named from David Shultes, who owned the land on which it was built, and lived there:

“Cook Bridge,” so named from E. W. Cook, who owned the land where the bridge stands.

“Scobey Bridge,” named from Alexander Scobey, who lived there and owned mills there at the time it was built.

“Frye Bridge,” so named from the Frye’s, who own the land where the bridge crosses the Cattaraugus.

“Block School-House,” so called from the fact that the first school-house ever built there was built of hewed logs.

THE SPRINGVILLE RIFLE COMPANY.

This was one of the finest companies raised on the Holland Purchase. The rank and file was made up of the best of the

young men. But few of the members are living to-day, and they rank with our most honored and respected citizens.

The uniform of this company was green frock coats with brass buttons, white pants with black velvet leggings that reached half way to the knee, black hats ornamented in front with a brass shield from the top of which rose a white feather with a red tip, leather belt around the waist, with shields affixed for knife and light tomahawk, which every member in the ranks carried. They were also armed with rifles.

This company was organized in 1820 or 1821, with Christopher Douglass as captain, and Sanford P. Sampson as first lieutenant. After serving a few years, Douglass resigned, and by the death of Lieutenant Sampson, the command of the company fell to Isaac Palmer. He, after serving several years, was succeeded by Abram Starks, and Starks by Stephen Albro, Albro by William McMillen, McMillen by Charles C. Bigelow, and Bigelow by Ephraim T. Briggs, who had command of the company when they were disbanded by law, and military training done away with.

TOWN OFFICERS OF CONCORD.

A perfect list of the officers of the town of Concord can not be given as the records of the town were burned up in the great fire in Springville in 1868. The list of Supervisors and the time each served is complete. The list of Justices is complete, but their term of service could not in all cases be ascertained. But a complete list of other town officers, or their terms of service can not be made. But the names of such of the principal officers as have been ascertained are given.

A LIST OF THE SUPERVISORS OF CONCORD FROM ITS FIRST ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26 and '27, Thomas M. Barrett; 1828 and '29, Joshua Agard; 1830, Oliver Needham; 1831, Thomas M. Barrett; 1832 and '33, Carlos Emmons; 1834, '35, '36 and '37, Oliver Needham; 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44 and '45, E. N. Frye; 1846, '47, '48, '49 and '50, C. C. Severance; 1851, '52, '53 and '54, S. W. Godard; 1855, Lucian B. Towsley; 1856, J. N. Richmond; 1857, Morris Fosdick; 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63, S. W. Godard; 1864 and '65, Philetus Allen;

1866, C. C. Severance; 1867, A. W. Stanbro; 1868, C. C. Severance; 1869, A. W. Stanbro; 1870 and '71, Bertrand Chafee; 1874, Clark S. McMillan and Frank Chase; 1873, C. C. Severance; 1874 and '75, Erasmus Briggs; 1876 and '77, Henry M. Blackmar; 1878, '79 and '80, William H. Warner; 1881, '82 and '83, Erasmus Briggs.

A LIST OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

Christopher Douglass, Joseph Hanchett, Rufus Eaton, Frederick Richmond, William F. G. Lake, Amaziah Ashman, Benjamin Fay, John Brooks, Archibald Griffith, Elisha Mack, Stephen Albro, Emory Sampson, John Griffith, Robert G. Flint, Isaac Nichols, Wells Brooks, Seth W. Godard, C. C. Severance, Hiram G. Smith, Pliny Smith, Byron Cochran, O. S. Canfield, Morris Fosdick, Fred Cray, Joseph Gaylord, William Woodbury, Isaac Woodward, Almon Nichols, A. W. Stanbro, W. H. Freeman, Frank Chase, E. S. Cady, A. D. Holman, Harry Foote, C. C. Stanbro, Willis G. Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.—Amaziah Ashman, Noah Townsend, George Arnold, Johnson Bensley, C. C. Severance, C. C. McClure, McCall Long, A. W. Stanbro, A. G. Moon, A. R. Tabor, C. C. Smith, T. B. Norris.

COLLECTORS.—Soloman Field, Harry Stears, Roswell Olcott, Isaac Palmer, James F. Crandall, N. A. Godard, Clinton Hammond, Joseph Potter, George Thompson, Perrin Sampson, Orvill Smith, C. J. Shuttleworth, L. P. Cox, A. J. Moon.

ASSESSORS.—Joshua Agard, E. N. Frye, Emory Sampson, Luther Austen, Truman White, Isaac Palmer, Ebenezer Dibble, Benjamin Trevitt, Oliver Needham, Charles Needham, Isaac Nichols, J. L. Douglass, L. A. Needham, R. T. Foote, Isaac Woodward, Perrin Sampson.

COMMISSIONERS.—Dea Russell, Isaac Knox, Emery Sampson, Amos Stanbro, Benjamin Fay, Jeremiah Richardson, Harvy Andrews, Paris A. Sprague, Robert G. Flint, Abel Holman, Rufus Thurber, Horace, Gaylord, Isaac Nichols, A. K. Ostrander, Elbert W. Cook, William W. Blackmar, Ira Woodward.

The following are copied from the new town book which commences in 1869 :

YEAR.	TOWN CLERKS.	ASSESSORS.
1869	A. E. Hadley,	John Nichols,
1870	W. W. Blakeley,	Laban A. Needham,
1871	W. W. Blakeley,	Edward Godard,
1872	W. W. Blakeley,	John Ballou,
1873	W. W. Blakeley,	Alfred Newcomb,
1874	W. W. Blakeley,	Edward Godard,
1875	W. W. Blakeley,	William L. Mayo,
1876	Edwin L. Norris,	Isaiah Gardenier,
1877	W. H. Ticknor.	W. H. Stanbro,
1878	W. H. Ticknor,	Alfred R. Trevett,
1879	W. H. Ticknor,	George Weeden,
1880	W. H. Ticknor,	Isaiah Gardenier,
1881	Frederick G. Myers,	Alfred R. Trevett,
1882	Frederick G. Myers,	William H. Pingrey,
1883	Frederick G. Myers.	George Weeden.
YEAR.	COLLECTORS.	COM'S OF HIGHWAYS.
1869	George Mayo,	Henry Blackmar,
1870	George Mayo,	George D. Conger,
1871	George Mayo,	Benjamin A. Fay,
1872	Henry F. Norris,	William H. Warner,
1873	Benjamin A. Fay,	Nelson Scott,
1874	Frank Prior,	William Wiley,
1875	Frank P. Spaulding,	Samuel D. Vance,
1876	Frank O. Smith,	Nelson Scott,
1877	Frank P. Spaulding,	
1878	John H. Melvin,	
1879	John H. Melvin,	Marcus B. Churchill,
1880	Edward D. Bement,	Marcus B. Churchill,
1881	Morris C. Freeman,	A. C. Adams,
1882	Morris C. Freeman,	William H. Warner,
1883	Morris C. Freeman.	A. C. Adams.

TOWN ACCOUNTS AS AUDITED AND ALLOWED AGAINST THE TOWN OF CONCORD FOR THE YEAR 1830.

No.	NAMES.	CLAIMS.	TOTAL.
1	John Brooks.....	\$ 5 00	
2	Joshua Agard.....	10 00	
3	Amaziah Ashman.....	6 00	
4	Stephen Needham.....	9 75	
5	A. G. Elliott.....	9 13	
6	David Bensley.....	2 50	
7	Abel Holman.....	9 50	
8	Benjamin Sibley.....	1 50	
9	Thomas M. Barrett.....	8 13	
10	Homer Barnes.....	6 00	
11	Emery Sampson.....	10 50	
12	Luther Austen.....	14 75	
13	Benjamin Fay.....	13 24	
14	Noah Townsend.....	15 00	
15	Jeremiah Richardson.....	11 38	
16	Archibald Griffith.....	4 00	
17	Robert G. Flint.....	3 50	
18	Samuel Cochran.....	8 00	
19	William Smith.....	7 00	
20	Widow Woodcock.....	10 00	
21	Robert Curran.....	15 00	
22	L. B. Tousley.....	2 00	
23	William Vaughan.....	5 00	
24	Oliver Needham.....	7 00	
25	Silas Rushmore.....	5 00	
26	David Shultus.....	5 00	
			\$206 88
	Roads and Bridges.....	250 00	
	Common Schools.....	180 66	
	Contingent Fund.....	26 69	
	Rejected Tax.....	13 31	
	Collectors Fees.....	61 83	
	County Tax.....	559 10	
			1,091 59
	Total Tax.....		\$1,298 47

THE NAMES OF PERSONS NOW LIVING WHO CAME TO AND SETTLED IN THE TOWN OF CONCORD, SIXTY TO SEVENTY YEARS AGO, SOME OF WHOM HAVE REMOVED TO OTHER LOCALITIES.

Mrs. Ezekiel Adams, aged 96; Mrs. William Ballou, aged 91; Huldah Townsend Sinclair, aged 86; Lathrop Bebee, aged 87; Mrs. Lathrop Bebee, aged 82; Orrin Sibley, aged 85; Mrs. Orrin Sibley, aged 83; Silas Wheeler, aged 92; Pliny Wheeler, aged 82; Mrs. David Wiley, aged 83; Alvira Townsend Owen, aged 80; Mrs. Boyles, aged 90; Mahala Eaton Butterworth, aged 80; Enoch N. Frye, aged 83; M. M. Frye, aged 80; Johnson Chase, aged 82; Susannah Phillips Chase, aged 80; Mrs. Truman Horton, aged 83; Sally Foster Needham, aged 82; Acsah Wheeler Townsend, aged 80; Eliza Shultus Reynolds, aged 80; William Southworth, aged over 90; Col. Sylvanus Cook, aged 88; Luke Simons, aged 85; Fanny Wheeler Gould, aged 90; Windsor and Stary King, Mrs. Stary King, Windsor Chase, Calvin Killom, Vincent M. Cole, Almira Chafee Blackmar, Eliza Chafee Cole, Vernam C. Cooper, Betsey Cooper Simons, Mrs. Calvin Smith, Erastus Mayo, Martha King Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Fanny Fay Field, James Fay, John T. Wells, Mrs. John T. Wells, Mrs. Isaac Palmer, Samuel Joseph and Abram Hammond, Hosea W. Townsend, Asa R. Trevett, Sally Trevett Clark, Hannah Philips Twichell, Asa and Marcus Philips, Henry Ackley, Cornelia Drake Wood, Thomas M. and Jonathan Briggs, George Barrett, Jane Fleming Field, Mary Ferrin Barrett, William Sampson, Mrs. Isaac Nichols, Saban A. Needham, Mrs. Marion Twichell Needham, Mary King Vance, Mary Ann Sampson Bingham, Samuel Shaw, Salmon Shaw, Mrs. Esther Pike 85; E. H. Drake, I. E. Drake, Julia Rhodes Lincoln, Emily Rhodes Britton, George E. Crandall, William McMillan, T. H. Potter, Lucy Twichell, William Kellogg, T. H. Cary, Mrs. Martha Olcott Trevitt, Mrs. Mary Wheeler Drake, John S. Fosdick, Jesse Fosdick, Mary Fosdick Getty, Alice Fosdick Andrews, Mrs. Harvy Andrews, aged 82; Mrs. William Dye, about 90; Constant Trevitt, aged 96; Reuben Wright, 82, Stanbury Wright.

RESIDENTS OF CONCORD WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Isaac Knox, Samuel Cochran, Benjamin Fay, Amaziah Ashman, Solomon Field, Isiah Pike, Smith Russell, Nicholas Armstead, Joseph Hanchett, Isaac Lush, Channing Trevitt, Thomas McGee, George Killom, Lewis Trevitt, Joseph Yaw, David Shultes, Charles C. Wells, Elijah Parmenter, William Weeden, Samuel Burgess, William Shultes, John Drake, Johnathan Townsend, jr., Christopher Douglass, Gideon Parsons, Hale Mathewson, T. M. Barrett, Comfort Knapp.

THE VOSBURG MURDER CASE.

Early in the Fall of 1835, one Joseph Carter was conducting an ashery on what is now East Franklin street, near Main street, Springville, for the manufacture of potash. At this time the "Big Mill" was being built by Manly Colton, of Buffalo. Mr. Colton had in his employ one — Vosburg, of Buffalo, as foreman of the mason work on the mill. Vosburg made the acquaintance of Carter, and was accustomed after his day's work was done to repair to the ashery, where Carter kept up a fire during the night in the arch under the huge caldron in which he prepared the potash. Here the two men would indulge in card-playing by the light of the fire. On the night of the supposed murder, Carter and Vosburg were joined in their pastime at the ashery by a vagabond character named Goodell, who had no fixed home or occupation. On the night in question it appears the trio indulged freely in the ardent. The next morning the lifeless body of Vosburg was found outside of the ashery building, his clothing saturated with the black salts from the boiling caldron, and signs that he had been dragged from the inside of the building to the outside. At once a very general impression prevailed that the man had been murdered by his two companions either by striking on the head with some murderous weapon and then throwing the body into the caldron to cover suspicion or by the more horrible method of throwing him by force into the boiling salts.

Carter and Goodell claimed that Vosburg fell accidentally into the caldron and so met his death. They were arrested for the murder, tried in Buffalo in the proper Court and acquitted.

The evidence submitted by the prosecution being necessarily circumstantial.

The defence proved that it was possible for a man to fall into such a place and get out before death would occur—such an instance having occurred some time previous in Sardinia.

THE OTIS MURDER.

Ransford Otis came from Vermont to Sardinia, and in 1826 came from Sardinia to Concord; he lived on Lot 18, on the Cattaraugus creek, south of Springville. April 21, 1840, he was murdered by Major McEllery, an Irishman, who was living at his house. He had lived there but a few weeks, but had lived about the forks of the creek for some time. At that time there was a grist mill up at Richmonds, and they had been up to mill and returned and were at the barn putting out the team in the forepart of the evening, when McEllery, who was a larger and much stronger man than Otis, stepped up behind him and grabbed him around the neck and choked till he thought he had killed him, when he laid him on some boards on the barn floor next the hay; but Otis came to and said, "Major, you don't mean to kill me?" Then McEllery pounded him till he was dead. He then set the barn on fire. Presently the people on the creek and some from Springville saw the fire and came running down, and McEllery was there, and they enquired of him where Mr. Otis was, and McEllery said he had gone over to Mr. May's, who was his brother-in-law, and lived over across the creek where Warren Ransom lives now. And some of those present went over to Mr. May's and found that Otis had not been there, and when the barn had fallen in and was burning fiercely, McEllery was seen to put his hands up to shade his eyes and look sharply through the smoke and flames at some object burning in the fire and on the hay. The people mistrusted him and had him arrested then and there, and he was committed to jail, and in due time tried and convicted and made a confession before he died. He was hung on the 19th day of January, 1841.

THE OLD SPRINGVILLE HOTEL.

The old hotel was built in 1824 by Rufus C. Eaton, assisted by his brother, Elisha. At that time, Main street had not been

opened but two or three years, and there was not a building on the south side of the street, from the Liberty Pole west to Waverly street, and forest trees were standing on the lots opposite the hotel. Rufus C. kept the hotel several years and then sold it to Johnson Bensley, who also run it a few years. In the Spring of 1833, Richard Wadsworth, father of H. T. Wadsworth, bought it and kept it until the Spring of 1836, when he sold it to Edwin Marsh, of Buffalo, who turned it into a boarding house for a short time. Within a year, Marsh sold it to Varney Ingalls, and the title remained with him and his heirs about twenty-two years. During that time it was rented and run by Mr. Wing and son, by Phelps and Tisdell Hatch, by Gaston D. Smith, by James F. Crandall, William Olin, George Shultus, jr. Constant and Abner Graves, Brand and Harrington, Ballou and Stanbro, Miles Hayes, Mortimer L. Arnold, and James Razez. In 1859, Perigrine Eaton bought it of Mr. Severance and Sylvester Eaton's family kept boarders then, afterwards Mrs. Rumsey kept boarders. In 1866, E. S. Pierce bought it and kept hotel there, "Hat" Holmes and George Goodspeed each rented it and run it, and E. S. Pierce kept it again. In 1871, Rust and Dygert bought it, soon after Dygert sold out to Rust, who kept it till the Spring of 1876, when it went into the hands of E. Briggs, assignee, who sold it in the Spring of 1877 to Alvo Axtell, and he sold it to Joseph Capron, and he to H. G. Leland, in the Fall of 1877. In 1879, Mr. Leland took down the old house and erected in its stead the present new, enlarged and tasty hotel building. When the old hotel was first built, there were no meeting houses in Springville, and religious meetings were sometimes held in the hall. The lodge of F. & A. M., in this town, sometimes held their meetings there. There the young people occasionally had their social gatherings. The hall was occupied in 1844, by the Whigs as a club room, there they held their meetings, made their speeches, and sang their songs. The post-office was kept there for a while when Major Blasdell was postmaster. Town meetings were held there once or twice. At various periods during its existence of over half a century, many of the lawyers and doctors, and business men of the village, made it their boarding place and their home for years.

In early times, before the railroad days, there was considerable emigration passing through Springville to the West, and quite an amount of travel from Cattaraugus county through to Buffalo. Frequently the hotel barn would be full, and the beds all full, and sometimes the bar-room floor would be full, (and occasionally a customer would be in the same condition).

Many and great changes have taken place since the old hotel was built, not only in this town and county, but throughout the world. Then no railroads for carrying passengers had ever been built; then no steamships were carrying passengers across the ocean. The telegraph had not been invented. Then there were no sewing-machines, mowing-machines or threshing-machines in being. The Erie canal had not been completed; then the assessed value of the real estate of the town of Buffalo was less than half what the assessed value of the real estate of the town of Concord is now. Then there was not a cook-stove or a buggy in this town. The old hotel has passed away and will be seen no more, although it was small in size and inferior in style and dingy in appearance, yet it abounded in good cheer, *and many a good time had been enjoyed there.* And just as good eatables and drinkables have been served up there as in the great hotels of New York or Saratoga.

PANTHER STORIES.

A short time before David Shultus came and located on his place on the Cattaraugus creek, an Indian family camped down there on the flats, they had a child just old enough to run around outside the wigwam. One day just at dusk, a panther caught the child and killed it, about that time the Indian, who had been out hunting, came home and shot the panther. The Indian buried the child there on the flats and put in its grave such articles as was their custom. The Indian came there after Mr. Shultus located there and related the circumstances of the case to him, and showed him the child's grave, and the bones and claws of the panther. He had the skin of one foot and part of the leg for a tobacco pouch, and said he should have it buried with him when he died.

Soon after Truman White settled on what is now the John Wells farm, within the corporation of Springville, and when there

was nothing but a path through the woods where the road is now. His son, Tompkins White, then a boy, started from the house to come north in the path, and a panther came down from the hill on the east side and confronted him, they faced each other awhile and when the boy stepped forward the panther did the same. The boy concluded it was best to retreat towards the house, which was close by, which he did without being molested by the panther.

In 1816, David Wiley, David Shultus and George Shultus went over to the Beaver Meadows in Cattaraugus county, twelve miles from Springville, after cattle on a pleasant day about the 20th of November, they had to stay all night and as there were no settlers there, they built up a rousing fire in the woods and stayed by it. In the night a furious snow storm arose and the panthers screamed around them and one came so near that they could see his eyes glimmer in the darkness. David Shultus went over bear-footed and in the morning the snow was about a foot deep, and he had to dance around quite lively to keep from freezing. At that time there were several beaver dams and beaver houses along the creek on the Beaver Meadows.

A BEAR STORY.

The following bear story is related by the late David Oyer, father of Jacob Oyer, of Springville: "It was some 60 or more years ago since I went to the town of Ashford. Only a few settlers were there at that time, and the few cows they possessed were suffered to roam through the woods. The few settlers would take turns in looking them up at milking time. The evening in question it fell to my lot to bring the cows home, and it being Sunday I did not take my gun along, as was customary with me, but I coaxed all the dogs in the settlement to accompany me, and I started out in an easterly direction, and it was not long before I could hear the tinkling of the bells. All at once the dogs set up a terrible outcry in the direction that I was going, and I quickened my footsteps and soon came up with the dogs, who had a bear at bay. He sat upright upon his haunches with his back to a large tree, and whenever a dog got within his reach it received a terrible blow from Bruin's

paw, and whenever he turned and attempted to climb the tree the dogs would seize him and haul him back. What was to be done? My only arms was a pocket-knife, but this stood me well in hand; with it I cut a heavy cudgel, and by keeping the tree between myself and the bear, I was able to approach near enough, and by stepping to one side I dealt him a stunning blow across the nose, and a few more over the head finished him. That bear was dressed and divided up among the settlers, who enjoyed a feast.

LANDS DEEDED IN CONCORD.

The names of persons who took deeds of land from the Holland Company, the number of the lots and parts of lots, the number of acres, and the date of purchase:

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
1	140	e pt.	Nov. 11, 1841.	Eaton Bentley.
1	126	w pt.	Nov. 1, 1840..	Joseph Harkness.
2	100	s pt.	Dec. 7, 1815 ..	Samuel Cochran.
2	123	m pt.	Jan. 21, 1818..	Joseph Yaw.
2	122	n pt.	Jan. 21, 1818.	Christopher Douglass.
3	217	s pt.	Sept. 24, 1823.	Rufus Eaton.
3	140	n pt.	Dec. 3, 1823 ..	John Albro.
4	60	s-e pt.	Sept. 25, 1833.	Charles C. Wells.
4	100	n-e	Dec. 29, 1837 ..	Silas Rushmore.
4	101	m pt.	Jan. 13, 1834..	James Hinman, Jr.
4	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 10, 1834 ..	John Van Pelt.
4	50	n-w pt.	Mar. 8, 1833 ..	Varney Ingalls.
5	125	s-w pt.	July 17, 1827..	Noah Culver.
5	76	n-e pt.	Dec. 31, 1836 ..	Jedediah Stark.
5	63	m pt.	Sept. 29, 1831.	Benjamin Nelson.
5	48	n-w pt.	Jan. 22, 1846..	Elijah Matthewson.
6	120	.....	July 1, 1839..	Marsena Ballard.
7	100	s pt.	July 22, 1834..	Joel Chaffee.
7	100	m pt.	June 14, 1832.	William Weeden.
7	75	n pt.	Jan. 16, 1834..	John Russell.
8	70	s-e pt.	Sept. 20, 1838.	Francis White.
8	91	s-w pt.	May 26, 1836.	Almer White.
8	70	w m pt.	Aug. 23, 1832.	William Weeden.
8	30	e m pt.	Jan. 16, 1836..	Rob. Auger.
8	50	n-e pt.	April 10, 1832.	Jarvis Bloomfield.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
8	100	n-w pt...	Jan. 14, 1834..	Samuel Cochran.
8	100	n-w pt...	Jan. 14, 1834..	Samuel Cochran.
9	245	w l.....	Dec. 2, 1817..	Abraham Middaugh.
10	162	w l.....	Mar. 18, 1823..	Benjamin Rhodes.
11	50	s pt.....	Aug. 31, 1830.	Elizabeth Austin.
11	50	s m pt...	Mar. 2, 1829..	Harvey Andrew.
11	75	m pt.....	Aug. 30, 1831.	Julius Bement.
11	75	n pt.....	Oct. 4, 1826..	Phineas Scott.
12	60	w l.....	Oct. 31, 1832..	Jarvis Bloomfield.
13	100	e pt.....	July 15, 1834..	Thomas Johnson.
13	82	w pt.....	Nov. 30, 1837.	Giles Churchill.
13	50	n pt.....	Aug. 31, 1830.	Luther Austin.
14	185	w l.....	Dec. 30, 1836.	Elbert W. Cook.
15	50	s pt.....	Dec. 30, 1836.	Elbert W. Cook.
15	58	n pt.....	Jan. 3, 1857...	Jarvis Bloomfield.
16	67	s pt.....	Jan. 29, 1842..	David Wiley.
16	42	m pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Jarvis Bloomfield.
17	84	s pt.....	Oct. 25, 1838..	Ebenezer Dibble.
17	50	m pt.....	Mar. 25, 1837.	Jarvis Bloomfield.
17	10	n m pt...	June 17, 1828.	J. White.
17	69	n pt.....	Jan. 23, 1837..	Truman White.
18	78	s pt.....	Oct. 9, 1837...	Ransford Otis.
18	69	n pt.....	Jan. 23, 1836..	Truman White.
19	126	w l.....	Sept. 10, 1822.	George Shultus.
20	150	w l.....	May 25, 1829.	Orrin Ballard.
21	125	w l.....	Oct. 21, 1819..	William Shultus.
22	140	w l.....	Feb. 18, 1814..	David Shultus.
23	47	s e pt....	Oct. 14, 1836..	Abel Holman.
23	50	s-w pt....	Sept. 6, 1831..	David Shultus.
23	41	n pt.....	May 22, 1835.	Jabez Weeden.
24	79	s pt.....	Mar. 2, 1832..	Abel Holman.
24	40	n pt.....	Jan. 8, 1835...	Abel Holman.
25	80	s pt.....	Dec. 30, 1837..	N. A. Bowen.
25	43	m pt.....	Aug. 13, 1838.	George Richmond, Jr.
25	34	n pt.....	Jan. 7, 1835...	Nathan Hull.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

25	365	.....	Sept. 21, 1809.	James Vaughan.
26	95	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Asa Wells.
26	50	n-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Jonathan Mayo.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
26	50	s m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836..	Willard W. Cornwell.
26	50	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836..	Hiram Mayo.
26	50	s-w pt....	June 5, 1834..	Mary Rouse.
26	50	n-w pt...	Oct. 9, 1832..	William Smith.
27	62	s-e pt....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
27	63	n-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1836..	Archibald Griffiths.
27	62	s m pt...	April 18, 1840.	James Bloodgood.
27	62	n m pt...	May 17, 1836..	Archibald Griffiths.
27	88	s-w pt....	June 19, 1837.	William B. Wemple.
27	32	n-w pt....	Nov. 22, 1830.	Archibald Griffiths.
28	175	s pt.....	Oct. 14, 1831..	John M. Bull.
28	175	n pt.....	Nov. 22, 1838.	Amos Stanbro.
29	47	s-e pt....	Mar. 1, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
29	47	e m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	William Olin.
29	94	n-e pt....	Aug. 13, 1836.	Abraham Gardiner.
29	70	s-w pt....	May 14, 1832..	H. J. Vosburgh.
29	24	w m pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
29	94	n-w pt....	Sept. 13, 1836.	Abraham Gardiner.
30	100	e pt.....	Oct. 12, 1842..	John Cotrell.
30	100	m pt.....	Oct. 12, 1842..	Joseph Cotrell.
30	154	w pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
31	65	m pt.....	Dec. 29, 1837..	Arnold Wilson.
31	100	w pt.....	April 1, 1839..	William P. Powers.
32	100	e pt.....	Oct. 26, 1836..	Alexander Butterfield,
32	73	m pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
32	50	w pt.....	July 8, 1833..	William L. Judd.
33	50	s-e pt....	Sept. 25, 1837.	Charles Wells.
33	50	s-w pt....	April 20, 1843.	Seth W. Godard and Eber Brooks.
33	137	m p.....	Oct. 17, 1837..	Benjamin Freeman.
33	87	n-e pt....	June 7, 1836..	Asa Wells.
33	50	n-w pt...	Sept. 20, 1837.	Joseph McMillan.
34	50	s-e pt....	May 5, 1832..	James Bloodgood.
34	100	n-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	William Smith.
34	50	s m pt...	Mar. 11, 1835.	James Bloodgood.
34	50	s-w m pt.	Dec. 27, 1836.	Josiah Graves.
34	50	n m pt...	Dec. 21, 1838..	Moses W. Griswold.
34	55	w pt.....	Jan. 11, 1837..	Seeley Squires.
35	50	s-e pt....	June 19, 1837.	William B. Wemple.
35	89	e m pt...	Nov. 17, 1838.	William B. Wemple.
35	50	n-e pt....	Jan. 17, 1828..	A. Griffith.
35	139	n-w pt...	Feb. 15, 1834..	Jonathan Mayo.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
35	50	w m pt...	April 1, 1839..	William P. Powers.
35	50	n-w pt...	Jan. 3, 1838...	James Wilson.
36	100	e pt.....	Dec. 28, 1837..	Mor. L. Badgley.
36	59	e m pt...	Nov. 13, 1837..	Edward Cram.
36	100	w m pt...	Aug. 11, 1836..	David Mecker.
37	127	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
37	50	n m pt...	June 19, 1837..	Rebecca Putman.
37	60	n pt.....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
37	110	^E / _F n pt....	Jan. 18, 1851..	Phineas Scott.
38	31	s-e pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	John Griffith.
38	100	s m pt...	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
38	116	n-e pt....	Nov. 27, 1837..	Hez. Griffiths.
38	62	n-w pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
39	113	s pt.....	June 16, 1843..	George N. Williams.
39	164	m pt.....	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
39	100	n pt.....	June 14, 1837 or 1836....	Homer Barnes.
40	50	s pt.....	Jan. 21, 1833..	Abner Wilson.
40	200	s m pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
40	100	n pt.....	Aug. 23, 1838..	Chauncey Dunbar.
41	60	s pt.....	Jan. 31, 1837..	Josiah D. Graves.
41	233	m pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Ashley Holland.
41	100	n pt.....	Dec. 1, 1823...	Samuel Bradley.
42	100	s pt.....	Aug. 31, 1810..	Luther Curtiss.
42	100	s m pt...	Dec. 30, 1836..	Amos Stanbro.
42	47	n-e m....	Feb. 1, 1839...	David L. Sweet.
42	53	n w m....	Nov. 6, 1838...	John Gould.
42	73	n pt.....	Mar. 7, 1857...	Hiram Mayo.
43	20	.....	Feb. 1, 1839...	Erastus Mayo.
43	55	.....	Feb. 1, 1856...	Weston Waite.
43	50	s-e pt....	Feb. 15, 1834..	Jonathan Mayo.
43	75	w m pt...	Dec. 31, 1836..	James Curtiss.
43	96	n-e pt....	Dec. 31, 1836..	Calvin Smith.
43	100	n-w pt...	Dec. 20, 1837..	Prentis Stanbro, Jr.
44	70	s-e pt....	Dec. 6, 1836...	David Campbell.
44	70	n-e pt....	Dec. 6, 1839...	Samuel Jocoy.
44	91	s m pt...	Feb. 5, 1838...	Arnold Cranston.
44	50	n m pt...	Oct. 31, 1838...	Amos Stanbro.
44	50	w m pt...	April 7, 1838...	Prentis Stanbro, Jr.
44	50	w pt.....	April 7, 1838...	Prentis Stanbro.
45	30	s-e pt....	Oct. 21, 1837..	Samuel A. Jocoy.
45	65	s-w pt....	June 9, 1838..	William Smith, Jr.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED	NAMES.
45	100	s m pt...	Dec. 26, 1833..	David Smith.
45	100	n m pt...	Dec. 25, 1838..	Patrick Hogan.
45	100	n pt.....	Nov. 21, 1837..	Ephraim Needham.
46	133	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
46	50	s m pt...	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
46	50	e m pt...	June 16, 1845..	George N. Williams.
45	50	w m pt...	April 9, 1828..	Aaron Cole.
46	100	n pt.....	April 1, 1839..	D. C. Chandler.
47	143	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
47	100	m pt.....	Aug. 23, 1838..	Chauncey B. Dunbar.
47	125	w pt.....	June 5, 1837..	Wheeler Drake.
48	288	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
48	75	m pt.....	Sept. 22, 1855..	Julia Anne Abbott.
48	100	w pt.....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
49	66	s pt.....	Dec. 28, 1836..	David Shultes.
49	75	s m pt...	Feb. 6, 1833...	Varney Ingalls.
49	100	m pt.....	Oct. 10, 1829..	Varney Ingalls.
49	100	n pt.....	Aug. 27, 1824..	Varney Ingalls.
50	50	s pt.....	Aug. 10, 1830..	Abraham Fisher.
50	75	s m pt...	Feb. 1, 1834...	Daniel Tice.
50	40	m pt.....	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
50	100	n pt.....	Jan. 6, 1836...	Zimri Ingalls.
50	25	n-e pt...	Dec. 27, 1838..	Zimri Ingalls.
50	40	n-w pt...	Dec. 27, 1838..	Caleb Ingalls.
51	42	s-e pt...	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
51	90	n-n-e pt..	June 17, 1835..	Amos Stanbro.
51	100	s-w pt...	Oct. 17, 1833..	James Flemmings.
51	102	w m pt...	Feb. 28, 1831..	Amos Stanbro.
52	64	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
52	50	e m pt...	June 12, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
52	128	n-e & m pt	Mar. 26, 1853..	Philip Ferrin.
52	102	n-w pt...	April 2, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
52	68	n-w pt...	Dec. 18, 1840..	R. C. Eaton and Otis Butterworth.
53	83	s pt.....	Mar. 26, 1853..	William Smith, Jr.
53	75	s m pt...	Mar. 10, 1841..	Ephraim A. Briggs.
53	79	n m pt...	July 24, 1853..	Stary King.
53	51	n-e pt...	Sept. 29, 1855..	Stephen Churchill.
53	50	n-w pt...	Oct. 23, 1841..	Edward Goddard.
54	364	.....	Dec. 25, 1817..	Jonathan Sibley, Jr.
55	152	w m & s-e.	June 8, 1849..	Orrin Sibley.
55	100	n-e pt....	Jan. 4, 1839..	Sylvester Abbott.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
55	50	s-w pt....	Jan. 13, 1829..	Orrin Sibley.
55	50	s-w pt....	Oct. 20, 1843..	Trumbull Carey.
56	90	e pt.....	May 5, 1835..	Sylvester Abbott.
56	100	e m pt....	June 4, 1834..	Caleb Abbott.
56	75	s m pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	William A. Calkins.
56	75	s-w pt....	Dec. 26, 1837..	Henry Smith.
56	50	n-w pt....	Nov. 15, 1836..	D. Lewis.
57	75	s-e pt....	Nov. 5, 1841..	Carlos Emmons.
57	75	s-w pt....	Feb. 22, 1836..	Carlos Emmons.
57	55	n-e pt....	Oct. 25, 1838..	Alanson Wheeler.
57	55	n m pt....	Oct. 18, 1851..	Benjamin Wheeler, Jr.
57	39	n-w pt....	Sept. 14, 1836..	Varney Ingalls.
58	81	s-e pt....	Dec. 26, 1838..	Benjamin Wheeler.
58	64	n-e pt....	Dec. 27, 1838..	Caleb Ingalls.
58	72	m pt.....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
58	72	w pt....	April 19, 1837..	John House.
59	56	s-e pt....	June 27, 1838..	Ebenezer Blake.
59	56	n-e pt....	Dec. 10, 1834..	Benjamin Fay.
59	114	m pt.....	Jan. 9, 1829..	Benjamin Fay.
59	75	w pt.....	Feb. 6, 1837..	Nehemiah Fay.
60	123	e pt.....	Mar. 26, 1853..	Philip Ferrin.
60	50	s m pt....	June 6, 1836..	Noah Townsend.
60	50	n m pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
60	20	s-w pt....	Oct. 3, 1836..	Constant Trevitt.
60	50	n-w pt....	Nov. 3, 1836..	Thomas Stephenson.
61	125	s pt.....	Feb. 7, 1838..	Amos Stanbro.
61	110	m pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
61	50	n-e pt....	Feb. 24, 1831..	J. Southwick.
62	98	s-e pt....	Sept. 13, 1845..	Jacob LeRoy.
62	50	s-w pt....	June 22, 1835..	William Field.
62	100	m pt.....	April 2, 1838..	Joshua Agard.
62	50	n pt.....	Dec. 27, 1831..	H. E. Potter.
63	125	s pt.....	Mar. 6, 1828..	Joshua Agard.
63	56	n-e pt....	Dec. 13 or 30, '36	Abijah Sibley.
63	54	n m pt....	Dec. 12 or 31, '36	Joshua Agard.
63	59	n-w pt....	Dec. 13, 1836..	Benjamin Sibley.
64	75	s-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Michael Curran.
64	57	e m pt....	July 20, 1836..	Moses Leonard.
64	47	n-e pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Oliver Dutton.
64	47	n m pt....	Dec. 30, 1836..	Orange Wells.
64	104	w pt....	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
49	150	m & s-e pt	Mar. 22, 1854..	Enoch N. Frye.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWNSHIP SIX—Continued.

LOT.	ACRES.	STBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
49	30	n-e pt. . . .	Mar. 4, 1854 . .	Jesse Frye.
49	75	m pt.	Oct. 27, 1836 . .	Enoch N. Frye.
49	75	w m pt. . . .	June 12, 1834 . .	Jesse Frye.
49	25	s-w pt.	Nov. 8, 1852 . .	Jesse Frye.
49	74	n-w pt.	July 10, 1834 . .	James S. Frye.
56	140	w l.	Dec. 4, 1833 . . .	Isham & D. G. Williams
57	35	e pt.	Dec. 4, 1833 . . .	Isham & D. G. Williams
57	108	w pt.	Oct. 15, 1852 . .	William Weber.
58	100	w l.	April 18, 1838 . .	Michael Smith.
59	86	e pt.	April 12, 1838 . .	Michael Smith.
59	86	w pt.	July 23, 1839 . .	Tristram Dodge.
60	159	w l.	Dec. 1, 1855 . . .	Michael Smith.
61	193	e pt.	Mar. 4, 1854 . . .	Jesse Frye.
61	75	w pt.	July 1, 1838 . . .	Abraham Van Tuyl.
62	132	s-e pt.	March 4, 1854 . .	Jesse Frye.
62	100	n-e pt.	Jan. 28, 1854 . . .	Morgan L. Badgley.
62	125	w pt.	March 22, 1854 . .	Enoch N. Frye.
66	105	s-e pt.	Dec. 27, 1838 . .	∧ B. G. Kingsbury and ∧ John Haveland.
66	104	e m pt.	Sept. 28, 1837 . .	Luther Austin.
66	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 28, 1837 . . .	Jacob Hufstater, Jr.
66	50	n pt.	Oct. 27, 1836 . . .	Jacob Hufstater, Jr.
67	50	n pt.	Jan. 12, 1839 . . .	T. B. Marvin.
67	141	w pt.	Dec. 4, 1833 . . .	∧ Daniel G. Williams ∧ and Isham Williams.
68	70	s pt.	Jan. 10, 1834 . . .	John Williams.
58	95	n pt.	March 28, 1836 . .	Almer White.
69	70	s pt.	Sept. 21, 1837 . .	John Williams.
69	100	n pt.	July 18, 1839 . . .	P. C. Sherman.
70	138	w l.	July 18, 1839 . . .	P. C. Sherman.
71	123	s pt.	Oct. 14, 1841 . . .	Daniel Green.
71	240	n p.	Feb. 16, 1854 . . .	Morgan L. Badgley.
72	50	s pt.	March 4, 1854 . . .	Jesse Frye.
78	274	s pt.	July 18, 1839 . . .	P. C. Sherman.
78	50	n-w pt.	Nov. 1, 1840 . . .	Charles Watson.
78	50	n pt.	Oct. 23, 1840 . . .	Evert Van Buren.
79	223	e pt.	July 18, 1839 . . .	P. C. Sherman.
79	50	m pt.	Sept. 2, 1854 . . .	James S. Frye.
80	50	e pt.	Jan. 2, 1856 . . .	Alexander M. Bruce.
80	100	e m pt.	Oct. 6, 1838 . . .	Amos Stanbro.
80	103	m pt.	July 18, 1839 . . .	P. C. Sherman.
80	100	w pt.	Sept. 28, 1841 . .	Charles Pringle.

RANGE SEVEN, TOWNSHIP SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
81	65	s pt.	Nov. 17, 1838.	David Jerman.
81	50	s m pt	July 1, 1838 . .	Abraham Van Tuyl.
81	60	m pt.	June 25, 1842.	Milo M. Baker.
81	100	n m pt.	Jan. 15, 1842 . .	Hosea P. Ostrander.
81	100	n pt.	Feb. 7, 1838 . .	Alanson P. Morton.
82	120	s pt.	July 18, 1839 . .	P. C. Sherman
82	30	s m pt	March 28, 1843	Moses T. Thompson.
82	50	m pt.	Dec. 29, 1838 . .	Milo M. Baker.
82	91	n-e pt.	March 10, 1838	Alanson P. Morton.
82	49	n-w pt	Oct. 11, 1837 . .	David Witherel.
86	160	e pt.	Dec. 30, 1836 . .	Samuel Charchill.
86	50	m pt.	Oct. 20, 1843 . .	Jacob Le Roy.
86	183	w pt.	July 18, 1839 . .	P. C. Sherman.
87	105	s pt.	Oct. 23, 1840 . .	Everet Van Buren.
87	100	m pt.	Aug. 4, 1856 . .	Charles C. Empson.
87	131	n pt.	July 18, 1839 . .	P. C. Sherman.
88	255	w l.	March 15, 1851	Frederick Whittlesey.
89	100	e pt.	June 2, 1838 . .	John Van Pelt.
89	97	m pt.	Oct. 6, 1838 . .	Amos Stranbro.
89	30	s-w m pt. . . .	May 26, 1855 . .	John Shear.
89	30	n-w m pt. . . .	Oct. 15, 1853 . .	L. F. Nicholas
89	75	w pt.	Nov. 18, 1839 . .	Charles Pringle.
90	70	s-e pt.	June 29, 1832 . .	Eleanor Curtis.
90	72	s-w pt.	July 1, 1838 . .	Abraham Van Tuyl.
90	100	m pt.	Dec. 11, 1840 . .	James Wheeler.
90	60	n m pt.	Sept. 27, 1854 . .	Levi Wheeler.
90	60	n pt.	Dec. 20, 1838 . .	Isaac Nichols
91	50	s-e pt.	Jan. 24 1843 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	50	s-e m pt.	Jan. 31, 1838 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	45	n-e m pt.	Dec. 11, 1840 . .	James Wheeler.
91	55	n-e pt.	June 15, 1848 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.
91	50	n-w m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.
81	83	w pt.	May 25, 1839 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN RANGE SEVEN,

1	60	s pt.	Jan. 8, 1839 . .	Carlos Emmons.
1	83	s-w pt	Feb. 22, 1836 . .	Carlos Emmons.
1	150	m pt.	April 1, 1839 . .	D. H. Chandier.
1	50	n pt.	Nov. 8, 1839 . .	Varney Ingalls.
2	151	s pt.	Jan. 28, 1837 . .	Varney Ingalls.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED,	NAME
2	50	e m pt...	March 10, 1824	Trustees of 1st Congregational Church, Concord.
2	50	w m pt...	March 10, 1824	
2	75	n pt.....	March 16, 1836	Jedediah H. Lathrop.
3	317	w l.....	June 17, 1835.	Jedediah H. Lathrop.
4	169	e pt.....	Feb. 24, 1815..	Jonathan Townsend.
4	119	m &n-w pt	Dec. 20, 1837..	Amaziah Achmune.
4	50	s-w pt....	Dec. 21, 1848..	Phineas Scott.
5	25	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1849..	J. O. Canfield.
5	50	s-e m pt..	Nov. 22, 1838.	Reuben C. Drake.
5	16	e m pt....	March 25, 1854	Reuben C. Drake.
5	25	s-w pt....	Dec. 30, 1854..	Phineas Scott.
5	50	s-w m pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
5	116	n m pt....	March 25, 1854	Elam Booth.
5	50	n pt.....	May 24, 1842..	Parley Martin.
6	121	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
6	50	e m pt....	Dec. 29, 1835.	Oliver Needham.
6	60	n-e pt....	Feb. 12, 1836..	Sellick Canfield.
6	90	n-w pt....	April 1, 1839..	Daniel H. Chandler.
7	60	s-e pt....	Aug. 26, 1830.	Hosca E. Potter.
7	40	s-w pt....	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosca E. Potter.
7	50	w m pt....	Feb. 8, 1832...	John Brooks.
7	50	e m pt....	Dec. 29, 1838..	Lemuel H. Twitchell.
7	50	m pt.....	Nov. 7, 1836..	P. B. Brush.
7	50	n m pt....	March 27, 1846	George Winship.
7	52	n m pt....	Jan. 7, 1837...	Peter Bradley.
7	52	n pt.....	Jan. 7, 1837...	George Winship.
8	100	s pt.....	Dec. 31, 1836..	William Dye.
8	66	e m pt....	Dec. 31, 1838..	Worcester Holt.
8	50	w m pt....	June 14, 1839..	Palmer Skinner.
8	50	n-e m pt..	June 20, 1849.	Ira Woodward.
8	52	n pt.....	Jan. 5, 1837...	Ebenezer Drake.
9	241	s pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
9	100	n pt.....	June 23, 1855.	Abraham Van Tuyl.
10	26	s-e pt....	Feb. 23, 1853..	Samuel Wheeler.
10	34	s m pt....	Feb. 23, 1854..	G. W. Hawkins.
10	33	m pt.....	Feb. 23, 1853..	Ely Page, Jr.
10	114	n pt.....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Varney Ingalls.
10	114	s-w pt....	March 14, 1842	Peter Cook.
11	100	s-e pt....	Jan. 20, 1848..	Phineas Scott.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED	NAME.
11	131	n-e pt....		Amasa Loveridge.
11	90	w pt.	March 17, 1855	Lewis M. Trevitt
12	100	s-e pt....	Oct. 30, 1837..	Phineas Scott.
12	100	s-w pt....	Jan. 7, 1839...	Phineas Scott.
12	101	n-w pt ...	Jan. 7, 1850...	Phineas Scott.
12	33	n-e pt....	Sept. 28, 1850.	Oliver Arnold.
13	100	s pt.	Dec. 24, 1836.	Thaddeus Heacocks.
13	143	m pt.	July 1, 1838...	Abial D. Blodgett.
13	106	n pt.	Nov. 26, 1842.	Thaddeus Heacocks.
14	107	s-w pt. ...	Aug. 26, 1853.	William L. Adams.
14	58	s-e pt....	Mar. 18, 1852.	Uriah D. Pike.
14	50	m pt.	Feb. 1, 1849.	Theodore H. Potter.
14	100	n pt.	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosea E. Potter.
15	8	s-e pt....	Oct. 14, 1835..	Hosea E. Potter.
15	38	s-w pt ...	Dec. 17, 1853.	T. H. Potter.
15	30	s pt.	Dec. 10, 1853.	William Twichell.
15	50	s m pt...	Aug. 7, 1835..	Solomon P. Field.
15	24	m pt.	Dec. 21, 1838.	H. E. Potter.
15	50	m pt.	Jan. 20, 1829..	Lemuel Twichell.
15	29	m pt.	Sept. 13, 1845.	Jacob LeRoy.
15	40	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	Joseph Potter.
15	60	n m pt...	Dec. 29, 1836.	George W. Thurber.
15	50	n pt.	Dec. 29, 1836.	Hezekiah Drake.
16	52	s-e pt....	Dec. 29, 1841.	Christiana Bridgeman.
16	54	s-w pt....	Dec. 29, 1836.	Lewis Janes.
16	50	s m pt...	Jan. 3, 1839...	William Potter.
16	50	m pt.	Dec. 28, 1836.	William Potter.
16	60	n m pt...	Feb. 4, 1854..	George W. Drake.
16	40	n pt.	Dec. 1, 1836..	Wheeler Drake.
17	50	s pt.	Nov. 8, 1856..	M. D. Scott.
17	61	s pt.	Nov. 8, 1856..	Marvin Hartman.
17	100	m pt.	Oct. 1, 1853...	Amasa Loveridge.
17	158	n pt.	June 28, 1855.	Samuel W. Algar.
18	41	s-e pt....	Jan. 3, 1837...	Clark Carr.
18	41	s-w pt...	Jan. 3, 1837...	Josiah Alger.
18	116	m & n-e pt	Dec. 31, 1836.	James Tyrer.
18	64	n m pt...	Dec. 9, 1835..	Benjamin Trevitt.
18	64	n-w pt...	April 26, 1851.	Sally Martin.
19	66	e pt.	Nov 4, 1836..	Joseph M. Spaulding.
19	112	m pt.	Sept. 2, 1828..	Jonathan Spaulding.
19	112	w pt.	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
20	167	e pt.	May 10, 1839.	J. T. G. Spaulding.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES
20	84	m pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Hira C. Lusk.
20	83	w pt.	April 1, 1839..	Daniel H. Chandler.
21	50	s-e pt.	Dec. 2, 1839..	Benjamin Trevitt.
21	114	n-e pt.	Dec. 12, 1835.	Healey Freeman.
21	100	s-w pt.	Mar. 8, 1823..	Benjamin Trevitt.
21	64	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839..	Daniel Chandler.
22	123	s pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
22	100	m pt.	Dec. 26, 1839.	Isaiah Pike.
22	100	n pt.	Mar. 24, 1823.	Isaiah Pike.
23	50	s-e pt.	Dec. 4, 1838..	Isaiah Pike.
23	103	e m pt.	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
23	99	s-w pt.	Sept. 21, 1836.	Lewis Trevitt.
23	53	w m pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl
23	50	n-w pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	50	s m pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	50	s-w pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
24	41	e m pt.	Jan. 3, 1837..	Samuel Fosdick.
24	50	w m pt.	Dec. 31, 1838.	Wm. Curran.
24	25	n-e pt.	Nov. 15, 1841.	John S Fosdick.
24	50	n-w pt.	Jan. 7, 1836..	Ebenezer Ellis
25	100	s pt.	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
25	50	n-e pt.	Nov. 1, 1841..	Pliny Wheeler.
25	50	n-w pt.	Oct. 20, 1855..	James Tyrer.
25	50	n m pt.	Nov. 24, 1855.	James Quinn.
25	71	w m pt.	Oct. 9, 1844..	Joseph Dennison.
26	150	s pt.	Jan. 7, 1839..	Horace U. Soper.
26	50	n-e pt.	July 12, 1851.	T. M. Briggs.
26	107	m pt.	Nov. 2, 1855..	James Tyrer, Jr.
26	50	n-w pt.	Mar. 17, 1855.	Benjamin Trevitt, Jr.
27	45	e pt.	July 1, 1838..	A. Van Tuyl.
27	79	e m pt.	July 26, 1856..	Carlos Emmons.
27	100	m pt.	Jan. 7, 1839..	H. U. Soper.
27	100	w pt.	Aug. 11, 1812.	Samuel Eaton.
28	111	s-e pt.	Jan. 28, 1857..	Carlos Emmons.
28	80	n-e pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Asa R. Trevitt.
28	100	m pt.	Oct. 15, 1835..	Everett Fisher.
28	46	s-w pt.	Feb. 6, 1836..	Emery Sampson.
28	45	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839..	T. A. Canfield.
29	148	s pt.	Dec. 14, 1820.	John Andrews.
29	202	n pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	(A. R. Trevitt & Levi Ballou, Jr.
30	115	s pt.	Aug. 23, 1851.	Andrew Adams.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
30	108	m pt.	July 1, 1838. . .	A. Van Tuyl.
30	53	n-e pt.	Dec. 18, 1835. .	Ezek. Adams.
30	53	n-w pt.	April 1, 1839. .	D. H. Chandler.
31	50	s-e pt.	Sept. 21, 1836. .	Lewis Trevitt.
31	50	s-e m pt.	Aug. 11, 1845. .	Joseph Hawkins.
31	60	e m pt.	Mar. 27, 1834. .	Lewis Trevitt.
31	47	n-e pt.	Jan. 23, 1839. .	Alphonso Cross.
31	51	s-w m pt.	Sept. 13, 1845. .	Jacob Le Roy.
31	50	s-w pt.	Nov. 19, 1853. .	Truman Vanderlip.
31	100	n-w pt.	Aug. 1, 1838. . .	✓ D. Burr and T. T. ✓ Sherwood.
32	100	s pt.	April 1, 1839. . .	Daniel H. Chandler.
32	49	s m pt.	Jan. 10, 1857. . .	Truman Vanderlip.
32	60	n m pt.	Oct. 14, 1842. . .	✓ Francis H. Tattu and ✓ M. M. Tattu.
33	120	s pt.	Sept. 16, 1822. .	Lewis Nichols.
33	60	e m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836. . .	Calvin Johnson.
33	60	w m pt.	Dec. 29, 1836. . .	Joshua Steel.
33	129	n pt.	Aug. 18, 1825. . .	Ezekiel Goodell, Jr.
34	100	s pt.	June 25, 1838. . .	Israel Sly.
34	79	e m pt.	July 22, 1833. . .	Zeb. Simmonds.
34	21	w m pt.	July 22, 1833. . .	Luke Simonds.
34	55	m pt.	July 1, 1838. . . .	A. Van Tuye.
34	52	n m pt.	Sept. 10, 1840. .	Phineas Peabody.
35	200	e & n-e pt.	Nov. 29, 1836. . .	Emery Sampson.
35	50	s m pt.	July 8, 1839. . . .	William Sampson.
35	115	w pt.	July 18, 1839. . .	P. C. Sherman.
36	50	s-e pt.	Mar. 20, 1833. . .	Emery Sampson.
36	50	n-e pt.	Oct. 20, 1843. . .	Jacob Le Roy.
36	100	e m pt.	July 18, 1839. . .	P. C. Sherman.
36	101	e m pt.	July 1, 1842. . . .	Thomas Pound.
36	87	w m pt.	May 24, 1843. . .	Lagrand W. Douglass.
36	80	w pt.	Dec. 17, 1839. . .	Emery W. Sampson.
37	100	n pt.	Feb. 2, 1855. . . .	Gilbert C. Sweet.
37	50	s pt.	Dec. 15, 1855. . .	Christopher Brick.
37	30	s m pt.	Dec. 15, 1855. . .	Thomas Thiel.
37	100	n pt.	Sept. 8, 1855. . .	Jonathan Stearns.
38	122	s-w pt.	Feb. 2, 1855. . . .	Gilbert C. Sweet.
38	52	n-e pt.	Mar. 31, 1854. . .	Truman Vanderlip.
38	119	n-w pt.	April 11, 1845. . .	Urial Torrey.
38	150	s-e pt.	Nov. 1, 1840. . . .	Ezekiel Adams.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAMES.
39	372	c s & w pt	Feb. 3, 1834 ..	Benjamin Dole.
39	50	n-e pt	April 1, 1839..	Daniel H. Chandler.
40	50	s-e pt	March 5, 1810.	Thomas M. Barret.
40	50	s-w pt	Sept. 1, 1855..	George Myer.
40	50	w m pt	Oct. 24, 1851..	P. Hagelbergier & wife.
40	93	n-e pt	Jan. 5, 1856..	George Barrett.
40	100	n-w pt	Jan. 26, 1853..	Jacob Myers.
41	100	e pt	July 1, 1838 ..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
41	80	e m pt	Feb. 11, 1856..	William S. Fessenden.
41	62	w m pt	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
41	70	w pt	Nov. 5, 1855 ..	John Nichols.
42	40	s-e pt	Dec. 21, 1836..	Luke Simonds.
42	40	s m pt	Dec. 21, 1836 ..	Zebedee Simonds.
42	10	n-e pt	April 8, 1856..	Ira N. Fuller.
42	307	w m pt	Oct. 5, 1853...	Ezra H. Heath.
42	100	w pt	Dec. 21, 1841.	Jasper Tabor.
43	87	e pt	Nov. 1, 1841..	John Healands.
43	32	e m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	J. How.
43	63	m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	Isaac Woodward.
43	107	w m pt	Feb. 19, 1853..	William Bates.
44	50	w m pt	Oct. 3, 1841...	James Collvil.
44	52	w m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 ..	Alexander Richley.
44	121	e pt	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
44	50	e m pt	Dec. 27, 1837..	William Andre.
44	50	m pt	Aug. 31, 1853.	George Vance.
45	100	s pt	Jan. 20, 1855..	Jacob Heavy.
45	50	s w pt	Sept. 6, 1851..	Zacheus H. Preston
45	50	m pt	May 3, 1856 ..	Thomas Thiel.
45	50	m pt	Oct. 11, 1856..	John L. Unger.
45	50	n m pt	Sept. 6, 1851 ..	Jonathan Stevens.
45	50	n pt	Oct. 10, 1837..	Truman Vanderlip.
46	55	s-e pt	Sept. 1, 1856..	George Roth.
46	58	e m pt	March 17, 1855	Ira Stebbins.
46	47	n-e pt	March 27, 1852	Ira Stebbins.
46	75	s-w pt	April 14, 1855.	Nicholas Reading.
46	50	w m pt	Oct. 29, 1849..	Orvilla Kirby.
46	52	n-w pt	Nov. 1, 1841..	William Horton.
47	235	s & w pt . . .	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
47	50	s & m pt . . .	July 8, 1842 ..	Michael Hagelberger.
47	50	n-e pt	Dec. 16, 1842..	George Myers
47	75	n-e pt	July 1, 1838..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
48	67	s-e pt	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF D ED.	NAMES.
48	50	s-e pt. . . .	April 5, 1839..	Ira Woodard.
48	50	n-e m pt. . .	April 5, 1839..	Benjamin Rathbun, Jr.
48	50	n-w m pt. . .	Dec. 20, 1838..	Daniel Horton.
48	50	n-w pt . . .	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.

SOCIETIES.

Concord has eight beneficiary and secret societies besides a lodge of Free Masons located as follows: five at Springville, two at Woodward Hollow and one at East Concord. The following statistics relate to the several lodges:

E. A. U., SPRINGVILLE UNION NO. 36.

This society was instituted in December, 1879, with twelve charter members; present membership, 112. The following is a list of the original officers; James N. Richmond, President; Mrs. A. Blackam, Vice-President; Mrs. E. S. Van Valkenburg, Auxiliary; William Stone, Treasurer; A. R. Taber, Secretary; A. J. Moon, Accountant; George B. Clark, Chanc.; A. I. Vaughan, Advocate; Rev. E. T. Fox, Chaplain; P. A. Van Valkenburg, Watchman; William Blackam, Warden.

A. O. U. W., SPRINGVILLE LODGE, NO. 155

The lodge was organized Jan. 28, 1878, with seventeen original members; charter members, forty-one; present membership, fifty-seven. The following were the original officers: W. H. Warner, M. W.; R. W. Tanner, G. T. R.; Philip Herbold, O.; George H. Barker, R.; George B. Clark, T.; John P. Myers, Receiver.

R. T. OF T., SPRINGVILLE COUNCIL, NO. 51.

Organized June 21, 1878, with fourteen charter members; present membership, 135. The original officers were; J. W. Reed, S. C.; L. D. Chandler, V. C.; W. H. Jackson, P. C.; A. F. Bryant, Chap.; Miss Ida Reed, Sec.; N. H. Thurber, Treas.; J. B. Flemings, Herald; Miss Lizzie Billings, Guard; N. G. Churchill, Sen.

C. M. B. A. (Catholic Mutual Benefit Association), LOCATED AT SPRINGVILLE.

The Association was organized in the Spring of 1879, with twenty-one charter members; present membership, the same. The original officers were: Peter Weismantel, Pres.; Frank Weismantel, First Vice-Pres.; Nicholas Russell, Second Vice-Pres.; Fred Fox, Treas.; John Bolender, Cor. Sec.; Camille Hugel, Fin. Sec.; Marshall Demult, Marshal; Jacob Heire, Guard; Victor Collard, Nicholas Russell, Peter Heire, Matthew Metzler and Sigismund Schewrtz, Trustees.

G. A. R.—CRARY POST, NO. 87, LOCATED AT SPRINGVILLE.

Organized Aug. 15, 1881; charter members, eighteen; present membership, twenty. The original officers were: H. P. Spaulding, Commander; J. P. Meyers, S. V. C.; J. Oswald, J. V. C.; O. M. Morse, Adj't; E. L. Hoops, Q. M. George H. Barker, O. D.; S. E. Spaulding, O. G.; W. H. Agard, Chap. C. Waite, Surgeon; E. D. Bement, S. M.; W. H. Warner, Q. M. Sergt.

E. A. U., EAST CONCORD UNION, NO. 150.

Instituted Sept. 14, 1880; charter members, sixteen; present membership, forty-six. The original officers were James Cranstton, Chan.; Sterling Titus, Advocate; George L. Stanbro, Pres.; Charles Spencer, Vice-Pres.; B. E. VanSlyke, Aux.; L. A. Stanbro, Treas.; Libbie M. Van Slyke, Sec.; Amelia Horton, Acct.; Annis Titus, Chap.; Sarah Baker, Warden; Morris Baker, Sen.; Edward Bayless, Watchman.

E. O. M. A., LAST CHANCE LODGE, NO. 93, WOODWARD HOLLOW.

Instituted May 28, 1879; charter members, twenty-seven; present membership, thirteen. Original officers; George W. Briggs, Pres.; Job Woodward, Vice-Pres.; Charles Hartley, Rec. Sec.; Layton M. Goodell, Fin. Sec.; Philo Woodward, Treas.; C. C. Alger, Chap.; Charles Knowles, C.; Myron E. Palmerton, I. G.; Josiah Woodward, O. G.; W. M. Woodward, P. P.

E. A. U., CONCORD UNION NO. 103, WOODWARD HOLLOW.

Instituted May 28, 1880; charter members, twenty; present

membership, thirty. Original officers: William Woodward Chan.; Isaac Woodward, Advocate; Perry T. Scott, Pres. James L. Tarbox, Vice-Pres; Mianda Tarbox, Aux.; Philo Woodward, Treas; W. G. Clark, Sec; Mrs. Viola Woodward, Acct.; Mrs. Susan Scott, Chap; Albert Potter, Warden; Mrs. Anna Woodward, Sen.; Andrew Geiger, Watchman.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the town was the *Springville Express*, published by E. H. Hough, commencing in 1844, continuing four years.

The *Springville Herald* was started May 4, 1850, and had a long and influential career, ardently advocating the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. E. D. Webster & Co. were the founders, but after the second week Mr. Webster assumed the sole proprietorship, holding it until December, 1856, when he disposed of the establishment to J. B. Saxe. The latter continued to publish the paper until 1863, when, on account of the excessive cost of publishing in war times and to devote himself to the ministry and to agriculture, he discontinued the paper.

The *American Citizen*, started in 1855, was published during the presidential campaign of 1856 by L. C. Saunders.

The *Penny Weekly*, a local paper, diminutive in size, was published by W. A. Ferrin several months in 1858.

In January, 1864, Augustine W. Ferrin, who formerly had assisted Mr. Saxe in editing the *Herald*, returned discharged from the army, in which he had served faithfully until physically disabled. Leasing Mr. Saxe's office and procuring considerable new material, he started the *Chronicle*, which he published until March, 1865, when he was attracted to Buffalo to fill the position of city editor of the *Express*.

The establishment was then leased by N. H. Thurber, who from March, 1865, until January, 1866, published the *Tribune*. Mr. Ferrin then bought the material and took it to Ellicottville, founding the *Cattaraugus Republican*.

W. W. Blakely started the *Springville Journal* March 16, 1867, and has continued the publication ever since. Receiving from Mr. Saxe the old files of the *Herald*, he resolved to per-

petuate the name of the respected predecessor, and therefore re-christened his paper *Journal and Herald*. J. H. Melven became a partner in the enterprise in November, 1867, and continued as such until March, 1873, when he sold his interest to his partner.

The *Students' Repository* was for several months, beginning in 1867, published in the interest of Griffith Institute by W. R. De Puy and J. H. Melven.

The *Local News*, edited and published by J. H. Melven, long connected with the *Herald* and other papers, and F. G. Meyers, was started in Springville, Nov. 9, 1879, and is still published by the same parties.

The first power printing press arrived in Springville in August, 1881, for printing the *Journal and Herald*. In October, 1883, Melven & Meyers procured one for the *Local News*.

The people of this and surrounding towns have shown their appreciation of local papers by giving a generous support. One of the strongest indications of the town's growth, prosperity and intelligence is the fact that about three thousand copies of these local papers, the *Journal and Herald* and *Local News*, are issued every week.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE TOWN OF CONCORD.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

The family histories that follow the general history of each town in this volume have been compiled at an expenditure of much time and labor. Diligent care has been exercised to make them correct, but, notwithstanding, in some cases desirable data has not been obtainable, and some errors and omissions seem unavoidable.

It has been the general aim not to indulge very much in eulogy, but to present the facts and let the reader draw his own conclusions.

Much space has been allotted to family records, not only to furnish general information, but to enable successive generations to trace their genealogy.

Much of the matter relating to pioneer times and other topics has been placed in connection with the family histories, as the relations of the persons with it seems to make it a more suitable place to insert it.

Amaziah Ashman.

Amaziah Ashman was born in Connecticut, in 1783. From there, he removed to Ontario county, and resided in the Town of West Bloomfield some years. He came from that place to this town in 1809, and located land on lot 4, township seven, range seven, on Townsend hill. He moved his family here in May, 1810. John Stuart and his wife, another young married couple, came out with Ashman and remained one year and then went back. It took them three days to come from Buffalo to Townsend hill. They had to cut their own road part of the way. They built a small house or shanty, covered with bark, and moved into it—without floors, door or windows.

At that time, there were no families either east or west nearer than ten miles, and the nearest on the north were at

Boston, and, on the southeast, at or near Springville. Mr. Ashman taught school occasionally in early time. He also kept hotel for a few years on his farm on Townsend hill. He served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812-15, and was in skirmishes and engagements on both sides of the river. He was once taken prisoner. He was at the burning of Buffalo. He was Town Clerk the first year after the Town of Concord was organized, and when it contained Concord, Sardinia, Collins and North Collins, and was elected to that office sixteen years in succession. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace for eighteen years, and frequently presided at town meetings. For the first twenty-five years after its organization, he was one of the leading men of the town. He cleared and owned a large farm, on which he resided until he died, in 1851. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death.

His wife, Thankful Ashman, died March 14, 1881, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. She was a resident of this town about seventy-one years, which is a longer period than any other person ever lived here who was twenty-one years of age when they came.

Their children were :

John H., born 1811; married Frelove King; for second wife, Sally Turner, died in Illinois, September 1874.

Hannah, born 1813; married Augustus Bonnel; lives in Illinois.

Alonzo Curtis, born 1815; married Hannah Tyrer; lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ariette, born 1818; married first, Thurber, second, Saunders; died in 1854.

Malvina, born 1820; married John Warren; he is dead, she lives in East Otto.

Sarah, born 1822; married Samuel Wheeler; lives in this town.

Levi, born 1825; died young.

Alma, born 1828; married Cyrus Hurd; lives in Elma, this county.

Alzora, born 1832; married Norman Cook; died in 1855.

Helen, born 1834; died 1845.

John Albro.

John Albro, one of the two first settlers in this town, was born in Rhode Island, in 1776; in 1792, he removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., and from there he emigrated to the Town of Concord, in 1807. He first located on lot forty-one, township seven, range six, by the big spring where Luzerne Eaton now lives. When he first came to this town, his family consisted of his wife and three children—Emery D., Malvina and Maria. In the Summer of 1808, Mrs. Albro died; at that time there was only one other family in the Town of Concord, that of Christopher Stone, who lived about where Mr. Joslyn's family live now, and there were no families living in any of the adjoining towns except Boston. At that time, there was no minister living anywhere in this part of the country, and the best that could be done to give Christian burial to the departed was to send to Boston for Deacon Richard Cary, who came ten miles through the woods, accompanied by some of his neighbors, to lead in the funeral services.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Albro went East and returned the second Spring. He married a second wife in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y. He did not remain on lot number forty-one but a short time, when he purchased the north part of lot eight, township six, range six, now within the corporation, and moved onto it. He built him a log house near where the old hay-barn now stands, on the east side of Buffalo street, just south of the forks of Sharp street and the Townsend Hill roads. He kept tavern there and cleared up a farm. The first town meeting held in the Town of Concord, when it contained Sardinia, Concord, Collins and North Collins, was held at John Albro's log tavern, in 1812. The first school ever taught in the Town of Concord was taught by Anna Richmond, in the Summer of 1810, in a small log barn of Mr. Albro's that stood on the west side of Buffalo street, nearly opposite his house.

Mr. Albro lived in this town over twenty years, when he sold out his farm to Mr. Hewett and removed to Gowanda, where he kept hotel several years. From there he removed to Wayne, Du Page county, Illinois, in 1853, where he died Feb. 2, 1861, at the age of eighty-five years. His second wife died at the

house of her daughter in Buffalo, Jan. 4, 1862, aged seventy-five years. Her children were Ira, Eliza C., James R., Augustus G., Almyra, Jerome B. and Harriet C.

Emory D. Albro resided in this town, but died in Wyoming county.

Malvina died in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maria married Harry Keeny, and died in Warsaw, Wyoming county.

Jerome B. went as a soldier, and died in the hospital in Annapolis, Md.

Ira Albro is a prosperous farmer in Wayne, Du Page county, Illinois.

James R. is a farmer and lives in Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Augustus G. is a farmer and lives in New Brighton, Beaver county, Penn.

Harriet C. married John Benson and died in Buffalo.

Almyra died in Gowanda, Cattaraugus county.

Emory D. Albro.

Emory D. Albro was born in Saratoga county, in 1802, and was brought to this town by his parents in 1807; he was married to Polly Seymour, May 1st, 1824, and removed to Warsaw, Genesee county. In 1828 his wife died. He returned to Springville in 1851; married Caroline C. Cochran, Feb. 14 1847. She died April 1, 1879, aged sixty-six years, one month and seventeen days.

Emory D. Albro's children were Elaenor, married to Mr. Bristol. Lives in Gainsville, Wyoming county.

Hellen M., died in Buffalo, in 1854, aged twenty-five years.

Cary R., married Olive S. Smith, in Illinois, in 1861; died in 1864; left one child.

Plumb Albro, born March 26, 1841; Dec. 25, 1866, was married to Ella L. Richardson, at West Concord, by Rev. B. C. Vanduzee; have one child—Ellen E. Albro. He died at Gainsville, April 16, 1881.

Rollin J. Albro, was married to Francena Barnett, May 5, 1871. He died May 13, 1879, in this village, aged thirty-six years and six months. Left one child.

Lora, married C. C. McClure, Jr. They live in Buffalo.
 Charles N., lives in Springville, at the old homestead.
 Byron C., lives in Canada.

Joshua Agard.

Joshua Agard was born April 16, 1789, in Connecticut, where he was married in March, 1814, to Lucy Sibley, who was born June 18, 1792. He came to Concord in 1816, and located on lot sixty-three, township seven, range six, where he lived until his death, Sept. 18, 1860. His wife having died June 9, 1831 he married a second time, Nov. 15, 1831, Mrs. Electa Canfield, who died Feb. 23, 1880, aged seventy-eight years. By his first wife he had five children.

Maria, born July 12, 1818; married in 1840 to Ira E. Drake.

Mary, born July 25, 1821; married in 1842 to Luman Churchill.

Amelia, born Nov. 9, 1822; married 1847, to Horace Landon; 1861, to Judson Wait.

Austin, born Jan. 9, 1825; married in 1852 to Emily Field.

Hannah, born Oct. 21, 1828; married 1857 to John Hill; 1870 to Marvin Field.

By his second wife he had one daughter, Mellisa, born April 4; 1839; married Marvin Field in 1863; died April 27, 1865.

Mr. Agard was a prominent man in the early history of the town. He was assessor for many years and was an officer in the militia and Deacon of the Baptist church. He was also Supervisor of Concord.

Ezekiel Adams.

Ezekiel Adams, son of Joseph Adams, was born in the town of Old Salisbury, Mass., on the 16th day of Oct., 1719. His father was a ship-carpenter by trade, but dying when Ezekiel was but fifteen years of age, he was left to shift for himself. When he had reached the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to a Mr. Hale, to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. The terms of his services were that at the end of his apprenticeship of three years he was to receive a freedom suit and a set of tools. Both the agreement and the reward were faithfully carried out. In the meantime his widowed mother moved to Plymouth, Grafton county, N. H. As soon or soon after his

term of service expired he joined her there. In 1812, he was married to Miss Mary Hickok. In 1816, on the first day of May, he left Plymouth in company with a brother-in-law for the Holland Purchase. They came through horse-back. After their arrival here and after visiting a few days among friends, both went to Buffalo to find employment. Mr. Adams found work at his trade on the old Court House, then in course of construction. He received one dollar per day. After his day's work was done his evenings were spent in sawing wood for the villagers, making nearly as much at this as he received for his daily wages. Mr. Hickok hired out to work on the brick-yard and by performing the work of two men he received double pay. After the close of the building season they returned to Concord and invested their summer's wages in securing a home. They bought James Pike's claim of 200 acres on the north part of lot thirty, paying him some \$400 for the same. On it a few acres were cleared and he had built a small log-house.

That Fall both returned to Plymouth. Early in the new year Mr. Hickok was married to Miss Roda Pike and soon after they both set out for their home on the Holland Purchase, where they arrived on the twenty-eighth day of Feb., 1817. They put their horses together and came through with a wagon. Adams and Hickok divided their claim soon after their return. Adams taking north one-hundred acres and on this the remainder of his days were passed. He died Sept. 2, 1847, aged fifty-five years. His venerable wife survives, aged at the present writing, nearly ninety-six years. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and one daughter. Three are living to-day, viz :

Abner C., born April 6, 1820 at Concord.

Andrew, born March 16, 1823, at Concord.

William L., born Sept. 13, 1824, at Plymouth, N. H.

Caroline, born April 28, 1826, at Concord ; died March 2, 1870

Ambrose, born Aug. 10, 1829, at Concord ; died July, 1882.

A. C. Adams.

A. C. Adams, son of Ezekiel Adams, was born April 6, 1820, on lot 30, township 7, range 7, and lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Black Rock and hired out to drive team for ten dollars per month. In the Fall

of 1841, he attended school at the Sibley settlement to Augustine Sibley, teacher. In the Fall of 1842, he taught school at Morton's Corners, after which he followed teaching Winters and working at home Summers until 1850, when he married Elsie A. Chase, of Boston. He then moved onto the old homestead and lived there two years, after which he moved to Boston, where, in company with Truman Vanderlip and Seth T. Newell, he ran a tannery and dry goods store. In 1858, he commenced surveying, which he has followed ever since. Soon after he sold out and in company with George A. Moore, of Buffalo, bought the William Adams place of five hundred acres, where Norman Moore now lives, which place they ran for eight years. This he sold and bought the Mills' place, where he now lives. His children are:

John Q., lives at home.

Alvin married Virgie Mason, and lives at home.

Jennie L., married Charles Churchill and lives in Springville.

Carlton, lives at home.

Clinton, lives at home.

Ethan, died about 1872.

Andrew Adams.

Andrew Adams was born in this town in 1823. His father's name was Ezekiel Adams; his mother's maiden name was Mary Hickok; his grandfather's name was James Adams; his grandmother's maiden name was Mary Currier. Ezekiel Adams came to this town from New Hampshire in 1817. He settled on lot 30, township 7, range 7, where he owned and occupied land until his death, in 1847. Andrew Adams resides upon the land which his father settled upon in 1817. He was married in 1848 to Vanila Francisco. Their children are:

Lenna R.

Leona A., married Milton Trevett.

Clellie M.

Edwin Anwater.

Edwin Anwater was born in the town of Collins Oct. 11, 1854, lived in North Collins and came to Concord in 1857; his father's name is David Anwater; his mother's maiden name, was Margaretta Basler. They emigrated from Wurtemberg

Germany, in 1854; his father and mother are now living with him; he is unmarried. The children are:

Edwin, born Oct. 11, 1854.

Mary, born July 18, 1858.

Charles, born Sept. 14, 1860.

When Edwin was three years old, one afternoon he went out into the fields and strayed into the woods. Night came on with a snow storm, it being in the month of November. The family and neighbors searched for him until 2 o'clock A. M., and did not find him. In the morning the search was renewed, and his mother found him under a log that rested on a stump, he came out all right and gives this narrative.

Henry Ackley.

Henry Ackley was born in Guilford, Vt., April 26, 1814. His father's name was Henry Ackley; his mother's maiden name was Chloe C. Putnam. Mr. Ackley came to this town when two years of age with his mother, and Uncle Daniel Putnam, the latter locating on lot 38, range 7, township 7. Mr. Ackley's grandfather, Jesse Putnam, having preceded them in 1808 or '09, and located on lot 32, range 7, township 7. He died about 1834 at Pine Grove, Penn. He was one of our very earliest pioneer settlers. To illustrate the primitive condition of civilization in the early days of our town, Mr. Ackley relates that upon the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Putnam, about 1820, at the residence of his son, Daniel Putnam; her remains were placed upon a rude bier and carried by men on foot through the woods all the way to the Boston cemetery, to be interred. Mr. Ackley has always resided in town and been engaged in farming, excepting five or six years subsequent to 1842, when he was employed in Harvey & Weston's tannery, then situated at what is now known as Fowlerville. He was married in 1835 to Janette Drake. They had two daughters:

Louise, died in 1861.

Emma, married to Alphonso Smith, in 1871.

Oliver E. Alger.

Oliver E. Alger was born in the town of Concord, January 12, 1842; is an engineer by occupation; was married May 10, 1864, to Florence J. Hinsey, of Pekin, Tazewell county, Ill.

His father's name was S. W. Alger, who was born in the year 1803, came to Boston, Erie county, N. Y., in 1826, and served his time as an apprentice with Hatch & Alger, tanners, and settled in Concord in 1830. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Carr, who was a daughter of Elder Clark Carr.

David D. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett's father, Thomas M. Barrett, was born at Woodstock, Conn., March 20, 1777; from there he moved to the village of Schenevus, Otsego county, N. Y., where he was married to Hannah Chase, daughter of one of the first settlers of Otsego, and sister of Judge Chase of that county. In 1810 he removed with his family to Concord, settling on lot forty, in the northwest part of the town. He bought his land of the Holland Company, paying \$90 for fifty acres, and taking a deed, his deed being the first one given for land in the territory comprising the present town of Concord, previous settlers simply having their land articulated to them as it was termed. Mr. Barrett came with a span of horses and cut the first road through from the Boston Valley road on to Horton Hill. When settled in his new home he found himself surrounded for a considerable distance on either side by the primeval forest, as yet undisturbed by man. He related that in going in search of his cows, he sometimes found them feeding quietly in company with a herd of five or six deer.

Although meager educational privileges found Mr. Barrett at 20 years of age with scarcely the rudiments of an education; his energy and perseverance secured sufficient education so that he taught school and understood surveying. He brought a compass with him to Concord, but never practiced surveying. He was the first Supervisor of the original town of Concord, and held the office eight years. He was also Supervisor of the present town of Concord eight years. The title of Major he acquired from the position he held in the militia while a resident of Otsego county. He lived where he first located till his death in September, 1844. His wife died in 1867 or 1868. They had a family of twelve children, six girls and six boys. The five oldest were born in Otsego county; their names were Betsey, Clarissa, George, Liberty, Manly, Temperance, Josiah,

Hannah, Reuben, ~~M~~ary, Elvira and David. They all lived to years of maturity, but Reuben and David are the only ones now living.

David D. Barrett was born March 20, 1829, in Concord, in which town and Colden he has since been a resident. He is a farmer by occupation, and in 1882 was the candidate of the Greenback party for County Clerk. He married Sophina Pike, daughter of Isaiah Pike. They have no children, except an adopted daughter.

The Briggs Family.



MRS. E. A. BRIGGS.

Captain Samuel Briggs lived in Taunton, Mass., during the time of the Revolution. In his younger days he was Captain of a whaling vessel that sailed from New Bedford, Mass. His wife's maidenname was Ruth Paul. In after years he removed from Taunton to Franklin county, and bought a farm and mills on Miller river in the town of Orange. On a certain occasion, during a flood, he was attempting to save some logs which were going over the dam, when he was struck by one of the logs and knocked over the dam upon the rocks below and killed. Captain Tyrer, an early settler in this town who was at that time a young man and worked for Captain Briggs, ran down and picked him up and carried him to the house. Captain Brigg's widow came to this town in 1816, and lived until 1830, when she died at the age of eighty-five years.

His children were five boys: John, Samuel, Shubel, Simeon and Ephraim A., and three girls: Sylva, Nancy and Ruth. All of the boys except the youngest lived and died in Massachusetts. Sylva married Sylvenus Bates. They moved here in the winter of 1811 and 1812 on an ox-sled from Massachusetts and settled in Collins where she died. Nancy married John Cobb. About 1816, John Cobb with his family came here, went to Olean and floated down the Allegheny and Ohio and went up the Wabash to Crawford county, Ill., where they settled and lived and died. They had a large family of children. One of them, Amasa Cobb, enlisted in the time of the Mexican war. After his return he studied law and was elected to the State Legislature of Wisconsin, first to the Assembly then to the Senate. When the late war broke out he raised a regiment and was appointed Colonel, and served under McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, after which he was promoted to Brigadier General. When he came home he was elected to Congress twice from Wisconsin. After a few years he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ruth married Nathan Goddard.

Ephraim Allen Briggs.

Ephraim Allen Briggs was born in Taunton, Plymouth county, Mass., in 1783. He went with his parents to Orange, Franklin county. In 1806, he was married to Sally Townsend, of the town of New Salem, Franklin county, and they resided there until 1815. They had five children born in Massachusetts. They came here with horses and wagon, and were four weeks on the road, and settled on Townsend Hill on the east part of lot sixty, township seven, range six, and cleared up a farm. In 1839, they removed to the middle part of the unimproved lot fifty-three, township seven, range six, and cleared up another farm on which they resided until his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1861. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. After several years she went west to visit her children in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where she died at the residence of her daughter, Sally Briggs Canfield, in Waseca county, Minn., June 25, 1869.

After a long life of useful toil they rest from their labors. They came here when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, and they labored earnestly and continuously and cleared up two farms, and reared a large family of children. Although they never possessed a very large amount of this world's goods, yet they were generous and free-hearted, and no one in need who desired aid went away from their door empty handed, and the same might be said of most of the old pioneers. My mother always enjoyed excellent health, and she endured and accomplished very much, beside doing the necessary household work and caring for a large family of children she spun and wove and frequently consumed the mid-night oil over her work. She carried us all safely through the measles, scarlet fever and other ailments, and doctors were very seldom seen at our home. Throughout her life of crowded care she did not worry or scold, but quietly and pleasantly pursued the even tenor of her way. She never spoke evil of others, but always found something in the character of every one that was entitled to a kind word. In life she "fought the good fight and kept the faith," and she approached the grave "soothed and sustained by an unfailling trust in the life to come."

Their children were:

Mary Elvira, born May 9, 1808.

Ephraim T., born June 8, 1810.

Sylvia, born August 5, 1811.

Thomas M., born March 23, 1813.

Jonathan, born February 12, 1815.

Erasmus, born August 31, 1818.

Suel, born April 7, 1820.

Sally, March 17, 1823.

Cinderrella, born October 5, 1825.

Christopher, born March 21, 1828.

Chandler C., born July 20, 1830.

Mary Elvira married William Field and died March 19, 1847.

Ephraim T. married Jane Flemings. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and also a farmer, and was at one time Captain of the Springville Rifle Company. He died June 30, 1848, aged thirty-eight years.

Their children were:

Jane Ann, George W., Maria S. and Viola.

Jane Ann followed teaching for several years previous to her marriage and was an excellent teacher. She married William Baker of Buffalo, and died July 16, 1865, aged thirty-two years and four months.

Maria S. was also a teacher and died January 31, 1865, aged nineteen years and nine months.

George W. died young.

Viola married Ira C. Woodward and resides in Springville.

Sylvia married Stary King.

Thomas M. married Phœbe Spaulding; he is a farmer, and resides in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. They reared a family of seven children—Allen, George, Morris, Adelia, Fayette, Sarah and Chancey, who are all living in Wisconsin, except Fayette, who died in 1870.

Jonathan is unmarried, and his principal business has been teaching here and in the West, in which calling he has been very successful. When gold was discovered in Colorado he was among the first who went there to engage in mining. He is now and has been for several years engaged in teaching in Garnavillo, Clayton county, Iowa.

Erasmus lives in Springville.

Suel married Phœbe Ballou; he is a farmer, and lives in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He has been elected Justice of the Peace and Supervisor a number of times, and was also once elected Assemblyman.

Sally married Orville S. Canfield, and lives in Waseca county, Minn.

Cinderella married William Smith, and died July 5th, 1874, aged forty-eight years, nine months.

Christopher married Jane Colburn. He is a farmer, and lives in West valley, Cattaraugus county. They have one child, Charlotte, who married John West, and lives near West valley.

Chandler C. married Phœbe J. Woodward, in Concord, Oct. 5, 1853. She was born in North Collins in 1834. He is a farmer, and lives near Blue-earth City, Minn. They have two children:

Arthur A., born July 18th, 1859.

Suel C., born Nov. 29th, 1865.

Julius Bement.

Julius Bement was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1789. He came to this town from there in 1811, driving a yoke of oxen all the way. He stopped in Buffalo three months and cut cord wood, reaching this town in August. He bought land on lot 11, range 6, township 7, upon which he always resided until his death, in 1876. He was married in 1824 to Sallie Chafee

Their children were:

Diana Bement, married Sherman Jacobs.

Roxana Bement, married Daniel Willson; reside in Illinois; farmer.

Lucinda Bement, married Franklin Blake; reside in Orleans county, N. Y.; merchant.

Elmore Bement.

Albert Bement, married Esther Twichell; reside in Colden; merchant.

Edward D. Bement, married Sophia Wilson; reside in Springville; barber.

Elmore Bement.

Elmore Bement was born in this town in 1834. At twenty years of age Mr. Bement went to California via Nicaragua, and engaged in gold mining, which he pursued for five years, when he returned via Panama and engaged for two years in the grain commission business at Chicago. In 1861 he again visited California, via the Isthmus, and remained about five years, devoting his time to gold and silver mining, lumbering and the duties of a soldier. He was sixteen months in the volunteer service of the United States army, being attached to Company G, Second regiment California cavalry. The movements of his regiment led him into the wilds of Arizona and Nevada. Mr. Bement's experience and observations on the Pacific slope have been varied and extensive. He now resides in town and is a farmer. He was married in 1867 to Wilhelmina Splattar. They have three children:

First—Frank C.

Second—George L.

Third—Carlotta M.

Wells Brooks.

Wells Brooks was born in 1804. In an early day his parents came to the town of Boston. Subsequently they removed to this town. Wells, when a young man, taught school occasionally. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for eighteen or twenty years in this town. While living here he held the office of Justice of the Peace, was twice elected Member of the Assembly, and in 1849 was elected County Clerk of Erie county, and removed to Buffalo. He was afterwards elected to the office of Supervisor from the Tenth ward for several terms. Mr. Brooks was a good lawyer and possessed fine talents and sound judgment. In all positions and relations of public life he enjoyed an enviable reputation, and deserved praise for the fidelity and ability he manifested in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Brooks married Helen McMillen, daughter of Joseph McMillen of this town, Jan. 1, 1833.

PARENTS.

Wells Brooks, born April 21, 1804; died Dec. 23, 1859.
Helen McMillen, born Nov. 30, 1814; died Feb. 26, 1872.

CHILDREN.

Imogene, born Sept. 4, 1835; died March 13, 1841.
Preston, born March 17, 1837; died Oct. 23, 1860.
Sarah, born Dec. 21, 1831; died June 6, 1864.
Howard, born Aug. 14, 1839.
Henry Wells, born Nov. 13, 1840.
Willis Herbert, born Jan. 12, 1843.
Helen McMillen, born Dec. 16, 1844.

Henry W. Brooks.

Henry W. Brooks, son of Wells Brooks and Helen McMillen Brooks, was born in Springville in 1841. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Buffalo, where he lived until 1875, when he became a resident of Springville. He was one of a family of seven children, three of whom are living—Henry W., the subject of this sketch, Willis H., who resides in Kent county, Mich., and Helen M., who married Charles G.

Coss, and resides in Olean, N. Y. The three oldest, Imogene, Preston and Sarah, are dead. Howard, the youngest, was drowned near St. Louis, July 4, 1881.

Henry W. Brooks was married in 1863 to Amanda J. Hartman. They have five children living: Robert W., Lillian W., Henry W. Jr., William M. and Charles W.

They have lost two—Sarah A. and Louisa May.

Eaton Bensley.

Eaton Bensley was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to this town from Herkimer county, N. Y., in the Spring of 1816, and built a saw mill near the mouth of Spring brook, and engaged in farming. He resided in town until his death, in 1878. He was twice married, first to Sophia Russell, by whom he had six children, as follows:

John R. Bensley, died when a child.

George E. Bensley, married Anna L. Tanner; is in the grain commission business at Chicago.

D. Cytherca Bensley, married Rev. L. W. Olney; reside in Chicago.

S. Vestina Bensley, married Alanson Chaffee; both are dead.

John R. Bensley, married Mary A. White, first wife; Augusta Fuller, second wife; is in the grain commission business at Chicago.

‡ Sophia Bensley, married Herbert Scoby; reside in Uniontown, Kansas.

Mr. Bensley's second wife was Agnes McCaa, by whom he had seven children, as follows:

‡ Agnes I. Bensley, married Madison C. Scoby, stock dealer in Chicago.

Mary J. Bensley, married Elbert Cornwall, first husband; M. L. Price, second husband; United States surgeon, in Texas.

David W. Bensley, married Lucy H. Twichell; hardware merchant at Springville.

Malona Bensley, died in 1859.

Louis K. Bensley, grain shipper at Denison, Iowa.

Katie W. Bensley, resides at Chicago; is a teacher.

David W. Bensley.

David W. Bensley was born Nov. 9, 1845, near Springville. In 1864 he went to Chicago and engaged for eleven years in the grain business, when he returned to Springville and became a hardware merchant. He was married in 1874. They have four children, as follows: Agnes H., William Eaton, Bernes L. and Lucy.

Mr. Bensley's mother, Mrs. Agnes Bensley, died April 7, 1880, aged sixty-seven years ten months.

Mr. D. W. Bensley died in the Spring of 1883.

Elam Booth's Statement.

I came to this town in February, 1817, was not married at that time. I came from Tolland county, Conn., with John Brooks. We came with a yoke of oxen and span of horses, and were five weeks on the road. We came in the Spring to the Susquehanna river, Penn., staid there till the next Winter and then came through by way of Painted Post, Cayuga lake, Canandaigua and on to Buffalo. We staid at Heacox's tavern and next day went out to the Indian village and staid over night. We had to ford one branch of Buffalo creek, the ice was running. We got stuck in the creek, had to unload part of our goods, and wade out with them on our backs. Next day we got as far as Green's tavern, two miles south of Potter's Corners (Hadwin Arnold place) and staid over night. Next day came to Boston Corners and staid at Torrey's. Next day went up to where the State road and the valley road fork where Brooks had made a location and put up a shanty.

I was born in May, 1801, and was in my sixteenth year. I taught the first school in the Sibley neighborhood in the Winter of 1817-18, it was not an organized district school for there was no district organized at that time. I think the Sibley school house was built about 1821, and I think Mahala Eaton (Mrs. Butterworth) taught the first Summer school in the new house, and Oliver Needham the first Winter school. I taught the Liberty Pole school in the Winter of '22-'23, the Townsend Hill school in the Winter of '24-'25, and in the Sibley district in '26-'27.

Mr. Booth died Nov. 2, 1882, aged eighty-one years, five months and eight days.

Warren Booth.

Warren Booth was born in this town September 13, 1836. His father's name was Elam Booth. His mother's maiden name was Sibyl Ingalls. He has always resided in town, is a farmer by occupation. He was married in 1864 to Dora Robinson. Their children are :

Nettie L., born April 10, 1870.

Day E., born Aug. 26, 1878.

Mr. Booth is a member of the A. O. U. W., and Past Select Counselor of Boston Lodge No. 79, Royal Templar of Temperance.

Morgan L. Badgley.

Mr. Badgley was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, in this State, December 29, 1808. In 1831 he removed to Buffalo and was employed in the drug store of Messrs. Pratt, Allen & Co., and soon thereafter he became one of the proprietors. In August, 1832, he was married to Miss Harriet A. Colton. In 1835 he removed with his wife and child to Springville and entered into business. He came to Springville as the principal clerk and manager of the business of his brother-in-law, Manly Colton, then a merchant and the builder and owner of the mill still known as the Colton mill, on Main street. In 1836-7 Mr. Colton failed as did many others at that time. Mr. Badgley suffered much by the failure. However he was enabled soon after to engage in the mercantile business.

By his ability and integrity he soon gained the confidence of the citizens of this community and prospered in his business to such an extent that he in the course of time accumulated a large property. He was in the mercantile business for a long time, and at one time owned the Colton mill. In the latter part of his life he loaned money and dealt in notes and mortgages. He was kind to the poor and persons in sickness and distress. He and his wife suffered the great affliction of their lives in the death of their only son Henry, who died May 10, 1845, aged eleven years and seven months. The shadow cast by his early death never departed from their lives.

Mr. Badgley died March 18, 1878, in the seventieth year of his age.

Mrs. Badgley continues to reside at her home in Springville

Henry M. Blackmar.

The ancestors of the Blackmar family were of English descent. They located at an early day near the Connecticut River, in Connecticut, from whence Mr. Blackmar's grandfather, Martin Blackmar, emigrated to Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., about 1780. He was a prominent and influential man and a surveyor; possessing talent and skill sufficient to manufacture his own surveying instruments. He was accidentally shot in 1812, while hunting bears with others, in the Green Mountains. The bear-skin cap which he wore being mistaken for a bear, he became the unfortunate target of a brother hunter.

Mr. Blackmar's father, William Blackmar, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct., 19, 1805. In Oct., 1825, he came to Erie county, being a passenger on the first regular packet-boat that passed over the Erie canal. He lived in Hamburg three years, where he learned the trade of carpenter and taught school. In 1821 he went to Buffalo and served two years as jailor under Sheriff Lemuel Wasson.

He was married in 1831, to Almira Chafee and followed his occupation in Buffalo and Hamburg until 1837, when he moved to Concord, where he has since lived. He now resides with his son, Henry M. He has seven children living, residing in different states.

Henry M. Blackmar was born in Buffalo, Oct. 24, 1831. When six years of age he came to Concord where he has since resided. His occupation is farming. Mr. Blackmar takes an active and prominent part in public affairs. He was Commissioner of Highways eight or nine years and twice, 1876-1877, represented with energy and fidelity his town on the Board of Supervisors.

He was married in 1862 to Lydia Ferrin. They have had two children:

Helen May, born March 20, 1867; died May 31, 1879.

Roy, born June 29, 1872.

Lothop Beebe.

Lothop Beebe came from the town of Silasbury, Addison county, Vt., to this town in 1816, and remained two years, then started to return to Vermont. He stopped at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, and remained there about three and a-half years and worked at blacksmithing. He was married Feb., 1820 to Sally Bemus and returned to Springville in June, 1821. He has lived in Concord about forty years of his life, and in Ashford about twenty, and has followed the business of blacksmithing and farming.

In 1825, he built a blacksmith shop on Main street, in Springville, extending from George E. Crandall's store to the west. In 1826 he built a dwelling house where Richmond's brick store stands, on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets. He carried on the business of blacksmithing here several years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812-15, in the eastern country and after he came here he held different offices in the militia and was made Colonel of the 248th Regiment, with Homer Barnes, Lieutenant Colonel and David Bensley, Major. Mr. Beebe and Mrs. Beebe are both living at East Ashford; he is eighty-seven years old and she is eighty-two. Their children were:

Martha, born 1822; married Hiram H. House; she died in 1845.

Marshall, born May 1823.; married Caroline Fairbanks; he died in 1877.

Maria, born Sept. 1826; married Hiram H. House; she died Aug., 1854.

Edward Cheever, born April, 1823, he died Aug., 1861.

Norman, born May, 1834; married Susan Davis; lives at Lake Christal, Minnesota.

Sally Ann, born Sept., 1836; she died August, 1861.

Elvira, born Jan. 17, 1840; married Jehiel D. Whitney; lives in East Ashford.

Dr. Moses Blakeley,

Son of Moses and Phœbe Blakeley, was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 1, 1796, and in 1814 he was united in marriage to Miss Irene Washburn, and fourteen children were the fruits of this union. Nine of them, with the venerable wife and mother, are

still living. He moved to the town of Collins in 1838, and for sixteen years he very successfully practiced medicine in this and the surrounding country. In 1854 he moved to the village of Aurora, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice in his profession up to the time of his death. He served on the lines during the war of 1812 and 1815, and his venerable widow now receives a pension for his services. Dr. Blakeley acquired quite a local reputation in the practice of medicine. He died at his home in 1868. Family record:

Isaac C., born Oct. 31, 1817; married Anna Tanner, Oct. 30, 1842.

Angeline, born 1820; married Nelson Hills; died in 1877.

Moses, Jr., born 1822 married Polly Beckwith; lives in Mich.

Ansel W., born 1824; married Caroline Adams and Viola Thompson.

Nancy, married Elijah Bull; died in 1862.

Melissa, married Schuyler Jones; lives in Nebraska.

Edgar, born 1827.

Julia, married John Wheeler; died in 1872.

Mary, married Robert Willett; died in 1881.

Andrew J., married Almira Tyrer.

Wellington, married Emily Brandymore.

Maria, married Joseph Wiser.

Edgar and Edwin—twins.

Dr. Isaac C. Blakeley.

Dr. Isaac C. Blakeley was born Oct. 31, 1817, and came to Concord in the year 1838. His father's name was Moses Blakely, who died in 1868. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; was at the Battle of Plattsburgh; he was a practicing physician. His widow, surviving him, gets a pension. His mother's maiden name was Irene Wasburn. His occupation is a doctor, has practiced medicine forty-two years. Was married Oct. 30, 1842, to Anna Tanner, who is a descendant of the Wilbur family of Collins.

Emma A., born Aug. 19, 1843; married to James Wells.

Mortimer C., born Nov. 10, 1845.

Araminta A., born March 8, 1847; died Oct. 18, 1862.

Ansel W., born Aug. 8, 1849.

John W., born Aug. 19, 1855; married to Suella Doniker.

Edgar Blakeley.

Edgar Blakeley was born Nov. 11, 1827, in the Town of Java, Wyoming county, N. Y. His father's name was Moses Blakeley; his mother's maiden name was Irene Washburn—both born in Burlington, Vermont. His father was a practicing physician. Was married, Feb. 18, 1847, to Miss Anna Knight. His occupation is a farmer and dealer in live stock. The names of his children are:

Alburtus E., born June 21, 1849; married to Annita Jones.

Galen E., born Sept. 1, 1852; married to Rosa Blakeley.

Celia, born Oct. 22, 1855; married to Lindsey Thompson.

Addie, born Aug. 18, 1862.

Chester H. Briggs.

Chester H. Briggs was born in the Town of Collins, April 25, 1849, and came to Concord in the year 1878. His father's name was Oliver Briggs, who died April 30, 1860; his mother's maiden name was Keziah Berry, who died Sept. 2, 1870. He is a farmer by occupation; was married Oct. 22, 1873, to Mary A. Carroll, daughter of Patrick Carroll, of Angola.

His brother Charles Briggs, enlisted in the Tenth New York Cavalry and served three years, and then re-enlisted for the war.

They have one child, Frankie Briggs, who was born June 15, 1874.

Ansel Blakeley.

Ansel Blakeley was born Oct. 30, 1824. His father's name was Moses Blakeley; his mother's maiden name was Irene Washburn. He was married Dec. 31, 1850, to Caroline Adams, who died March 1, 1870, and he was married to Viola Thompson, June 4, 1871. His children are:

Ledra, born Dec. 25, 1855; died June 28, 1858.

Sophonra, born Feb. 7, 1857.

Duane S., born April 24, 1859.

Elmer E., born July 2, 1863; died Oct. 9, 1871.

Dec A., born Feb. 24, 1870.

William Ballou.

William Ballou, Sr., was born in Richmond, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, Dec. 26, 1792. From there he removed to

Rutland county, Vermont, and from there to Zoar in Collins, in 1817, thus becoming one of our early pioneers. He resided in Zoar until 1844, when he moved to Springville, where he died in 1866. He was married in Vermont, in 1813, to Eunice Cook, daughter of William Cook, who settled in Zoar about 1815, where he kept tavern at one time. He died in 1853. Mrs. Ballou was born in the same town that her husband was, and, what is an uncommon coincidence, at the same date. They had eight children, the three oldest being born in Vermont, viz:

 Betsey, born in 1814; died in 1818.

 Laura E., born in 1817; married John T. Wells.

 Lucy S., born 1820; married Clinton Hammond.

 John, born 1822; married Mary Perigoo.

 William, born 1826; married Louisa Evans.

 Oliva, born 1828; married David S. Reynolds.

 Philana married Jerome Barnet.

 Josephine, born 1837, died in 1863.

William Ballou is an extensive jeweler at De Kalb, Ill.; he has a family of four children.

James Bloodgood.

James Bloodgood was born January 5, 1801, in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y.; occupation, a farmer. Came to this town in June, 1827, was married October 10, 1830, to Nancy Vaughan, who was born November 30, 1810. Her father's name was James Vaughan. Mr. Bloodgood has been a resident of the town of Concord for a period of fifty-five years. His history is part and parcel of the history of many of the early settlers of Concord. Perhaps an extract from a publication entitled, "The first fifty years of the Madison University," is appropriate:

 "James Bloodgood, born in Columbia, Herkimer county, January 5, 1801, came to the Seminary in '24 and left in '27; settled as a farmer in Springville, Erie county; married Nancy Vaughan of Queensburg, N. Y.; taught school much in connection with his farming. His only son graduated at Madison University in 1852."

Referring to the same publication:

Delevan Bloodgood, born at Springville, August 20, 1831, entered in '48 and graduated '52. Married at Washington, D. C., to Jennie, daughter of the late John Ruger. After study of medicine in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Philadelphia, Pa., took M. D. from Jefferson, Md., College. Studied at medical schools in Pittsfield, Mass., New York city and Buffalo, N. Y. Visited Europe in '55. In '57 Assistant Surgeon in United States Navy."

His first cruise was of two and a half years in the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, the steamship Merrimac, afterward the Rebel iron clad. Visited principal ports on western coast of North and South America, and the islands of the Pacific; in '60; at Boston Navy Hospital. Next in steamer Mohawk captured two slavers. In arduous service during the war in the Gulf. After battle at Port Royal, on transport Atlantic, conveying sick and wounded north. In '62 Surgeon on the Dacotah, watching the Rebel ram Merrimac; cruised after Semmes and other privateers; two years on the coast of the Carolinas, in chase of the Chesapeake. Detached from Dacotah, caught by Rebel raiders at Gunpowder river, Md., but soon escaped. Recruited in New York. In '65 made cruise on the lakes in the Michigan. In '66, on receiving ship Vermont, New York harbor. In '67 sent to the Jamestown at Panama, which was suffering from yellow fever; the passage of sixty-six days from Panama to San Francisco a terrible one, every sixth person having died. Spent following winter in Alaska; next summer cruising on the coast of North America. Had a cruise on coast of Mexico in Lackawana, then ordered to Navy Yard New York, where he still remains.

The Blodgett Family.

Abial D. Blodgett and family lived many years and the children attended school on Townsend Hill. They were all apt scholars. They removed from this town about 1845 to McHenry county, Ill., and settled near Harvard. Albert, the eldest child, enlisted in the army and went to Mexico during the Mexican war, and came home sick. He did not recover and died in 1852. Ellen married Frank Diggins, Helen married I. E. Baldwin and

Hattie married H. C. Jerome. They all live at or near Harvard, McHenry county, Ill.

Abial D. Blodgett died in McHenry county, in 1861. Susan, his wife, died in McHenry county, in 1866.

Delos A. Blodgett.

Delos A. Blodgett was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and was brought to the town of Concord by his parents, when a child. He received his education in this town in the common schools and Springville Academy. He removed with his parents to McHenry county, Ill. After he had started out for himself and obtained some means of his own, he invested the same in pine lands in Michigan, and continued to so invest for many years. 1848 he engaged in the lumbering business in which he has continued ever since. Besides a large lumber manufacturing establishment in Muskegon and extensive pine lands in the north part of the State, he has several farms. Mr. Blodgett is a public spirited citizen, ready to assist in any needful public enterprise. Though not a professor of religion, he built a church and presented it, a free gift, to the people of Hersey, the village in which he lived. His wife's maiden name was Jennie S. Wood.

Their children are :

John W., aged twenty-three, and Susie R., aged eighteen

Mr. Blodgett has taken great pains to educate his children. His son, besides receiving a good business education, has attended the Military Academy at Worcester, Mass., two years.

J. S. Barnett.

Mr. Barnett's father, Gilbert Barnett, was born in Bridgewater, near Utica, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1791. He removed with his family to Springville in 1833, and leased of Col. E. W. Cook, a site for a foundry which he built and had in operation in 1834. It was the first foundry in town, and the first work done was making the castings for the "Big" mill. He operated the foundry about four years then sold it to a Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Barnett died in Wisconsin, June 14, 1899. He was married November 16, 1812, to Betsey Dickinson, who was born near Utica, N. Y., February 23, 1794.

They had eight children, namely :

Jedediah S., born Nov. 15, 1813.

Frederick M., born March 26, 1817, died, June 14, 1856.

William D., born Dec. 8, 1819, died about 1870.

Gilbert, jr., born Sept. 4, 1822.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 29, 1824.

Miles A., born March 18, 1828.

Jerome B., born May 31, 1831.

Lucy A., born April 13, 1835.

Jedediah S. Barnett was born in Sullivan, Madison county, N. Y., came to Springville in 1834. While engaged in the foundry business with his father, he cast the first cook stove and plow made in town. He was proprietor of the foundry at Springville for a while and was employed for twelve years in the foundry at Gowanda, N. Y. He was married Dec. 25, 1839, to Lydia Demon.

Have had four children.

Morris D., born March 27, 1841; married Mary Hurd; resides in Springville.

Francena, born July 27, 1845; married Rollin J. Albro.

Agnes M., born Nov. 27, 1848; died Sept. 19, 1853.

Albert M., born Sept. 2, 1859; married Lillian Davis.

N. Bolender, Jr.

N. Bolender, Jr., was born in Varysburgh, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1853; came from the town of Sardinia to Concord in the year 1876. His father's name is N. Bolender; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Bensinger; his occupation is milling; was married to Miss Julia Rose June 1, 1810.

N. Bolender, Jr., & Bro., are the owners of a farm of eighty-seven acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Morton's Corners, upon which was a saw mill and flouring mill of four run of stones, with all appliances complete, and doing a good business. March 22, 1812, the flouring mill was burned with its contents, consisting of grain of all kinds and seeds, with a quantity of flour. The mill was valued at \$5,000, and about \$1,000 in stock; was insured for \$2,500. They have since rebuilt their mill the same size as before. They are also owners of a custom mill at Collins Center having two run of stone;

are also running a cider mill and shingle mill in connection with the custom mill at Collins Center. There are three good dwelling houses on their farm.

Anson Blasdell.

Anson Blasdell was born March 30, 1841, in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y., and came to Concord in the year 1864; was married Nov. 15, 1873, to Miss Juliette Gaylord. His father's name was Alvin Blasdell; his mother's maiden name was Alzina Irish; his grandfather's name was William Blasdell; his grandmother's maiden name was Tamar Allen. Mr. Anson Blasdell says: My grandfather, although seventy years of age, enlisted in the late war in the State of Iowa, and died in a hospital in Illinois. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They have two sons:

Jay, born March 5, 1875.

Lee, born July 22, 1876.

Byron E. Bristol.

Byron E. Bristol was born in Springville in 1842; his father's name was Adoniram Bristol; his mother's maiden name was Lucinda Harvey. Mr. Bristol enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, in Company A, One Hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was Orderly-Sergeant of his company; he was first with McClellan's army in the Peninsula campaign, and took part in the battle of Fair Oaks; he was afterwards transferred to Morris Island, under the command of General Gilmore, which was intended for the besieging of Charleston. In this siege he was severely wounded, four balls striking and penetrating his breast simultaneously, two of which have never been removed. From Charleston he was removed to Virginia, where he participated in the siege of Petersburg, at which place he was mustered out of the service Sept. 24, 1864.

Mr. Bristol was married in 1860 to Julia E. Grover. They have one child—Frank E.

Warner Bond.

The Bonds came from New Salem, Mass., nearly sixty years ago, and settled in the north part of Ashford, Cattaraugus

county, N. Y. Warner Bond's father, John P. Bond, bought land of the Holland Land company, on which he settled and lived until his death, Sept. 26, 1879. He was one of the first settlers of the town, a hardy pioneer whose dexterity in wielding the axe was rarely equaled.

He married Sally Shultus. Of their children three lived to mature years :

Abbie J., married Adelbert Tainter, and died in Ashford in 1877.

Perry, died in 1871.

Warner, who was born Aug. 7, 1846, in Ashford, where he has always resided as a farmer; was married in 1869 to Linda Goodemote. They have three children—Carl, Lula M. and Cliff.

Joseph Britton.

Mr. Britton's father, John Britton, came to Boston, Erie county, from New Jersey, in 1810. He served as a soldier on the Buffalo frontier, in the war of 1812. He died in Boston.

Joseph Britton was born in Boston, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1817; removed from that town to his present home in Concord, in 1855. He was married in 1845, to Emily C. Rhodes. They have one adopted daughter, Mrs. Carl Waite, of Springville.

Edward D. Bement.

Edward D. Bement was a son of Julius Bement, one of the earliest pioneers of Concord, a mention of whom is made in another part of this work. The subject of this sketch was born in Concord, Aug. 8th, 1842, where he has since resided, except two years residence in Buffalo—1870 and 1871—where he was engaged in the flour and grain trade.

Mr. Bement enlisted Aug. 3, 1861, in the 116th New York Volunteers, Co. F. He left Fort Porter for the scene of the war Sept. 5; went into camp at Fort Chapin, near Baltimore; left there Nov. 6, for Ship Island, off the coast of Mississippi. On account of sickness he was left off at the hospital at Fortress Monroe; not recovering his health he was discharged on account of reasonable disability, Dec. 11, 1861, and returned home.

He was married Nov. 21, 1866, to Miss Sophia H. Wilson; they have one child, Burtie E., born May 21, 1870. Mr. Be-ment was Collector of the town of Concord in 1851. He is at present proprietor of a livery stable and a well equipped suite of barber rooms in Springville.

Blakeley Family.

John D. Blakeley was born in Greenville, Greene county, N. Y., in 1813, of New England parents, who, in 1815, when he was two years old, moved to the town of Willink, now Aurora. He worked upon the farm near the village of East Aurora, teaching school winters, until 1846. Four years he was connected with a woolen-factory at West Falls. Moved to Springville, Sept. 10, 1851, where he has since resided, for the first few years in the harness business, then a spinner in a woolen-factory and a carpenter. During the last twenty-two years he has been in mercantile life, and by steady industry and careful management has acquired a fair competence. His son

Walter W. Blakeley, was born in Aurora, in 1846, is editor and publisher of the *Journal and Herald*, a local newspaper which he began publishing in 1867 as the *Springville Journal*. He is also proprietor of an extensive and well arranged book and stationery store, and takes an active interest in movements that tend to build up the moral and intellectual culture of his town.

Jarvis Bloomfield.

Jarvis Bloomfield was an early settler here. He was a farmer and owned until his death the mill now owned by C. J. Shuttleworth. He had four children: Hiram, the oldest, lives near Rochester; David C., lives in Sherman, Chatauqua county; Maria, married Frank Fargo, and lives in Warsaw; Homer, when last heard from, lived in California. Mr. Bloomfield died May 12, 1856, aged sixty-eight years and eleven months.

Samuel Bradley.

Samuel Bradley was an early settler in this town, and built and managed the first woolen mills ever built in this town. He afterward bought, in company with his son-in-law, Silas Rushmore, the Gardner grist mill. A few years afterward, while tending the mill at night, he fell from the stairs and was

injured so badly that he died in a short time. None of the family or descendants have lived in this town for forty or fifty years.

Charles E. Botsford, C. E.

C. E. Botsford was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1837. When he was five years of age, the family moved to Yorkshire, N. Y., and to Springville in 1847, where he has ever since held a residence. He attended school three years at the Springville Academy, where he developed a rare proficiency in mathematics, which resulted in his becoming a professional civil engineer and surveyor.

About 1856, he became assistant engineer in the construction of the Brooklyn city water works. He remained in this position seven years, at the expiration of which time he gave his attention to the locating and construction of railroads for a period of ten years, principally in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Besides being actively engaged in the building of railroads, he made a great many preliminary surveys. Among the roads which he assisted in building are the Rondout & Oswego, in New York; the Sullivan & Erie in Pennsylvania, and the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic, in Connecticut. Of the last-mentioned, he was chief engineer, and also of the Rochester & Pittsburgh.

Mr. Botsford has undoubtedly the largest private library in Erie county outside of Buffalo. His collection now numbers one thousand volumes of standard works.

Mr. Botsford was married in 1876, to Roselia M. Parmenter, a graduate of Griffith Institute. They have two sons, Charles and Heman.

The Blake Family.

Ebenezer Blake came to this State from Canada about 1816, and after stopping at several different places for a while, finally settled on Townsend Hill, in 1829. He reared a large family of children :

Adoniram J., the eldest, died in Cuba, N. Y., in 1843.

John G. lives in Mount Carroll, Ill.

Rosina (Blake) Rowley lives in Springville.

Benjamin F. lives in Gaines, Orleans county.

Clarinda died in 1848.

Louisa (Blake) Willis died in 1860.

Charles E. died in 1873.

Harry lives in Rome, N. Y.

Cephas lives in Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y.

Saphronia M. lives in Blaine, Portage county, Wis.

Sylvester H. Barnhart.

Mr. Barnhart was born at Dickinson's Landing, Stormont county, C. W., Sept. 19, 1842. His parents were of Canadian birth. He received instruction in the higher branches from a private instructor, and taught school four years in his native county, then relinquished the pursuit on account of his health; in 1864 he went to St. Catharines, C. W., and worked for three years at cabinet and undertaking business; from that time up to the present he has mainly followed the occupation of harnessmaker and saddler in various places in New York, Pennsylvania, and in the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati. He is at present (1883) located in Springville. While at Corry, Pa., he was engaged for a while in the electro gold and silver plating business. He was also engaged for a hardware firm in Cleveland, O., for some time.

In the manufacture of harness, Mr. Barnhart is a very skillful workman, his work taking first premium when put on exhibition.

George D. Bradford (Colored).

George D. Bradford was born in the city of New Orleans, La., June 8, 1850. At the commencement of the rebellion in 1861 he joined a division of Rebel-General Longstreet's army, stationed in New Orleans, in the capacity of an officer's waiter. He filled this position until the occupation of New Orleans by the Union army, under General Butler in 1862, when he joined the Union forces, and became an assistant in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York volunteers, with which he remained during all the hard-fought battles in which it took part and until the close of the war in 1865, when he came to Springville with Capt. Charles F. Crary; after Captain Crary's death he became an inmate of Mr. J. N. Richmond's

family, and expresses thanks for their kindness and the educational privileges they gave him.

Statement of Mrs. Boyles.

I was born in Connecticut ; my father's name was Abel Abbey ; my name was Melinda Abbey ; came from Connecticut to Lyle, Broome county, this state, in 1803 ; my father came to Sardinia in 1813 and bought of Sumner Warren a saw mill and a quarter section of land where Sardinia village now is ; he moved his family on in March, 1814 ; was about three weeks coming through ; he came with two span of horses and a yoke of oxen ; stayed the last night of our journey at Jackson's, east of Arcade ; on coming into the town of Sardinia we passed where a Mr. Eaton and another man had made a beginning where Rice's Corners are now, but both had gone east on account of the Indians, and one of them never moved back ; we found General Knott on his place, and Mr. Mariam and Cartwright about where Thomas Hopkins and Mr. Hosmer now live, and Godfrey and Palmer lived just west of Colgrove's Corners, on the Andrews place. The saw mill that father bought of Warren stood about where Mr. Simonds' mill is, and the little log house stood about where Andrews' grocery stands now ; there was no other house where Sardinia village now is, nor nearer than Godfrey's west of Colgrove's Corners.

Mr. Warren had built a shanty on the place where Hiram Crosby now lives, but not long after he, Godfrey and others were called out on the lines to serve as soldiers, and his wife went up and stayed with Mrs. Godfrey while they were gone. Old Mr. John Wilcox lived on the Olen place, lot thirty-four, township five, range seven.

Ezekiel Smith lived at the foot of the hill as you come down towards Springville.

A man by the name of Wolsey lived on the old Carney place.

John Johnson lived on lot fifty-six about where his son Richard now lives, and John and Jeremiah Wilcox had commenced on the next lot below.

Morton Crosby was on the Jonathan Madison place, and Commodore Rogers lived next this side ; then Capt. Charles Wells ; then Jedediah Cleveland ; then Richmond's folks were next.

Horace Rider and the Sears family lived on the hill on lot fifty-seven, a half or three-fourths of a mile nearly north of the Hakes bridge.

Ezekiel Hardy lived on lot forty-two.

Jacob Wilson, Benjamin Wilson and Daniel Hall lived in the east part of the town near where the railroad junction is now.

These are all the families that were in town at that time that I can remember.

In June, 1814, Adelia Sears, a young woman, hung herself with a skein of yarn, in the barn, where she was at work weaving; her family and friends never knew what caused her to do the act. I remember that Mr. Warren and his wife and four more of us rode down on horseback five miles through the woods to where the Sears family lived at the time.

In the Summer of 1814 I taught school in Sardinia. It was in a log house east of Colgrove's Corners, that stood near Newell Hosmer's present residence.

All the men liable to do military duty had been called to the frontier, only two or three who were exempt from age remained. When in the school room that Summer we could hear the cannon at Fort Erie, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane distinctly. We sometimes felt rather lonesome back in the wilderness and most of the men gone to the war.

In 1815, my father and Deacon Russell were highway commissioners, and laid out the road through Springville on West. In 1815, I was married to Jeremiah Wilcox by Christopher Douglass, Esq., and moved down and commenced keeping house on the creek, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Hakes bridge. On the 29th of February, 1816, there was a caucus down at Richmond's, and my brothers and others came down from the east part of the town to attend the caucus; I, too, went down to visit with the Crosby folks, and left the house alone, and before we returned, the house and everything in it burned up. We went to the Barny Carny place and staid one year, and then went back onto the creek and kept tavern.

The girls in the Richmond family were Anna, Betsey, Sally, and Louisa; the boys, George and Frederick. Richmond's log house was used for various kinds of public gatherings. I

remember that when the town meeting was held there once or twice when the four towns were all in one; militia trainings were held there; religious meetings were held there also, and they had good meetings, too. I remember that when Mr. Fay, of Townsend Hill was married, that for their wedding tour he and his wife, each with a good horse, took a horseback ride in good style down to Richmond's on Sunday to meeting. Social gatherings were held there, when sometimes nearly all from Sardinia village to Springville were present.

In those early days we had to endure many hardships and privations, but the people were generally friendly and we enjoyed ourselves very well, and had some very good times.

In 1820, we moved up on to lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, where the brick house now is, on the west side of Vaughan street. The families living on or near that street at that time, are Archibald Griffith, at East Concord, Nathan Godard and Cyrus Cheney, on the Steele place, William Wright, on the Bloodgood place, Jonathan Mayo, west of the road, Captain Wells, on south part of lot thirty-three, John Henman, Elijah Matthewson, Hale Matthewson, on the Horton place, Abner Chase on road running west from Vaughan street, Culver lived where William Pingry does, Douglass lived down on the creek, old Mr Madison lived on the Byron Wells place, Deacon Jennings lived where William McMellan does and Ben Rhodes lived on the Jabez Weeden place.

When I first came to Springville, David Stickney kept hotel in a small log house near the Opera House. When we passed from one room to the other had to step over a log. Fred Richmond traded a little and Jinks and Stanard traded on Buffalo street, between the Methodist and Baptist churches. Not long after that Rufus C. Eaton kept hotel in the old yellow house that stood back of the Universalist church near the pond. I went to some shows there in 1819. The first frame house built in Springville was by David Leroy; it stood a little south of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Daniel Ingals lived in it afterwards. Don't know for certain what year the old hotel on Franklin street opposite the park was built, but I remember I went to a ball there in 1821. Harry Sears kept it then. I think the Eaton grist mill was built before 1820. I came here

and had wool carded in 1817. I think there must have been a carding machine before Bradley came. I think Elliott commenced trading in 1825 or '26. Dr. Churchill did some business in early times. Dr. Rumsey was a young man and died at Mr. Henman's house of consumption in the summer of 1816. Dr. Woodward was next and Dr. Reynolds, then Drs. Daniel and Varney Ingals. My father sold out in Sardinia to Dudley and Horace Clark and went to Elyra, O., and died there. Two or three years after we moved to Vaughan street we raised a fine crop of wheat, but could sell it for only three shillings, or three and six per bushel; we also had to sell sheep for fifty cents a head.

Mr. Wilcox died in Ashford, March 24, 1843.

My son John A. died in Minnesota.

Sardis, Abel and Alfred died in California.

Carlos E. died in Mexico.

Albert Tracy died in Kansas.

My daughter, L. O. Wilcox, died in 1839, aged eighteen years.

Maria married James Goodemote and lives in Ashford.

Lucy married Alden Kellogg and lives in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Boyles died in Nov. 1877.

Murray Chandler.

Murray Chandler, son of Elam Chandler and Sally Fleming Chandler, was born in Concord, Jan. 1, 1847. He was married March 29, 1876, to Filena Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith, Esq. of Springville. They have one child, Robert Smith Chandler, born Feb. 6, 1879. Mr. C. is a cheese maker and farmer. His father came to Concord from Vermont, and was engaged for a time in mercantile business at Ellicottville, N. Y.; now lives at Yorkshire, N. Y.

George Cosline.

George Cosline was born Dec. 15, 1844, in the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y., came to Concord in 1857; is a farmer and was married Nov. 9, 1859, to Janette Hickok, of the town of Concord. They have one son, George S. Cosline, who was born May 15, 1864. His brother, Henry Cosline, enlisted and

served three years in the late war, and until discharged. George Cosline was drafted and paid \$300 for a substitute. He was in the Mississippi Valley for seven years and cut two thousand cords of steamboat wood.

Albert Crosby.

Albert Crosby was born June 28, 1853, in Sardinia. His father's name was Hiram Crosby, and his mother's maiden name was Susan Jackman. He has worked at the business of farming and cheese making. He was married in 1874 to Miss Ella Smith, daughter of William Smith and Cinderella Briggs Smith. They own and occupy a farm on lot fifty-three, township seven, range 6, in the town of Concord.

They have two children :

Alonzo Erasmus, born June 18, 1875.

Elsie E., born March 30, 1877.

Statement of Vernam C. Cooper.

I was born in the town of Kingsbury, Washington county, N. Y.; my father's name was Samuel Cooper; my mother's maiden name was Betsey B. Armstead; my father came to this town in 1809, and took up lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, but did not settle on it, and soon after sold it; he returned East. In May, 1811, my father started from Washington county to move to this town. The family consisted of father, mother, myself and my younger sister Betsey. My uncle Nicholas Armstead and a small boy, George Armstead, came with us; we came with two yoke of oxen hitched to our wagon and drove two cows; we were three weeks coming through and were compelled to camp out nights, frequently in the woods; one or two basswood trees were cut for the cattle to browse upon; mother prepared something for us to eat and we slept under the wagon; I was so young that I cannot tell for certain the route we came, or all the incidents that occurred, but I think we came by way of Pike and Arcade; I remember when we passed the Tice place in this town; they were burning brush on the sides of the road, and it was so hot that we could hardly get through safely; we arrived on the 7th of June and located on lot nineteen, township seven, range seven, on land

now owned by G. W. Spaulding; our house was built some distance west of his house on the south side of the road; there was no saw mill in this town, and our house had to be built without lumber; the body was of logs, the roof was shingled with basswood bark, and the floor was made of plank split out of basswood logs, called "puncheons," and all the planing, matching and fitting they received was performed with an axe; the door for the first Summer was a blanket hung up.

Thomas McGee came in soon after we did and located on lot eleven, the place that Laban Smith now owns.

James Brown came in soon after and settled on lot twenty, township seven, range seven.

His son, Obadiah Brown, located on lot twenty-eight, township seven, range seven.

Isaac, Ezra, Hira and Daniel Lush, four brothers, came and settled on lot twenty-seven, township seven, range seven, where Hira C. Lush now lives. They came from Augusta, Oneida county.

Smith Russell came and settled on lot twelve, township seven, range seven, on the north side of the Genesee road, on land now owned by Henry Scott.

Channing Trevitt came and located on lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, and put up a saw mill in 1813, where the Wheeler Brothers now are.

Alexander Clements came and located where Samuel Stevens now lives.

All the above-named families came in and located before, and lived in this neighborhood during, the War of 1812-15. Most of them were called out to serve as soldiers on the Niagara frontier; some of them went more than once. My father was drafted twice but hired substitutes each time. The first time he hired his brother-in-law, Nicholas Armstead, who got badly wounded; the second time, he hired Isaac Lush. During the fore part of the war, the settlers feared that the Indians on the Cattaraugus and Buffalo Creek reservations might side with the British and make war on the settlers; but, when they learned that those Indians took sides against the British and assisted the Americans when desired, that fear passed away. The Indians were always very friendly with us, and used to

stay at our house over night frequently, and mother, out of friendship and matter of policy, went down to the reservation visiting.

Immediately after the close of the war, settlers began to come in quite fast, and within two or three years the following families came to our neighborhood: Jonathan Spaulding, Benjamin Trevitts, John Andrews, Everett Fisher, Daniel Persons, Samuel Eaton, Asa Philips, Roswell Olcott, James Tyrer, Ambrose Cram, Ebenezer Merrick, Frederick Wood, Cary Clements, Samuel Sampson, Emery Sampson.

There was no grist mill in this town for several years after we came, and we had to go to Boston to get our grinding done, until Jonathan Townsend built his mill on Smith brook, in 1816.

People from Collins used to come to our house on their way to Boston to mill, and stay over night, and take our wagon and go on to Boston and get their grists ground, then come back and stay another night at our house, then in the morning hitch on to their drays and go winding through the woods with nothing but a path to follow to their homes in Collins.

A great many people used to stay at our house over night, some going to mill, some looking for land or moving, and frequently there would be six or eight there at a time. Once, father was digging a well, and, in order to prevent accidents, laid rails over the top at night, but one of our oxen recklessly walked onto the rails and went to the bottom; but, by the use of ropes and the assistance of travelers stopping there that night, he was hoisted out and landed safely on *terra firma*.

A wolf once killed one of our sheep and dragged her up onto a big elm log, and was found there taking his breakfast in the morning.

One time, a bear killed one of my father's hogs, and he and Mr. Brown took the remains of the hog down by the little spring brook and baited a bear trap, which they constructed of logs and pins or stakes, and they caught the bear by one hind leg.

When we went to the trap, a large dog that had followed us into the county rushed up and attacked the bear in the trap, but the bear seized him in his fore paws, and would have hugged

him to death. We tried to pry his paws apart with hand spikes to liberate the dog, but could not do it, and finally had to knock the bear in the head and killed him; we then took him up to the house and kept him several days for people to look at.

My father's family were;

Vernam C. Cooper.

Betsey Cooper married Luke Simonds; lives in Concord.

Julia Ann married Jonathan Swain; died in Colden.

Margaret died in this town twenty years ago.

Samuel died in Illinois twenty-seven years ago.

Phæbe died in Ohio eighteen years ago.

Elarky Lodusky lives in Concord.

Ezra Lush's mother was sister to my father, and Ezra's wife was sister to my wife.

Vernam C. Cooper's Family.

He married Keziah Sampson, July 28, 1828. Their children were:

Colvin Cooper.

Caroline married Job Woodward; lives in Concord.

Cary married Helen Gray; he died in Kansas, 1879.

Ann married Frank Perkins; he died nineteen years ago.

Clementine died when a child.

Carlos died when a child.

Leroy died at Staunton hospital, District of Columbia, Dec. 8, 1864, aged nineteen years, nine months and nineteen days.

William Wallace married Flora Stage; lives in Concord.

John Wesley married Mariette Colburn; lives in Concord.

The Cochran Family.

Samuel Cochran, who was one of the very first settlers in the present Town of Concord, was born Jan. 21, 1785, in the Town of Gifford, Vermont, and was married Nov. 6, 1805, to Catharine Gallup, who was born Feb. 22, 1787, in the Town of Colrain, Mass. He was descended from the Scotch Covenanters, who, flying from the persecutions under King James, settled in the North of Ireland; while she was a descendant of a Huguenot

family which had escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Soon after marriage, the youthful pair moved to Tioga county, N. Y., near the present Town of Painted Post, where they remained until the Fall of 1808, when, having found their location to be destitute of water in the dry season, they decided to go where living water was abundant.

At this time, the Holland Land company were distributing their circulars and maps, and inviting settlers to visit their lands. One of these fell into Cochran's hands, on which the present location of Springville was named "Cold Springs," on account of their abundance, coldness and purity. His late experience decided him to visit the place for himself. In the month of September or October, 1808, in company with Joseph Yaw, an uncle of his wife, he started on foot, equipped with blanket, knapsack and staff, to visit Cold Springs, now Springville. He came through the southern tier of counties to Angelica, and from there by what was known as the McClure settlement, in the Town of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, Joseph McClure having cut to that place a sled road from Angelica, which was barely a track indicated by blazed trees, from which the logs had been cut and rolled away. McClure had been educated for the medical profession, but disliking it he had left Belchertown, Mass., and moved to Angelica, N. Y., in the Summer of 1804, when his skill and accuracy as a surveyor had attracted the attention of the principal surveyor and agent of the Holland Land company, Joseph Ellicott, by whom McClure was employed, and sent into the wilderness to survey the subdivisions of the Purchase, and appreciating the loveliness and fertility of the broad valley of the Ischua, he decided to make it his home and moved there in 1806. From this point, Cochran and Yaw had only blazed trees to guide them down the south branch of the Cattaraugus creek to the forks where they crossed to the north bank of the stream which they followed down as far as the place known as the George Shultus place. From this place, they came up the ravine to what is now called Cattaraugus street, to the site of the present Village of Springville. They found only the two families of Christopher Stone and John Albro. Stone on Buffalo street just south of Eaton street, and Albro farther north.

Cochran & Yaw took up lot 2; Cochran the south part. With the help of Albro & Stone they cut logs and rolled up the body of a house high enough to stand under the lowest side of the roof. This structure was located at the point of the hill about forty rods south-west of the Edward Goddard place, where a few years later Yaw built a house and spent his days. At first Cochran's house had no floor or window and not a nail in it. Pins driven into augur holes in the logs furnished shelving, seats and table. They had what might be regarded as a novelty at the present day, a bedstead with only one leg to it, in which were two augur holes, receiving the two rails from the sides of the house which furnished the other legs and side, ready for bark cording, which, in those days, was considered a rather extravagant and great luxury. As soon as the shanty was ready Cochran returned for his wife, by way of Buffalo and Batavia, following only blazed trees as far as Boston, from which place a sled-road had been cut out to Buffalo. The first road or travelled path from Springville to Buffalo was up Franklin street to the Russell orchard, then by the Wilson place, Townsend Hill, Pike, Adams and Trevett's, to Boston. Cochran was soon ready to return to his future home, where his life was spent and where he and his wife rest in the beautiful cemetery on the farm they so long occupied.

All their effects were easily packed on a small sled drawn by a yoke of steers, and the father, mother and child started for this wilderness home, by the way of Batavia and Williamsville. From the latter place he was nine days in reaching Springville, and this was only accomplished with the greatest exertion, often being compelled to cut and roll the logs from trees that had fallen across the track. Crossing the Buffalo creek on the ice was a serious affair. After the ice had first formed the water in the creek had fallen about a foot, the ice breaking along the bank had formed again below, leaving a strip of the first formation projecting from the bank. In crossing the runner of the sled ran so firmly under the ledge that the steers were unable to back it out. After vainly trying to extricate the sled, it being quite dark, he took the child in his arms and with his wife, walked nearly a mile, to the Indian Council House, where the Indians were holding one of their wild dances, feath.

ers and paint giving them a hideous appearance. Here he left his wife and child, while he with two or three Indians, returned to extricate the sled, which delayed his return about two hours, which, to the young wife, seemed an age, alone with the howling, painted savages. She had seldom seen Indians, but her mind was filled with stories of their savage ferocity and memory was faithful in bringing them all up fresh before her as they danced, howling around their camp-fire. One of the squaws took the baby in her arms and danced around the fire with it singing their war songs, which seemed to please the child far more than the mother, who expected every moment to see it tossed in the fire. Another took her fur-trimmed overcoat, put it on and followed in the dance and finally disappeared out-doors with it. Her feelings can better be imagined than described. Her child seemed safe but the thought that her fur-trimmed coat, the bridal-gift of her mother, was gone forever and she could not hide her tears. "White squaw, baby, cry," said one who could speak a little English.

At last her husband returned with the Indians who had accompanied him. All was right again, but that scene could never be forgotten by the mother. They stayed at the Council House all night. The Indians fed their steers and gave them breakfast for which they would take no remuneration. The only similar instance in their long journey. They obtained shelter nights and food until they reached Boston corners. Thence it took them two days to reach Springville, camping one night beside a fallen tree, between the Lewis Trevitt place and the Pike school-house, about five and one-half miles from their new house, which they reached on the following day.

When they left Boston they started very early with strong hopes to reach Springville that night, but a strong wind had prostrated several trees across their track, which had given them a day of the hardest labor to get through, but all in vain. The bright hopes of the morning were all blasted and though it was cold and blustering they were compelled to spend the night beside a fallen tree near the roots which were turned up. Hemlock brush was piled on the ground and a covering of it on poles overhead, a fire built before it which kept Cochran busy through the night, to supply with fuel and tend while the

mother had a six-months' child to keep comfortable and quiet. The steers had to make their supper and breakfast on browse. They were all ready for another early start and reached the shanty of John Russell, on lot one, near the angle (just west of the corporation line) on Franklin street, built since Cochran went for his wife. It was a pleasant surprise for Cochran and wife to come upon this shanty in the wilderness, with its genial occupants and they were made welcome there the first night in Concord, and the wives formed a union that night, baptised with many tears (but they were tears of joy) that lasted all through their future lives. And their "pine-knot" torches often guided them through the woods, half a mile, from shanty to shanty, for a long winter evening's visit. The next morning Russell and Cochran went down together to Cochran's house to clear out the snow which they found abundant in it, as the roof covered only about three-fourths of the top, no doors in it and no chinking had been done. But the snow was soon ejected and fire built at one end where there was not any roof and both wives were soon there getting their two suppers together. With what thrilling interest the survivors of these two families recounted these scenes over fifty years after.

Though greatly surprised by the addition of Russell and wife to the town since Cochran went for his family, he was disappointed in finding that Albro had lost his wife and left for his old home in the east. During the winter of 1808 and 1809, Stone, Cochran and Russell were the only settlers within ten miles. Cochran and Russell were the two first permanent settlers of the town of Concord. Stone and Albro removing to other parts of the country. The first money earned by Cochran was by making ashes, boiling the lye into salts, in a two-pail iron kettle, and carrying the salts in a trough he had dug out, on his back to the ashery in Hamburg, twenty-two miles distant. With this money he was enabled to pay his bill made in Boston when moving into Concord. It is difficult to picture to ourselves the hardships of pioneer life. The winter blasts penetrated the hastily-built shanties. There were no fire-places and no chimneys save a big hole in the roof, through which all the heat as well as the smoke escaped. The cattle lived on browse and for a while these hardy settlers had to supply much of their provis-

ions from the game of the surrounding wilderness. They had no neighbors within ten miles. The curling smoke from these three humble but happy homes was all there was to cheer the forest gloom. Never were neighbors more highly prized than by those hopeful pioneers who were closely united by their common experiences and the necessities of their forest life.

Much of their out-door labor was done in common. Together they logged and cleared their land and soon each had three or four acres burned and in condition to plant corn and potatoes. They struggled hard under adverse circumstances to supply their actual wants. But sympathy and generous friendship made their lot happy and often in later years they were heard to call those early days of struggle and privation the happiest of their lives. Cochran and Russell with their wives, went on foot to Cary's, in Boston, ten miles, on a visit, each of the men carrying a baby in their arms. They did not start for the afternoon visit at five P. M. Nor did they return the same evening, but took two days for the trip and felt well paid. This visit was soon returned by Asa Cary and wife.

A few years later, when Peter Pratt had settled in Collins, now known as Zoar, Russell, Cochran, and their wives, and Albro, who had returned with a young wife, went with an ox sled eight miles to spend an evening at his house. It took a good part of the day to get there and all night to get back. Still no doubt they worked lively and gossiped very little about their neighbors. About this time Cochran heard that a man named Waterman had settled upon the Cattaraugus Creek, where the village of Gowanda is now situated. As there were Watermans in his native town he determined to visit him in hopes to hear from his eastern home again. To accomplish this he first went eight miles to get Peter Pratt's old mare on which his wife could ride and carry the baby, for he had come to the conclusion after carrying the baby to Boston and back that baby had got big enough to ride a horse, while he was needed to go ahead and pick out the way, there not being any road. They travelled over twenty-five miles, over the terrible breakers and ravines of Zoar, along the Cattaraugus creek, then an unbroken wilderness, to reach Waterman's. On their return the mare's colt broke its leg, which caused another day's delay. The visit

which was returned by Waterman and wife on horse-back, occupied five days. Such incidents, trivial in themselves, throw a clearer light upon the lives and feelings of our ancestors and give us a better comprehension of the hardships they endured, than can be obtained from the most eloquent descriptions. These pioneers had no communication with the outside world and the friends they left, except as intelligence was brought to them from time to time by some new settler. There were but few additions to the settlement until 1810, when quite a number of families joined them. The next year, and year following, additions were so numerous through the town that when troops were called for in the war of 1812, quite a company went from the limits of the present Town of Concord. Cochran was appointed Ensign by Colonel Stevens and had charge of the company from this town, and were placed at the battery on foot at Black Rock the night Buffalo was burned, and came near being taken prisoners in the morning. When Buffalo was burning a company of Red Coats were sent down the river to silence the battery, which had been doing bad work with their small boats, which had been continually crossing the river during the night. And this company of Red Coats were near the battery when Colonel Chapin was seen coming at full speed from another direction and in time warned them to make their escape, when they all fled, some running but a few rods jumped down the bank by the river side and were safe from their shots, whilst others ran for the woods some forty or fifty rods on a double quick, the balls whizzing by them, Cochran was among this number and as he dodged behind a big hemlock tree a ball struck the tree throwing the bark so sharply in his face that he thought certainly the bullet hit him. Cochran, in after years, often spoke of this as the most terrible event of all his life, for, on the last fire, the cannon ran over his foot crushing off the nails from his toes and he came near fainting and falling at every step the pain was so terrible. Only one of the company got hit by the enemy's bullets and that but a flesh wound in his arm. When the British had spiked the guns they returned to the city for plunder. At the close of the war, Cochran received a commission from the Government as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general and afterwards to Major-general. Much

of the time during his life he held some town office, was one of the first stockholders in the Springville Academy and a trustee all his life. Most of the time its treasurer and during its darkest days and most trying periods, one of its most firm and liberal supporters. At its opening he was so anxious to see it start full that he put in five scholars, though part of them were so young as to more properly belong to the district school. He was ever ready to aid in every benevolent and public enterprise in the place. His second log house was built on the corner of Central avenue and Franklin street, occupying the ground on which the beautiful and stately mansion of D. W. Bensley now stands. In 1823, he built the house on Main street, in which he spent the remainder of his days. When this house was finished the traveling public pressed him so hard for accommodation that in 1824, he put up a sign and kept public house for twenty years. Though he voluntarily abandoned the liquor traffic and kept a temperance house for three or four years. This house is again being fitted for a hotel by F. K. Davis. Cochran died in 1845 not quite sixty-two years of age, leaving a wife, five sons and four daughters, all of whom but the eldest, were born in Springville.

His eldest son, Orson, was born Jan. 26, 1815, and lived in Concord till 1840, when he moved to Otto, near Waverly. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1850, which office he has held ever since, now over thirty-five years. Was town superintendent of Common School there till the office was abandoned. He still lives at Otto, near Waverly.

Joseph G., the second son, was born Feb. 5, 1817. He prepared for College at Springville Academy and graduated at Amherst College and Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., and was sent by A. B. C. F. M., in 1847, to Persia, Asia, where he died after twenty-five years of very successful labor in the mission field. In 1847, he was married to Miss Deborah Plumb, a daughter of Joseph Plumb, formerly of Gowanda. She continued a missionary on the same field where her husband died. Her son, Dr. J. P. Cochran, is laboring with her on the same field.

Byron, the third son, was born Jan. 30, 1821. Has held several offices in the militia, was on Brigadier and Major-Gen-

eral's staff. Was elected Justice of the Peace five times, was deacon, elder and Sunday school superintendent of the Presbyterian church, Springville, for over thirty years, till health failed and he resigned. He still resides in Springville.

Augustus G., the fourth son, was born July 1, 1825. He served three years in the war of the Rebellion, was with Sherman in his grand march through Georgia, returned from the hospital in poor health and is now living on a farm in the Town of Great Valley, Cattaraugus county.

David H., the fifth son, was born July 5th, 1828; prepared for college at Springville Academy. Graduated from Hamilton College about the year 1849. Was principal of Fredonia Academy about three years, from which place he went to the State Normal school at Albany as Professor of Chemistry, &c. Was soon chosen president of Albany State Normal school, where he remained till about 1861 or 1862, when he was elected president of Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, where he still remains as Ph. D., LL. D.

Colonel Elbert Willett Cook.

Elbert Willett Cook—familiarly known as Colonel Cook—was a son of Paul and Jerusha Cook and grandson of Constant and Isabel Cook, and in direct line with their ancestors who came to this country about 1630. The ancestors of his mother, Miss Jerusha Hatch, came over in the *Mayflower*, and landed at Plymouth Rock. She was of the same family as Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo and Judge Pringle of Batavia.

Elbert Willett was born April 23, 1804, in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

Miss Thankful Plumb Murray, born in Orwell, Rutland county, Vt., was a daughter of Jonathan and Roslinda Murray. Elbert Willett Cook and Thankful Plumb Murray were married in Springville, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1832. Their children were :

Hiram Henry, born Oct. 17, 1835, and died unmarried July 18, 1858.

Harriet Maria, born Nov. 19, 1837, and died unmarried Sept. 18, 1857.

Olive Bascom, born March 20, 1839 and died unmarried August 31, 1868.

Elbert Pliny, born Nov. 5, 1841; married, and living in Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y. Banker and miller.

Jonathan Paul, born Nov. 30, 1846; married, and lives in Springville, Erie Co., N. Y.; a farmer.

Grace, born Oct. 11, 1855; unmarried, and lives in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Thankful P., wife of Elbert W. Cook, died in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1872. Elbert W. Cook and Lucretia M. Batterson—a sister of the first wife—were married Nov. 24, 1872, in Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y. She died in 1883.

His father died in the service during the war of 1812, leaving his mother and six small children—four boys and two girls—destitute.

Elbert cared for himself after about ten years of age. At about fifteen, he went to learn the trades of tanning and currying, shoemaking and harness-making. During his apprenticeship, he earned by extra work enough to pay for such things as he desired, which were not considered necessary for an apprentice in those days, and had by these extra earnings, when his time was out, a light horse equipage, worth \$80; a set of tools for making shoes and harnesses, and \$100 worth of leather. He commenced business for himself by shoemaking, going from family to family, as was the custom in those days. After earning about \$120, he commenced schooling himself, heretofore having had very poor privileges. He spent over three years in school; most of the time at Skaneateles, N. Y., meanwhile supporting himself.

Directly after, he, with his brothers, Charles and Hiram, engaged in public works, obtaining contracts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The company to which he belonged, built eighteen miles complete of the Chemung Canal, in N. Y.

Soon after he came, in company with his brother Hiram, to Springville, N. Y., and purchased the grist-mill and woolen-mills, with adjoining lands, deeds bearing date July 10, 1831. He also purchased divers tracts of land, and improved them, in

all about six hundred acres. He lived in Springville about thirty-six years, during which time he rebuilt the grist-mill and woolen-mills, enlarging their capacities. He also made many other improvements.

Soon after coming to Springville, he was elected to office in the militia and trained in the Fall as Captain, next year as Adjutant, next as Lieutenant-Colonel, next as Colonel, which office he held several years, although he twice tendered his resignation.

He was noted for his public spirit, doing always what he could to promote public welfare. Of a generous nature, he was kind to the poor; as a rule furnishing employment to the needy. Hard to refuse a friend, he often extended aid of a nature that worked to his own disadvantage.

He was a staunch temperance man, freely spending time and money for its benefit. His name was used by temperance men for the Assembly, the Senate and for Congress.

In May, 1867, he moved to Havana, Schuyler county, N. Y., in consequence of the death of his brother Charles, who died the preceding October. A constant hard worker through life, he adhered to the old habit instead of living at ease. He set about improving lands and buildings there as in his own home.

For years a professed infidel, without excitement, he quietly experienced a change and found himself in full harmony with Christians. From this time he commenced contributing to aid the progress of Christianity, giving liberally to churches far and near, frequently outside of his own denomination. He furnished the lot, prepared the ground, and erected a fine brick structure, costing in all over \$30,000, and presented it a free gift to the Baptist church to which he belonged.

Another monument of his generosity was utilizing the People's College building—main part six stories, with wings four stories, standing unoccupied. Securing title thereto he presented it to the Baptist denomination—the building and nineteen acres of good land and about sixty thousand dollars in cash. To-day it is heated with steam, supplied with warm and cold water in all the rooms, has a boarding-house, dormitories and chapel connected with the school. Although young, it ranks among the highest in the State for its discipline of students.

Colonel Cook, in Springville, N. Y., is as familiarly known in Havana, N. Y., as Deacon Cook.

W. G. R.

Johnson Chase.

Johnson Chase lives in Machias. He says: My father, Enoch Chase, came to Concord from Vermont in the Fall of 1810, and located on lot twenty, township six, range six, since known as the Goodemote place; he and his brother came through with two span of horses; C. Douglas had a log house built on the creek above the Shultus bridge, and we lived in it till our house was built.

During the war of 1812-15 there were living on the creek, Christopher Douglas, David Shultus, William Shultus, Enoch Chase, George Shultus, Moses White, Truman White, Frances White. Within the Corporation I remember the Eaton family, John Albro, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Yaw, Isaac Knox, Samuel Burgess, Alva Plumb, David LeRoy, David Stannard, Jerry L. Jenks, David Stickney, Dr. Daniel Ingals, Milo Fuller, Elijah Perigo, Benjamin Gardner. Gardner's grist mill, I think, was built in 1814, and Milo Fuller, run a carding machine in connection with the mill.

The families east of the village were Deacon Jennings, James Henman, the Madison family, Noah Culver on the Pingry place and Bascom on the Dodge place.

In 1816 we moved to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county; there was no road south from Springville then; we had to go up to Richmond's, cross the creek, take the State road and go beyond Machias, then to Ellicottville and on to Little Valley. There was only one house between Richmond's and Franklinville; only two log houses in Ellicottville, and three or four settlers in Little Valley.

Enoch Chase, Sr., died in Little Valley in 1825.

Enoch Chase, Jr., died in Iowa in 1839.

Lyman died in Iowa.

Kimball lives in Iowa.

Statement of Joel Chafee.

My father's family started from Rutland county, Vt., Feb. 1, 1817, and came with a yoke of oxen and a wooden-shod sled to

Onondaga county; there we found bare ground and traded off our sled and got an old wagon, and paid \$20 to boot; there were father and mother and six children of us, and we carried our own beds and took them in nights and laid them on the floor and slept on them, and we carried and cooked our own provisions and did not buy any meals on the road; we were on the road six weeks; some stormy days we did not travel; we left the Buffalo road somewhere near the Genesee river, and came through by or near Pike and Arcade; stayed at Peter Sears', near Sardinia village, over night, and came down to Richmond's the next day in the forenoon; mother had walked considerable of the way and carried a child and was nearly tired out, so father and mother and the younger children remained at Richmond's that afternoon and night, but four of us children, viz., Diana, Joel, Almira and Stephen, came on by ourselves, and followed marked trees through the woods to Springville and up through where we live now (it was all woods here then), and down where the Scoby bridge crosses the Cattaraugus creek, and down a piece on the other side to Uncle Parmenter's (Mrs. Parmenter was sister to our mother). When we came to the Cattaraugus creek it was partly frozen over, but there was a strip in the middle where the water was the deepest and ran the swiftest that was not frozen, and there were two small poles laid across the open space. John Holdridge lived on this side up a piece from the creek, and when we came to the house we told Mrs. Holdridge that we wanted to go over to Uncle Parmenter's, and she went and called Mr. Holdridge, and he came and took us over on the two poles, one by one, and we went down a short distance to Uncle Parmenter's house; if we had undertaken to cross the creek alone, probably some of us would have been drowned.

At that time General Knox lived on the corner of Main and Waverly streets. Mr. Burgess lived where George Weeden does. Julius Bement lived on the place he so long occupied, and kept "bachelor's hall." We lived in his house one and three-fourths years. We had just three dollars in money when we arrived here; my father located on the farm we now occupy in 1819; at one time we lived on bran bread three weeks, and we used to dig leeks and boil and eat them; they constituted

a considerable portion of our food. My father got money to pay his first tax by putting up a leach in one corner of the kitchen and boiling the lye over the kitchen fire into black salts and selling them, which was the only way we could get money; I got my spending money by burning down hollow trees and making salts out of the ashes.

Sophia Russell taught the first school in this district in her father's chamber, about 1819. Before that we went to the village to school, kept in Widow Gardner's house on East hill. The first school house in this district was built by subscription and located on Main street on the corner of Deacon Russell's land, about 1820; that school house was moved down to the Chafee Corners about 1822; David Bensley taught the first school in that house.

Once father and others clubbed together and hired Mr. Burgess to go to Buffalo with his oxen after some provisions; it took him over a week to make the trip, and among other things he bought a tierce of flour, and it was divided up according to the amount each paid.

The Bensley's built a saw mill on the Spring brook down near the Cattaraugus creek in 1817.

I worked for Samuel Cochran by the month in 1827 and helped score timber and draw brick for the old academy, which was built that season.

Charles Chafee.

Charles Chafee was born in Claridon, Rutland county, Vt. His wife's maiden name was Polly Miles. They came to this town March 15, 1817.

Betsey, born 1802; married Elisha Eaton. Died in Concord 1880.

Diana, born 1804; died in Concord 1818.

Joel, born May, 1807.

Almira, born August, 1809; married William Blackmar. Lives in Concord.

Stephen, born November, 1811; died in Wellsville, Ohio in 1838.

Alanson, born November, 1813; married Vestina Bensley, and died in Concord 1874.

Eliza, born March, 1816; married Edward Cole and lives in Hamburg.

Augustus, born August, 1818; married Melinda Andrus, first wife, and lives in Concord.

Miles, born 1822; married Caroline Miner and lives in Iowa.

Adaline, born 1826; married Heman Andrus; died in Concord in 1850, aged twenty-four.

Joel Chafee.

Joel Chafee was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1807, came to this town with his parents in March 1817; was married Oct. 11, 1832; his wife, Anna Moulton, was born in the town of Spencer, Worcester county, Mass.

Their children were:

Augusta, born Sept. 1835; married Joseph Rumsey, Oct. 1855.

Bertrand, born Oct., 1837; married Jennie Richmond, 1871.

Ellen, born March, 1845; died, Jan., 1856.

Burdett, born Aug. 1849; died, Aug., 1849.

Carlos E., born July, 1851; married, Sept., 1870. Hattie Cochran.

Anna Chafee died Sept. 24, 1882, aged seventy years and one month. Joel Chafee survived her but a few months, dying March 14, 1883, aged seventy-five years, ten months and fourteen days.

Bertrand Chafee.

Mr. Chafee was born in Concord, Oct. 26, 1837, where, with the exception of two or three years' absence, he has since resided. He was reared on the farm and received his education at the Springville Academy. In 1855, he engaged for a year in the jewelry business, at Union Springs, Cayuga county N. Y. The following two years he spent in Buffalo, first as clerk for the Western Transportation Company, and then for the American Express Company. Leaving Buffalo, he returned to the farm where he remained until 1863, when he engaged in the general hardware trade in Springville, under the firm name of J. Chafee & Son, which he continued for twelve years. In 1869, in company with C. J. Shuttleworth, he bought the Springville mills, and the next year a one-half interest in the

Pike, N. Y., mills. They afterward purchased the entire Pike mills. They dissolved partnership in 1874, Mr. Chafee taking the Springville mills which he carried on until 1880, when he leased them to E. L. Hoopes, having previously disposed of his hardware interests to D. W. Bensley in 1875. He is also the owner of several farms.

In 1870 and '71, Mr. Chafee was elected Supervisor of his native town, both years by precisely the same majority, sixty-six. In 1865, he was elected to represent the fifth Assembly District in the Legislature, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body.

He was instrumental in getting through the Legislature the new charter of the village, and also the bill regulating the salaries of Supervisors in Erie county.

He also presented to the Legislature the bill which changed Griffith Institute into a union free school with an academic department. Previous to this change he was for ten years—1866 to '76—one of the Trustees of the Academy and for eight years was Treasurer of the Board.

Since the organization of the S. & S. R. R. in 1878, Mr. Chafee has been its President and General Manager.

Mr. Chafee is a Knight Templar, and in 1875 and '76 he was Deputy Grand Master of the Masons of the State for the district comprising Erie county.

Mr. Chafee was married May 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie B. Richmond, daughter of George Richmond, Sr., one of the earliest settlers of Sardinia.

Carlos E. Chafee.

Carlos Emmons Chafee, son of Joel Chafee, was born July 2, 1851, in Concord, of which town he has always been a resident. He attended school several years at the Springville Academy. He is at present conductor on the Springville and Sardinia Railroad.

Mr. Chafee was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Hattie C. Cochran, daughter of Byron Cochran, Esq., of Springville.

They have two children:

Bessie E., born Aug. 11, 1876, and Jennie, born Sept. 28, 1880.

John R. Chafee.

John R. Chafee, son of Alanson Chafee and Vistina Bensley Chafee, was born in Concord, July 2, 1857, where he has always resided. He was educated at Griffith Institute. Mr. Chafee has two sisters: Louella, who married Edwin Miller, and resides near Minneapolis, Minn., and Emma, who also resides near Minneapolis.

Augustus Chafee.

Augustus Chafee was born in this town in 1818. His father's name was Charles Chafee; his mother's maiden name was Polly Miles. Mr. Chafee is a farmer and has always resided in town. He has been married four times; by his second wife he has two children:

Sarah M. Chafee married Warren Widrig.

George W. Chafee.

By his fourth and present wife he has one child: Ella R. Chafee.

Elder Clarke Carr.

Elder Clarke Carr was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1774, and was married to Patty Merwin, in the same state. He moved to Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1802, and commenced preaching about 1803. In 1810, he moved to Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y.; was called out to serve on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812, and was at Buffalo at the time it was burned. He moved to the north part of Concord and settled in the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, about 1814. For years he was pastor of the Boston Baptist church, and also founded several churches in the south towns of Erie county. He died in the Town of Concord in 1854. His wife died in 1879, aged ninety-four years. They had three children:

Louisa, born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1803; was married to Samuel W. Alger in 1824, and died April 9, 1882, in Concord.

Clark M. was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., in 1805, and died at Galesburg, Ill., in September, 1877.

Laura was born in Durham, Greene county, in 1807. She was married to Ambrose Torrey; died in the town of Concord, in October, 1881.

The Carr Brothers.

The five Carr brothers, a brief mention of which follows, were the sons of the late Clark M. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., a former resident of Erie county, and grandsons of Elder Clark Carr, an early settler in this town, and an early preacher in this and adjoining towns.

Three of them attended Springville Academy and also graduated at Knox College, Ill. They all served with distinction in the Union army, and afterwards occupied prominent positions of public trust.

Eugene A. Carr was born in Concord, N. Y.; at sixteen years of age he went to the West Point Military academy; graduated high in his class; was appointed second lieutenant and sent to the Western frontier; in a battle with the Sioux, was wounded, and promoted to first lieutenant; afterwards received a captain's commission, which he held till the commencement of the Rebellion, when he was promoted to colonel. He served under Generals Lyon in Missouri and Grant at Vicksburg, where he was wounded, and promoted to brevet brigadier-general, which title he held during the War. At the close of the War, he was sent by the Government to Europe to inspect military fortifications. As an officer of the regular army, he is now stationed in Arizona. He married Mary McConnell, daughter of General McConnell, of St. Louis. They have one son, Clark N.

Byron O. Carr was born in Concord, N. Y. During the Rebellion, he was quartermaster in the Army of the Southwest, with the rank of colonel. After the War, he was appointed superintendent of the Ogden division of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he held four years; subsequently, he was government steamboat inspector on the Mississippi river; he now resides in St. Helena, Cal. He was married in 1854 to Mary E. Buck, of Galesburg, Ill.

Horace M. Carr was born in Boston, N. Y.; after graduating at Knox College he graduated at Hamilton College; entered the ministry; served as chaplain in the Union army during the War; is now preaching at Parsons, Kansas.

Clark E. Carr was born in Boston, N. Y.; after graduating at Knox College, he graduated at the Poughkeepsie Law

school; practiced law at Galesburg, Ill.; was appointed aide-de-camp on Governor Yates' staff, and occupied that position during the War; is now postmaster at Galesburg, which position he has held twenty-five years.

George P. Carr, son of Clark M. Carr, by his second wife, was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He served as captain in the Union army during the War, and at its close was appointed by President Johnson parish judge in Louisiana; while occupying this position he met his death in a mysterious manner, probably a victim of the intense political feeling rife at that time. He possessed literary talent and was the author of two books of poems: "The River of Life," and "The Contest."

Clark Family.

Abraham Clark, Jr., father of Alanson Clark, Esq., of this town, was born in the town of Gloucester, Providence county, R. I., June 14, 1790, being the fifth in a family of ten children, was married to Alice Blackmar, who was born in Thompson, Windham county, Conn., April 24, 1795, Feb. 18, 1816; resided in his native town till November, 1818, when, with his family consisting of his wife and one child, he emigrated "west" to what was then the town of Concord, Niagara county, N. Y. "Taking up" a piece of land containing one hundred acres, part of lot fourteen, range eight, township seven, being about one mile from Langford postoffice, in what is now the town of North Collins; he afterwards sold his claim and removed to land situated in the the same town, part of lot twelve, township seven, range eight; here he resided till his wife died, July 2, 1853; shortly after this he disposed of his farm to his sons, Lyman and Alanson.

April 29, 1854, he was again married to Mrs. Julia M. Wright, and removed to the east part of the town on the Genesee road, near the present Concord line; remaining here but a short time he removed to Evans Center, Erie county, where he continued to reside till his death, April 25, 1864; he and his first wife were both active members of the F. B. church.

By his first wife he had ten children, as follows:

Lyman, born in Gloucester, R. I., Nov. 16, 1816; married to Emily, daughter of Abram Conger, of Shirley; now lives at

Princeton, Green Lake county, Wis.; previous to his removal he was for some time Justice of the Peace, and was Supervisor of the town of North Collins in 1856-7.

Anna, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y., May 7, 1819; died Oct. 16, 1822.

Emily, born March 6, 1822; died Nov. 13, 1838.

Alanson, born April 3, 1824.

Hiram, born June 4, 1826.

Alban, born March 19, 1829; is married and lives at Princeton, Wis.

William, born April 19, 1831; died in Princeton, Wis., Oct. 3, 1863.

Susan, born May 26, 1833; died Oct. 7, 1834.

Julia A., born Feb. 12, 1836; died Feb. 13, 1854.

Henry Clay, born July 13, 1839; died May 3, 1853.

By his second wife:

Julia Clayanna, born Aug. 3, 1855; lives in Buffalo with her mother and half sister, Mrs. Eunice Dole.

Alanson, fourth child of Abraham Clark, has always resided within the limits of this history, being the only one of his father's family now a resident of this State, except the half sister just mentioned who resides in Buffalo. He was married at Hamburg, N. Y., by Esquire White, Feb. 26, 1854, to Flora Palmerton (born Aug. 6, 1831), daughter of William Palmerton, a brother of Joshua and Henry Palmerton, all of whom were early settlers of the town of Collins, Joshua having settled near Collins Center in the Spring of 1810, the others following soon after. The Palmertons came from Danby, Vt., and are supposed to be of English origin.

William Palmerton married Floranna Delezenne, who was, as her name indicates, French descent; they had eleven children, four of whom, Betsey, Nathan, Flora and John, are residents of this county.

Delezenne Palmerton, the eldest, lives at Muskegan, Mich.

George Edward Palmerton went to California during the gold excitement, and has not been heard from in twenty-five years, and is supposed to be dead.

The other members of the family not mentioned are now deceased.

Their children are as follows :

Willis Gaylord, born Nov. 10, 1854.

Riley Hiram, born Feb. 4, 1857.

George William, born May 26, 1858.

Mr. Clark lives one-half mile east of Woodward's Hollow (which is his postoffice), on what has ever been known as the Genesee road, is a farmer, and owns a dairy farm of 275 acres.

Willis Gaylord Clark graduated at the Oberlin, O., Commercial college in August, 1874; has taught school considerable, and in the Fall of 1881 was a candidate for School Commissioner in the third district of Erie county. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1882.

Jonathan O. Canfield.

Jonathan O. Canfield, was born Sept. 30, 1811, in Ulster county, N. Y. His father, Jonathan Canfield, was a minister. His mother's maiden name was Mercy Holly. When Mr. Canfield was nine years old, the family moved to Boston, N. Y., where they lived twelve years; they then removed to Genesee county, where they lived six years; they next removed into this town, where Mr. Canfield has since resided. The following is Mr. Canfield's family record:

PARENTS.

Jonathan Canfield, born Nov. 6, 1765¹; married July 15, 1787; died Dec. 9, 1851.

Mercy Holly, born April 9, 1771; died Nov. 25, 1855.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Silvanus, born May 11, 1788; married Feb. 17, 1815, to Abigail Wood; died June 7, 1848.

Josiah, born Sept. 14, 1789; married March 13, 1814, to Mary Crosby; died June 22, 1854.

Sillick, born Sept. 12, 1791; married Jan. 22, 1814, to Susanna Tousey; died Sept. 20, 1865.

Wealthy, born Oct. 22, 1793; married Dec. 26, 1819, to Josh Baker; died Dec. 21, 1824.

Mylo, born Oct. 7, 1796; married Jan. 1, 1826, to Electa Landon; died March 13, 1826.

Watee, born March 31, 1799; married Nov. 13, 1853, to Hiram Moore; died December, 1855.

Sally, born May 31, 1801; died Aug. 27, 1826.

Rebecca, born June 18, 1804; married Nov. 11, 1827, to John B. Landon; died May 14, 1874.

Jane, born July 28, 1807; died Sept. 17, 1809.

Oliver, born Oct. 22, 1809; married May 17, 1837, to Laurilla Hopkins; died May 10, 1865.

Jonathan O., born Sept. 30, 1811; married first, Sept. 7, 1843, to Elvira Horton; second, May 15, 1877, to Elizabeth Waterman.

CHILDREN.

*Ray H., born July 16, 1844; married 1873 to Lydia Booth.
Moses H., born Nov. 2, 1847; married 1872 to Melissa McCullor.

G. Bruce, born June 21, 1850; married 1874 to Kate Brooks.

Paul, born Sept. 21, 1855.

*Ray H., is a graduate of Eastman's Business College.

Vincent M. Cole's Statement.

I was born Sept. 19, 1814; came to this town in 1817; my wife's name was Julia Squires, daughter of Seely Squires; she was born in Concord, and died in 1840; I was married to my present wife, Catherine Ostrander, in 1842; am a farmer. My father's name was Aaron Cole; my mother's maiden name was Sarah C. Gates. My father was left an orphan at an early date, and removed to Concord in 1817, and lived with Orrin Sibley one Winter, and then built a log house on a farm of fifty acres, one-half mile east of Orrin Sibley's. He moved into the log house and went to Hamburg and got a pig and brought him home under his arm, and put him in a pen near the house. One night the pig squealed and mother went out and found a bear at the pen. She got a fire-brand and threw at him and he left. Soon after the bear came again and mother drove him off, and left some fire burning near the pen; but the bear came a third time and got the pig, and killed and eat him up. Some of the neighbors built a bear pen of logs, near where the Vosburg cheese factory now stands, and caught two young bears. The wolves used to kill our sheep and we could not keep sheep

unless we put them in a close pen at night near the house. There was plenty of wild game in the woods, our dog killed several deer alone, when the snow was deep and the crust would bear the dog. When he killed one he would come to the house and we would follow him back and get the deer. We had all the venison and bear meat we wanted. We planted and raised a good crop of corn among the logs and stumps, by planting the corn with an old axe. They had three children :

Lizette, born in Concord in 1842, married Thomas Upham.

Ella, married Addison Lonsbury.

John is a dentist and lives in Collins Center.

Almon D. Conger.

Mr. Conger was born in Danby, Vermont, Jan. 12, 1815 ; of Quaker ancestry. He was a son of Noah Conger and Hannah Griffith Conger. Mr. Conger came to Collins in 1838, where he resided until 1877, when he removed to Springville. While a resident of Collins he was engaged chiefly in farming, but for some years past his business has been loaning money and buying and selling real estate. He was Assessor in Collins twenty-one years. Mr. Conger was a brother of the Hon. Anson G. Conger. He was married in 1839 to Sophronia Potter, daughter of Peter Potter, formerly of Granville, N. Y. They have had six children, viz. :

Noah, born April 26, 1841 ; died, April 27, 1873.

Hannah M., born Aug. 31, 1844.

Lydie E., born Nov. 7, 1847 ; died July 8, 1868.

Andrew W., born June 5, 1850 ; married Florence Clark, daughter of Timothy Clark, and resides on the homestead farm in Collins.

Albert E., born Oct. 24, 1857.

Jessie M., born Dec. 15, 1859 ; married Russell F. Bryant, resides in Springville.

Mr. Conger is, in the full acceptation of the term, " a self-made man." He began his successful career in humble circumstances, and by his own unaided efforts he has secured to himself and posterity a very handsome competence. He informs the writer that the first money he possessed he earned of a neighboring farmer by chopping by the month, and that

in his early years he made it a rule to lay up something each year over and above his expenses.

George D. Conger.

Mr. Conger was a son of Abram Conger, who was one of four brothers that came to Collins in the Spring of 1817. He (Abram Conger) was married in June, 1830, to Anna Hunt. Four of their children are now living, viz.:

Emily married Lyman Clark; reside at Princetown, Wis.

Mary Jane married Charles Bartholomew; reside in North Collins.

Fidelia married John Goodell; since died.

George D. Conger was born Dec. 10, 1842, in Collins. His time until eighteen years of age was spent on the farm and attending school. On the 8th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers, Company A; was corporal, and took part in every engagement in which his regiment was engaged in, except an interval of six weeks in July and August, 1862, when he was confined in the hospital. He was slightly wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; was mustered out of the service Oct. 12, 1864. He was married Feb. 16, 1865, to Diantha Sampson, and engaged in farming in Concord. He has at present upon his farm fifty acres of apple orchard. In the Spring of 1883, he moved to Springville, N. Y., and became a dealer in carriages, wagons, agricultural implements and farm produce. He has one daughter, Cora May, born Aug. 10, 1869.

James Curtis.

James Curtis was originally from Willington, Conn. He came to Concord in 1832, from Onondaga county, and located on lot forty-three, township seven, range six, on Sharp street, buying his land of Jonathan Mayo. He married Mary Marcy, a cousin of Governor Marcy of New York. They had four children:

Zebadiah married Lovice Hall, and died in Concord, about 1840.

Nancy Maria married Erastus Mayo, and died about 1849.

leaving seven children, viz.: William, Louisa, James, Minerva, Rufus, Cornelia and Della.

William T. married Charlotte Williams first, and Angeline Williams second. He died in 1882, in Aurora, Erie county; no children.

Origin D. Curtis.

Origin D. Curtis was born June 27, 1818, in Onandaga county and came to Concord in 1831; was married the Fall of 1839 to Lucy Mayo. He lived in Concord till the Spring of 1850, when he moved to Machias; to Otto, N. Y., in 1864, and back to Springville in 1872. In the Spring of 1881, he went to the Red River valley, Polk county, Minnesota, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He has eight children, viz.:

Mary C. married L. B. Churchill.

Julia L. married James Jackson; reside in Waupaca, Wis.

Dora married William H. Jackett; reside in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county.

Jonathan V. married Adda Chase; reside in Salamanca, N. Y.

Henry married Estelle Stanbro; reside in Concord.

Edwin married Ida Widrig; reside in Springville.

Willis H. married Rosa Barse; reside in Polk county, Minn.

George married Etta Widrig; reside in Springville.

Mr. Curtis' father, James Curtis, died in Machias, Cattaraugus county, in 1863. His wife died in Concord about 1878.

Robert Curran.

Mr. Curran was born in Dundalf, Ireland, in 1780; came to Ulster county, N. Y., when thirteen years of age; from there to Tioga county, N. Y., and to the north part of Concord in 1821, where he resided until his death, in 1865. Mr. Curran was one of a family of seven. When he came to Concord, Boston corners was called Torrey's corners, and there were but three frame houses on the Boston road in the vicinity of the corners. Mr. Curran had five children:

Mrs. A. P. Ellis of East Concord.

Caroline, who died in 1861.

William Curran, Esq., of Boston.

Hiram and Mary Curran, also of Boston.

James F. Crandall.

James F. Crandall was born March 20, 1797, in Newport, Rhode Island. His father, William Crandall, followed the ocean, and was captain of a merchant vessel that sailed from Newport. James F. married Maria W. Edwards, who was born in Newport, R. I., also. They came to Concord in 1821. Mr. Crandall was a weaver by trade and worked in a factory in Rhode Island. He worked in a factory after he came here, and also kept hotel several years, and was engaged in trade in this town and Aurora. He died in Spingville, April 20, 1873, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Maria W. Edwards, died May 20, 1855.

Their children were :

George E.

Sarah G., born July 16, 1819, in Rhode Island; married Major Wells and died here about 1844.

Abajail P., born Feb. 13, 1822, here; married A. H. Wing, lives in Chicago.

Emeline, born May 15, 1824, here; married D. G. Vorce; died in Chicago about 1877.

Augustus, born June 2, 1831, here.

Augusta, born June 2, 1831, here; married William Murray; died in California about 1865.

George E. Crandall.

George E. Crandall was born in Providence, R. I., July 16, 1816. Came to this town with his parents in 1821. He was married to Polly M. Harvey in Springville, Dec. 22, 1836. He has resided in Springville about sixty-two years. He is a practical jeweler, and has carried on the business many years. He has also carried on the gunsmith business, and has sometimes been engaged in farming.

His children are :

James F., born Oct. 25, 1837; married Clara Tillotson; resides in New York city, is a jeweler.

Norman E., May 24, 1849; married Ursula Hammond; resides in Ashford, is a farmer.

Lemuel G., born July 30, 1843; married Loretta Hunt; she died in 1877; is a jeweler.

Nelson H., born May 29, 1845 ; married Antoinette Casey ; they have one child, Bianca ; resides in Springville and is a jeweler.

Ellen M., born June 12, 1847 ; married William R. De Puy ; resides at Sea Cliff, L. I. ; he is a lawyer.

George A., born Sept. 17, 1847 ; married Sarah Dorsey ; resides at Holland ; he is a jeweler.

William C., May 26, 1853.

Ebenezer S. Cady, Statement.

Ebenezer S. Cady was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y. Came to the village of Springville in 1858 ; is a carpenter and joiner ; was married at Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1840, to Miss Mary Oyer, who was born in 1817 at Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y. My father, Arnold Cady, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, and served as volunteer of marines in defence of the New York harbor in the war of 1812. My mother's maiden name was Sarah Hunt. She was born in Washington, Vt. Grandfather's name was Ebenezer Cady ; he was a Captain in the war of the Revolution. Grandmother's maiden name was Chloe Beebe. She was born in Connecticut. The house my grandfather built in Chatham in 1761 and '62, was built of pine timber, was taken down in 1824 and the timber used in building the Presbyterian meeting house in the village of Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y. In this house my grandfather's two sons and five daughters were born. The outside doors were made of pine boards, two thicknesses, cut into horizontally about half-way of their height, and at night barred on the inside with a stick. On the farm was an oak grove where the people assembled on the Sabbath to worship (they were Presbyterians), until they built a church on his farm, the first church in Chatham. This building was moved to Chatham four corners, a distance of one and one-half miles. The building was put on runners and under the runners small sticks were placed for rollers, and many ox teams were hitched to each of the runners and in that way the building was drawn to the spot and for many years the followers of the lowly Nazarene met at this humble church and offered their devotions to the God of Abraham, till finally later gen-

erations have sold the old church for a sheepfold, and built another church exhibiting more pride than piety.

They had six children :

Lucy A., born in 1840 and died in 1872.

Sarah J., born in 1844 ; married Newela French.

Maryette, born in 1847 and died in 1850.

Cassius M., born in 1850 and died in 1871.

Ellen G., born in 1853 ; married Gardner Berry.

William S., born in 1856 and lives in Kalkaska, Mich.

James A. Cranston.

Arnold C. Cranston, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rhode Island March 17, 1799, and was married about 1821 to Miss Selinda, who was born in Massachusetts July 20, 1804. They came here from Madison county, N. Y., in 1834, and settled a few miles north of Springville on the farm now owned by his son, James A., where he lived until his death in 1869, which was caused by the falling of a limb of a tree which he was felling. His wife died Aug. 2, 1877. They had four children, all but one of whom were born in Massachusetts :

Monroe, born April 1, 1822 ; died in 1822.

Almeda G., born Feb. 17, 1825 ; married Lysander Needham.

Harriet L., born Nov. 22, 1833 ; married Wilbur Stanbro.

James A. Cranston was born Aug. 27, 1828, in Massachusetts, and came with his parents to Concord in 1834. He is a carpenter and joiner and worked at his trade a great many years, but at the present time confines himself exclusively to farming. He was married in 1857 to Miss Polly M. Wilcox. They have four children :

Fred. A., born in 1859 ; married Jennie Widrig, and lives in East Concord.

Mary, born in 1865.

Nellie, born in 1867.

Lemuel, born in 1869.

Calkins Family.

Elisha Calkins and wife (Elizabeth Cross) came from Vermont and settled in Clinton county, N. Y. In the Fall of 1828 they moved to Buffalo ; not liking the low lands in the vicinity

they only stayed through the Winter, and in the Spring of 1829 came to the town of Colden and settled on a farm on South hill. Their family consisted of eight children, Olive, Polly, William, Moses, Sally, Harrison, John and Betsey. The girls married and settled in Colden; two of them are still living there, Mrs. Thomas Buffum and Mrs. Jesse Hedges.

Moses married Elizabeth Abbott, and settled on the hill; he is now living at Colden village, but very feeble; he has one son, A. C. Calkins, living in Buffalo.

John married Susan Southworth, of Boston, and lived on a farm on the hill. In the Fall of 1856 was kicked by a horse and died of injuries received, leaving two sons, John D. and Earl, who are now living at South Bend, Ind.

Harrison married Elizabeth Cunningham, of Concord, and lived on the hill near Glenwood; he died of consumption in 1853, and left one son, Hon. Elisha C. Calkins, now living at Kearney City, Nebraska.

William A. cleared a farm in the town of Concord, attending the Springville academy in 1833, when Parsons was Principal. His health failing, he went down to Staten Island and taught school one year, and married Eliza Randolph Rollo, of Staten Island; he came back and went to farming on his farm in Concord and lived there about five years, sold out and moved into the town of Colden, where he is still living. He had five children, two sons (dying in infancy) and three daughters:

Jane Rollo married Harry Foote.

Maria married A. C. Calkins, and lives in Buffalo.

Julia married A. J. Sweetapple and lives in Elma.

Frederick Crary.

Mr. Crary was born in Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., in 1802. His grandfathers, William Crary and John Sweetland, were both soldiers of the Revolution, the latter taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. C. first came to the region then called Concord about 1819; subsequently, about 1820, in the capacity of a showman, he accompanied the first elephant that was ever exhibited in Springville. He was first married in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., to Wealthy Ann Durkee.

She dying, he was married a second time to Louisa Richmond, by whom he had children as follows:

Marion, who died at six years of age.

Charles S., who served as Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York State volunteers during the Rebebellion he died in Springville in March, 1865.

Ann, married Andrew Neff; resides in Ashford, N. Y.

Charlotte, married Eugene Mills, and afterwards died, leaving two daughters.

While a resident of Sardinia Mr. Crary served three terms as Justice of the Peace, and one term in Springville.

Cyrus Cheney.

Cyrus Cheney came here from Massachusetts about 1816. He married Rebecca Sawyer and lived here a number of years and then went back to Massachusetts. When gold was discovered in California he went there and remained a few years and died soon after he returned. They had three children, Abigail, Sally and Augustus.

Isaac B. Childs.

Isaac B. Childs was born Oct. 13, 1823, in the town of Concord, and has always resided in this town, and by occupation a cooper and farmer. Was married to Marsha A. Brown, who was the mother of his two children: Ellen M., wife of George B. Baker and Charles F. Childs. She died Nov. 22, 1861. His second wife, Mary Ann Jones, died March 12, 1866, leaving no children. His third wife, Emily Pratt, mother of Lowell Childs, died Feb. 10, 1873. He was married to his present wife, Catherine Oyer, March 10, 1875. His father's name was Lewis Childs; his mother's maiden name was Deborah Starks, daughter of Jedediah Starks. His father removed from Deerfield, Mass., in 1832, and settled on the farm now owned by George Weeden, one and one-half miles north-west from Springville and worked at coopering. He also opened and worked a stone quarry on his farm and for many years furnished stone for a large number of the buildings in Springville and surrounding country. He subsequently sold his farm and removed to

Springville, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1853. His mother died July 5, 1873.

Ellen M. Childs was born March 21, 1850.

Charles F. Childs was born June 18, 1854.

Lowell Childs was born Feb. 3, 1873.

Colburn Family.

Orlin Colburn was born at Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., June 13, 1816. When a boy six years of age, he came with his parents to Collins, May 20, 1822. The family moved into an old log school-house, situated on what is now called "Scrabble Hill;" In 1837 he was married to Miss Jane Peabody, who died in 1847, leaving a family of five children, all of whom are dead except one. Erastus Colburn was born Dec. 25, 1841. He enlisted at the commencement of the war, served four years and came home unhurt. In 1867 he married the daughter of Captain Davis, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1868, emigrated to Marysville, Kansas, where he has since been engaged in farming.

Ezra Colburn, the second son of the family, enlisted in 1861, was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and died from starvation at Libby prison.

Orlin Colburn married his second wife, Sarah Ackley, of the town of Persia, Cattaraugus county. Farming has been the principal occupation of his life. Has five children by his second wife, viz: John C., born May 2, 1850, married Mary A. Hawks in 1874. They have three children.

Caswell C. resides at Wheeler Hollow, N. Y.

O. J. Colburn was born May 6, 1852, in Concord, N. Y., was married in 1879, to Mary E. Morton, who was born Sept. 3, 1856.

Peter Colburn was born April 29, 1854; married Mary A. Sutherland, in 1868.

Lowell M. Cummings.

Lowell M. Cummings was born in 1847, in the town of Warren, Mass. Came to Springville in 1870, where he was married in 1870, to Miss Kate Emmons, daughter of Dr. Carlos Emmons.

His father's name was John F. Cummings; his mother's maiden name was Julia Graves. His grandfather's name was John G. Cummings; his grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Burroughs.

Until the age of fifteen years he remained at home with his father's family and attended the Alfred University. Then, in the years 1863 and 1864, went to New Hampshire and attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, during the years 1865 and 1866, then came to Springville and engaged in mercantile business. Subsequently read law and was admitted as an attorney and counselor-at-law in 1877, having since practiced his profession at Springville, N. Y. His children are:

Caroline J. Cummings, born April 29, 1878.

Carlos Emmons Cummings, born Aug. 7, 1878.

Charles D. Cummings, born July 5, 1880.

Giles Churchill.

Giles Churchill was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., March 12, 1786. His father Stephen Churchill was at the burning of Cherry Valley by the Indians and Tories in 1778. His mother's maiden name was Esther Loyd.

At twenty-one Mr. Churchill began the study of medicine at Penfield, N. Y. He studied and practiced there until 1812, when he came to this town and bought land of the Holland Company, where the late Calvin Smith lived at the time of his death. He served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in 1812. He practiced medicine some in Springville, and taught school twelve terms in the vicinity. But his principal occupation was farming to which he gave his attention until his death in 1872. He was married in 1813 to Abigail Toocker. Their children were:

Eliza Ann married Prentice Stanbro; died in 1869.

Emeline died when young.

Stephen G. married Margaret Widrig; reside in Wisconsin.

Marcus B.

Marcus B. Churchill.

Marcus B. Churchill was born in this town in 1825. He is a farmer, and has always resided in town. He has filled the

office of Highway Commissioner two terms. Mr. Churchill married Arminda VanCamp in 1849. Their children are:

Libbie, married Javan Clark, reside in town.

Charles W., married Jennie Adams, reside in town.

Emma, married Spencer Widrig, reside in town.

Benjamin Crump.

Mr. Crump was born in Hereford county, England, May 28, 1800. He was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Lewis, in 1835. Mr. C. and his wife sailed from Liverpool, England; after a voyage of thirty five days, they landed June 16th, at Amboy, N. J. They resided about four years at New Brunswick, N. J., then about two years in Buffalo and Canada. In 1838, came to the north part of Concord, where he located. He afterwards moved onto the premises where he now resides, which is situated partly in Concord and partly in Colden; the dwelling house standing on the town line. He, and his son, Robert, who resides with him, consider themselves residents of Colden. They had a family of four boys and five girls:

John L., born in England in 1831; married Anna Johnson; resides in Concord.

Benjamin F., born in 1833; married Alanthy Youngs; resides in Minnesota.

Samuel, born in 1835; died in June, 1854.

Harriet, born in 1837; married William Brink; resides in Colden.

Elizabeth, born in 1839; married John Corning; resides in Buffalo.

Susan, born in 1841; married Charles Chandler; resides in Minnesota.

Kate, born in 1843; married Charles Cross; resides in Sardinia.

Sarah, born in 1845; married James E. King; resides in Iowa.

Robert, born in 1847; married Irene Williams; resides in Colden.

Victor Collard.

Victor Collard was born in Rambruck, Luxemburg, Germany, in 1832; came to this country in 1857; was forty-eight days crossing from Antwerp to New York. He came from New York to

Springville and went to work for Stowel Collins in a carriage shop for one year. He had learned his trade and worked at the business in the old country; he then went to Sardinia and worked at the carriage business since that time; he was drafted into the army in 1862, but hired a substitute for three hundred dollars to take his place; he was married May 1, 1865, to Miss Barbara Hery, of North Collins (in which town she was born.)

Their children are: Carl Collard, Lizzie Collard, Victor Collard, jr., and John Collard.

J. L. Cohen.

J. L. Cohen was born in 1854, in Russia, Poland, near Warsaw; came to Buffalo in 1861; is a merchant; was married in 1875, and came to live at Springville, August, 1871; his wife's maiden name was Rebecca Gumbinsky; he was naturalized in 1879. His brother, A. S. Cohen, was a soldier in the Russian service for eight years; was on duty most of the time in the Calcassia mountains and now resides in Buffalo. His mother's brother, Moses Vortensky, was taken by the Russian military authorities, at the age of ten years, and kept in the military service for twenty-five years. Mr. Cohen came direct from Hamburg to New York, in the German steamship "Cimbria." His children are:

Betsey Cohen, born Oct. 14, 1876, at Springville.

Abe Cohen, born Jan. 16, 1879, at Springville.

Anna Cohen, born Aug. 3, 1881, at Springville.

Chapin Family.

William Chapin came here and took up land on lot 45 on Sharp street, at an early date, and his father and mother's sisters and brothers came to reside with him. William was a carpenter and joiner by trade. His brother, Roswell Chapin, was Surrogate of this county for several years, and his sisters, Mary and Lucy, were early school teachers in this town, teaching on Townsend hill and several other places. They lived here fifteen or twenty years and then moved away.

W. H. Close.

W. H. Close was born Nov. 15, 1835. His father's name was Clark Close; his mother's maiden name was Jane Powell; he

was married July 9, 1857, to Laura A. Burnap. They had six children:

Julia A., born June 14, 1858; married Nathan Hill.

Lillie M., born Feb. 7, 1860.

Tracey B., born Dec. 11, 1863.

Minnie B., born Sept. 12, 1867.

Ada D., born Oct. 4, 1870.

Emma A., born Aug. 3, 1877; died Oct. 16, 1877.

Asa Cary.

Asa Cary came to this town in the Spring of 1809. He bought land on lot four, township six, range six, where Harrison Pingrey now lives. He built a house and lived there with his family that Summer. In the following Autumn he traded lands with a man by the name of Calvin Doolittle and moved to Boston, where he afterwards lived and died.

Truman, the eldest of his large family of children, was elected Member of Assembly in 1839, besides holding many other offices of trust during his life. He died at his home in Boston in 1880.

Drake.



COAT OF ARMS OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF DRAKE.

MOTTO:—*Aquila Non Capit Muscas.*

The Drakes are of English origin, and, according to the old English genealogists, the family is one of great antiquity. As early as the Norman conquest (1066) several families of the name were possessors of large estates in the County of Devon,

England. The coat of arms at the head of this sketch and accompanying motto, would indicate an origin perhaps dating back to the Roman invasion of Britain.

Of the English Drakes, Sir Francis, the distinguished navigator, was the most eminent. Of his descendants, two brothers, Robert and John Drake, came to America in 1630. From these two brothers descended the Drakes of America. They were members of the council of Plymouth, and came at first to Boston, Mass. John finally settled at Windsor, Conn. Of his numerous descendants in Connecticut was Ebenezer Drake, a soldier of the old French and Indian war. He was born in Windsor, Conn., and died there in 1776. He had a family of eight children, as follows: Mehitable, Ebenezer, Hezekiah, James, Lyman and Clarrissa (twins), Ira and Reuben. Of these Hezekiah, Lyman and Reuben eventually settled in Concord, N. Y., and from them have descended all the Drakes now living there.

The family of Drakes which lived in the earlier history of Concord, a short distance north of Springville, belonged to a distinct branch of the family.

Lyman Drake came from Otsego county, N. Y., in 1810, and purchased two hundred acres of land near the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of Concord. The town line subsequently run left half of his purchase in the town of Boston. He was an industrious and energetic pioneer; he planted the first orchard in that part of the town; but his pioneer labors were brought to a close in 1818. He was born in 1772. His widow whose maiden name was Irena Cole, survived him many years. Their children's names were as follows:

Lyman, Jr., Isaac, Wheeler, Polly, Cordelia, Ebin, Daniel, George and Eliza. Of these, Cordelia, Daniel, George and Eliza, are the only surviving ones

Wheeler Drake was born Dec. 4, 1799, and came to Concord with his father's family in 1810. For ten or fifteen years previous to his death, which occurred in 1869, he resided on a portion of his original homestead farm. He was married about 1833, to Mrs. Sarah Humphrey, daughter of Edward Churchill, Sen. They had three sons, Lyman, Edward C. and Marshall C., who reside near the old homestead.

George W. Drake was born March 22, 1815, in Concord, where he resided many years as a farmer. He now resides at Hamburg, N. Y. He married Jane Humphrey, who is now dead. They had six children, viz: Austin, married Margaret Murray; Humphrey, married Alice Hawley; Sarah, married Walter Chubbuck; Jennie, married William Olin; George W. Jr., a talented young man, who died at Fargo, Dakota, in 1883, and Ida.

Hezekiah Drake was born in 1767. He came from Oneida county, N. Y., in 1821, to Concord, and located near the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of the town, where he lived until his death, in 1848. He was married in Vermont, in 1802, to Judeth Prescott, by whom he had children as follows:

Freeman, Lydia, John, Isaac, Rhoda, Ebenezer H., Ira E., and Mary. All but the two youngest were born in Vermont. Freeman, Isaac and Rhoda are dead.

Ebenezer H. Drake was born in Vermont, in 1812. When a young man he taught school successfully in the south towns of Erie county, for a number of years and subsequently was jailor at the county jail and an overseer in the Buffalo penitentiary. He was married in 1843 to Mary Goodrich. They have two daughters: Amelia, married to Delos H. Townsend, resides in Seneca county, N. Y., and Melinda.

Ira E. Drake was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March, 1817, and was consequently four years of age when his parents removed to Concord, where he has since lived. He was married in 1840 to Maria Agard, daughter of Joshua Agard, of Concord. They have a family of four sons and one daughter, as follows: Lauren J., born in 1842, married Mary Anthony; was for ten years a railroad conductor in Pennsylvania; now extensively engaged in business at Keokuk, Iowa. Emery A., born in 1844, married Frank Warrington; Walter, born 1846, married Sarah Blakeley; Lucy, born in 1854, and John, born 1856, married Anna Williams.

Reuben Drake was born in 1776. He was married to Nabby Cooley, in Vermont, where he was for several years a Captain in the Vermont state militia. He removed from Connecticut to Jefferson county, N. Y., and from there to the north part of Concord, in 1834, where he lived until his death, in 1865. He

had a family of three sons and four daughters, as follows: Cyrena, Julia, Reuben Cooley, Jennet, Leonard, Orimul and Chloe, all born in Connecticut but the two last. Cyrena and Orimul are dead.

Reuben Cooley Drake was born in the parish of Wintonbury, near Hartford, Conn., Oct. 10, 1814. When fifteen years of age he removed with his father's family to Jefferson county, N. Y., and to Concord in the Spring of 1834. In 1838 he bought wild lands of the Holland Company, on lot five, township seven, range seven, which he cleared up, improved and built upon and where he now resides.

He was married in 1850, to Mary Wood, daughter of Robert Wood (a native of Westchester county, N. Y.), and granddaughter of Jesse How, a Corporal in the Revolution. They have one son and one daughter, viz: Jay Drake, born June 30, 1854, is a teacher and devotes some attention to literary work.

May Drake, born March 29, 1863, is a teacher.

COPY OF MILITARY COMMISSION,

Granted to Reuben Drake, by the Governor of Vermont.

By his Excellency, Isaac Tichenor, Esq., Captain-General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of Vermont—

To *Reuben Drake*, Greeting.

You being elected Ensign of the first company of light infantry, in the second regiment, second brigade, and fourth division of the militia of this state, and reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor and good conduct, *I do*, by virtue of these presents, in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, fully authorize and empower you, the said Reuben Drake, to take charge of the said company, as their Captain.

You will, therefore, carefully and diligently discharge the said duty, by doing and performing every matter and thing thereunto relating. You will observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall, from time to time, receive from the Governor of the State, for the time being, or any other your superior officer, according to military discipline and the laws of

the state. And all officers and soldiers under your command are to take notice hereof and yield due obedience to your orders, as their Captain, in pursuance of the trust in you reposed.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of this State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand in Council, [L.S.] this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty first.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM PAGE, *Secretary*.

Christopher Douglass.

The subject of this sketch came to this town in 1809. He settled on lot twenty-three, township six, range six, and lived there about twenty years. He is said to have been the first man that ever held the office of justice of the peace in this town. He was the first captain of the Springville Rifle company, and was also a side judge when "The Three Thayers" were convicted of the murder of John Love. He removed from this town to Wisconsin about 1830. The last knowledge the author has of his whereabouts he was running a hotel in Wisconsin, in 1856.

Benjamin Douglass.

Benjamin Douglass came to this town and bought land of the Holland Land company in 1809. He lived here two or three years and then removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua county. His son, Daniel W. Douglass, was a member of assembly from Chautauqua county in the year 1851.

F. K. Davis.

Mr. Davis' father, Zimri Davis, came from N. H., about 1815, to where the city of Rochester now stands. At that time, scarcely a vestige of the city existed. He helped to clear away the oak trees standing where the Powers block now is, and opened the first meat market. He died in Rochester in 1828. The next year the mother, whose maiden name was Joanna Johnson, with her five small boys, emigrated to Sardinia and

bought a small farm with slight improvements on the Cattaraugus creek.

By the exercise of rigid economy, industry and perseverance, with the aid of her little boys, she cleared up and paid for her land. Mr. Davis relates how his mother would stake out a daily stint of chopping and clearing for each one, and would frequently take her sewing work and sit among them to encourage them with their work. She died in Illinois, Sept. 19, 1875, aged seventy-eight years; her sons' names were Jerome, David, Kidder, Edwin and Clifton.

Francis Kidder Davis was born in Rochester, Oct. 22, 1822; came to Erie county when seven years of age, and has been a resident of the county most of the time since. His occupation has been farming and hotel-keeping.

Mr. Davis attended school at the Springville Academy forty years ago, in the old academy building, when students from a distance occupied rooms on the lower floor and cooked their own provisions, such as was not brought from home already cooked. In those days the principal, if unmarried, also lodged and occupied rooms in the academy building. At that time, money to pay tuition bills was not as easily obtained as now. Mr. Davis speaks of cutting cordwood while attending school from heaps of logs drawn up to the door, sled length, on what is now Main street, to get money to pay his tuition.

Mr. Davis was master of the first boat that left Rochester for a trip over the Genesee Valley canal. He was proprietor of the Globe hotel at Yorkshire ten years, and is now proprietor of the Forest house, a first-class hotel in Springville.

He was married Dec. 31, 1846, to Mary F. Goodspeed, who was born March 5, 1830. They have six children, as follows:

Byron L., born March 21, 1849; married in 1866 to Dora Bigelow.

Francis K., born Dec. 11, 1855, married in 1874 to Aggie Wade.

††† Fred G., born June 30, 1858.

Willie H., born July 27, 1860.

Nettie and Nellie (twins), born Nov. 14, 1862.

B. J. Davis.

B. J. Davis was born in the Town of Concord, Feb. 18, 1838; he has always resided in this town; he was married Aug. 13, 1863, to Frances M. Wells; they have one child, Archie B. Davis, born July 24, 1867; they own and occupy a part of the homestead of the late Archibald Griffith, situated at East Concord, on lot 35, township seven, range six. Mr. Davis, in company with A. E. Hardley, during the year 1872, rented and run the American hotel in Springville. They also started and run a daily stage line between Springville and Holland, the then terminus of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. Mr. Davis is at present Deputy Sheriff of Erie county.

Jacob Drake.

Jacob Drake located on the middle part of lot 50, township seven, range six, where D. S. Ingals now lives, as early as 1810 or '11, and lived there over twenty years, when he and his son, Freeman, went back east where they both died.

John Drake.

John Drake, son of Jacob Drake, settled on the south part of lot 50, known as the Tice place in 1810, and died of a fever in 1814; his widow married Daniel Tice. His children were: Allen, who married May Wheeler, and died in this town. Angeline, who married a Mr. Williams, of Chautauqua county.

John, who went to Michigan and died there.

Sarah Ann, who went to Michigan and died there also.

Elijah Dunham.

Elijah Dunham came about 1811, and settled on lot 50, on the place Zimri Ingals so long lived afterwards, he remained there about fifteen years and then went west. Those of the family still living, reside in the northern part of Illinois, I believe. I think the first religious meeting that I ever attended was held in Mr. Dunham's new frame barn, between fifty and sixty years ago. There were no meeting houses in those days in town, and the school houses were so small that they would

not accommodate a large congregation. The barn is old now, but it stands there yet.

Mr. Dunham's children were Edward, Elvira, Laura, Elmira, Artemas and Alva.

Nicholas R. Demerly.

Nicholas R. Demerly, was born in the town of Collins, Erie county, May 12th, 1853, and came to Concord to live in the year 1856. His father's name was John Demerly, his mother's maiden name was Louisa Root. Is a farmer by occupation : was married February 22, 1876, to Miss Mary Emerling. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a boy, Frank Demerly, who is eight years of age.

John Demuth.

John Demuth was born in Eschette, Commune of Folschette, Canton of Redingen, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, July 14, 1843. Came to America in 1867, landing at New York, December 1st, of that year. He was married in 1879 to Clara Selzer, who was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 11, 1855. They have two children :

John, born Sept. 26, 1869.

Henry E., born Sept. 25, 1881.

Mr. Demuth is now a resident of Springville, where he is employed in a cabinet maker's shop.

Dr. Carlos Emmons.

Dr. Emmons was born in Hartland, Windsor county, Vermont, June 17th, 1799. He studied his profession in his native State, and commenced practice in Washington county in this State. In 1823 he came to this county and settled in Springville, and soon after married Harriet Eaton, daughter of Rufus Eaton, Esq., one of the founders of the village and for over fifty years, and to the time of his death he continued to reside in this village, and was one of its most respected, influential and honored citizens. Over thirty-eight years of his life were devoted faithfully and laboriously to the duties of his profession. His reputation as a physician was such that his practice extended over a circuit of from ten to fifteen miles around the

village. No amount of labor, no severity of weather, no sacrifice of bodily comfort prevented him from promptly answering the calls of professional duty. During the long time he was in active business no patient ever looked in vain for the coming of Dr. Emmons, if previously promised.

By devoting mind and body to the welfare of his patients he secured a competency, and the gratitude of those he attended—of the fathers and mothers who lived and died—and their children who represented them in the homes they had left.

In all matters of public improvement, educational, material or moral, he was among the most active and influential, contributing liberally of his means and laboring for the advancement of all the interests of the village. The Academy found in him one of its originators. During all the period of his active life, he was foremost among those who sustained it and labored for its success.

Dr. Emmons twice represented the town of Concord on the board of Supervisors of Erie county. He was twice elected member of the State Assembly from the south towns, and was once elected State Senator from the eighth senatorial district under the Constitution of 1822. He was also postmaster at Springville for several years.

Dr. Emmons was twice married. By his first wife he had three daughters who are residents of Nebraska. By his second wife, who survives him, he had one daughter who is a resident of Springville. All his daughters are married and have children. All his children and children's children were a blessing to him in his declining years.

Dr. Emmons died at his home in Springville, Dec. 12, 1875, aged seventy-six years, five months and twenty-five days.

Rufus Eaton.

Rufus Eaton was born June 11, 1770. He came from Herkimer county, N. Y., to what is now Springville in 1810, and bought of Christopher Stone the south part of lot three. He built the first saw mill in town and started other industries. He gave the land for educational purposes where the Academy now stands, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace. He

was married in 1791 to Sally Potter, who died Nov. 15, 1843, aged seventy-six years, Mr. Eaton died Feb. 7, 1845.

They had eight children :

Sylvester married Lydia Gardner ; died, June 4, 1863.

Waitee married Frederick Richmond.

Sally married first a Mr. Eddy, second, Willard Cornwell.

Rufus C. married Eliza Butterworth.

Mahala married Otis Butterworth.

Elisha married Betsy Chafee ; died, Feb. 25, 1881, aged eighty years.

Harriet married Dr. Carlos Emmons.

William died a young man.

Sylvester Eaton was born at Little Falls, N. Y., June 17, 1792. He had three children by his first wife, viz :

Peregrine, Judson G., now residing at Smithport, Pa., and Mary L., who died young.

Mr. Eaton was married a second time to Nancy Wilkes, by whom he had three daughters :

Waitee E. and Lucinda who are dead and Rosalie, who married a Mr. Prime and resides at Osage, Iowa.

Peregrine G. Eaton was born July 28, 1818. He has been twice married ; first to Alice S. Taylor, who died in 1849 ; a second time to Phœbe W. Starkweather. Mr. Eaton has an only daughter, Cornelia L., by his first wife who married Chester Newman.

Henry Eaton.

Henry Eaton was born in Springville in the year 1844, and was married to Hattie R. Mason, March 1, 1882. His father's name was Rufus Eaton ; his mother's maiden name was Eliza H. Butterworth ; his grandfather's name was Rufus Eaton ; his grandmother's maiden name was Sally Potter.

The Western New York Preserving and Manufacturing Company, limited, was organized in 1879, under the laws of the State of New York, of which he was Secretary for the first three years and in 1881 was President. Business was successful ; amount paid farmers for products during the year of 1881 was \$36,504.09 ; amount paid for labor in 1881 was \$21,675.10. Mr. Eaton is also proprietor of a barrel factory in Springville.

Rufus C. Eaton died Aug. 15, 1876, aged eighty years.

Mrs. Eliza H. Eaton, the mother, died Aug. 1, 1880, aged eighty-one years, six months and twenty-one days.

Samuel Eaton.

Samuel Eaton was a very early settler in this town. He settled on the north side of the Genesee road on the top of the hill west of Woodward's Hollow. Here he cleared up a farm and lived in the neighborhood until his death which occurred about 1838. He was one of the earliest school teachers in this town.

He had four children :

Fidelia married Stephen Conger and lives in North Collins.

Samuel W., lives in Rochester, Minn., and has been Judge of the Probate Court in that county.

Dewitt died when a young man, and Horace, whose whereabouts are unknown.

William L. Emerson.

William L. Emerson was born Feb. 16, 1809. His father, William Emerson, was born in New Ipswich, Hillsborough county, N. H. He served as a soldier at Plattsburg in the war of 1812 and '15. His mother, Lydia Pratt, was born in New Hampshire. His grandfather's name was James Emerson. He came from England and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother's maiden name was Lydia Walker, born in New Hampshire. William L. Emerson was married to Maria Chase Feb. 17, 1835. She was born in Dummerston, Vt., July 12, 1809. Her father's name was James A. Chase; he was born in Guilford, Vt., June 11, 1786. Her grandfather, James Chase, was born in Warren, R. I., Nov. 10, 1751, and served as a soldier in the Revolution. William L. Emerson came from Vermont to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1842, and bought of Jeremiah Wilcox, a farm adjoining the Sherman place. In 1850, he bought the Searls place or David Goodemote place in the north part of Ashford near the Cattaraugus creek. In 1868, he sold out in Ashford and removed to Concord. He has always been a farmer and has followed the business successfully. Mrs. Emerson died July 18, 1879.

Their children are :

William F., born April 14, 1836; married July 4, 1856, Maryette Wiley; second wife, Sarah Crawford; lives in Ashford and is a farmer.

Edward, born Aug. 3, 1831; married Ellen M. Carman, Aug. 27, 1871; lives in Sardinia and is a farmer.

Hiram, born May 22, 1840; married Louisa M. Reynolds, Sept. 21, 1864; second wife, Laura Wells; third wife, Alice D. Marsh; lives in Concord and is a farmer.

Mary E., born April 14, 1842, lives in Springville.

Sylvia A., born Sept. 15, 1845; married Levi M. Bond, Sept. 17, 1863; lives in Porterville, Cal.

Clara J., born March 24, 1841; married Origen A. Wilcox, Aug. 23, 1860; lives in Porterville, Cal.

Arnold J., born Feb. 4, 1851; married Julia P. Carman, June 10, 1879; lives in Sardinia and is a hardware merchant.

Amos P. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis was born in Tioga county, N. Y., in August, 1814. In 1835 he came from his native place to Gowanda and worked one year at his trade (carpenter and joiner). He then came to Concord, where he has since resided. For the last twenty-five years his occupation has been farming. He was married in 1837 to Betsey Curran, who was born Nov. 4, 1808.

They have had five children:

Louisa, born Feb. 5, 1839; married George Priel in 1867.

Elizabeth, born June 30, 1840; died Jan. 13, 1858.

Eugene P., born April 2, 1842; married Lizzie Bassett in 1864; was killed April 2, 1881, in a railroad tunnel at St. Louis.

Edwin (twin), born April 15, 1844, married Irene Wheelock in 1865.

Edward (twin), born April 15, 1844.

Augustus G. Elliott.

Augustus G. Elliott was an early settler, and had a store on the Weismantel lot near the race; he also at one time managed a distillery and ashery; the ashery stood on the north side of Franklin street, on Stephen Smith's lot, and the distillery stood on the opposite side of the street; he also bought cattle and drove them to the eastern markets; he took an active part also

in building the Springville Academy. He was born in Kent, Conn., Oct. 20, 1778, and died Aug. 26, 1834, aged fifty-six years.

Charles Emerling.

Charles Emerling was born July 31, 1846, in the town of Eden, Erie county, N. Y.; came to Concord in the year 1858. His father's name was Philip Emerling; his mother's maiden name was Marian Lamm; he was married May 15, 1877, to Mary Ann Belcher; he owns the farm of 220 acres where he lives. He has two daughters:

Caroline, born Feb. 14, 1879.

Sarah, born July 27, 1881.

Jesse Frye.

Eben Frye, the father of the subject of this sketch, was of Welsh ancestry, his father coming here at an early day, and settled in what was then known as the Province of Maine. Eben Frye took an active part in the struggle for American independence from the beginning to the close, serving as a Captain, and was also promoted to the rank of a Major. After peace was declared he also represented the Province of Maine in the legislature when it was a dependency of Massachusetts.

Jesse Frye, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fryeburg, Maine, in the year 1772. Some time in the year 1780 his father moved to Andover, N. H., where he died four years after. Jesse, then twelve years old, was apprenticed to a clothier and learned this trade, but he did not follow the calling long. In 1794 he moved with his mother's family from Andover to Bath, in the same State, and engaged in the manufacture of brick with a man by the name of Haddock. In 1797 he was married to Betsey Noyes. Six children were born to this union, viz.:

Enoch Noyes, born March 30, 1800.

James Sanders, born June 10, 1802.

Moses McKinster, born Sept. 26, 1804.

Betsey, born Jan. 4, 1807.

Sarah, born December, 1809.

Jesse, born Feb. 18, 1818.

Of these children three are living, Enoch, Moses and Jesse. Here he remained in business with Haddock until the year 1810, when he was compelled to sacrifice his business to satisfy an obligation incurred by lending his name to a friend. This left him but a meagre sum to start out again in life, but he was young and full of energy. The Holland Purchase was attracting much attention, and flattering inducements were offered to settlers. He purchased a span of horses and fitted up a lumber wagon; into this he placed his family, consisting of a wife and five children, and all the worldly goods he possessed, and set out for the new Mecca, where he arrived some time in the Fall of 1810. Buffalo was his first stopping place. Here he began business as a green-grocer, occupying a lot and house right where Pratt & Letchworth's immense retail trade in the hardware business on the terrace is carried on to-day. He owned a sail-boat and the most of his stock in trade was procured in Canada, and much of his profit came from the Indians, who were at that time largely in the ascendant. Here he remained until the Spring of 1812, although he had traded his house and lot the Fall previous to John Polley for an articulated claim of lots thirty and thirty-one, in Zoar. In July, the same year, he moved his family to Zoar, having previously built a log house for their reception. Here he remained some four years, when this claim was traded off to Luther Pratt for a similar one on "Poverty Hill," in the Town of Collins. The soil did not suit him, and this claim was sold to Phineas Orr, and he made another and his last claim, that of Frye Hill.

In August, 1816, Enoch and Mack, then boys of twelve and sixteen, began chopping just north of the great orchard; some four acres were cleared and got into winter wheat that Fall; the yield was abundant, and ever since that time until the present Frye Hill has dispensed that old-fashioned, open-hearted hospitality that was proverbial among the early pioneers. They lived to a ripe age, the wife dying Feb. 4, 1848, aged seventy-six years, one month and twenty-one days; he surviving her but a few months, and followed her March 27, 1849, aged seventy-five years, four months and twelve days. They lie buried side by side in the family burying-ground on Frye Hill.

Enoch N. Frye, now over eighty-three years old and still

hale and hearty, occupies the old homestead, with some six or seven hundred acres besides. He was married in 1821 to Margaret Wells; she died Dec. 12, 1882. Ten children were born to them, viz.:

James, born Dec. 17, 1822.

Ebenezer, born Nov. 27, 1824.

Louisa, born in 1826.

Abbott, born in 1828.

Jesse, born Aug. 20, 1830.

William, born, June 18, 1832.

Mary and Betsey, born May 26, 1834.

John H., born Dec. 13, 1837.

Helen S., born July 4, 1840.

Three of these children are dead: Betsey died Feb. 26, 1847; Abbott died Oct. 27, 1853, and Ebenezer Sept. 21, 1857. Louisa married L. J. Vaughn, and now lives in Ashford. Jesse married Miss Maria Davidson. William married Miss Josephine L. Burgess; she dying in 1870, in 1874 he was married to Mrs. Amy C. Titus. Mary married John Murdock. John married Miss Helen Fowler, and Helen, Daniel D. Nash.

E. N. Frye is a man of sterling character, and in his younger days he took an active part in all that tended to advance the prosperity of the new settlement. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching, which he followed more or less until other cares absorbed his attention. He also occupied the office of Supervisor, and Assessor of the town for a term of years.

It is nearly or quite sixty-seven years ago since he began with an axe to let the sun-light fall upon that soil which has ever since been his home. Hopefully toiling on, at first upon the artiled claim obtained in boyhood years, until he had touched the meridian and found himself the possessor of many broad acres, but still onward and upward, and now his years are verging upon four-score and ten, and yet each of these many active, useful years have witnessed some improvement in his surroundings.

Fosdick Family.

Stephen Fosdick, the great progenitor of the family, was first known in Charlestown, Conn., in 1635. His name appears on

church records as one of the first to organize Harvard church. He was one of forty to found New London, was proprietor of Fosdick's Neck and Inlet, and participated in the sale of Boston Commons, with other privileges granted at that age to noted men. History also says he was expelled from the church and fined £20 for reading Ana-Baptist papers; was afterwards restored to the church by paying the fine.

Solomon Fosdick, a descendant of Stephen, was born in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens county, L. I., April 8, 1776; was married to Anna Thorn, a member of the Society of Friends, at Coeyman's landing; after that resided at Rockaway, L. I., where three of their children, viz., Samuel, Angeline and Prudence, were born. He then removed to Amsterdam, where two children, Alice and Elizabeth, were born. He then removed to Rensselaerville, Albany county, where three children, Mary T., John S. and Jesse T. were born. Morris was born at Oyster Bay, L. I. In November, 1819, Mr. Fosdick removed with his family to Boston, Erie county, renting and living on a place owned by Aaron Adams, after by purchase, a place on West hill, and in 1822 the place lately owned by Ambrose Torry, adjoining the town line of Boston, in the town of Concord, where he lived until his death, Feb. 11, 1838. His wife, Anna Fosdick, died in Springville, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1858; both were buried at Boston, where a suitable monument was erected by their son Morris to their memory.

Of their children, Prudence married Joseph Alger; she died in Boston in 1848; her children, Rollin Alger, Mrs. Mortimer Adams, Mrs. A. Oatman and Mrs. Miranda Steele, still reside in Boston, where they were born.

Samuel Fosdick died in 1864, and was buried in Youngstown, N. Y.; his son Hiram resides in Salamanca and is cashier of the Salamanca National bank; his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Ellsworth, resides in Buffalo, and his daughter by a second marriage, Miss Dora Fosdick, resides with her uncle, John S. Fosdick, at Westfield, N. Y.

Morris Fosdick died in Springville in 1872.

Angeline married Nicholas Bonsteel and lived and died at Great Valley, N. Y., leaving four children.

One of them, Dr. A. S. Bonsteel, of Corry, Pa., is well known as a physician and surgeon.

Alice married Stillman Andrews, and lives in Jamestown.

Elizabeth married Camden Lake and lived and died in Springville, N. Y., leaving one daughter, Mrs. Laurette Tabor, who still resides there.

Mary T. married James Getty, and resides in East Hamburg, N. Y.

John S. Fosdick was a teacher for forty-five years, is now a farmer and resides at Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; he was at one time Superintendent of Education in Buffalo, and for a number of years was Principal of Westfield academy.

Jesse T. Fosdick, the youngest, now sixty-four years old, resides at Salamanca, N. Y. He has been in the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railway company's employ (formerly known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railway) for twenty-one years, and has been successful as a railroad man. He has acquired the knowledge of controlling a large force of men, is conceded honest and upright. Jesse T. Fosdick, in speaking of his childhood, always brings to mind the fact that Louise Carr (afterwards Louise Alger) taught him his letters, and he has through life cherished a friendly feeling, second only to that of his mother, towards his early teacher. At their last meeting, a few years since, they both showed this attachment, and when Jesse became a lad again, and she almost fancied herself again his teacher, it was with the utmost difficulty that the pent up feelings of half a century were restrained.

Morris Fosdick, Esq.

Morris Fosdick, son of Solomon and Anna (Thorne) Fosdick, was born Dec. 9, 1804, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens county, N. Y.; learned the trade of shoemaker, tanner and currier of Hatch & Alger, in the town of Boston; afterwards worked as a journeyman for Mr. Hoyt, of Buffalo, and Hall Brothers (father and uncle of Judge Hall), of Wales; later entered into partnership with Griffin Swain, of Otto, Cattaraugus county; they carried on the business to which he was educated several years, sold out his interest the tannery, and became a student at Springville Academy under Professor Par-

sons, teaching school several Winters of his student life ; entered the law office of Elisha Mack ; admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York July 13, 1838 ; commissioned by Gov. William L. Marcy Adjutant of the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment of Infantry Nov. 9, 1838 ; admitted to practice in both the District and Circuit Courts of the United States Oct. 11, 1842 ; appointed Judge-Advocate with the rank of Colonel in the Twenty-sixth Division of New York State Infantry Feb. 28, 1843 ; admitted counsellor in the Supreme Court of New York July 14, 1843 ; admitted as solicitor and counselor in the Court of Chancery of New York, July 19, 1843 ; became a law



MORRIS FOSDICK, ESQ.

partner with Wales Emmons for a time, and continued to practice his profession in Springville up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 3, 1872, aged sixty-seven years.

Although a Democrat and living in a town overwhelmingly opposed to him politically, he, on several occasions, was elected to offices of trust and honor. Elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1857, elected Supervisor and served as Chairman of the Board. Served one term as justice of the Sessions.

With peculiarities and eccentricities, which oftentimes proved almost offensive, he, nevertheless, by reason of regard for truth

and his strict integrity, hardly ever failed in retaining the respect and confidence of those with whom he had business relations.

In all official positions he was strictly and tenaciously observant of his own duties, and was equally tenacious in requiring from others a due and proper observance of relations and duties toward himself. His fidelity to official trusts was proverbial, but was not less so than was his faithfulness to private interests, entrusted to his care.

A bachelor through life he was most eminently endowed with the most peculiar characteristics of that honorable fraternity. A good counsellor, an honest man.

Benjamin Fryc.

Benjamin Fay was born in Athol, Worcester county, Mass., Sept 14, 1783. He came here in the Fall of 1811, to "see the country," and settled here in 1812. His brother, Josiah, had been here before he came and selected land, and went back to Massachusetts and never returned. Mr. Fay settled on Townsend Hill, on lot 59, township seven, range six, and lived there till the time of his death, when he owned the whole quarter section. When, in his prime, he was an energetic and successful farmer; he served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812-'15; he was in several skirmishes and engagements on each side of the river, on one occasion a cannon ball killed his right hand man. On another occasion at Fort Erie, where he and Isaac Knox, of this town, were not far apart, a cannon ball passed between them and whirled them both around; he was at the burning of Buffalo, and was compelled to flee with the others. After the close of the war he held several high offices in the militia, was elected Colonel, but did not serve. He also held several town offices, such as School Inspector, Assessor, Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. In early days he was one of the leading men of the town. June 10, 1819, he was married to Polly Bowler, who was born in Guilford, Vt. Mr. Fay died in this town Sept. 17, 1863, aged eighty years. Mrs. Fay died in this town Jan. 2, 1870, aged seventy-one years. Their children were:

Benjamin Albert, born 1820, died in 1822.

Amos F., born Jan 2, 1822, resides in Indianapolis, Ind.

B. A., born Sept. 29, 1823, resides in Springville.

Charles, born April 12, 1826, died Feb. 6, 1863, in this town.

Ward, born July 28, 1829, is in California.

Polly D., born Aug. 3, 1836, died June, 1837.

Nehemiah Frye.

Nehemiah Fay settled on Townsend Hill in 1816, where he lived about twenty-five years, and then removed to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, where he and his wife both died, having lived to a good old age. Their children were:

Nabby, who married Obadiah Russell, and moved to Little Valley, where they both died.

Fannie married Asahel Field, and lives in Little Valley.

James lives in Cattaraugus county.

Alexander lives in Great Valley, Cattaraugus county.

Solomon Field.

Solomon Field was born in Durfield, Mass., on the Connecticut river, and came from there to Madison county, N. Y., where he remained a few years. He took up lot three, township seven, range seven, in 1809, and located there in the Fall of 1810, where he resided until the time of his death. His children were:

Ruth married Royal Twichell, and died several years ago.

Asahel married Fanny Fay, and died in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county.

William married Mary E. Briggs, and died in this town in 1870.

Huldah married Isbon Treat, and died in Colden.

Porter married in this town and removed East.

James Flemmings.

James Flemmings was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and his wife, Sally Loomis Flemmings, was born there in 1789. They came to this country and settled first in Boston, in 1818, and afterward came to Concord in 1822. Mr. Flemmings was a farmer and carpenter and joiner, and built houses and barns, many of which are still standing. He lived for a while on the

Genesee road, west of Townsend Hill, and afterward bought a farm on the south part of lot fifty-one, township seven, range six. His house stood near the foot of the hill which was for a long time called Flemmings Hill. The old house still stands. After a while he sold his farm and removed to Springville, where he was engaged in trade for some time, and then removed, to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, where he died Dec. 19, 1866, aged seventy-nine years and eight months; his wife died March 14, 1854, aged sixty-five years.

Their children were:

Jane, James, Hannah, Sally, Joseph, Parker and Margaret.

Jane married E. T. Briggs; after his death she married William Field, who is also dead. She is living in Springville.

James married Nancy Norcott and died in Springville, Sept. 6, 1867, aged fifty-four years and eight months.

Hannah married Samuel Wheeler and died Sept. 24, 1841, aged twenty-five years.

Sally married first, Adoniram Blake; second, Elam Chandler and died Feb. 25, 1880.

Joseph lives in Springville.

Parker married Susan Babbett and died in Ashford in 1873, aged forty-seven.

Margaret married Horace B. Harrington and died in Ellicottville in 1861, aged 31 years.

Joseph B. Flemmings.

Mr. Flemmings was born in Concord on Townsend Hill, March 11, 1822. He was a son of James Flemmings, one of the early pioneers of the town. His mother's maiden name was Sally Loomis. He attended school at the Springville Academy during the year 1840. He was married in 1842 to Harriet Bisby. They have one daughter, Mrs. Calvin C. Smith, born Aug. 4, 1844, and one son Ernest, born Feb. 27, 1856. Mr. Flemmings has resided principally at Springville and Salamanca. His occupation is that of architect and builder, in which he is very skilled and proficient. Many of the finest residences and structures in Cattaraugus county and Springville are of his planning and building. Of those of which he was either the architect or builder or both, may be mentioned the Leland

House and the residence of J. P. Meyers, in Springville; the residences of Hon. Commodore Vedder, Ellicottville, and Sydney N. Delap, Mansfield, and the large lumber mill of James Fitts at Salamanca.

Abram Fisher.

Abram Fisher came from Vermont to this town (Concord) in 1829, and bought of Peter Tice, brother of Daniel Tice, fifty acres of land on the south part of lot fifty, township seven, range six. About 1836, he moved from this town to Boston, and from there he moved to the West Branch in the town of North Collins, from there he moved to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1860. He was a farmer.

His children were :

Aesah, who died about 1850 in Vermont.

William, the stage driver and violinist, who died in Pennsylvania about 1875.

Richmond died in North Collins about 1840.

Sarah Ann died in Buffalo about 1865.

Nelson died in North Collins about 1840.

Perry died in North Collins about 1840.

Roswell lives in Pennsylvania.

Erasmus lives in Springville. He was born in Concord, the other children were born in Vermont.

Philip Ferrin.

Mr. Ferrin's father, Ebenezer Ferrin, came from Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., to Concord (Horton Hill), in the Fall of 1815, with his family. The next Spring he located land in Concord, where the Warner place now is, lot fifty-two, range six, township seven, where he lived until his death, March 9, 1852. He was born in Hebron, N. H., Sept. 4, 1777, where he was married Nov. 26, 1801, to Lydia Phelps, who was born March 9, 1782. She died about 1855.

Fourteen children were born to them, all but one living to mature years as follows :

Francis, born May 16, 1803; resides in Minnesota.

Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1804; resides in Utah.

Jesse, born May 1, 1806; resides in Allegany county, N. Y.

Mary, born Aug. 1, 1807; resides in Iowa.

Alice, born March 18, 1808; died about 1859.

Unice, born Aug. 9, 1810; died about 1857.

Harvey, born Aug. 18, 1811; died May 10, 1840.

Lydia, born July 19, 1813; died about 1863.

Philip, born June 20, 1815; resides in Springville, N. Y.

Nathan, born July 12, 1818; resides in Indiana.

Adna P., born July 12, 1820, died about 1858.

Achsa, born Feb. 1, 1822; died April 5, 1822.

Lucy, born Feb. 16, 1823; died March 7, 1849.

Lodica M., born July 27, 1825; resides in Allegany county N. Y.

Mr. Philip Ferrin has always been a resident of Concord, and a successful and very industrious farmer. He was married Feb. 11, 1841, to Emeline Stanbro.

Ten children have been born to them, viz.:

Charles A., born March 21, 1842; married Elizabeth Reed.

Andrew Clark, born Nov. 13, 1843; married, (1st), Georgie Long, (2d), Josephine Long.

Ann, born Dec. 11, 1845; died Jan. 30, 1846.

Ward, born Dec. 21, 1847; married, (1st), Emeline Reed, (2d), Mrs. Amelia Horton.

Alice L., born May 19, 1849; died Sept. 28, 1850.

Ella L., born Aug. 28, 1852; married Clark Churchill.

Horace Lee, born Aug. 21, 1854; married Kate Hurd.

Nelson A., born July 23, 1857; married Ella Long.

Carrie E., born June 20, 1859; died, 1863.

Herbert W., born June 29, 1862; married Ida Blackmar.

John Feddick.

John Feddick was born in 1837, in Paris, France, and is a farmer. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Hery, born also in Paris. Came to Buffalo in 1852; was married in 1858.

His father, Nicholas Feddick, settled in the town of Collins, on a farm and lived there until the time of his death, in 1879. His family consisted of twelve children, six of whom died at an early age and a daughter died in 1878; five are now living.

John Feddick says: "My two surviving brothers live in the town of Collins. One of my sisters lives in the town of Eden

and the other in Sauk county, Wisconsin. I left Collins in 1859, went to Iowa, from Iowa to Missouri, from Missouri to Kansas, from Kansas to Omaha, Nebraska, thence back to Davenport, Iowa. I enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Company 'E,' Captain Kendrick, attached to Colonel Elliott's Regiment. Continued in the service from 1862 to the close of the war. Was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Juka, Port Hudson and others of lesser note, including the Siege of Vicksburg. Was discharged at Eastport, Mississippi; returned to Gowanda, and soon after came and settled in Concord." His children are :

George, born Dec. 10, 1859.

Nettie, born Nov. 19, 1861.

Mary, born Oct. 19, 1862; died April 24, 1876.

Emma, born Jan. 10, 1866.

John, born Aug. 2, 1868.

Peter, born July 5, 1870.

Victor, born June 16, 1873.

Helen, born June 21, 1878.

Lettie, born Jan. 8, 1881.

The Foote Family.

Ransford T. Foote was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, Jan. 6, 1806. Susan Foote, his wife, was born in the same county, Dec. 2, 1805. They came to Otto, Cattaraugus county, in 1826, and to Concord in 1838. In his younger days Mr. Foote worked at shoe making as well as farming. He now owns, occupies and conducts a large dairy-farm in the north-east part of Concord.

They have one son, Harry Foote, who was born in Cattaraugus county, March 22, 1832. He was married Feb. 11, 1864, to Jane Rollo Calkins, who was born Aug. 23, 1838. They have no children. He resides near his father. They are industrious and prosperous farmers and are highly esteemed in the community.

Mrs. R. T. Foote's father's name was Wheeler Atwood and her mother's maiden name was Susannah Stoddard. I learn from the history of her native town in Connecticut, that her ancestors on both sides, were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Some of them coming over

as early as 1639; and I also learn from the same book that they were among the first families in the communities in which they lived. Several of them were graduates of Harvard College and some of them were clergymen, and some were doctors.

STATEMENT OF MRS. RANSFORD T. FOOTE.

We came to Otto, Cattaraugus county, from Connecticut, in November, 1826. It took us four days to go from Buffalo to Otto. Mr. Foote went to Otto because he had relatives there. The first winter we lived in a log-house with another family, named Butterfield. The house was eighteen by twenty feet. The floor was split out of bass-wood logs, and there was but one six-lighted window. The sash were small slats nailed together and paper was pasted over the sash and then greased and used as a substitute for glass; and in the center there was a small piece of glass, as large as the palm of your hand, fitted so that we could look out. The chimney had a stone back up a few feet but no jambs; the top was finished out with sticks. Some time during the first winter, about ten o'clock one night I was up and at work hetcheling flax, all the others in the house having gone to bed, when I heard my geese squall fearfully outside, near the house. I went out and saw a long, low animal near the geese. I tried to scare him away but he stood there some time, and when he turned up his head to look at me, his eyes shown like two balls of fire; he finally went away. I told Mr. Butterfield what I had seen and he went the next morning and examined the tracks and said it was a catamount. The wolves then were very numerous. I have often listened to their howlings in the night and they very often killed sheep in the neighborhood and in different parts of the town, and the inhabitants generally turned out at different times to hunt and destroy or drive them out of town.

Deer were very thick then. I have frequently seen them in the fields and near the house. One morning I looked out and saw five fine looking deer feeding beside the garden fence.

The second year after we came to Otto, we had managed to get two cows, and I made butter and had saved up a considerable quantity. I wanted some groceries and Mr. Foote took his oxen and carried me and several of the neighboring women

to Lodi, ten miles, to trade. We started before daylight and forded the Cattaraugus, and when we arrived at Mr. Plumb's store he asked us what we wanted to get for our butter. I told him I would like to get some groceries; he said he could not sell groceries for butter, but would let me have shelf goods; he said he was then paying six cents for butter (just previous he had paid but five cents). So I had to sell my butter for shelf goods and go home without any groceries. Since that time we have sold butter for fifty cents per pound cash, and have kept and milked between thirty-five and forty cows at a time.

The second year after we came to Otto our tax was one dollar and fifty cents, and when Mr. Allen, the collector, came for it Mr. Foote told him he had no money and he knew of no way that he could get any. Mr. Allen said to him that he had some money that he had received from the town, and that he would pay the tax, and Mr. Foote, who was a shoemaker, might come over to his house and make up some shoes for his family, which he did. One year in the time of the Rebellion, Mr. Foote paid as much as \$140 tax, and he said he could pay that tax easier than he could raise that one dollar and fifty cents in money at that time.

W. Wallace French.

W. W. French was born in the year 1828, in the Town of Bennington, Vt.; came to Concord in 1831; is railroad agent; was married to Celestia Pratt, who was born in Willink, Erie county, N. Y., September, 1837. His father's name was Russell French; his mother's maiden name was Julia Catlin; both living at Waverly, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. His grandfather's name was William French; his grandmother's maiden name was Lydia Esterbrook; both buried in Springville cemetery; grandfather died Jan. 27, 1840, aged sixty-one years; grandmother died May 21, 1849, aged seventy years.

They had one daughter, Nettie D. French, born at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1862; died at Springville, June 13, 1881.

Frederick Fox.

Frederick Fox was born in 1833, in Erlah-Baden, Germany, and worked at farming until he came to this county. He

started to come here Nov. 7, 1860; his brother Leo and sister Mary M. came with him. They embarked at the City of Havre, in France, and were forty days on the ocean to New York. They came from New York to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to his brother Christian's, in Ashford. He worked for him one year and for George Hughey three years. He was married June 1, 1865, to Mary M. Utrich, of Ashford (her native place was North Collins). They moved to Springville and commenced keeping hotel in 1865. They have since re-built and enlarged the hotel, and continued to keep the same until 1883, when he sold out to Theodore Frew.

Their children are: Frank G., Mary L., Clara L., and Frederick William.

Casper Faulring.

Casper Faulring was born May 27, 1839, in the State of Saxony, Germany; is a farmer by occupation; was married March 1, 1868, to Barbara Foster; his father's name was Frederick Faulring; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Taff; his father's family came all together from Germany in 1854; shipped on a sail vessel at Hamburg, Germany, for New York, and landed in New York Jan. 9, 1854; they were sixty-four days in making the passage; it was a long, cold and rough time. They settled on the farm where he now lives.

They have seven children:

John, born Dec. 9, 1868.

Frederick, born April 9, 1869.

Mary, born Jan. 1, 1871.

Ferdinand, born Sept. 4, 1873.

Chris, born March 6, 1876.

Casper, born Jan. 1, 1878.

Louisa, born May 7, 1881.

James D. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller's father, John G. Fuller, was born in Dryden, Madison county, N. Y., May 11, 1805; from there he went to Pennsylvania; from Pennsylvania he came to Ashford, N. Y., in 1825; he died in Sardinia Sept. 24, 1881. He was married to Florilla Studley.

James D. Fuller was born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1845; about 1850 his father's family moved to Sardinia. In 1868 Mr. Fuller moved to Concord, where he has since resided; his occupation is farming. Mr. F. enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York State volunteers, and participated in all the battles and campaigns in which his regiment took part; he was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. Mr. Fuller was married in 1866, to Emily N. Crosby. They have four daughters:

Alice M., born Feb. 10, 1870.

Myrtie, born Feb. 3, 1873.

Gertie E., born Sept. 5, 1874.

Nettie, born March 29, 1876.

Benjamin C. Foster.

Benjamin C. Foster came and located on lot fifty-one, township seven, range six, before the war of 1812, and was the first on that lot; he set out the orchard that still stands a short distance up the side-hill on the old Amos Stanbro place, and there is where his log house was located. His children were Otis, Susan, who married Stukely Stone, Polly, Adaline, Lucy, Delia, Benjamin and Samuel.

Benjamin C. Foster and Stukely Stone went from this town to Cambria, Niagara county, sixty years ago, and finally to Hume, Allegany county.

John S. Foster.

John S. Foster, brother of Benjamin C., came here after the close of the war and built him a house beside his brother's on the same lot and remained a few years and then removed to Hartland, Niagara county, where he died. His children were:

Frelove, who married Whitman Stone.

Lovica, who married Levi Palmer.

Sally, who married Ephraim Needham, and now resides in Brant, this county.

Amanda, who married Uriah Chappel and lives in Kendall county, Ill.

John S., lives in Brant.

George W., lives in Elkhart, Ind.

Amy and Alma, dead.

Theodore Frew.

Theodore Frew is a son of Joseph Frew and Christina (Bruder) Frew, who emigrated from Baden, Germany, in 1831. Theodore was born Oct. 13, 1833, in Boston, Erie county, N. Y.; at fifteen years of age he went to Boston, Mass.; was there six years, and in 1858 he went to New Orleans, where he remained until the occupation of that city by the Union army, under General Banks, in 1863, when he joined Banks' army as member of the engineers' corps, and returned north at the close of the war. Mr. Frew was a merchant and Postmaster at East Eden, N. Y., for eight years, and removed from that place to Springville, N. Y., in 1883, where he became proprietor of the Farmers' hotel. He was married Jan. 10, 1865, to Frances Webber; they have five children.

Seth W. Godard.

Seth W. Godard, a son of Nathan Godard and Bertha Briggs Godard, was born in Massachusetts, in 1814, and was brought to this town by his parents in 1816. In his boyhood days he worked at farming, and chopping and clearing land. He afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at that several years. He bought and sold cattle, and he also drove cattle to the eastern market. He also owned and bought and sold farms, and he was for a time in the dry goods trade.

He studied law, and was several times elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. He was elected to the office of Supervisor of Concord for ten terms, and in 1855 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was a good financier and acquired a good property. He was liberal and public spirited, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He never married.

James Goodemote.

The Goodemotes came to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, from near Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., where James' father, Philip Goodemote, was born in 1796. He came to Ashford about 1816, and bought land of the Holland Land company near the Cattaraugus creek. He was then unmarried and was accompanied by his brother John. In the Fall of 1820, their father, John Goodemote, and their brothers, Baltus, Harry and William came, all settling in Ashford.

Philip, father of James, a soldier of 1812, was married in 1820 to Harriet Vosburg. They had four sons and four daughters: James, Eliza, Philip Jr., Ann, John, Sally, David and Sophia.

James Goodemote was born in Ashford in 1821; was married in 1846 to Maria Wilcox. They have two children living: Linda married Warner Bond, and James P. Mr. Goodemote lives on the first farm cleared in the Town of Ashford; it was cleared about 1815 by Nathan Sanders. Mrs. Goodemote's father owned the farm fifty years ago, and it has been in possession of the family since.

Cornelius Graff.

Cornelius Graff was born in Concord, in 1837, where he now resides. He enlisted August, 1861, in company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers; was with the regiment until he was mustered out at Washington, in December, 1863. He took part in the storming of Port Hudson, the Red River expedition, etc. In August, 1863, while crossing the Shenandoah river, he was wounded.

He was a son of Barney Graff, who was born in 1796, and came to Concord from Montgomery county, N. Y., about sixty-six years ago, and settled in the vicinity of East Concord where he lived until his death, in 1867.

Archibald Griffith.

Mr. Griffith came to this town from Rhode Island in 1815, and located in the northeastern corner of lot thirty-five, and was the first settler on that lot. Although he was by occupation a farmer he also taught school in early times and also surveyed some for the settlers. He was a successful business man and acquired quite a large property, and at one time held the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1867, he made a liberal donation to the Springville Academy, in consideration of which its name was changed to Griffith Institute. Mr. Griffith afterwards bequeathed over ten thousand dollars to the institution as a permanent fund, to be used mainly for the education of orphan and indigent children of the Town of Concord.

He had no children, and died Jan. 8, 1871, aged seventy-nine

years and four months. His wife Sarah died March 13, 1875, aged eighty years and seven months.

David E. Griffith.

David E. Griffith's father, Hezekiah Griffith was born in 1790, in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., from which place he came to Concord about 1830, and settled at Waterville, on lot thirty-eight, where he lived until 1865. He died in West Seneca, in 1872.

He was married in Stephentown to Millicent Beers; she died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. They had ten children, viz.: Jonathan, William, Esther, Lydia, Simeon, Robert, Electa, David E. Peter and Alvira.

Esther married Arnold Wilson, and died in Boston, Erie county.

Lydia married Philander Flint; died in 1843, aged twenty-four years.

Simeon—dead.

Electa died in 1849, aged twenty-one years.

Alvira died in 1841, aged four years.

The remaining five are living at the present time.

David E. Griffith was born Sept. 3, 1830; he has always been a resident of Concord. He has been twice married; first, in 1857, to Sarah Ackerson, of Orleans county; she died in 1869, aged thirty-four years, leaving two daughters, Flora and Alice. Mr. Griffith was married a second time to Gelana Farman, by whom he has six children—Fred, Nina, James, Hattie, Robin and Susie.

Yates Gardinier.

Yates Gardinier was born Dec. 12, 1839; his father's name is Abram Gardinier; his mother's maiden name was Anna Yates. They came to Concord from Fultonville, Montgomery county, N. Y. His wife's maiden name was Selinda Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith; was married July 23, 1862. Their children are

Stephen A., born June 16, 1865.

Hattie B., born Jan. 25, 1866.

Leslie, born Oct. 26, 1868.

Mr. Gardinier was called in the military service in the war of the rebellion, at the time Gen. R. E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania; was on duty but a few weeks.

Albert S. Gaylord.

Albert S. Gaylord, son of Horace and Rebecca Gaylord was born in Broome county, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1839. When young his parents removed to Concord, where he has since resided, now owning and conducting the saw mill west of Springville, known as the Gaylord mill, and is also engaged in farming. He built the mill in 1867. At one time the mill was principally used for manufacturing cheese boxes; a planing mill is now connected with it. Mr. Gaylord was married May 8, 1861, to Mary Jane Fuller, daughter of Ira H. Fuller.

They have a family of five children :

James G., born Sept. 8, 1862.

Vinton D., born May 27, 1864.

Clinton D., born Oct. 7, 1869.

Albert, born June 7, 1872.

Mary Grace, born Oct. 21, 1878.

Stephen B. Gaylord.

Stephen B. Gaylord was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., April 11, 1807. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the cabinet makers' trade in his native town; at the close of his term of service he set up in business for himself, which he followed until 1847, when he came to Springville and engaged in an extensive cabinet and undertaking business which he carried on until a few years since, when he relinquished it. He was married in 1830 to Huldah Brewer.

They have had six children :

Henry, married to Mary Belden; is a book-keeper in Chicago.

Caroline, died in Cortland county, N. Y.

Franklin S., married Louise Shankland; is a farmer and furniture dealer at Brighton, Mich.

Manley, married Maria Butterworth; is a photograph artist at Medina, N. Y.

Mary E., married Harry Townsend, a dentist at Pontiac, Ill.

John B., married to Ella Webber; is a commercial agent in Chicago.

Allen Goodemote.

Allen Goodemote was born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county,

Feb. 12, 1831. His father's name was David Goodemote, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline Vosburgh; his grandfather came from Columbia county, N. Y.; his father died in Ashford in 1833; his mother married J. G. Searle and went to Illinois in 1844. In 1850 he went across the plains to California, and returned in 1862; went back in the Fall of 1863 and came home in the Fall of 1864; he built the first mill in Nevada for crushing the quartz of the Comstock lode; he built a steamboat at LaCrosse, Wis., on the Mississippi, in 1865, and commanded it for a while, and then sold it and removed to this place. In the Fall of 1865 he came to Springville and bought the farm of W. P. Mills, lying south of the village and moved on to it in July, 1866; in June, 1879, he went to the mining regions of Colorado; returned in January, 1880. Was married June 10, 1866, to Miss Aurelia I. Golden, of Hancock county, Ill. Their children are Jessie, Lysander C., Gracie and Cora (twins), and Greely R.

Abram Gardinier and Family.

Abram Gardinier was born in Fultonville, Montgomery county, N. Y., May 9th, 1800. His father's name was Thomas Gardinier and his mother's maiden name was Mary Hardenburgh. In 1828 he was married to Anna Yates. Eight years later he came to Concord and after casting about for some time in search of a desirable location he purchased of Reuben Wright, 240 acres of land situated one and one-half miles north-east of East Concord, on lot twenty-nine, township seven, range six, about fifty acres of which had been partially cleared. He set vigorously to work, making improvements, clearing land, etc. He built what was considered in those days, a model residence, in which he resides at the present time. Their children were:

Thomas, born Oct. 11, 1830.

Joseph Y., born Oct. 13, 1832.

Mary E., born Sept. 5, 1834.

Isaiah H., born May 3, 1837.

Yates, born Dec. 12, 1839.

Elias, born April 7, 1842.

Robert, born July 31, 1844.

John H., born Nov. 13, 1846.

Mrs. Anna Gardinier died Nov. 12, 1882, aged seventy-five years, five months and eight days.

Isaiah Gardinier.

Isaiah Gardinier was born in the town of Concord, May 3, 1837. His boyhood days were spent in his native town, of which he was a resident until the year 1861, when he went west and purchased land located near Blue Earth City, Faribault county, Minn. In the Fall of 1862, occurred the memorable Sioux outbreak, which was the signal for a general and immediate exodus of the settlers from the scene of danger. His description of the affair is very vivid.

This outbreak was the most bloody of any that ever occurred in the United States. It is estimated that a thousand or more whites were slain. Ten days after the outbreak a company of Wisconsin soldiers were sent to the relief of the settlers and under their protection Mr. Gardinier, with others, returned to his and their farms.

After securing his crops Mr. Gardinier came to this town, of which he has since been a permanent resident. He resides one mile north-east of East Concord, on what is commonly known as the Freeman farm. He was married March 18, 1868, to Harriet E. Hemstreet. They have two children, Annie and Allie.

Mr. Gardinier has been Assessor of Concord two terms.

George W. Goodell.

George W. Goodell was born Feb. 22, 1816, near Lake George, N. Y.; came to Concord in 1823. He was a farmer and was married Sept. 15, 1847, to Martha A. Luck, who was born in Buffalo, May 7, 1829. His father's name was Ezekiel Goodell; his mother's maiden name was Lydia Carpenter. George W. Goodell died March 30, 1879. His father came to Concord in 1825, and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred August, 1857. Mrs. Martha A. Goodell, his wife, survives. Their children are:

Charlie E., born April 11, 1852; died July 28, 1878.

Ida L., born Oct. 25, 1855; died Nov. 5, 1862.

Leighton M., born Sept. 20, 1857.

Mary A., born April 18, 1859; died Oct. 24, 1862.

Henry, born Sept. 5, 1864.

John W., born Feb. 5, 1865.

Elijah Graves.

Elijah Graves was born in Hatfield, Mass., in the year 1814, and came to this state from Amherst, Hampshire county, Mass., in the year 1841. His father's name was Elijah Graves; his mother's maiden name was Eunice Smith. His occupation is farming; was married in the year 1837, to Miss Sally A. Sanderson, who was born in Massachusetts. He removed to the town of Burton (now Allegany) Cattaraugus county, N. Y., forty-one years ago. It was then a wilderness. He says, "my farm was all woods. Cleared a small place and built a log-house. We had a hard time; made shingles for a while and then built a saw-mill, and after running it for a while sold out and came to Erie county, where I now live." Family record:

Jane E., born April 21, 1839, in Amherst, Mass.

Matilda A., born Nov. 29, 1845, in Allegany, N. Y.; married to Daniel Tarbox Oct. 16, 1866.

Hattie A., born April 26, 1853, in Concord, N. Y.; married to Luzerne D. Hemstreet.

Horace Gaylord.

Horace Gaylord was born Nov. 15, 1847, in the town of Concord; he is a farmer. Was married April 3, 1869, to Candace M. King, who was born in the town of Collins, May 29, 1847. His father's name was Horace Gaylord, his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Powers, his grandfather's name was James Gaylord, his grandmother's maiden name was Experience Lawrence. He says: "My father, Horace Gaylord, came to Concord from Broome county, N. Y., June, 1839. Was married in Broome county, May 20, 1829, to my mother, Rebecca Powers. They had ten children, seven of whom survive. Father died the 19th of August, 1880; my mother survives. My brother James enlisted in the hundredth New York regiment; served three years; was wounded at Fort Wagner, and also on Morris Island. Died April 11, 1870, of consumption, induced by his wounds and exposure in the service."

George H., born Aug. 9, 1830; married Jane Woodbury, and resides in Missouri.

Joel, born April 17, 1833; married Eupheme Louk; resides in Springville.

Charles, born Feb. 9, 1836 and died in the state of Kansas.

Albert S., born Sept. 1, 1838; married Mary J. Fuller, and lives in Concord.

Juliette, born Aug. 5, 1843; married Ansel Blasdell and resides in Concord.

Mary E., born Aug. 27, 1850; died Nov. 15, 1865.

Paoli M., born Jan. 12, 1854; married Church Harris, resides in Springville.

Jennie, born Sept. 30, 1858; married Court Harris, and resides in Concord.

Horace has one child, James A., born March 5, 1872.

Benjamin Gardner.

Benjamin Gardner came here at a very early day and built the first grist mill ever built in this town in 1814. He lived on East Hill on the south side of the street where Orange Parmenter lived for a long time. He died about three years after he built the mill.

John Griffith.

John Griffith was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1796. Came to Concord about 1833 and settled in Waterville, where he died about 1864. He was Justice of the Peace in Concord at one time. He was married in 1827 to Harriet Sanford.

They had nine children:

Catharine, married Henry Stanbro.

Cynthia Eudora, born 1839, married Charles Cornell.

Nancy Eveline, born 1831, married John F. Morse.

Martha Esther, born 1832, married Fayette Treat.

Elnathan, born 1835, married Thankful Meyers.

Sarah Ellen, born 1838, married Charles Spencer.

Caroline E., born 1841, married Corydon Steele.

William Henry, born 1844, married Cora Tabor.

Eugene, born 1850.

Horton Brothers.

Truman and John Horton, brothers, came on foot from New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., where they were born, to

Concord in 1817. They located land on the northwest corner lot in Concord, which had been articulated at the land office several years before by Jacob Horton, their father, who never resided here, but returned to Columbia county. The brothers, Truman and John, went back on foot, and on Feb. 1, 1818, they set out for Concord with their families, with two ox teams. They were twenty-five days in making the journey, and it snowed every day but one, the snow having fallen to such a depth that the last stage of the journey was made with difficulty. When they reached their destination they found by measurement that the snow had accumulated on the fallen trees to the depth of four feet. The only settler in Concord in the neighborhood of their new home was Comfort Knapp, who had been there four or five years. Sylvester and William Knapp came the same year. William Owens lived just across the line in Boston. The first school was taught on Horton hill in 1823, in a log school house. The Hortons built log houses on their land and lived there four years when they moved across the town line into Boston. Truman died in Boston in 1869. He married Betsy Carr, who now lives in Boston.

Their children were :

Thurston, Hiram, Eliza A., Sabra, Spencer, Thomas, Mary, Nathan and Asenath.

John Horton died in Eden about 1873. He married Mercy Carr, by whom he had children as follows :

John Jr., William, Mercy Ann, Jacob, Henry, Ira, Edwin, Annis, Maria, Lorenzo, Lafayette.

Mercy Ann married Almon Perkins.

Annis married Sterling Titus.

Maria died unmarried.

By his second wife, Mrs. Rachel Lord, he had three sons :

Orando, Elgera and John, Jr.

William Horton, son of John Horton, was born March 18, 1821, in Concord, and is by occupation a farmer. He was married March 31, 1842, to Miss Amanda M. Chase, who was born in Girard, Erie county, Pa. In 1823, with his parents, he removed to Boston and remained there twenty years. He married and lived in Concord, and after eleven years moved to Boston and settled on the old homestead where he lived seven

teen years. March 1, 1869, removed to Concord and settled on the farm where he now resides.

Family record :

Frank W. Horton, born Dec. 16, 1843 ; married Jan. 1, 1866 ; died Sept. 17, 1878. His wife's name was Sarah A. Fuller.

Irving M. Horton, born July 16, 1850 ; married Feb. 19, 1873 ; died Sept. 2, 1877. His wife's name was Amelia Underhill.

Arthur B. Horton, born Oct. 19, 1859 ; died Oct. 1, 1878.

Mary A. Horton, born May 4th, 1850, in Columbia county, N. Y. ; married to L. G. Sweet, Dec. 24, 1874. Her husband died July 15, 1881, aged thirty-five years.

Thaddeus Hickok.

Thaddeus Hickok was born at Plymouth, Grafton county, N. H., in the year 1787, Oct. 14. He first visited the Holland Purchase in company with a brother-in-law, in 1816. That Summer he worked in a brick yard in Buffalo. Being very robust and athletic, his work was to wait upon the brick moulders and carry the brick to the drying ground. In this he performed double the work of any other hand on the yard and received pay accordingly. After the season closed he again came to Concord and he and his brother-in-law bought out James Pike, who had located 200 acres on lot thirty. Soon after he and his brother-in-law visited New Hampshire, and Mr. Hickok was married early in the new year to Miss Rhoda Pike and their bridal tour was made to their claims on the Holland Purchase, both families took up their abode in the log cabin or house built by Pike, but they soon after divided their claim. Mr. Hickok taking 100 on the south side. A few apple trees grew on the claim, and apples were so scarce and rare that the two young housekeepers counted the apples and made an equal division. After building a house and doing other work, he sold this claim and bought another, on lot thirty-eight, of a man by the name of Putnam. After living here a few years his wife was taken sick and died.

He had two children by this wife, viz. :

Jacob P., and Rhoda Alvira.

A few years after he was married to Miss Polly Spaulding, and he sold his farm to Ambrose Torrey. Again he bought, this time on lot thirteen, and for about fifteen years this place was his home. Then this place was sold to George A. Moore, and he invested again in the farm just west of Vernon Cooper's. On this place the last days of the toil-worn pioneer were passed. He died on the 20th day of February, 1875. His wife survived him only about a year.

By the last marriage three children were born, namely:

Emory P., Jennette and Charlotte.

Joseph J. Hakes.

Joseph J. Hakes was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 23, 1809. His father's name was Josiah Hakes; his mother's maiden name was Betsey Gennings; they moved to Madison county, N. Y., in 1813, and in the Spring of 1824 Mr. Hakes came to this town, where he lived till the gold fever broke out in California, when he went there and remained four or five years; he then came back and purchased a farm two miles south of Springville, upon which he resided until six years ago, when he moved into the village. Mr. Hakes was first married in 1834 to Olive Crosby, who died in 1838, leaving one son, Ira Hakes, who lives in Minnesota, where he was in the midst of the great Indian massacre there. He was married again to Mary Ann Barr, who died in 1877, leaving three children, as follows:

Seraphine, married Benjamin Templeton; resides in California.

Manley, engaged in sheep raising in California.

Orlando, married Ada Cutting; resides on the old homestead.

George Holland.

George Holland was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 27, 1805. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Ashley; his father, Luther Holland, was a distinguished inventor; among the results of his inventive genius are: the first force pump ever brought into use and the horizontal movement in fire engines; he died in Springville about 1850, where he had resided a few years with his son.

George Holland was married in 1827 to Mary Ann Graves; in 1835 they came to this town and Mr. Holland purchased a large farm near what are now the corporation limits on North Buffalo street, Springville. In 1868 he sold his farm and moved to the village, where he has since resided. Mrs. Holland was born Feb. 5, 1804. They reared a family of ten children, viz.:

Nelson, born June 25, 1829; married Susan B. Clark; resides in Buffalo.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1831; died in 1850.

Dwight G., born Dec. 3, 1832; married Anna M. Nash; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

George H., born Jan. 28, 1835; married Sarah Cochran; resides in Florida.

Eliza H., born June 28, 1837; married Charles J. Shuttleworth.

Charles H., born April 2, 1839; married Sarah Turner; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Luther, born March 24, 1842; married Nellie Blood; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Margaret E., born Nov. 20, 1843; married Morris L. Hall.

Mary Ann Ursula, born Sept. 20, 1845.

Richard B., born April 23, 1849.

Charles House, M. D.

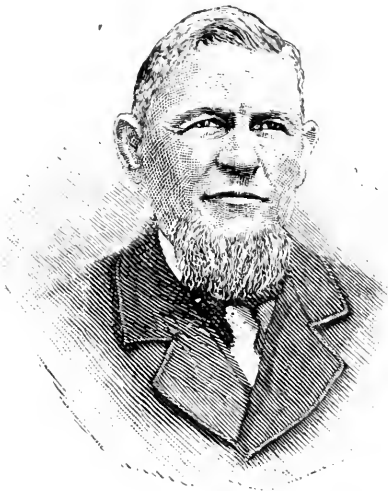
Dr. House was born in Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1820. He came to this town when four years of age and attended school at Griffith Institute until the age of eighteen, when he went to Washington and engaged in teaching for two years; he then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Barrett, of Forestville, N. Y., teaching at intervals to defray expenses. After completing his studies with Dr. Barrett he entered the Albany Medical College, and graduated in the Spring of 1846. He practiced medicine in Buffalo, Warsaw and Springville, where he was also engaged in the druggist business. He was married in 1851 to Esther Cornwall. He died in Springville in 1854. He left one son:

C. Willis, born in 1852 in Springville; married in 1879 to

Jennie Rosier; they now reside in Holland, N. Y., where Mr. House practices dentistry.

Philip Herbold.

Philip Herbold was born in Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 21, 1829. June 12, 1849, he embarked at the city of Havre, in France, on a sailing vessel, the Governor Marcey, and was fifty-six days crossing to New York; he came to Buffalo, went to Aurora and worked for Deacon Marrow six months and came to Springville July 10, 1850; he went to work



PHILIP HERBOLD.



MRS. HERBOLD.

for William Barclay at the cabinet business, having worked at that business in the old country; he worked for Barclay and Barclay, Dayton & Rider eleven years, and finally bought out Dayton; also the building they now occupy on Main street, of Hiram Barton, who had become the owner. In the year 1861 he formed a partnership with James Prior, and since that time the firm has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of household furniture, and have also carried on the business of undertakers, and in the last few years have extended their business, and manufacture doors, sash, blinds, flooring, etc. In the Spring of 1881 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Prior, and since that time has carried on the same business as before in

his own name, and also has been quite extensively engaged as a builder, having built as many as fifty buildings in Springville. In 1863 he went as a soldier to Harrisburg, Pa., his regiment of militia having been called out by a proclamation from Governor Seymour. Mr. Herbold says that when he came to this town there were only two Germans living here, George Kopp, now of Hamburg, and Andrew Burger now of Waverly. At that time there was one German in Ashford, and all those living in this town and Ashford have come in the last thirty years. Mr. Herbold was married in 1851 to Miss Ann Mary Eggart, of Aurora, formerly of Baden, Germany.

Their children were :

Charles, who died Nov. 29, 1861, aged 9 years and 2 months.

Julius, who died Nov. 8, 1864, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Cora, who died Nov. 8, 1866, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Margaret M., now living with her parents in Springville.

Clinton Hammond.

Mr. Hammond's father, Joseph Hammond, came from near the Susquehanna river, in Northern Pennsylvania, to Concord in 1818, and located near the "Big Spring," north of Springville. He died in Kane county, Ill.

He married Sarah Middaugh. They had a family of eleven children, viz.:

John, Samuel, Betsy, Joseph, Abram, Robert, Clinton, Washington, Napoleon, Louise and Cordelia, four of whom are dead, viz.:

John died in Kane county, Ill.

Robert died in Iowa.

Betsy married first, Michael Oyrer; second, John Morrer; she died in Ashford, N. Y.

Cordelia married William White and died in Collins, N. Y.

Clinton Hammond was born in Concord, April 2, 1819. His occupation has been hotel-keeper, farmer and drover. He enlisted in August, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers, and on account of ill-health, resigned the following December. He married Sophia Ballou. They have five children living and two dead, viz.:

Ursula, born April 6, 1844; married Norman Crandell.
Josephine, born May 30, 1846; married Henry Deet and since died.

Eunice, born Nov. 2, 1848; married Frank Chase.

Ella, born Dec. 13, 1815; married Charles Odell.

Clinton, Jr., born July 1853; dead.

William, born Aug. 5, 1856.

Agnes, born Nov. 1, 1858.

Joel Holman.

Joel Holman came to Springville, N. Y., from Brandon, Vermont, in 1836. His father, Samuel Holman, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Springville the same year, where he resided until his death, in 1840.

Joel Holman, upon locating in Springville engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed successfully for about thirty-five years. In 1869, he bought a half interest in the Pike, Wyoming county, flouring mills, which he held about four years. He died in Springville, June 16, 1878.

Mr. Holman was one of Springville's most substantial citizens. Although frequently offered office by his townsmen, he declined. Although not a member of the church, he contributed liberally both of money and efforts in building the First Presbyterian Church of Springville, and was one of the building committee. Mr. Holman was married in Vermont to Mrs. Amelia Farrington, by whom he had seven children—two died infants—as follows:

Frank, born in 1836; he was one of the well-known firm of Richmond & Holman, in Springville. He died in Springville, in 1865.

Charles, born in 1839, died in Buffalo in 1880.

Charlotte, born in 1844, died in 1866.

Ella, born in 1847, died 1872.

Alfred L., born in 1849, has always been a resident of Springville, where, in 1877, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, which he pursues up to this date. In 1879, he was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Holman was married in 1874, to Addie J. Mayo. They have one son, Mark, born in 1876.

Mrs. Amelia L. Holman, wife of Joel D. Holman, died May 27, 1880, aged seventy years.

Peter Hein.

Peter Hein was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in the year 1847. His father's name was Peter Hein and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Wagner. His grandfather's name was John P. Hein, and his grandmother's name was Petronell Gebell. He started to come to this country Feb. 14, 1868; came to England, and from England to New York, and from New York to Springville, where he arrived April 22, 1868. He is a merchant tailor, and his place of business is Nos. 127 and 129 Main street, Springville.

He was married Dec. 24, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth M. Kneip, from Luxemburg. Their children were:

Elise M., Adolph N., who died April 12, 1878, aged two years, and Susan J.

A. E. Hadley.

A. E. Hadley was born in this town in June, 1845. In 1846, his parents moved to the Town of Alexander, Genesee county, where his boyhood days were passed. His father's name is Clark M. Hadley; his mother's maiden name was Alvira Lovelace. In 1865, he was employed by J. Chafee & Son as clerk and salesman in their hardware store in Springville. At one time he, in company with B. J. Davis, ran the American hotel, and a stage line from Springville to Holland. He was at one time conductor on the Springville & Sardinia R. R., and is at present engaged in the grocery business with his father in Springville.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Ella Wilson. They have one child—Lottie.

Morris L. Hall.

Mr. Hall was born in Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1845. Became a clerk in the dry goods store of J. N. Richmond, in Springville, in May, 1861, and remained there five years, when he engaged in the drug trade in Springville, in company with Henry Eaton. The partnership lasted two years, after which Mr. Hall continued the business alone until January, 1874. Since which time he has been engaged in building and real estate business. In 1876 he built a fine structure on Main street, Springville, known as Hall's Opera

House, which was burned in 1879. In 1880, in company with I. B. Childs, he re-modeled the old Universalist Church in Springville, into a commodious Opera House.

Mr. Hall was married in 1868, to Ella M. Holland, daughter of George Holland, of Springville.

Joseph H. Holt.

Mr. Holt's grandfather, Joseph Holt, and Judge Cooper, were the first settlers of Cooperstown, N. Y. His father, Benjamin C., was born Jan. 14, 1793, and was the second child born in Cooperstown. He married Betsy Graham and came to Concord in 1820. His occupation was that of a carpenter and joiner.

Joseph H. Holt was born in Concord, May 22, 1833, where he has since resided. He is unmarried and lives with his cousin, Abbie Graham. When eleven years of age he met with a sad misfortune, by which he received injuries from which he never recovered. In attempting to catch a ride on a land-roller he fell off in front, the roller passing over him.

John House.

John House came to Townsend Hill in 1826, where he lived about twenty-eight years. He lived in Yorkshire a short time and then removed to Iowa, where he died. His children were:

John G., who was a physician and practiced medicine in Springville and Buffalo, and also in Iowa, where he died.

Milton is a farmer and lives near Independence, Iowa.

Charles was a physician and practiced medicine in Springville and Buffalo and died in Springville.

Mrs. John House died Sept. 16, 1860, aged seventy-eight years.

E. L. Hoopes.

E. L. Hoopes was born in 1847, in the town of Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y.; came to Springville in the year 1880; was married in the year 1868, to Mary E. Roberts, who was born in Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y. His father's name was Lewis Hoopes, who was a native of Delaware; his mother's maiden name was Clara S. Slayton. His occupation is that of a miller. Served in the war of the rebellion in the Army of

the Potomac, in Hancock's Corps. Went through the peninsular campaign. Was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, and was present at Lee's surrender. Family record:

Charles L. Hoopes, born at Lima, Livingston county, N. Y., March 3, 1869.

Florence E. Hoopes, born at Akron, Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1877; died Nov. 1, 1881.

Deacon Rufus Ingalls.

Deacon Rufus Ingalls came from Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in the valley of the Eighteen-mile creek, in the north part of Concord at a very early day. Here he afterwards lived and died. He had six children.

Betsey married William Dye.

Polly married Joel Gilbert, and died many years ago.

Jared died when a young man.

Sally married Martin Winslow.

Henry married Mary Bisby, and both died in Minnesota.

Sibyl married Elam Booth, and died in this town in 1872.

Zimri Ingalls.

Zimri Ingalls was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1802. He came from there to this town in 1825, and purchased land of the Holland Company, two miles northwest of Springville, which he always owned and occupied up to his death in 1872. He was married to Patty Sprague, by whom he had four children, viz.:

David S.

Hannah.

Ann married Edwin E. Smith; resides at East Otto, N. Y.

Helen married Rev. Smith Williams, first husband; Joseph Chaddock, hardware merchant, at Allegan, Mich., second.

David S. Ingalls.

David S. Ingalls was born in this town in 1828. After reaching his majority, Mr. Ingalls went to Buffalo and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until 1862, when he retired from business. He now resides in Concord, and is at

present a capitalist and real estate owner. He was never married. His mother, Mrs. Patty Ingalls, died Oct. 25, 1882, aged seventy-eight years, three months and seventeen days.

Daniel Ingals.

Daniel Ingals was a very early settler in this town. He was a physician and practiced here several years and then moved away. He lived in the first frame house ever built in this village, it stood just south of where the Presbyterian church now stands. He died a few years after he moved away and was brought back to Springville for burial.

Dr. Varney Ingals.

Dr. Ingals was also a very early settler here. He practiced medicine here in early times and also kept a store where the Free Baptist church now stands, and acquired considerable property. He had three children :

Eunice, married Edwin E. Williams.

Selena, married C. C. Severance, and died June 7, 1856.

Marinda, married Moses Lane and lives in Milwaukee.

Dr. Ingals died Nov. 20, 1843 ; aged forty-nine years.

William H. Jackson, M. D.

Dr. Jackson was born Aug. 26, 1841, in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y. His father, William Jackson, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1810. His mother, Elizabeth Cornes, was born at Kent, England, in 1816. The Doctor graduated at the Albany State Normal school in 1861 ; at Eastman's Business college in 1862, and at the medical department of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia in 1873, after which he taught in the university and practiced in the city until 1877 when he came north. In 1878, he began the practice of medicine in Springville. He was married in 1863 to Mary Hyde, who died in 1870.

Their children were : Mabel, Willis H., and Lucien C.

Dr. Jackson was married again in 1877 to Frances Rockwell, they have one child.

Hiram Jefferson.

Hiram Jefferson was born June 18, 1807, in the town of Douglass, Worcester county, Mass., and came to the town of Concord in the year 1825, his occupation is farming. He was married in 1832 to Matilda Hinman, who was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., and died May 22, 1842. He was married to Deborah Grover, in the year 1844, who died April 21, 1857. He was married to Clarinda Seward, March, 1858, who died in October, 1861. His fourth wife was Sarah Ann Bishop, 1863, who died Oct. 31, 1874. Mr. Jefferson came to Concord in 1825, and has lived within half a mile of where he now lives fifty-seven years. The entire country around was almost an unbroken wilderness. He could hear the wolves howl nights as they killed his neighbor's sheep, and bears and deer were plenty. They had no roads nor wagons, and they went to mill and to meetings with ox sleds, and often went to mill several miles carrying the grist on their backs.

Mary, born Feb. 11, 1834; married to Abel Sweet.

Willis, born Feb. 7, 1838; married to Lydia Ann Hulburt.

Welcome, born July 4, 1846; died Sept. 8, 1862.

Sylvia, and Matilda, twins, born Feb. 27, 1850. Sylvia died Aug. 26, 1862; Matilda died Sept. 18, 1862.

Hiram, born July 9, 1852; died Sept. 18, 1862.

Henry, born July 27, 1859.

John Jackson's Statement.

The first grist mill in Concord was built by Benjamin Gardner, in the year 1814. He died three or four years afterwards.

The first saw mill was built by Rufus Eaton.

The first distillery was built by Frederick Richmond, near where Franklin street crosses Spring Brook.

The first merchants were Stanard & Jenks, their first store, a hewed log building, stood north of the Opera House.

The first tannery, built by Jacob Rushm, a frame building, stood where Hugh McAleese house and shop is.

First blacksmith, Elijah Perigo, 1814, log building where Orville Smith's house is.

First shoemaker, Ira Eddy. He kept shop part of the time.

part of the time took his kit and went among the farmers and did their work.

William Earle brought the mail to Springville from Buffalo before there was a postoffice, and distributed it to whom it belonged.

Rufus C. Eaton was the first Postmaster.

William and George Shultus built the second saw mill in Springville on the site where the Bloomfield mill stands.

Mrs. George Shultus was the first Sabbath School teacher in Springville.

Wales Emmons was the first cabinet maker; his shop stood where the Baptist church now stands.

The first woolen factory was erected by Samuel Bradley.

The first tailor's name was Thompson.

Thomas T. Sherwood was the first lawyer; came about 1823 or 1824.

David Leroy and David Bensley were the first fiddlers that played at "Fiddler's Green."

Ichabod Brown had the first cooper shop.

Abel Holman was the first axe-maker.

The first local preacher's name was Ingalls, a Presbyterian.

William Shultus, Peter Sampson and Urial Torry ran the first stage to Buffalo; coach and four horses.

Frederick Crary was the first showman; men, women and children came on foot for miles around to see his elephant came, 1823.

The first hatter's name was Herrick; he lived and kept shop about where the post office is.

The first harness-maker's name was Tibbitts; shop stood north of the park.

The first trip-hammer shop, erected by David Kenedy, stood opposite Ransom's Hill.

The first dentist's name was Gates.

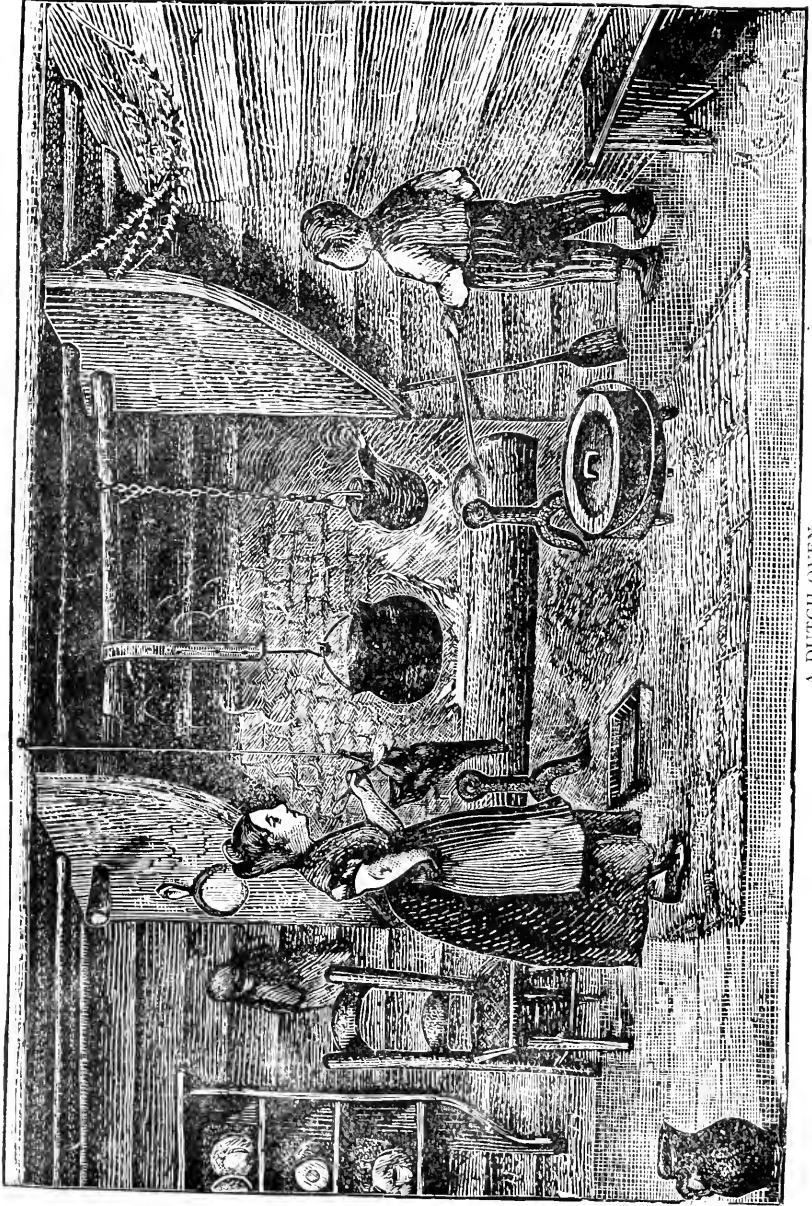
Joel White was the first wagon-maker.

Samuel Lake the first insurance agent.

A. G. Elliott the first cattle drover.

Francis White built the first cider-mill.

Robert Augur manufactured linseed oil; commenced about 1821 or 1822. Also owned and run a saw-mill.



A DUTCH OVEN.

Stary King's Statement.

My father and his family came from Rhode Island to this town in the fall of 1814. He came through with two span of horses and located on the Steele place on lot twenty-six, township seven, range six, on the east side of the road. Our shanty stood back by the orchard; it was built without boards and without nails; there were no glass windows and no door; the roof was of split logs hollowed out. The next year we built a log-house on the west side of the road. At that time there were no settlers in the north-east part of this town north of us. There was no road cut out or laid out on Vaughan street and the Genesee road was not cut out. William Wright lived on the Bloodgood place and Hale Matthewson had put up a log-house on the Horton place. Douglas lived on the corner and old Mr. Matthewson lived on the Byron Wells place. James Henman lived where Harrison Pingry does and Deacon Jennings lived on the William McMillan place. In Springville David Stickney kept tavern in a small log-house near where the Opera House stands now. Benjamin Gordon's grist-mill was built before we came. Besides Stickney and Gardner there were the Eaton family, Stanard and Jenks, David Leroy, Dr. Daniel Ingals, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Yaw, General Knox, and Samuel Burgess. Deacon Russell lived a mile out Franklin street. John Albro and Giles Churchill lived three-fourths of a mile north. Father lived two years on the Steele place and then sold out to Nathan Godard. We sold because our crops were destroyed by the frosts. We then located on the Cattaraugus side of the creek by the Hake's bridge; remained there four years and then bought Captain Wells' place on Vaughan street.

After two years father sold out on Vaughan street and located on the south-east part of lot fifty-one, since known as a part of the Stanbro farm. Afterwards removed to lot forty-four on Sharp street, and then to lot sixty-one, on the Boston road, where he died.

When we lived on the Steele place the cold seasons occurred and our crops were destroyed by the frosts and there was little or no grain to be bought here, and father went out to Genesee and paid five dollars for two bushels of corn and brought it

home from there on horse-back. The corn was of poor quality but, under the circumstances, it relished well and helped us to live through.

A PANTHER STORY.

Soon after we came to the Steele place a school was started down at the Liberty-pole corners and I and brother Windsor used to go down through the woods to school. The road was not cut out and it was woods all the way and only a path to follow. We were about seven and nine years old at the time. One morning we had got down about where Mr. Weber now lives, when a panther rushed across the path ahead of us, going from the east to the west with a young deer in its mouth and the old doe was following behind and bleating in great distress. The panther undoubtedly had young ones down by Spring brook and was leading the old deer to her destruction. We told our folks what we had seen when we went home and they kept us out of school for some time, but finally allowed us to go again by taking our large dog along for a protector.

BEAR PENS.

Bears were plenty and they often foraged on the pig-pens of the settlers. Various means were used to trap them, but one of the most simple ways adopted was to build a pen out of poles some four feet wide, eight feet long and high enough to allow a bear to stand. Now the bait, most generally a quarter of a deer, was affixed in one end of the pen and ingress for the game was had at the other, that was closed or shut by a falling door. The bait was fastened to a spindle that communicated with the door by means of a cord, and the moment the bear or other game touched the bait it sprung the trap or door and bruin was caged.

Father secured an old bear and her two cubs in one of these pens near East Concord. The trap had been set for several days, and it was my brother Windsor's duty to guard it; for a time he was very faithful to his trust, but after awhile it became an old story, and the trap was not looked to for several days. It coming to father's mind one morning, he spoke to Windsor, saying, "You are not very anxious about your trap, but I guess

you had better visit it this morning." Brother started off very reluctantly, but it was not long before he came running back, his hair all on end and so excited that he could hardly speak. Why the woods or the trap was full of bears, he did not hardly know which. Father, Windsor, myself and the old dog hastened back and sure enough, we found an old bear and one cub in the pen, and another cub on the outside. Father soon dispatched, by shooting, the two in the pen and the other, which proved so tractable that we concluded to spare its life, to meet in turn an ignominious end. Father took the cub down to Dave Stickney's log-tavern, where it became a great favorite. Upon a certain occasion, when a lot of boon companions were having a convivial time, the tempter's cup was placed to bruin's mouth (rum and molasses). He tasted, liked and whined for more, and it was given. The night waned and the fun grew hilarious, but alas for poor bruin. When the morning dawned he was not only dead drunk, but he was dead as a door nail. When we lived on the same place an old bear came one night and killed a hog and ate it nearly half up. The next day father built a "dead fall" and baited it with the remains of the hog, and the second night after he caught the old bear.

Father owned a large bull-dog that weighed some two hundred pounds. He came home one night covered with blood and terribly chewed up. We took his trail and followed him back to the carcass of a horse that lay near the run at the top of the Richmond hill. Here we found evidence of a deadly struggle for he had encountered wolves and two of these lay dead upon the field.

Windsor and I often visited the "deer licks" upon one occasion we started out and became separated. I heard him shoot and upon my going to him, I found he had killed a large bear.

Brother James also hunted a great deal here and in Pennsylvania. Upon one occasion, and while hunting in the above named State, he had the good luck to kill three elk, and this being done just as fast as he could charge his rifle. He had scated himself near a "lick" and their visiting the place sealed their doom.

Family record of Nathan King :

Nathan King died Feb. 20, 1871, aged ninety-one years and five months.

Polly, his wife died March 20, 1867, aged eighty-five years.

Their children were :

James, who married Lucy Brooks and died in Colden in 1852.

Alva married Hannah Carney and died in Iowa in 1854.

Windsor married Nancy Carney and lives in Springville.

Stary married Sylvia Briggs and lives in Springville.

Martha married Pliny Wheeler and lives in Little Valley.

Mary married Samuel Vance.

Freelove married J. H. Ashman and died Oct. 10, 1840.

Nathan died in 1847.

Susan married Archibald Preston and died July 15, 1850.

Enoch died in Concord in 1878.

Joshua lives in Little Valley.

Family record of Stary King :

Stary King, born Feb. 21, 1808.

Sylvia Briggs King, born Aug. 5, 1811.

Their children were :

Allen King, born April 4, 1834; died Sept. 1, 1854, aged twenty years and five months.

Diantha, born June 18, 1838; married Aaron Ostrander and lives in East Concord.

Diana, born Aug. 29, 1844.

Calvin Killom's Statement.

My father's name was George Killom. He came to this town from New Hampshire in 1809, built a house, slashed four acres of timber, burnt the brush and raised some corn. The land he located was on lot twenty-nine, township seven, range seven, where Hiram Curran now lives. My grandfather, Calvin Stevens, moved our family here in 1810. He came through with a span of horses in twenty-two days. He returned to New Hampshire that Fall. I was about six years old when we came to this town. My father served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812. The first school I attended here was kept in a house owned by Calvin Doolittle, half a mile north of Boston Corners, where the road turns west and crosses the creek. Then the school was kept at the Corners a while,

till the school house was built up at Cobble hill. The first school teacher I remember was Elder Cyrus Andrew; after him Robert Pike taught, also Joshua Agard, Archibald Griffith, Elder Clark Carr, Sophia Howard and a Mr. Conklin. Among the scholars I remember Eri Beebe, Mary Torry, Calvin Cary, Truman Cary, Richard Cary, afterward the preacher, Miss Rice, who married Richard Cary, V. R. Cary, Charles Johnson, Elihu Johnson, Alva Bump, Anna Chafee, Lyman Algar, Fanny Algar, who married Truman Cary, Margaret Algar, Morris Fosdick, John Fosdick, Alice Fosdick, Eben Drake, Cordelia Drake, Salena Swain, Mary Yaw, Patty Swain, afterwards married Alanson Palmer, Jonathan Swain, Abigail Smith married Benjamin Dole, Almira Smith married Dr. Bosworth, Mary Clark married Otis Horton, Hannah Killom married J. L. Hawley, Clark H. Carr, Louisa Carr married Willard Algar, Laura Carr married Ambrose Torry, Delia Torry and Ethan Howard.

We moved over to Waterville about 1822 and located on lot thirty-eight, township seven, range six, on what has since been known as the Whelock place. Our house was on a small flat on the north part of the farm. There were no settlers in the northeast part of the town when we came; there was no road along the creek nor in any other direction. Isaac Beaver came two years after and located on Ransford Foot's flats. Robert Flint came in 1826 and settled on the Treat place. Homer Barnes and his father came about 1830 and built a saw-mill. Abner Wilson came, and he and Barnes built a grist mill. Hezekiah Griffith came about 1832; John Griffith and Lewis Whelock about '33; Joseph Lewis about '34; John Treat in 1838. The first school-house was built in about 1833 or 1834. Paris A. Sprague came in '29 or '30, Bela Graves in '32. Homer Barnes went to Wisconsin, his father died here; Abner Wilson, Paris A. Sprague and John Griffith died here; Jared Pratt worked for Aaron Cole making reeds; he was coming over to our house one day and came across two bears just west of where John Morse now lives; he shot one and the dog treed the other; he came to our house and we went back and shot the other.

One time the wolves killed some sheep on the hill northwest of John Morse's, and Pratt heard them howl and went up there

with his dogs and gun and I went with him; the dogs went after the wolves, and the wolves turned upon the dogs and chased them close to Pratt, who had his gun in his hands, but was so excited that he did not attempt to shoot, but called to me to bring him the axe.

One time we built a bear pen and caught two large cubs alive; the old bear did not go in, but she gnawed the poles partly off of which the pen was made, trying to release her cubs; the old bear got away but the cubs were killed. One time we tracked two large bears four miles northeast, but failed to catch them.

David Kingsley.

David Kingsley was born in Massachusetts, in 1822. He came to this country in 1834, with his parents; he came on the Erie canal and was eleven days coming through; he has lived in this vicinity since that time, and has lived in Springville for the last twenty-four years.

In the Spring of 1845, he was married to Rebecca Cooper. Their children are Marshall Kingsley and David Kingsley.

David Kingsley's father's name was James, and his mother's maiden name was Esther Canady. When they came to this town they purchased and occupied for several years the Goode-mote farm on Cattaraugus creek. In 1856, he sold it to William Ballou. In 1854, he built the brick house on the Richmond place in the east part of the village. James Kingsley died in 1868, and his wife died in 1853.

Their children were David and Nathaniel.

A BEAR STORY.

Not long after David Shultus had located on the Cattaraugus in this town he had been up to Springville and was returning home with several pieces of meat in a basket. He met a bear, which stood up to greet him; he threw a piece of meat towards it and started on a run. After awhile he looked back and saw the bear coming after him; he dropped another piece of meat and kept on. He continued to do so till he got home, when he had but one piece of meat left. He lost his meat but "saved his bacon."

Jacob Kern.

Jacob Kern was born Oct. 12, 1844, in the Town of Boston; came to Concord in 1868; is a farmer; was married Sept. 8, 1868, to Zelina M. Tatu, who was born in Concord Nov. 30, 1848. His father's name was Peter Kern; his mother's maiden name was Barbary Ineer.

Jacob Kern enlisted in company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment—Capt., Dr. U. C. Lynde, Dr. George G. Stanbro, First Lieutenant. Served three years, and until discharged. Was at the battle near Port Hudson; made a charge on Port Hudson May 27, 1863; was at the Battle of Donaldsonville, Battle of Pleasant Hill, Battle of Winchester and Cedar Creek.

He has five children:

Emma L., born Sept. 20, 1870.

John W., born Feb. 4, 1873.

Mary E., born June 8, 1876.

Eugene L., born Jan. 15, 1878; died March 29, 1878.

Edward C., born May 28, 1881.

George Kingman.

George Kingman came here with his parents in 1840, and was married to Aurora A. Nelson, in 1852. The first two years after his marriage he lived on the Richmond farm in Sardinia. From here he moved to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, where he lived a few years; he then moved to Springville, where he now resides.

They have one child, George, Jr., who lives with his parents in Springville.

"Gen" Isaac Knox.

Isaac Knox came to this town in 1810, and bought 150 acres of land of the Holland Land Company, on the north part of lot eight, township six, range six, on which he settled; here he resided about twenty years. This he then sold and bought land on lot one, township seven, range seven, where he lived several years; from here he removed to the north part of lot fifty-two, township seven, range six, where he died about 1856.

He was a nephew of Gen. Henry Knox, of revolutionary fame, afterwards Secretary of War under Washington. Isaac Knox served as a soldier under General Anthony Wayne, in

his campaign against the Indians on the Maumee river, in 1794; he also served on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812-15. He was a brave, patriotic soldier, and public-spirited citizen.

His son and daughter are both dead. There are some grandchildren living.

Charles H. King.

Charles H. King was born in Concord Aug. 27, 1845. His father's name was Windsor King; his mother's maiden name was Nancy Carney Spencer; his occupation is farming; was married Sept. 19, 1875, to Althea Spencer; has two children:

Madge, born June 4, 1873.

Thomas, born July 29, 1876.

His father came to Concord with grandfather's family, from the town of Foster, Providence county, R. I., in the Fall of 1814.

William Kellogg.

William Kellogg was born in Massachusetts Sept. 4, 1800; his father's name was Benjamin Kellogg, and his mother's maiden name was Amelia Trask; his grandfather's name was Samuel Kellogg; his grandmother's maiden name was Lucy Snow. William Kellogg was married Feb. 23, 1826, to Rebecca Brewster, in the Town of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., and removed to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, Feb. 13, 1827, and settled on lot fifty-two, at that time all wilderness, and from that time to the present he has lived in Ashford and Concord, except about four years which he passed on Grand Island engaged in getting out ship timber.

His children were:

Polly, born Oct. 2, 1827; married Samuel Holman, who died in the year 1848 in Erie county; she married C. Fuller in 1850 and has since lived in Machias, Cattaraugus county.

Belinda, born April 30, 1832; married J. Wilcox and lives in Kansas.

Charles B., born Sept. 30, 1837; died at Petersburg, Va., in the hospital in 1865, death being caused by a shell wound.

H. G. Leland.

H. G. Leland was born Aug. 18, 1847, at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; came to Springville in March, 1866; occupation a banker; was married Oct. 3, 1871, to Bianca Pierce, eldest daughter of Emmons S. Pierce, and has two children living, Claude G. and Guy H.

He engaged first in the banking business at Cuba, N. Y., in the Cuba National bank; organized the Springville bank (Leland, Chamberlain & Co., bankers,) May 12, 1866, which was succeeded, in 1877, by Leland & Co., banker, and, April 2, 1883, by The First National Bank, Mr. Leland being Vice-President, and one of its active managers. He has interested himself in all public enterprises for the benefit of Springville, contributing of his time and means liberally, having aided materially in giving Springville its telegraph lines and railroads. His father, William O. Leland, President of the First National bank, resides at Hinsdale, N. Y., and has been engaged in the mercantile business nearly forty years. His grandfather came from Vermont in an early day, and settled at Leland's Corners, in the Town of East Otto. His uncles and aunts, Cephas R. Marshall, Sarah Ann and Marian Leland, all attended the Springville Academy many years ago.

Cephas R. became a lawyer and died at Milwaukee, Wis.

Marshall became a Baptist clergyman and died at Rochester, Minn.

Elmer O. Leland.

Mr. Leland was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1849; attended school at Griffith Institute during the years 1866 and '67; was married June 7, 1876, to Augusta A. Potter. Have two children living:

Lloyd, born May 17, 1880.

Florence, born May 5, 1883.

Mr. Leland has been connected with the Springville bank for the last thirteen years; is now cashier of First National bank of Springville. He was the chief projector of the Western New York Manufacturing and Preserving company, organized in 1879, and has been its treasurer ever since.

Mr. Leland takes an active part in Christian and benevolent

work. Dating from the present (1883), he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Springville fifteen years, and for three years superintendent of its Sabbath School. In 1880, he was President of the Young People's Christian Association of Springville.

Jacob Lampman.

Jacob Lampman was born in the Town of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Sept 25, 1827, and came to Concord in the year 1844. His father's name was John Lampman; his mother's maiden name was John Hufstader, daughter of Jacob Hufstader, of Ashford. He was married June 30, 1848, to Julia A. Nichols, daughter of Isaac Nichols, who came to Concord at an early day, and settled at Nichols' Corners in West Concord, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 8, 1864.

They have no children.

U. C. Lynde, M. D.

Dr. Lynde was born in a log house on Townsend Hill, March 26, 1834. At the age of seven, he moved with his parents to the northwest corner of the Town of Concord; here he attended school in a log school-house, and was taught the rudiments of reading by Orville S. Canfield. His teachers here were John Lynde, Gilbert Sweet, Almond Nichols and Alonzo Pierce. He attended school here until he was fourteen; about this time, his parents moved to Townsend Hill, and he left home and worked for a time in a pail factory at Niagara Falls. Returning in the Fall, he attended school taught by Jonathan Briggs, at what is known as the "Block School-house" in Concord. Mr. Briggs was a student himself and a thorough teacher, and took a warm interest in young Lynde's success. At the age of sixteen, he taught at Machias, his first school; after the close of his school, he attended the Yorkshire Institute. After leaving the Institute, he taught his second school at the forks of the Cattaraugus; he then taught at Paris, Kentucky; returning, he taught in the institute where he had before attended as a pupil.

While engaged as a teacher, and before he was twenty-one,

he had read law one year and medicine one. For a time he gave up the study of both, but resumed the study of medicine at the suggestion of Dr. Goodyear, of Holland, now of Buffalo. He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and clinical lectures in New York, where his time was mostly spent at the hospital. After this he practiced medicine a while at Glenwood, Erie county, where he again attended lectures at the Buffalo University, graduating in 1859. He soon after located in Springville, N. Y., where he practiced until the fall of 1862, when he recruited Co. F., 116th Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers; was commissioned first assistant Surgeon. In the Fall of 1863 his resignation was accepted and he again commenced the practice of medicine in Springville. The two following winters he spent at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the Spring of 1865. He continued his practice in Springville until the Fall of 1872, when he moved to Buffalo, where he has practiced ever since, making surgery a specialty. For some time he has had one of the largest practices of any surgeon in Western New York.

Alanson Lovelace

Came to this town about 1816. He was, by occupation, a farmer; he married Patience Chafee in 1819. He died in April, 1878, aged eighty-four years. Patience Lovelace died in 1872, aged seventy-six years. Their children were:

Alonzo L., not known whether living or dead; was a sailor.

Daniel M., died in Michigan, in 1863.

Alvira, born in 1824; married Clark M. Hadley, Sept. 5, 1844, and lives in Springville.

Louisa M., married Allen Mott; died in 1854, in Alexander.

Mary E., married Luther Chaddock; died in 1854, in Alexander.

Samuel Lake, Esq.

Samuel Lake was born in Vermont, in the year 1790, but during the period of his boyhood his parents resided in Washington county, this state. His education was such as the common schools of those days afforded, aided afterwards, however, by acute powers of observation and a taste for reading. When just entering upon manhood he came west to Batavia, Genesee

county, where he taught school. When the last war with England broke out he entered the army and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane and was at the memorable contest at Fort Erie.

After the war he was employed several years in the County Clerk's office at Batavia, and in the office of the Holland Land company. On the 6th of January, 1821, he married Helen Phelps of Batavia, who still survives her partner of over sixty years. About that time Mr. Lake sold off his property around Batavia and moved to Springville, where nearly thirty years of his life were passed. He built a small store where the American Hotel now stands, about 1821, and about two years after built the store now owned and occupied by R. W. Tanner. He built the upright part of the Dr. Emmons' house, on Main street, and also built the house where Sanford Mayo lives. He had a general store and ashery and manufactured pot and pearl ashes.

About this time he built the store now occupied by Bates & White, in Collins' Center, and stocked it with general merchandise and gave the management of it to his clerk, H. H. Matteson. But a time of adversity came. A period of financial depression found Mr. Lake with a considerable stock of the articles of his manufacture on hand: values depreciated and he failed. Mr. Lake removed to Buffalo in 1849, where he began business as a pension agent, which business he followed until his death, and during that time acquired a comfortable competency. He was a public spirited man and took a very active part in raising the means to build the Springville Academy, and was always ready to assist in any work for the public good. Mr. Lake died in Buffalo Nov. 26, 1882, aged ninety-three years.

Orrin Loveridge.

Orrin Loveridge came to Townsend hill at an early day and settled on lot eleven, township seven, range seven, and from there he afterward removed to lot two, township seven, range seven, where he died Jan. 27, 1845, aged fifty-two years and five months. His wife died April 2, 1857, aged sixty years and six months.

They had three children :

Ames died April 16, 1839, aged fifteen years and eight months.

Charles M. attended the Normal school at Albany and taught school and died Aug. 13, 1849, aged twenty-three years and two months.

Harriet M. married Harlow C. Perham. They had two children. She died Feb. 2, 1854, aged twenty-three years.

Amasa Loveridge.

Amasa Loveridge settled on Townsend hill at an early day. He was killed in 1855 by a saw-log rolling over him.

He had seven children :

Austin, who married and died in Buffalo.

Edwin D. is married and lives in Buffalo.

Luana married Ward Fay and died in Buffalo.

Cary married Lucy Hall and died in Pennsylvania.

Chester was married and died in Minnesota.

Everett and Olney are living in Ohio.

Lorenzo D. Lucas.

Lorenzo D. Lucas was born in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, in the year 1812. His father's name was William and his mother's maiden name was Fanny Graves. His grandfather Daniel Lucas, was a soldier in the Revolution and was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. He drew a soldier's right for land of the Government, located it in Cayuga county and settled on the same. His father was a physician and settled in the town of Clarence, afterward Newstead, in 1816, and here Lorenzo spent his boyhood days and received his education. When he lived in Clarence he lived in the same neighborhood and was acquainted with Asa Ransom, Sr., Archibald S. Clark, Peter Vandeventer, Col. James Cronk, Elias Osburn, Stephen Osburn and Otis R. Hopkins, who were among the most prominent men of the county at that time, and he went to school with their children. Mr. Lucas remembers seeing the old Revolutionary pensioners, when they came to Mr. Clark's store to receive their pensions, which he obtained for them, sitting in the store each with a small cup of spirits

before him, the preacher among the rest. He came to Sardinia in 1835, and was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Ann Sherman, who died in 1842.

Her children were:

Theodore S., born March 14, 1838, went to Ohio and married there. He entered the army, but was discharged a short time afterward on account of sickness and died in 1864.

Elizabeth F., born Nov. 3, 1839, and died Dec. 23, 1858.

Mary L., born May 30, 1842, and was married in 1862 to John C. Bump and lives in Buffalo.

His second wife was Polly Wilcox, who died July 14, 1853.

Her children were:

Sarah A., born Aug. 20, 1845; married John M. Clover and died in Minnesota April 2, 1867.

Charles W., born June 21, 1851, and died Oct. 25, 1863.

Alice B., born May 6, 1853, and married Frank H. Cratey and lives in Minnesota.

His present wife's maiden name was Caroline Stone. She has had one child, Delila M., born July 19, 1864; married Charles F. Timms and died Oct. 4, 1882. Mrs. Lucas is a niece of Christopher Stone the first settler in Concord.

William McMillen's Statement.

When we came to Springville in 1823, the families living here according to my recollection were, Rufus C. Eaton, lived near where Peter Weismantle does, there was another house north of the Opera House. Wales Emmons and O. D. Tibbits, lived north of the park; Widow Tanner lived where Moon does; Sylvester Eaton lived on the Shepherd place; John Albro lived on his farm, on north side of corporation; Squire Eaton was building a house where Joslin lives; the George Arnold house, corner of Buffalo and Church streets was built; a Mr. Wright kept the hotel on Franklin street, opposite the park; Dr. Daniel Ingals lived just south of the Presbyterian church; Varney Ingals kept small store on Franklin street. They were building the school house that stood near where Mr. Tabor lives; Joseph Yaw lived up Franklin street at the foot of the hill; there was a house on the corner of West and Main streets; Samuel Cochran lived and kept hotel where

Byron Cochran now lives; General Knox lived in a log house on Waverly street, south side; Samuel Burgess lived in a log house about where George Weeden lives now; Samuel Lake had a small store where American hotel is; Samuel Bradley's factory was built, he lived near it; Jarvis Bloomfield lived down by his mill; Robert Auger had a saw mill and lived below Bloomfield; Truman White lived on the southwest corner of the Well's farm; Francis White lived on the Allen Goodemote place; the Shaw family lived in that neighborhood; Mr. Simmons lived near where Mrs. Melvin lives now. There was a log house where Orvil Smith lives, and a small house near where George Crandalls now lives, no other house on north side of Main street, east to Newman street; Jacob Rushmore lived in old yellow house on side hill, just above John P. Myers's house; Abel Holman had house and shop on the Shuttleworth lot; Joel White had shop and lived on the Badgeley lot; the Benjamin Gardner house stood about where Orange Parmenter lives, no more houses east to corporation line; Samuel and William Lake were here.

The McMillen Family.

Joseph McMillen was born Jan. 14, 1783. In 1811, he married Betsey Haskins. He removed from Manlius, Onondaga county, to this town in March, 1823. He had been here the Fall before and purchased of Rufus Eaton the Eaton Grist-mill, and the land on the north side of Main street, and from Mechanic street and the park east to Newman street, except three or four building lots that had been previously sold. The land extended north from Main street about one hundred rods. He paid for the mill and the land two thousand five hundred dollars. He run the grist mill about fifteen years. About 1828, he built a saw mill a little south of, and near the grist mill. The grist mill stood by the race and nearly east of the Leland hotel barn, and saw mill stood nearly east of Victor Collard's shop. During his life time he sold nearly all the land along Main street to Newman street out into village lots, reserving the land back from the street. He gave a piece to his son-in-law, Wells Brooks, and two lots to his son, William. About 1835 he, in company with William Watkins, built the

tannery, which stood east of the Spring Brook, and north of Franklin street. He also bought of Jeremiah Willcox, fifty acres of land on the southwest corner of lot thirty-three, township seven, range six, lately known as the Palmer lot. Mr. McMillen died March 15, 1846; his first wife died March 29, 1823; his second wife was Rachel Jones, who died March, 1863. His children were:

William.

Helen, died in Olean.

Henry, died in infancy.

Julia A.,

Marcus G., died in Olean in the Fall of 1882.

Betsey R., died Oct. 30, 1845.

Stewart G., lives in Monticello, Miss.

Eugenia, died May 1, 1843.

William McMillen's Family.

William McMillen married Lydia Sherman, Jan. 8, 1849. Their children are:

Clark S., Adelaide E., Charlotte R., Sarah E., and Emma L.

Clark S., married Francena Eastwood and lives in Saginaw, Michigan.

Adelaide E., married William McDuffie, her second husband was Wallace McMaster.

Charlotte R., married George McMillen, of Gowanda.

Jonathan Mayo.

Jonathan Mayo came to Concord in the Fall of 1816, from Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., with his family of six sons and three daughters, four of whom are now living. His oldest son, Jonathan, was killed while felling trees in 1825, and was the first person buried in the "Block School House," cemetery.

Hiram, Orrin, George and Nancy are dead.

Erastus married Nancy Curtis.

Harriet married the late Calvin Smith, senior.

Lucy married Orra D. Curtis.

The first night after Jonathan Mayo arrived in town with his family, he staid with Captain Wells on Vaughan street, then

there was no road north to Griffith's Corners, except by following a line of marked trees. After a year or two of pioneering, he located on lot thirty-five, township seven, range seven, where he lived until his death in 1859, aged eighty-two; his wife having died several years before. During the early days of Mr. Mayo's residence in town, he one day captured, while walking along, a young fawn, which he took home and domesticated. It was given its liberty and used to associate with the wild deer, which were very numerous. This fact led to its being used by hunters as a decoy to facilitate the approach to wild deer, and as it wore something about its neck, it could be distinguished from its wild companions; but one day a careless hunter found it with two other deer and not recognizing it, shot all three of them.

Sanford Mayo.

Mr. Mayo was born in Oxford, Worcester county, Mass., in 1812; came to this town with his father's family, as before mentioned. He succeeded his father in the possession of the homestead, which he now owns. He was married in 1839 to Lucy Stanbro, daughter of Amos Stanbro.

They have had six children:

Eveline, born Nov. 3, 1840; married in 1867 to Henry Palmer; died in 1868.

Harry A., born Aug. 11, 1843; died in 1863.

Orrin D., born Oct. 8, 1847; married in 1872 to Emma J. Titus.

Hattie, born July 18, 1850; died in 1865.

Addie J., born Aug. 14, 1856; married in 1874 to Alfred Holman.

Nellie F., born Dec. 28, 1860.

Sanford Mayo died from injuries received by being struck by a railroad car Oct. 1, 1883, aged seventy-one years, five months and twenty days.

George Mayo.

George Mayo was born in this town in 1822; he was married in 1845 to Minerva Minor.

They have two children:

Libbie L., who was a successful teacher; she was at one time

Preceptress in Griffith institute; she is now married to Mr. E. J. Foster, and resides in Collins.

Charles Mayo, a cheese maker.

Mr. Mayo always resided in town, and nearly all of his mature years have been spent in some official capacity. He was for twenty-five years a Constable, was Deputy Sheriff six years, and has been Collector. George Mayo died Oct. 17, 1880, aged fifty-eight years and two months.

William L. Mayo.

Mr. Mayo was born Dec. 10, 1832, in Concord, of which town he has since been a resident, with the exception of four years spent at Portsmouth, Ohio, from which place he enlisted April 25, 1861, in the First regiment Ohio volunteers, Co. G. He served four months in this regiment and then enlisted with the commission of First Lieutenant in the One Hundredth regiment New York volunteers, Company A; mustered into service Sept. 23, 1861, his commission dating from October 1st of the same year. He was in the hard fought battles in which his regiment took part. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was slightly wounded; for gallant service he was commissioned Captain of Company A Oct. 11, 1862; he resigned his commission May 25, 1863, and in June following was mustered out of service and returned home. Mr. Mayo has served one term as Assessor of Concord. He was married in 1864 to Clarinda Williams; they have three children.

Joshua Mathewson.

Joshua Mathewson was born in February, 1771, in Massachusetts; came to Sardinia from Vermont in 1811; his occupation was a farmer; was married in 1791, and died March 6, 1823; his wife's maiden name was Margaret Hale, who was born about 1772 in Massachusetts, and died April 14, 1821.

They had twelve children:

Hale, was born in the year 1798; was married to Pruda Williams, and died in Aurora in 1875.

Elijah, was born in 1795; married to Polly Palmer in 1818; died in Orleans county, N. Y., Nov. 31, 1876.

Jonathan, was born in June, 1796.

Joshua, was born in 1797; was married to Almira Flagg; died in March, 1864.

Bethia, died young.

Anna, was born in 1801; married Asa Wells; died in June, 1820.

Laura, was born about 1804; married Asa Wells; died in September, 1846.

Daisey, was born about 1809; married Delos Birdsley; died at Arcade in 1880.

Phebe, born in 1810; died in Illinois.

George, born in December, 1812; married Patience Starks; she died; he married a Mrs. Damon; he died at Springville.

Frederick B., born in October, 1813; married Phœbe Squires, who died; he married for his second wife Eliza Gibbs; he lives in Concord.

May, born May 29, 1815; married to George Baker, who died in 1879; she lives in Iowa.

Joshua Mathewson settled where Byron Wells now lives, in 1812.

S. H. McEwen's Statement.

My father Timothy McEwen came to Buffalo in 1806 from Utica, where he was married. My mother's maiden name was Huldah Hoyt. Father was a shoemaker and leather dealer, and carried on that business in Buffalo on the east side of Main street, between Seneca and Exchange, where he owned an acre of land in the center of the block. He lived there and carried on business until the burning of Buffalo. On the morning of that day they packed up so much of their most valuable property as they could load into a one-horse sleigh, and my father bound me on his back with a blanket, and my mother took my sister Susan—fourteen months younger than I—on her back in the same way, and they drove the horse and walked in the snow through the woods to what is now Abbot's Corners, in Hamburg. My father left his family at Mr. Titus' and returned to Buffalo on the evening of the next day and found his property all burned up. He set to work immediately collecting materials for re-building. The next season he volunteered and went over to Canada and assisted in taking Fort

Erie. I was born Nov. 14, 1809. When I was six or seven years old, the Indian chief Farmer's Brother came to our house sick, and remained there sick till he died; I used to carry water to him. My mother died in the Spring of 1818; the next Fall I went to live with my uncle, Joseph D. Hoyt, and lived with him till I was twenty-one years of age. He carried on the tanning business in a tannery between Exchange and Carroll streets, and I learned my trade with him. I then went to Chippeway, Canada, and carried on the tanning and leather business during the years of 1834 and 1835. In the summer of 1836, I carried on the pelt and wool business with John Bush, father of Myron P. Bush. In the Fall of 1836 I came to Springville and bought an undivided half of the tannery and stock of J. D. Hoyt. The tannery stood on the Shuttleworth lot, east of the mill race and between Main and Franklin streets. We ran the business together till 1845, when I sold out to the Hoyt estate. I then bought the old Lake store on Main street and ran the hide and leather business till 1866, when I sold the property to Ozro Churchill and went into partnership in the tanning business with Sampson & Willcox, and remained therein ten months, when I sold out to them and retired from the leather business. Since then I have been in poor health, and have occupied my time mainly on my small piece of land.

Mr. McEwen married Julia Ann Shultus; she died Dec. 5th, 1845. He married his second wife, Eliza Jane Smith, Jan. 5th, 1853. Their children are:

Ida Ann, born Dec. 22, 1853, and died Nov. 13, 1862.

Addie Jane, born Sept. 16, 1858, and died Sept. 21, 1872.

Blanche, born Jan. 14, 1862.

Carrie H., born Feb. 16, 1864.

Seth H., born April 2, 1866.

Earle S., born Feb. 10, 1872.

Stephen McEwen died March 26, 1882, aged seventy-two years, four months and twelve days.

John H. Melvin.

John H. Melvin was born in Springville, N. Y., Jan 5, 1847; at an early age he was adopted into the family of Amos Melvin; in 1860 he entered the office of J. B. Saxe, publisher of

the *Springville Herald*, as an apprentice to the printers' trade. After leaving the office of Mr. Saxe he worked as a journeyman printer in various localities in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the cities of Buffalo and New York, experiencing during the meantime the vicissitudes incident to the craft, until he associated himself with W. W. Blakeley on the *Springville Journal and Herald* in November, 1867; sold out his interest in 1873 and started the *Pioneer* printing office in Hamburg; from there he opened a job office in Buffalo in 1876, which he conducted, together with engraving (he is also an artist and engraver), until the Fall of 1879, when, in connection with T. G. Meyers, he commenced the publication of the *Local News* in Springville, N. Y. He was a member of the Seventy-fourth New York State National Guard, and accompanied his regiment to Pennsylvania at the time of Lee's invasion. Mr. Melvin was married in 1872 to Zelia M. Smith, daughter of Calvin Smith. They have one child:

Lizzie, born June 5, 1874.

Mr. Melvin's mother, Mrs. Amos Melvin, was born in Plymouth, N. H., June 11, 1797; her maiden name was Relief Blodgett; she was married in her native town in 1822 and five years after removed to Wayne county, N. Y., and from there to Springville in 1833, where she has ever since resided. She retains her physical and mental powers remarkably well, and relates many interesting incidents connected with the pioneer history of that part of her native state where she lived; among others she speaks of her father's going a distance of forty miles to the city of Concord to mill, with a hand-sled, it being the nearest mill at that time—1700.

Wendel Morton.

Wendel Morton was born May 1st, 1781, in the town of Stoughton, Mass. Here the years of his minority were passed, and after attaining his majority he was married to Miss Polly G. Southworth, of his native town, who was born April 14, 1779; in 1804 he moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he remained until the year 1826, when he disposed of his effects there and came to the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y.; here he resided with his family for ten years, when he trans-

ferred his property and bought again at West Concord, which has since been known as Morton's Corners.

Wendel Morton was a man far above mediocre, and possessed much native ability that rather tended to the humorous, which under more auspicious circumstances would have brought him before the public a prominent character. He was an own cousin to the indomitable Governor Morton, who for twenty successive years was the Democratic candidate for executive honors in the Bay state before he succeeded, and then only elected by one majority. Before leaving Onondaga county he filled several positions of an official character, and among these was that of Deputy Sheriff. During the preliminary examination of the Thayer brothers before a Justice for the murder of John Love in the town of Boston, Dec. 24, 1824, Wendel Morton was their keeper; one day the Court was adjourned for dinner, leaving Morton, the prisoners and a few spectators in possession of the room; Israel Thayer stepped to the Justice's desk, and taking the Bible he presented it to Morton, saying with much bravado, "Elder, you preach us a sermon from a text." Morton received the book and deliberately opened it, when the first thing that his eye rested upon was this impressive passage: which he rendered in a low and solemn voice "He that sheddeth man's blood by man his blood shall be shed." This fell upon the culprit's guilty conscience like a clap of thunder from a clear and cloudless sky, all his assumed stoicism fled at the just accusation, and he spitefully snatched the Bible from Morton's hand, saying with an oath, "You are a poor preacher and I don't want to hear any more of your talk." Morton said, "From the very looks of the accused one's face upon my reading this passage I became convinced that the right ones had been apprehended, as the sequel proved."

During the later days of his life he became partially blind, but this affliction did not destroy his genial nature, and almost up to the closing scene, he had always recourse to a fund of rich and racy anecdote to entertain his friends. He died Oct. 4, 1868, after having compassed nearly four score years and ten.

Mrs. Morton was of the old school of gentlewomen, whose every day deportment made the humblest of homes a paradise, and not only this but it carried consolation to the homes of

others in life's darkest hours. She cheerfully accepted each situation and made the most of it without a murmur. Her gentle, uniform kindness, combined with a nature that entered largely into the burdens and sorrows of others, won for her hosts of friends who mourned her death as a mother. She departed this life Aug. 7, 1858.

Five children were born to this union, viz.:

Eliza S., born Sept. 14, 1804; died Dec. 28, 1877.

Otis C., born

Alanson P., born April 14, 1811; died March 4, 1872.

Mary A., born 1816; died 1848.

Samuel A., born May 8, 1818.

Samuel A. Morton.

Samuel A. Morton was born in the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 8, 1818, and came to this town (Concord) in the year 1830. For a term of years, he in company with his brother Alanson, carried on the business of hotel keeping at Morton's Corners together with that of farming. Mr. Morton held a commission as Postmaster at Morton's Corners, under the administration of Franklin Pierce and also of James Buchanan, Sept. 27, 1853. He was united in matrimony to Miss Ursula P. Ostrander, who was born Nov. 5, 1827, in the town of Hoosic, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and he took his bride to the very place that has since been their home. Mr. Morton is what might be termed a progressive farmer, who, being fully impressed with the belief that the comforts of life may be enjoyed by those who till the soil as well as by those who live at careless ease on an assured competence, has surrounded his home with every convenience that the age affords, and though his years now number more than three score, time has dealt leniently with him and finds him in possession of health, strength and vigor to prosecute the labors of his favorite and chosen calling.

Four children were born to this union, viz.:

Mary A., born Aug. 24, 1854; died Oct. 9, 1854.

Laura E., born Aug. 23, 1855.

Wendell J., born March 30, 1859.

Carroll G., born Dec. 25, 1860.

John P. Myers.

John P. Myers was born in the town of Hume, Allegany county, July 4, 1843. He came to Springville in the year 1877 from Sardinia. He is a merchant and one of the firm of Beebe & Myers, extensive dealers in dry goods. He was married in the year 1870 to Miss Florence A. Beebe. They have had two children both of whom died young.

In October, 1861, Mr. Myers enlisted in the one hundred and fourth regiment, New York State Volunteers, to serve three years. He was engaged in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded by a musket-ball shattering the bone near the ankle. The ball was taken out seven years afterward, which he has preserved in remembrance of Antietam. Was in the hospital five months when he was offered his discharge, but refused it preferring to rejoin his command. Was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and was taken to Belle Island near Richmond, where he remained about seven months, from there to Andersonville, where he remained until Sherman on his march to the sea, came so near to them that they were taken to Camp Millen, from there to Savannah, from there to Jacksonville, Fla., and from there back to Andersonville on Christmas day, where he remained until the close of the war, making him a prisoner twenty-two months. What he suffered during his long confinement in Rebel prisons, helps to make up one of the darkest pages in our American history.

Elisha Mack.

Elisha Mack came to this town in 1827. He was a lawyer and held the office of Justice of the Peace in the town a number of years and also was Post Master in Springville twelve years. He engaged to some extent in the mercantile business and built a store and dwelling house where the Presbyterian Church now stands. He was also a farmer and managed a farm on the east part of lot nine. He sold out his business in this town and moved to Illinois in 1840, and settled near Nauvoo, where he died soon after. He had four children:

Sarah, James, Helen and Benjamin, who are all living in the west.

Andrew McLin.

Andrew McLin settled on lot thirteen, on Townsend Hill, in 1817. He died a few years afterwards, leaving three children.

Jacob, was killed when a young man, by a falling tree while felling trees in the woods.

Polly, was a school teacher and married Asa R. Trevitt and died in the town of West Seneca.

Martha, married Levi Ballou and died in Buffalo.

Jacob Marsielja.

Jacob Marsielja was born in Holland, Europe, Dec. 22, 1837. Came to America when about eight years of age, and to Concord about 1865; married Margaret C. Baker in 1866. They have five children:

Sarah A., born May 22, 1872.

Charles E., born Feb. 26, 1874.

Ella M., born May 21, 1876.

Clyde J., born Aug. 27, 1877.

George A., born May 9, 1879.

Mrs. Marsielja's father, William Baker, one of Concord's early pioneers, was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., March 1, 1801. He came to Concord in 1817, and located near East Concord, and has been a resident of the town ever since.

He was married in Concord to Anstris Edwards, who was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 9, 1798. She had been previously married in New England, to Ansel Norcott, with whom she came to Concord about 1820. Mr. Norcott died leaving two daughters:

Nancy R., married James Fleming.

Catherine, married Dr. Henry Dye and since died.

By her second marriage, with Mr. Baker, they had eight children:

Lyman P., born 1826; married Matilda Strickland.

Cynthia, born 1828; married Rev. Charles Shelling.

Ansel, born 1830; married Jennie Firman; died 1869.

Eldridge, born 1833; died young.

Ovanda, } twins, born 1835, } married Frank Kester.

Ovinda, } } married William Wilcox.

Margaret C., born 1838; married Jacob Marsielja.

Mary E., born 1842; married William Power; died 1866.

Frederick Meyer.

Frederick Meyer was born May, 1836, in the City of Buffalo, and came to Concord in 1858. Was married June, 1856, to Magdalena Derrinberger, who was born in 1837. He is a farmer by occupation. His father's name is George Meyer; his mother's maiden name was Magdalena Haas. His father has lived in Boston seventeen years. Family record:

George, born March 27, 1857.

Frederick, born Aug. 13, 1859.

William A., born March 26, 1863.

Henrietta, born July 16, 1873.

Albert, born June 12, 1879.

William P. Mills.

William P. Mills was born Jan. 8, 1822, in Middletown, Orange county, New York. His father's name was Ebenezer Mills; his mother's maiden name was Maria Coleman. For several years before reaching his majority, Mr. Mills was a merchant's clerk in his native village. He was married in May, 1845, to Deborah Clark, and, in the following December removed to this town with his father-in-law onto Townsend Hill. He has resided at different places in town ever since, and has been extensively engaged in farming, dairying and cheese-buying. They have three children, viz.:

H. Eugene, married in 1873 to Lottie Crary, who has since died. Mr. Mills' present business is selling carriages.

Frances M. married Ralph Greene, dentist; resides at Fredonia, N. Y.

Clark W., drug clerk.

Sanford Mathewson.

His father's name was Charles Mathewson; his mother's maiden name was Cordelia French; his grandfather's name was Jonathan Mathewson; his grandmother's maiden name Lucy Crosby. He was born in the Town of Sardinia, Aug. 3, 1846. He was married in the year 1874 to Miss Jennie L. Otis, daughter of James Otis of Sardinia. He has resided in Sardinia, Yorkshire and Concord, and has followed the business of farming.

Their children are Gracie E. and James C.

Abraham Middeagh.

Abraham Middeagh came here, bought and took a deed of lot nine, consisting of the south part of the Village of Springville, in 1817. He also articed other lands and returned home and began making preparations to move here. He had sent on a part of his goods, and while preparing to follow himself with the remainder; he had occasion to stay one night at a hotel; he got up early and went out to the barn to take care of his horse, which kicked him, causing his death a short time after. Some of his friends came here and disposed of the goods already bought and also the land he had bought.

He was a brother of Mrs. Daniel Tice and Mrs. Joseph Hammond.

Hugh McAleese.

Hugh McAleese was born at Ballymana, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1832. His father's name was Daniel and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Quinn. He came to this country on a sailing vessel in 1848; was nine weeks and three days crossing to New York; went to Kinderhook, Columbia county, and learned his trade in Kinderhook and Albany. He came to Springville in 1860, and has carried on the blacksmithing business here since that time.

His brother, John who was killed by the cars in Canada in 1859, came here before he did and run a blacksmith shop.

Hugh was married to Miss Hannah Feigh in 1863. Their children are John E., James, Hugh, Sarah and Jessie.

Lewis Nichols.

Lewis Nichols was born June 12, 1773. He married Betsy Hovell, who was born July 18, 1774. They came to this town from Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y. in 1818, and located at what has since been known as Nichols' Corners, where Mr. Nichols, always lived until his death in 1862; Mrs. Nichols having died in 1854. Their children were:

Abijah, born March 5, 1792; married Anna Pixly; died about 1872, in town.

Lucy, born March 9, 1794; married Stephen Knight, F. W. B. minister; died about 1871.

Polly, born July 3, 1796; married Arza King; died about 1865, in Cayuga county.

Sally, born Sept. 3, 1798; married William Elliot; resides in Cayuga county.

Isaac, born March 12, 1801; married Zilpha Ford; died in town.

Betsy, born April 29, 1803; married Orrin Lewis; died about 1844, at Dubuque, Iowa.

David, born May 28, 1805; was a M. E. minister; died about 1876, in Kansas.

Lewis, born Feb. 14, 1808; died in Illinois about 1860.

Aner, born April 28, 1810; married Joshua Steele; died about 1871, in town.

John, born Aug. 11, 1817; married Clarinda Richardson in 1840.

Nancy, born Sept. 5, 1820; married Orrin Lewis, resides in Dubuque, Iowa.

John Nichols.

John Nichols come to town with his father and always resided upon the homestead until 1869, when he moved to Springville, where Mr. Nichols died in 1875. He has held the offices of Assessor and Overseer of Poor. Their children are:

Betsy, died when a child.

Charles H., married Elva Styles in 1870; resides on the homestead.

Levi L., married Elizabeth Carroll in 1869; resides in Buffalo; cattle dealer.

Carlos J., married Addie Campbell in 1870; resides at Richmond, Ohio; dentist.

Lawrence, married Addie Davis; have one son, Arthur; druggist in Springville.

Isaac Nichols.

Isaac Nichols, son of Louis and Betsy Nichols, was born March 12, 1801, in Huntington, Conn. When seventeen years of age, he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death, Dec. 10, 1864. He was married Dec. 24, 1820, to Zil-

pah Ford. The following is the family record of their children :

Luther F., born, Oct. 3, 1822 ; married, first to Julia Ann Woodbury ; lives in Iowa.

Harriet P., born Nov. 5, 1823 ; married Dewey Tift ; died June 11, 1882.

Martha H., born June 25, 1825 ; married Alanson Ford ; lives in Iowa.

Julia Ann, born July 19, 1827 ; married Jacob Lampman.

Lucy M., born Nov. 21, 1829 ; married William Woodbury ; lives in Hamburg.

Alvin L., born June 26, 1831 ; married, first to Ellen Hyde, second, to Maria Styles.

David B., born Feb. 3, 1835 ; died July 23, 1856.

Isaac N., born Sept. 18, 1837 ; married Helen Smith ; killed by a falling tree March 7, 1862.

Mariette, born Nov. 5, 1841, married Jasper Luther ; lives in Collins.

Almon Nichols.

Almon Nichols was born March 12, 1819. His father, Abijah S. Nichols, was born in Connecticut, and removed to Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., and subsequently came to the town of Concord in the year 1818 ; his mother's maiden name was Anna Pixley. Almon Nichols is a farmer by occupation ; was married in the year 1842 to Melissa Griswold, who died in the year 1847 ; was married to Clarinda Webster Feb. 10, 1850, who died April 15, 1851, and was married to Diana Richardson, his present wife, Aug. 25, 1851, who was the daughter of Jeremiah Richardson, and was born July 4, 1824. Mr. Nichols has taught fifteen terms of school in this and other towns. He was elected Justice in 1870.

His children are :

Wallace, born Feb. 10, 1845 ; married Jenette Briggs.

Betsy Clarinda, born April 12, 1851 ; married LeRoy Millington.

Helen, born June 4, 1852 ; married Edward Hatch.

Manley, born Aug. 14, 1854 ; married Hattie Sherman.

Benjamin Nelson.

Benjamin Nelson came to this town from Brandon, Vt., about 1818; his wife's maiden name was Annie Morton. He settled on the Cattaraugus creek on the farm now owned by H. T. Wadsworth; from there he moved to the place where John Vosburg now lives; this he soon after sold and bought the place where Charles Pingrey now lives; he then moved to the Horton place on Vaughan street, where his wife and three children died; he afterwards moved to Springville, where he died April 14, 1861; Mrs. Nelson died Sept. 12, 1850.

They had ten children:

Wilbur A., died Sept. 21, 1850.

Jonathan M., died in 1846.

Aurora A., married George Kingman and lives in Springville.

Abercia, married Damon Dodge; lives in Minnesota.

Alberto O., lives in Michigan.

Franklin J., lives in Dansville, N. Y.

Wells C., lives in Machias.

Julius G., died in 1850.

Maria A., married William Joslyn; lives in Springville.

Harriet M., died in 1850.

Laban A. Needham.

Mr. Needham's father, Oliver Needham, was born in Massachusetts; was married there in 1813, to Lodisa Green; came from there to this town in the Fall of 1819, and settled on lot six, range seven, township seven, where he always resided until his death in 1873. In the earlier days of our town he was Supervisor several years, and afterwards served as Assessor a number of terms.

He had five sons, viz.:

Laban A.

Charles, married Eveline Martin; resides in Boston.

Aaron G., married Melissa Blanchard; reside in town.

David, married Lovina Fields; resides in Wisconsin.

Warren, resides in Florida.

Laban A. Needham was born Nov. 6, 1813, in Massachusetts. He came to this town with his parents when six years of age:

in 1827 he purchased land of the Holland company on the same lot that his father located on, which he has ever since owned and occupied; between 1830 and 1840 he taught seven terms of school in Concord; he was Captain of Militia four years, from 1839 to 1843. In 1843 he was married to Mariam Twitchell. Mr. Needham has served the town as Assessor twelve years in succession, from 1859 to 1871.

Theodore B. Norris.

Theodore B. Norris was born Aug. 3, 1844, in Oneida county, N. Y., and came to Springville in 1847; he enlisted under the call of July 2, 1862; was mustered into the service at Buffalo Aug. 18, 1862, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York volunteers; left September 15th and went into camp near Baltimore, under command of General Wool; left for Louisiana November 5th; on arriving at New Orleans his regiment was transferred to General Banks' command, first division of the nineteenth army corps, under Brig.-Gen. William H. Emory; he was a member of the volunteer storming party known as "The Forlorn Hope," which was selected for the storming of Port Hudson; in this siege he lost an eye; he participated in the Red river expedition and the battles resulting from it; he left Louisiana for Virginia July 5, 1864, arriving in time to take part in opposing General Early's raid upon Washington; his regiment next joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, &c.; after doing three months guard duty at the national capital, he was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865; he was Corporal of his company.

Mr. Norris was married in 1872 to Lucinda Hazard; they have one child, Mabel Norris. Mr. Norris has been Town Clerk and Collector, and on Jan. 9, 1875, he was commissioned Postmaster at Springville, which position he has ever since ably filled.

Ephraim Needham.

Ephraim Needham was born in Massachusetts in 1791 and came to this town in company with William and Lucy Chapin.

He settled on lot forty-five, township seven, range six, in

1817. He was married to Sally Foster, April, 1820, and went to Illinois in 1847 and died there in 1855. They had five children :

Huldah, Lysander, Albert, Roana and George, all of whom are dead except Lysander and Albert; who live in Illinois. Mrs. Needham is living with her son Lysander, in Brant.

Lysander Needham.

Lysander Needham was born in Concord, Jan. 12, 1823, and was married to Almeda Cranston June 16, 1834. After her death he was married to Catharine Tabor, Aug. 30, 1837. By his first wife he had two children :

Roana, born Jan. 17, 1847; died Aug. 24, 1871.

Ephraim A., born Sept. 18, 1853; is now living in Brant.

The children of his second wife are :

Josie, born June 16, 1868.

Emma, born April 3, 1874; died Sept. 12, 1874.

Mr. Needham was Captain of Co. E, 67th Regiment and was at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1863.

Solomon Ostrander.

Solomon Ostrander came to this town from Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1848, and settled in East Concord on lot thirty-five, township seven, range six, where Lyman Smith now lives. Here he lived until his death, which occurred April 18, 1862. He had fourteen children, three of whom died accidental deaths.

Tupis, married Alida Veder and lives near East Concord.

Margaret, married Christopher Bradt; died east.

Maryette, married a man by the name of Cool; he died in the east, she afterwards married Berlin Hurd, of Springville.

John, married Rachel Graff; after her death he married Kate Odell. He died May 10, 1883.

Peter, lives in Montgomery county, N. Y.

Albert, died April 21, 1871.

Catherine, married Vincent Cole.

Jacob, died June 11, 1864.

William, died in Montgomery county, N. Y.

Solomon, Jr., married Margaret Williamson and lives in Ohio.

Aaron, married Dianthe King and lives near East Concord.
 Cornelius, died in Montgomery county,
 Sarah, died in Montgomery county.

Jacob Oyer.

Jacob Oyer was born in the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1823. His father's name was David Oyer, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Frank. His grandfather, Jacob Oyer was taken prisoner by the Indians and taken to Canada and sold for one crown. His great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Oriskany. He has lived in Ashford, Sardinia, Cheektawaga, West Seneca and Concord. He has followed the business of farming most of his lifetime. He was Justice of the Peace in West Seneca for eight years. In 1847, he was married to Amanda J. Spaulding.

Their children are :

Clara E., married to Dr. R. S. Hambleton and resides in Buffalo.

Eddy Jay died in West Seneca, Nov. 5, 1867.

Margaret Ann lives in Basel, Switzerland, and teaches English.

Frank E.

Ella De Emma.

Harlan E. is now in a drug store in Buffalo.

Charles W. Pingrey.

Charles W. Pingrey was born March 11, 1843, in the town of Sardinia, came to reside in Concord in 1866; is a farmer; he was married to Sarah A. King, daughter of Alvah King, March 7, 1866, and now lives on the old Homestead farm one mile east of Springville; his father's name is William Pingry; his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Wilder. For particulars of his ancestry record is had to the record of his father, William Pingrey.

They had three children :

Albert L., born Feb. 3, 1869.

Frank E., born Aug. 17, 1873; died Jan. 7, 1877.

Clarence A., born Nov. 8, 1878.

William Pingrey's Statement.

I was born Aug. 1, 1806, in the Town of Mt. Holley, Rutland county, Vt.; came to the Town of Concord (now Sardinia) in 1817; am by occupation a farmer; was married May 15, 1839; my wife's name was Mary Ann Wilder, daughter of Charles Wilder, late of the Town of Sardinia; she was born in Wendall, Franklin county, Mass.; my father's name was Jonathan Pingrey; he removed to Concord (now Sardinia) in 1816; was born in Rowley, Mass., in 1765; died May 4, 1840; my mother's maiden name was Eleanor Pease; father and mother were married in 1794; mother died June 4, 1850.

My ancestors removed from England as early as 1641, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., and engaged in active military service in the several wars that occurred at their time, and what was known as the French and Indian war and fighting Indians generally as circumstances required, and in the Revolutionary war one of my uncles was in command as colonel at the battle of Lexington.

When my father moved from Mt. Holley, Vt., he came with a two-horse wagon heavily loaded with furniture, farming tools etc.; was twenty-one days on the road; left part of his load at Canandaigua, and returned afterwards for it. We moved into a log house 18 x 20 feet, built by Horace Ryder; the floors were made of split basswood; the roof was made of shakes rived from elm timber; this apartment accommodated the family (nine persons) until we raised the upper story and made sleeping room up stairs. Our furniture consisted of a cross-legged table 3 x 4 feet, three chairs, some benches and a loom; we had two iron bake kettles; these served us very well until we built a stone oven on top of a hemlock stump that stood near the house; at one time for a few days we were out of bread while father was gone to Canandaigua after provisions; but one of our neighbors, Mr. Charles Wells, furnished us with flour and venison.

Our farming tools were better than those of most of our neighbors, as we brought some with us.

The woods were full of deer, wolves and bears and other smaller wild animals, so we had wild meat very often; and I being the small boy, it was my business to bring in the cows,

and it was often after dark before I found the cows; one night I was driving the cows home and a wolf howled near me, and then he went off a distance and howled to get other wolves to come, but soon returned and followed me near the house; my sister hearing the wolf howl, blew the tin horn to guide me towards home.

We had raised a fine crop of rye, and having one new-milk cow we calculated to live well, but while our first grist of rye was at the mill to be ground we lost our cow by an accident in the woods; this made us rather short, and mother looked solemn.

The cause which led father to leave Vermont and come to the Holland Purchase was that to assist a young man to start in business; he became responsible pecuniarily and met with such a loss as compelled him to sell his farm and leave his old home, and his advice to me on a subsequent occasion perhaps saved me from a similar disaster; when father moved into the Town of Concord the Town of Concord embraced what is now Collins, North Collins, Concord and Sardinia, but when the Town of Concord was divided our location was in the Town of Sardinia; before the division town meetings were held sometimes at one point and then at another, to suit the people.

Religious meetings were held by Methodist circuit preachers at Ezekiel Smith's; I recollect that the name of one was Locke; the Freewill Baptists held meetings at Uncle George Richmond's; Elder Richard Carey and a man named Patchin and some others from Boston officiated at these meetings.

Two schools were kept about equi-distant from us—four and half miles each way—one at Dr. Colegrove's Corners and one at Liberty Pole Corners, one and one-fourth miles east of Springville; I first attended school taught by Patty Long in Jerry Wilcox's horse stable, six miles east of Springville; my next school, the Winter following, was kept by Benjamin George, father of Rev. Isaac George, at Morton Crosby's, on the Cattaraugus creek, five miles east of Springville; the scholars ranged from five to twenty-five years of age.

All my father's family but two settled in Sardinia and one settled in Yorkshire. My oldest brother, Jonathan, went to Texas, and we have never heard from him.

I lived on the farm I first took up fifty years; began with sixty acres, and when I sold out I had three hundred; I settled where I now live in 1866.

My children are :

William H., born June 5, 1840.

Charles W., born March 11, 1843.

Orange Parmenter's Statement.

Was born Sept. 4, 1817, in the Town of Concord; am a farmer; was married to Sally Andrews, daughter of Harvey Andrews; my wife died. My father's name was Elijah Parmenter; my mother's maiden name was Sally Miles; my father came from Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1810, and made a beginning on the farm now owned and occupied by Harrison Pingrey, three-quarters of a mile east of Springville; after living there about one year, he removed to what is now the Stephen Tefft farm on Cattaraugus creek, about three miles west of Springville; he moved from Vermont with an ox-team; subsequently settled on a farm in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, near Scoby's mills, where he lived until the time of his death, being a period of fifty years or more. He was drafted into the military service and served in the War of 1812 until discharged.

Peter Prior.

Peter Prior was born at Back's Hill, in Sussex county, England, in 1831; came to this country in 1834, on the brig Emma; was nine weeks crossing the ocean. His father was lost overboard on the voyage. Came to Buffalo on the canal, and came to Springville in the year 1865. In 1863, enlisted in the army, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York volunteers, from Oswego; afterwards was transferred to the Ninety-first regiment; was in the Army of the Potomac, and was in most of the engagements from the Battle of the Wilderness to the close of the war; was in Wadsworth division, Fifth corps, when he was killed. His occupation is carriage painting. In the year 1852, he was married to Mary Ann Meachan, of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Their children are :

Levi, a carriage painter; married to Loretta Pratt in 1879.

Mary, Emma, Lucy and Jennie.

H. Evans Potter.

H. Evans Potter's grandfather, Hosca Potter, married Marcia Latten, and came from Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., to this town in the Fall of 1816 or '17, and located on lot seven, township seven, range seven. He resided here until his death, in 1862.

H. Evans Potter's father, Theodore H. Potter, was born in 1813; he was first married in 1836 to Sarah Stancliff, by whom he had two daughters:

Marcia P. married David P. Hale; resides in Michigan.

Harriet married Osero Churchill; resides in town.

Mr. Potter was married a second time in 1843 to Naomi Canfield, by whom he had four children:

H. Evans.

Mary married Lorenzo Vaughan; reside in town.

Augusta married Elmer O. Leland, cashier in Springville bank.

Willie S. died in 1861.

H. Evans Potter was born in this town in 1844; he has always lived in this town with the exception of five years that he resided in North Collins. He was married in 1866 to Eunice Hale. Their children are:

Eva M., Willie H., Beulah N., Lizzie N. and Hugh E.

James Prior.

James Prior was born in the Village of Hollington, Sussex county, England, in 1826. His father's name was James E. Prior, and his mother's maiden name was Babcock. He came to this country in 1834, on the brig Emma; was nine weeks on the ocean to New York; his father, during the voyage, was lost overboard; his mother being left with a family of nine children. They came to Buffalo on the Erie canal, and, owing to the death of his father and the circumstances of the family, he was immediately put to work—at the age of eight years—and was deprived of the privilege of attending school. When of proper age, he learned the trade of carriage and sign painting. He came to Springville in 1849, and worked at his trade until 1861; in that year, he formed a co-partnership with Philip Herbold, and since that time the firm has been engaged

in the manufacture and sale of household furniture, and have also carried on the business of undertakers. In 1874, they enlarged their business, and have manufactured and sold doors, sash, blinds, flooring, etc., and have also been engaged to some extent as builders.

In 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Bath, who was born in London, England. Their children are :

Frank H., who married Helen Wadsworth, lives in Springville.

Thomas B. married Mary Stanbro ; carriage and sign painter, Springville.

Edith.

Thomas Pierce.

The ancestors of our family came from England in 1634 and settled in Massachusetts. My father came to this state in 1793 and settled in Fairfield, Herkimer county, in 1807 ; he removed to Frankfort a short distance east of Utica, where he lived with his family of eight children until they became separated by marriage. I was born in the year 1800, and in 1829 married the daughter of Jacob Weber, late of Ashford. In 1837 we removed to a farm that I had purchased in Ashford, where we lived nearly thirty years. My father and mother and oldest sister, myself and wife and two daughters, became members of the Baptist church in this village, where those of us still living now retain our membership. My father died in Ashford, in 1850 ; my mother in 1842. In April, 1865, I buried my first wife in Ashford and in October, 1866, removed to Springville and married Miss Maryette Scoby of this place. My oldest daughter married B. A. Lowe, and resides in Springville. My second daughter, Ann H. Pierce, lives at home. She is an artist and her place of business is on the south-west corner of Main and Buffalo streets. My son Weber T., resides in Minnehaha county, Dakota Territory, near the village of Sioux Falls, where he purchased a homestead of 160 acres. My oldest brother, Chauncey, died in Ashford, in 1842 ; my youngest, Gifford, resided in this town a number of years ; he married, and buried two wives in this town ; he married a third time and removed to Kansas, where he died two years ago. He left a daughter, Helen A., who lives in East Pike, Wyoming county.

John Prill.

John Prill was born in Scherber, New Sterlitz, Mechlenberg, Germany, in 1826 and worked at farming in the old country. He embarked at Hamburg, May 1, 1850, and came on a sail-vessel; was seven weeks crossing to New York; went to East Otto, Cattaraugus county, and staid two years; came to Concord and settled near Morton's Corners, in 1852, and lived there twenty years. He bought a small farm, improved it, and added to it until he had 225 acres.

He sold his farm and cows to Emery D. Albro in 1872, for \$11,000, and came to Springville to live. In 1875, he purchased the farm lying one and one-half miles east of Springville, on which he has since resided.

He was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Tardell, in Hamburg, Erie county. She was born in Germany in 1832, and came from near the same place in the old country, that he did. Their children were:

John, who died in 1852, an infant.

Mary, who died in 1867, aged twelve years.

Lena.

Emma.

Meina, died in 1863, an infant.

Albert G.

Lena, married Horace Van Slyke; they have three children.

Emma, married George H. Kuchner; they live in Port Allegany; they have one child.

The Pike Family.

Isaiah Pike was one of Concord's very earliest pioneers. He was born at Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 12, 1786. His father's name was Uriah D. Pike, who came from England; was a revolutionary soldier, enlisting when sixteen years of age. In 1810, Mr. Pike walked all the way from his native place, with knap-sack on his back, to this town and located lands on lot twenty-two, range seven, township seven. Here he encountered those privations and incidents which only the pioneers of a forest country experience. He was an active participant in that part of the war of 1812 which was enacted in the vicinity of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier. He was Sergeant. In

1816 he returned to New Hampshire, married Charlotte Hickok, and came back to his land, upon which he always resided up to his death, in 1866. He kept hotel at the Pike homestead from 1821 to 1837. Their children were:

Almira, who died in 1843; Uriah D., Albert, Sofina, Cyrene, Isaiah N.

Cyrene married Loran Vanderlip; they now reside at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Isaiah N., married Isabelle Ross; they now reside at Evansville, Wisconsin.

Uriah D. Pike.

Uriah D. Pike was born Aug. 25, 1821, upon the farm which his father took up in 1810, and upon which he has ever since resided. He was married in 1846 to Julia Chase, who died in 1869. Their children are:

Charles, Isaiah and Ida.

Charles was married in 1873 to Cornelia Doty.

Ida is a graduate of the Buffalo State Normal School and was married in 1880 to Dr. E. A. Vaughan.

Mr. Pike was re-married in 1872 to Caroline Trevitt. Mr. Pike is a farmer and in his chosen calling has been very successful.

Mrs. Joshua Pike.

Whose maiden name was Esther Sharp, was born in Rutland county, Vt., in the year 1799, and came with her father's family to Wyoming county, N. Y., in the year 1812. In 1816, she was married to Joshua Pike, came to Concord and settled on the farm now owned by John Ballou. Mrs. Pike was the mother of thirteen children, of whom there are but five living. Her life has been a checkered one and if duly written would fill a volume, gifted by nature, with a strong constitution, she has far outlived the allotted span, yet possessing a happy disposition and remarkable powers of memory, she belongs to the past and yet lives to enjoy the present. Hardly any incident of note has transpired during the past three-fourths of a century, but what she has some knowledge of it, and upon local affairs she can recite incidents that belong to another age, that there are but few who live to remember.

Mrs. Pike tells of the first burial in the woods at Morton's Corners. It was that of a young man that committed suicide. His name for certain, was never ascertained, but it was supposed to be White, and the son of a widow. This was some time in May, 1822, for Mr. Richardson said the trees were in full leaf. He came to Mr. Battle's and put up a few days. There was nothing in his demeanor that would create any suspicion that he contemplated such a rash act. A day or so before he left here he made a trade with Battles, and became the owner of a pocket knife, with which he severed the veins of his arms. This was done on the trail between this place and Springville. There was no road then, only a bridle path and he just stepped from the trail, and when found by Roswell Olcott, he was bleeding profusely. He was discovered sitting upon a log near where the steam saw mill of Watkin & Gaylord now is. Mr. Olcott aroused the settlement and he was brought back to Battles' tavern and medical aid called, but the flow of blood had been so great that he died of prostration. He would not reveal anything of his history. A plain pine coffin was constructed by Caleb Knight. There were no undertakers then, and even if there had been, it would have been hard work for them to have reached here. The settlers gathered and bore him through the woods up to the grave yard, though it was not thought of as a church yard then. They buried him at the foot of the great maple, which then was but a sapling, not as large as a person's thigh. They thought if his friends should be found, this tree would mark his grave.

The next the settlers were called upon to carry there was Uncle Battles, mine host of the inn. They made his grave by the side of the other, and they have kept on carrying them there until there is left out of that pioneer band only myself and Uncle Luke Simmons, and it will not be long before you will have to take us there.

Now I have to recite the darkest day of my life's history, for it did appear as though the sun had been blotted out to me forever. That morning I had been called upon to go a few miles and visit the sick. My husband and three of the boys, Oliver, Marsden and Franklin, were to engage that day in getting out rails, and they had engaged the services of John Millis to assist

them with his team. This was on the 23d day of January, 1845. It was a clear bright day, with just snow enough to make sleighing good. Oliver and Marsden were splitting and Franklin and his father were piling and also aiding Mr. Millis in loading to haul out to the road. They were at work on lot eighty-three, now owned by T. J. Kerr; just how it happened it was so long ago, it is hard for me to remember now. I know that a great many supposed that Oliver glanced his axe, but this was not so. The boys had quartered the cut, and Oliver, who was intent upon his work, was cutting away the slivers; his father had taken an axe to cut a small sapling that stood in the way near where Oliver was engaged, with his back towards Oliver, as he struck low on the sapling, he threw his hips back just in time to receive the fatal blow of Oliver's descending ax, in his left hip.

The wound was not large, but it was nevertheless fatal, for it had severed the main artery. As he received the blow he remarked to Oliver, "Look and see, I believe you have cut me." Oliver, unconscious of what he had done, replied, "I guess not." Mr. Pike was a man very easily affected at the sight of blood, and he spoke up quickly and told the boys to throw snow in his face as he was very faint. My boys hurriedly laid him down and tried every means to staunch the blood; they put snow upon it, and then Oliver and Marsden pressed the wound together with their hands, but the blood shot up in a jet clear over their shoulders; every means they tried were fruitless. Mr. Pike made the remark, "Boys, now do not be frightened, when I tell you this is my death blow."

By this time Mr. Millis had come for another load of rails, and he was tenderly placed upon the sleigh and carefully driven to the house. In the mean time a messenger had been dispatched for Dr. Bruce, who arrived in due time and began to sew up the wound, two or three stitches had been taken when he fainted and was gone—yes, dead. I did not get home in time to see him alive. He who had left me that morning so full of life and hope would never speak again, and I fully realized that my heart was widowed. Since then the shadows of death have crept thick and fast into my family of stalwart sons and daughters. There were thirteen of them, and I spun and wove and cared for them all once.

Five are left now, eight having passed away. Jane went first, then Marsden; Irving I gave to my country, and he sleeps where Southern vines creep o'er his grave. Oliver died in Illinois; the rest of them near me here, and they lie buried up here. Yes, death is very cold and desolating. At times the past comes back to me as though it were but yesterday. I know it was the night that the Morton boys opened their new house by giving a grand ball. For weeks had the event been talked up and the young came from far and near, and I suppose it was a grand affair for that time. But for me, what a night; how I looked ahead into the great black future and my heart cried out in the bitterness of its agony. How the tinkling of those old-fashioned sleigh-bells smote my heart as the merry-makers went dashing by. I would not have anyone infer that I was neglected in my sorrow. Mr. Morton's people were more than kind, and they would have been glad to have postponed their ball if they could. All my neighbors and friends stood by me then and tried to lighten my burden.

Harrison Pingry.

Harrison Pingry was born in the Town of Sardinia, June 5, 1840. His father's name is William Pingry, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Wilder. He lived in Sardinia until 1866, when he purchased what has long been known as the Henman farm, on lot four, township six, range six, in this town, on which he has resided ever since. This farm was selected by Asa Cary, in 1809, who occupied it one season, and then traded for land in Boston, with Calvin Doolittle. Governor Smith occupied it in 1810; then it was owned and occupied by James Henman for many years.

Harrison Pingry was married, in May, 1863, to Josephine E. Wells, daughter of Asa Wells; she was born in this town in 1841. Their children were:

Clara J., Mary E.

William Wells, who died in infancy.

H. Lee.

Nicholas Peters.

Nicholas Peters was born Nov. 29, 1882, in Luxemburg, Germany; came to Concord in 1875; is a farmer by occupa-

tion; was married in 1867 to Mary Zihen, who was born in Prussia. His father's name was John Peters; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Oberlinkels. Nicholas Peters was in the Luxemburg army from nineteen years old until he was twenty-seven years of age; previous to settling where he now lives, he lived near Collins Center about nine years.

Has one child, Nicholas, born June, 1867.

Frank Prior.

Mr. Prior was born Jan. 31, 1850, in Springville, N. Y., of which village he has always been a resident and where Jan. 1, 1874, in company with Richard Holland, he engaged in the drug business. After an interval of three years, he purchased Mr. Holland's interest and still continues the business. He married Helen Wadsworth.

They have three children: Benjamin, John and Elizabeth.

Isaac Palmer.

Isaac Palmer was born in the year 1800. His father moved from Vermont to this town in 1817. A few years after, Isaac was married to Lucy Palmer, of Gowanda. They had five children:

Helen married Joseph Tice and moved to Wyoming county; after his death, she married Henry Thyng.

Hiram married Jane Mayo, and lives in Springville.

Harriet died young.

Henry married Eugena Briggs; after her death, he married Evaline Mayo; she died, and he married his present wife, Clemantine Hurd.

Marion married Jeremy Smith.

For a number of years, Mr. Palmer held the office of Town Collector, and was also Assessor, and was Captain of the Springville Rifle company for many years. He died Dec. 2, 1869, respected by all.

Daniel Persons.

Daniel Persons was an early settler in this town and lived on the Genesee road, lot twenty-seven, township seven, range seven, for a great many years and here cleared up a good-sized farm.

After he got to be an old man he sold the farm and moved to Nichols Corners, bought a lot and lived there until his death. He was a great many years Deacon in the Baptist church of Springville. He died Aug. 28, 1877, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife died Feb. 5, 1874, aged eighty years and ten months. They had two children:

Truman, lives in Colden.

Mary E., died when a young woman.

William Spencer Perigo.

Mr. Perigo's father, Lyman Perigo, was by occupation a tanner, currier and shoe-maker, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, Oct. 1, 1792. He was married about 1818, in Vermont, to Susan Jones, who was born Feb. 3, 1798, in Rutland county, Vermont. They had three sons and three daughters, all born in Vermont, viz:

Susan A., born 1820; married Francis White; reside in Springville.

Martin A., born 1823; died in Iowa.

Mary V., born 1827; married John Ballou; reside in Concord.

Alvira E., born 1830; married Abram Naudau.

William Spencer, born 1833; unmarried; resides in Concord.

Samuel W., born 1836; died Dec. 27, 1837.

The family removed to Springville, N. Y., about 1850, where the father, Lyman Perigo, lived until his death, April 12, 1880; his wife having died July 3, 1877.

James Quinn.

James Quinn came to Concord from Vermont in 1848. He was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1832. His father's name was James Quinn, his mother's maiden name was Sarah Butler. He was married in 1861, to Miss Charlotte Palmer, who died Nov. 15, 1872, after which he married Mrs. Lydia Perkins, April 8, 1880. He is a farmer and lives on his farm one mile south-easterly from Morton's corners. His father died nine days after their arrival in America. His mother lived to eighty-four years of age and died in Wisconsin Nov. 28, 1881.

Life of Jeremiah Richardson.

Jeremiah Richardson was born at New Port, N. H., Dec. 30, 1796. Here was his home until his fifteenth year, when, upon the death of his father, he was sent to live with his grandfather at Milford, Mass. The summers were devoted to the labors on the farm and the winters to attending school. Mr. Richardson remained here until his seventeenth birth-day, when he went to the town of Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vermont, where lived an uncle. This was in 1813, and the country was much disturbed over the prospect of a long and bloody conflict with the mother country. Mr. Richardson says when he left the protecting care of his ancestors he left with the determination of being the architect of his own fortune. The most of young men at this age knowing that they were free agents, would have been allured by the enchantments of pleasure to have marked out a far different course of life, but his ambition was to be independent, and his ambition was laudable, for in after years it enabled him to build up every cause that was to better the condition of men. Mr. Richardson says that he had decided to follow the business of farming, and that the Holland Purchase with its cheap lands and easy terms of payment attracted his attention, and he left Massachusetts with the intention, after his visit in Vermont, to go directly to Batavia, the headquarters of the company. Through the entreaties of his friends there and the war-like aspect along the border, he consented to remain two years. The first year he found a home with his uncle, assisting him on the farm, and the next year he served a neighboring farmer in a similar capacity; and he says, "At the end of my engagement, or when the September sun was ripening off the corn, I tied up my scanty wardrobe in a pocket-handkerchief and set out on foot and alone to accomplish a journey of three hundred miles. I was fourteen days on the way, and every foot of it I had walked. At Batavia I could have secured land, but I found one great objection, in almost every house I found a victim of the ague. Much of the land in the immediate vicinity of the village was under cultivation, and the crops far superior to anything I had ever seen before, but the fever sickened me of that place, and I inquired if there was not some part of the company's domain that was

not afflicted with this scourge. I was told that there was in the Cattaraugus country, but it was only fit for Indians and wild beasts to live in. But I feared the fever more than I did these, and I went to the company's office, where, for the first time, I met Ebenezer Mix. He was then a young man, very familiar and genteel in his manners. I made known to him my business and asked him to show me a plot of the Cattaraugus region. This was readily done, and I selected one hundred acres on the southeast corner of lot ninety-one, and I got a contract by paying ten dollars, which was at that time all the wealth I possessed.

I knew that it would not do for me to go out there penniless, so I hired out to chop wood a few days for the distillery at twenty-five cents per cord. I was something of a chopper, and about the middle of October I had saved up a few dollars. I bade my new-found friends good-bye and set out to find my claim. I came by the way of Buffalo and Boston. I found a very good road for footmen until I reached Townsend's mill, now Wheeler Hollow. Here I was directed to a trail that led me to Colonel Cook's, on lot thirty-three. Mr. Cook had been in there some time, for he had improvements, and I helped him to harvest some four acres of corn. At Cook's I was greeted with a warm welcome, and the friendship we formed then and there has been unbroken, and that was nearly or quite sixty years.

A man by the name of Nehemiah Paine had made a beginning on the corner of lot forty-one; his log cabin stood near the residence of Nelson Nichols.

The next morning after partaking of my new-found friend's hospitality, I, in company with the Colonel, started out to look over my claim. We found it very heavily timbered by beech, maple and elm, and to most young men the task of redeeming these acres to a state of cultivation would have appeared herculean; but I was young and inured to toil and strong in hope and determination. So after assisting Mr. Cook for a few days I began work for myself right here where my house stands today; this will be sixty-five years in November; the first tree I cut was right here, and the first log-heap was down by the barn; my well was on the lowest place in the orchard; I had

only to dig eight or nine feet and I had an abundance of water. That Fall I did not chop steady on my place, but lent a day now and then to neighbor Cook, which he returned with his oxen when I had got ready to log off; I chopped two acres, which we put into heaps ready for burning in the Spring. During this time I had lodged and boarded in Mr. Cook's family. He, though young, had a wife; I saw that his house room was limited, and thought it might be as well for me to look out for another place to pass the winter.

About the last days of November I went back to Batavia and engaged in my old occupation of chopping wood for the distillery at twenty-five cents per cord. I was very steady, and though I could not cut so much per day as some, I generally made out as well as any who followed chopping. I was there about four months, and when we settled up I had over \$50 my due for my Winter's work.

About the first of April I again returned to my claim, and about the first work I undertook for myself was to put up a house. The fall before I had cut logs of a suitable length for this purpose, and again I sought the aid of Cook's willing hands and in three days' time I had a home; humble as it was, only twelve feet square, with a bark roof, stick chimney and split basswood logs for a floor. I was very happy. About the first of May I burned my fallow and planted corn and potatoes. This proved to be the ever-remembered cold season, and my farming turned out to be barren and profitless. Every month during the year had more or less frost in it, and one night in July, I think it was the 13th, ice formed on a sap trough that happened to have water in it, full half an inch. To add to my other troubles, along about the middle of June I was taken down with the ague. To one of less hope, the outlook of my beginning would have been very discouraging. I was alone and had just begun on land that I knew the best years of my life would be consumed in making it habitable. I was sick with a disease that all told me I must wear out. I began to realize that there was a limit to my endurance, and I often thought that the fever would wear me out first. Notwithstanding I kept about only when the chill was on and did chop and girdle over some six acres. The girdling may not be plain

to all, now I did not always when clearing cut the largest trees; I would cut through the bark clear around the big trees when in full leaf, this would cause them to die and sometimes these trees would remain standing for years. I remember that I left a large elm standing just below the upper orchard in the swail. This tree was the largest I ever saw, being some seven feet in diameter; years after I gave it to John Millis, who cut it down and by placing smaller timber around it, he burned it to ashes and made these into salts. We did not always chop up the big trees after they were cut down. We would "nigger" them off with fire brands; that is, we would take the half consumed brands and pile them across the big trees at the desired length we wished them, and the torch would be applied. In this way we saved a great deal of hard chopping. About the middle of August I visited Squire Frye, who lived in Zoar, while there I suffered a chill, this proved a blessing to me for it enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. Frye's feeling heart and was the means of my getting free of the ague. I wish to say here that Mrs. Jesse Frye was a noble woman, whose greatest pleasure was in giving relief to the sick and sorrowing. She induced me to remain all night and in the morning when about to leave, I found she had prepared for me a bottle of medicine. She took the inner bark of white ash and burned it to ashes, this was put into whisky and by partaking of this freely I broke the ague, though it had left my system in a weak condition.

The early frosts in September killed my corn and potatoes dead. The corn had just reached the state suitable for boiling and consequently was unfit for food, and my potatoes were but little better. My corn I cut, but it was so green and badly frozen that it decayed in a few days. My potatoes were not much better and the result of my farming that year might be summed up in four bushels of very small potatoes, but like Crusoe on his lone island, "I had extended my domain and taken more in my enclosure." Two acres were ready for the next year's crop and six more could very easily be added by a little logging and burning, part of this I accomplished that fall and after taking care of my potatoes, I set out again for Batavia where I found a place with the same man I had served the previous Winter. I engaged to chop for twelve dollars per

month, hardly had a week passed before I was compelled to give up. The fever had just about used me up; I knew I must make some arrangements to get through the Winter. I made a proposition that I would remain until Spring, do what I could and I would leave it all to him in regard to remuneration. This he readily assented to. About the house I did chores, took care of the stock, and, in fact, I made myself very useful; when I came to settle, he reckoned up my time and paid me twelve dollars per month in full. This was far better than I had anticipated, and it enabled me to pay up my interest, and left me a small sum to begin my Spring's work with.

That Spring Uncle Battles took up one hundred acres on lot eighty-two. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a few years before he died he obtained a pension. He had a family of boys and girls. Battles put up quite an imposing log house where he entertained travelers. His house stood a little to the west of the present house built by the Morton brothers.

That Spring I cast my first vote. The town meeting was held at Townsend's, on the hill. I think Barrett was up for Supervisor, Gen. Knox for Commissioner. This made me fully realize that I had commenced the years of responsibility, and that I not only owed allegiance to my Country, but also to a higher power whose protecting care had watched over me, in my lonely cabin home. I began to read my Bible, and I verily believe if it had not been for the promises, I should have given up and gone back East. "If a man love me, he will keep my word; and my Father will love, and he will come unto him, and make our abode with him." I began to realize that I was not alone in the deepest of solitude, and I felt that I was in company with the Greatest of Beings.

All kinds of provisions that Spring, were very scarce and dear. Corn that would actually grow was worth one dollar per peck. I planted six acres and used just a bushel. I had to get through the Summer with some thirty pounds of meal, twenty-two pounds of pork, and a small quantity of small potatoes, that I must eke out until the new crop got large enough to use. I counted up the number of days and then I counted my potatoes and knew how much meal and pork I could use to make my scanty store last. But after all my caution, I fell

short some two weeks ; during that time I had to subsist on basswood and elm leaves, and by scraping off the inner bark of these trees. I actually suffered from the pangs of hunger. That year, though the season was late, the crops were good and I soon had an abundance with plenty to spare. Feelings of great thankfulness took possession of me.

In August, Elder Folsom held a series of meetings in Boston. It was a good way to walk but I attended and became converted to the truths of Christianity. Since then I have always done what was in my power to do, to build up the cause. More than sixty years ago, I thought of a church and parsonage here, and I have lived to see it done.

That year after securing my crops, I turned my attention to digging sap troughs, and when the sugar time came I had over five hundred of these ready to set. The season proved a good one and I began early, I think I tapped a few trees about the middle of February, and made about forty pounds of sugar. This I put into a bag and threw across my shoulder, and with my dinner box in one hand, I walked to Buffalo the same day, sold my sugar for five dollars cash, and the next day I walked home again. All I was out for expenses was a shilling, for lodging, at the old Eagle Tavern. This inspired me with confidence in the profits of maple sugar, and I have since set as high as 2,800 buckets in one season. These buckets were the work of my own hands and were made during the Winter months. When I began Sugar making, I used five-pail kettles for boiling ; over fifty years ago I conceived the idea of evaporating in sheet-iron pans, and myself and brother Elijah, constructed the first one. Had I obtained a patent upon this it would have been very profitable, for since then they have come into general use ; but I did not think of making money in any other way only by work. I have been thinking of my life of sugaring, and I have been reckoning up. I have made nearly, or quite one hundred tons of sugar, and upon an average I have received ten cents per pound. This would amount to \$20,000, and I think I am safe in saying that the profits of this industry have been as good as any that I have undertaken and I have made it a rule never to destroy a maple tree, unless it grew directly in my path. The boys that used to work for

me in the bush, used to think me severe because I would not allow them to cut maple hand spikes. Those maple hand spikes to-day are large trees, and if put to use would make a good amount of sugar. Yes my maple orchard was full as profitable as my apple orchard, and I devoted a good deal of attention to it.

Mr. Richardson tells me that the Spring and early Summer of 1818, he spent in clearing. He had nearly twenty acres ready for cultivation, and that he began to think of visiting the East and getting his brothers to come here and settle. After talking with Colonel Cook, in relation to this period in Mr. Richardson's life—a suspicion that there was another and a stronger magnet that induced the young pioneer to take that long weary journey, afoot, than kindred ties, and that the hazel eyes of the gentle Anna Webster shone brighter and were more cheering to the lonely hours of the young pioneer than all the stars that shine in the vault of Heaven, for believe me, in every life and its history, there has been a woman in it sometime; be it so.

I learn that he went back that June, and I take the "old family record," and I found it duly written out in his own bold, plain hand, that Jeremiah Richardson was married to Anna Webster, Nov. 29, 1818. Not much for one here to weave into the warp of his stern, earnest life—the threads of romance; but I knew him so well; knew that he who was oak and rock in storm, was in sunshine as gentle and tender as the flowers that to-day bloom above his grave.

The next February I learn that he returned, bringing with him Anna and his brother Elijah, who was a blacksmith; he located at Nichols Corners, and if I am informed right, he was the first one of his trade here.

For nearly fourteen years, Anna Webster lived to bless his home, when the star-light of his boyhood went out in the dark night-clouds of death, Sept. 2, 1832. By this dispensation, seven little children were left to his care, viz.:

Jeremiah T., born Jan. 8, 1821.

Clarinda, born July 10, 1822.

Dianah, born July 4, 1824.

David M., born Jan. 30, 1826.

Alanson M., born Jan. 17, 1828.

Anna Jane, born Oct. 5, 1830.

Levi, born Jan. 23, 1832.

These children are all now living but Anna Jane, who died June 11, 1869.

I learn that for nearly two years he was left alone with these children. Then he found another Anna who would take the place of the lost one, and on the third day of February, 1834, he was married to Anna Jane Woodward, and she journeyed on with him near unto thirty-five years, when she too became weary of the burden and lay down to rest. When death, the friend of the sick and the sorrowing, kissed down her eyelids still, May 26, 1868. She had borne him eight children, viz.:

Mary C., born March 8, 1837.

Eliza, born June 11, 1838.

Harvey W., born May 3, 1840.

Francis, born Aug. 11, 1842.

Preston C., born May 14, 1844.

Charles H., born March 11, 1846.

George, born June 4, 1851.

Cornelia A., born Sept. 21, 1856.

These children are all living but Charles H., who died April 26, 1876. Previous to her death Mr. Richardson had entertained thoughts of retiring from the active duties of his large farm.

For over fifty years had he been on duty, and he felt that the evening had come and he sought rest. Half of his real estate was divided up among the children of Anna Webster. Soon after he sold the remainder, and this will go to the children of Anna Woodward. For four years, the toil-worn pioneer walked on alone with his two youngest children, but his house was not the refuge of former years, and to fill it he realized that he needed the love and care of some good being to cheer the latter days of his long and useful life. This being he found in the person of Mrs. Selina Webster, to whom he was married Nov. 14, 1872. This was a happy union. She cared for him as tenderly as a fond mother does for her child, and until his last sickness he enjoyed the comforts of a pleasant and happy home.

When he felt that his life was drawing to a close, he called his children about him and bade them good-bye, and such was his faith that even in the hour and agony of death, he considered the pains of his dissolution nothing but the breaking down of the partition that stood between his soul and the image of his Creator.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Dec. 4, 1879, Mr. Richardson ceased to breathe. On the seventh, his mortal remains were laid away in the grave, and very soon all that the world will know of him will be gleaned from a perusal of this short sketch.

Deacon John Russell.

Deacon John Russell, another of the pioneers of this town, first came here but a few weeks after Samuel Cochran, in the Fall of 1808. His history during the early settlement of this town is so closely connected with the history of Cochran that the history of one is to a great extent the history of the other, and if written separately would prove but a repetition. But there is so much of real worth, of moral greatness and true herosim about the life and character of Deacon Russell that he deserves more than a passing notice. It is true he was not a great man in the worldly acceptation of that term. He was no genius, but he was strongly marked as a man of strength. He bore in his character and mental and moral physiognomy credentials showing that he was appointed by a high power. He possessed the power of endurance, and was capable of pursuing an undeviating course or line of conduct for years, never yielding to discouragement, but patiently removing the obstacles in the way and rising superior to all opposition. The number of men are very small who have left behind them so straight and undeviating a line of conduct, and few men ever lived in this town, to whose influence the community are more indebted for their life-work for the good of society.

Deacon John Russell was born in New Hartford, Litchfield county, Conn., Oct. 17, 1779. His father was an insane man and consequently John, from early childhood, was compelled to toil to the full extent of his ability. He often said he had never known what it was to enjoy leisure hours and have time for recreation and amusement. The insanity of the father

rendered the family hearth not only a place of danger but also an undesirable place to rear children. This, together with the poverty of the family, rendered it necessary to commit the rearing of John to the hands of strangers, and at the age of eight, he was indentured to a farmer till he should attain his majority. He was, therefore, virtually fatherless from his earliest recollection; he enjoyed occasional interviews with his mother, but of very short duration; yet, he did not leave the man to whom he was indentured till a fortnight after he was twenty-one, when, with his pack on his back, he started a lonely, yet heroic wayfarer for Oneida county, N. Y., where he arrived in the Fall of 1800. Here he remained nearly two years, working by the month, and here he was married to Miss Merinda Austin, the daughter of the man for whom he labored. In 1802, he left Oneida county for Madison county, and bought a piece of land, in company with one of his brothers, near Cazenovia. He remained here, working upon his land 'till the Fall of 1808, at which time, in the month of November, he removed to this place, where he resided until his death. He, therefore, reached the place of his final destination a few days after he was thirty years of age and on the month he died.

This place was then an entire wilderness, with but one family in the limits of the present town of Concord. A man by the name of Stone had made a beginning a year before. John Albro had also been here but had left a few days before on account of the death of his wife, but returned again the next year. Samuel Cochran had been here the month previous, taken up land, cut and rolled up logs for a shanty, but had gone after his family. On his return there were three families to spend the winter of 1808 and 1809 together. Two of these families only proved permanent citizens, Stone soon after leaving for new scenes.

In the Spring of 1809, there were four families in town: Russell, Cochran, Stone and Albro, who had married again and returned to his former place to remain a few years longer. Here we have the foundation of our thriving, growing, spreading and prosperous community. These men labored for the building up of society and both of them have long since gone to their

rest, leaving not one of the first settlers of this town in our midst, and but a few of what may be called the early settlers. They are all passing away like the dew of the morning and soon the marble and the sod will tell us that they are all gone.

The mother of Deacon Russell was a woman of very ardent piety and her influence was felt on John, and as soon as there were settlers enough to enjoy the forms of religious meeting, he collected them together and read to them sermons and engaged in singing, although there were none among them that could pray. The first religious impulse given to this community was by Russell, although not a christian himself. The first man who could be induced to pray was a Unitarian, whose name is forgotten. So desirous were these pioneers to enjoy religious service that Deacon Russell and wife went to Boston on foot to attend a meeting and Russell worked hard to gather together all the religious influence in this community until 1816, when the Congregational Church was formed and he became its first Deacon and really its first pastor until his death.

Deacon Russell lost his first wife several years before his death and was married again. He had but two children: Mrs. Deacon Eaton Bensley, the mother of George Eaton and John Russell Bensley and Mrs. Joseph Harkins, the mother of Mrs. R. W. Tanner and Mrs. Dighton Louck.

Silas Rushmore.

Silas Rushmore was a highly respected citizen of Concord for many years. He married a daughter of Samuel Bradley of this place. They had two sons—Chester and Charles. Chester lives in Illinois and Charles is dead. Mr. Rushmore resides in Illinois and is nearly ninety years of age. At my request, he sent me the following statement. (Mr. Rushmore has since died):

1. My father's family lived in Greene county, N. Y., until I was ten or twelve years of age; moved from there to Oneida county, near Utica; lived there until I was of age.

2. I served in the war of 1812; went to Sackett's Harbor; was gone from home about six weeks; went to Oswego; was gone but a few days. At that time was living in Manlius, Onondaga county.

3. Came to Springville in the Fall of 1816.

4. The families living in Springville and vicinity when I came, according to my recollection, were Rufus Eaton, Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Ingals, Varney Ingals (bachelor), David Leroy (the noted violinist), Samuel Cochran, Samuel Burgess, Isaac Knox, Frederick Richmond, Truman White, Francis White, Moses White (twin brothers), John Albro, Giles Churchill, John Russell, Benjamin Rhodes, Eliakim Rhodes, Julius Bement, Phineas Scott and John Williams.

5. The first saw-mill built by Eaton ; first grist-mill by Benjamin Gardner.

6. Gardner's mill was built before I came ; so was Eaton's saw-mill.

7. Eaton's grist-mill built about 1818.

8. The hotel on Franklin street, fronting the park, built by David Stanard about 1817.

9. The first woolen factory built by Samuel Bradley about 1820.

10. The first tannery built by Jacob and Silas Rushmore about 1817.

11. Second tannery built by Hoveland & Towsley about 1823 or 1824.

12. First distillery built by Frederick Richmond about 1818.

13. Second distillery built by Silas Rushmore.

14. First ashery built by Frederick Richmond before I came.

15. Rufus C. Eaton was the first postmaster.

The first town-meeting that I remember, was held in Collins. At that time Concord included Collins, North Collins and Sardinia.

A. F. Rust.

Mr. Rust was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1840. His ancestors followed the sea and were experts at their calling. He came to America in 1854, on a sailing vessel which was forty-five days in crossing the Atlantic. He came to Yorkshire, N. Y., and worked two years for his uncle, Henry Butt, as payment for his passage from Germany ; his uncle having paid his fare over, which was \$42.00. He attended district school several winters and three terms at the Springville Academy, under the principalship of David Copeland.

In 1861 he entered the store of Richmond & Holman, at Springville, as clerk. After clerking three years he engaged in the livery business with his brother Richard, which they followed until 1870, when, in company with Abraham Dygert, they bought the old Springville House of Em. Pierce. Rust brothers soon bought Mr. Dygert's interest and conducted the hotel until 1876, when the subject of this sketch engaged in the grocery business at Springville.

Mr. Rust was married in 1868, to Miss Carrie Moore. They have four children living: Lottie, Henry, Altha May and Nettie.

George Reuter.

George Reuter, son of Adam and Magdela Reuter, was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 12, 1818. He landed in New York city July 6, 1854; came to Concord the same year, where he located, and now owns and occupies a farm three miles west of Springville.

In July, 1849, he married Elizabeth Smith, also a native of Baden, Germany. Before emigrating to America Mr. Reuter served ten years in the German army. The following is the family record of his children:

Lany, born Jan. 15, 1844; married Nicholas Street; died Oct. 25, 1874.

William, born Oct. 18, 1849; married Ellen Baily.

Frederick, born Nov. 19, 1850; married Lizzie Zimmerman.

Sophia, born March 17, 1852.

Lebold, born May 28, 1855.

Joseph, born June 24, 1859.

Mary, born Feb. 25, 1862.

Louisa, born Nov. 30, 1863.

John, born Sept. 18, 1869.

He has two grandchildren living with him:

Mary Street, born Jan. 6, 1866.

Lizzie Street, born Nov. 8, 1868.

John Reed.

Mr. Reed's paternal grandfather was a sea captain and an artist. His father Daniel Reed was born in Connecticut. His

mother's maiden name was Prudence Shephard. They removed to the town of Glen, Montgomery county, N. Y., where Mr. Reed was born, Oct. 22, 1829. The family came to this town about 1838, where Mr. Reed has resided most of the time since. He has been engaged for many years in the boot and shoe and leather trade in Springville. He was married in 1849 to Mary Jane Hicks. They have three children :

Edward T., Ida L., John J.

Nicholas Russel.

Nicholas Russel was born at Brandenburg, Canton of Dikirch, Luxemburg, in 1837; came to this country in 1856. Embarked at Antwerp and landed at New York. Lived in Minnesota two years and in Illinois three years. In the Fall of 1861 he enlisted in the army and served over three years and was in eighteen different skirmishes and engagements. Was at Island No. 10, Shiloh, Tannington, Corinth, Natchez, Memphis, Cayuga, Jackson, Vicksburg and in the Red River expeditions. After the close of the war he came to Buffalo, and in 1869 returned to the old country on a visit. Was in business in Buffalo nine years. Came to Springville in the Spring of 1876. He is a butcher, and keeps a meat market at No. 112 Main street. He was married to Kate Winter in 1871; she died in 1872. Was married to his present wife, Susan Hein, in 1874. They have two children :

Nicholas F.,

Barbara Ann Kate.

George A. Richmond.

George A. Richmond was born in the Town of Sardinia in 1854. His father's name was George Richmond; his mother's maiden name was Emily White; his grandfather's name was also George Richmond; came here from Vermont in 1807, and selected land on the Cattaraugus creek in the southwest corner of Sardinia, and in 1809 moved his family on to it and built a log house, as all the settlers at that time were obliged to, and commenced keeping tavern and clearing up a farm. In early times Richmond's log tavern was widely known and was used for public gatherings of various kinds. In after years George

Richmond, the second, kept hotel in a frame building near by, and was also extensively and successfully engaged in farming, and at the time of his death owned over fifteen hundred acres of land.

George A. has been a farmer and also kept hotel in Springville. He was married in 1874 to Miss Cecelia Wilgus, of Whitestown, N. Y.

Jacob Rushmore.

Jacob Rushmore was a very early settler here. He and his brother built a tannery in 1817 between Elk and Pearl streets in Springville. He built and lived in an old yellow house just above the present residence of J. P. Myres. He afterward built the house where Edwin Wright now lives, and during his life-time acquired considerable property.

He had six children, all of whom are now dead except two, who live in San Francisco, Cal.

He died April 5, 1855, aged sixty-six years.

His wife died March 13, 1849, aged fifty-nine years.

Emory Sampson.

Emory Sampson was born at Harvard, Mass., Oct. 31, 1791. Here was his home until he had reached the years of manhood. Some time in the year 1813 he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Herrick, who was born at Northumberland, N. H., Oct. 16, 1792. From here the young couple went to New Hartford, N. Y., where they remained about one year, and from thence to West Bloomfield, same state. The next we learn of the young pioneer he had taken a squatter's claim near the village of Batavia; the low, marshy grounds that surrounded the village at that time caused a great deal of sickness, mostly of a malarial type, and the young adventurer after suffering several "shakes" and doing considerable work, left his claim and went to the Town of China, Wyoming county. In the month of December, 1817, he located one hundred acres on lot thirty-six, township seven, range seven, in the town of Concord. This was the year after the ever-to-be-remembered cold season, and Mr. Sampson, suffered in common with the rest of the settlers; he was a cooper by trade, but as there was

but little demand for his services here he sought for work in Buffalo. Mrs. Sampson and her two little children would be left alone during the week, but when Saturday night came the young mechanic would receive his wages, and so strong was his love for those who waited for his coming that he would set out on foot and alone to make that night journey of nearly thirty miles, through the woods, and he seldom failed to accomplish it before sunrise the next morning. He lived in this town about thirty years, and cleared up a good-sized farm. In 1846, Mr. Sampson sold this place and moved to Wisconsin, where he died Sept. 20, 1852. His wife survived him a few years and died July 18, 1859.

Thirteen children were born to them, of whom nine are now living, viz.:

Mary Ann, born Feb. 11, 1814.

William A., born Nov. 7, 1815.

Perrin, born Dec. 15, 1818.

Sarah M., born April 28, 1820.

John G., born Oct. 28, 1821.

Nancy S., born Oct. 15, 1825.

Henry W., born Sept. 25, 1827.

Aseneth S., born March 4, 1830.

Asa E., born Dec. 4, 1831.

Mr. Sampson held the office of Justice of the Peace and other town offices, and he served as a soldier in the war of 1812-15. He also held the office of Captain in the militia.

Alexander Scoby

Came to the town of Otto, from Herkimer county, in 1824, and found a home with his brother-in-law, Abram Gibbs, father of ex-Governor Gibbs, of Oregon. Otto was then but little better than a wilderness, and the young and strong adventurer proved of inestimable value to the pioneer in reducing his claim to a habitable state. In 1827, he was married to Miss Sarepta Boss. This proved to be a very congenial union, and their united efforts established one of the happiest homes that ever falls to the lot of mortals. A year or so after we find the young couple located on the Cattaraugus, in the Town of Ashford, at a place known as the "Transit Falls," but since changed to the "Scoby

Mills." Here he built a saw and grist mill, and, for nearly forty years, he very successfully carried on these industries, together with that of bridge building. Besides seeing to his own concerns, he represented his town for several years on the Board of Supervisors, was President of the Cattaraugus county Agricultural Society one year, and also served in a like capacity for the Springville Agricultural Society. He possessed to the last an inexhaustable fund of wit and humor that drew friends around him, and he also dispensed an open-hearted hospitality that was inherent to his nature, and made him a favorite of old and young, and scarcely ever was his home on the creek without one or more guests. But hard work and the exposure that he constantly endured in and about his mills, impaired his health and induced him to sell out on the creek, and take up his residence in Springville. Here he continued to enjoy the society of his friends and the creature-comforts of his happy home, but alas, like all things mortal, a great shadow fell across his pathway, and the light and joy and sunshine of that home was forever darkened by the death of Mrs. Scoby, who had been his faithful companion for nearly half a century. Her death occurred June 30, 1874. Nine children were the fruits of their union, viz:

Madison C., married Agnes Bensley; Chicago.

Maryette, married Thomas Pierce; Springville.

Emeline E., married E. Smith; died 1870.

Emma Jane, married A. Oyer; died 1865.

William G., married Francis A. Eddy; Mansfield, Cattaraugus county.

Louisa A., married W. F. Lincoln; East Otto, Cattaraugus county.

Adaline L., married William H. Warner; Springville.

Herbert D., married Sophia A. Bensley; Fort Scott, Kansas.

Marshall D., married Addella Thomas; Springville.

The death of his wife left him alone, for his children all had homes of their own. In view of this he rented his place in Springville, and the remainder of his days were passed with his younger son, Marshall D., who was then living at Sandusky, N. Y. He died June 24, 1880, aged seventy-three years and eleven days.

Pliny Smith.

Fifty-two years the 10th day of September, 1883, Pliny Smith, wife and little son, came to this town on the lumbering old stage coach, which ran over Townsend hill. They stopped the first night in a house where Mrs. Post now lives. Here they stopped for a number of years. Mr. Smith came here as a dry goods merchant and commenced business where the Methodist church now stands. A few years afterwards he sold out and bought a farm, after which he was part of the time engaged in trade and the remainder in farming. Mr. Smith was well educated for the times in which he lived, and whatever business or office of trust he undertook, he performed its duties faithfully and well. He was for thirty years treasurer of the Springville Academy, and was also Justice of the Peace eight years. He was a faithful friend to the Academy and did all in his power to aid and strengthen it. Mr. Smith was born in Orwell, Rutland county, Vt., in 1804, and died in Springville Jan. 3, 1878. His wife, Rebecca (Murray) Smith died in Springville, 1883. They had three children :

Orville, the eldest, born in 1828, married Chastine D. Sleeper and lives in Springville.

Emeline, born in 1831, married William Reed, a hardware merchant, of Buffalo. After his death she was married to F. C. Hill, of Buffalo, also a hardware merchant.

Ann, born in 1836, married Charles Vaughn, and lives in Concord.

Albert Steele.

David Steel, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Concord in 1823; he married Julia Hawks, who was born in 1831. They had five children :

Solomon, David Jr., Albert, Sarah and Myron.

Albert was born in Concord in 1847, and married Nina Blakeley in 1874, and is at the present time farming in Concord. They have four children :

Edna, born in 1875.

Lloyd, born in 1877.

Irene, born in 1880.

Julia, born in 1882.

Mr. Steele's father died in 1867; his mother died in 1875.

Luke Simonds.

Of that sturdy band of heroic pioneers who sixty and seventy years ago left their New England homes to come into this then almost primeval forest to prepare the way for the harvest field, the church spire and the school-house, Mr. Simonds is one of but few that still survive.

The son of a Revolutionary soldier, he was born at Worcester, Mass., July, 1798. In the Fall of 1820, he, in company with his brother Zebedee and John and Masury Giles, came to West Concord. The four walked the entire distance from Worcester to Concord, averaging about thirty miles each day — each carrying his worldly effects on his back. They were all young, unmarried men, and located on lot thirty-four, township seven, range seven. On their arrival, they stopped at Lewis Nichols', who had settled at Nichols' Corners, while they could build them a log shanty; in this shanty, Luke and his brother Zebedee and John Giles spent the Winter. The following Spring, Zebedee built a house on his land and returned to Massachusetts and was married.

Luke built a house on his portion about a year and a half after coming.

The wild animals common to the country were then abundant. Mr. Simonds tells of following a panther from early dawn one day till dark — prevented his taking aim on his gun, when he abandoned the pursuit. He speaks of seeing wolves in what is now his front yard.

Mr. Simonds gives the following information relating to the early history of his part of the town: First saw mill, built by John and Masury Giles in 1825, near where the Bolender mills now are; first grist mill, built by Sameen Holton in 1824; first blacksmith shop, by Elijah Richardson in 1821; brick first made by Pliay Wilson in 1820; first black salt, made by Luke Simonds, who madeable boots and shoes, and frequently went to Buffalo on business for the Father; the first school was taught by Philip Prynne in the Winter of 1820 and '21. The first Summer school was taught by Rowland Sampson.

As an evidence of the scarcity and value of certain articles in a new country might be mentioned a caudron kettle, in the possession of Mrs. Simonds, which was brought from Albany all

the way on a wagon, and when delivered at Boston Corners the total expense was forty dollars.

Mr. Simonds has always resided upon the same land upon which he located in 1820. He was married in 1827, to Betsy Cooper; has four children living:

Betsy married Thomas J. Richardson.

Mary—unmarried.

Alphine married Jeremiah Louk.

Albert married Mariah Sloan.

Mr. Simonds' brother Zebedee died in Elma, Erie county, N. Y., in 1871.

William Smith, Jr.

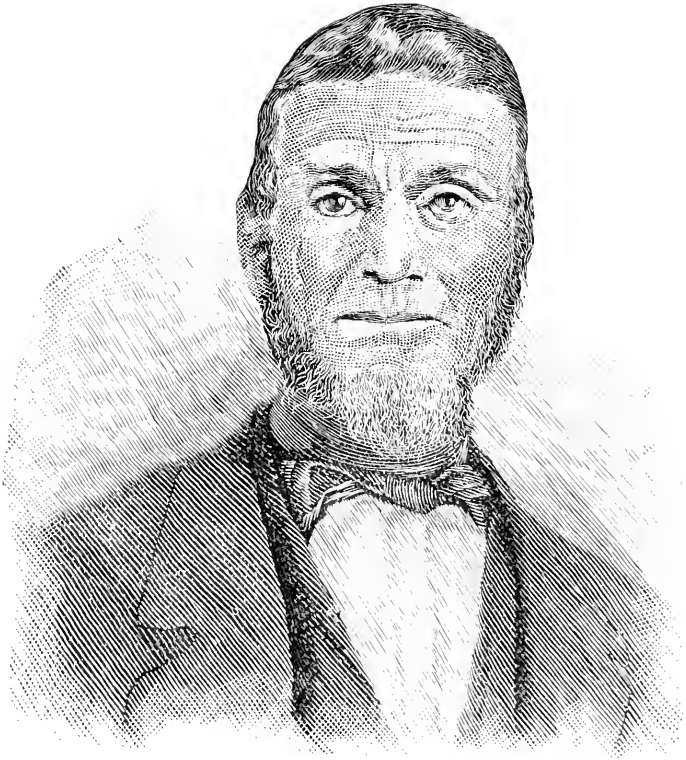
William Smith, Jr., was born in Vermont in January, 1802, and came to this town in the Spring of 1810. He attended school that Summer to Miss Annie Richmond. He lived with his father until he was of age and chopped for him and others in company with his brother Calvin, and was considered one of the best choppers in the country. After he became of age, he taught several terms of school. In 1828, he built a store where the First National bank now stands, and started the first regular grocery store in Springville, which he ran for a short time and then sold out. He located on the south part of lot forty-five, township seven, range six, on Sharp street. He commenced with sixty-five acres of wild land, but kept adding on from time to time, till he had a farm of two hundred acres which he afterwards sold to Seth W. Godard; he then bought a farm south of and joining the village, lately owned by Allen Goodemote, which he soon after traded to William P. Mills for his farm on Townsend Hill, consisting of all of lot three and part of lot four, where Frank Williams now lives. Here he died in March, 1870, at the age of sixty-eight.

He was a very industrious, hard-working man, and acquired a good property. He once received a premium at a town fair as the best farmer in the town. He reared a large family of children. Those of his wife Emeline (Godard) Smith were:

Laban W., born March 8, 1835.

Abel W., born February, 1837; died Feb. 16, 1844.

Jane, born June 3, 1833; married Chester C. Pingry.



WILLIAM SMITH, JR.

Emogene, born March 22, 1842; married A. L. Vaughan, and lives in Springville.

Wesley, born Sept. 30, 1845; lives in Wisconsin.

Those of his wife Cinderella (Briggs) Smith are:

Alphonse, born May 14, 1847.

Angerona, born Sept. 12, 1848.

Charles E., born Feb. 4, 1850.

Lorraine, born Feb. 14, 1852.

Lorette, born Aug. 26, 1853.

Ella, born Nov. 17, 1854.

Luzerne, born May 26, 1856.

Mary A., born Oct. 26, 1857.

Willie D., born May 11, 1860.

Lillie O., born March 11, 1863.

Allen L., born Nov. 12, 1866.

Luzerne Smith.

Luzerne Smith, son of William Smith, was born in Concord, N. Y., May 26, 1856, where he has resided most of the time. His occupation which he has successfully followed for several years is that of cheese making. He was married in 1875 to Anna Vosburg; they have three children:

Lee, born April 27, 1877.

Alta A., born in February, 1880.

Earl, born April 15, 1881.

Charles E. Smith.

Charles E. Smith, son of William Smith, was born Feb. 4, 1850, in Concord; married Hannah Fuller. They have one son, Charles. Is a cheese maker and farmer; is now and has been for several seasons making cheese at East Concord.

Alphonso Smith.

Alphonso Smith was born in the town of Concord, May 14, 1847, his father's name was William Smith and his mother's maiden name was Cinderella Briggs. He has worked at farming, but for the last dozen years or more he has followed the business of cheese making very successfully. He resides at

the present time in the north part of the town of Concord. He was married in the year 1872 to Miss Mary E. Ackley. Their children are:

Daisey, born July 18, 1874.

Dell H., born March 7, 1876.

Glenn A., born June 28, 1878.

Harlan P. Spaulding.

Mr. Spaulding was born at Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1839. His father, Harvey Spaulding, was born in Middlesbury, Vermont, in 1804. His mother Clarissa Hastings was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., in 1805. They were married in 1824 and moved to Great Valley, N. Y., and to Springville in 1826; afterwards resided at different places until 1850, when they took up their permanent residence in Springville.

Harlan P. Spaulding enlisted as a private Sept. 16, 1861, in Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment New York State volunteers, and joined the regiment at Albany. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in October, 1861; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, &c. Mr. Spaulding served with the Forty-fourth until Oct. 10, 1863, when he was commissioned captain in the Seventh Regiment U. S. colored troops, and assigned to Company E. He was sent to Florida in the Spring of 1864, and returned in August, and was with the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender. On the 9th of April, 1864, Mr. Spaulding was breveted by the President, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

After Lee's surrender he was assigned to the command of the Post of Matagorda, Texas, with companies E and G, of his regiment. He remained there until Jan. 1, 1866, when the companies joined the regiment at Indianola, where he was appointed U. S. Marshal for the sub-district of Victoria, Texas; remained there until April 1, then went to Victoria with companies E and G to relieve Colonel Colyer, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois regiment; remained at this post until November, when he came North and was mustered out of service at Baltimore.

Frank P. Spaulding.

Frank P. Spaulding was born in Springville, N. Y., July 12, 1834. His father's name was Harvey Spaulding; his mother's maiden name was Clarisa Haskins. When nineteen years old Mr. Spaulding went to sea. He sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 25, 1853, on board the bark Franklin No. 2, Captain Samuel Lee, Master, of Newport, R. I. Returned to the same port July 8, 1857. During this whaling voyage of four years in the Pacific ocean, they secured over one thousand barrels of sperm oil. The first port made on the outward voyage was the Azores; doubled Cape Horn Feb. 20, 1854; made the first port in the Pacific ocean at Talcahuano, in Chili; visited Concepcion, from which city they sailed in March for a cruise off the coasts of Peru, California and the Galapagos Islands; visiting the ports of Payta and Tumbes, in Peru. At the latter place Mr. Spaulding explored the ruins of one of those ancient cities built previous to the discovery of America by Europeans. Off the coast of Mexico they encountered a typhoon lasting twenty-four hours, carrying away several of their boats and damaging their ship. The voyage around Cape Horn was unimportant.

Mr. Spaulding embarked on a second whaling voyage on the same vessel and for the same waters, Sept. 26, 1857, John S. Howland, Captain. On reaching the La Plata River the vessel sprung a leak and they put about for Rio Janeiro for repairs; remained at that city five weeks; during this time Mr. Spaulding saw the Emperor Don Pedro review his troops. Leaving Rio Janeiro they doubled Cape Horn in rough weather, stopping at the Island of Juan Fernandez for supplies, after which they cruised off the coast of Peru, making the port of Honolulu in Sept., 1858, where they staid five weeks. During this time Mr. Spaulding saw much of the Sandwich Islands and their King, Kamahamaha IV. They left Payta, Peru, for home in December, 1860. Off the coast of Juan Fernandez they encountered a gale, damaging their vessel so that they made for Valparaiso, where the vessel was condemned and the cargo of twelve hundred barrels of oil sent home by another ship. Mr. Spaulding took passage on a steamer for Talcahuano, Chili, with the Captain; from there sailed for home in the bark

Franklin No. 1, Captain Gifford, Master, arriving at New Bedford, June 23, 1861.

During his travels Mr. Spaulding was a shrewd and intelligent observer, and if space permitted much might be related of his observations that would be of interest.

Mr. Spaulding had been at home but a short time when he entered the union army, enlisting Sept. 18, 1861, in Company A, 36th Regiment New York State volunteers, which was attached to McClellan's command; participated in the peninsula campaign, battle of Fair Oaks, the seven days fight to Harrison's Landing, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc. He was mustered out of the service July 15, 1863, at New York. While on duty in New York he saw the attack on the *Tribune* office and heard Gov. Seymour's noted speech to the rioters.

Mr. Spaulding was married in 1866, to Isabelle L. Robinson. They have had six children :

Lizzie C., Carrie F. (dead), Frank J., Alice M., Elois L., Luzerne H.

Wilbur H. Stanbro.

Wilbur H. Stanbro, son of Amos Stanbro and Hannah Wilcox Stanbro, was born in Concord, Oct. 15, 1830. He had always been a resident of his native town; his occupation was farming until 1870, when he removed to Springville and engaged for a time in the harness business; then for a while in the boot and shoe trade. At present he is employed in selling nursery stock. He was elected Assessor of Concord in 1877 and served one term.

Mr. Stanbro was married Dec. 22, 1852, to Harriet L. Cranston. They have a family of three sons and three daughters, viz :

Mary F., married Thomas Prior.

Wilbur D.

Cora C., married Arther R. White.

Carrie G., Amos Karl and Charles B.

Franklin C. Shultes.

Franklin C. Shultes was born in Concord, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1844, of which town he has always been a resident. He was married

Jan. 1, 1866, to Rebecca Holman. They have one son and one daughter, viz :

Franklin W., born Nov. 20, 1867.

Cora B., born April 13, 1869.

Mr. Shultes was a union soldier, enlisting in August, 1862, in the 116th New York Volunteers, Company F, was mustered out of the service in the spring of 1864.

Charles C. Severance.



Charles C. Severance was born at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 17, 1807. His father's name was Consider Severance, who was born at Shelbourn Mass., Dec. 21, 1771; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Craig, born at Northampton, Mass., in 1774; his grandfather's name was Matthew Severance, born in 1735 in Massachusetts; his grandmother's maiden name was Experience Nash, born in Massachusetts in 1745. Mr. Severance graduated at the University of Vermont in August, 1827; studied law at Clinton county, N. Y., and was admitted as an attorney in October, 1833, and moved to Springville, N. Y., in November, 1833. He was married to Eliza F. Badgely at Cortlandville, N. Y., Jan 10, 1842, who died Jan. 1, 1843. He was married at Springville, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1849, to Selena B.

Ingals, the daughter of Dr. Varney Ingals, who died Jan. 8, 1856, leaving two children:

George Spencer, born Dec. 13, 1850; died June 2, 1864.

Henry, born Feb. 10, 1852, who lives in Springville.

He was married again at Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., to Hannah M. Douglass, April 6, 1858, who died June 2, 1859.

Mr. Severance was a justice of the peace from 1840 to 1847, inclusive; also from 1851 to 1859 inclusive; from 1864 to 1867 and from 1877 to the present time. He was Town Clerk from 1838 for nine years consecutively, and was Member of Assembly for the years 1848 and 1851, and was Surrogate of Erie county one term. In 1851 he was one of the Assembly committee appointed to visit the several state prisons of the state and to make a report. He was Supervisor of the Town of Concord for the years 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '66, '68 and '73. He has frequently been Trustee of Springville academy, and has also frequently been Trustee of the Village of Springville and President of the Board of Trustees, which position he occupies at the present time. He has always been a free-hearted, liberal and public-spirited citizen.

William Shultes.

William Shultes came about the same time as his brothers, and located next to David Shultes on lot twenty-one, township six, range six. He cleared a farm on this lot and about this time was married to Sally Sampson, daughter of Peter Sampson. He, in company with Peter Sampson and Urial Torrey, of Boston, started the first mail coach ever run between Springville and Buffalo. It was a four-horse Troy coach, carrying the mail and passengers; the mail route at that time being over Townsend hill. He died July 6, 1849, leaving no children.

Carlton Spooner.

Carlton Spooner was born in the Town of Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., July 28, 1820; came to Concord in 1822; his occupation a farmer; was married Oct. 7, 1838; his wife's name was Phebe Shippy, of Concord; his wife died in 1874; was married to Polly Cox in December, 1872, who died Dec. 18, 1877; was married to his present wife, Emeline Shultus, in

1878. His father's name was Ebenezer Spooner; was born in New Bedford, Mass.; his mother's maiden name was Polly Newell; was born in the Town of Danby, Rutland county, Vt. His father moved to Nunda and from there to Concord in 1822; settled at Nichols Corners, West Concord, about 1828; removed to Spooner Hollow, one and one-half miles west of Springville, and from there to Seoby's Mills, and lived there until the time of his death, in April, 1832.

Ebenezer, son of Carlton Spooner, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment when it was formed, served three years in the War of the Rebellion, and until discharged; was taken prisoner and kept three months; now lives at Waverly, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for meritorious conduct while under fire.

The following is the family record:

Ebenezer, born Aug. 16, 1839; married Deborah Millington.

Druzilla, born in 1842; married to Dwight Perkins.

Phebe Ann, born in 1844.

Gilbert, born in 1847; married to Julia Fairchild.

L. C., born in 1850; married to Ella Lord.

Maria, born in 1854; married to Howard Clark.

Emma, born in 1856.

Marilla, born in 1859.

George B., born in 1863.

Frank O. Smith.

Frank O. Smith was born in the City of Buffalo in 1855; came to Springville in 1859, was married in 1874 to Miss Ettie F. Dygert, daughter of Abram Dygert; his father's name is Orville Smith, his mother's maiden name was Chastine D. Sleeper; his grandfather's name was Pliny Smith, his grandmother's maiden name was Rebecca Murray.

He came to reside in Springville in 1859. His grandfather, Pliny Smith, was one of the old settlers in Springville, where he resided at the time of his death. His wife's father, Abram Dygert, was one of the early settlers in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, and was one of a large number who emigrated from Herkimer county, N. Y. He came to live in Springville, in 1865, and with occasional temporary absence, continued to

reside here until the time of his death. They have one child, a son,

Pliny A. Smith, born at Springville in 1875.

John Squires.

John Squires, born March 1st, 1816, in Concord, is a farmer; was married April, 22, 1838, to Caroline Stowell, who was born in Wooster county, Massachusetts, June 1, 1816. His father's name was Seely Squires, who came to Concord in 1814. His mother's maiden name was Susan Drake. She died March 2, 1879, aged 83. The children of John and Caroline Squires are:

Thomas S. Squires, born in Concord, Feb. 27, 1839; married October, 1866, to Paralogy Cornwell, daughter of Deacon Willard Cornwell, and now lives at Mt. Carroll, Ill., where he is engaged in the hardware business. Has one boy about sixteen years of age.

Luthera E., was born Aug. 11, 1840; married June 7, 1868; her husband's name is Cornelius Treat, have one son five years old.

Caroline, born March 20, 1842; married to the Rev. Sextus Smith, July, 1864; lives at Union Mills, La Port county, Ind.

Bettie E., born March 4, 1844; married August 4, 1864, to Hon. C. P. Vedder; lives at Ellicottville. Had one son, Johnnie C. Vedder, born Aug. 27, 1867, died Feb. 21, 1882.

Susan J., born Oct. 29, 1849; married Oct. 20, 1876, to Charles McCoy. She died Feb. 1, 1879.

Seely, born May 20, 1855; died Jan. 20, 1856.

George L. Stanbro.

Mr. Stanbro's grandfather, Prentis Stanbro, Sr., was born in R. I.; married in 1805, to Polly Beebe. He lived at Vollington, Conn., and Plainfield, N. Y. From the latter place he moved to Concord, N. Y., in 1828, and located on lot fifty-one, township seven, range six, where he lived until his death. He had a family of eleven children; Prentis, Gardiner, Maria, Lucinda, Russell, Harriet, Angeline, Henry, William, Charles and Hannah. The youngest was born in Concord, the others in Plainfield, N. Y., except Prentis, the eldest—father of George L. Stanbro—who was born in

Vollington, Conn., Oct. 31, 1806, came to Concord about 1827, and located on lot forty-three, township seven, range six, where he lived until he moved to Springville, where he died June 14, 1881. He was married to Eliza Ann Churchill. They had only one child who lived to mature years.

George L., who was born April 24, 1833, in Concord, where he has always resided. He was married in 1853 to Sarah J. Burnap; they have three children:

Lucelia M., born Nov. 11, 1856; married in 1878 to Seth S. Hawks.

Elmer L., born Dec. 31, 1860.

Harley L., born Jan. 18, 1871.

Mr. Stanbro has always been engaged in farming, and for eight years he has also been engaged in the life insurance business.

Stephen E. Spaulding.

Stephen E. Spaulding, son of Harvey Spaulding, was born in Ashford, N. Y., June 15, 1842. He has been a resident of Springville since 1850, and where he has followed the pursuit of photograph artist since 1867.

Mr. S. was a soldier in the Rebellion; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. F., 116 N. Y. S. Vol. He was a musician, but his energies were not always devoted to furnishing music for his comrades. He was often at the front of the line of battle using a weapon, or assisting in other ways. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part; was discharged June 14, 1865.

Mr. S. was married, 1869, to Ellen S. Green, daughter of Ray Green; they have two sons,

Albert R.; born Oct. 17, 1870.

Eugene G.; born Sept. 1, 1878.

C. J. Shuttleworth.

Mr. Shuttleworth was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1834. His father, Charles Shuttleworth, was a native of Essex county, England. Mr. Shuttleworth removed to Springville with his parents when he was eleven years of age. His father was a miller and followed his occupation in the mill of Colonel Cook,

where young Charles learned to be a miller. He worked in the mill and attended school in the Academy under the principalship of Professor Jonathan Earle, until nineteen years of age, when he commenced business for himself by renting of Benjamin Joslyn, the "big mill." He soon bought an interest in the mill, and from that time up to 1874, with the exception of two or three years, he was sole or part proprietor of the mill.

In 1861, he entered into partnership with D. C. Bloomfield, and built the Springville foundry, which he conducted until its destruction by fire in May, 1876. He then erected a foundry, machine shop, &c., on what was known as the Cook mill site, where he now conducts business.

Mr. Shuttleworth is also extensively engaged in building. He is also largely employed in mill building. Mr. Shuttleworth possesses rare natural mechanical talent, which, combined with his great business energy and perseverance, and public spirit, makes him an important factor in the growth and development of his town.

Mr. Shuttleworth was married Oct. 25, 1859, to Eliza H. Holland, daughter of George Holland. They have a family of six children as follows:

Elizabeth H., born Sept. 25, 1860; married June 1, 1882, to Rev. Samuel W. Eddy.

Charles R., born Sept. 30, 1863.

Mabel B., born Sept. 1, 1867.

James E., born May 24, 1872.

Luther J., born Aug. 11, 1865.

Maleska G., born March 16, 1870.

The Shaw Family.

Samuel Shaw was born in Connecticut, Nov. 21, 1777. Removed to the City of Utica, N. Y., at an early day; manufactured the first brick for Nicholas Devereaux store, the first brick building erected in Utica; removed to the Town of Concord, June, 1816; located one mile south of Springville on a farm and lived there the greater part of his subsequent life. His wife was Phœbe Rushmore, born in Orange county, N. Y. April 19, 1784. Their children were:

Samuel, born Sept. 29, 1807; now living in Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph, born Aug. 12, 1810; died Aug. 20, 1846.

Nathan, born Aug. 25, 1812; died about Aug. 10, 1865.

Salmon, born April, 15, 1816.

Daniel, born June 27, 1818; died in Springville, Aug. 20, 1846.

Mary E., born Oct. 10, 1820; died in Springville, July 16, 1847.

Silas, born Oct. 11, 1822; died in Springville, May 19, 1849.

Emma T., born June 23, 1825; now Mrs. Morgan Merritt, resides in San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel Shaw, senior, died in Springville, Feb. 11, 1852.

Phœbe Shaw, his wife, died in Springville, May 30, 1847.

Salmon Shaw's Family.

Salmon Shaw married Julia Ann McMillen, daughter of the late Joseph McMillen. They have now two children living:

Thomas S., and Abbie C.

Thomas S. Shaw was married Nov. 26, 1879, to Miss Ida Reed, daughter of John W. Reed, of Springville. Salmon Shaw was, for a while, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, of this county, and was also a Deputy Sheriff. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Sheriff of this county in 1855, and was also the candidate of the Republican party in 1861. He was for several years traveling and collecting agent of Pratt & Co., the extensive hardware dealers of Buffalo. After that, was partner in and manager of a large tannery in Olean. He was also at one time engaged in mining at Leadville, Col.

George Smead.

George Smead was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834. Came to this country in 1852; was thirty-four days crossing from Antwerp to New York. Came to White's Corners and worked one year in a tannery. Came to Springville and learned the cooper's trade of I. B. Childs and worked for him altogether about ten years. Went into the army in 1861 in the 64th Regiment New York Volunteers; was in the second corps of the Army of the Potomac; he was at Fair Oaks, the seven days fight, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and lost an arm. He returned home in 1865. Was

married in the fall of 1867, to Miss Lana Mahl. Their children are: George L., Ada Louisa and Ira M. They live at No. 11 Elk street.

Whitman Stone.

Whitman Stone was the first settler on lot sixty-one, township seven, range six, where Samuel Twitchell and Owen Baker lived afterwards, and where Mr. Snyder lives now. He was a carpenter and put up some of the first frame barns built in this town. He married Frelove Foster and went to Eden sixty years ago. He was somewhat prominent as an officer in the militia; he afterwards went to Hanover and Ripley, Chautauqua county, and finally to Kendall county, Ill., where he died.

His eldest son, Marshall, is the only known survivor.

Phineas Scott.

Phineas Scott came to this town from Danby, Vermont, about 1816, and first settled on the Cattaraugus Creek, south of Springville; built him a shanty and kept bachelor's hall and cleared up some land. Afterwards moved onto what has since been called the Post place, on lot eleven, township six, range six, and about that time married Polly Smith, of Chautauqua county; lived there about ten years when his wife died, leaving four children, viz:

George W., who became a merchant in Buffalo, and died in 1877.

Mary Matilda, who died in Minnesota in 1876.

William J.

Marcus D., who lives in Chautauqua county.

About 1830, he married Hannah Smith, sister of his first wife and moved to Townsend Hill, where he lived until his death. He accumulated a large property and at one time owned, free from encumbrance, over one thousand acres of land. He died in May, 1872, aged about seventy-eight years. His second wife's children are;

Lewis, who lives in Iowa.

Eliza, married David Pugsley and lives in Iowa.

Maryette, married James McClure, and lives in Boston.

Amanda, married Elias Gould, and lives in Colden.

Angerona, married Merritt Pugsley, and died in Wisconsin.

Delos O., lives in Iowa.

Hiram lives in this town.

Oliver lives in Ashford.

David E. and Henry, live in this town.

William J. Scott.

William J. Scott was born in this town in 1824; was brought up on a farm, and was used to hard work; worked out several years for different parties, afterwards rented farms in different places. Bought farm on Townsend Hill in 1852. In 1876, removed to Chautauqua county, bought three cheese factories, remained one year and returned to this town. In 1850 was married to Hannah Parsell. Their children were:

Mary, who married Charles F. Williams and lives in Chautauqua county.

Dennis, married Rachael Ritman of Hamburg and removed to Chautauqua in 1876, and afterwards died with the typhoid pneumonia.

Edwin lives in this town.

David E. Scott.

David E. Scott was born on Townsend Hill, in this town, April 26, 1849, and has resided here all his lifetime, except when absent on two hunting expeditions that he has taken to the Far West. One in 1867, when eighteen years of age and the other several years later. He hunted buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, etc., for over six months, in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Oct. 10, 1872, he married Loraette Smith, daughter of William Smith. July 10, 1875, she died, leaving one child, Edith, then about a year and one-half old. He purchased land on Buffalo street, Springville, on which he built a house in 1875, in which he resides. Sept. 5, 1879, he was married to Clara B. Williams, by whom he had one son. He is a farmer and owns a farm on Townsend Hill.

Fanny M. Sherman, A. M.

Fanny M. Sherman was born Jan. 12, 1842, in Ashford Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Her father's name was Charles

Sherman; her mother's maiden name was Mary Whitney. Miss Sherman graduated at the Springville Academy in 1862, previous to which she had taught nine terms of school; after graduating, she taught one year at Lawrenceville, Pa., and at different places in Erie and Cattaraugus counties, until 1865, when she entered the Genesee College at Lima, as a student, and remained about two years. In 1866, she became preceptress of the High School at Ypsilanti, Mich., which position she occupied two years. From Ypsilanti, she went to California, and taught seven years in the high schools of San Francisco. In 1875, she returned to Springville and accepted the position of preceptress of Griffith Institute, which position she filled until 1882, when she accepted a like position at Hamburg, N. Y.

While in California, Miss Sherman was granted a Teacher's State Life diploma, and since her return she has had the honorary degree of A. M. conferred upon her by Alfred University and Allegany College.

Miss Sherman is one of a family of eight, who have all been more or less engaged in teaching.

Her father, Charles W. Sherman, died April 2, 1883, aged seventy-two years, eight months and twenty days.

Calvin C. Smith.

Mr. Smith is a brother of S. R. Smith, and was born near Springville, Sept. 27, 1838, where he has ever since resided. He was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Josephine Flemings. They have two sons:

Grant, born Aug. 19, 1865.

Ira W., born Oct. 12, 1871.

Mr. Smith has followed the occupation of farming, with the exception of three years, when he was in trade in Springville: one year, 1863, as grocer, and two years, 1864 and '65, in the boot and shoe trade.

Stephen R. Smith.

Mr. Smith was a son of Calvin Smith, one of the earliest pioneers of Concord, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. He was born June 27, 1830, in Concord, on the farm now owned by him, and the one which he

has always either resided upon or occupied, with the exception of three years spent in California—1854 to 1857—where he was successfully engaged in mining in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Mr. Smith's farm of 225 acres is one of the finest in town and under his careful cultivation has been made to yield sufficient produce to maintain a dairy of sixty cows, while, when he first commenced its supervision, only twenty-five were kept.

Mr. Smith was married in 1859 to Mary E. Gardinier. In the Spring of 1865, he moved to Springville, and erected the first cheese factory built in town. He continued to purchase and build factories until he is now probably the largest *individual* cheese manufacturer in the world, being now sole proprietor of sixteen factories: Five in Concord, six in Cattaraugus county, four in Sardinia, and one in Colden. During the year 1880, nine hundred tons of cheese were made; two hundred cheese per day being made in the best of the season; the proceeds of this immense product of cheese amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. The Yorkshire Corners factory, now owned by Mr. Smith, was the first cheese factory built in Cattaraugus county. In 1864—it was then owned by D. J. Woodworth—it probably made the largest sale of cheese for the highest price that was ever recorded, the sale amounting to about twenty-five tons, at twenty-six cents per pound.

Besides Mr. Smith's extensive cheese business, of which he has the sole proprietorship and management from the time the milk is received at the factory until the patron receives his money; he conducts a general business in furnishing building materials, and also manufactures all the boxes used for shipping the cheese, besides large quantities for others.

For the successful management of Mr. Smith's business, much is due to his efficient clerk, F. O. Smith, who has been in his office nine years.

Mr. Smith has made it a rule to expend all moneys earned in improvements and the extension of his business.

He takes an interest in all industrial projects that have for their object public improvement.

In 1883, he was elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Springville.

Samuel D. Stevens.

Samuel D. Stevens was born March 1, 1814, in Vermont, and came to the Town of Concord in the year 1832; his occupation a farmer; was married in 1838, to Sarah Philips, daughter of Deacon Asa Philips; she was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 3, 1814; his father's name was Levi Stevens; his mother's maiden name was Rhoda Hazeltine. Deacon Asa Philips died at the age of seventy-one years and eight months; his wife died at the age of seventy-one years and seven months. They came to Concord in 1817; settled one mile south of where they now live on a farm, and subsequently came to live at their present location; have no children.

Henry D. Sterns.

Henry D. Sterns was born Aug. 16, 1832, in Vermont; came to Concord in 1837; is a farmer; was married in 1856, to Barbary Vance, who was born in Canada; his father's name was John Sterns; his mother's maiden name was Polly Preston; his farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres; it was all a wilderness when he came here, but he has cleared most of it. Their children were:

Holland, born May 3, 1857; died June 28, 1863.

Ida A., born March 31, 1863.

Charles H., born Dec. 19, 1864.

Elmer J., born Aug. 12, 1869.

Alvin E., born March 1, 1872.

Grace A., born March 22, 1874.

Ray W., born May 1, 1876.

Eva M., born April 15, 1880.

We came to Vermont with horses and sleigh. When we first came here the road was not cut out, and we had to follow marked trees; we sometimes went to meeting with oxen and sled in the Summer time.

John Becker was the first settler on our street between Woodward's Hollow and the town line.

Then came Truman Vanderlip, Zacheas Preston, Henry Sterns and Mr. Dingman.

A Mr. Babcock came from Canada and located and was the first man that died in our neighborhood.

Ira Stebbins, John Lynde, Daniel Horton and William Morton located here soon after.

Orrin Sibley's Statement.

I came from the town of Wellington, Tolland county, Conn., in 1816. Benjamin Sibley and Joshua Agard came out in the Spring and bought land and returned, and we all came out in September. There was Joshua Agard, Benjamin Sibley, Abijah Sibley, Mr. Cunningham and their families and myself; I was nineteen, nearly twenty, when we came. Agard's first wife was my sister; her name was Lucy Sibley. Mr. Cunningham settled on the hill north of us. The rest of us located on lots sixty-three and fifty-five, township seven, range six, adjoining each other. We settled on what has been called the "State Road." It was marked through when we came, but was not cut out. We cut it through to Griffith Corners two or three years after we came. When we came there was not a house between the dye factory and East Concord.

Lyman Drake and Mr. Thurber lived down the valley towards the Boston line. I helped raise a log house for a Mr. French in 1817, where Orville Canfield now lives, near the dye factory.

Aaron Cole came in about two years after we did, and so did Ephraim Needham, and Mr. Chapin's people came about that time also.

Mr. Cunningham did not live but a few years; he left only one child, Elizabeth Cunningham; she married Moses Calkins and died a few years ago.

Mahala Eaton taught the first school, I think in 1820 or 1821.

I was awfully scared the first night we were here at the owls hooting; I had never heard an owl before, and I thought they were panthers. I heard a hog squeal one day in the woods not far from my house, and I went to see what was the matter, and found a bear killing and eating the hog; I got a gun and shot and killed the bear; it was a large she bear and very poor; I sold the skin in Buffalo for five dollars; the hog was not mine, but belonged to my neighbor, Aaron Cole. I once chased

three bears over to the Buffalo creek, but did not kill any of them.

One night I heard a noise out in the woods resembling somewhat the crying of a child, and I imitated the noise as well as I could, and the noise in the woods was repeated at intervals and came nearer and nearer; I supposed it to be a panther, and concluded it was not best to call him up too close, and therefore stopped imitating him.

Marshall D. Scoby.

Marshall D. Scoby was born Feb. 5, 1846, in Ashford, Cattaraugus county; his father's name was Alexander Scoby; his mother's maiden name was Sarepta Boss; his grandfather, Samuel Scoby, died in Springville in 1872, aged ninety-three years. Marshall has been farmer, and in the flour and feed business, clerk and salesman and hotel keeper. Dec. 1, 1874, he purchased the Sandusky House, in the Village of Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, and has conducted the same successfully since that time. Sept. 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Adella Thomas, of Yorkshire. They have two children:

Edna J., and Lottie L.

Edwin A. Scott.

Edwin A. Scott was born on Townsend Hill in this town, Dec. 26, 1858. His father's name was William J. Scott; his mother's maiden name was Hannah Parsell. He attended school at the Springville academy, Hamburg and Forestville; he studied law in the office of C. C. Severance, Springville; he taught school on Townsend Hill and in Waterville. He was married to Miss Mary Stowell, of Ashford, Sept. 17, 1879, and is at present practicing law in Springville, N. Y.

Henry M. Scott.

Henry M. Scott was born in this town, Oct. 16, 1851. His father's name was Phineas Scott, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah E. E. Smith, daughter of James Smith, of Chautauqua county. In 1867 he went West and remained one season in Wisconsin and Minnesota; he also spent two years in Buffalo; the rest of his life has been spent in this town. He

owns a farm on Townsend hill, but his occupation at present is selling marble for a firm in East Aurora. He was married in the year 1871 to Miss Loraine Smith, daughter of William Smith.

Their children are :

Floyd, born April 25, 1873.

Bianca, born Nov. 19, 1879.

Lanson A. Stanbro.

Lanson A. Stanbro, son of Henry C. and Catharine Griffith Stanbro, was born in Concord in 1842, where he has since lived ; by occupation he is a farmer ; he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment New York State volunteers. At the siege of Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, he lost an arm, and the subsequent September he was discharged from the service for reasonable disability. He was married April 10, 1862, to Thyrsa Bryant.

They have five children :

Catharine E., born in March, 1863 ; married William Land.

Julius, born April 3, 1865 ; died May 2, 1883.

Frank, born in January, 1867.

Alice, born in September, 1872.

Clark, born in June, 1877.

Laban W. Smith.

Laban W. Smith, son of William Smith, Jr., was born in Concord, March 8, 1835. He was married March 27, 1862 to Mary Pingry, daughter of Ezekiel Pingry, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., an early pioneer in this vicinity. Mr. Smith has always been a resident of his native town and is a farmer by occupation ; he is at present a member of the board of education in Springville. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, viz.:

Wallace, born June 17, 1865.

Alice and Albert, twins, born March 10, 1868. Albert died June 16, 1869.

Herbert, born Sept. 27, 1874.

Isidora, born Oct. 13, 1876.

Clark C. Sibley.

In 1816, Abijah, Benjamin and Orrin Sibley, brothers, came to Concord from Willington, Connecticut, where they were born, and bought land of the Holland Company on lots sixty-three and fifty-five, range six, township seven. Here they lived many years. Benjamin died at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, about 1850. Orrin lives in Boston, N. Y. Abijah, father of Clark C. Sibley, was born Nov. 1, 1788. He married Lucy Mercy in 1816. He always lived where he first located until his death on June 3, 1856.

His wife died March 19, 1859; they had a family of seven children as follows:

Adaline and Edwin, twins, born Oct. 4, 1816; died 1880.

Joseph, born Dec. 19, 1817; died March 7, 1864.

Anson D., born July 2, 1819; died April, 1875.

William A., born May 3, 1822; died Jan. 17, 1867.

Clark C., born July 19, 1828.

Lucian G., born July 12, 1834.

Clark C. Sibley was married Oct. 1, 1851, to Sally M. Frisbee, by whom he had six children, viz.:

Sarah, born July 19, 1852; married Morris P. Baker.

Carlton, born Jan. 2, 1854; married Mattie Gardner.

Charles L., born July 17, 1855; married Adda Wilcox.

Anson, born March 16, 1857; married Emma Hancock.

Clark E., born May 14, 1864.

Orrin, born Feb. 12, 1868.

Mrs. Sibley died Jan. 9, 1869, and Mr. Sibley was married a second time Nov. 12, 1873, to Miss Ella L. Smith, by whom he has three children, viz.:

Bessie, born July 13, 1875.

Earl, born Sept. 26, 1877.

May, born May 1, 1881.

With the exception of three years spent in Sardinia, Mr. Sibley has always been a resident of Concord; he moved from the homestead farm to East Concord, in 1869.

Benjamin Sibley.

Benjamin Sibley came to this town in 1816, in company with his brothers Abijah and Orrin, and his brother-in-law, Joshua

Agard. They all settled on farms joining each other; Benjamin, Abijah and Joshua on lot sixty-three, and Orrin on lot fifty-five.

In early times, this place was called the "Sibley settlement," from the three brothers.

He lived here about thirty-two years, and cleared up a farm, after which he sold out and moved to Sheboygan county, Wis., where he died May 16, 1849. Anna, his wife, died March 10, 1876, at Sheboygan Falls, aged seventy-two.

Benjamin Sibley was a good neighbor, a good citizen and an excellent man.

They reared a family of six children:

Jonathan, the oldest, married Louisa Hatch, of Boston; he died at Pentwater, Mich., March, 1875, in his sixtieth year.

Mary Ann married W. H. Prentice, of Aurora. She is still living, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Amanda married John Shadbolt, and died at La Crosse, Wis., March 23, 1882, aged sixty years.

Juliet married John Gardinier, and lives in Waupaca county, Wis.

Charles is now living at Lind, Waupaca county, Wis. His first wife was Hattie Eels; his second, Ellen Crippen; third, Mary Rice; fourth, Mrs. Anna French.

Clark married Martha Monroe, and is living at Waldo, Sheboygan county, Wis.

John Gardinier.

John Gardinier lived in this town when a young man for a number of years. He married Juliet Sibley, daughter of Benjamin Sibley. A few years after he moved to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where he now resides. He is a farmer and stock-raiser and has been Sheriff of Waupaca county several years. Eight children were born to them:

Lucas, the eldest, was killed by lightning June 23d, 1858, aged ten years.

Julia, married Dr. Levi H. Pelton, of Sheboygan Falls.

Anna, died in Concord, Feb. 16, 1853.

Charley, lives in Lind, Wis.

May, married Edward Jeffers and is living in Buffalo, N. Y.

Morgan L., died Oct. 21st, 1860.

John, Jr., died March 11, 1877.

Hattie, is living with her parents at Lynd, Waupaca county, Wisconsin.

Epaphras Steele.

The Steeles are of English descent, In 1861, one George Steele emigrated from Essex, England, to Cambridge, Mass. He and his brother John soon after settled in Hartford, Conn., where Epaphras Steele's father, Jonathan Steele, was born. He died in Boston, N. Y., aged ninety-four years. Epaphras Steele removed in 1806 from Hartford, where he was born Dec. 12, 1792, to central New York, where he resided in Cayuga and Onondaga counties until 1819, when he settled upon new land in the east part of Boston, N. Y., where he became familiar with pioneer life in its roughest forms. He had a good education for those days and was highly respected by the community in which he lived, as is shown by the fact that he was thirteen times elected Supervisor of Boston. He was also Captain of militia many years. While a resident of Boston he became a member of the Free Will Baptist Church in that town. In 1846 he moved to East Concord, where he lived until his death, in 1876. He was married Feb. 15, 1819 to Dimmis Blakeslee, from Massachusetts. The Blakeslees were originally of Scotch-Irish origin. They had a family of five children, all living, married and having families as follows:

Emily, married George Bridge and resides in Colden. They have two daughters: Mary, married a man named Smith, and Emily, married Edwin Isintrout.

Eliza, married Burroughs Norton; lives at East Concord: have one son living: Herbert, married Mary Fuller, and one daughter, Ellen.

Esther, married Michael Hollister; lives at East Concord; have one son: Byron, married Carrie Johnson.

James, married Sarah FitzPatrick; they have one son and one daughter.

James L., was a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment Oregon Volunteers, serving three and one-half years, his Regiment doing service in guarding the Oregon frontier. Here he became also somewhat famous as hunter of elk, panthers and bears.

Rev. John C. Steele, now of Dale, N. Y., married Carrie Griffith ; they have two daughters. Mr. Steele is a minister in the Free Will Baptist Church.

George Shultus.

George Shultus, brother of David, came to this wilderness soon after he did. He settled on lot nineteen, township six, range six, clearing up his farm as soon as possible, where he built and conducted a distillery. When the road from William Warner's place to the Potter place, along the Eighteen-mile creek was laid out he had the contract for cutting it out and for building the bridges. He also was one of the parties that built the Bloomfield mill and at one time was part owner and manager of an iron foundry in the village of Springville. He was the father of nine children :

Ann, the eldest, is dead.

Leonora, married a man by the name of Hulbert, and lives in Minnesota.

Chauncey, is dead.

Jerome is dead.

George, is now living in Minnesota.

Jane, married A. Lambert, and lives in Illinois.

Perry, Elmer and Ward, are now living in Springville.

George Shultes died Jan. 20, 1870.

Jonathan Spaulding.

Jonathan Spaulding came to this town from Lancaster, Coos county, N. H. His wife's maiden name was Abigail Meader. They started from Lancaster Aug. 8, 1815, and arrived at Concord Oct. 9, 1815 ; they stopped about ten days at Bloomfield, Ontario county. They came with horses and wagon, and were six weeks traveling on the road. For about two years after they arrived here, times were extremely hard, and it was very difficult to get enough to eat. Money would not buy provisions because nobody had anything to sell. At one time, Mr. Spaulding's family lived six weeks on pudding and molasses, with nothing else to eat. At another time, they procured a piece of pork, and Mrs. Spaulding abstained from eating any of it herself, and did not allow the children to have any of it,

although they were all very hungry, but saved it all for her husband so as to give him strength to chop.

They had seven children, who were all born before they came to this town :

Sally, the oldest, married a Mr. Kibbie.

Daniel, the second child, in company with his sister Sally and her husband, and Mr. Kibbie, Sr., went over to the Alleghany river and built an ark or boat, and lived in it through the Winter, and in the Spring floated down the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alabama, where they all died soon after with the yellow fever, except one child.

Jonathan Jr., was born in 1800, married Mary B. Higgins, and died in this town Oct. 30, 1845.

Abigail married Samuel Fairbanks, and died in Ashford about 1870.

Joseph Meader.

Adaline married Nathaniel M. Jones, of Boston, and died about 1852.

John T. G. married Minerva Spaulding, and died at Woodward's Hollow, April 1, 1874, aged sixty-four years.

Joseph Meader Spaulding.

Joseph Meader Spaulding was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 19, 1803, and came to this town with his parents in 1815. He was married to Betsy Wilson, June 17, 1832. He always lived on the old farm which his father cleared up, from the time he came here until his death, except two years, during which time he went to Ashford Hollow and bought a saw-mill and grist-mill, and built a store, and in company with his brother-in-law, Daniel Wilson, he carried on business for two years, and then returned to his farm in Concord.

He had three children :

George W.

Abel A., born Dec. 28, 1834, and died Dec. 27, 1852, aged eighteen years.

Mary J., born May 25, 1838; married Otis Davis in 1859, and lives in New Auburn, Sibley county, Minn.

Mr. Spaulding died April 22, 1871, aged sixty-seven years, seven months and two days.

His wife, Betsy Wilson, was born in the Town of Putney, Windham county, Vt., and died in Concord, April 25, 1876, aged sixty-eight years, five months and sixteen days.

George W. Spaulding.

George W. Spaulding was born in Concord, July 21, 1833. He has lived on the old homestead all his life except five years—two years he served as clerk for Alanson King at Ashford Hollow, after which he bought Robbins & Cronkhite's grocery store in Springville, in which he carried on business for three years, when he sold out to Drake & Stanbro; he then taught school four Winters, and lived at home with his father Summers. He was married to Orceia O. Washburn, Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in North Collins in 1844. Since his marriage he has conducted the old homestead farm. He has five children:

Allie M., born May 3, 1863.

Howard M., born Nov. 8, 1866.

Aba L., born June 20, 1869.

Bertha, born April 17, 1873.

Ralph Hoyt, born Sept. 19, 1875.

David Shultus.

David Shultus was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., March 4, 1779; was one of the first settlers in this town; and moved here in 1810; he settled on lot twenty-two, township six, range six, near what is now called "The Shultus Bridge." He was a successful farmer and reared a large family of children. When he first came here, and for many years after, the forests were filled with bears, panthers, wolves and other wild beasts, with which he had many an exciting adventure.

His children were:

Eliza married J. Reynolds; he is dead and she is living in Buffalo.

Emeline married Griffin Wiley, and died in Cattaraugus, about 1848.

Adeline married Jacob Siebold; she died in Buffalo, about 1878.

Washington is supposed to be living in Arizona.

Wellington married Jennette Crossman ; died about 1860, in the West.

Julia Ann married S. H. McEwen ; died in Springville, Dec. 5, 1845.

Harrison was shot by an Indian in North-west Wisconsin, about 1865.

Charles died at sea, about 1850.

David Shultus died June 7, 1859, aged eighty years. Lucy, his wife, died Jan. 16, 1848.

Amos Stanbro.

The Stanbros are of English descent. Amos Stanbro was born at Hopkinton, R. I., July 6, 1791. He lived in the New England States until the Spring of 1825, when he came to Concord, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1864. The first year or two after coming to Concord Mr. Stanbro lived where Frederick Clark now resides ; he then bought land on lot fifty-one, range six, township seven, where he lived until his death. Mr. Stanbro was a good neighbor and a good citizen ; he was an active, industrious and energetic farmer, and acquired quite a large property by hard work and good management ; he sometimes held town offices, and he also served as Captain in the militia. He married Hannah Wilcox at Stonington, Conn., where Mrs. Stanbro was born ; she died April 3, 1846 ; Mrs. Stanbro was a good woman.

Eleven children were born to them, as follows (the four oldest were born in New England) :

Mary Ann, married Orley Perkins ; died Oct. 9, 1858.

Lucy, married Sanford Mayo ; lives in Springville.

Emeline, married Philip Ferrin ; lives in Springville.

Eliza, married Robert Yates ; lives at East Concord.

Charles C., married Aurelia Wilcox ; lives at East Concord.

Horace, died Sept. 25, 1853, aged twenty-five years.

Wilber H., married Harriet L. Cranston ; lives in Springville.

Jane M., died Nov. 22, 1855, aged twenty-two years.

Almon W., married Helen Weeden ; lives in Buffalo.

Clorinda, died Sept. 18, 1859, aged twenty-one years.

Ursula, died Aug. 30, 1859, aged eighteen years and eight months.

Mr. Stanbro was married a second time about 1850 to Mrs. Amy Greene, by whom he had four children :

Loraine, married A. D. Jones ; lives in Springville.

Estelle, married Henry Curtis ; lives at East Concord.

Warren H., lives West.

May, married W. D. Jones, lives in Springville.

Almon W. Stanbro.

Almon W. Stanbro, son of Amos Stanbro, was born in Concord April 6, 1835 ; he obtained his education in the common schools and in the Springville academy ; he taught school, both common and select ; he studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Springville and in Buffalo. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Concord for several years, and was elected Supervisor of the town for the year 1867, and also for the year 1869. He married Helen Weeden, daughter of Jabez Weeden. They have one son living, and they had a daughter who died young. Mr. Stanbro now resides in Dakota.

“Governor” William Smith.

“Gov.” William Smith came from Vermont to this town in the Spring of 1810, and moved into an empty log house that he found standing on lot four on the farm where Harrison Pingrey now lives. The “Governor” selected land down on the Cattaraugus creek on lots fifty-six and fifty-seven, where S. E. Tefft now lives ; here he built a log house and did some chopping and in the Fall he moved his family down. The “Governor” was physically a strong man and a good worker, and in a few years had quite large improvements. While he lived here the bears and wolves were thick and committed many depredations on his sheep and hogs. On one occasion a bear came and was trying to get a hog out of the pen. The “Governor” not being at home, Mrs. Smith and the hired man went out and succeeded in driving him off and saved the hog. In 1816 or 1817 he sold out that place to Stephen Williams for cash down, receiving his pay in silver, of which there was nearly

one-half bushel. He then located on lot forty nine, where Frederick Clark now lives ; while he lived here his son Stephen died. He lived here a few years and cleared up a number of acres of land ; he sold out to Varney Ingals, and located on the south part of said lot forty-nine ; he staid there a few years and then moved to lot forty-one, by the big spring, where he lived a number of years ; after this he lived on the Catta-raugus creek at Ashford Hollow, and on lot forty-five, Sharp street.

Of his five children, Stephen, William and Calvin died in this town.

Deborah married Samuel Wilcox and died Nov. 15, 1850, in Concord, aged fifty years and five months.

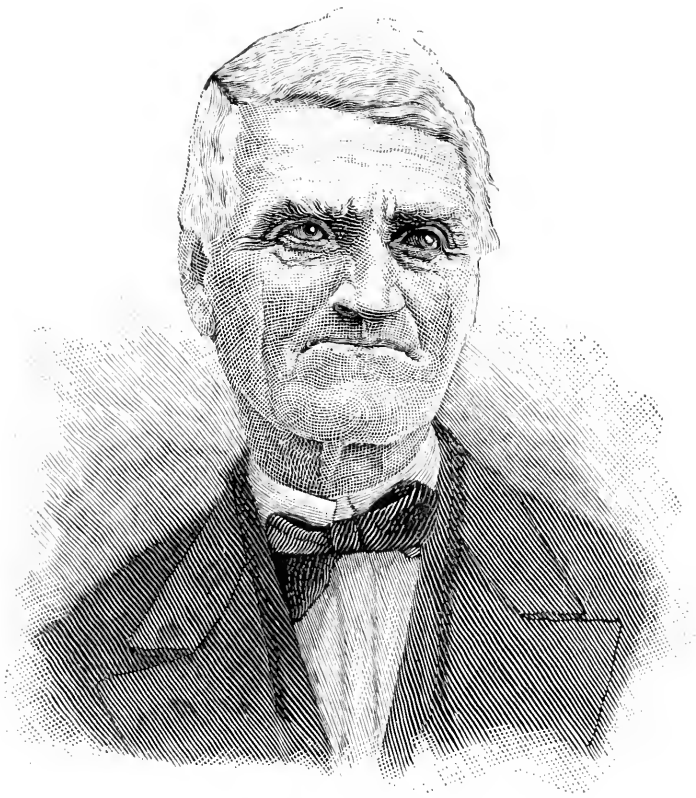
Sally, married Clement Carney and moved to Michigan.

"Governor" William Smith died Oct. 9, 1857, aged eighty years.

Hannah, his wife, died Dec. 29, 1853.

Calvin Smith.

Calvin Smith was born in Vermont Sept. 30, 1803. His father came to this town in the Spring of 1810 ; he lived that Summer on lot four, where Harrison Pingrey now resides, and his children, William, Calvin and Deborah, attended school to Annie Richmond, which was the first school ever taught in this town. As chopping was the principal business at that time, young Calvin and his brother became experts, and when only fourteen or fifteen years of age, besides aiding their father, took many jobs of the settlers ; they chopped a great deal of the timber where the Village of Springville now stands. When about twenty years of age he bought his time of his father and located on the north part of lot forty-two, on Sharp street. March 12, 1826, he was married to Harriet Mayo, and a few years after moved to the northeast part of lot forty-three ; here he cleared up the farm where his son Stephen R. now lives, where he lived twenty-five or thirty years ; he then moved to the central part of lot fifty, now owned by David S. Ingals ; afterwards he bought land on the west part of lot forty-one, where he resided at the time of his death. He was a good neighbor, a good citizen and an honest man, and acquired a



CALVIN SMITH.

good property by hard and honest toil; he was a worthy member of the Free Baptist church, and contributed liberally to the fund for building the house of worship for that denomination in Springville.

They reared a large family of children, as follows:

Cynthia, born Jan. 20, 1827; married Abram Patch; died Jan. 28, 1863.

Malvina, born Sept. 18, 1828; married Archibald Preston; lives in Yorkshire.

Stephen R., born June 27, 1830; married Mary Gardinier; lives in Concord.

Lucy Ann, born Dec. 23, 1832; married A. J. Backus; lives at North East, Pa.

Jeremy, born March 3, 1836; married Mariam Palmer; lives in Springville.

Calvin C., born Sept. 27, 1838; married Josephine Flemings; lives in Springville.

Lorinda, born Dec. 29, 1840. died Oct. 28, 1842.

Celinda, born Nov. 6, 1842; married Yates Gardinier; live in Concord.

Philena M., born Dec. 2, 1855; married Murray Chandler; live in Concord.

Zelia M., born May 17, 1859; married John H. Melvin; live in Springville.

James Stratton.

James Stratton settled on Townsend hill in 1811. His wife's maiden name was Betsey Wheeler; they lived here a few years and then removed to Little Valley, Cattaraugus county. They were among the very first settlers in that town. They reared a family of children and lived to a good old age.

Charles C. Stanbro.

Charles C. Stanbro was born in Concord in 1826, and has resided there ever since. He obtained his education in a common school on Townsend Hill and in the Springville Academy. He afterwards taught several terms of school, both common and select. He has been a farmer and cheese-maker, and has kept a general store for several years in East Concord. He never preached for pay, but formerly occupied the pulpit at

times and does so still, especially on funeral occasions, where his services are always acceptable and satisfactory to his audience. He has been twice elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds.

The Townsend Family.

Jonathan Townsend, from whom Townsend Hill takes its name, was born in 1765, in New Salem, Franklin county, Mass. His father's name was Jonathan Townsend, and his mother's maiden name was Huldah Newton. When he became of age, he married, accumulated property, and owned a farm in Massachusetts. He came to this town and purchased land in 1810; he moved part of his family here in 1811, and the remaining portion in 1812. He came into town on the Genesee road, and had to cut it out part of the way. He was about forty-five years of age when he came; had a large family and more property than the new settlers had generally. He built a frame house on the southeast part of lot four, township seven, range seven, on the spot where the frame part of B. F. Williams's house now stands.

In 1816, he built a grist mill on Smith brook, on the south part of lot eighteen, township seven, range seven, in what is now called Wheeler Hollow. It was located about eighty rods below the Wheeler mills. This mill did quite a good business and frequently had to be run night and day to accommodate its customers, who sometimes came quite long distances. He also built a distillery afterwards on the same lot, in the vicinity of the mill.

In 1819, he commenced keeping hotel.

In those days, the mail route and main traveled road from Springville to Buffalo was over Townsend Hill.

In 1822, he built a two-story brick house in front of and connected with his frame one. This was the first brick house built in town. The upper story contained a hall, which in those early days was a new and rather desirable thing to have. Here for many years the town meetings were held, and the voters old and young, met to elect town officers; here the town officers met to transact business for the town; here the voters of the vicinity voted at the Fall election.

For ten or fifteen years succeeding 1815, Jonathan Townsend undoubtedly did more business than any other man in this town. Besides his farming operations, he run a hotel and blacksmith shop on Townsend Hill, and built and run a grist mill, blacksmith shop and, in part, a distillery in Wheeler Hollow.

In 1835, Mr. Townsend sold his farm to the great land speculator, Alanson Palmer, of Buffalo. He removed from this town and purchased and settled on a lot of wild land in the Town of Collins, a mile and a half or two miles west of Woodward's Hollow.

He died in the Town of Collins, Oct. 21, 1838, aged about seventy-three years.

Mr. Townsend was twice married. His first wife, Mary Haskell, died in Massachusetts, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving two children. Olive Finney, his second wife, came here in 1812, and shared the privations and hardships of the pioneers, and lived until June 4, 1862, when she died in this town at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Alanson Wheeler, aged about ninety-three years.

Three of their eleven children are still living: Huldah, Elvira and Hosea W.

Their children were:

Sally, born June 1, 1785.

Jonathan, born May 15, 1787.

Uzial, born Nov. 2, 1790.

Suel, born Jan. 27, 1793.

Olive, born July 7, 1795.

Huldah, born Dec. 15, 1797.

Noah, born Feb. 12, 1801.

Elvira, born Aug. 30, 1803.

Hosea W., born March 30, 1807.

Diadamia, born May 13, 1810.

Adin, born Aug. 16, 1813.

Jonathan Townsend, Jr., married Betsy Davis, in Massachusetts; he died in this town, June, 1857, aged seventy years; she died in this town, June 1868, aged seventy-seven years; no children.

Uzial Townsend married Patty Wheeler in Massachusetts. They came to this town in 1811, and were here one Winter before the rest of the family came. They located on Townsend Hill, and lived there about twenty-five years, when they removed from town. They lived on the reservation near Buffalo several years, where she died in 1846. About twenty-five years ago, he went to Illinois with his son, Gilbert W. Townsend, where he died Aug. 13, 1864, aged seventy-four years. He left one son and several grandchildren. He was a farmer.

Suel Townsend married Polly Wheeler. He was a miller and blacksmith, and lived in Wheeler Hollow. He died fifty years ago; they raised two sons.

Olive Townsend married Kendall Johnson, of Collins. He lived near Mansfield. She died in 1826, aged thirty-one years; she left five children.

Huldah Townsend married Enoch Sinclair in 1816, in this town. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and lived on Townsend Hill; they left this town and moved to McHenry county, Ill., in 1845, and, in 1864, removed from there to Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, where he died in 1873 aged eighty-three years; but she is still living, at the age of eighty-six years. There were seven children in their family.

Noah Townsend married Acsah Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, deceased. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and lived on the farm where his widow now resides, on Townsend Hill. He sometimes held town offices; could have held more but declined. He was an intelligent and respected citizen. There are six children in the family. He died in 1853, aged fifty-two years.

Elvira Townsend married William Owen; she has not lived in Concord for more than fifty years; she now resides in Crawford county, Penn. She has one son; her husband is dead.

Hosea W. Townsend resides in Buffalo; has six children; is seventy-six years old.

Diadamia Townsend married Alanson Wheeler. They both died in March, 1883.

Adin Townsend married Electa Michell; he died in 1844, aged thirty-one years; he left four children.

Asa R. Taber.

Asa R. Taber was born in the year 1833, in the Town of New Bedford, Mass; came to the Town of Eden, Erie county, N. Y., and settled in Springville in 1857; occupation a merchant; was married in 1857, to Laurette N. Taber, daughter of Camden S. Lake. He received the greater part of his education at the Springville Academy.

His father's name was Asa Taber; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Washburn; his grandfather's name was Joseph Taber; his grandmother's maiden name was Rebecca Mason; his mother was of French and his father of Welsh descent. All settled at an early day in the old Town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Mass. His grandfather Lettice Washburn was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his uncle Lettice Washburn was a clergyman and Chaplain in the War of the Rebellion.

Benjamin C. Trevitt's Statement.

My father moved to this town in 1817, from Bennington county, Vt.; Joseph Hanchett had settled on the place where I now live before the War; my father bought him out for four hundred dollars, and he moved to Ohio.

My uncle, Channing Trevitt, settled where the Wheeler brothers are, about 1811, and built the first mill there in 1812 or 1813; he was pressed into the service of the Government with his team to draw cannon from Buffalo to Erie at the time Commodore Perry was fitting out his fleet there, and was taken sick and died soon after he returned home.

Jonathan Townsend built his grist-mill in 1816.

Jonathan Spaulding moved here in 1815, and Asa Philip in 1817.

My sister Electa taught school one Summer in Cooper's barn; I think it was the first school taught in the district. Mrs. Persons taught two Summers in her own house. William Owen

taught two Winters; I think Sinclear taught one, then David Bensley, and then a man by the name of Judson.

My father, Benjamin Trevitt, died in this town in 1857, aged about seventy-six years; my mother died in this town in 1835, aged fifty-nine.

Electa married Daniel Philips, and died in 1825, aged twenty-four.

Asa R. married Polly McLen; she died; he lives in East Hamburg.

Amanda died in 1851, aged forty-three years.

Acsah married Flecher Fairbanks.

Hiram C. married Jane Cooper; he died in 1845, aged thirty-three years.

Benjamin C. Trevitt's Family.

Benjamin C. Trevitt married Martha Olcott. Their children are:

Amelia, married Frank Hoffman; he died; she lives at her father's.

Electa Ann, married George Davis, and resides in the town of Aurora.

Viola, married William Woodward, lives at Woodward Hollow.

Alfred lives at his father's.

Milton lives at his father's; married Leona Adams.

Hattie S., married Adelbert Tyrer; lives in this town.

Benjamin C. Trevitt died April 3, 1883, aged seventy-nine years, six months and sixteen days.

Roswell Olcott.

Roswell Olcott came to this town in 1817 from Pompey, Onondaga county, and settled on lot twenty, township seven, range seven. He afterwards lived on the Cattaraugus creek near Fries. He moved to McHenry county, Ill., about 1847. He was constable and collector in this town for several years. Mr. Olcott died in Illinois in 1876. His children were:

Mary Ann—she is dead.

Martha, married Benjamin Trevitt, and lives in this town.

Lebus died in consequence of a wound received in the army.

Acta L., Carlos and Fanny are married and live West.

Mrs. L. H. Twichel's Statement.

My father, Asa Philips, came out here intending to go out farther West. He brought for Mr. Townsend's people and others who came from the same place in Massachusetts that he did, letters from their friends in the East, and Mr. Townsend and others persuaded him to locate here, which he did. He bought of Nicholas Armstead one hundred acres of land, with a few acres improved, the frame of a saw-mill up but no house. Father's family moved here in 1817, from New Salem, Mass.; came with two yoke of oxen, a span of horses and two cows. They started on the first day of October and arrived here on the last day of the month. We first moved into a small log school-house that stood on top of the hill, west of George Spaulding's house on his land. We remained there six weeks, when they wanted school to commence and we moved into Mr. Townsend's blacksmith shop in Wheeler Hollow. Sometime in the Winter father got a frame up, planked it, shingled part of the roof, laid down loose boards for a floor, and we moved into it without any doors or windows. A fireplace was built up as high as the mantel-piece, and was used so till next Summer; the smoke went up and out free and unconfined by any chimney. Next Summer he bought brick of Samuel Cooper and finished up the chimney, and finished shingling the house. The settlers in that part of the town when we came were, Frederick Wood, Thomas Magee, James Russel, Ambrose Cram, Jonathan Spaulding, Enoch Sinclair, Carey Clements, Roswell Alcott, Ephraim Barker, Samuel Cooper, Mr. Mitchell, Joseph Herrick, Sen., Asa Herrick, William Herrick, Samuel Eaton, Samuel Sampson, Emery Sampson, Daniel Persons, Benjamin Trevitt, John Andrews, James Tyrer and the Thompsons.

Sally Spaulding married Isaac Kibbie, and they, with old Mr. Kibbie and his wife and Daniel Spaulding, eldest son of Jonathan Spaulding, went over to the Alleghany river and built what they called an ark, and lived in it during the Winter, and in the Spring floated down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and went to the far South, and before a year had passed word came that they had all died with the fever except one child. I remember that I was up at Mr. Spaulding's soon after and saw

Mrs. Spaulding crying for the death of her children far away in a strange land.

The big swamp west of our place was a great resort for bears and wolves. I have often laid and listened to the prolonged howlings of the wolves out there in the night time. Our cows frequently went into the swamp and the boys, when they went after them, would sometimes send the dog in to bring them out. One time they sent the dog into the swamp, but instead of bringing out the cows he drove out a large bear. The boys were frightened and started to run; one of them could not get along very fast, and the others tried to assist him up a tree but could not succeed; they screamed and the bear changed his course and did not molest them.

The Thompson children once found a small cub asleep beside a log, and Unice took it in her apron and carried it to the house, and made a pet of it. It would follow the children around and play with them like a young dog. It was very mischievous also. One day while the family were all out of the house, he crawled up the ladder and found a tub of molasses sitting up stairs, and being very fond of sweets he tried to get some, and tipped over the tub; the chamber floor was loose boards, and when the family returned they found the molasses mostly on the furniture and floor below. The cub had to die.

Some of the school teachers who taught in our district in early times were Electa Trevitt, Sally Spaulding, Enoch Sinclair, William F. Owen, David Bensley, Mr. Sweetland, Rebecca Canfield, Wells Brooks, Morris Fosdick, Cephas R. Leland, Dudley O. Stephens, Robert G. Flint, Ezra Chaffee, Elam Booth, Mr. Gilbert, Henry Ackley, John G. House, Jonathan Briggs, Laura Ann Carr, Mary Gardner, Laban A. Needham, Mariam Twichel, William Twichel, Catharine Southworth, Mary Ann Sampson, Warren Fisher, A. C. Adams, Mr. Pierce, Emogene Smith.

Asa, died Nov. 13, 1842, aged seventy-one years, eight months.

Rhoda, his wife, died October, 1842, aged seventy-one years, nine months.

Rhoda Herrick, daughter of Asa Philips, died in 1832, aged thirty-two.

Mary Chase, daughter of Asa Philips, died in 1874, in Little Valley.

Arba, married Anna Russel ; died in Ohio in 1844.

Susanna, married Johnson Chase ; lives in Machias.

Marcus, married Asenath Herrick ; lives in Ohio.

Hannah, married Lemuel H. Twichel ; lives in Concord.

Asa, married Sarah Ann Petton ; he lives in Lockport, N. Y.

Amos, died in 1831, aged twenty years.

Sarah married Samuel Stevens, and lives in this town.

Lemuel H. Twichel.

My father came from Massachusetts to Madison county, this state; remained a few years, then came to this town. My brother, Royal and I, came here in 1821 with an ox-team, two cows and ten sheep, and had but five dollars in money. We paid our way mostly by selling wooden dippers that we made before we started. Next year father and the rest of the family came. We lived the first year in the Stratton house on the lower part of the Fay farm, on the Genesee road. My father bought of Mr. McLen, the land known as the Heacock farm, on lot thirteen, township seven, range seven, and now owned by N. B. Moore. We moved on to it and lived there eight or nine years. Sold the farm to Calvin Blake and bought land on lot fifteen, township seven, range seven, near the creek road to Boston, and moved onto it. Besides working at farming my father made spinning wheels for spinning linen and wool. Also made rakes, sometimes made cabinet ware, &c. My father's name was Lemuel Twichel, my mother's maiden name was Esther Seaver. Father died in this town October 2, 1856, aged eighty-two years; mother died in this town August 7, 1870, aged about ninety-two. Their children were:

Royal, born 1801; married Ruth Field. She died. He is also dead.

Lemuel H., born Dec. 31, 1804; married Hannah Phillips. lives in this town.

Joseph S., born Oct. 8, 1805. Lives in Boston.

Adaline, born Feb. 24, 1809; married Moses Leonard, and died about 1873, in this town.

Lucy, born March, 1811; married Franklin Twichel; he died. She lives in Boston.

Mariam, born Jan., 1813; married L. A. Needham. Lives in this town.

Enos, born Dec. 1814; married Eliza Jones. He was killed by the fall of a tree in Otto.

William, born Dec. 1816; married Mary Winship; she died. He died in the Fall of 1865.

In 1823, I helped cut out the Genesee road, four rods wide, from Mr. Ferrons on East, towards Griffith's Corners. The road had been traveled some years but was only cut wide enough for teams to pass through.

One time when we lived on the Heacox farm, Joseph and I found three bears, three-fourths of a mile north-east of our house, in their den, under the roots of a tree which was turned up in such a way as to form a suitable place for them. I went for the gun but I had but one charge of powder. I could see the old bear's white teeth as she growled in the dim light of the den, and I took sight accordingly and fired and killed her. Joseph went up to Mr. Ashman's for help, and Mr. Ashman and Mr. Briggs, father of Erasmus Briggs, came down. One of the bears came out and tried to escape but Mr. Briggs shot and killed him. All three were killed. We let Mr. Benjamin Fay have the skins, and Mrs. Fay made some muffs, capes, &c. Some of those articles are in existence, now after the lapse of over fifty years.

I moved down on the Eighteen-mile creek, near the valley road to Boston, in 1826, and commenced building a saw-mill that Fall. I lived there about thirty years, manufactured lumber and carried on farming; kept dairy part of the time. I moved to Little Valley, staid one year, came back, located two miles south-west of Springville; lived there till Spring of 1865 and then moved to Vaughn street where I now reside. Lemuel H. Twichel's children were:

Marcus E., born Oct. 2, 1839; died in 1855.

Erastus, born Aug. 22, 1841; married Francis Garlock, of Auburn. Lives in Burdet, Schuyler county; is a Presbyterian clergyman.

Esther, born June, 1846; married Albert Bement. Lives in Colden, Boston.

Lucy, born, May 14, 1848; married D. W. Bensley. Lives in Springville.

Asa, born March 7, 1850; married Carrie Palmer. Lives in Concord.

Lemuel H. Twichel died June 30, 1881, aged seventy-six years, six months.

Lewis Trevitt's Statement.

Lewis Trevitt is now living on his farm in the north-west part of the town on the road, over Townsend Hill to Boston. He has lived on that farm about sixty-five years and he is over ninety years of age. He says:

"I was born September 10, 1790. I came to this country in 1810; I was about twenty years old and unmarried. I worked before the war in Boston part of the time, and part of the time in Concord. I had a job of winrowing forty acres of timber for Captain Hanchet who lived on the south part of the farm that Benjamin C. Trevitt now owns and occupies. I also chopped a job for Samuel Cooper, who then lived on the G. Spaulding farm. The chopping I did was down on the flat, on the south part of the farm. When I came, there was no saw-mill, grist mill, grocery store or hotel, in town.

The settlers in the north-west part of the town, before or during the war, were John Ures who lived on the farm I now own, on the west side of the road north of my house. He died before the close of the war. His wife was sister to Benjamin Fay, and afterwards married Joseph Yaw, of Springville. Jessie Putnam also lived on this farm, north of my house, on the east side of the road. He and his wife afterwards lived and died on the Heacock farm, lot thirty-eight, township seven, range seven, west of Adams'. Isaiah Pike was here a single man. Lyman Drake and family lived down on the creek, near the town line. May Barrett lived about a mile north-west of my place, and Mr. Killom down at the foot of the hill, New Boston.

In the early days provisions were very scarce and it was sometimes very difficult for people to get enough to eat.

During the war many of the settlers were called out to serve as soldiers on the Niagara Frontier. I remember one time several of us had been called out, and were walking down to Buffalo; among the number was Smith Russell, who was a marksman. A hawk was discovered sitting on a tree a long distance off and one of the company said to Smith, if he would shoot that hawk he would eat it. Smith drew up his rifle and fired and *killed the hawk*, but the other man failed to perform his part of the contract. I returned to Vermont before the war closed and married Sarepta Matthews, and not long after the close of the war, returned and located on the farm where I now reside, and have lived here ever since.

Wolves used to frequently kill the early settler's sheep. They killed, or mangled in a shocking manner, thirty of mine at one time. It was a pitiful sight to see the poor animals mangled, bleeding and dying. They killed six for John Andrews, all he had. A bear came and took a fat hog out of Captain Hanchett's pen and carried him off.

When the Erie Canal was being built, I took two yoke of oxen and went down and worked on the deep cut this side of Lockport, until I got the ague, then came home and was sick all Winter. Next Summer I had the bilious fever and was sick a long time. My brother, Channing Trevitt, built a saw-mill on the place where the Wheeler Brother's mill now is, about 1813. I think the first school in this district was taught by Nehemiah Waters, in a building that stood on land that I now own. My father, Benjamin C. Trevitt, was born in Newport, R. I., March 10, 1749. My mother, Phœbe Carter, was born in New Haven, April 10, 1750.

Their children were:

Polly, born May 19, 1778; married Erastus Spaulding; died 1862, aged eighty-four years.

Benjamin, born March 17, 1788; died Jan. 4, 1857, aged seventy-five years, nine months and eighteen days.

Channing, born July 22, 1782; died Sept. 13, 1813, aged thirty-one years.

Sally, born May 27, 1783; married Levi Ballou; died, 1863, aged seventy-nine years.

Constant, born June 24, 1787; still living in the west.

Lewis, born Sept. 10, 1790; now living.

Eleazer, born Dec. 18, 1702; died in Minnesota.

Phœbe, born Oct. 21, 1796.

Lewis Trevitt's family record:

Sally C., born Sept. 11, 1812; married Timothy Clark; lives in Collins.

Lewis M., born Nov. 16, 1816; married Mary M. Cross; lives in Wisconsin.

Constant W., born Jan. 2, 1819; died Jan. 18, 1857, in this town.

Jonathan M., born Jan. 20, 1821; died Sept. 18, 1826, in this town.

Polly S., born Jan. 24, 1823; married John Howrey; lives in Wisconsin.

Benjamin M., born Feb. 26, 1825.

Mark M., born July 10, 1827; married I. Salls; died April 21, 1878.

Caroline E., born March 22, 1829; married Uriah Pike; lives in this town.

Hyman J., born March 6, 1831; married Albina Trevitt; lives in Kansas.

Wesley O., born Nov. 9, 1833; married Eliza Amsby in 1879; lives in Kansas.

Christiana, born April 23, 1836.

Sarepta, Lewis Trevitt's wife was born April 23, 1792; married Aug. 29, 1813, in Vermont; died Feb. 16, 1867, in this town.

Since the foregoing was written Lewis Trevitt died, Oct. 30, 1880, aged ninety years, one month and twenty days.

Wesley Trevitt.

Wesley Trevitt was born in Concord, Nov. 9, 1833. He attended the Springville Academy; taught school several terms in the town of Concord and in the town of Sardinia. He served in the army in the time of the rebellion, in a Wisconsin regiment. He removed to Highland, Kansas, in 1869, where he has since resided. He married Eliza Amsby. He is a Justice of the Peace, and is also engaged in insurance, loan and collection business.

Joseph Tanner.

Joseph Tanner was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1803. Was married in 1828 to Florilla Tooley; moved to Attica, N. Y., and from there to Springville in 1857. Their children are :

Anna L.; married George E. Bensley; resides in Chicago.

Richard W.; married Marinda Harkness.

Charles J.; married Louisa Bundy; resides in Chicago.

Mrs. Tanner died in Springville in 1872.

Richard W. Tanner.

Richard W. Tanner was born at Attica, N. Y., June 5, 1832. Came to this town in 1849, and has since followed the occupation of grocer. He is at present Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Griffith Institute. He was married in 1856 and has five children, as follows :

Anna F., Harry W., Grace H., Allen J. and Clark W.

Willard H. Ticknor, Esq.

Mr. Ticknor is a son of Daniel W. Ticknor. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda White. He was born April 21, 1853, in Concord, N. Y. Received the principal part of his education at Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., but attended school one term at the Hamburg Academy—Fall of 1874; two terms—1872—at Forestville, N. Y., and one term—Spring of 1875—at Bachtell College, Akron, Ohio. He taught school five terms and was for six months Principal of the graded school at Otto, N. Y.

He studied law in the office of Hon. C. C. Severance and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, June 14, 1878. He is now a successful practitioner in Springville. In 1880 he was one of the United States census enumerators for the town of Concord. He was married Nov. 21, 1876, to Alma S. Wheeler. They have two daughters; Alma E. and Orphia S.

Cornelius Treat's Statement.

In the year 1804, my father, John Treat, came from Vermont and settled in the Town of Aurora, near the present Village of Aurora. He built for himself a log cabin, hung up

blankets for doors, and, in general with the early settlers, shared the rudest privations incident to pioneer life. His household goods were of the most primitive description, his table consisted of a large chest, which is still preserved in our family as a souvenir of the past. My father was married July 19, 1823, to Eunice Amidon. In the year 1838, he came to Concord and purchased the farm where I was born, and now resides at Waterville. Here my father died Jan. 10, 1864. My mother survived him thirteen years. She died Nov. 25, 1877. They had ten children, as follows:

Polly M., born April 26, 1824.

Jemima, born April 11, 1825.

Cyntha, born Feb. 19, 1827.

Almon H., born Nov. 28, 1828.

Fayette, born Jan. 8, 1831.

Erastus, born Dec. 11, 1832.

Charlotte, born Nov. 10, 1835.

Thomas, born Sept. 28, 1838.

Betsey A., born Feb. 27, 1843.

John C., born Dec. 20, 1844.

I was married June 6th to Ellen L. Squires. We have one child, Thomas S. Treat, born Aug. 2, 1876. Sixteen years of my life, or nearly that length of time, was spent in running the saw mill formerly located on my farm, now a thing of the past.

James Titus.

James Titus was born in the Town of Eden, County of Erie, May 23, 1826. He resided in that town until the year 1870, when he went to Dunkirk, where he remained one year working at his trade, viz., that of a millwright, which avocation he has followed almost uninterruptedly for twenty years. In the Spring of 1872, he came to Concord and purchased of his brother, Sterling Titus, forty acres of land, which was originally a portion of the Ostrander farm, located one-half mile south of East Concord, where he has since resided. He was married July 4, 1849, to Phœbe Matteson.

Their children are: Emma J., and Frank J.

Stephen Tefft.

Stephen Tefft was born Dec. 20, 1813, in Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., and came to Erie county in 1852; he is a farmer; he was married March 20, 1850, to Caroline Jenkins, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1828; his father's name was William Tefft, who served as a musician in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant for military services, and subsequently received a pension. His mother's maiden name was Ruth Ann Wheaton. William Tefft was twice married, his second wife was Susan Wheaton, a sister of his first wife, who still lives. He died at the age of eighty-six years. Their children were:

Ruth Ann, born Sept. 30, 1850; died Aug. 27, 1863.

George E., born Nov. 10, 1851; married May 20, 1874, to Alice Vedder.

Franklin, born June 7, 1853; died Nov. 8, 1862.

Alma, born Nov. 7, 1854; died Aug. 29, 1863.

Erastus, born Nov. 25, 1859.

Carrie, born Feb. 2, 1861.

Alice, born Dec. 7, 1865.

James L. Tarbox.

James L. Tarbox was born May 5, 1847, and came to Concord in the year 1855, from Richford, Tioga county, N. Y.; his father's name was Benjamin Tarbox; his mother's maiden name was Rachael Eaton; he is a merchant by occupation; was married June 24, 1869, to Mianda L. Rice, who was born in the Town of Richford, Tioga county; was in mercantile business at Wheeler's Hollow three years before he came to Morton's Corners. They have one child, Nellie M. Tarbox, who was born Dec. 5, 1878.

Rollin M. Tichenor.

Mr. Tichenor was born in Bridport, Addison county, Vt., March 26, 1831. Came to Springville in 1851, where he has since resided. He was married in 1853 to Sylvia King, daughter of Winsor King. Mr. Tichenor enlisted February 15, 1865, in Company K., Twenty-seventh N. Y. Cavalry; was discharged June following, on account of the close of the war.

N. H. Thurber.

N. H. Thurber was born in Black Rock in the year 1840, and came to this town in 1843. His father's name was John Thurber, and his mother's maiden name was Frances Howard. His grandfather's name was John Thurber, and his grandmother's maiden name was Clorina Brown. He is a printer by occupation. He published a paper here called the *Springville Tribune* for nearly two years, viz: 1865-66. He was married in the year 1864 to Miss Esther West. Their children are:

Eddie N., and Mary E.

Rudolph Urich.

Rudolph Urich was born in Switzerland, September 8, 1827, and came to the town of Collins in the year 1849, and removed to Concord in the year 1855. His father's name was Rudolph Urich; his mother's name was Elizabeth Hoffminster. He was married October 2, 1854, to Mariah Irish; is a farmer. His father was held for military service for twenty years in Switzerland. He has two children:

George, born May 1, 1855.

Elizabeth, born December 30, 1859.

The Vaughan Family.

James Vaughan, Sr., came here in 1809, and bought a quarter section of land on lot twenty-five, on what is now called Vaughan street. A short time after he returned to Washington county, N. Y., where he died December 14, 1831, aged fifty-seven years. His eldest son, William Vaughan, came here and settled on the south part of lot twenty-five, where Asa Twichell now lives. Here he lived several years, when he returned East where he died January, 1882, aged eighty years.

Pauline Vaughan married a Mr. Beadleston. She lived here a few years in early times, and then removed from this town, and died in 1877. Epinetus came to this town about 1825, and cleared up a farm on the north part of lot twenty-five. He reared a family of children, and died in this town in 1854, aged fifty-one years. James, jr., cleared up a farm on the same lot. He moved to Wisconsin nearly thirty years ago, and died in 1877. His wife still lives in Waupaca, Wisconsin.

Alonzo and John are still living at Waupaca, Wisconsin. Mrs. James Vaughan, sr., died in this town in 1842. L. C. Vaughan died in this town August 31, 1878, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Nancy Vaughan Bloodgood still lives in this town at the age of seventy-three years.

Samuel C. P. Vaughn.

Lemuel C. P. Vaughn was born Sept. 9, 1813, in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y.; came to Concord May 16, 1832; he was by occupation a farmer; was married May 1, 1832; died Aug. 31, 1878; his wife's maiden name was Acsah Twiss, was born in the State of New Hampshire; his father's name was James Vaughn; his mother's maiden name was Nancy Moon.

Mrs. L. C. P. Vaughn says: My husband's father, James Vaughn, bought the farm we now live on in 1809 of the Holland Land company; we have occupied the farm since 1832; our farm was all woodland; we first built a log house 20 x 26 feet; it was called a good house; lived in it ten years and then built a frame house, and cleared our land by degrees. My husband's father, James Vaughn, was in the military service in the war of 1812.

Their children were:

Julius J., born March 21, 1833; married to Amos Wickham June 5, 1867; lives in Michigan; is a doctor.

Russell J., born April 6, 1835; married Theresa Green April 27, 1858.

Alonzo L., born March 26, 1837; married Emma Smith Feb. 15, 1865.

Jennie A., born July 4, 1840; resides in New York city; is a stenographer.

Covell S., born Jan. 2, 1843; lives in Michigan; is a dentist.

Lorenzo A., born Jan. 11, 1845; married Mary Potter March 24, 1869.

Achsah D., born Oct. 28, 1847; married Daniel Lewis Oct. 10, 1870.

Russell J. Vaughn.

Russell J. Vaughn was born April 6, 1835, in the Town of Concord. He was married in 1858 to Miss Theresa Green, who

was born in 1836. His father's name was L. C. P. Vaughn his mother's maiden name was Acsah Twiss; he is a farmer and owns a farm of 180 acres on Vaughn street, ninety acres of which was formerly owned by his uncle, James Vaughn. Mr. Vaughn was elected school commissioner of the third district of Erie county in the Fall of 1872, and served one term.

They have six children:

Earl R., born in 1859; married Ida Pike in 1880; he is a dentist; lives at Falls City, Neb.

Eloise, born in 1864.

Hoyt, born in 1866; died in 1872.

Ray, born in 1872.

Covell, born in 1875.

Mabel, born in 1878.

Alonzo Vaughn.

Alonzo Vaughn, the subject of this sketch was born in the Town of Concord March 26, 1837; he attended school at Springville academy until he was seventeen years of age when he commenced teaching; he continued teaching winters, attending school at the academy in the Fall and working at home Summers until he was twenty-two years of age. In the Summer of 1859 he studied dentistry with Dr. Strait, of Buffalo; the two years following he practiced at Warsaw and Le-Roy; in the Fall of 1861 he moved to Springville, where he has practiced ever since. In 1865 he was married to Miss Emma Smith, of Concord.

They have four children:

Herbert.

Acsah.

Edward.

Calista.

Samuel D. Vance and Family.

Samuel D. Vance was born in Quebec, Canada, Jan. 14, 1841; he resided in the Dominion until seven years of age, when he went to Boston, Mass., to reside with his uncle, with whom he remained one year. He came to Concord in the year 1849; he has resided in this town ever since with the exception of the year 1871 and a portion of 1872, when he went to LaCrosse

county, Wis., hoping thereby to improve his health which had become seriously impaired ; change of climate having produced the desired effect, he returned to Concord in the Spring of 1873, and purchased what is usually known as the Sprague farm, situated midway between East Concord and Glenwood, on which he now resides ; he also owns the sawmill heretofore under the management of S. Clark, which is situated near his present residence. He was married Jan. 1, 1865, to Julia A. Wilcox.

They have two children :

Cora M.

Nellie M.

Isaac Vosburgh's Statement.

My father, Henry J. Vosburgh, first came to this town from Kinderhook, Columbia county, this state, in the year 1822 ; that portion of this town lying north of East Concord was at that time an unbroken wilderness. He first worked land on shares near the present residence of Luzerne Eaton and improved the leisure time he was afforded in chopping and clearing on the farm where I now reside, which he purchased of the Holland Land Company. He also built the house in which I now reside, which was the first frame house built in this vicinity. After a four years' stay in Concord he removed to Columbia county, where I was born Oct. 11, 1830. About the year 1831 he returned to Concord and took possession of his farm which had been rented during his absence.

We came into town by the way of Boston, the Colden road being then a thing of the future. He assisted in laying out the roads of this vicinity. He was, after the year 1831, a permanent resident of Concord, until his death, which occurred Sept. 25, 1877. My earlier life was spent in this town and was uneventful save an occasional rafting voyage down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. In the year 1852 I went to California and engaged in mining where I remained nearly four years, when I returned to Concord and worked my father's farm six seasons. I then purchased land located one-half mile north-west of East Concord, where I resided until the Spring of 1879, when I bought a portion of the old homestead, one mile north-east of

East Concord, where I now reside. I was married April 19th, 1857, to Miss Anna Smith. My children are :

Carrie A., Ella A., James M., Allie L., Ida M., Effie J., Thomas C., Jessie and Myrtie.

Harrison Vanderlip's Statement.

My father came to Concord from Vermont previous to the year 1840. His name is Truman Vanderlip and mother's maiden name was Caroline Presson. He first settled at Springville, from there he removed to a farm located about midway between Woodward's Hollow and New Oregon, where I was born July 12, 1840; this in turn, was soon disposed of, when father removed to New Oregon. Two years later he bought what was known as the Ford farm, located on lot thirty-nine, township seven, range seven. In 1853 he removed to Boston Corners. In the Spring of 1860 I went to Illinois.

In the year 1861 I enlisted in the 25th Illinois Infantry; I participated in ten of the most severe engagements of our civil war, conspicuous among which were Pea Ridge, Stone River, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. After the latter fight we were sent to the relief of Burnside and raised the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. I was with Sherman during his famous march to the sea as far as Atlanta, Ga., when my term of enlistment expired Aug. 4, 1864. I was mustered out of service at Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 7, 1864; from there I went to the Pikes' Peak country, Colorado; I remained in Colorado during the Winter of 1864 and 1865 inclusive, when I returned to Illinois, where I remained during the summer of 1865 and came back to Boston during the ensuing Winter. I was married Nov. 2d, 1868, to Mary L. Jones of Boston. We resided in that town until the Spring of 1876, when I came to Concord and bought what is commonly known as the Wheelock farm, at Waterville, on which I now reside. Our children were four in number, three of whom are still living, viz :

Iola M., Nellie M. and Harrison L.

My father, Truman Vanderlip, lives in Michigan.

My brother Loren lives in Iowa.

My brother John S. lives in Denver, Col.

My brother Henry lives in Iowa.

Mary S. lives in Michigan.

Jenny lives in Iowa.

Truman, Jr. and Caroline live in Michigan.

James Vannata.

James Vannata was born Feb. 13, 1842, in the Town of Concord, and is by occupation a farmer; was married Feb. 25, 1863, to Miss Alice A. Wells, who was born June 13, 1846. She was the daughter of Asa Wells; her mother's maiden name was Gertrude Widrig, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., June 14, 1809; was married to Asa Wells, Jan. 19, 1840, and died Aug. 20, 1875. Asa Wells was born in Rutland county, Vt., July 6, 1798; came to the Town of Concord in 1816, and lived here until the time of his death, which occurred July 30, 1864. Their children were:

Josephine S., born Sept. 3, 1841.

Clark C., born Sept. 10, 1844.

Alice A., born June 13, 1846.

Newell G., born April 6, 1848; died March 6, 1863.

James E., born March 5, 1868.

Elmer A., born June 23, 1870.

Alice S., born July 8, 1876.

Wells, born May 26, 1879.

Peter Van Valkenburgh.

Peter Van Valkenburgh was born Oct. 16, 1820, in Columbia county, N. Y., and came to Concord in 1836; is a farmer; was married Sept. 22, 1842, to Miss Almira A. Austin, daughter of Luther Austin; she was born Oct. 12, 1823; his father's name was Richard Van Valkenburgh; his mother's maiden name was Polly DeVoe. His father came to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1837; next year he removed to Springville, remained there several years and then moved to Troy, N. Y., and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1868; his mother still lives at Troy. His wife's father, Luther Austin, came to Concord in 1816; was married October, 1818; he served in the army in the war of 1812 as a soldier, and subsequently received a land warrant, and, had he lived a few

years longer, would have been entitled to a pension. He died in 1858. Their children were :

William A., born July 29, 1843.

Herman D., born May 27, 1846.

Rosalia S., born May 19, 1848; died Oct. 7, 1862.

Horatio G., born May 29, 1852; died Oct. 14, 1862.

Charles H., born April 9, 1854.

Mary A., born Oct. 30, 1856.

Johnnie R., born Feb. 11, 1860; died Oct. 24, 1862.

Emily E., born May 23, 1863.

Jennie C., born Oct. 21, 1868.

John Van Pelt.

John Van Pelt was for many years an active business man in Springville. He carried on a general store and also built and managed a distillery and ashery. He also bought cattle and drove them to the eastern market. He had several children, the oldest of whom, William Van Pelt, is a physician and lives in Williamsville, N. Y., where he has a large practice and is a respected citizen.

Augustus Vannatta.

Philip Vannatta, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in ————. He was married in 1829 to Miss Catharine Spoons, of Cortland county, N. Y. They had nine children, viz :

David, born in 1830, lives in Vandalia, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Maria, born in 1832, married C. B. Parkinson and lives in Collins.

Nicholas, born in 1833.

Elias, born in 1835, was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Phillip, born in 1837, died in 1854.

William, born in 1839, served through the civil war and lives in Canadaigua, N. Y.

James Augusta, married Austin Balls and lives in Cattaraugus county.

Augustus, was born in 1843, in the Town of Concord, where he has ever since resided. He is unmarried and owns a

farm near Morton's Corners, where he lives and cares for his aged parents.

Byron Wells.

Byron Wells was born in 1817, in the Town of Sardinia; came to Concord in 1821; occupation a farmer. Was married July 12, 1855, to Mary Ann Dodge, who died June, 1861. Subsequently was married to Mary Munsell, who died March 6, 1870, and was married to his present wife, Sarah Sherman, April 5, 1871. His father's name was Charles C. Wells, and lived in Buffalo at the beginning of the War of 1812; was in the military service and taken prisoner at the time Buffalo was burned. He was taken to Montreal and kept a prisoner until exchanged, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Subsequently he was married and settled in Buffalo—himself and wife being two of the eight members of the first Methodist church in Buffalo. This church was organized by the late Gleazen Fillmore, then a young man, who, when he came to Buffalo, met a minister of another denomination, who told him that one minister was enough for the place. After the church organization, they were deprived of a place of worship and went to work and constructed a church edifice, in six weeks ready for occupation (probably not quite as expensive as the Delaware Avenue church of this day). After living in Buffalo three years, he removed to the Town of Sardinia and subsequently removed to Concord, where they continued to reside until the time of his death.

Among the relics of "ye olden times" in the Wells family is an account book, once the property of Capt. Levi Wells, great-grandfather of Byron Wells, which contains the account of money paid by Captain Wells to the officers and soldiers of the Colonial army. The first date or entry is May ye 18th, 1775. Pasted inside the cover of the book is a commission issued to "First-Lieut. Levi Wells, dated March 24th, 1760, in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King George the Second, by order of Thomas Fitch, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of his majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America." It also appears from this book that Levi Wells served as Captain and Paymaster subsequently in the Continental Army during the Revolution.

Family record :

Frank S., born May 30, 1857.

Mary A., born June 5, 1861.

Jennie E., born Aug. 18, 1867.

Jessie M., born Nov. 1, 1869.

Mary A. Wells died April 15, 1883, aged twenty-one years and ten months.

Mrs. Wells died March 29, 1882, aged eighty-five years and nine months, and five days.

Colony of)
Connecticut.) THOMAS FITCH, ESQ.,

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, in and over his majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America.

To LEVI WELLS, Gent., greeting—

By virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the Royal CHARTER, to the Governor and Company of the said Colony, under the Great Seal of England. I do by these presents, reposing especial trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, constitute and appoint you, the said LEVI WELLS, to be FIRST LIEUTENANT of the second company of a Regiment of Foot, raised within the Colony, to proceed and co-operate with a body of the King's British forces, and under the supreme command of his majesty's Commander-in-Chief; in America, against Canada, in order to reduce Montreal and all other posts of the French in those parts, and further to annoy the enemy in such manner as his majesty's Commander-in-Chief, of which regiment NATHAN WHITING, Esq., is Colonel. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant in leading, ordering and exercising said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers in the service aforesaid, and to keep them in good order and discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant, and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander-in-Chief of said Colony, for the time-being, or other of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, pursuant to the trust reposed in you.

GIVEN under my hand and the public seal of the said Colony.

at Norwalk, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the thirty-third year of the reign of his majesty King GEORGE the Second, *Annoque Domini* 1760.

By His Honor's command.

THOS. FITCH.

GEORGE WYBLYS, Secretary.

William Waite.

William Waite, born in the Town of Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1830; is a farmer and came to Concord in 1834; his father's name is Weston Waite; his mother's maiden name was Calista Snow. William Waite was married in 1852, to Sarah Mayo, daughter of Hiram Mayo, who was one of the old settlers. She died in 1871. Two of Mayo's sons, Samuel A. Mayo and John H. Mayo, enlisted in the army Aug. 11 1862, both were wounded at the battle of Donaldsonville and died soon after. Mr. and Mrs. William Waite have four children, viz:

Henry E., born Aug. 24, 1850.

William W., born July 21, 1854.

Elmer M., born March 1, 1859.

Luzerne C., born Nov. 10, 1862.

Mrs. Sarah A. Waite died July 19, 1882, aged fifty years.

William J. Wiley.

William J. Wiley was born in Concord, April 1, 1831; his wife, Lucretia Vosburg, was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1831; her father came to Concord in 1856; his father's name was David Wiley, he came to Concord in 1813; lived in the town until his death, which occurred June 9, 1879; his mother's maiden name was Alyda Vosburg, she is still living, aged seventy-nine years. William J. Wiley was married Aug. 2, 1865, to Lucretia Vosburgh. His wife's father, Matthew Vosburg, who now lives on the old "Saxe" farm, one and one-half miles east of Springville, fell and injured himself on the 15th day of March last, and is seriously ill. His eighty-third birthday occurred on the previous day. Her mother was seventy-three years of age Jan. 13, 1882. Their children were:

William V., born Nov. 13, 1857.

Thomas S., born Dec. 23, 1859.

Alyda J., born Nov 20, 1862; died in September, 1863.

Nelson E., born Sept. 15, 1867.

Carlos Waite.

Carlos Waite was born in Concord, in the year 1840; his father's name is Weston Waite and was born in Washington county, in 1802; his mother's maiden name was Calista Snow, she was born in Connecticut in 1804; he learned the profession of a dentist and commenced business in 1868, in Springville, and has carried it on to the present time. He enlisted in the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment, N. Y. Vol., Aug. 11, 1862, E. P. Chapin, Colonel, and served till the close of the war. He was at Port Hudson, in the Red River expedition, at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. He was married in 1862 to Miss Augusta Wilcox.

Their children were Allie, Ralph and Angie, who died at the age of two years.

Allie is married to David Hernden, of Bennington, Wyoming county, N. Y.

William H. Warner.

Mr. Warner was a son of Samuel Warner and Mary (Sanders) Warner. He was born in Collins, N. Y., in 1840 and came to Concord in 1867, where he engaged in farming until 1881, when he removed to Springville. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Sanders, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Warner entered the army as a private, July 20, 1861. In 1864, he was promoted to Captain, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service July 1, 1865. He has three times represented the Town of Concord on the Board of Supervisors, 1878, '79 and '80. He was married in 1866 to Adeline L. Scoby, who was born in Ashford, N. Y., in 1840. They have four children living:

1. M. Alice, born in 1867.

2. Fred S., born in 1873.

3. Glenn S., born in 1871.

4. William H., born in 1881.

John E. Wright.

John E. Wright was born in the town of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., April 2, 1808. His father's name was Ambrose Wright and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Patterson. He resided with his parents in his native town until he had attained his twenty-third year, when he went to Canada and purchased land situated at or near Niagara Falls. Here he resided between seven and eight years. During that time the Patriot war occurred, in which he participated. In the year 1839 he disposed of his farm property in the dominion and returned to New York State and located in the town of Boston, on "West Hill," where he resided until the year 1850, when he came to Concord and purchased of Levi Vaughn one hundred acres of land, located at East Concord, where he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1883. He was married July 5th, 1831, to Betsey Buehner. Their children are :

Mary J. and Peter B

Samuel Warner.

Samuel Warner was a son of Roswell Warner and Lorain Randall. His grandfather, Pliny Warner, came from England and was one of the first settlers in Massachusetts.

Mr. Warner was born in the year 1808, in Barneston, Mass. He came to Collins in 1830 and to Concord in 1868, where he now resides. He was married in 1829 to Mary Sanders, who was born in Vermont in 1810 and died in Collins in 1864. They had a family of eight children :

Hannah M., born July, 1829; married in 1853 to Arthur White; died, 1875.

Ezra N., born Feb., 1831; married in 1852 to Lucy A. Pratt; died, 1865.

Mary J., born Oct., 1833; married in 1858 to H. V. Hicks; died, 1859.

Sumner C., born Jan., 1836; married in 1856 to Jeanette Munger; died in 1865.

Cynthia P., born Oct., 1838; married in 1865 to Albert H. Cary.

William H., born July, 1840; married in 1866 to Adalin L. Scoby.

Alfred S., born Oct., 1843 ; married in 1864 to Louisa Colburn.

James L., born Aug., 1846 ; married in 1868 to Mary Rolfe. Mr. Warner's children were all born in Collins, N. Y.

David J. Wilcox, Esq.

Mr. Wilcox's father, Elihu Wilcox, was a Vermonter of Puritan stock, as was his mother also. They came from Vermont to Leon Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1827, being some of the earliest settlers of that town. Here the subject of this sketch was born Oct. 27, 1848.

He attended school eight terms at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, N. Y., after which, during the years 1872 and 1873, he was three terms at the Fredonia State Normal School, and the three succeeding years at Cornell University. In 1877 he began the study of law with King & Montgomery, at Ithaca, N. Y. He remained there one year and then entered the Albany Law School, graduating with the class of 1878.

He was admitted to the bar as Attorney and Counselor, at Buffalo, June 14, 1878, and began the practice of law in Springville, N. Y., the subsequent December.

Before entering the legal profession he taught school eight terms and during the year 1873 was President of the Cattaraugus county Teachers' Association.

In 1878 he was Clerk of the apportionment committee of the State Assembly.

Mr. Wilcox was married in 1878, to Miss Happie Stowell, daughter of Charles Stowell, Esq., of Ashford, N. Y. She is a graduate of Chamberlain Institute and Female College.

Mr. Wilcox was elected to the State Legislature in the Fall of 1882.

P. H. Warner.

Mr. Warner's father, Milo Warner, was born in Ira, Vermont, about 1790; was married to Lucina Sikes, about 1812 and moved to Strykersville, Wyoming county, N. Y., in the winter of 1813, with two yoke of oxen. He resided on the land he first took up until his death, in his eighty-second year. He organized the Congregational Church at Strykersville and served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier.

He had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living and married—five brothers and four sisters. Two of the brothers are graduates of Yale College. One sister, Mrs. Morrill, was educated at LeRoy Seminary, taught twelve years in Packard Institute, Brooklyn, and has since traveled in Europe two years.

Philetus H. Warner

Was born in Strykersville, Wyoming county, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1822. He taught school eleven terms in his native town and Concord. Was married in 1845, to Allathea H. Mann. They came to Springville in 1847, and engaged in the millinery trade, which they continued until 1867, when they retired from business.

Mrs. Warner was a daughter of Nathan M. Mann, Esq., one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Aurora and Wales at an early day. He was for many years Supervisor from the town of Wales and was a personal friend of Millard Filmore. He had a family of ten children—three sisters and one brother only are living:

George Mann, resides at Algona, Iowa.

Mrs. Alice Sanders, of Sheridan, Mich., (she is now, 1881, Vice-President of the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association).

Mrs. Fanny Eddy, of Aurora and Mrs. Warner.

William Mann, one of the brothers, who died in Buffalo, Oct. 31, 1880, aged forty-four years, was a very enterprising and successful business man. He was for several years extensively engaged in the drug business in Buffalo. At the time of his death he was conducting the business at the Black Hills, where he was also engaged in mining.

Edward Wyatt.

Edward Wyatt was born in Somersetshire, England, July 31, 1844. His father's name was Joseph Wyatt; his mother's maiden name was Martha Light. When fifteen years of age, Mr. Wyatt was apprenticed to a wheelwright. In 1865 he was married to Sarah Jane Davey. He came to the United States in 1869 for the benefit of his health; his first year was spent in the Michigan pineries. The next year he sent to England

for his family, and located on Townsend Hill, where he has ever since been engaged in farming. Their children were :

- Edwin, born in England.
- Joseph, born in England.
- Arthur P., born and died in England.
- George and Frank.

Moses White.

Moses White came from Connecticut to this town about 1811, and located on lot eighteen, township six, range six, by the Cattaraugus creek. He remained about twenty-five years, and then removed to Jamestown, Chautauqua county. His first wife's name was — Tuttle ; his second wife Sally Cheeny. Their children were :

Daniel, who died in Tennessee.

Almira, Hiram, Frederick, John and Welles, all of whom are supposed to be living.

Joel White.

Joel White, brother of Moses, Truman and Frances, came to this town from Connecticut, and located in Springville. He was the first wagon-maker in the town of Concord. His wife's maiden name was Phœbe Blakesly. They had no children. He removed to Ohio many years ago, and died there about 1872.

Frederick White.

Frederick White, younger brother of the others, came to this town with his parents. He married Malvina Albro, and removed from here to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife died. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and is supposed to be dead.

John Wells.

John Wells was born Dec. 25, 1807, in the town of Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., came to Concord April 19, 1816 ; is a farmer. He was married Jan. 24, 1836 to Laura E. Ballou, who was born in Tinnemouth, Vt., April 10, 1817. His father's name was Azzan Wells ; his mother's maiden name was Anna Turner.

John Wells has lived in Concord sixty-six years, and if he

was given to story-telling he could tell much of the trials and hardships endured by the early settlers of the present thriving and wealthy portion of the Holland Purchase, then a wilderness, inhabited largely by wild animals. He tells only one bear story: "They had a pig and a pig pen, and a bear came for the pig. The family, armed with fire-brands, shovels, pitch-forks and other implements, made a vigorous attack on his bearship and put him to flight, and the pig was saved. Family record:

William J., was born April 24, 1838; was married July, 1863, to Calista Wilson; is a farmer.

John B., was born March 2, 1840; married March, 1864, to Annie Pierce.

James F., was born May 16, 1842; married in 1866 to Emma Blakeley.

Cornelia O., born August 18, 1851; died Nov. 23, 1852.

Ambrose Wright.

Father of Edwin Wright, was born at Saybrook, Conn., Oct. 2, 1773. He came of Revolutionary stock, his father serving in the Continental army, during the struggle for American Independence. After reaching the years of manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Pattison, who was born in the town of Barrington, Conn., June 12, 1779. Soon after this event he migrated to the town of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., and was one of the early pioneers of that place. He located on the very farm that proved ever after to be his home. Here he devoted his energies to the improvement of his own surroundings, and the building up of every cause that tended to better the condition of his fellow beings. He was a man of generous and liberal views and for a few years he permitted the Presbyterian Society of his town to occupy his dwelling upon the Sabbath for religious meeting. Under these circumstances he too became convinced of the truths of Christianity, and soon after he united with the M. E. Church and for over forty years he was an active, zealous lay-member and class-leader in that church. Mrs. Wright died April 4, 1835, aged fifty-five years, nine months and twenty-two days. He survived her

nearly sixteen years, dying January 12, 1851, aged seventy-seven years, four months and sixteen days. Thirteen children were the fruits of this union, viz :

- Phila, born March 12, 1795.
- Caroline, born Sept. 5, 1797.
- James, born Oct. 29, 1799.
- Patterson, born Sept. 4, 1801.
- Wealthy, born Nov. 19, 1803.
- Ambrose, born Jan. 19, 1806.
- John Ely, born April 2, 1808.
- Mary Jane, born June 20, 1810.
- William Clinton, born Aug. 25, 1812.
- Zelia Diana, born Jan. 6, 1815.
- Edwin, born March 11, 1817.
- Betsy, born May 12, 1819.
- Ezra, born Oct. 27, 1821.

Edwin Wright.

Son of Ambrose and Betsy Patterson Wright, was born in the town of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., March 11, 1817. In the year 1835 he was married to Miss Catherine Schultes, and in the year 1840, the young couple migrated to the town of Boston, Erie county, N. Y. After a residence there of four years, Mr. Wright and family came to the town of Concord, and this has been their home ever since. He owned and conducted a farm for several years at East Concord. And he was engaged for a while in trade in Springville, but for many years past he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He is a public spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the town and the county. He is an agreeable associate and companion, and lives to enjoy the society of his friends and the comforts of his pleasant home. Six children have been born to them, viz :

- Ezra, born July 19, 1836; died Sept. 24, 1852.
- Isabella, born Aug. 17, 1842; died Dec. 30, 1861.
- Edna, born Aug. 25, 1847; married C. R. Wadsworth.
- Edwin, born Aug. 25, 1850; died Dec. 4, 1855.
- Ida M., born July 27, 1854.
- Ward, born Oct. 6, 1858; died Jan. 28, 1863.

Daniel Shultus.

Was born in the town of Rinebec, Dutchess county, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1786, and consequently is in the ninety-eighth year of his age. February 10, 1810, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Griffin, who was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1793, and died in Springville, April 26, 1881, after a wedded life of seventy-one years and two months. Nearly forty-two years ago they came to this town and up to within two or three years, this venerable couple had been active and useful members of Mr. Edwin Wright's home; but death called the venerable wife, and now the aged and devoted husband only awaits the summons that will unite him again with the bride of his youth.

Isaac Woodward.

Isaac Woodward's father, Levi Woodward, came in 1811 to what is now North Collins, and located one and one-half miles south of Shirly postoffice. He came from Warren county, N. Y., where he was born in 1788; he moved to Woodward Hollow in 1849, where he died in 1876. He was married in 1812 to Hannah Southwick.

They had eleven children:

Eliza M., James Roberts, William, Isaac, Josiah, Lydia M., Jesse Taft, George, Stephen, Joseph, Job, Phœbe, Jane M., Chandler Briggs and James.

They are all living but William, who died in 1862, and Job, who died in 1882.

Those living reside in some part of the West, except James, in Pennsylvania, and Isaac and Lydia, in Woodward Hollow.

Isaac Woodward was born Sept. 19, 1816, in what is now North Collins. He came to Woodward Hollow in 1842. During the administration of Franklin Pierce a postoffice was instituted at the Hollow, and Mr. Woodward appointed Postmaster, which position he has since held with the exception of about six years.

Mr. Woodward was married in 1840 to Emeline Morehouse, who was born in Warren county, N. Y., in 1820.

They have three sons and three daughters:

William, Jennie M., Fred. Warner, Philo, Josiah, Melissa M., Henry Fathy and Florence M. Forest Matthews.

All reside near the Hollow except William, now a resident of Dakota, and Florence, who resides in Collins. The three sons all served in the Union army.

Mr. Woodward has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and has been Assessor.

George W. Weeden.

George W. Weeden, son of William Weeden, was born May 26, 1832, in a log house standing on the same spot where his present residence now stands in Springville; this is the homestead farm where Mr. Weeden has always lived. He was married in 1854 to Cornelia Stone, by whom he had one son:

Willis L., born Nov. 22, 1855.

He was married a second time, in 1863, to Jane Eaton, who was born Aug. 7, 1837.

Mr. Weeden has been Assessor of Concord one term, and also Assessor and Trustee in Springville four years.

His son, Willis L., graduated at Griffith institute in 1878, and at Hamilton college in 1882.

Mr. W. L. Weeden is Principal of the Leonardsville Union School and Academy, the duties of which he discharges with credit and ability, and he has won by his gentlemanly and scholarly deportment the cordial support of the entire community where he is teaching.

Willard Weeden.

Mr. Weeden was born in Rutland county, Vt., July 1, 1792. When the war of 1812 began he enlisted in the service and was sent to the Niagara frontier, where he took part in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Queenston Heights, and was at Buffalo while its ruins were yet smouldering from the effects of the torch applied by the British and Indians. One morning after he had stood sentinel all night, for a very trivial offense he was struck with a sword by one of his superior officers. Deeming himself grossly misused he thought as did Hamlet:

" Who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes."

And he decided, "rather than bear those ills we have, to fly to others that we know not of."

He became a deserter and made his way southward from Buffalo into the almost unbroken wilderness which stretched southward to Olean, then called Olean Point. A reward was offered for his capture, and when he reached Hamburg he and two fellow deserters were overtaken and captured. And while stopping at a hotel on their return Mr. Weeden escaped the vigilance of the sentinel, and being a swift runner he secreted himself in the forest before he could be recaptured. Hunger would sometimes compel him to ask for food at the scattered log cabins of the pioneers; he was at one time about to stop at a cabin what is now Boston, when the woman came out, who recognized his true character, with a loaf of bread, which she gave to him and admonished him to exercise caution in his movements, as a large party were in pursuit of him, her husband among the number. He acted upon the advice. Several days afterwards he took dinner at a Mr. Plumb's, who had settled in the Chafee neighborhood near Springville, on land which Mr. Weeden afterwards located on. From Mr. Plumb's he made his way eastward up the Cattaraugus creek, when near the vicinity where George Richmond, Sr., grandfather of Nelson Richmond, of Springville, had located; he climbed a bluff to get a better view of his surroundings; looking down on to the flat at his feet, he saw Mr. Richmond's clearing and Mr. Richmond engaged at work, and recognized him at once as a man he had known well in Vermont, but he dare not make himself known for fear of being apprehended. He continued eastward along the creek until he struck the Indian trail leading from Olean Point to Buffalo; he took this and directed his steps southward; after several days he came in company with a person dressed in full uniform; they became boon companions, but each said nothing to the other of their past life; doubtless they both thought as did Hamlet when he said to his friend Horatio:

"Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it truster of your own report
Against yourself."

Reaching Olean they bought a boat in company and rowed

down the river to some point in Ohio where they sold their boat for a quart of rum which they drank and then separated. Mr. Weeden remained in Ohio until a proclamation was issued declaring deserters free from further molestation, when he returned to Vermont, where he was married in 1815, to Amy Chafee, by whom he had three children :

John W., who died young.

Deliza J., married Elikum Shultes.

Alzina S., married Peter Widrig.

Early in the Spring of 1817, Mr. Weeden loaded his family and all his effects on an ox sled and started for Concord. He found good sleighing all the way. After a year's pioneering he located on lot thirteen, township six, range six. In 1830 he moved into a log-house on the premises now owned by George Weeden, where he lived until his death.

His first wife died in 1822, at the age of twenty-four and he was married a second time to Anna Paine, in 1827, by whom he had one son, George W. Weeden. She died Oct. 28, 1878, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Weeden died March 18, 1867.

As before mentioned, Mr. Weeden brought all his effects when he came to Concord upon an ox sled ; he added to his meagre foundation until at the time of his death he had property probably worth \$30,000.

Mr. Weeden was for a number of years Captain of militia.

Willard White.

Mr. White's father, Nehemiah White, was born in Vermont, Aug. 6, 1775, where he died Sept. 27, 1816; he was a farmer by occupation.

Willard White was born in Vermont, June 24, 1806 ; he came to Zoar, in Collins, when fifteen years of age ; he resided there and in East Otto, until 1863, when he moved to Springville, where he lived until his death, July 16, 1882. Mr. White had five brothers, all of whom died in Vermont, and four sisters ; two are still living, (1882):

Mrs. Sophia Pine, who resides near Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. Cynthia Wilber, of Danby, Vermont.

Mr. White was married Nov. 25, 1827, to Mary Cox. They had four daughters :

Cynthia, born Aug. 30, 1828 ; married in 1852 to Leonard Utley.

Lorinda, born Oct. 8, 1830 ; married in 1865 to Clark Wells.

Lucinda, born March 6, 1833 ; married in 1852 to Daniel W. Ticknor.

Lucy J., born March 8, 1837 ; married in 1868 to Lorenzo Cook.

Willard White died July 15, 1882, aged seventy-six years and two months.

William Wilcox.

William Wilcox, son of Samuel and Deborah (Smith) Wilcox, was born in the town of Sardinia, Sept. 8, 1826, but the family soon moved to Concord and after some shifts located on the east part of lot forty-four, township seven, range six, which he (William) now owns and occupies. He was married to Miss Avina Barker in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are both members of the Free Baptist Church, Mrs. Wilcox having joined that church in 1854 and retained her membership ever since. They have five children, viz :

Jennie A., born Feb. 23, 1846 ; died Dec. 18, 1874.

Octavia A., born Oct. 18, 1857 ; died Dec. 29, 1875.

Etta Ann, born June 2, 1864.

Frank W., born March 28, 1869.

Samuel J., born March 8, 1871.

Matthew Weber.

Matthew Weber was born in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1818 ; came to the town of Ashford, Cattaraugus county, in 1836 ; is a farmer. Was married in 1841 to Betsey Hemstreet. He has lived in Concord about twenty years. His father's name was Jacob Weber ; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Williams. He says : "At the beginning of the revolutionary war my grandfather, John Weber, was in the Continental army, and at an early period in the war was killed with his party by Indians in ambush. After killing grandfather the same band of Indians went to his house and drove grandmother, with the family of seven children, out

of the house; they allowed grandmother to go into the cellar to get a loaf of bread. She got the bread and a kettle and some meal in the kettle and they went to the woods and staid that night and next morning their cow came to them and they had milk. The Indians took all that was of use and burned the house. Grandmother and the children were taken to Fort Herkimer, near Little Falls." They had four children :

Ellen Elizabeth, born Nov. 8, 1842.

Ann Eliza, born May 22, 1843; married Sept. 24, 1868 to A. W. Ferrin; died Feb. 14, 1872.

Blanchard B., born April 16, 1848; married Dec. 28, 1868 to Phalena L. Ferrin.

Lucretia N., born May 4, 1865; died April 28, 1865.

The Wheeler Family.

The Wheelers came here in the Spring of 1816, and Joshua Sr. died nine years after. They located at the foot of Townsend Hill.

The children of Joshua Sr., were :

Benjamin, who married Sally Perry, and died May 19, 1860, aged eighty-two; his wife died Feb. 16, 1865, aged eighty years.

Joshua died many years ago.

Pliny married Martha King, and is now living in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county.

Silas is living in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county.

Clarissa married a man by the name of Collar.

Betsy married James Stratton; is dead.

Patty married Uzial Townsend; is dead.

Polly married Suel Townsend; is dead.

Fanny married John Gould and is living West.

Hittia married John Loomis; is dead.

The children of Benjamin Sr. were :

Acsah married Noah Townsend, and lives on Townsend Hill.

Alanson married Diademia Townsend; both died in the Spring of 1883.

Mary married Allan Drake and lives in Milwaukee.

Sally married Hosea Townsend, and died soon after her marriage.

Samuel married Hannah Flemmings; after her death, he married Sarah Ashman and lives in this town.

Betsy married N. A. Godard, and died Nov. 17, 1845, aged thirty-two years.

Benjamin Jr. married first Sally Yaw; after her death he married Mary Childs, and lives in Concord.

Porter lives in Springville.

Almeda lives in Springville.

John B. Wells.

John B. Wells, son of J. T. Wells was born March 1, 1840, in Concord, of which town he has always been a resident; his occupation is farming. He was married March 1, 1863, to Annis M. Pierce.

They have six children, viz.:

George M., born June 1, 1864.

Maggie L., born July 28, 1865.

Ida, born Jan. 8, 1868.

James E., born Aug. 17, 1871.

Leslie J., born June 1, 1873.

John, born Aug. 20, 1878.

Samuel Wheeler.

Samuel Wheeler was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1810. Came to this town with his parents in 1816; has resided in town since that time; is a farmer and mechanic. He was married Nov. 14, 1833, to Hannah Flemmings.

Their children living are:

Maryette, born 1835; married Horace Wilson; lives in Minnesota.

Benjamin, born 1838.

Samuel, born 1840; lives in this town.

His wife died and he afterwards married Sarah A. Ashman, in 1842. Their children are:

Albert T., born 1844.

Sarah A., born 1848; married, in 1866, to Harvey Richardson; lives in Aurora.

Helen M., born in 1850; married, in 1875, to G. W. Wilson; lives in this town.

Alma S., born in 1853; married in 1876, to W. H. Tichenor; lives in Springville.

Amaziah A. married Dolly Waite; lives in Concord.

Ellen T.

Huram Wickham.

Huram Wickham was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1865. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and came to the Town of Collins in 1825; here he followed his trade for several years. But for the last thirty years his attention has been directed more or less to farming.

In 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Irish, and three children were born to them, viz:

Marinda, born Nov. 25, 1833.

Chauncy L., born Aug. 11, 1839.

Matilda, born July 2, 1848.

In his younger days, Mr. Wickham had a great taste for hunting, and he relates the incidents of a squirrel hunt that took place in Collins in 1830. Two sides were chosen, consisting of eight hunters on a side, and the party that scored the most points by producing the tails of the game secured, were declared the victors. Timothy Clark was one of the captains and his brother William the other. The men who were with Timothy were as follows: Hiram Wickham, Ralph Cohley, Benjamin Albro, Howard Albro and three others. Those who were with William Clark were: Jake Palmer, Rufus Colburn and five others, making eight on a side. About 4 o'clock P. M. the hunters came in and the scores counted up, and it was found that Timothy Clark's side were victorious by over one hundred counts, and the day's sport wound up by an old fashioned game of base ball, in which Timothy Clark's men again came off victorious. He was also one of those who engaged in the great wolf hunt of 1830.

In the Spring of 1880 Mr. Wickham sold his farm in Collins and bought the old Morton homestead at Morton's Corners. Here he and his venerable companion expected to pass the evening of their life together, but man proposes and fate disposes. Mr. Wickham was taken sick in the Fall of 1882, which resulted in death a few weeks after.

Samuel Wheeler, Jr.

Samuel Wheeler, Jr., son of Samuel and Hannah Wheeler, was born Jan. 25, 1840, in Concord, where he has since resided. At present he is proprietor of a blacksmith shop at Morton's Corners. Mr. Wheeler at a very early age displayed rare talents for the mechanical arts, and though he never learned a trade, yet there is scarcely anything but what he can construct out of wood or metal. His shop is a model of neatness and convenience; the most of his tools being the work of his own hands. He was married April 25, 1863, to Miss Caroline Beasor, daughter of Christian Beasor.

They have one child:

Alta F., born Jan. 19, 1877.

Frank Weismantle.

Frank Weismantle was born in Bavaria in 1842. His father's name was George Weismantle; his mother's maiden name was Margaret K. ———. He came to this country in the year 1861. In the year 1865 he went in company with his brother Peter, and they carried on the blacksmithing business together for nine years. In 1874 he built the shop No. 11 Mechanic street, where he has since conducted the business alone. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary M. Fox.

Their children were:

George F.

Frederick William, who died, aged one year.

Edward, who died in 1877, aged seven years.

Lottie, Clara, Frankie S., John.

William Wright.

William Wright was born in Vermont in the year 1767, and came here in the Spring of 1814 and settled on lot thirty-four, township seven, range six, where Mr. Bloodgood lives. He lived there until 1827 and then moved to lot twenty-nine, where Abram Gardenier now lives. He sold out to Abram Gardenier in 1837 and went to Sardinia to live with his son Reuben. They all went away from this town about forty years ago, most of them going West. William Wright died in Sardinia in 1841; his wife died in 1839; they were buried in the old cemetery in Springville.

William Wright's children were :

Oliver, dead.

Reuben, lives in Fredonia, N. Y., aged eighty-two.

Rebecca, dead.

Stanbury, lives in Morrison, Col., aged seventy-eight.

Charles, dead.

Stephen, dead.

Mary lives at Gardner, Ill., aged seventy.

Sally, dead.

John A. Wilson.

John A. Wilson was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1805. He married Miss Rebecca Minott, who was born in Brattleboro, in 1810. About 1835, they moved to Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and settled there. In 1849, they removed to Concord, where he has since resided.

They had ten children :

Warren W. married Susan Metcalf, and lives in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.

Horace married Mariette Wheeler, and lives in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary married Augustus Chafee, and lives in Springville.

John married Carrie Bull, and died in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.

George married Hattie Moore; she died, and he married Helen Wheeler; he lives in Concord.

Charlie married Hattie Blanchard, and lives in Glencoe, Minn.

Wallace married Mollie Blossom, and lives in Buffalo.

Sophia married Edward Bement, and lives in Springville.

Ella married Alonzo Hadley, and lives in Springville.

Ida married Henry Severance and lives in Springville.

Mrs. Wilson died in Concord in 1876.

Mr. Wilson is now living with his son George, in Concord.

The Wadsworth Family.

William Wadsworth came from England in 1632, and settled in Hartford, Conn., 1635, and died there in 1675.

Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, son of William, preserved the

Charter of Connecticut in the historic oak, Oct. 31, 1687. He died in 1729.

Sergt. Jonathan Wadsworth, son of Joseph, died 1739.

Capt. Jonathan Wadsworth, Jr., was killed at the Battle of Saratoga, Sept. 19, 1777.

Henry Wadsworth, son of Jonathan, died Oct. 13, 1821.

Richard Wadsworth, son of Henry, married Ann McLean. They moved from Connecticut to Canandaigua, and from there moved to Buffalo in 1815, and to Springville in 1833. He was a cabinet-maker by trade. Richard Wadsworth died April 1, 1861; his wife died Oct. 15, 1859.

Their children were: Walter, Henry T., Anna Maria, Frederick, John B., Cornelius, Richard.

Walter, brother of H. T. Wadsworth, lives in Dixon, Ill.

His sister, Anna Maria, lives in Dixon, Ill.

Frederick lives in Vicksburg, Miss.

John B. was born in Buffalo Dec. 25, 1823; was brought up in Buffalo and Springville; was in California and Oregon several years; was Commissary-General in the forces raised in Oregon to fight the Indians; was sutler to the army at Washington and other places, in the War of the Rebellion. He accumulated a good property; he traveled extensively in foreign countries, and he came to the home of his youth to die and rest by the side of his parents. His respect for his ancestors incited him to provide for the erection of the fine and costly family monument which stands in the rural cemetery in Springville.

Cornelius died in Illinois.

Richard lives in Red Oak, Iowa, and is prosperously engaged in trade.

H. T. Wadsworth and Family.

Henry T. Wadsworth was born in Canandaigua, Nov. 6, 1813. His boyhood days were spent in Buffalo; he came to Springville with his parents in the Spring of 1833; he was then about twenty years of age; he has lived in this town since that time. He carried on the harness business in Springville successfully for forty years.

In 1855, he purchased a farm on lots thirty-three and thirty-four, township six, range six—a mile east of Springville, on

which he resided. He now resides at his pleasant home on East hill in Springville.

In 1843, he married Louisa Jones. They have four children : Charles R., Morris, Helen and Louisa.

Charles R. Wadsworth was born in Springville, Sept. 27, 1845. In 1862, '63, '64, he was with his uncle, John B. Wadsworth, who was engaged in the business of sutler to the army in Washington and elsewhere. He now, and for several years past, has carried on the harness business in Springville. He has also built and owns several dwelling houses in the village.

He married Edna, daughter of Edwin Wright. They have two daughters :

Mary and Lena.

Morris, son of H. T. Wadsworth, was born in Springville, July 25, 1849. He attended school at Springville Academy, and Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For several years, he held the position of salesman for Richmond & Co., of Springville.

In 1873, he went West, and is now doing an extensive business in company with his uncle, Richard Wadsworth, in Red Oak, Iowa.

William J. Wiley.

William J. Wiley was born in Concord April 1, 1831. His wife, Lucretia Vosburgh, was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1831; her father came to Concord in 1856. His father's name was David Wiley; he came to Concord in 1813; lived in the town until his death, which occurred June 9, 1879; his mother's maiden name was Alyda Vosburgh; she is still living, aged seventy-nine years.

William J. Wiley was married Aug. 2, 1856, to Lucretia Vosburgh.

Mrs. Wiley's father, Matthew Vosburgh, who now lives on the old "Saxe" farm, one and one-half miles east of Springville, fell and injured himself on the 15th day of March last and is seriously ill; his eighty-third birthday occurred on the preceding day. Her mother was seventy-three years of age Jan. 13, 1882.

Family record :

William V., born Nov. 13, 1857.

Thomas S., born Dec. 23, 1859.

Alyda J., born Nov. 20, 1862; died in September, 1863.

Nelson E., born Sept. 15, 1867.

Ira C. Woodward.

The Woodwards are of English origin. Benedict Woodward, grandfather of Ira C., was born in the eastern part of New York, Feb. 1, 1756, and died there Dec. 20, 1813. His wife, Elizabeth, was born July 15, 1763, and died Sept. 14, 1841.

Ira, father of Ira C., was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 28, 1795. He married Anna Carr in 1817; about 1830, he removed to Concord—Horton Hill—he lived there about ten years, and then moved into Concord Valley, where he died Aug. 23, 1863. His wife died April 26, 1869.

They had a family of nine children :

Eliza A., born Nov. 8, 1819; married Joseph C. Whiting; died May 29, 1870.

Ordelia, born Sept. 11, 1821; died Aug. 5, 1837, on the ocean on his way to California.

Benedict C., born Aug. 21, 1823; married Mary A. Potter; died April 14, 1852.

Amanda M., born June 26, 1845; died Oct. 23, 1841.

William L., born Dec. 25, 1827; married Harriet E. Rector.

Fred L., born Aug. 8, 1830; died Oct. 27, 1850.

Ambrose K., born Aug. 9, 1835; married Mary J. Jones.

Nelson V. B., born Sept. 27, 1837; married Anna Zwipp; died May 30, 1872.

Ira C., born May 3, 1847; married Viola A. Briggs.

Ira C. Woodward was born in Concord, N. Y., he remained on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, when he went to Buffalo and entered the paper warehouse of V. B. Nelson. In 1868, he entered into partnership with Charles Baker and conducted the paper business under the firm name of Baker & Woodward. He sold out his interest and engaged as traveling agent in selling furniture, which business he has since followed.

He now represents large firms in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and is one of the most successful salesmen on the road.

In 1883, he removed to Springville, where he now resides, several years previous to which he lived at Boston, Erie county, where he was engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Woodward & Churchill.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have one daughter, Mattie I., born Aug. 12, 1871.

Joseph Yaw.

Joseph Yaw came to this town with Samuel Cochran, and took up land in what is now the village of Springville. Cochran took one hundred acres on the south part of lot two and Yaw took all the remainder. Soon after he married the widow of John Ures. His house stood where Miss Goddard's now stands. Here he lived about twenty years and cleared up a farm. He died in 1829. The widow went to Minnesota many years after and died there.

They had four children :

Sally, married Benjamin Wheeler and died soon after.

Aurelia, went to Minnesota and died there.

Marietta, is married ; lives in Minnesota.

Joseph, enlisted in the army during the Rebellion and was killed.

Peter Zimmer.

Mr. Zimmer was born in Sardinia March 5, 1838, where he lived until 1876, when he removed to Concord, where he has since resided. He has been farmer, carpenter and the owner of saw mills in Sardinia and Concord.

He was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting Aug. 11, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York State volunteers; first went into camp at Fort Chapin, near Baltimore; from there his regiment was transferred on board the steamship Atlantic for Ship Island, but on account of sickness he was left off at Fortress Monroe, where he remained in the hospital two months, at the expiration of which time he sailed to join his regiment: at the mouth of the Mississippi his ship lay in quarantine sixty days; he met his regiment at Baton Rouge in April, 1863. He participated in every action in which his regiment took part throughout the war, being

wounded in the last one, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was mustered out of the service June 8, 1865.

Mr. Zimmer was married June 14, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Brink.

One daughter living :

Hattie A., born Feb. 28, 1868.

Augusta, born in 1878; died in November, 1880.

Statement of Mrs. Eliza Reynolds.

My father, David Shultus, walked from Vermont to the town of Concord in June, 1810, located land and then walked back again; he moved to Concord from the town of Salisbury, Addison county, Vt., Oct. 1, 1810. We were three weeks getting to Buffalo and one week getting to Springville. We had to cut our road as we went along, and we frequently camped out nights. We came with a team, consisting of two yoke of oxen drawing a long-reached covered wagon; the cover was of tow cloth of mother's making; I was six years old, past; when we come we found George Richmond living on the Cattaraugus creek, and Esquire Eaton lived in Springville; soon after Stickney and a blacksmith came; I think the latter's name was Plumb.

I attended school at Springville in 1812; Waitee Eaton, teacher; I also attended school at the Liberty Pole Corners; Waitee Eaton, Eliza Butterworth and a young doctor from Vermont were the first teachers that I remember.

A man by the name of Stannard opened the first store, but so long ago that I cannot name the year.

I think Eaton built a saw mill about 1812.

Abial Gardner was the first miller I remember.

The houses were all of logs with stick chimneys and bark roofs, with open, Dutch fire-place. Father made a table out of part of his wagon box; chairs were mostly benches and bedsteads were made of poles interwoven with elm bark, similar to the seat of a splint-bottomed chair. Father brought our cooking utensils, together with his farming utensils, from Vermont. We used to hear the wolves howl almost every night for many years after we came to Concord; they were so destructive to the sheep that the early settlers were compelled to build log

pens, and the sheep would have to be put into these nights and the pens had to be covered with logs, and even then the wolves would come nights and try to gnaw the logs off to get at the sheep. Bears were also plenty; upon one occasion I met one as I was coming from school on the path. There was also plenty of deer and now and then a panther would be seen.

We had no post route or post system, and the only way we communicated with our friends was to send letters by those who were going and letters would be received by us in a like manner by those who would come here.

Grapes and wild plums were of spontaneous growth along the banks of the Cattaraugus, while the woods would yield an abundance of beech and butternuts.

The streams were also full of fish, just such fish as are caught in the lake to-day. Our people made a net and we caught an abundance; sometimes we supplied our neighbors, though they were not very numerous or near.

We lived in the wagon until father built us a house.

Chester Spencer.

Mr. Spencer was born in Hartford, Conn.; from there he came to Cortland county, N. Y., where he was married to Abigail Badgely, sister of the late Morgan L. Badgely; from Cortland county he removed to Augusta, Me., and engaged in trade; from Augusta he came to Springville, N. Y., in 1840 or 1841, and entered into the mercantile business, which he pursued for many years; at different times he was in company with Morgan L. Badgely, J. N. Richmond and his son, Horace C. He was a successful merchant and a highly respected citizen; he died in Springville July 26, 1868; his wife died aged fifty-four.

They had five children, viz:

Frances, married Rev. George Dutton; resides at Saginaw, Mich.

Horace C., married Miss Kate Morris; he has been very successful as a merchant; he now resides at Flint, Mich.—a person of wealth and influence.

Thomas V., is a hardware merchant at Saginaw, Mich.

Cornelia, married Lorenzo Colt; died in Springville, aged nineteen.

Charles.

C. C. McClure.

C. C. McClure son of John McClure, is of Scotch origin and was born March 6, 1812, in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., and removed with his father's family to Griffin's Mills, Erie county, in 1825. At the age of fifteen years he began the trade of shoe-making, which, together with farming, he has followed more or less since. On the 24th day of Nov., 1831, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Thompson and the fruits of this marriage were seven children, four of them surviving at the present, viz :

Olive, born Feb. 21, 1836.

George W., born Feb. 22, 1838.

C. C., Jr., born Feb. 12, 1845.

L. Alice.

In 1836 Mr. McClure settled in Springville, which has been his abiding place since. For forty-six years he has lived upon the same lot. At one time he quite extensively carried on the business of boot and shoe making, but of late he has more or less lived at his own leisure, his attention being divided between farming and his shop. He lives to enjoy the society of his friends without ostentation and the steady, even course of his life has secured to him the respect of the community where he has so long resided.

C. C. McClure, Jr.,

Son of C. C. McClure, was born in the village of Springville, Feb. 12, 1845. Soon after gaining his majority he engaged with a mercantile house in Buffalo as salesman and afterwards as traveling salesman and several years he passed upon the road. A short time since he entered into co-partnership with another young man, and they are at present engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the city of Buffalo.

Some time in the year 1872, he was married to Miss Lora Albro, of his native village.

Genealogy of the Godard Family.

Edward Godard, farmer, was born about the year 1595, in Norfolk county, England, where he continued to reside; was once very wealthy but afterwards much reduced by oppression during the civil war.

Being on the Parliament side his house was beset and demolished by a company of cavaliers, who also plundered his substance. He escaped through the midst of them in disguise, but died soon after.

EDWARD GODDARD'S WRITINGS.

Second Generation. William Goddard, seventh son of Edward a citizen and grocer of London, was born in 1625. Traded largely at wholesale, met with great losses at sea; came to New England in 1665, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

Third Generation. Edward Goddard, twelfth son of William, was born at Watertown, Mass., March 24, 1675; became teacher in a Boston school. He was many years in commission for the peace; nine years chosen and served as Representative of the town in the General Court, and also chosen and served three years in his Majesty's Council for the Province.

Fourth Generation. Edward Goddard, eldest son of Edward, 2d, was born at Watertown, May 4, 1698; was one of the first proprietors and owned five rights in the town of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Fifth Generation. Nathan Goddard, eldest son of Edward 3d, a farmer, Orange, Mass., born Jan. 18, 1725; was for several years a prominent officer in the Congregational Society of Orange; died Feb. 12, 1806, aged eighty-eight years.

Sixth Generation. Nathan Goddard, son of Nathan 1st, was born about 1760, and resided in Orange, Mass.

Seventh Generation. Nathan Goddard, son of Nathan 2d, was born in Orange, Mass., Aug. 31, 1786; married Ruth Briggs, of Orange. Children born in Massachusetts:

Nathan A., Emeline B., Seth W., and Lemuel.

Nathan with his family, moved from Massachusetts to Erie county, N. Y., in 1816; purchased and settled on what is known as the Steele farm, at East Concord. Five or six years after

bought the Benjamin Wheeler farm at the foot of Townsend Hill, south-east slope, to which he removed, where the family lived many years. Children born after coming to New York :

Calista, Edward, Silenus A., Elmina R., Emily R. and Lemuel. Ruth, the mother, died Nov. 19, 1846. In 1848, Nathan, the father, moved to Springville; lived with his son Edward, and died July 27, 1854.

Nathan A. Goddard, eldest son of Nathan 3d, was born in Orange, Mass., in 1811; was in his 5th year when his father came to the Holland Purchase. At an early age hired out, and as the country was then a comparative wilderness, chopping trees and clearing land formed a very important branch of farming and with most settlers it was the first business; of course young Nathan shared with other farmer boys in the then common, hard and laborious work. Being young and ambitious, he over-worked, which resulted in impaired health, from which he never fully recovered. He afterwards learned the trade of boot and shoe maker, which avocation was pursued a number of years, or until a further decline in health, when he quit the shoe-bench, and went into the grocery trade, which was carried on for several years either alone or in partnership. He was for several terms Town Collector, discharging all business put into his care, whether public or private, with fidelity. His wife's maiden name was Betsy Wheeler, fourth daughter of Benjamin Wheeler. They had two children: Nathan A. jr., and Benjamin S. Betsy, the mother, died Nov. 17, 1845, aged thirty-two years. Nathan A., the father, died Sept. 23, 1878, aged sixty-seven years.

Ninth Generation—Nathan A. Goddard, jr., son of Nathan A. 4th, born in Concord, N. Y., followed teaching in the Winter season for several terms; lived in Vermont and Massachusetts; graduated at the Boston Normal and Training School of Physical Culture, in 1868; returned to Springville in 1872; went to Philadelphia in 1874; making it his home till 1879; returned the same year and is now living at Springville.

Benjamin S. Goddard, second son of Nathan A. 4th, also born in Concord, N. Y., married Ellen Jewett, of Springville.

Their children are: Jessie and Edna, born in Concord, N. Y., and Mamie, born in Philadelphia, Pa.

Benjamin S. Goddard, enlisted in the Union army, Aug. 12, 1862, and served three years. He now resides in Philadelphia.

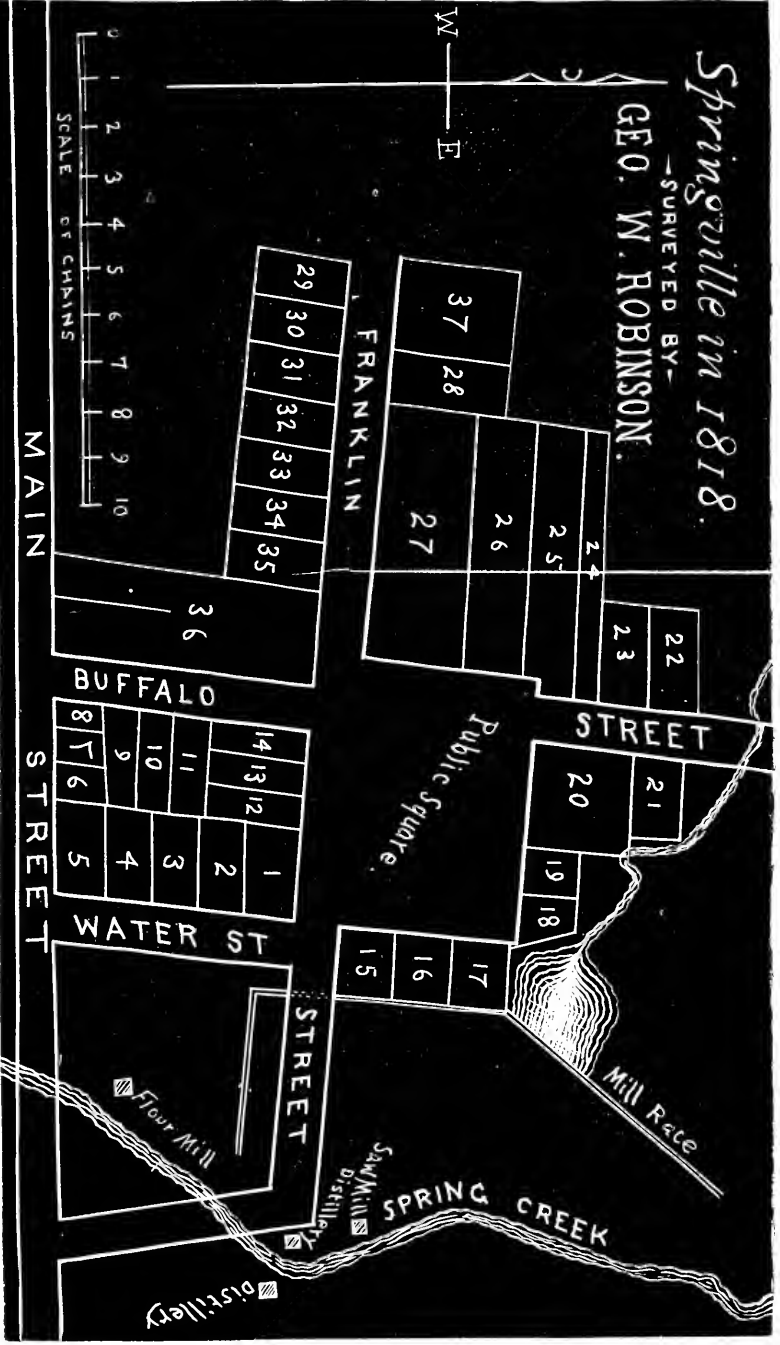
Edward Goddard, one of the first business men of Springville, in his day, and a brother to Seth W., was born in Concord, N. Y., April 25, 1820. His services were required at home when very young. The older brothers having left the parental roof to cut their own way through the world, his father in poor health, and work that must be performed, Edward could not be spared; had little time for school; in fact such an institution was no place for him, affording no adequate field for the exercise of his ambitious and stirring nature; with him it was work, action, and business practically; this passion was then, and ever after, uncontrollable. He began when a mere boy to assume the care and duties of the farm at home, and a few years later, he would hire, or take a neighbor's farm on shares, working them both. When twenty-one years of age, his health failed, was compelled to abandon actual farm labor. At the age of twenty-eight, he came to the village with the small capital of five hundred dollars, and became partner in a grocery store, in which business he continued with but one or two short interruptions for six or eight years; meanwhile he commenced buying cattle in a small way, from one to five or six heads at a time; soon after these had been disposed of, he would replace them with others, continuing the traffic till at length he was able to purchase a farm, on which he could keep a dairy of twenty or thirty cows. Thus his business and its profits gradually increased, until thirty years later (1879) he possessed farming lands amounting to about fifteen hundred acres. For many years he was one of the Town Assessors, and his judgment of the value of real estate was highly regarded. He died Dec. 12, 1879.

Calista Goddard, the third daughter of Nathan 3d, and at this time the only surviving member of her father's family, was born in Concord, N. Y. When quite young she commenced teaching in the district school, teaching Summers and working at the tailoress trade during the Fall and Winter season; this double avocation was followed a number of years. In addition to her own means, which she had acquired by diligence and economy, she inherited a portion of her brother Seth W.'s

property, and at his decease she came in possession of her brother Edward's estate. She immediately assumed the management of the business and its attendant responsibilities, which was conducted the same as before for two years, at which time she decided to distribute among her heirs a portion of her landed property; this she accordingly did, giving to them six or seven farms, amounting in the aggregate to some eleven hundred acres. This act on her part was deemed wise by those disinterested, as she was relieved of a burden of care, affording a period for rest, an opportunity which she is improving by living in comparative ease and quiet. Within the last forty years she has faithfully watched over, cared for and ministered to the wants of father, mother and several brothers and sisters during their last sickness.

Springville in 1818.

—SURVEYED BY—
GEO. W. ROBINSON.



SPRINGVILLE.

This village was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed April 11, 1834.

As early as 1818 Rufus Eaton, one of its principal founders, caused a map or survey of the village to be made by one George W. Robinson, a surveyor, in which a portion of his lands were divided up into lots, numbering as high as thirty-nine (see map published). For many years lots were sold and conveyed by him by a reference to said map.

Mr. Eaton may be said to have given the name "Springville" to the village, though undoubtedly it was suggested, very appropriately, from the numerous large springs in its immediate neighborhood, which made the creek known as Spring brook, on which at an early day were erected mills and manufactories.

The village, as incorporated, included lots two, three, eight and nine of township six, range six, of the Holland Land company's surveys. The improvements as early as 1818 were mainly confined to lot three, as appears on Mr. Eaton's map.

We have spoken elsewhere of its once popular name, "Fiddler's Green," and of its origin.

The first election of village officers under its charter was held May 6, 1834, and the officers elected were:

Trustees—Carlos Emmons, Ebenezer Dibble, Jacob Rushmore, Joseph McMillen, Samuel Cochran.

Assessors—Johnson Bensley, Richard Wadsworth, Theodore Smith.

Clerk—Peter V. S. Wendover. *Collector*—Mortimer L. Arnold.

Treasurer—Pliny Smith. *Constable*—Freeman Baily.

Pound Master—Abial Gardner.

The Hon. Carlos Emmons was duly appointed President of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Emmons was a member of the State Legislature in 1834 and was the author of the act of incorporation.

One of the first acts of the Board of Trustees of the village was to cause a resurvey of the several streets within its limits and naming them.

The following are the names given to the several streets within the limits of the village at the time of its incorporation:

Main, Buffalo, Franklin, Cattaraugus, Mill, Water, Waverly, West, Church, White and Smith streets.

In 1836 two new streets were laid out—Elk and Academy.

In 1843 Chapel street was laid out on the north and east side of the old park. Both streets and park were donated to the village by Rufus Eaton. The park had been donated as early in 1818

In 1851 was laid out Eaton street, and Smith street was continued north to Eaton street,

Amendments were made to the charter of the village from time to time up to 1876, when an entire new charter was made under the supervision of Hon. B. Chafee, who was Member of the Assembly that year, and sundry amendments have since been made.

In 1864 the Springville Rural Cemetery association was organized and the remains within the old burial ground in said village, on the corner of Franklin street and Central avenue, (formerly West street), have recently been removed and re-interred in the new cemetery, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1883, and the village has decided to take and hold the old burial ground for village purposes.

The recent Rail Roads, Springville & Sardinia Narrow Gauge and the Buffalo Extension of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Rail Road, has given to the village an impetus to growth and prosperity which will soon place the village second to none of the villages in Western New York.



CHRISTOPHER STONE'S LOG-HOUSE—The first house built in Springville in 1807.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF COLLINS.

General History—Names of the Settlers of each Lot—Names of persons who took Land of the Holland Company—Copy of the Assessment Roll for 1823—Act Creating the Town and Extracts from the Records—Local Names—"Zoar"—Deeds given by the Holland Company, etc.

COLLINS.

Nearly eighty years ago The Friends Yearly Meeting sent a mission to Cattaraugus Reserve, for the very laudable purpose of instructing the untutored red-man in the arts of civilization. That mission was composed of Jacob Taylor, Stephen Twinning and Hannah Jackson. The exact date of their advent there is not definitely known. They came as members of one family, under the management of Jacob Taylor. He located on lot seventy, adjoining the Reserve; this was in 1806 or 1807, and consequently the wild state of this rich and prosperous town must far exceed all our pre-conceived ideas. It is true that the Indians had a trail that led the indomitable Taylor and his two co-workers to their new home that for years must necessarily be shut off from civilization by the vast forests that environed it on all sides. Many a stouter heart would have quailed and turned back, but Jacob Taylor was a God-fearing man, who fully believed in the good old Quaker doctrine of universal brotherhood, and even to this day, the influences imparted by him are felt and followed. For years he was sole arbiter of all contentions that arose in the settlement, and his decisions, though some of them were novel, hardly ever failed to satisfy.

He built the first saw and grist-mill south of the Eighteen-mile creek, and at one time he owned a great deal of land which upon his death was divided among his nephews and nieces.

Of those who were next to follow, we find the names of Turner Aldrich, Stephen Lapham, Joshua Parmeston, Stephen

Peters, Arad Howard and Aaron Lindsley. All of these entered land in 1809, but did not actually settle there until 1810. In 1811 the new settlement received the following acquisition: Stephen Wilber, Sylvenus Bates, Luke Crandall, Benjamin Albee, Allen King, Arnold King, John King, Nathan King, (the father), and Warren Tanner. In the meantime a beginning had been made in "Zoar," in the south-east part of the town, which will appear hereafter.

LIST OF NAMES OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS
ON EACH LOT IN THE TOWN OF COLLINS:

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

LOT.	LOT.
30. Jesse Frye.	64. Erastus Colburn.
31 and 32. Peter Pratt.	65. William Clark.
33. Isaac Belote.	75. John Millis.
34. Tristram Codin.	76. William Hazard.
35. Stephen Peters.	84. Jonathan Irish.
36. Com. Boutwell.	85. Henry Palmerton.
37. Com. Boutwell.	92. Joshua Pike.
38. Samuel Hill.	93. Enoch Albee.
52. David Beverly.	94. Erastus Mack.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

LOT.	LOT.
49. Levi Canfield and W. H. Loveland.	57. Jehial Albee.
	65. Isaac Hunt.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT.

LOT	LOT.
9. Jehial Hill.	29. David Beverly.
14. Daniel Prindle.	30. Job Irish.
15. Ahaz Alien.	31. James Nichols and Mr. Silver.
18. Adam Ballard.	32. Arad Howard and Aaron Lindsley.
19. Nathaniel Ballard.	33. Ira Lapham.
20. Luther Pratt.	34. Hadwin Arnold.
21. Luther Town.	37. Turner Aldrich.
22. Isaac Allen.	39. Sylvenus Parkinson.
23. Arunah Eaton.	40. Reuben Parkinson.
24. Jonathan Eaton.	
25. David Brand.	

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	LOT.
41. Amasa Bates.	58. Smith Bartlett.
42. Arnold King.	59. John Smith.
43. Truman B. Payne.	60. William Sisson.
44. Eli Lapham.	61. Abel Hallock.
45. Stephen Lapham.	62. Obadiah Brown.
46. Sylvenus Cook.	63. William Crandall, Benjamin Albee, Jr. and Adolphus Albee.
47. Warren Tanner.	64. Benjamin Albee and Luke Crandall.
48. Stephen Peters.	65. Eli Heath.
49. Stephen Wilber.	66. Lyman Steele.
50. Joshua Palmerton.	67. Benjamin Godfrey.
51. Augustus Smith.	68. George Morris and Mr. Cleveland.
52. Benijah Hallock.	69. Mr. Gleason.
53. David Pond.	70. Jacob Taylor.
54. Cary Clemens.	
55. John Gibbons.	
56. John and Allen King.	
57. Philetus Crandall.	

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

LOT.	LOT.
1. Robert Riley.	33. Joseph Woodward.
9. James Goodell and Ken- dall Johnson.	41. John Lawton.
17. Sidney Smith.	49. Nathaniel Sisson and Moses Tucker.
25. David Healy and George Southwick.	57. Smith Bartlett.

LIST OF THE PERSONS WHO BOUGHT LAND OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY IN THE TOWN OF COLLINS, NUMBER OF LOT, NUMBER OF ACRES, AND THE AMOUNT PAID AND DATE THEREOF.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Turner Aldrich.....	1809, Aug. 12.	l 27, 28, 36, 37 & 38...	702	1930
Abram Lapham.....	1809, Oct. 12..	l 45 & n $\frac{1}{2}$ l 34 & s $\frac{1}{2}$ l 44.	747	1306

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	DATE.	LAND.	PRICE
Joshua Palmerton....	1809, Oct. 12..	w pt l 48...	125	250
Stephen Peters.....	1809, Oct. 12..	e pt l 48...	100	200
*Thomas Stewardson.	1809, Oct. 4...	l 70.....	364	567
Arad Howard.....	1809, Sept. 29.	l 32.....	362	814
Stephen Wilber.....	1810, June 19..	w pt l 49...	120	270
Ethan Howard.....	1810, July 3...	w pt l 53...	200	450
Joshua Palmerton....	1810, May 1...	e pt l 50...	120	270
Peter Boss.....	1810, Sept. 19.	w pt l 64...	120	270
Ira Lapham.....	1810, Aug. 10.	l 33.....	354	708
Arnold King.....	1811, Feb. 27..	m pt l 49...	100	250
Arnold King.....	1811, June 8...	e pt l 56 & w pt l 5.....	200	550
Arnold King.....	1811, Feb. 27..	m pt l 49...	100	250
Arnold King.....	1811, Sept. 3..	s-w pt l 42..	100	275
*Jacob Taylor.....	1811, May 22..	n pt l 69...	140	308
Luke Crandall.....	1811, March 21	pt l 64.....	140	385
Luke Crandall.....	1811, Aug. 15.	pt l 56.....	80	220
Seth Blossom.....	1811, Oct. 18..	n-e pt l 31..	130	351
Silas Howard.....	1811, Oct. 17..	s-e pt l 31..	100	275
Ahaz Allen.....	1811, Feb. 7...	l 15.....	169	507
Arad Lindsley.....	1811, June 11..	w pt l 31...	150	412
George Morris.....	1812, March 10	n pt l 68...	100	275
Stephen Peters.....	1812, May 12..	pt l 50.....	50	137
Turner Aldrich.....	1812, July 28..	n-w pt l 44..	100	275
Warren Tanner.....	1811, March 9.	w pt l 47...	100	275
Benjamin Albee.....	1811, April 25.	e pt l 64...	101	277
*Jacob Taylor.....	1813, Jan. 26..	n pt l 62...	206	472
Smith Bartlett.....	1813, Sept. 28.	s pt l 58...	176	484
Turner Aldrich.....	1813, Sept. 18.	n-w pt l 42..	96	264
Cary Clemons.....	1813, Feb. 26.	s pt l 54...	140	385
Obadiah Brown.....	1813, April 10.	s pt l 62 & n pt l 54...	222	610
Henry Palmerton....	1813, Oct. 7...	m pt l 48...	108	297
Arnold King.....	1814, Nov. 18.	w pt l 35...	100	325
Jonathan Eaton.....	1815, March 9.	w pt l 23...	170	552
Daniel Hull.....	1815, Nov. 28.	n pt l 60...	322	1206
Joseph Button.....	1815, Sept. 7..	s pt l 46...	200	700
John Lapham.....	1815, June 28.	n-e pt l 52..	60	225
Benijah Hallock.....	1815, July 17..	w pt l 52...	198	693
Wheeler B. Smith....	1815, Oct. 25..	m pt l 54...	134	502
Joseph Nobles.....	1815, Nov. 22.	n-e part l 44	94	352
Philogus L. Pratt....	1815, Nov. 29.	pt l 20.....	140	525

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Nathaniel Ballard....	1815, June 27.	e pt l 19...	250	875
Daniel Sisson.....	1816, Nov. 2..	e pt l 53...	160	720
Jacob Taylor.....	1816, June 6..	pt l 68.....	254	1016
Abraham Gifford....	1816, April 27.	w pts l 67 & 51.....	250	1000
Nathaniel Hanson....	1816, Sept. 27.	pt l 67.....	209	940
Timothy Clark.....	1816, March 26	m & e pt 47	210	393
Alexander Brown....	1816, Dec. 6..	e pt l 49...	123	555
Phineas Orr.....	1816, May 1..	e pt l 20...	63	252
Jonathan Eaton.....	1816, May 25..	e pt l 23 & w pt l 19.	309	1236
Fred A. Redfield....	1816, Jan. 12..	w pt l 13...	88	352
Peter Pratt.....	1815, June 24.	w pt l 50...	100	350
Peter Pratt.....	1815, Nov. 18.	e & w pt l 21	261	978
Job Irish.....	1815, June 27.	pt l 30.....	100	350
David Brand.....	1815, July 8..	l 25.....	135	506
Jonathan Eaton.....	1815, March 10	l 24.....	237	808
Isaac Allen.....	1815, July 11..	w & m pts l 22.....	220	770
Phineas Orr.....	1815, Aug. 3..	e pt l 22...	122	427
Luther Town.....	1815, June 7..	pt l 14.....	237	888
Luther Town.....	1815, Nov. 2..	w pt l 21...	100	375
John Albro.....	1815, Nov. 9..	w pt l 20...	180	675
Jonathan Eaton.....	1817, April 24.	e pt l 35...	217	1085
William Crandall....	1817, July 18..	s-w pt l 63.	60	315
Adolphus Albee....	1817, July 17..	s-e pt l 63..	60	315
Abel Hallock.....	1817, Jan. 8..	s pt l 61...	120	541
John Thurston.....	1817, Jan. 26..	w pt l 59...	100	500
John J. Harrington...	1817, Nov. 27.	p l 55.....	50	262
Timothy Clark.....	1817, July 16..	s-e pt l 55 & l 39.....	661	2420
William Boyce.....	1817, April 21.	pt l 50.....	100	500
Truman B. Payne....	1817, March 14	pt l 43.....	100	450
John White.....	1817, Oct. 4..	e pt l 43...	130	650
Hadwin Arnold.....	1817, June 26.	s pt l 34...	184	920
Ben Albee, Jr.....	1818, Oct. 20..	n-e pt l 63..	50	262
James Cook.....	1818, Nov. 7..	n pt l 46...	139	695
John Thornton.....	1820, July 29..	n-w pt l 44.	60	255
Jahial Hill.....	1821, Aug. 2..	e pt l 9....	84	315
Charles M. Barden ...	1822, April 17.	n-w pt l 63.	157	745
William Sisson.....	1823, Nov. 20.	s-w pt l 60 & s-e pt l 60.	161	573

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Samuel D. Green	1823, April 24.	pt l 61	120	510
Joshua Palmerton	1823, Aug. 14.	w pt l 50	66	280
William L. Mosher	1824, Aug. 30.	pt l 48	58	245
Amasa Bates	1823, Oct. 20.	e pt l 41	190	807
William C. Cross	1823, Sept. 22.	w pt l 40	87	369
Abel Colburn	1823, Sept. 22.	pt l 40	50	212
Sam. Gunn and James Sampson	1823, July 22.	pt l 40	50	212
Reuben Parkinson	1823, April 21.	pt l 40	50	212
Martin Potter	1823, Feb. 15.	e pt l 40	80	340
Sylvenus Cook	1824, Mar. 24.	n-e pt l 31	65	300
Adam Ballard	1824, May 11.	pt l 41	100	425
David White	1824, Nov. 13.	pt l 46	200	1000
David Wilber	1824, Feb. 13.	n-w pt l 42	96	337
Amherst Hopkins	1825, June 14.	pt l 52	50	245
Abel Hallack	1825, June 14.	s-w pt l 52	50	245
*Arnold King	1835, Feb. 20.	s-e pt l 43	73	358
John Thornton	1828, Dec. 5	n-e pt l 46	60	255
*Smith Bartlett	1829, Jan. 3	pt l 58	50	173
Smith Bartlett	1830, Nov. 8	n pt l 58	44	176
Worcester Holcomb	1826, June 15	n-e pt l 18	50	212
Michael Bader	1826, Sept. 1	pt l 29	50	212
*Ezra Southwick	1826, Nov. 10	e pt l 51	100	325
John Colburn	1826, Nov. 22	n-e pt l 29	100	425
Elisha Roberts	1827, April 27	pt l 51	55	233
Martin Perrin	1828, Mar. 14	pt l 23	91	386
Thomas B. Sowle	1828, Mar. 14	n-w pt l 23	50	212
Hosea White	1829, Oct. 15	s pt l 34	184	782
*Stephen Southwick	1828, April 24	pt l 23	55	233
Zoeth Allen	1828, June 18	n-w pt l 22	59	198
David Grannis, Jr	1828, Dec. 5	pt l 46	79	335
Allen King	1828, Dec. 24	pt l 33	28	119
George F. King	1828, Dec. 24	pt l 33	42	178
John Griffith	1829, Jan. 9	pt l 35	139	590
Charles Peters	1829, Jan. 9	pt l 35	28	119
John Conklin	1829, Jan. 15	pt l 59	50	200
John M. Potter	1829, Feb. 16	pt l 29	50	212
David Strang	1829, July 17	s-w pt l 43	50	212
Daniel Potter	1829, Oct. 13	pt l 56	50	200
Joseph Waldren	1829, Oct. 19	s-w pt l 61	60	255
Dorous Pain	1829, Nov. 16	w pt l 56	63	252
Stephen Sowle	1829, Nov. 30	n-e pt l 23	89	400

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Warren Foster.....	1829, Dec. 3..	pt l 52.....	50	212
*Avery Knight.....	1829, Dec. 3..	pt l 53.....	97	407
Ezra Bull.....	1829, Dec. 21..	s-e pt l 43..	73	312
Horace Palmer.....	1829, Dec. 25..	s-w pt l 67..	50	212
Ira Waterman.....	1829, July 17..	n-w pt l 43..	90	382
Nathaniel Sisson.....	1829, Dec. 31..	pt l 68.....	65	276
Joel Phillips.....	1830, Jan. 4...	pt l 30.....	50	212
Sylvester Pierce.....	1830, Jan. 6...	n-e pt l 54..	50	212
Harriet Lindsley.....	1830, May 7...	w pt l 41 & e pt l 42 ...	252	1008
Ralph Plumb.....	1828, Mar. 29..	s-e pt l 46...	147	594
Ralph Plumb.....	1829, Nov. 18..	l 25.....	135	573
Ralph Plumb.....	1829, Dec. 30..	n-e pt l 13..	123	369
Andrew Hopkins.....	1830, Aug. 28..	w pt l 66...	50	200
Elisha Hopkins.....	1830, Aug. 28..	pt l 58.....	50	200
Joel Smith.....	1830, Sept. 15..	e pt l 57...	50	200
David Wilber.....	1830, Sept. 22..	pt l 57.....	50	200
Daniel Lee.....	1830, Nov. 30..	pt l 30.....	50	200
Peter Cook.....	1831, Jan. 17..	n-e pt l 55..	62	248
Timothy Smith.....	1831, Feb. 16..	n-e pt l 11..	20	80
Charles S. Straw.....	1831, Mar. 31..	s pt l 13....	105	420
Curtis F. Camp.....	1831, April 18..	pt l 29.....	61	244
Hiram Hazard.....	1831, May 16..	e pt l 65....	75	300
Samuel E. Day.....	1831, June 21..	pt l 66.....	50	200
Joseph Plumb.....	1831, May 30..	pt l 11 & l 12	920	253
John S. Dean.....	1831, Sept. 26..	pt l 66.....	50	200
Elisha B. Page.....	1831, Oct. 29..	pt l 66.....	100	400
Howard Albee.....	1831, Dec. 6..	pt l 63.....	57	268
Benjamin P. Wells...	1831, Dec. 15..	pt l 21.....	80	379
William Palmerton...	1832, Mar. 9..	pt l 66.....	50	200
Garritt Polhamus....	1832, Oct. 17..	pt l 20.....	10	396
Henry D. Barnhart...	1834, Feb. 19..	pt l 10.....	200	800
William S. Herrick...	1829, June 11..	e pt l 64...	101	429
*William S. Herrick..	1834, June 6..	pt l 65.....	100	300
*Abner Taft.....	1834, Aug. 7..	e pt l 10....	75	225
William Potter.....	1834, Sept. 18..	pt l 65.....	100	400
Philander H. Crandall	1834, Sept. 20..	pt l 57.....	50	200
Hiram Hunt.....	1834, Dec. 5..	pt l 9.....	120	480
Eli Heath.....	1831, Jan. 28..	pt l 64.....	60	210
Christian Parkinson...	1836, Aug. 24..	n-w pt l 20..	50	212
Philip Guile.....	1823, Dec. 31..	n pt l 61....	82	348
Stephen Wilber.....	1817, Feb. 7...	w p l 43....	140	630

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Augustus Smith.....	1832, Sept. 25..	pt l 51.....	30	148
John R. Smith.....	1827, May 28..	s-e pt l 59...	50	162
John Wilber.....	1823, Feb. 22..	pt l 42.....	50	212
Michael Bader.....	1829, May 5..	pt l 56.....	50	200
William S. Herrick...	1831, Nov. 16..	pt l 57.....	75	300
Truman Paine.....	1834, Dec. 12..	pt l 57.....	37	148
John R. Smith.....	1828, Apr. 28..	e pt l 59....	50	200
Job Irish.....	1831, June 23..	pt l 59.....	70	280
John J. Harrington...	1835, May 19..	w pt l 65...	84	336
George F. King.....	1837, May 24..	e pt l 66....	49	196
Timothy Clark.....	1823, Apr. 29..	pt l 40.....	75	218
Sylvenus Cook.....	1839, Jan. 30..	pt l 30.....	50	277
Adam Ballard.....	1830, Nov. 30..	w pt l 18....	50	212
Harvey Hunt.....	1836, Nov. 22..	pt l 18.....	60	255

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

David Woodward....	1814, June 18..	l 25.....	359	1077
David Woodward....	1815, May 23..	n-e pt l 33..	100	350
David Woodward....	1815, May 23..	s-e pt l 33..	80	280
Warren Foster.....	1815, Sept. 19..	n-w pt l 33..	181	678
David Lawton.....	1813, Dec. 15..	w pt l 41...	100	300
Jacob Taylor.....	1816, June 6..	s-e pt l 41..	130	520
Henry Tucker.....	1816, Nov. 29..	n-e pt l 41..	129	580
Abram Tucker.....	1810, Nov. 1..	n pt l 49...	100	225
Stephen Twining....	1811, May 22..	s-e pt l 49..	209	459
Thomas Stewardson } & Co.....	1809, Oct. 4...	{ s-w pt l }	336	524
		{ 49 & l 57 }		
John Goodell.....	1815, Nov. 7..	w pt l 1....	150	562
John Arnold.....	1816, Mar. 5..	e pt l 1....	120	450
Robert Riley.....	1816, Oct. 25..	pt l 1.....	72	324
James Goodell.....	1811, April 2..	w pt lot 9..	200	550
James Goodell.....	1811, May 7..	e pt l 9....	177	486
Daniel Healy.....	1819, Mar. 19..	w pt l 17...	60	300
John Goodell.....	1815, Nov. 7..	e pt l 17...	150	562
Sidney Smith.....	1833, Aug. 21..	pt l 17.....	91	364
George Lomax.....	1832, April 30..	pt l 17.....	50	200

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
William H. Loveland.	1831, Mar. 2..	s-w pt l 49.	50	200
Levi Canfield.....	1831, Mar. 2..	s-e pt l 49..	50	200
John Arnold.....	1816, Mar. 5..	w pt l 57...	120	450
Rufus Colburn.....	1837, June 7..	pt l 49.....	100	400
Isaac Hunt.....	1838, Dec. 10.	w pt l 65...	80	240
Dennison C. Pierce...	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 65.....	50	250
Charles Pierce.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 65.....	65	325

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

Samuel Nichols.....	1809, May 2..	l 32.....	140	420
John Hinman.....	1810, July 3..	l 31.....	182	546
Peter Pratt.....	1811, Sept. 6..	l 37.....	193	627
Stephen Peters.....	1814, Dec. 8..	l 35.....	143	536
Samuel Hill.....	1815, April 21.	w pt l 38...	100	375
Isaac Belote.....	1815, Mar. 13.	l 33 & 34...	278	1042
John Polley.....	1814, Oct. 10.	s pt l 30...	125	437
Joseph Bartlett.....	1816, Jan. 23.	e pt l 38...	104	416
David Beverly.....	1817, Dec. 5..	w pt l 52..	100	500
John Millis.....	1816, June 4..	e pt l 75...	175	700
Timothy Clark.....	1817, July 16.	pt l 85.....	120	600
Henry Kimball.....	1815, Nov. 21.	w pt l 76..	150	525
Jonathan Irish, Jr....	1817, Sept. 13.	pt l 76.....	100	500
Wilbur Irish.....	1817, Sept. 25.	pt l 76.....	65	341
Wilbur Irish.....	1823, April 19.	n-w pt l 75.	39	156
Joshua Pickens.....	1819, Sept. 28.	s pt l 85...	100	500
Austin Graham.....	1820, Mar. 24.	w pt l 74...	120	600
William Clark.....	1821, Nov. 9..	n-e pt l 65..	100	350
David Wilbur.....	1822, April 25.	pt l 65.....	50	200
Peter Pratt.....	1815, June 24.	w pt l 65...	100	350
James B. Parkinson..	1824, Feb. 12.	pt l 52.....	50	200
Avery Knight.....	1823, May 14..	s-e pt l 84..	49	196
Truman Colburn.....	1823, Aug. 14.	s-w pt l 84.	60	240
Nathaniel Knight.....	1823, Feb. 15..	s-w pt l 75.	110	440
Nathaniel Knight....	1823, Mar. 3..	s-e pt l 84..	50	200
Avery Knight.....	1823, April 19.	pt l 75.....	40	160
Abel Colburn.....	1823, Sept. 2..	w pt l 64...	50	200
Erastus Colburn.....	1823, Sept. 23.	pt l 64.....	50	200
Nehemiah Heath....	1823, Oct. 29..	pt l 65.....	50	200
John C. Adams.....	1824, July 12..	s-e pt l 65..	90	360

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Morgan Leak.....	1826, Aug. 14.	pt l 64.....	100	400
David Heath.....	1826, Feb. 3...	pt l 52.....	160	640
George C. Tripp.....	1826, Dec. 21.	n-e pt l 64..	90	270
Job Howland.....	1827, Jan. 13..	e pt lot 76..	70	297
Daniel Pratt.....	1828, June 18.	pt l 32.....	42	90
Jehial Hill.....	1828, Aug. 22.	n-w pt l 38.	50	200
Wells H. Atwood....	1829, Feb. 20.	n-e pt l 30..	50	200
William Beebe.....	1829, Aug. 21.	s-w pt l 94.	50	200
Jasper Tabor.....	1829, Nov. 10.	e pt l 52....	76	306
John J. Borst.....	1829, Dec. 3..	pt l 85.....	75	....
Enos Woodward....	1831, May 31.	w pt l 63...	50	200
William Crandall....	1831, Aug. 23.	n pt l 85....	57	228
Samuel Merrill.....	1832, Jan. 28..	e pt l 74....	100	400
Titus Roberts.....	1832, Nov. 19.	n-w pt l 94.	50	200
Joshua Pike.....	1835, Aug. 4..	pt l 92.....	25	100
Austin Fuller.....	1835, Sept. 11.	pt l 74.....	100	400
Joshua Pike.....	1835, Oct. 27..	s-e pt l 92..	50	150
Isaac Brown.....	1837, April 5..	s-w pt l 93.	50	187
Gilbert Salnave.....	1837, June 30.	n pt l 84....	50	200
Na haniel Knight....	1837, July 5..	pt l 63.....	50	200
Francis Knight.....	1838, Mar. 2..	pt l 14.....	84	336
Jason Hopkins.....	1839, Feb. 20.	pt l 93.....	50	200

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

William Ballou.....	1828, Sept. 22.	w pt l 34...	100	400
Charles Boutwell....	1819, Sept. 7..	l 37.....	193	916
Peter Pratt.....	1819, May 3..	e pt l 32...	100	350
Phineas Orr.....	1827, Feb. 21..	l 30.....	112	519
Sylvenus Bates, Jr...	1842, Jan. 15..	s-e pt l 65..	90	495
Huram Wickham....	1839, Mar. 13.	pt l 14.....	55	211
John D. Beverley....	1830, Jan. 6..	w pt l 52...	100	425
Jonas Howe.....	1836, Dec. 30.	w pt l 65...	100	727
Stukely Hudson....	1836, Dec. 30.	pt l 65.....	50	293
Nehemiah Reynolds..	1842, Jan. 15..	w pt l 64...	50	275
Abram Hodges.....	1842, Jan. 15..	pt l 76.....	90	500
William Stephenson..	1829, Jan. 4..	pt l 75.....	60	228
John T. Johnson....	1830, Jan. 6..	s-w pt l 74.	60	255
Daniel Newel.....	1842, Jan. 15..	pt l 76.....	75	412
Norman Reynolds...	1842, Jan. 15..	s-w pt l 75.	50	275
William Stephenson..	1836, Dec. 8..	t pt l 75...	40	233
Henry W. Palmerton.	1829, Jan. 7...	s-w pt l 15.	50	212

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—Continued.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE
William Skeggs	1828, Sept. 4..	s-e pt l 15..	50	183
Orton J. Knight	1837, April 28.	pt l 15	135	771
Jason Hopkins	1839, Feb. 20.	pt l 93	50	200
Edward Vail	1837, Dec. 12.	pt l 52	110	674
Francis Matthews	1842, Jan. 15..	pt l 64	50	280
William Warner	1838, Oct. 18..	s-w pt l 94.	50	317
Moses Blakeley	1842, Nov. 3..	pt l 92	25	128
Joseph Jenkins	1842, Jan. 25..	pt l 74	60	219
Edward Brown	1838, Oct. 22..	n-w pt l 93.	45	182

COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE TOWN OF COLLINS FOR THE YEAR 1823.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
David Conger	w pt l 33	179	\$ 627	\$4 82
Joseph Woodward	n-e pt l 33	98	254	1 95
William Sisson	n-e pt l 49	54	233	3 67
William Sisson	n-e pt l 29, in N. C.	97	246	
David Healy	w pt l 17	59	147	1 13
George Southwick	l 25	347	1135	8 73
Gilbert Bardon	s-e pt l 33	40	100	77
John Sherman	e pt l 33	38	95	73
James Goodal	n pt l 9	174	787	5 88
Kendall Johnson	s pt l 9	196	597	4 63
Jacob Taylor	s-e pts ls 49 & 41 & l 70			
Willink & Co	pt l 17	141	352	2 71

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT.

John Mack	s pt l 68	123	356	2 74
Philander Hanford	m pt l 68	124	328	2 52
Moses Kimball	n-w pt l 60	59	127	99
Benjamin Godfrey	w pt l 67	99	207	1 60
Jacob Taylor	170 T. & V. together	785	7589	58 43
Julius Perry	m pt l 69	99	260	2 00

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
Jonathan Sowle.....	n-e pt l 60.....	95	\$259	\$ 95
— Hopkins.....	m pt l 52.....	48	120	93
Asa Lapham.....	n-e pt l 52.....	58	167	1 29
Augustus Smith.....	w pt l 51.....	95	362	4 32
Augustus Smith.....	s-w pt l 61.....	80	200	
Joel Matison.....	s-e pt l 52.....	97	242	1 87
Smith Bartlett.....	s-w pt l 58.....	116	379	5 41
Smith Bartlett.....	m pt l 67.....	50	125	
Luke Crandall.....	m pt l 64.....	137	450	3 86
Luke Crandall.....	m pt l 56.....	15	37	
Christian Parkerson...	s-e pt l 58.....	60	120	93
John Blancher.....	n pt l 54.....	97	264	2 03
Jonah H. Smith.....	m pt l 54.....	63	202	1 55
David Pound.....	w pt l 53.....	195	891	6 85
Benajah Hallock.....	m pt l 52.....	46	137	1 65
Powell Hallock.....	n-w pt l 52.....	47	130	1 00
William Sisson.....	s-w pt l 60.....	81	100	1 77
Lemuel Sisson.....	s-e pt l 60.....	48	120	92
Peter Gile.....	n-w pt l 59.....	68	170	1 31
Sylvanus Strang.....	s-w pt l 59.....	29	72	55
Elisha Roberts.....	s-e pt l 61.....	39	97	74
Philip Gile.....	n pt l 61.....	200	513	3 94
John R. Smith.....	s pt l 69.....	119	297	2 28
John Blancher.....	m pt l 53.....	42	105	80
Asa Smith.....	n-w pt l.....	113	367	2 82
David Wilber.....	n-w pt l.....	93	232	1 78
John Wilber.....	m pt l 42.....	46	115	89
Oliver Reese.....	e pt l 43.....	128	320	2 40
Allen King.....	s-w pt l 43, n-e pt l 34, w pt l 35.....	126	368	2 83
Daniel Prindle.....	e pt l 14&s-e pt l 23.	184	420	3 23
Joseph Kibbe.....	m pt l 43.....	48	120	92
Joseph Lapham.....	m pt l 33&w pt l 22.	464	1265	9 72
Joel Phillips.....	w pt l 30.....	96	242	1 86
Job Irish.....	m pt l 30.....	96	267	2 06
Nathaniel Ballard....	e pt l 19.....	142	395	3 04
Harry Dalry.....	m pt l 55.....	48	128	98
Adolphus Albee.....	s-e pt l 63.....	56	160	1 23
Benjamin Albee, Jr....	n-e pt l 62.....	46	124	1 95
James B. Parkinson...	e pt l 39.....	60	150	1 15
Sylvanus Parkinson ..	m pt l 39.....	140	550	4 24
Robert McNeal.....	m pt l 40.....	73	182	1 40

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—Continued.

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES	VAL.	TAX.
Reuben Parkinson.....	m pt l 40.....	48	120	93
Arnold King.....	s-w pt l 42.....	95	259	2 00
Arnold King.....	n-w pt l 35.....	64	160	1 23
Joseph Peters.....	e pt l 48.....	97	320	2 46
William Mosier.....	m pt l 48.....	56	158	1 21
Joseph Wood.....	w pt l 48.....	62	164	1 26
Daniel Burbank.....	e pt l 49.....	124	314	2 44
Nathan King.....	m pt l 49.....	97	505	3 89
Stephen Wilber.....	w pt l 49.....	117	576	4 44
Ezra Nichols.....	m pt l 50.....	122	339	2 61
William O'Brien.....	n-e pt l 50.....	19	75	59
Joshua Palmerton.....	m pt l 50.....	115	524	4 03
Aaron Lindsley.....	e pt l 32.....	235	1334	10 28
James Nichols.....	w pt l 31.....	145	398	3 06
Amasa Bates.....	n-e pt l 81.....	126	552	1 94
Sylvanus Bates.....	s-e pt l 31.....	96	340	2 62
Samuel Hill.....	e pt l 9.....	77	192	1 48
William O'Brien.....	s-e pt l 62.....	69	200	1 54
— Hathaway.....	m pt l 48.....	47	94	72
Darius Crandall.....	m pt l 56.....	44	130	1 00
John J. Harrington.....	s-e pt l 56.....	92	260	1 90
Luke Crandall.....	m pt l 56.....	20	50	38
Benjamin Albee.....	e pt l 64.....	96	340	2 61
Charles Barden.....	n-w pt l 63.....	155	410	3 16
Timothy Clark.....	e pt l 47.....	100	280	2 16
John Gibbons.....	s-e pt l 55.....	108	288	2 22
Isaac Wickam.....	m pt l 47.....	103	275	2 12
Warren Tanner.....	w pt l 47.....	97	260	2 00
Martin Potter.....	e pt l 40.....	75	187	1 45
John C. Adams.....	m pt l 48.....	57	155	1 18
John Griffith.....	n-w pt l 24.....	258	685	5 27
Hadwin Arnold.....	s pt l 34 & n e pt l 23	254	720	5 53
Eli Lapham.....	m pt l 44.....	49	144	1 11
John Horton.....	n-w pt l 44.....	49	135	1 04
Gabriel Strang.....	s-e pt l 53.....	69	150	1 16
William Parmerton.....	e pt l 44.....	43	107	82
Stephen Lapham.....	s pt l 44.....	182	546	4 36
Stephen Lapham.....	n pt l 45.....	143	740	5 70
William Lapham.....	s pt l 45.....	217	1130	8 68
Archelaus Harwood.....	n pt l 46.....	128	320	2 46
Sylvanus Cook.....	s pt l 54.....	114	294	12 26
Hosea Stewart.....	n pt l 37.....	71	240	85

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES	VAL.	TAX.
John Strang	m pt l 37	63	288	2 14
Sabina Adams	m pt l 37	66	295	2 27
Isaac Aldrich	s-w pt l 37	69	633	4 87
Chancey Mammord	m pt l 36	14	115	89
Parker Dailey	m pt l 36	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	43
Joseph McMillon	s-w pt l 36	$\frac{3}{4}$	200	1 54
Ralph Plumb	m pt l 37	40	220	1 69
Ralph Plumb	w pt l 38	10	80	62
Turner Aldrich	s-e pt l 36	57	807	6 21
Turner Aldrich	n pt l 35	100	250	1 92
David Brand	l 25	130	334	2 57
Enos Southwick	w pt l 24	121	300	2 31
Tibbet Sowle	e pt l 24	91	280	2 15
Tibbet Sowle	n-w pt l 23	49	120	92
Daniel Hunt	s-w pt 23	59	147	1 13
Isaac Allen	m pt l 22	106	300	2 31
Oliver Harris	w pt l 20	48	100	77
Erastus Harris	m pt l 20	49	100	77
Solomon Dunham	m pt l 20	78	195	1 51
Eseck Harris	e pt l 10	60	130	1 00
P. L. Pratt	m pt l 10	120	333	1 56
Luman H. Pitcher	l 38—village lot		30	23
Noah Scovell	l 22—village lot		15	12
Eron Thatcher	l 37—village lot		10	15
Enoch Palmer	l 16—village lot		15	12
Alvin Bugbee	l 4—village lot		15	12
Archelanus Harwood	l 5—village lot		15	12
Amasa L. Chafee	l 49, village lots		20	15
Chafee & Bugbee .....	.....		59	39
Ralph Plumb	l 3, village lot		40	31
Ralph Plumb	l 48, village lot		150	1 16
Ralph Plumb	l 60, village lot		25	19
Sarbat & Bugbee	l 59, village lot		15	12
Jonathan O. Irish	m pt lts 76 & 55	100	246	1 90
Willink & Co	w pt l 9	220	550	4 23
Willink & Co	e pt l 42	141	352	2 72
Willink & Co	w pt l 50	66	165	1 27
Willink & Co	e pt l 51	244	610	4 70
Willink & Co	n-e pt l 65	61	152	1 18
Willink & Co	w pt l 56	163	407	3 13
Willink & Co	l 57	342	855	6 60
Willink & Co	n pt l 58	130	320	2 46

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
Willink & Co.....	e pt l 59.....	220	\$540	\$4 24
Willink & Co.....	n pt l 61.....	202	515	3 88
Willink & Co.....	l 65.....	359	897	6 91
Willink & Co.....	l 66.....	349	872	6 72

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

J. T. Johnson.....	s-w pt l 74.....	60	154	1 19
Austin Graham.....	n-w pt l 74.....	59	150	1 16
John Millis.....	e pt l 75.....	49	190	1 47
Nathaniel Knight....	m & s-w pt l 75....	165	565	4 35
Avery Knight.....	m pt l 75.....	55	137	1 05
Wilber Irish.....	n-w pt l 75.....	35	87	67
Wilber Irish.....	m pt l 76.....	20	68	52
Truman Colburn.....	s-w pt l 84.....	56	140	1 08
William Skeggs.....	s-e pt l 85.....	47	126	97
Jonathan O. Irish....	m pt l 76.....	97	240	1 85
Henry Kimball.....	w pt l 76.....	144	400	3 08
Henry W. Palmerton..	s-w pt l 85.....	48	124	95
William Beckwith....	e pt l 65.....	48	120	92
William Clark.....	n-e pt l 65.....	96	224	1 88
Samuel Hill.....	w pt l 38.....	98	330	2 54
John Boutwell, Jr....	w pt l 37.....	53	175	1 36
Charles Boutwell....	e pt l 38.....	102	268	2 06
Charles Boutwell....	e pt l 37.....	135	365	2 81
Silas Cook.....	w pt l 35.....	18	45	35
William Cook.....	e pt l 35.....	117	373	2 87
William Ballou.....	pt l 34.....	146	460	3 54
Daniel Pratt.....	e pt l 32.....	96	380	2 92
Daniel Pratt.....	e pt 30.....	60	150	1 15
Daniel & Peter Pratt..	w pt l 33.....	59	150	1 15
Daniel & Peter Pratt..	e pt l 21.....	96	240	1 84
Peter Pratt.....	e pt l 35.....	58	327	2 51
Peter Pratt.....	w pt l 32.....	39	97	74
Elijah Campbell.....	w pt l 31.....	80	276	2 13
Elias Bowen.....	n-e pt l 31.....	60	150	1 16
Phineas Orr.....	s-e pt l 31 & n pt l 30	75	424	3 27
David Beverly.....	w pt l 52.....	96	270	2 08
James B. Perkinson..	w pt l 65.....	98	259	1 98
Willink & Co.....	n pt l 30.....	110	275	2 12
Willink & Co.....	l 36.....	118	315	2 43

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND,	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
Willink & Co.....	l 50	232	\$ 580	\$4 47
Willink & Co.....	l 51	220	550	4 24
Willink & Co.....	e pt l 52.....	186	465	3 58
Willink & Co.....	l 63	409	1022	7 86
Willink & Co.....	l 64	371	927	7 14
Willink & Co.....	s-e pt l 65.....	133	332	2 55
Willink & Co.....	e pt l 74.....	285	712	5 49
Willink & Co.....	e pt l 76.....	70	175	1 35
Willink & Co.....	l 83	392	980	7 55
Willink & Co.....	pt l 84.....	281	700	5 39
Willink & Co.....	n pt l 85.....	132	330	2 53
Willink & Co.....	l 92	387	967	7 44
Willink & Co.....	l 93.....	336	840	6 47
Willink & Co.....	l 94	361	902	6 94

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

Willink & Co.....	l 65.....	367	917	7 06
Willink & Co.....	l 49.....	358	892	6 90
Willink & Co.....	l 57.....	380	950	7 32

The Assessors for the year that the above tax was levied were Nathaniel Knight, John Stancliff, Jr., and John Arnold. Luke Crandall was Collector. The total valuation of the town as shown by the assessment roll was \$74,019; the valuation of the real estate was \$71,451; personal property, \$2,568; tax, \$705; Collectors' fees were \$20.69. The above figures refer to the present Town of Collins. North Collins and Collins were then one town.

The following are the names of the Supervisors who signed the assessment roll:

James Green.	Edmund Badger.
Morton Crosby.	Lemuel Wasson,
Stephen White.	James Aldrich.
Ebenezer Holmes.	Simeon Fillmore.
James W. Griffin.	John Twining.
Oziel Smith.	Thomas M. Barret.
	John Boyer.

COPY OF THE ACT CREATING THE TOWNS OF COLLINS AND
SARDINIA.

AN ACT to divide the Town of Concord, in the County of
Niagara.

PASSED March 16, 1821.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the Thirty-first day of March, instant, all that part of the Town of Concord, in the County of Niagara, comprehending township No. 7, in the eighth range, and all that part of township No. 6 in the eighth range lying within the County of Niagara together with three tiers of lots on the west side of township number seven in the seventh range, and three tiers of lots on the west side of township number six, in the seventh range, within the County of Niagara, of the Holland company, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Collins, and that the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of George Southwick in said town.

Section 2. And be it further enacted that from and after the Thirty-first day of March, instant, all that part of the said Town of Concord comprehending township number seven in the fifth range and three tiers of lots on the east side of township number seven in the sixth range, and all those parts of township number six in the sixth range of the Holland company's lands lying within the County of Niagara, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Sardinia, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Giles Briggs, in said town, and that all the remaining part of the Town of Concord shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Concord, and that the next town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Harry Sears in said town.

Section 3. And be it further enacted that as soon as may be after the Thirty-first day of March, instant, the Supervisors and Overseers of the aforesaid towns shall by notice to be given by the Supervisor and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Concord, meet together at the dwelling house of Harry Sears, in said town and apportion the poor maintained by the said Town of Concord and the poor money belonging to the same previous

to the division thereof agreeably to the last tax list, and that each of the said towns shall forever respectively support their own poor.

SUBSEQUENT ACT DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN OF COLLINS—REVISED STATUTES, VOLUME 3, TITLE 4, PAGE 114.

The Town of Collins shall contain all that part of said county comprising township number seven, in the eighth range of townships in the Holland company's purchase, together with all that part of township number six in the same range included within the bounds of the county, and also three tiers of lots off from the west side of township number seven in the seventh range, and off from the west side of that part of township number six in the last range included within the bounds of the county, and also that part of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation which is included within the bounds of the county.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT COLLINS TOWN MEETINGS DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF THE TOWN.

The first year, 1820, it was

Resolved, That the Collector have but three per cent for collecting taxes.

Resolved, That hogs and sheep shall not run as free commoners.

Resolved, That all rams running at large from the 10th of September to the 10th of November be forfeited to the captor.

Resolved, That horses shall not be free commoners.

Resolved, That *owners* of stud horses shall pay a fine of one dollar if *found at liberty* for more than twenty-four hours at one time.

Resolved, That the names of Nathaniel Knight and John Griffith be sent to the Council of Appointment to be commissioned as Magistrates.

Resolved, That the next annual town meeting be held at the house of John Lawton on the first Tuesday of April next.

In 1822 it was

Resolved, That the Collector have but three per. cent, for collecting taxes the ensuing year.

Resolved, That John Lawton shall serve as a Commissioner to meet the committee from Concord and Sardinia to settle with Harry Sears, Collector.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet the first Tuesday of April next at the house of John Lawton.

In 1823 it was

Resolved, That a fine of ten dollars be imposed upon any person that shall suffer what is called a Canada thistle to go to seed on his improved lands after notice from any person.

Resolved, That Inspectors of common school shall have no fees for their services.

Resolved, That all the money collected or to be collected from Frederick Richmond, late Supervisor of the original Town of Concord, shall be added to the poor fund of the Town of Collins.

In 1824 it was

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until the first Tuesday of March next, at the dwelling house of Smith Bartlett.

NOTE.—The time of holding the annual town meeting of Collins changed to the first Tuesday in March by an act of the Legislature of the state, passed Feb. 6, 1824.

In 1824 it was

Resolved, That double the amount of money be raised from the town that we receive from the state for the use of schools.

Resolved, That a bounty of ten dollars be given on full-grown wolves and five dollars for whelps killed within the Town of Collins.

Resolved, That the Collector's fees shall be three per cent.

In 1826 it was

Resolved, That the next annual town meeting be held at the house of William Sisson.

In 1827 it was

Resolved, That orderly, neat cattle have free use of the commons from the 1st of March to the 1st of November.

Resolved, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be given for each full grown wolf and twelve dollars and fifty cents for each whelp caught in the Town of Collins.

In 1828 it was

Resolved, That the Collector shall have five per cent. for collecting taxes in this town.

Resolved, That the authorities of this town be authorized to petition the Legislature to pass an act to authorize the town to raise a bounty not exceeding fifty dollars on wolves caught and killed in this town.

In 1829 it was

Resolved, That the next annual town meeting be held at the house of John C. Adams.

In 1830 it was

Resolved, That a fence made of boards, logs or rails five feet high shall be considered a lawful fence.

LOCAL NAMES IN THE TOWN OF COLLINS.

"Zoar" is of scriptural origin, and is said to have been given by Ahaz Allen, one of the first settlers there.

"Poverty Hill," another name, given by Jesse Frye, was conceived from the fact that in an early day he was the owner of a lot on which grew the huckleberry. This berry is of spontaneous growth, and only found upon rocky, sterile soil. When Frye was working upon his claim his attention was called to the huckleberry by one of his sons, who said, "Father I have always heard it said that huckleberries grew on very poor land." "Yes," said the pioneer, "this is 'Poverty hill,' and I shall sell this claim the first chance," and he never worked there another day, although the soil proved the very best for grazing and the growing of wheat.

Gowanda first took the name of Aldrich's Mills; then the name of Lodi, after one of Napoleon's famous battles in Italy. It is said to have been given by Ahaz Allen.

"Bagdad" was named by Benard Cook, after an ancient city of Asia.

A tub factory gave the name of "Tub Town."

"Taylor Hollow" took its name from Jacob Taylor.

"Lawton Hollow" from John Lawton, who built mills there, and "Scrabble Hill" from the fact that the early settlers had to scrubble pretty hard to get a living.

The name of the Town of Collins was said to be given in honor of Mrs. Turner Aldrich, whose maiden name was Collins.

ZOAR.

Zoar lies in the southeast corner of Collins, and the northeast corner of Otto, the valley being divided by the waters of the Cattaraugus. In its primeval state, this valley was beautiful, and when looked upon by the early pioneers from the surrounding hills, it caused in them a feeling of wonder and surprise, as it appeared to them a new Canaan, and they entered into the valley as did the Israelites of old, with thoughts of rest and thanksgiving.

In the Spring of 1810, Joseph Adams, with a family consisting of a wife and three children, came by way of Boston, over Townsend Hill, down the transit with an ox sled, to near the Scoby mills; embarked his family and chattels in a large canoe, pushed out into the waters, turned the prow down stream, and landed his family in Zoar. He built a log house on the Otto side of the creek, covered it with elm bark, and this was the first house in Zoar, and he was virtually the first settler in Zoar, though a man by the name of Yaw, from Boston, had slashed four acres, but remained only a short time. Peter Pratt and family, who were pioneers of Clarence, having come from Taunton, Mass., in 1806, to that town, were the next settlers, and I cheerfully allow my venerable friend, John Pratt, of Bagdad, to tell his story: "In the Fall of 1810, my father and brother, Luther, came out from Clarence and built a log house on the Derby lot (this is now part of the Emery Bond farm in Concord), and the next February following, he moved his family out by way of Boston and over Townsend Hill, through by Dea. Russell's, to near the Chaffee school-house, thence across the Beech Plains and down William's Hill, and followed blazed trees very near where the road is located to-day, until we reached father's cabin. The only settler we found on our way from Russell's, was William Smith, since known as the "Governor." We only remained here two months, when father sold his claim to brother Luther. Father bought of "Squire" Frye, his articed claim of lot thirty-one, but the query was how to get his family into Zoar. He had built a double log house there and had departed from the accustomed mode of shingling, which was usually done by

peeling bark, but had rived out "shakes" of pine (shingles three feet long and not shaved), and nailed poles to the rafters, and those long shingles were nailed to them. We had a puncheon floor, and, upon the whole, our house was considered quite aristocratic for those days. As I said before, the query was how to get into Zoar. There was no road or trail across Frye Hill; but the Adam's boys, Bina and Wilson, by lashing two large canoes together, helped him out; they floated his goods to our new home, while we picked our way over Frye Hill.

That Summer, brother Peter was born. This was the second event of this kind in the Town of Collins. Then my father's house in Zoar, and brother Luther's house on the "Derby" lot, were the only houses on this side of the creek from Turner Aldrich's, near where Dr. Shugart's house now stands in Gowanda, until you reach "Governor" Smith's, on the old William's farm (now the Tefft farm), some twelve miles distant. On the other side was Joseph Adams and Thadeus Austen, who canoed in the same way that we arrived. Father got a good burn on the Yaw slashing that Spring, and as we had a yoke of oxen we logged it off, planted it to corn and potatoes. It proved a good crop, and we had an abundance for the next Winter, such as it was.

I am an old man now, of four score years, and I want to say something to my young friends, who think they are living very hard because they cannot have "new process" flour bread and pound cake every day. You never saw a "Johnny Cake" board and don't know what it is? Well I have, and must explain. Now the larger the family the greater the board. Our board was about two feet long and eight inches wide; this was split out of clean white ash, the surface was polished smooth, and it was ready for use.

It came into use every day, and I presume my dear old mother baked "Johnnie Cakes" enough on one of these during her lifetime, to cover a good-sized farm. The meal was mixed into stiff dough and firmly pressed upon the board, then set before the fire to bake until done. Sometimes we had baked potatoes, but they had no stoves to bake them in; they used a low, flat-bottomed kettle with an iron lid, which they placed

in one corner of the Dutch fire place, and then literally buried it in coals. This kettle was also used to bake beans and bread. Potatoes were sometimes roasted in the coals, and sometimes boiled in the kettle hung over the log fire by a chain attached to the "lug pole." The first Summer we lived in Zoar, our milling was done at Taylor Hollow, and I was the mill-boy. Father went with me the first time to show me the way, as it was an unbroken forest. We followed an Indian trail down the creek, and still kept the Indian path up over Poverty Hill to Aldrich's in Lodi, thence up Clay Hill and on to Taylor's mill. The way we then went it was nearly eleven miles, and I had to make it every week on horseback, with a grist of corn behind me, for there were twelve hungry mouths in my father's family to feed. Wild cats, bears and deer, were not an uncommon thing to be seen on my way, and, though never molested, still at times it was hard work for me to keep my hat on my head when I saw these creatures creeping through the underbrush."

To show our modern belles and beaux the styles of those days, I must tell you that the first year of the war, I wore "nettle cloth" for shirts, and my pants were made of buckskin. On the "Jockey lot" nettles grew abundant and thrifty; we mowed them down and let them lay, as you would flax, until the stalks become thoroughly rotten, then they were taken to the brake and then spun and woven as you would flax; most all the thread mother used the first year of the war was of this material.

The next year others began to settle; Jesse Frye came from Buffalo, bringing two young men with him, Samuel Cronch and Samuel Rose, whom he hired to assist him in building a log house on his lot. He returned to Buffalo and on the 20th of July he came back with his family. Soon after came Woodward Stevens, Ira Watterman, Simeon Watterman, Phineas Orr, Joseph Bartlet and Otis Wheelock. As there were several children now in the new settlement in need of education, a school was organized and Simeon Watterman was hired to teach it. The school was held in the west end of Peter Pratt's house; from the Frye family there were four scholars, namely: Enoch, James, Mack and Betsy; from the Pratt family five,

Daniel, John, Hopy, Philip and Susy; from the Adams family, two, Wilson and Electa; this was seventy-two years ago, and but four of these scholars are alive to-day; little "Phil" is a gray-haired youth of eighty; Enoch and John are sober boys at eighty-three, while red-haired and fun-loving Mack is the same old six-pence in his eightieth year.

The next year many events took place in the little settlement, the war bugle had been sounded and all but two were subject to draft, "President" Adams and "Captain" Pratt, by reason of their age, were exempt from military duty. The "Captain" went back to Clarence, by the way of Buffalo, after an invalid daughter and his family, and was in Buffalo the day that the British war vessels, the Royal George and Queen Charlotte sailed up in front of Buffalo harbor and lay there all day. Not a pound of powder was there in the town to load a gun, and, had there been any disposition on the part of the Red Coats to have taken the place they could have done so without meeting with any resistance.

The people were so filled with fear, that they betook themselves to their cellars and remained there until these vessels had hoisted sail and passed out of sight up the lake. The battle of the Raisin had been fought, and Mr. Pratt, in detailing some of the incidents that took place, spoke of three orphan children whom he found in Clarence, whose mother was dead and their father had been killed in that battle. Those children had in some way got back to Clarence from the west, and were homeless and without friends; as soon as Adams heard this, tears came to his eyes, and he persuaded the Captain to return to Clarence immediately and bring those children back with him, which he did, and they ever afterwards found a kind home in the Adams family. The names of those children were Tanner, Polly, Hannah and James; Mr. Pratt would have willingly cared for these children, but he had already taken charge of three orphans, the children of Mrs. Cox, who died that Summer—this was the daughter he moved from Clarence, and this was the first death in Zoar. She lies buried back on the rise of land under the hill, on the old Peter Pratt farm.

As the season advanced, the war clouds grew darker and

more threatening. Levies were made for new troops to protect the borders. The men that were drafted in Zoar, were Bina Adams, Jesse Frye, Simeon Watterman, Luther Pratt and Elisha Cox. These soldiers with their wives, sweet-hearts and friends, met at the house of Peter Pratt on the morning of their departure, and the final leave-taking was quite affecting, one incident in particular will show that humor will out, let the heart be ever so sad—Mrs. Frye hallooed after the “squire,” as his fat form lessened in the distance, “that if wounded, she never wanted to hear that he was hit in the back.”

Our school continued through the Winter, with Otis Wheelock as teacher, with the addition of four new scholars, the three Tanner children, Polly, Hannah and James, and Eli Cox. The school was kept in a shanty, built by Mr. Pratt for his married daughter, Mrs. Cox, and then made vacant by her death. Nothing transpired that Winter worthy of note, until the news came of the burning of Buffalo, Bina Adams, when ordered to retreat had done so, not making a halt until he reached Zoar. He came out by way of Williamsville, and then through to Yorkshire; from there he followed the creek down to Zoar.

Mr. Pratt tells of Bina coming into school on his retreat, and the first words spoken by him were “Buffalo’s burnt.” School was out, and we did not wait to say “by your leave” to the teacher, but hurried home as fast as our legs would carry us with the news, but Bina had been there before us and he not only told of the burning, but he told a great deal more besides that was interesting, he said “all that saved my scalp was that my legs did their duty,” and that the “British had hired all the Senecas to scalp all the Americans; and that they were on their way then with barbarous intent, and that we might expect a lively time when they did come.” The next day the settlers held a council at my father’s, says Mr. Pratt, and it was decided that our safety lay beyond the “Genesee,” and the settlers went so far as to dig pits to store their goods in; Mr. Pratt tells that his father was the possessor of a horse, and that he prevailed upon the settlers, not to flee until he rode to some place and received something more definite. He set out towards Buffalo, by way of Townsend Hill, and through by

Boston and Hamburg, when he arrived at the latter place he learned that the Seneca Indians, if anything, were more frightened than the whites, and that was needless; that they had hurriedly left the reservation and gone, bag and baggage, beyond the "Genesee."

The British invaders, with their hair-raising allies, after burning Buffalo and killing several persons, had returned to their own country. * * * * *

No longer does the tri weekly stage swing to and fro through this valley from the "Green" to "Lodi," as it used to, and Bill, the driver, is Old Bill now, if alive, but I suspect he has gone to the higher sphere and drives a golden chariot. He was as regular as vibrates the pendulum of a clock, and we used to know just when to look for his coming; sometimes his coach would be loaded down, and then again it lumbered along empty, but it made no difference to him, he carried the mail and that was enough. Sometimes he brought us a letter directed to Zoar, one of those old-fashioned letters done up in itself and fastened with a blotch of red sealing wax. Envelopes had not been born, yet these were good letters, though the writers knew nothing of the spencerian system, or had never studied composition or the art of letter writing, but were full of loving kindness and told of an absent brother or sister, or friend in the far East or West, and they had been so long in coming and the postage cost so much that they seemed riper and better than letters do now-a-days. * * * * *

And no longer does the pomp of mimic war awake the echoes that dwell among these sleepy hills; for the last "general training" was held years ago, and those were glorious days for old and young; I never hear the drum beat but what they come back to me like the dim recollection of a bright and fading dream. "Hills" was the rendezvous, and we small fry looked weeks ahead for the coming of the peddler's cart and the plumed troop with eager expectation, for it was a season of sweet cider, pumkin pies and hard ginger-bread. With miserly care had our pennies been hoarded for these occasions.

COLLINS.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT.

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
9		m pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
9	84	e pt.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob LeRoy.
9	140	w pt.	Oct. 13, 1855..	Abel Taft.
18	39	s-e pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
18	119	e m & m.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob LeRoy.
18	25	n-e pt.	Oct. 7, 1854..	D. Beverly.
18	90	w pt.	April 4, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
29	60	s pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
29	30	s-e pt.	Oct. 21, 1851..	John D. Beverly.
26	15	s-w pt.	Oct. 21, 1851..	Sylvanus Cook.
29	50	m pt.	July 11, 1842..	F. L. & T. Co.
29	50	e m pt.	April 2, 1855..	D. Beverly.
29	50	n-e pt.	Feb. 11, 1842..	J. D. Beverly.
29	50	n-w pt.	Jan. 15, 1849..	C. B. Parkinson.
39	187	e pt.	Jan. 2, 1822..	Sylvanus Parkinson.
39	50	e m pt.	Feb. 15, 1828..	Sylvanus Parkinson.
39	87	w m pt.	Nov. 6, 1830..	C. B. Parkinson.
39	50	w pt.	Feb. 15, 1828..	C. B. Parkinson.
47	105	e pt.	Nov. 15, 1823..	Timothy Clark.
47	105	m pt.	Feb. 25, 1823..	Isaac Wickham.
47	100	w pt.	Mar. 5, 1819..	Warren Tanner.
55	100	s-e pt.	Feb. 5, 1829..	John Gibbons.
55	31	e m pt.	Nov. 9, 1831..	H. Dailey.
55	30	n-e pt.	April 4, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
55	50	n m pt.	Nov. 24, 1838..	Isaac White.
55	100	w pt.	Mar. 19, 1819..	John J. Harrington.
63	30	s-e pt.	May 20, 1837..	Adolphus Albee.
63	30	s-e m pt.	Jan. 7, 1829..	Adolphus Albee.
63	55	s m pt.	Jan. 4, 1839..	Enoch Randall.
63	55	s-w pt.	Oct. 1, 1835..	Stephen White.
63	50	n-e pt.	Feb. 11, 1842..	Charles D. Pierce.
63	57	n-e m pt.	Nov. 13, 1837..	Howard Albee.
63	50	n-w pt.	Nov. 19, 1838..	Morgan L. Bailey.
10	75	e pt.	Aug. 7, 1834..	Abner Taft.
10	105	e m pt.	Mar. 24, 1855..	Abraham Taft.
10	50	s m pt.	Nov. 3, 1845..	John B. Peasley.
10	45	s-w pt.	Nov. 8, 1851..	William Barnhart.
10	45	n-w pt.	Nov. 8, 1851..	Henry Button.
19	125	e pt.	Mar. 13, 1852..	Sylvanus Cook.
19	125	m pt.	Oct. 21, 1854..	Daniel Irish.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
19	61	s-w pt. . . .	Aug. 16, 1836.	Eli Page.
19	61	n-w pt. . . .	May 3, 1837..	Daniel Irish.
30	50	s-e pt.	Dec. 10, 1845..	S. Cook.
30	74	n-e pt.	May 28, 1839.	Timothy Clark.
30	50	e m pt.	Jan. 30, 1839..	Sylvanus Cook, Jr.
30	100	m pt.	April 4, 1839..	D. A. Chandler.
30	50	w m pt.	July 17, 1835..	Joel Phillips.
30	50	w pt.	Dec. 4, 1844..	Erastus Harris.
40	80	e pt.	May 28, 1839.	Martin Potter.
40	50	e m pt.	May 26, 1847..	T. J. Kerr.
40	75	m pt.	Oct. 13, 1846..	Betsey Robbins.
40	50	s-w pt.	Oct. 13, 1846..	Smith Phillips.
40	50	n-w m.	May 10, 1854..	J. A. Griffin.
40	43	s-w pt.	Oct. 13, 1846..	Sylvanus Cook.
40	43	n-w pt.	Nov. 17, 1836.	John C. Adams.
48	100	e pt.	Jan. 11, 1819..	Stephen Peter.
48	58	s m pt.	Aug. 19, 1831.	W. L. Mosher.
48	50	n m pt.	Nov. 17, 1836.	John C. Adams.
48	125	w pt.	Sept. 1, 1819..	Joseph Wood.
56	165	e pt.	Jan. 18, 1838..	John J. Harrington.
56	35	s m pt.	Jan. 17, 1838..	John J. Harrington.
56	30	n m pt.	Jan. 9, 1835..	Isaac White.
56	50	w m pt.	Oct. 28, 1835..	John J. Harrington.
56	63	w pt.	Dec. 9, 1836..	Stephen White.
64	101	e pt.	Mar. 27, 1833.	W. S. Herrick.
64	140	m pt.	Mar. 16, 1819..	Luke Crandall.
64	60	w m pt.	Jan. 28, 1834..	Eli Heath.
64	60	w pt.	Jan. 17, 1838..	John J. Harrington.
20	63	e pt.	Aug. 16, 1836.	Timothy Smith, Jr.
20	80	s-e m pt. . . .	Mar. 18, 1840.	Gideon Barnhart.
20	60	n-e m pt. . . .	Nov. 18, 1854..	S. Bates, Jr.
20	80	m pt.	Feb. 11, 1836..	William W. Holcomb.
20	50	w m pt.	Jan. 11, 1839..	Joseph Plumb.
20	50	w pt.	Feb. 11, 1836..	Michael Barnhart.
31	100	s-e pt.	Oct. 18, 1819..	Sylvanus Bates.
31	65	e m pt.	July 7, 1830..	Sylvanus Cook.
31	65	n-e pt.	June 2, 1835..	Oliver Harris, Jr.
31	150	w pt.	Feb. 26, 1818..	James Nichols, Jr.
41	130	s-e pt.	Dec. 8, 1855..	Albert Becker.
41	50	n-e pt.	Dec. 29, 1837..	Ralph Plumb.
41	100	m pt.	Feb. 11, 1842..	Jonathan Sowle.
41	114	w pt.	Sept. 13, 1845.	Jacob LeRoy.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
49	123	e pt	July 5, 1826. . .	Stephen Wilbur.
49	100	m pt	Feb. 5, 1819. . .	Nathan King.
49	120	w pt	Feb. 7, 1817. . .	Stephen Wilbur.
57	60	e pt	May 24, 1842. . .	Stephen White.
57	100	e m pt.	Dec. 30, 1836. . .	David Wilbur.
57	50	s m pt.	Nov. 5, 1855. . .	G. F. King.
57	25	s-w pt.	Dec. 14, 1837. . .	Stephen Wilbur.
57	50	n m pt	Feb. 19, 1842. . .	Joseph Potter.
57	37	n-w m pt.	Sept. 17, 1853. . .	T. B. Payn.
57	30	n-w pt	Dec. 11, 1852. . .	V. Heath.
65	75	e pt	Dec. 5, 1837. . .	Jared C. King.
65	100	e m pt	June 6, 1834. . .	William S. Herrick.
65	100	w m pt.	Sept. 21, 1835. . .	William Potter.
65	84	w pt	Dec. 18, 1839. . .	John J. Harrington.
12 11	940	both	July 14, 1837. . .	Joseph Plumb.
21	100	e pt	Sept. 21, 1853. . .	Benjamin P. Wells.
21	80	e m pt	Dec. 14, 1837. . .	Benjamin P. Wells.
21	80	w m pt.	Dec. 14, 1837. . .	Samuel Wells.
21	100	w pt	Dec. 29, 1837. . .	Ralph Plumb.
32	362	w l	May 25, 1818. . .	Aaron Lindsley.
42	100	e pt	Dec. 26, 1839. . .	Benjamin Boyce.
42	40	n-e pt.	Dec. 26, 1838. . .	Samuel Warner.
42	50	m pt.	Feb. 1, 1836. . .	Benjamin Boyce.
42	110	s-w pt.	July 15, 1819. . .	Arnold King.
42	96	n-w pt.	Nov. 15, 1830. . .	Benjamin Boyce.
50	120	e pt	Jan. 5, 1818. . .	Joshua Palmerton.
50	50	e m pt.	Oct. 18, 1819. . .	Joshua Palmerton.
50	100	m pt.	Mar. 9, 1825. . .	Ezra Nichols.
50	32	s-w pt.	July 1, 1839. . .	Joshua Palmerton.
50	33	n-w pt.	Feb. 5, 1829. . .	S. Bartlett.
58	176	s pt.	April 14, 1821. . .	Smith Bartlett.
58	50	m pt.	Jan. 3, 1829. . .	Smith Bartlett.
58	94	n pt.	May 12, 1855. . .	S. and S. Harrington.
66	49	e pt	May 27, 1853. . .	Isaac Brown.
66	50	e m pt.	Oct. 20, 1853. . .	Jacob LeRoy.
66	50	w m pt.	Dec. 28, 1838. . .	Smith Sherman.
66	50	w pt.	Oct. 3, 1850. . .	T. R. Stafford.
13	123	e pt	Jan. 17, 1834. . .	Ralph Plumb.
13	143	m pt.	Oct. 10, 1835. . .	Ralph Plumb.
13	50	w pt.	Feb. 17, 1846. . .	Phineas Taft.
22	122	e pt	Oct. 24, 1835. . .	Isaac Allen.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED	NAME.
22	110	m pt.	Nov. 7, 1834..	Isaac Allen.
22	110	w pt.	Nov. 6, 1834..	Zoeth Allen.
33	354	.....	July 3, 1820..	Joseph Lapham.
43	73	s-e pt.	Feb. 20, 1835.	Arnold King.
43	46	n-e pt.	Dec. 29, 1838.	Gilbert P. Smith.
43	60	s m pt.	Oct. 21, 1838..	Ralph Plumb.
43	50	n m pt.	Dec. 29, 1839.	Royal Strang.
43	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Allen King.
43	90	n-w pt.	April 4, 1839..	D. C. Chandier.
51	100	e pt.	Nov. 10, 1826.	Ezra Southwick.
51	30	e m pt.	Jan. 9, 1836..	Ezra Southwick.
51	50	e m pt.	May 1, 1841..	Caleb Tarbox.
51	30	w m pt.	Sept. 25, 1832.	John Randall.
51	30	w m pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Augustus Smith.
51	100	w pt.	Mar. 11, 1818.	Augustus Smith.
59	50	s-e pt.	May 28, 1827..	J. R. Smith.
59	50	n-e pt.	June 8, 1855..	Nancy Brace.
59	50	n-e m pt.	Dec. 27, 1833.	Thomas J. Kerr.
59	70	n m pt.	Nov. 10, 1846.	Eli Rice.
59	100	w pt.	May 28, 1827.	John Rice.
67	105	e pt.	Nov. 30, 1838.	Charles E. Potter.
67	76	s m pt.	Jan. 2, 1856..	S. C. Schoonover.
67	30	n m pt.	Nov. 9, 1850..	O. Allen.
67	50	s-w pt.	May 27, 1839.	Smith Bartlett.
67	100	n-w pt.	Dec. 9, 1835..	Smith Sherman.
14	100	e pt.	Oct. 21, 1836..	Ralph Plumb.
14	137	w pt.	Dec. 29, 1837.	Jacob Becker.
23	67	s-e pt.	Dec. 9, 1845..	Abraham Patch.
23	91	s-w pt.	June 13, 1835.	Martin Perrin.
23	87	n-e pt.	Nov. 30, 1835.	Ralph Plumb.
23	55	w m pt.	April 24, 1828.	Stephen Southwick.
34	184	s pt.	Oct. 6, 1835..	Hosea White.
34	184	n pt.	Sept. 19, 1819.	Abram Lapham.
44	190	s pt.	Sept. 7, 1819..	Abram Lapham.
44	48	e m pt.	Jan. 9, 1837..	Hunnewell Hathaway.
44	46	n-e pt.	Dec. 25, 1834.	Warren Foster.
44	50	w m pt.	July 29, 1820.	E. Lapham.
44	50	n-w pt.	Sept. 19, 1836.	H. Hathaway.
52	50	s-e pt.	Sept. 13, 1834.	Elijah Pratt.
52	49	s m pt.	Dec. 25, 1834.	Warren Foster.
52	60	n-e pt.	June 6, 1822..	Asa Lapham.
52	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 13, 1830.	Betsey Kinne.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
52	50	n m pt...	Feb. 15, 1839.	Thomas J. Kerr.
52	47	w m pt...	Aug. 22, 1831.	B. Halleck.
52	50	n-w pt...	Feb. 12, 1829.	John Wilber.
60	50	s-e pt....	May 28, 1827.	John Rice.
60	111	s-w pt....	Sept. 26, 1828.	William Sisson.
60	161	n pt.....	Jan. 9, 1836...	Orton J. Knight.
68	124	s pt.....	Nov. 10, 1835.	Smith Barton.
68	65	m pt.....	Dec. 10, 1836.	John Lawton.
68	65	n m pt....	Sept. 28, 1836.	John Lawton.
68	100	n pt.....	Nov. 27, 1817.	Jacob Taylor.
15	169	.....	Nov. 1, 1832..	Ahaz Allen.
24	223	.....	Oct. 15, 1822..	Enos Southwick.
25	135	.....	Jan. 17, 1834..	Ralph Plumb.
35	50	s-e pt....	Jan. 6, 1837...	Amos Pearson.
35	50	n-e pt....	Jan. 1, 1840...	David Goldshwait.
35	89	s m pt...	June 7, 1838..	✓ Chester Howe and ✓ Amasa A. Chaffee.
35	28	n m pt...	April 2, 1838..	H. Hathaway.
35	42	m pt.....	Oct. 29, 1834..	George F. King.
35	28	w m pt....	July 5, 1838..	James Lock.
35	29	w pt.....	Feb. 20, 1835.	Arnold King.
45	397	.....	Oct. 13, 1819..	Stephen Lapham.
53	63	s-e pt....	Nov. 16, 1835.	Orton J. Knight.
53	42	e m pt...	Dec. 3, 1829..	Avery Knight.
53	29	n pt.....	Oct. 6, 1835...	Avery Knight.
53	200	w pt.....	June 6, 1818..	David Pound.
61	60	s-e pt....	Oct. 6, 1835...	John Wilbor.
61	40	s-w pt....	Dec. 8, 1836..	John Wilbor.
61	60	e m pt...	Aug. 7, 1835..	Thomas G. Kerr.
61	60	w m pt...	Dec. 20, 1838.	Thomas Kerr.
61	82	n pt.....	Nov. 11, 1836.	Smith Bartlett.
69	100	s pt.....	June 13, 1831.	Asa Lapham.
69	60	s m pt...	Sept. 6, 1834..	Smith Bartlett.
69	60	n m pt...	Nov. 11, 1836.	Smith Bartlett.
69	140	n pt.....	May 22, 1811..	Jacob Taylor.
36				
37	423	.....	Aug. 21, 1819.	Turner Aldrich.
38				
46	389	.....	Jan. 17, 1834..	Ralph Plumb.
54	100	s pt.....	Jan. 18, 1834..	Ralph Plumb.
54	134	m pt.....	Feb. 20, 1837.	Nathan Cass.
54	50	n-w pt...	Jan. 5, 1836...	Hart Rice.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
62	75	s-e pt.	Dec. 8, 1836..	John Vosburgh.
62	206	n pt.	Jan. 26, 1813..	Jacob Taylor.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

1	50	e pt.	Sept. 26, 1836.	Oliver Perry.
1	72	m pt.	June 28, 1836.	Elisha Washburn.
1	150	w pt.	Feb. 19, 1816..	John Goodell.
9	177	e pt.	Feb. 23, 1815..	James Goodell.
9	200	w pt.	Mar. 20, 1818..	Kendall Johnson.
17	150	e pt.	Jan. 23, 1821..	S.M. Goodell and others.
17	120	m pt.	July 28, 1855..	George Lenox.
17	60	w pt.	Dec. 24, 1836.	Daniel Healy.
25	120	s-w pt.	Dec. 26, 1838..	George Southwick.
25	200	w pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	Hudson Ansley.
33	85	s-e m pt. ..	Jan. 13, 1840..	Hiram Pratt.
34	40	e m pt.	Jan. 22, 1831..	Stephen Sisson.
35	100	n-e pt.	Dec. 7, 1835 ..	Elijah Pratt.
35	45	s-w pt.	Dec. 12, 1838.	George Sisson.
35	90	n-w pt.	Feb. 22, 1836..	Charles C. Sherman.
41	130	s-e pt.	Sept. 5, 1821..	Jacob Taylor.
41	45	n-e pt.	Nov. 13, 1827.	R. C. Sherman.
41	84	n m pt.	Oct. 21, 1836..	Nathaniel Sisson, Jr.
41	100	w pt.	Sept. 13, 1820.	John Lawton.
49	209	s-e pt.	May 22, 1811..	Stephen Twining.
49	56	n-e pt.	Aug. 15, 1821..	William Sisson.
49	50	w pt.	Oct. 24, 1809..	Thomas Stewardson.
57	57	lot.	Oct. 24, 1809..	Thomas Stewardson.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN.

63	50	e pt.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob Le Roy.
63	250	m pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
63	50	w pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
64	80	s-e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
64	90	n-e pt.	Dec. 21, 1826..	George C. Tripp.
64	50	m pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	Erastus Colburn.
64	100	w m pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	Erastus Colburn.
64	50	w pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	Nehemiah Reynolds.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
65	90	s-e pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	Sylvanus Bates, Jr.
65	50	s-e m pt. . .	May 11, 1837 .	David Tay.
65	50	e m pt.	Dec. 30, 1836..	Stukeley Hudson.
65	100	n-e pt.	Jan. 26, 1835..	William Clark.
65	100	w pt.	Nov. 4, 1836..	Jonas Howe.
50	232	w l.	Nov. 8, 1852..	Jesse Frye.
51	218	w l.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
52	76	e pt.	Jan. 28, 1854..	Peter Beverly.
52	110	s m pt.	Dec. 12, 1837 .	Edward Vail.
52	50	n m pt.	Jan. 15, 1842..	Seba Nichols.
52	50	w m pt.	Jan. 6, 1832...	John D. Beverly.
52	100	w pt.	Oct. 6, 1836...	John D. Beverly.
30	125	e pt.	Jan. 7, 1839...	H. U. Soper.
30	60	w pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
31	156	w l.	Nov. 11, 1841.	Phineas Orr.
32	118	w l.	June 2, 1830..	Peter Pratt.
33	64	e pt.	Aug. 29, 1822.	Peter Pratt.
33	70	w pt.	Oct. 29, 1853..	Michael C. Hufstater.
34	40	e pt.	Oct. 29, 1853..	Michael C. Hufstater.
34	100	w pt.	Jan. 15, 1836..	William Ballou.
35	143	w l.	July 1, 1838...	Abram Van Tuyl.
37	93	e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
37	100	w pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
38	50	n-e pt.	May 12, 1855 .	Joseph Bailey.
38	50	n-w pt.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob Le Roy.
38	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 6, 1837 .	Jehial Hill.
83	391	w l.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
84	53	s-e pt.	Sept. 24, 1834.	Nathaniel Knight.
84	60	s-w pt.	Dec. 1, 1836 .	Tracy Burnap.
84	84	e m pt.	Mar. 10, 1841 .	Francis L. Knight.
84	40	w m pt.	Feb. 14, 1843..	Tracy Burnap.
84	54	n-w m pt. .	May 6, 1854 .	H. Wickham.
84	50	n pt.	Dec. 10, 1853..	Huram Wickham.
85	50	s-e pt.	July 4, 1835...	William Skeggs.
85	50	s-w pt.	Feb. 8, 1833...	H. W. Palmerston.
85	60	s m pt.	Jan. 6, 1842...	H. W. Palmerston.
85	135	m pt.	April 28, 1837 .	Orton J. Knight.
85	57	n pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
74	109	e pt.	April 20, 1839.	W. P. Powers.
74	40	e m pt. . .	May 20, 1842 .	Nehemiah Reynolds.
74	60	e m pt. . .	Jan. 25, 1842..	Joseph Jenkins.
74	87	m pt.	Nov. 1, 1841..	Hiram B. Clark.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
74	60	s-w pt	Dec. 26, 1836 .	John F. Johnson.
74	50	n-w pt	July 1, 1836 . . .	Abraham Van Tuyl.
75	175	e pt	July 2, 1822 . .	Nathaniel Knight.
75	60	s m pt	Jan. 4, 1829 . . .	William Stevenson.
75	50	s-w pt	Jan. 15, 1842 . .	Norman Reynolds.
75	40	w m pt	Dec. 8, 1836 . .	William Stevenson.
75	39	n-w pt	Dec. 7, 1836 . .	Wilber Irish.
76	70	e pt	Feb. 26, 1839 . .	William Skeggs.
76	165	m pt	Jan. 15, 1842 . .	Daniel Newel.
76	150	w pt	Nov. 6, 1816 . .	Henry Kimball.
92	50	s-e pt	Oct. 27, 1835 . .	Joshua Pike.
92	25	s-e m pt . . .	Nov. 3, 1842 . .	Moses Blakeley.
92	50	e m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 . .	Orin Randall.
92	75	n-e pt	May 25, 1839 . .	Jeremiah Richardson.
92	100	w m pt	Nov. 1, 1840 . .	Hiram Hazard.
93	50	s-e pt	Sept. 9, 1853 . .	Jacob Burnap.
93	84	s-e pt	Feb. 20, 1856 . .	J. A. Randall.
93	70	m pt	Aug. 12, 1854 . .	David Roberts.
93	21	n-e m pt . . .	Jan. 20, 1855 . .	E. Randall.
93	50	s-w pt	Apr. 5 or 6, 1837	Isaac Brown.
93	15	e m pt	May 12, 1855 . .	S. and S. Harrington.
94	74	s-e pt	Mar. 10, 1841 . .	William Crandall.
94	110	n-w pt	Feb. 6, 1857 . .	G. T. and A. Potter.
94	30	s-w m pt . . .	Oct. 27, 1835 . .	Lyman Steele.
94	30	s m pt	Oct. 23, 1848 . .	Norman Reynolds.
94	50	s-w pt	Oct. 18, 1838 . .	William Warner.
94	40	n-e pt	Jan. 15, 1855 . .	Joseph Bailey.
94	30	n m pt	Mar. 15, 1853 . .	William A. Sibley.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

49	160	s pt	April 1, 1839 . .	D. H. Chandler.
49	150	e pt	Mar. 31, 1842 . .	Alpheus Aldrich.
49	50	w m pt	June 7, 1842 . .	Allurus Harris.
49	57	n-w pt	Sept. 13, 1845 . .	Jacob Le Roy.
57	64	n-e pt	Jan. 5, 1856 . . .	Lewis R. Giles.
57	53	s m pt	June 16, 1848 . .	Philander Pierce.
57	62	n m pt	Jan. 6, 1855 . . .	Oliver Briggs.
57	50	s-w pt	June 16, 1848 . .	N. K. Albee.
57	44	n-w pt	Mar. 31, 1855 . .	John Staffin.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
65	80	w pt	July 28, 1855 . .	Isaac Hunt.
65	70	n-w m pt . . .	Oct. 7, 1854 . .	D. C. Pierce.
65	70	s m pt	Sept. 25, 1854 .	Vernam Godfrey.
65	23	n-e m pt . . .	Mar. 1, 1855 . .	John Staffin.
65	25	n m pt	Oct. 11, 1851 . .	William Briggs.
65	30	n m pt	Nov. 1, 1841 . .	A. D. Conger.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE FILLED TOWN OFFICES

from the formation of the town (1821) up to the present date :

1821.

Supervisor—John Lawton.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—Lemuel M. White, John Griffith, Luke Crandall, Jr.

Commissioners of Highways—Levi Woodward, John Lawton, Arnold King

Collector—Luke Crandall, Jr.

1822.

Supervisor—Henry Joslin.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—Levi Woodward, Stephen Hussey, John Griffith.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Nathaniel King, Abram Gifford.

Collector—Luke Crandall, Jr.

1823.

Supervisor—Stephen White.

Town Clerk—Jo'm Lawton.

Assessors—Nathaniel White, John Arnold, John Staneliff, Jr.

Commissioners of Highways—Jonathan O. Irish, Horace Landon, Phineas Orr.

Collector—Luke Crandall, Jr.

1824.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Arnold, Soloman Dunham, Lemuel M. White.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Horace Landon, Enos Southwick.

Collector—Luke Crandall, Jr.

1825.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Arnold, Enos Southwick, Lemuel M. White.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Soloman Dunham, Horace Landon.

Collector—Luke Crandall, Jr.

1826.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Lawton, Horace Landon, Enos Southwick.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Horace Landon, Soloman Dunham.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1827.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Arnold, Enos Southwick, John Stancliff, Jr.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Horace Landon, James Parkinson.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1828.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Arnold, John Stancliff, Jr., Enos Southwick.

Commissioners of Highways—James Parkinson, Benjamin Hussey, Enos Southwick.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1829.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—Enos Southwick, John Arnold, John Stancliff.

Commissioners of Highways—John Lawton, Warren Tanner, Lemuel M. White.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1830.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—John Arnold, Richard Rodgers, John Griffith.

Commissioners of Highways—Warren Tanner, John Lawton, Lemuel M. White.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1831.

The people failed to elect town officers in that year, and they were appointed by three Justices of the Peace :

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Stephen White.

Assessors—Benjamin W. Pratt, Isaac Allen, John Stancliff, Jr.

Commissioners of Highways—Samuel Rodgers, Lemuel M. White, Warren Tanner.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1832.

Supervisor—Nathaniel Knight.

Town Clerk—Zemri Howe.

Assessors—Richard Rodgers, John C. Adams, Isaac Allen.

Commissioners of Highways—Jehial Hill, Samuel Rodgers, Warren Tanner.

Collector—Asher Avery.

Justices of the Peace—Lemuel M. White, John Stancliff, Jr.

1833.

Supervisor—Ralph Plumb.

Town Clerk—Zemri Howe.

Assessors—Stephen White, Nathaniel King, Isaac Allen.

Commissioners of Highways—Jehial Hill, Elisah Ward, John Lawton.

Collector—Asher Avery.

Justice of the Peace—Horace Landon.

1834.

Supervisor—Ralph Plumb.

Town Clerk—Zemri Howe.

Assessors—Stephen White, Nathaniel King, Isaac Allen.

Commissioners of Highways—Jehial Hill, Kendall Johnson, Elisah Ward.

Collector—Asher Avery.

1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '49, '50.

SUPERVISORS.

Ralph Plumb. John L. Henry, 1844–45. Thomas Russell, 1846, '47, '48, '51. Samuel C. Adams, 1832, '53. James H. McMillen, 1854, '55. Benjamin W. Sherman, 1856. James H. Plumb, 1857, '58, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67. Anson G. Conger, 1859, '60, '77. E.W. Henry, 1861. Marcus Bartlett, 1862. Stephen T. White, 1868, '69, '70. Stephen A. Sisson, 1871, '72, '73. John H. White, 1874, '75. William A. Johnson, 1876, '78. C. C. Torrence, 1879, '80, '81. William H. Parkinson, 1882. John T. Johnson, 1883.

TOWN CLERKS.

Zemri Howe, 1835, '37. Stephen White, 1836. Leman H. Pitcher, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44. Thomas Russell, 1845. Benjamin W. Sherman, 1846, '47. E. W. Godfrey, 1848, '49, '50. George H. Hodges, 1851, '53, '54, '55, '58. Paul H. White, 1852. William W. Russell, 1856, '57. Henry S. Stebbins, 1859. S. C. Warner, 1860, '61. Z. A. Bartlett, 1862, '64, '71, '73, '74. P. H. Perry, 1863. Joseph Mugridge, 1865, '66. Curtis I. Bates, 1867. L. H. De Wolf, 1868, '69. S. T. Knight, 1875, '76, '77. Plyn Holton, 1878, '79. A. W. Fish, 1880. M. B. Sherman, 1881, '82. David H. Davis, 1883.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Zimri Howe, 1835, '43, '55. John Sherman, 1836, '40. Humphry Smith, 1837. James Parkinson, 1838. Warren Tanner, 1841. Nathaniel Frank, 1842, '46. Isaac Potter, 1844.

Harvey Hicks, 1845. Leman H. Pitcher, 1845, '47, '51. Jennings Bowen, 1846, '48. Chas. C. Kirby, 1849. Benj. W. Sherman, 1850, '54. Lyman Clark, 1852. William Dickenson, 1850. Philip H. Perry, 1853, '62, '64, '65, '69, '74, '77. Anson Tanner, 1853, '57. John Wilber, 1853. Marcus Bartlett, 1856. E. W. Henry, 1857, '60, '64. Hiram Gibbons, 1858. S. W. Soule, 1859. John F. Allen, 1859. C. B. Parkinson, 1862, '67. Samuel C. Warner, 1863. Arnold Chase, 1866. W. W. Russell, 1866, '67, '71. William Peacock, 1868, '72, '80. Edward Vail, 1873. Erastus Harris, 1874. L. Van Ostrand, 1875, 79. H. J. Brown, 187 . . . J. Knight, 1878. M. P. Kellogg, 1881. H. A. Reynolds, 1878, '82.

COLLECTORS.

Asher Avery, 1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47. Platt Rogers, 1848, '49. David Roberts, 1850. Norman Reynolds, 1851, '52, '60. Ezra Bull, 1853, '54, '55, '56. Enoch Randall, 1857. George McMillen, 1858. Nathan F. King, 1859, '61. Arus Hall, 1862, '63. Rufus Washburn, 1864, '65. Benjamin Smith, 1866. Ransom G. King, 1867. Joseph A. Smith, 1868, '69. A. B. Pierce, 1870. Henry Statts, 1871. Adam Clark, 1872. James Matthews, 1873. J. G. Van Ostrand, 1874. Milton B. Sherman, 1875, '76, '79, '80. Otis Wheeler, 1877. Edward E. White, 1878. Charles C. Clark, 1881. Lewis Soule, 1882.

ASSESSORS.

Stephen White, Nathaniel Knight, Isaac Allen, 1835. John Arnold, Isaac Allen, Lemuel M. White, 1836. Nathaniel Richmond, Enos Southwick, Nathaniel Knight, 1837. Nathaniel Richmond, Enos Southwick, Warren Tanner, 1838. Enos Southwick, William Herrick, John Stancliff, Nathaniel Richmond, 1839. Enos Southwick, Warren Tanner, Benjamin W. Sherman, Martial Judson, 1840. Enos Southwick, Martial Judson, B. W. Sherman, Warren Tanner, 1841. Enos Southwick, B. W. Sherman, Warren Tanner, Martial Judson, 1842. Constant Southwick, Enos Southwick, Warren Tanner, John Stancliff, 1843. Martial Judson, Constant Southwick, Warren Tanner, S. T. Munger, 1844. Enos Southwick, F. L. Knight, Jennings Bowen, Horace Landon, 1845. Horace Landon,

Humphry Smith, Timothy Bigelow, 1846. Gideon Webster, 1847. Edwin P. Palmer, Giles Gifford, 1848. Giles Gifford, 1849. Samuel T. Munger, 1850. Francis L. Knight, 1851. Wilson Rodgers, 1852. Samuel T. Munger, Anson G. Conger, 1853. Norman Reynolds, Almon D. Conger, 1854. Almon D. Conger, 1855. Samuel T. Munger, 1856. Marcus Bartlett, 1857. Joseph Gifford, 1858. Samuel T. Munger, 1859. John E. Moss, 1860. Almon D. Conger, 1861. Joshua Allen, George Sisson, 1862, '63. Almon D. Conger, 1864. Joshua Allen, 1865. Stephen A. Sisson, 1866. Almon D. Conger, 1867. John H. White, 1868. E. R. Harris, 1869. Almon D. Conger, 1870. J. H. White, 1871. E. R. Harris, 1872. John H. Johnson, 1873. Joshua Allen, 1874. George Sisson, 1875. John H. Johnson, 1876. John H. White, 1877. S. B. Washburn, 1878. J. H. Johnson, 1879. J. H. White, 1880. S. B. Washburn, 1881. Joshua Allen, Francis Brown, 1882.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

Jehial Hill, Darius Crandall, George Davold, 1835. Jehial Hill, George Davold, Darius Crandall, 1836. George Davold, Samuel Rodgers, Darius Crandall, 1837. Samuel Rodgers, Jehial Hill, George Southwick, 1838. Jehial Hill, Samuel Rodgers, Darius Crandall, 1839. Jehial Hill, C. B. Parkinson, George Davold, 1840. C. B. Parkinson, George Davold, Gideon Webster, 1841. C. B. Parkinson, George Davold, Gideon Webster, 1842. Daniel P. Wing, John Jennings, Gideon Webster, 1843. Joseph Sisson, Smith Bartlett, Gideon Webster, 1844. J. H. McMillen, Enoch Randall, Joseph Sisson, 1845. Humphry White, Enoch Randall, John Vosburg, 1846. John Vosburg, 1847. Elisha Washburn, 1848. Aaron Parker, 1849. J. H. McMillen, 1850. Stukely Hudson, 1851. Rufus W. Stickney, 1852. Barnard Cook, David Roberts, 1853. (None elected in 1854.) Elisha Washburn, 1855, '56. Jeremy Bartlett, 1857, '58. Stukely Hudson, 1859. James Mathews, 1860, '61. R. N. Moss, 1862. W. T. Popple, 1863. E. R. Harris, 1864, 65. R. W. Moss, 1866. C. B. Colburn, 1867. John E. Moss, 1868, '69. Seth F. Bartlett, 1870. J. E. Moss, 1871. Joseph H. Parmerton, 1872, '73. J. B. Andrews, 1874, '75.

Charles Trunk, 1876. Daniel Wilber, 1877, '78. John Mathews, 1879. Jesse Frye, 1880, '81. Joseph H. Parmerton, 1882, '83.

LIST OF TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN COLLINS,
DATING FROM 1844.

1844—John F. Allen.
 1845—Willson Rogers.
 1846—John F. Allen.
 1847—Samuel C. Adams.
 1848 { Samuel C. Adams.
 1849 }
 1850 { Samuel C. Adams.
 1851 }
 1852 { William A. Sibley.
 1853 }
 1854 { William A. Sibley.
 1855 }
 1856—William A. Sibley.

SCHOOLS.

Our young people of the present time can but faintly picture to themselves the contrast between our first district schools and those of the present day. Rude log buildings with bark roofs and puncheon floors, heated in Winter by a fire-place that occupied the entire end of the building, often constituted the "temple of knowledge" in pioneer times. Instead of our modern patent seats, benches rived from the trunk of some free-splitting ash or basswood were often used; school books were scarce, the course of instruction very limited, and the methods of the pedagogue who presided meager and arbitrary.

Among the early teachers in Collins were the following:

THOSE WHO TAUGHT FIFTY TO SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Simon Waterman,	Leman H. Pitcher,
Otis Wheelock,	Jonathan O. Irish,
John Adams,	John C. Adams,
Joseph Woodward,	Stephen Parsells,
Benjamin Waterman,	Betsey Knight,
Ruth Knight,	Avery Knight,

Marie Luthers,	Patience Parkinson,
Almond Lindsley,	Isaac Allen,
Elsler Pratt,	John Pratt.
Frank Bemont,	Diadam Vosburg,
Polly Russell,	Philander Havens,
Eliza Palmerton,	E. N. Frye.

THOSE WHO TAUGHT THIRTY-FIVE TO FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Caroline Beckwith,	Lydia McMillain,
Aurora Waterman,	Augustus Hanchett,
Eli Heath,	Edward Vail,
Sophronia Brewster.	Mrs. Barnum,
Isaac White.	Manson Clark,
Elias Van Court,	Henry Reynolds,
Laura Rice,	Alonzo Pierce,
Lydia A. Sloan,	Wilder Fisher,
Aaron Fenton,	Matilda Fritz,
Philena Annis,	James Mathews,
S. W. Soule,	Jonathan Briggs,
Diadama Vosburg,	Charles Woodward,
Chester Howe,	Thibbet Soule,
Martha Nichols,	William S. Herrick,
Henry Reynolds,	

FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETINGS AND CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The first religious meetings in Collins, aside from the missionary work of Father Taylor, were held at the house of William King. Talcott Patchin, Richard and Sylvester Cary of Boston, Elder Bartlett of Zoar, preaching.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Collins Center, was organized about 1823, by the Rev. John Copeland forming a class in the school-house, on lot sixty-five. John Adams was leader. Among the members of the class were Mrs. John Adams, Nehemiah Heath and wife, Mr. Tabor and wife and a few others.

The present church edifice was built in 1834. Rev. William R. Babcock first preached in it.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE "EAST DISTRICT" OF COLLINS CENTER.

For the following we are indebted to Isaac W. Tanner, Esq., always a resident of the district and a pupil of the first schools:

In the Winter of 1823 and 1824 a school was kept in a log building standing near where the Free Methodist Church now stands. The teacher was Caroline Beckwith. The school the next Summer was taught by Diadama Vosburg in a log-shop belonging to Stephen Wilber. The Winter school of 1825 and 1826 was taught by Almond Lindsley, in a log school-house situated at the corner of the road east of the Timothy Clark homestead. The school was kept here until the Winter of 1830 and 1831. After Lindsley the teachers were:

Mrs. Barnum, Elias Van Court, Sophrona Brewster, Avery Knight, Ruth Knight, Avery Knight, Statira Cross and William S. Herrick. The above names are in the order of their teaching.

In the Summer of 1830 a school-house was built where the present one now stands.* The first school taught in it was by Chester Howe, afterwards Judge of Cattaraugus county. The next Winter term was taught by Henry Reynolds. The next two Winter terms were taught by Arnold Mann. He was followed by Benjamin Stearns, Augustus Hanchet, Charles Woodward, Wilder Fisher and Tibbit Soule, uncle of Ex-Com. Soule.

COLLINS CENTER SCHOOL.

The first school was in the vicinity of Collins Center, was in a log-house built in 1811, by Nathan King or his sons. This house was located on lot forty-nine, near the Center and the school was taught by John King. The scholars from Stephen Wilber's were David, John, Paulina and Alma; from Nathan King's, Isaac, George, Angeline and Phila; from Benjamin Albee's there was Benjamin, Hannah and Enoch, and Isaac Aldrich from Lodi. The first school-house built at Collins Center expressly for school purposes was located somewhere about thirty rods north-east of Hodges' Corner. This was about 1817. It was made of logs and covered with boards and

*NOTE After the new school-house was built the names of only the Winter teachers are given.

slabs; a dutch fire-place, topped out with a stick chimney. The door was of rough boards with wooden hinges and wooden latch and a latch-string hanging outside. The benches were made of slabs with holes bored in for legs as you would construct a milking-stool. Our desks were a little better, being boards planed and for their support pins were driven into the sides of the house at a suitable height, and when we wished to write we faced around to the wall where the light was shed from one small window on each side.

The next school was kept in a work-shop of Nathan King's. The next school after that was taught in a building built by my father for a blacksmith shop and occupied as such and afterwards changed to a work-shop. The next school was taught in a small framed building that stood by the four corners, near Ezra Nichols', and was built by Stephen Wilber, Joshua Parmenter, Smith Bartlett and Augustus Smith. This house was moved up to the Center and is now occupied as a dwelling. The next school-house is the one that now stands in the corner between the two roads.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. McDaniels was the first regular physician to practice medicine in Collins. He remained there but a short time and was succeeded by Dr. Harwood; he to be followed by Dr. Congden, who died there in 1846. Dr. Alexander Bruce practiced medicine there until a short time previous to his death and Dr. W. A. Sibley was located there for many years. Then Dr. Robinson and Dr. Henry. Dr. Letson and Dr. Harley Atwood are practicing medicine there at the present. Dr. Moses Blakeley (botanical), practiced there for several years at quite an early day. Dr. M. M. Sperry (alopathy), practiced medicine there in 1878 and 1879.

COLLINS CENTER.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant who sold goods at Collins Center was Samuel Lake. He built a store here about 1830; he did not attend to the business himself, but he employed a man by the

name of Harry Matthewson to conduct it for him. The front part of Bates & White's store is the building that he put up. He was also engaged in the ashery business here. He was succeeded by Chancey Bigelow and his son Frank. They were succeeded by Cornelius Smith who afterwards sold out to Thomas Russell who was succeeded by his son William, who sold out to Bates & White. Benjamin Sherman was also in trade here at one time. A man by the name of Johnson once sold goods here also.

TANNERIES.

Smith Bartlett came from Danby, Vt., in 1815, and settled on lot fifty-eight and commenced tanning. He dug out large troughs such as were used for storing sap, and used them for tan vats. He finished off his leather in a log barn. He ground his bark in the following manner: He constructed a circular platform about twenty feet in diameter, with a rim around the outer edge, like an inverted cheese-box cover. He procured a large circular stone in the form of a grindstone, which was over six feet in diameter, and put a horizontal shaft through the center, and hitched a horse to a swivel on the outer end, while the other end was attached to an upright revolving shaft in the center of the platform; when the horse went around the stone rolled over the bark and crushed it by its weight. About 1828, after he got able, he built quite a good tannery on his place. In 1835, he moved to lot sixty-nine, and built a tannery there. His son, Allen Bartlett, run the tannery on lot sixty-nine for a while, and then he built a tannery of his own at Collins Center. He afterwards sold out to a Mr. DeWolf, and he sold to Popple & Harris.

MILLS IN COLLINS.

Jacob Taylor built mills at Taylor Hollow in 1812; Joseph Adams built a mill in Zoar, 1814; Stephen Lapham built a saw mill at Bagdad, in 1814; John Lawton built a mill in Lawton Hollow, in 1816; Turner Aldrich built a mill in Gowanda, in 1817 or '18; David Pound built a mill at what is called Tub Town, 1820; Job Sherman built a mill just below Pound's soon after; David and John Wilber built a mill on

the Harris site, in 1824; James Parkinson built a saw mill at Collins Center, in 1835. This mill is a part and parcel of the present mill owned by the Balander Brothers, and has seen many transformations. It was once used as a carding machine and tannery, then again employed as a shingle and cider mill. C. B. Parkinson built a mill about one-half mile east of Collins Center, in or about 1840; S. C. Adams and Francis Knight built a mill on the Yaw brook, about 1837; Jesse Frye built a mill on the same stream about 1852; Jacob Rush built another mill on this brook about 1858; Joseph Doty built a steam saw mill west of Morton's Corners, about 1864 or '65; Ralph Plumb built a saw mill on the south branch of Clear Creek about 1840. A steam saw mill has been built this year (1883) by A. J. Setter, on the Yaw brook.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Friends had a church organization in Collins and North Collins, at an early day, probably in 1813 or '14. They had a log meeting house just over the line in North Collins, on Nathaniel Sisson's land, and then another about half a mile south-east of Bagdad. The meeting house on Augustus Smith's land was built about 1840.

The following list contains most of the names of the men and women, who were members of that church, to wit: Jonathan Southwick and wife, George Southwick, Abram Gifford and Lucy his wife, Rufus Gifford, Ezra Southwick and wife, Hugh McMillen and Lyda his wife, Benjamin Stowell and Hannah his wife, Stephen Sisson and wife, Perry Sisson and wife, Nathaniel Sisson and wife, Samuel Tucker and wife, Abram Tucker and Phebe his wife, John Strang and Elizabeth his wife, David Pound and family, Elisha Russell, Augustus Smith and Elizabeth his wife, William Sisson and Lydia his wife, Peter Potter and Rachel his wife, Isaac Allen and wife, Levi Taft and wife, Jonathan Soule and Temperance his wife, Asa Lapman, Barnabus Robinson, Eli Lapham and Rachel his wife, Joshua Palmerton and Hannah his wife, Ezra Nichols and Sally his wife, Warren Tanner and Hannah his wife, Barak Smith and Mary his wife, Nathan Smith and Rachel his wife, Gilbert Smith and Lydia his wife, Addison

Smith and Mary Jane his wife, Asa Smith and Lydia his wife, Joseph Lapham and Ann his wife, Hadwin Arnold and wife, Turner Aldrich and wife, Isaac Wilber and wife, Oliver Keys and wife, Jacob Taylor, Mordica Sherman and wife, Henry Tucker and wife, Nehemiah Hull and wife, Powell Hallock, Benijah Hallock, Benjamin Boice and wife, Lewis Varney and wife, Lorenzo Mabbitt, Daniel Sisson and wife, George Sisson and wife, Royal Strang, Edwin Mabbitt and wife and mother Hannah, William Palmer, Stephen White and wife, William O'Brian and Ann his wife, Daniel Healy and wife, David Lapham, Abram Lapham, Nathan Cass, Ambrose Haight (Judge Haight's grandfather), David Corbin, Amherst Hopkins, Elizabeth Foster, Rhoda Tarbox.

SOLDIER RECORD OF COLLINS.

Collins has just reason to be proud of the part her sons performed in the War of the Rebellion. One hundred and fifteen enrolled their names for the service, twenty-six of whom were either killed in battle or died from other causes while in the service. Collins was represented in twelve different regiments. More than half of her soldiers were in the Sixty-fourth regiment New York State volunteers, Company A., and the Tenth New York cavalry. The Sixty-fourth regiment was under command of Col. Thomas J. Parker, of Gowanda, and was in all of the principal battles in which the Army of the Potomac participated. The Tenth New York cavalry also did gallant service in the field. The Excelsior Brigade saw constant service from Yorktown to Petersburg. The People's Ellsworth acted a prominent part in Vincent's brigade in occupying a position on Wolf hill at Gettysburg, and were in the other hard-fought battles of the army of the Potomac. Those who were members of the Second Mounted Rifles, the One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiments, as well as those who were nearly or quite the sole representatives of their town in their regiments, acted no holiday part in the great rebellion.

The following is a list of those who entered the service :
 SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
 COMPANY A.

NOTE.—A star indicates death in the service, and the person's name will be found at the close in a list of the dead.

Capt. Rufus Washburn, Jr.,	Henry L. Wilber,
Lieut. William W. Russell,	*Henry S. Young,
*Harrison Clark,	*John G. Young,
*Foster B. Ross,	Benjamin H. Smith,
Read F. Clark,	Ezra Colburn,
Brev.-Maj. Arnold R. Chase,	*George Palmer,
*Alexander Oglevie,	Capt. Peter Boardway,
James M. Wilcox,	Lieut. John Toepp,
Bethel W. Camp,	*William Burns,
Albert Cowdrey,	Daniel Allen,
John C. Hupfield,	Michael Boardway,
John Boardway,	*Andrew Reagles,
Maj. D. W. Hurdley,	*Lawrence Reagles,
John Hurdley,	James Walker,
*Jacob Saunders,	Lieut. William W. Roller,
Lewis W. Henry,	Orson McIntire,
Theodore Tyrer,	Charles L. Mair,
Ira B. Stewart,	James M. Clark,
Hudson Ainsley,	Hiram Henry,
Noah Twoguns (Indian),	George Howard.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Joseph J. Mabbitt,	William Briggs,
Erastus Colburn,	John Matthews,
Joseph Matthews,	Daniel Warner,
George Rudd,	Charles Briggs,
Fred Tillinghast,	Lieut. William Potter,
	Ledry Sherman.

Company A.

*William H. Hathaway,	Ransom G. King,
John T. King,	Edwin M. Page,
	Sergt. Lewis A. Colburn.

Company B.

Corp. Frank W. Taylor, Lieut. Marion Smith,
*Sergt. John W. Vail.

Company D.

Lieut. James Matthews, *George B. Pratt,
*Sergt. William S. Lenox, Caleb J. Randall.

Company H.

Daniel Auwater.

Company L.

Eugene A. Colburn, Corp. David S. Morrell,
Daniel Brown, *Kimball Persons,
Lieut. Nelson Washburn.

SECOND REGIMENT MOUNTED RIFLES, COMPANY D.

Eugene Haliday, Robert Wilber,
Sergt. Edward M. Farnsworth, George F. Vail,
Orrin W. Sayles, *Wilber C. Perry,
Tibbits Soule, Thomas Morrill,
Luzerne Clark, Sidney Barnhart,
Gilbert S. Southwick, Morenea J. Blakely,
Hiram Stage.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY (Excelsior Brigade),
COMPANY E.

George W. Baily, Richard Lindsley,
George F. Smith, *James Wilber,
Charles J. Wilber, Corp. Jesse Walker,
*Frank Matthews, Ensign Skinner.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (People's Ellsworth) CO. A.

Lieut. Erastus L. Harris, John C. Robbins,
*Oliver K. Irish, Frank Decker,
George Persons.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY,
NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Geo. H. Hodges, Co. B, Corp. Millard F. Randall, Co. G,
Franklin G. Hawkins, Co. G, George Pierce.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY F.

*Marshall Bickford,	Cassius Grannis,
*Oscar Ralph,	George Auwater,
*Franklin B. Stewart,	Joseph Doty,
*William Ferris,	*Lieut. Charles Bowsky.

PROMISCUOUS.

Franklin Foster, 9th N. Y. Cav., Co. G.
 Sergt. Edward J. Daggett, 21st Reg. Inf., Co. G.
 *Casper Levack, 49th Reg. Inf., Co. B.
 Noah Doty, Jr., 145th Reg. Inf., Co. A.
 Corp. John J. Brown, 13th N. Y. Cav., Co. C.
 Sergt. Jacob Levack, 49th Reg. Inf., Co. B.
 Sergt. John Levack, 49th Reg. Inf., Co. B.
 *John A. Wiesmantle, 49th Reg. Inf.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Harrison Clark, killed in the battle of Fair Oaks June 1, 1862.
 Foster B. Ross, contracted disease in the service; died at home Jan. 24, 1863.
 Alexander Oglevie, killed in the battle of Fair Oaks June 5, 1862.
 Jacob Saunders, killed at Cold Harbor.
 Henry S. Young, died in the hospital Oct. 6, 1862.
 John G. Young, died in the hospital at David's Island.
 George Palmer, killed in the battle of Fair Oaks June 5, 1862.
 William Burns, killed in the battle of Auburn Hill.
 Andrew Reagles, killed at Coffee Hill.
 William H. Hathaway, died at Baltimore Aug. 5, 1862.
 Sergt. John W. Vail, killed in the battle of Hanover town, Va., May 28, 1864.
 George B. Pratt, died in Andersonville prison.
 Sergt. William S. Lenox, killed at Bristow Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
 Capt. Kimball Persons, killed at Travillion Station June 11, 1864.
 Wilber C. Perry, died in Andersonville prison Sept. 1, 1864.

James Wilber, died of wounds received June 4, 1862.

Oliver K. Irish, killed at battle of Hanover Court House.

Marshall Bickford, died in the hospital at Baton Rouge in August, 1863.

Oscar Ralph, died in the hospital at Baton Rouge in May, 1863.

Franklin B. Stewart, died in the hospital at Baton Rouge May 10, 1883.

William Ferris, died at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 2, 1863.

Lieut. Charles Boursky, died of wounds in June 1863.

Casper Levack, died in the hospital at Alexandria, Va., in the Fall of 1862.

John A. Wiesmantle, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Frank Matthews, died at Camp Wool in April, 1862.

Lawrence Reagles, killed at Auburn Hill, Oct. 13, 1863.

LIST OF PERSONS NOW LIVING WHO WERE RESIDENTS OF
COLLINS SIXTY OR MORE YEARS AGO.

David Wilber, John Wilber and wife, John Beverly, Elisha Washburn, Augustus Smith, Benjamin Albee, Isaac Hunt and wife, Mrs. Rachel Palmerton, Mr. Burnap, Hiram Wickham, Aaron Lindsley and wife, Sylvanus Cook, Joseph H. Plumb, Mrs. Maria Stewart, Joshua Wilber, Lewis Hopkins, Samuel Lumbard, John Pratt, Philip Pratt, Mr. Hokum, Abram Southwick and wife, George Southwick, Mrs. Sylvenus Bates.

TOWN ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN OF COLLINS FOR 1830.

No. 1. John Lawton.....	\$17 25
No. 2. John Arnold.....	17 88
No. 3. R. Rogers.....	11 25
No. 4. E. Southwick.....	8 50
No. 5. Thos. Stancliff.....	.62
No. 6. A. Knight.....	10 00
No. 7. O. Hathaway.....	8 50
No. 8. Warren Tanner.....	24 25
No. 9. J. C. Adams.....	13 50
No. 10. John Stancliff.....	10 00
No. 11. John Griffith.....	22 63
No. 12. Isaac Palmer.....	3 00

No. 13.	} Com. of Highways, } } Damages,	Gabriel String.....	\$30 00
No. 14.		E. Lapham.....	12 00
No. 15.		Wm. Parmerton.....	5 50
No. 16.	Stephen White.....		22 00
No. 17.	Byron W. Pratt.....		1 50
No. 18.	Horace Langdon and John Griffith.....		4 00
No. 19.	John Stancliff.....		1 00
No. 20.	Thomas B Soule.....		17 00
No. 21.	L. M. White.....		18 00
No. 22.	} Com. of Highways, } } Jurors' fee for 6 Jurors } } sworn in 3 cases, } } Jurors fees not sworn.. }		12 00
No. 23.			7 50
No. 24.	Nathaniel Knight.....		13 45
	Due the Treasury.....		8 63
	Rejected Fees..		3 97
	Interest on Received Fees.....		27
	Roads and Bridges		250 00
	Commissioners of Schools.....		100 65
	Contingent		31 80
	Collectors' Fees, 3 per cent.....		46 09
	County Tax		852 00
	Amount raised.....		\$1584 24

COLLINS SOCIETIES.

Collins Center has four secret societies or beneficiary orders, as follows :

ODD FELLOWS.

Friendship Lodge, reinstated in February, 1882. It has a membership of about seventy. The officers are as follows :

Humphrey Russell, N. G.; James Mathews, V. G.; Milton B. Sherman, Secretary ; Philander Pierce, Treasurer; Joseph Mugridge, Acting P. G.

A. O. U. W.

Lodge organized in February, 1877. Membership about fifty. Officers are as follows :

A. S. Warner, M. W.; E. A. Bartlett, Recorder ; M. W. Bailey, Treasurer.

R. T. OF T.

Harvest Council No. 62. Number of charter members twenty ; present membership about fifty. The following is a list of the original officers :

Edwin R. Harris, S. C.; Butler Potter, V. C.; Erastus B. Letson, P. C.; David Empson, Chaplain; Seth T. Bartlett, Secretary; Philander Pierce, Treasurer; William Wilbur, Herald; Joseph Kiefer, Guard; Nathan Pierce, Sentinel.

E. A. U.

Eureka Union No. 76; instituted April 14, 1880. Charter members, twenty. Present membership, thirty. The original officers were :

George H. Hodges, Chancelor; Joseph Mugridge, Advocate; James Matthews, President; Mrs. George Hodges, Vice-President; B. M. Briggs, Secretary; Edwin Mugridge, Acc't; Edgar Shaw, Treasurer; Mrs. William Popple, Aux.; Mrs. James Matthews, Warden; John Schneider, Watchman.

JOHN MILLIS AND HIS GRIST OF WHEAT.

Active out-door life and constant contact with nature in her rougher forms, often developed, in our pioneers, powers of endurance and herculean strength that would be hardly credited at the present time. John Millis was a good example of this fact. It was about the year 1820 and Millis had been logging and chopping a few days for Samuel Tucker; finishing his work on Saturday night he was paid with two bushels of wheat. His family being out of provisions when he left home he realized the necessity of transforming his bag of wheat into material for replenishing his pantry as soon as possible. Notwithstanding the next morning was the sabbath, he started with the wheat on his back, on foot, through the woods, to Taylor's mill, three miles distant. On reaching the mill the miller refused to grind on Sunday. Undaunted, he shouldered his grist and directed his steps towards Lawton's mill, farther on. At this mill the water was so low that grinding could not be done. The next mill to which he might apply was Townsend's mill, in Concord, located in what is now known as Wheeler

Hollow. To reach this mill he would have to retrace his steps back home and then proceed five miles farther on.

Millis was determined that his wheat should be flour before the dews of evening fell and to Townsend's mill he went, getting his grist ground and returning, making a distance of twenty-two miles traveled, carrying the two bushels of wheat the entire distance.

WILD ANIMALS

When the first settlers came to Collins, wild animals were quite numerous. Deer were very plenty, wolves made sad havoc with the sheep and a panther occasionally made his appearance. One of the latter-named animals came to the house of Joshua Palmerton one night and attacked his dog. The panther soon left and Mr. Palmerton going out found his dog alive, though bitten through by the savage teeth of the panther.

Black bears abounded and annoyed the settlers by committing depredations on their fields of corn. In the Fall of 1822 Nathaniel and Avery Knight and John T. Johnson, after having their corn fields badly mutilated by what appeared to be a company of three bears, set a dead-fall and caught two of them alive; the third one, escaping, was shot at and wounded, not captured. Two years after a bear was caught in a wolf-trap, but escaped by leaving one of his feet in the trap as an evidence of his capture. Fourteen years after, when it was supposed that the last bear had disappeared from town, a lonely Bruin was found snugly ensconced among the ledges on the banks of the Cattaraugus creek. After he was killed it was found that he was minus a foot, and a scar appeared on his shoulder; evidently the same bear that evaded capture in the dead-fall sixteen years before, and amputated his foot in the wolf-trap.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF COLLINS CENTER FOR THE YEAR 1882

H. L. Atwood, physician.

Bates & White, general store.

Joseph Mugridge, general store.

James Matthews, groceries and provisions.

Milton B. Sherman, groceries and provisions.

H. A. Reynolds, groceries and provisions.
 N. Bolander, Jr., & Bro., custom mills.
 W. H. Parkinson, saw mill.
 E. L. Harris, saw mill.
 W. W. Baily, cider mill.
 M. J. King, pumps and planing mill.
 H. B. Wood, cooper and joiner.
 Albert A. King, furniture.
 John Haas, wagon maker.
 John Auwater, wagon maker.
 Frank Gornikiswies, blacksmithing.
 Peter Schaus, blacksmithing.
 George Frink, blacksmithing.
 D. H. Davis, harness maker.
 Peter Bies, shoemaker.
 Adolphus Rothfus, shoemaker.
 Merrit A. Palmerton, meat market.
 J. C. Hupfeld, tailor.
 J. V. Cole, dentist.
 Smith Bartlett, hotel.

GOWANDA BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR THE YEAR 1882, OF THAT
 PORTION OF THE VILLAGE LOCATED IN ERIE COUNTY.

C. C. Torrance, law office.
 J. S. Shugert, physician.
 T. M. Kingsley, drugs and medicines.
 R. P. McMillian, groceries and provisions.
 A. R. Sellew & Co., Gowanda Agricultural Works.
 Romer Bros., axe factory.
 Torrence & White, flour and custom mill.
 L. P. Dean, lumber and planing mill.
 L. P. Bestrup, furniture.
 Joseph Straub, carriage manufactory.
 Chauncey M. Grannis, carriage manufactory.
 J. W. Dauber, carriage manufactory.
 E. F. Slait, hardware.
 D. E. Jacobs, jewelry.
 Peter Rink, boots and shoes.
 Peter Erback, shoemaker.

G. E. Rooker, groceries and provisions.
 Michael Molls, meat market.
 Christian Stetzer, meat market.
 G. H. Henry, harness maker.
 Frank Taylor, Marble.
 Mrs. Delsell, millinery.
 Frank Briminsthol, billiards.
 A. F. Conger, Grand Central hotel.
 Aman Fischer, hotel and brewery.
 Henry Eagle, Farmers' hotel.

In response to a request to give some information concerning the family of Stephen Peters, his eldest daughter wrote as follows,

KENNEDY, Jan. 21, 1881.

E. BRIGGS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Stephen Peters was the youngest of three boys; his brothers' names were Joseph and John; his sisters' names were Naomi, Lydia and Anna. When Stephen was eighteen years of age he left his home in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., for what was called the "Far West." I think it was in the Winter of 1810; took with him a sled loaded with provisions, clothing, and everything which was essential for such a journey; hitched a yoke of oxen and left one bright morning in December, mother and sisters all in tears, thinking he would be killed by Indians. I think he found Joshua Palmerton somewhere on the road; have heard my father say he and Joshua went together to buy their land; they also kept bachelor's hall together; he used to say it was the worst hall he was ever in. The following winter he went back to Farmington, after his sister to keep house for him. Joshua also went to Bennington, Vt., after his sister Sarah to keep his house. After a while Stephen took Sarah away from Joshua; they were the first couple married in town; it was then called Concord. Then Joshua went to Vermont after a wife; her name was Hannah Nichols.

I don't know when Stephen Wilbur did come; think it was soon after Joshua and Stephen came. I understand they made the first brush heap near Collins Center.

Some time after, Stephen's father, Benjamin Peters, was

taken sick at the East and sent for father to come back and take the home-stead by paying the heirs something. He let his brother Joseph have his farm in Collins for his share; took care of his father and mother the remainder of their days.

In regard to my father's family: he raised three children by his first wife, viz.:

Henry, born Oct. 14, 1813.

Charles, born Aug. 12, 1815.

Charlotte, born Aug. 28, 1817.

My mother died with consumption, July 15, 1822. The next father married Tryphenia Bidwell; she lived only one year four months. Then, after living a widower one year, father married Huldah Springer. By her he had six children, viz.:

Sarah, born Oct. 29, 1828.

Myron, born July 16, 1830.

Eliza, born Aug. 6, 1832.

Stephen, born Aug. 15, 1834.

Julia, born Aug. 9, 1836.

Silas, born Feb. 12, 1842.

In 1843, father went to Iowa; took a span of horses and wagon; his son Myron went with him. He bought him a farm, put up a house, and got things ready for the rest of the family. They went down the Ohio river on a raft as far as Louisville; took boat there to the Mississippi river, up that river as far as Bloomfield, Iowa; there father met them with team, and took them to his place in Yalton, Iowa.

He died in 1847; two of the children died years before. The rest are living in the Western country—Colorado, Oregon, and Washington territory.

I forgot to mention that after father crossed the Genesee river, in coming to Collins he had to make his own road part of the way, camp out nights, make his bed of hemlock boughs, start a fire with flint and steel, and chop down trees to browse his oxen on, which was their supper.

Henry was married to Sarah Dearman, in 1841; died Oct. 16, 1845.

Charles married Mary Ann Rice, in 1841; he lives in California.

Charlotte married S. H. Seymour.

I remember the first term of school just east of Collins Center; I went; school was kept in a small log school-house on father's farm; the teacher used to get asleep Monday mornings; during one of her naps, I and another girl got into trouble; result, the other girl got her hand bit and I took a whipping. At another time, she let the boys out; they all went down to father's spring after water and forgot to come back; after a long time I was sent after them; when they came, she made them all stand half bent with their heads under the writing desk awhile; they looked comical.

Yours &c.,

CHARLOTTE SEYMOUR.

At the earnest solicitation of the author of this work, I pen the following lines of recollections of the by-gone times of Collins and its inhabitants:

To think or write of times fifty or sixty years ago is like visiting dreamland, so indistinct and vapory do all things seem. Yet memory recalls some events very distinct and real, some of which may possibly be of some interest to the reader.

Sixty years ago, Collins was a wilderness, with here and there a clearing. Log houses were universal; wagons were few; roads primitive and almost impassable, crooking round hills and knolls, roots and through the mud. Little do the young of to-day know of the labor toil and hardships of the early settlers of this now flourishing Town of Collins.

A few lines in regard to society as it then existed.

The Quakers or Friends composed almost the entire population of the town; no other meeting, no other society and no other associates: all was "thee and thou," and "yea and nay." But a more friendly society I believe never existed in this part of the world: no rich, no poor, no jarrings and contentions, strife or discord; but one law ruled, and that law was the law of universal brotherhood.

Thus society appears to me at that early date. To attend meeting seemed a pleasure as well as duty, for all went, and the log meeting-house was every day filled full of sober and dignified Quakers. Quiet reigned; no noise to disturb the deep thoughts of the pious worshipers, but all were giving heed

to the influence of the spirit, and anon some dignitary arose, took off his hat (the hat was always worn in church), and the words came: first slow and measured, then more rapid, till the whole house resounded with the echoes of the speaker's thundering tones, and then all was again still, silent and solemn, till perhaps a voice in the other part of the house arose, a few words said, and again silence reigned. After one hour's worship, they began to shake hands and a universal shaking took place. Then all retired to their several homes, generally on foot.

Such was a meeting in early times.

Tibbitts Soule came to Collins I think in 1823, and located on lot twenty-four, township six, range eight, one mile east of Gowanda, amid a forest of as noble pines as could be found in Western New York, and died there in 1837, aged seventy-three years. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters, all of whom have passed away. Jonathan, the eldest, died in 1849. Stephen Soule died in 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-one. Luther, the third son, settled at Pontiac, in the State of Michigan, in 1822, took up a large tract of land on which the city now stands; built mills on the same, cleared up a farm, and soon after was taken sick with that fatal scourge of the new west, the fever, and died. Mrs. Lydia Ann Palmer-ton, of Collins Center, is the only one remaining of the family. Thomas B. Soule, the surveyor and teacher, settled on lot twenty-three, township six, range eight, and removed from there in 1838, to the Town of Aurora, this county, and died there soon after, Charles E. Soule, now of Kansas, is his only son. Abram H. Soule, settled in Hamburg one and one-half miles north of the village, raised a large family. Hon. Oscar H. Soule, his eldest, now resides near the old homestead. Jonathan, the eldest son, came to this town some three or four years prior to his father's coming, and settled on lot sixty, township six, range eight, now known as the Peter Potter farm. Tibbitts, the father, was an exemplary and consistent Christian and before that fatal division among friends; was at the head of society and truly did he merit the exalted position. Equal and exact justice seemed his ruling trait of character, and his

counsel and advice was seldom gainsayed or laid aside; Jonathan was an exception in the family, religion seemed to him his all in all. He began preaching young, first in sleep and afterwards in public, and continued to preach until his death in 1849. Not a flowery speaker, but a plain, straight-forward honest man; he gained the confidence of all; especially sought for in the trials of sickness and death, whose talk by the sick bed and to mourners, always seemed to heal the wounds of sorrow and cheer the drooping spirits. Such I believe to be an imperfect but true sketch of the prevailing traits of character of Jonathan Soule

In 1828, came the division among friends, and from that date the society gradually lost its moral standing, till now but little remains save its name, and that too will soon be lost (I speak only of Collins). Riches came, pride of position took a strong hold of the many, and Quakerism was swallowed up in the vanities of this world. Now and then may be seen one of the old types with his low hat and straight coat, his kindly ways and simple habits, but he walks the street as one lost in thought; he lives long ago; the world knows him not, and he is only waiting for the summons that calls him to a more congenial clime. A stranger amid his own; a traveler in a strange land, for all things are to him new. The mighty engine goes howling through his own quiet fields. Religion once sacred, now a thing of traffic, a nonentity; no vitality, no heart, no life, nothing but a cold form, that kills the good (if there be any) and builds a fabric rotten to the core, whose fate is certain and destruction sure. This much of the ancient Quaker, once glorious, now gone, such (to me) appears the mind of the ancient Quaker. His ideas and ways of thought are not ours, and I leave him with the thoughtful reader to judge whether the old man's views are right or wrong. Permit me to give an illustration of the state of society, as it existed sixty years ago among the Quakers in Collins. It was customary in early times to cut and fit a few acres of the sturdy forest for a crop of wheat. Well, Jonathan Soule had his fallow (some five acres) all ready to log up, having had what was called a good burn, being out of health he could not clear it off, and, of course, unable to hire. So the "Friends" went to him, advised him

to go to Hamburg and make a week's visit, it would, they thought, do him good. He went, staid one week, came home, found his fallow cleared all off, not a brand left and sowed with wheat and harrowed nicely in and fenced. This illustrates fully and directly the claim I give to that era of good and friendly times, in glaring contrast to the selfish and greedy rapacity of the present world. Give us simplicity, give us plain religion, give us plain talk and plain faces, and we ask no more. Though at meeting the whole congregation wore a solemn and staid countenance, yet at home and in converse with their neighbors, they had their jokes, told their stories, and, if some were well grown, were well received, and amid roars of laughter the social cup was filled, and good will and a friendly spirit prevailed. Life to them, they believed, "is what we make it" and well did they act up to that true and often slighted maxim; visiting with them was a business; 12 o'clock was an early hour to break up; often 2 or 3 was the hour to retire; my young mind received and stored away their quaint and mirthful stories; witchcraft and the mysterious were set forth in glowing light; hobgoblins and ghosts were to me a living reality. A yoke of oxen and a sled with a high box would start out at sunset and stop at the first house, load in its occupants, go to the next and do the same till the sled was loaded with women, the men on foot, and then go for some friends' house, pile in and a glorious time was in store.

Jacob Taylor occupied a kind of elevated position. Rich in this world's goods, and a man of good judgment and sense, was often appealed to in matters of difference between Friends and decisions were never appealed from. The Friends had their black sheep, as all societies do. Of course I do not wish to claim them exempt from human frailties. A case to illustrate:

A Friend took from another Friend a bushel of corn. Now that was a glaring offense against their laws; the meeting took the matter up; a committee of investigation was appointed. The committee finally proposed to the parties to refer the whole case to "Friend" Taylor for settlement. Well on the first day after the meeting, the parties and a large portion of

the meeting repaired to Taylor's to hear the suit, for they knew that Jacob would make an interesting case of it. The trial began. Plaintiff called.

Jacob says: Friend ——, did thee lose a bushel of thy corn? Ans. I did.

Where did thee keep the corn? Ans. In my crib.

Jacob says: Thee may sit down.

Defendant called.

Did thee take a bushel of corn from Friend ——? Ans. I did.

Jacob says: Thee may be seated.

Now what would Jacob do was the exciting theme of whispering; but Jacob was equal to the emergency; he recalled plaintiff; says he:

Friend ——, did thee have thy crib locked? Ans. I did not.

"Well," says the arbitrator, "the case is proven; my decision is this: The crib being unlocked, the temptation too strong and an erring brother too weak; therefore I must give a verdict of no cause of action—and friend, thee must keep thy crib locked." And amid roars of laughter in which both parties joined, the meeting adjourned and quietly went to their several homes, commenting on Jacob's novel decision and wondering if there ever was another such man as Friend Jacob in the world.

The postoffice was at Taylor's Hollow, named Angola. A letter came from Vermont to Elijah Pratt, directed thus:

To N. Y. state I am bound,
Erie county, Collins town,
To Elijah Pratt, among the hemlocks,
A little above young Caleb Tarbox's.

I ask pardon of the reader and will leave the subject for abler pens than mine. There is enough of early life that I have only touched to fill a volume; I hope to see it filled and well filled too.

E. B.

S. W. S.

In 1815, while the tide of emigration was setting towards the Holland Purchase, Isaac Allen, leaving his newly-married bride

in Danby, Vt., where they had both been brought up, started to seek a home in the West.

He hired a man to accompany and work for him, and the two performed the journey on foot, carrying their knapsacks and axes.

Passing through Buffalo they "found the land dear, it being ten or twelve dollars an acre, and that in the vicinity of the creek and lake, swampy, covered with alders and black birds." They went on to the south part of the county, and there within one range of the Cattaraugus creek my father located land, and while his hired man was felling trees he walked to Batavia to make his purchase.

That Summer the two men cleared off the timber from several acres and built a log house.

To that house early the next spring he brought his wife and there, in the wilderness, the young couple commenced their humble house-keeping. He was twenty-two and she was twenty.

Besides seeds for a vegetable garden a little corn was brought for planting, nor were the flower seeds forgotten.

The house was unfinished, still wanting the chimney and door. A blanket was hung up to supply the place of the latter.

My mother would sometimes be startled by a "ugh!" and, looking round, would see an Indian peering in where he had raised the corner of the blanket. Indians and squaws were the most frequent callers.

Aaron Lindsley was the nearest neighbor—more than a mile away.

The first year no corn ripened, it being "the cold year," remembered so well by all the old settlers. At that time live stock was very scarce, and it was with the greatest difficulty and by paying the high price of seven dollars, that a small, raw-boned shoat was procured, which soon met with an untimely end.

I have heard my mother relate that one day her husband was chopping down trees she heard one fall and listened, as was her custom, for the renewed sound of the ax, by which token she knew that no accident had befallen the chopper, as sometimes happened to people in such work. But not hearing

any sound she ran out and called, "Isaac, is anything the matter?" "Yes," came the answer: "matter enough, the tree has fallen on the pig and killed it."

The loss of one small pig seems so small a matter now as to be hardly worth mentioning, but it was more of a calamity to them than the loss of *ten* cows would have been in after years.

My father bought his first cow of Peter Pratt. His son John, now an old man, thus tells of it:

"Isaac Allen came and looked at my father's cows, seven or eight in number, and offered thirty-five dollars to be allowed his choice. The offer was accepted and Isaac walked up and laid his hand on the very best cow. I had never seen a cow sold for so high a price."

The first year, the one hen hatched seventeen chickens, but several were destroyed by a weasel, which in turn, met his fate in a dead-fall set for him.

For the first year or two much of the meat set upon the table was game from the woods. Pigeons and turkeys abounded; one of the latter frequented the vicinity of the house and became so tame she would fly down and pick up corn thrown to her, but unfortunately she perished in the burning of a "fallow."

One piece of game I have heard my father say, was a raccoon, caught two or three years after he came to the country. The fowls, which were roosted in the log-barn were being taken, one by one, until to save the rest he made a small fowl-house near his own, constructed of bass-wood logs, notched at the ends and fitted so closely together that no animal larger than a cricket could get between. One night he was awakened by a great commotion among the poultry and running out was just in time to lay hold of the hind legs of a raccoon as he was escaping through a hole he had made in the thatched roof. Calling the hired-man to assist the creature was soon killed and when dressed proved to be so plump and nice he was cooked and eaten with a relish, as a substitute for the chickens he had fattened on. But father added to the story: "When I got better acquainted with the animal I never wanted to eat another coon."

One of the first labors, after getting the ground prepared, was to set out an orchard. The watch was traded for a gun.

and one hundred apple trees. They were all small, the tallest not higher than a man's head, but the second or third year they bore the first apples my mother tasted in the country.

My father was always very successful in his tree-planting and fruit culture, and until he was more than three score and ten years of age, I think very few seasons passed that he did not plant an orchard, a single tree, or a bush of some sort that would bear fruit. Writing to me when he was fifty-eight years old, he said "I have planted some two or three hundred fruit trees during the last two years."

The first orchard was seedlings, but grafts of many excellent varieties were soon set, and bore before my remembrance. One variety was a curiosity I never saw elsewhere—an apple part Greening and part Tolman Sweeting.

He had many varieties of peaches, plums, cherries, pears and all the fruits which before the country was denuded of its forests grew and bore so abundantly. I have seen as fine peaches from his trees as I ever saw offered in the Buffalo markets from the Delaware orchards since. I might add that his fruit was raised for home consumption; there was no market to which he could have taken it had he desired, but it was given away most freely, and while he gave he exhorted his neighbors to cultivate for themselves, and when giving a basket of peaches I have heard him say, "Now be *sure* thee plants the stones." I remember hearing an elderly man, in answer to my father's recommendation to plant an orchard, say, "Why, Isaac, I shan't live to eat the apples." The reply was, "Well, no matter if thee don't; somebody else will."

Father used to say that the best way to keep children from stealing fruit was to give them plenty at home, and that parents were at fault who did not strive to do so.

Though at first neighbors were so scattered and far apart, opportunities were found for kindly offices towards each other. My mother always spoke in the warmest terms of their kindness and pleasant ways to her. In speaking of those early times, "Aunt Susie," as every one called her, used to say, "Land! we was all like sisters them days."

Though my mother was so young when she began her house-keeping, she took to her new home the best linen tablecloths and

towels of her own manufacture, coverlids and blankets of her own spinning and weaving.

In all this work of the wheel and loom she was very skillful, and for many years all the wearing apparel as well as the bedding for her increasing family was home-made.

Any financial success to which my father achieved was as much due to his wife's industry, frugality and economy as to his own out-door management.

At first, there must have been some scarcity in the larder, but my mother possessed a peculiar knack to make her plainest dishes savory. Garden or wild herbs were made to serve for spices. "Greens" and wild berries were found in their season. The candles, the soap and almost everything used for food as well as clothing were home products. A substitute for soda was found in the lye made from cob-ashes, and if any one now has nicer short-cake or soda biscuits, more delicious butter or finer Linden honey "in the honey-comb," than was seen on my mother's table, may I be there to eat.

Before my remembrance the days of scarcity had passed. Poultry, fresh mutton and veal, besides beef and pork, made variety through the year. Fruit was abundant and though canning was unknown, there were such changes of dried and preserved as left no lack. Of milk and cream, the food of all foods for children, and for the want of which they grow up puny and small-boned, there was neither lack nor stint—neither of butter and cheese.

One who was a boy in 1816, told the following in 1881 :

"I went with an elder brother to lay a stick-chimney, the lower part of stones, for Mr. Allen. His wife was a little mite of a woman but she got us the best dinner I had ever seen, and it was always a mystery to me how she did it when every one had so little to do with."

No doubt the lad's appetite was good sauce, but there are others who can testify to my mother's good dinners when she had a greater variety to select from, and to the open-handed, generous hospitality that characterized both of my parents, whether in the log-house or in the larger house next built.

The friend, the wayfarer and the stranger found a welcome ; the homeless and the fugitive from slavery rejoiced to enter.

I never saw but one person turned from the door and he was an "old codger," in present parlance, a tramp. My father had ridden up on horse-back just in time to see the man enter the house. Finding it occupied only by women and children, he commenced to use profane and obscene language, which father, coming in quickly, overheard. Walking towards the man and making some significant gestures with his riding-whip, he said: "Thee sees that door; walk out of it." My father was not a small man, and he was strongly and well built. The fellow did not "stand upon his going."

Medicinal herbs and roots were always kept on hand for use, and the doctor was seldom seen.

The next year after house-keeping began the first child was born, and nearly every two years another was added to the family until the eighth and best beloved. Two sons and five daughters lived to marry and find homes of their own.

The log-house which sheltered the young couple, held the family for more than a dozen years. True it was a little enlarged by a stoop which served for a dining-room in Summer and the chamber of an outside cheese-house made more room for beds; but I have often marveled since how we were all made so happy and comfortable in such close quarters, though then we seemed to have room enough.

Not least among the remembered pleasures are the Winter evenings spent around the great open fire-place. The making of those fires was a work of labor as well as skill. The late afternoon was the time for renewing, after the fire had been allowed to burn down. Then the andirons were pulled forward and all the brands, coals and ashes scraped from the chimney in a close heap. Out of doors a clevis, an iron instrument, shaped like a deep U, with sharp ends, was driven into the prepared back-log four to eight feet long and eighteen inches or two feet in diameter; a chain was hooked into the clevis, the log hauled into the house and with the aid of a hand-spike rolled close to the chimney. On top of that a back-stick of smaller dimensions was placed, and frequently a third stick was added to the top of that. The andirons were put in place, a large, green fore-stick laid on, and the wood piled on cob-fashion most

unstintingly, the brands and coals put under and the hearth swept with a splint broom.

O, those glorious fires! Children of the present day warming their feet over a black hole in the floor or sitting by the most artistic base-burner, can have little idea of the pleasure and cheer that filled the room and glowed upon all its occupants. That great pile all aflame, the smoke and sparks floating up the wide-mouthed chimney, the pictures that came and went in the glowing coals, ever changing, ever renewing themselves in brighter forms, were sights that never palled on the eyes of children.

On the wide, stone-hearth we cracked our walnuts and butternuts or roasted our chestnuts in the embers.

The great pewter platter flanked on either side by plates of the same metal, shone like burnished silver on the cupboard shelf as they were turned up edgewise, displaying their largest surfaces.

Little need was there by that fire of lamp or candle to read the newspapers, of which there was one in the days of my earliest remembrance. I cannot remember its name, but I know it was printed in Buffalo; was Whig in politics, and was wonderfully entertaining from the President's message to the last advertisement in doggerel rhymes.

During the first years of my father's residence in the country he was captain of the militia company of Collins, but his ideas of war and military life altogether underwent a decided change, when his heart was renewed by grace, and he apprehended the teaching of Christ. This change took place among a band of devoted Methodist people, though he never united with them, but joined the Friends and lived and died a member. The wife had been born of Quaker parents, and brought up a Friend. My father talked very little about his religious opinions, and was very charitable towards the opinions of others, saying, "He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

"By their fruits ye shall know them." His honest, upright dealing, his generous sympathy for the needy and suffering were among his strong characteristics. The willingness to suffer wrong rather than resent it, or even to defend his own

rights was something remarkable. He was the friend and counselor of people in very different circumstances and ranks in life. The business man sought his opinion of crops, cattle and lands. Parties in domestic trouble came to him for counsel, while the young entrusted him with their love secrets.

Several times during my father's first years in the country he taught Winter schools with such decided success as to show that he might have been very useful had he made a profession of teaching. He possessed in an eminent degree the four most important natural gifts for a teacher: An agreeable presence; a more than ordinary love and fondness for the young; an intense and abiding love of knowledge, and ability to communicate what he knew to others.

I have always been thankful that he was my first instructor. Teaching in his own district when I was four years old, I was carried in his strong arms or rode pick-a-back, while my brother and sister older walked before, through the tall pine forest, and as we thee'd and thou'd by the way the lessons I learned were, I have no doubt, as profitable as what in school extended from A B C to "crucifix" in Webster's old spelling book.

My father was a very close observer of nature. I used to think he could most truly forecast the weather from the morning's observations. He knew all the trees of the forest, the plants of the fields, and the birds and living things were a study and a delight to him. I never knew one who seemed to live as it were in sympathy with all God's creation more than he.

When very old and feeble, he would sit for hours on the verandah feeding the birds with crumbs or looking^g out upon the trees and fields.

I once asked him what he saw there to amuse him so long. Pointing to the fir-trees, he answered in Whittier's words, I see

"How the robin rears her young,
And how the oriole's nest is hung.

The house was built before any roads were laid out, and the nearest was finally made half a mile away, but the quiet life was not altogether wanting in stirring incidents.

On one occasion, my mother had sent her eldest child eight or nine years of age, to a neighbor's on an errand. He^g went

by a "blazed" path through the woods. When it was about the time he would be likely to return there came up the most terrific storm of wind and rain that had been known there. Large trees were torn up by the roots and blown down in all directions. The father was away and not expected home. After the storm subsided the mother looked anxiously for the absent boy's return, but darkness set in without any tidings of him.

The hired man was urged to go and ascertain whether the child had started for home before the storm commenced, but he declared the path must be so blocked up with fallen trees, it would be impossible to find the way by night.

But to the mother there was no rest, and no impossibility to finding the way, along which her first-born might lie crushed and bleeding under a fallen tree, or having lost his way, might be exposed not only to the damp chills of night, but to wolves or panthers. So leaving her other children asleep she took her lantern—not the glass globe of the present day, illuminated with kerosene—but a lantern of perforated tin enclosing a single tallow-dipped candle, liable to be blown out by a too sudden gust of wind, and there were no lucifer matches to take along for relighting. Thus equipped she went through the woods along the path, climbing over fallen trees, searching under their broken branches, stopping ever and anon to call Daniel! Daniel! but only the echoes and the night sounds of the great forest replied. The woods passed, the open fields were soon crossed, to find the child detained by the kindly-meaning neighbors who realized the dangers of the way more than the mother's anxiety. The return was more quickly performed, and midnight found her quieting her hungry baby.

For a long time after the settlement of the country the cleared land formed a very small part of its area, and wild animals continued to be troublesome. My father had several hogs carried off by bears. One night when a cow had been shut in a high log pen with the sheep, the inmates of the house were startled by the noise of the cow-bell. Father reached the pen in time to hear a great scrambling as of some large animal getting⁷ over the logs, but it was impossible to see anything in the pitch darkness. The creature threw off some of the logs as it

went, and the cow, as if beside herself with fright, jumped out and ran with all her might off into the woods, until the sound of her bell died away in the distance. Morning light revealed the tracks of a very large bear.

When speaking of wild animals, I have heard father laughingly say that though he had met with wolves, bears and many other denizens of the woods, his greatest fright was from a screech-owl that suddenly called out just over his head as he was walking alone under the trees one dark night. The first thought was of a panther.

Year by year the clearing of the land went on, sometimes let out by the job at a fixed price per acre. Often a chopper was hired by the month, and worked all winter. I remember listening to the regular strokes of the axe as it was laid not to the roots, but to the trunk of the tree two or three feet from the ground, and it was with no little interest that I watched for that unmistakable quivering and crackling in the top that betokened the "tottering, crashing, thundering to the ground." What was not made into saw-logs and firewood was left for the burning, which usually took place the latter part of May when the adjoining forest had put on its full panoply of leaves. Then on a still, clear day fires were set, and smoke and flame went up as from a burning city. I once saw twenty acres burned over at once, part of it on a farm adjoining my father's, and wood enough was consumed to have brought quite a little fortune if it could have been weighed out and sold by the pound for firewood, as I have since seen it in other countries.

I do not remember much of my father's hunting except of bees. This was a quiet pastime which he seemed to enjoy long after he had many hives full at home. He was very successful in raising bees, and great quantities of honey were consumed on his table, but in those days people had not learned how to procure the honey without killing the bees, and this was done by loosening the surface of the ground a yard square and inserting four pine sticks, to the upper ends of which were inserted rags dipped in melted sulphur.

A cool evening was the time chosen. Two men, stopping up the holes in the hive quietly lifted and set it down over the prepared place, just as a third person had ignited the sulphur.

The earth was thrown up a little around the edges of the hive and it was knocked and thumped until the poor bees fell down suffocated with the gas. This was called "taking up a swarm of bees."

When the older children were young we were accustomed to use the plain language and at the same time we were trained to show proper respect to superiors and elders; we were not allowed to use vain compliments—No, sir, or ma'm to our yes and no.

When my elder sister and myself were just entering our teens, a dancing-master, who was organizing a class in Gowanda, in canvassing for pupils, called at our house. Making known his errand, his statements were politely listened to, while he dwelt upon the great improvement in manners likely to result from his instructions. Father replied: "No doubt thee thinks so, but can thee engage that their morals will be improved also?" We were not sent to dancing-school.

I have heard persons of the first generation brought up in Collins, bewail their want of advantages as compared with the present youth. But was there not some compensation? Physically, in the abundance of fresh, unadulterated food and the more simple habits of life, and, mentally, in the necessity of doing something for themselves?

True, the young men and maidens could not take the evening train for the city, hear the last new Prima Donna and be home before morning. But who shall say that their pleasures were not as keenly enjoyed, or as conducive to happiness? Mayhap they rode to a "paring bee," after a yoke of oxen; their toilets probably gave as little anxiety as is now experienced by the wearers of more expensive ones. But did they not fall in love and marry without ever *thinking* of diamond engagement-rings or bridal veils, "imported for the occasion"?

By the time the family exchanged the log-house for a new one on the public road the tillable land had increased both by clearing and purchase, until much work was to be done; and as the mowers, reapers and cultivators and other labor-saving machines of the present day were not in use, many more hands were required than would be necessary for the same work now.

Six or eight men swinging their scythes together is a pleasant sight to look upon, whatever it may be to the actors.

Indoors, cheese and butter-making went on; there were hired spinners and weavers to make up the wool from the flock and workers to cook and spread the table for all. And besides these there were visitors, comers and goers more in those times when every one traveled in his own conveyance, than now.

To partake in these labors, to plan and direct either in-doors or out made drafts upon nerve and brain. But I forbear to go on in what was but the common life of so many at that period.

Towards the closing years of my father's life I asked him to write out his early experience. He said there was nothing worth writing; there were no startling incidents, no important events, that he had merely gone on from day to day trying to do the best he could and that was all. But for some years before his death his trembling hand refused to guide the pen and the writing was carried on by my mother who kept up quite an extensive correspondence with absent children, grandchildren and others. This with the cultivation of flowers occupied much of her time.

My parents lived to see great changes in their own and other lands, of which their fondness for reading kept them informed. They greatly rejoiced in all reforms for the benefit of mankind. Father said, "The world is growing better, this or that evil is being done away." Always interested in politics, he went to the polls until the last election day of his life, when four generations cast in Republican tickets.

Rejoicing in all that brought peace and good-will to mankind, my parents went down the hill of life and finished their course in 1879; carried to their graves from the same farm where had been their home sixty-four years. Mother was eighty-four and father, who died two months later, near eighty-six.

May those who remain cherish their memory and emulate their virtues.

MRS. D. C. A. STODDARD.

Isaac Allen, the subject of the above sketch, was born Aug. 26, 1793, in Danby, Rutland county, Vt. His father, Zoeth

Allen, served in the Revolutionary war. His mother was Jane Harper. He was married May 25, 1815, to Lydia Bartlett, who was born in Cumberland, R. I., April 25, 1795.

In June, 1815, he came to Collins, then Concord, Niagara county. In July of the same year, he walked to Batavia, and took an article of 220 acres of land, on which he built a log cabin. He then walked back to Vermont, and in the Winter of 1816, moved his wife and goods with a wagon and two horses to his new home—the journey occupying twenty-three days' actual travel.

In this home, their first child, Daniel, was born April 28,



ISAAC ALLEN.

1817. He married Eleanor Wells, whom he survives. They had four children: Sarah Jane, who died at the age of fourteen years; Walter W. and Alice, who died April, 1881, and Leonard D., who moved to the State of Michigan, where he now lives.

Mary Allen, born April 11, 1819, was married to Benjamin P. Wells, who survives her. They had three children: Isaac A., Arestene C., and Mary Josephine.

Drucilla C. Allen, born June 18, 1821, married Rev. Ira Stoddard. They went to the Province of Assam in India, as

missionaries, where they remained about nine years. They then returned and after a few years went back to their missionary work. Mrs. Stoddard stayed three years and Mr. Stoddard six years, their health not permitting them to remain longer in that warm, unhealthy climate. They have three children: Bertha, Ella and Ira Joy, all born in India. They now live in Pella, Iowa.

Jane Allen born March 13, 1814. Died at about two years of age.

Joshua Allen, born March 10, 1826; attended select school in Gowanda and Gowanda Union school; was married to Emeline Etsler, daughter of Archibald Etsler. She was born in



MRS. ISAAC ALLEN.

Liberty, Frederick county, Md., Nov. 1, 1830. They have five children: Charles E., Myron H., R. Harper, Eva and Clara M. Mr. Allen is a dairy farmer, lives on the old homestead of three hundred acres; has been Assessor ten years.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1882.

Erasmus Briggs, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to your request, I write to say that my father, the late Ralph Plumb, was born in Sauquoit, Oneida county, N. Y., in the year 1795, and was the sixth child in

a family of seven sons and three daughters. His father, Joseph Plumb, with his mother Mary, came from Middletown, Conn., a short time previous to his birth, and were among the first settlers of Oneida county. His father died, I think, in 1807, and left him with four others, with their mother on a small farm, the older children having previously left home.

My father was thus at twelve years old left with the care of out-door matters. He remained at home, working the farm Summers and attending school Winters, until fifteen or sixteen years old, when he entered a small country store in his native town as clerk.

During the War of 1812-15, Seth Grosvenor, of the firm of Grosvenor & Heacock, doing a general dry goods business in the then Village of Buffalo, while on his return from New York, stopped at New Hartford, near Utica, and there met my father and made a bargain with him to come to Buffalo and engage with the firm of which he, Grosvenor, was a member. After the close of the War, he established himself in trade on his own account in Buffalo, on the northeast corner of what is now Main and Seneca streets. After a successful year of business, he was induced by his older brother Joseph to leave Buffalo and go with him to Fredonia, where they went into the goods business as partners. This was in 1817.

In 1818, my father was married to Perthenia Hudson at the residence of her brother-in-law, Hon. Daniel G. Garnsey, in Fredonia. About a year later—1819—I was born at Akron, Ohio, where my father was temporarily attending to a branch of the firm's business there. Some time in 1821 or 1822, the business of J. & R. Plumb was closed up at Fredonia, and in March, 1823, my father came to the present village of Gowanda, then known as "Aldrich Mills." He purchased a lot of the Aldrichs, upon which a frame had been erected. This he finished for a store with an addition for a residence; while building he occupied a small log house, which had been used for a cooper shop by the owner, John Strang, on the farm now owned by Dr. John F. Allen, opposite the old cemetery. The Summer or Fall of 1823, the first store of goods was opened on the lot on Perry street now owned by the heirs of Brazil Coon. At this time, the population consisted of the old man Turner

Aldrich, Turner Jr., Merrill and Isaac, sons, Subrina Adams, Horace Stewart and James West, sons-in-law, with their families, and a few others, among whom were Wilson Adams, John Strang, Parker Dailey, Enoch Palmer, on the east side of the creek, and Thomas Farnsworth, Dan Allen, Benjamin Waterman, Gabriel Strang, and Daniel Wheeler on the west side. The old man Aldrich had, previous to my father's coming, given each of his sons and daughters a farm. I should have previously stated that Turner Aldrich, Sr., came to this place about 1810, from the Connecticut valley, and purchased of the Holland Land company seven hundred acres of land, embracing nearly all of the valley now included in the Village of Gowanda, on both sides of the Cattaraugus creek. Merrill had what is now known as the Slocum farm, on the west side; Turner Jr., the south part of lots thirty-six and thirty-seven; Isaac, the central part of thirty-eight fronting east on Buffalo street, his first house standing on the lot north and adjoining L. M. Pitcher's, and he afterwards built the brick and stone house now occupied by U. Ribbel. James West had the land opposite Isaac, known now as the old distillery lot on lot thirty-six; Subina Adams, the land immediately north of Isaac and West's; Horace Stewart, the north part of lots thirty-seven and thirty-eight, now owned by his son Freeman. Uncle John Strang was located between Adam and Stewart's. Thomas Farnsworth settled on a small farm located between Merrill Aldrich and Dan Allen, his house standing near the railroad depot, fronting the creek. Gabriel Strang had the grove, and lived in a log house fronting the creek, near where Albert G. Barker's family reside. Benjamin Waterman had the farm now bearing his name, in the northwest part of the village, and built his first house of logs, near the mouth of Thatcher brook.

Before my father's coming, the Aldrich's had built a brush dam near the present one, and erected a grist and saw-mill near where the axe factory is now located. The grist-mill was a mere shell with one run of rock stone, without bolts, smutting or other appendages of a flouring mill. My father soon purchased the mill property and the contiguous land, so as to control the entire water power. He at once entered upon the work of building a permanent dam, the work of which is still

standing, digging the race, finishing the flouring mill, putting in good machinery, with two run of French buhr stone. Zimri Howe, then a young man employed in a mill at Rochester, was hired to come on and take charge of the mill, which he continued to do for nearly forty years.

Soon Amasa L. Chafee and his brother-in-law Alvin Bugbee came on from Attica, and started a carding and cloth-dressing establishment near the ruins of the woolen factory which they run for some years, and then sold out to father and Asahel Camp, who subsequently built the woolen factory which was burned in the great fire of 1856.

The present furnace and foundry owned by Sellew & Popple occupies the site of Vosburgh & Locke's blacksmith shop and Elisha and Thomas Henry's tub and pail factory.

The first school-house was built on the site of Peter Rink's block, in 1824, and the first school opened in that year, taught by Noble Weller. My education was commenced in that school at its opening, at the age of five years.

During the year 1823, religious meetings were held in the chamber of father's store, by traveling Methodist ministers, with an occasional sermon from a Congregational and Presbyterian minister. After the school-house was finished, in 1824, that was used on the Sabbath for religious meetings by the different denominations for several years. The Methodists soon organized a church, and the Presbyterians another about two years later, I think in 1827, of which my father and mother became members; both societies continued to occupy the school-house for their meetings until they both built churches, in 1834, the first Presbyterian church having been built on the site of their present one. The first was burned in 1842, and the present one was erected the same year. The Methodists built the one now occupied by the old society known as the M. E. Church. The Baptists had an organization for a time, but they never built a church. The Free Methodist society is a comparatively new organization which was effected mainly by the efforts of Titus Roberts, who paid most of the expenses of erecting their meeting-house.

The old man Aldrich and his son Turner sold the most of their lands to my father, as did James West; Isaac sold out to

various parties, and Merrill soon followed, all going to Michigan, where they all died.

My father, soon after starting his store, built an ashery where the ashes of the timber of the new settlement was made into pot ash and the black salts into pearl ash. This was a large business in the early days. When the farmers were clearing their farms, and black salts the only thing at one time that would command cash; Later, he built a distillery to work up the coarse grain, which he was obliged to take for goods for years he received but little money for goods, but was obliged to take all kinds of produce, cattle and hogs. The coarse grains were worked into whisky and the refuse and slop fed to the stock. The wheat was floured and all sent to New York and Canada, where it was turned into money. His business was very laborious. For years, he was the first man up in the village and the last in bed. In addition to his own business he was the pack-horse for the whole community—doing much of the conveyancing, drawing of contracts, filling out applications for pensions and collecting pensions for most of the pensioners of the Revolution and War of 1812.

He was Supervisor of Collins for fifteen years, during which time he was several times chairman of the board, and Member of Assembly in 1835. Later, he was Sheriff of Erie county.

From about 1842, to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 7, 1865, the business was done in the name of R. Plumb & Son; the last ten years of his life, he gave the most of his time to the improvement and management of his farms, the most of which were stocked with cows. At the time of his death, the firm owned, rented to tenants ten dairy farms, stocked with about four hundred and fifty cows. After my father's death, I sold the flouring mill to John H. White, who now owns and runs it in connection with C. C. Torrance. The saw mill, carding machine, planing mill, and the balance of the water power, with the land connected with it; I sold to Ansel F. Conger later sales; sold my father's old residence to Mr. Conger, who has recently sold it to E. W. Henry. In the Spring of 1870, after having sold the most of my other village property, I sold my residence to C. C. Torrance, Esq., and removed to Buffalo.

where I continued to reside until the Spring of 1873, when I came to Westfield, where I now reside.

The great fire occurred April 30, 1856, commencing in the tub and pail factory, on the east side of the creek, where Sellew & Popple's foundry is now located, communicating with the old furnace adjoining on the north, thence to the woolen factory on the south, burning the buildings named and the factory boarding house, the old store formerly owned and occupied by R. Plumb & Son, the old grist mill, and the saw mill adjoining, E. W. Henry's residence and store, the bridge crossing the Cattaraugus creek, all the buildings fronting on the square west of the bridge, including the two hotels known as the Mansion House and the Baker House, continuing up West Main street, as far as the brick and stone office on the north side of the street, and on the south side as far as Delia Waterman's residence, thus destroying in its course, all the stores, hotels, and places of business in the village, except the Plumb block of stores on the east side of the creek, and the old Eagle tavern now occupied by Fisher, on the corner of Buffalo and Perry streets. The value of the property destroyed, buildings, goods, furniture, machinery, &c., was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, a small part of which was covered by insurance. The names of the owners of the property burned, were as follows as near as I remember: On the Erie county side, furnace, A. E. Sellew & Co.; pail and tub factory, —————; woolen factory, Asahel Camp; Plumb's store, Gideon Webster; mills, R. Plumb & Son; Henry's residence and store, E. W. Henry; west side, or Cattaraugus side, stores: Porter Welch, Zimri Warner, Dr. J. S. Shugart, Amasa L. Chaffee, A. R. Sellew, Charles Rollinson, H. N. Hooker, D. W. Brown, W. H. Sunderlin, Leander Orr, Mr. Badger, Hiram Palmer, do not recollect all. Barker House, kept by Michael H. Barker; Mansion House, kept by Seley Blackney; several machine shops, including Henry Dawson's wagon shop and William Danber's blacksmith shop; also the residences of H. Morgan, John Pierce, and one built by Alfred Johnson. The first village name was "Lodi," after the one in Europe. The present name "Gowanda," was applied to the valley by the Indians at an early day, and signifies "a valley among the hills." J. H. PLUMB.

Joseph H. Plumb was married in the City of Buffalo, Aug. 10, 1842, to Loretta J. Rumsey, they have four children, three sons and one daughter, name and time of birth as follows:

Ralph H., born Sept. 20, 1845.

Fayette R., born May 10, 1848.

Ellen Josephine, born Feb. 10, 1851.

George E., born April 13, 1862.

Ralph H. Plumb is a resident of Buffalo, engaged in the business of manufacturing carriage bolts, nuts, &c., under the firm name of Plumb, Burdick & Barnard.

Fayette R. Plumb is engaged in the business of manufacturing hammers, hatchets, edge tools, &c., in the City of Philadelphia, and is of the firm of Yerkes & Plumb.

E. Josephine Plumb is now the wife of William Dodman, of New York city, who is in the hardware business, of the firm of Dodman & Burke.

George E. Plumb is a minor, and at present employed by Plumb, Burdick & Barnard, in Buffalo.

Mrs. Pathenia Plumb, widow of Ralph Plumb, died at the residence of her son, J. H. Plumb, in Westfield, N. Y., July 22, 1872, aged eighty-five years.

About 1840, J. H. Plumb, was elected Colonel of the 169th Regiment, of the New York State Militia, with Samuel Babcock, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mr. Willett, Major. A few years later a Brigadier-General was to be elected, and Mr. Plumb received a large majority of the votes cast for that office, but being present he declined to accept the position on account of his youth (rather an uncommon thing for a young man to do). He represented the Town of Collins on the Board of Supervisors seven years, and was Member of Assembly in 1860, and again in 1867.

The Gowanda grist mill was built about 1847, was sold to John H. White, May 1, 1868, and in June the same year, White sold it to Torrance & Allen Clark, Torrance bought out Clark in 1867. Torrance sold to De Witt C. Hoover in 1879, and he run it about a year and sold to White & Torrance, who now own and run it.

FACTS AS TO HISTORY OF COLLINS AND VICINITY.

Collins Center is situated principally on lot forty-eight, township six, range eight, and on the westerly part of the lot.

In the year 1810, Stephen Wilbur, Joshua Palmerton and Stephen Peters, built a cabin at Collins Center and went to keeping bachelor hall. Stephen Wilbur located and settled on the farm about a mile west of Collins Center, now owned and occupied by his grandson, Robert Wilbur.

Peters located and settled on the hill just above the school house, about a half mile east of Collins Center, the shanty built and temporarily occupied by Wilbur Palmerton and Peters being abandoned.

Mr. Joseph Wood bought the westerly 125 acres of lot forty-eight, and took his deed from the Holland Land company Sept. 1, 1819. On that parcel subsequently grew up what has become Collins Center, though of late years it has been growing easterly and westerly from it. Wood sold the east sixty acres of his farm soon after to Yeomans Merritt, and Merritt on the 17th day of June, 1822, sold out the same to John C. Adams. The latter was a blacksmith, and at once built his shop and commenced doing work for the settlers about him. That was undoubtedly the germ from which has grown the present thriving village, the shop serving as a magnet to draw business to itself and make its location a central point. Adams rented his farm and carried on his trade at Lodi, now Gowanda, in the years 1826 and 1827, but went back to his farm in 1828, and again started his business there.

James Parkinson had purchased Wood's farm, and in 1828 built the dam and erected a saw mill there.

A postoffice was established there in 1828; John C. Adams was made the postmaster, and the office took the name of Collins Center, which name the village has since borne.

About this time Parkinson built a fulling mill near his saw mill, and Mr. Daniel Shepardson, a retired, worn-out Methodist minister, bought a lot and built the first frame house in the village, the one now owned by Mrs. Perry.

In 1829 Mr. Samuel Lake, then seemingly a man of middle life, though now a resident of Buffalo and still giving some

attention to business, built a frame store for Harry H. Matteson, now of Buffalo. Matteson moved into the store and opened trade Jan. 1, 1830. The store built by Lake is a part of the store now occupied by Bates & White. Matteson continued in business there about two years and then moved away. Adams then quit his blacksmithing, formed a partnership with Nathaniel Knight and opened there a general country store, Knight retiring from the partnership after about a year.

About 1835 Chauncey Bigelow, backed up by Phineas Spencer, of Lodi (now Gowanda), purchased the Matteson store and lot, and opened up a general country store, and in 1836 Adams sold out to Bigelow & Spencer his farm, and removed first to Wayne county, N. Y., and soon after to Kent, Ohio, where he died in 1847.

Bigelow continued trade there several years, then removed to Wisconsin. His successors in trade in the Matteson store were Nathaniel Frank, then Cornelius Smith, then Thomas Russell, then S. C. Adams and S. T. White, then S. T. White, S. T. White & Co., and Bates & White, which brings the old original store down to the present date. During this time and about 1848 George H. Hodges built his store. Mr. Mugridge built his store about 1848, and other places of business have since crept in to make the village what it now is.

James Parkinson converted his saw mill over into a grist mill; from that has merged a tannery, in its present shape.

The original inhabitants of Collins Center, those who made up the town when in its incipient stage, were the families of John C. Adams James Parkinson, Lemuel H. Wood, Jonathan Irish, Erastus B. Mack, Joseph B. Mack, Mr. Randall, William L. Mosier, Daniel Shepardson, Dr. Israel Congdon, Edmund P. Palmer and John B. Peasley.

Of the Adams family, all sons :

G. R. C., a farmer, resides at Galesburgh, Mich.

Samuel C., an attorney, resides at Buffalo.

Ezra C., a physician, resides at Alamo, Mich.

Chauncey C., a farmer, resides at Riley Center, Kas.

Of James Parkinson's family :

George, a farmer, resides near Gowanda.

Daniel, his oldest, is dead.

E. B. and J. B. Mack moved West, and Joseph B. Mack resides at Kent, O.

Randall was an old man, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and died long ago.

Mosier had sons and daughters :

Charles, the oldest, a farmer, resided in Collins until his death, which happened recently.

His other sons died or went west and settled. Shepardson sold out to Congdon and removed years ago.

Dr. Congdon was the first physician of the place ; died there about 1845 and left no children.

Palmer carried on boot and shoe-making there for a number of years ; now is a farmer in Evans, in this county.

Peasley sold out to Palmer and located on what is known as the Breakers, on Cattaraugus creek ; died some years ago, leaving daughters ; one a widow Beverly, now of Collins Center, and one, the wife of Mr. Seth Bartlett, just below Collins Center.

Jonathan Irish died a long time ago. His eldest daughter was John B. Peasley's wife. One of his daughters is Mrs. Tracy Burnap, of Collins. A son, Allen Irish, resides in Cattaraugus county.

Lemuel H. Wood had sons at Collins Center : Gabriel, Cornelius, John and Daniel T. John removed to Leon, Cattaraugus county and died there.

Gabriel and Cornelius married in Collins, but removed to Leon and both died there.

John and Daniel T., both farmers, and reside in Leon. John married a daughter of Augustus Smith, of Collins.

Collins, in its early history had men residing in it who were pointed out to children as heroes of the " Revolution." Among them were Cromwell Luther, whose daughter, the widow of Mr. James Nichols, still resides at Collins. Also, Luke Crandall, a Vermonter, the father of Luke Crandall, Darius and Philetus Crandall, all of whom, with their families, were among the early pioneers of the town. Also, Abraham Reynolds, the father of Norman Reynolds and Nehemiah Reynolds, whose families are still residents of Collins Center and vicinity.

But few farms of the town are still held by the early pioneers, or their descendants.

Some of the exceptions are as follows: Tracy Burnap still resides on the farm he cleared up from a dense forest.

Isaac W. Tanner resides on the farm located and cleared up by his father, Warren Tanner.

Timothy Clark's widow and family occupy the farm he cleared up.

The heirs of George King occupy the farm settled upon and cleared by their grandfather.

The grandson of Stephen Wilber owns his old homestead.

Ezra Nichols, lately deceased, remained upon his old homestead through his entire life.

There are a very few of the original pioneers left. Augustus Smith, Col. Sylvanus Cook, John Wilber, David Wilber, Tracy Burnap, Elisha Washburn and David Beverly, are all of them men who redeemed their farms from the native woods.

Church-going, in the early days of the town, was under many difficulties. Under ordinary circumstances, "meetings" would be held at the cabin or house of some "settler." After school-houses had begun to be built services would frequently be held in them. Large gatherings, like Methodist quarterly-meetings, would be held in some barn, in moderate weather. The "Friends" were among the earliest to erect "meeting-houses" or churches.

One was erected at an early date near Augustus Smith's, where one stands at present. The Methodist denomination had an early standing in the town, and in the eastern part of the town there was what is known as a "class," under the leadership of the late Nathaniel Knight, Esq., one of the early residents and pioneers, and in the early history of the town a man of very prominent standing. His class usually had meetings at what was known as the Reynolds school-house. At Collins Center was another class, under the leadership of John C. Adams. About 1832 quite a "revival" took place, under the labors of a Methodist minister by the name of Babcock. C. B. Parkinson, or "Burke" Parkinson as he was familiarly known, and Reuben Parkinson, his brother, were among the prominent accessions to the Methodist society at that time.

As a result of the "revival" it was found that more room was needed and must be had to accommodate the congregation,

and after consultation it was agreed to build a church, not distinctively Methodist, as general contributions for it had to be asked for. As in all like cases, the question of location became a serious one. Collins Center with its one store, its saw mill, its blacksmith shop, postoffice and four or five families, urged strongly that the "meeting house" should be located there. The class at the Reynolds school house, more modest than the Collins Center class, did not claim its location at that point, but urged a compromise. The question of reaching church services in those early days was a serious question. There were then no spring carriages, and but few of the settlers had horse teams and lumber wagons. The teams they did have were worked hard through the week, and needed rest over Sunday for the work of the coming week. As a result the popular way of going to meeting was to go on foot. But three miles on a hot day, on foot, after a hard week's work, aside from the question of duty, was not pleasant to think of, and as a result a compromise was necessary and was had. The Parkinsons, living intermediate between the points, suggested their neighborhood as the suitable place for the church, and a Mr. Martin Potter, a good Presbyterian, whose wife was a sister of the Parkinsons, offered a lot for the site on the hill near "Burke" Parkinson's residence, and the same was accepted, the work begun, the foundations laid, the frame work built, the roof put on, the sides clapboarded, windows and doors put in, a rough floor laid and then the work stopped, the subscription exhausted and the fever heat for a new church cooled off. Temporary rough board seats were placed in the building, and occasionally it was used, generally for Methodist meetings, often for anti-slavery or other meetings of like character. The building stood many years like a monument of mistaken zeal of the times when it was erected. Finally about 1844, Collins Center having made some little growth, and it being conceded on all hands that the church where it stood was but little better than a mockery, it was unanimously agreed that it ought to be removed to the Center. A big "bee" was made, the old church was lifted from its foundations, and placed on long log runners; all in the vicinity were there with their ox teams; they all hitched on, and the old church started on its

journey across lots, and after a two days' ride brought up and settled down for life, no doubt, on the little hill at Collins Center, which was first thought of as the place where it should have first been erected. Contributions were again called for, and the old church was worked over finally into its present condition, and became the church of the Methodist-Episcopal society of Collins Center, with its modest little bell tower and more modest bell, which on Sunday mornings wakens the echoes of the modest little village, calling the people to religious services. Thus has been traced the history of the oldest "meeting house" of Collins, in the neighborhood of Collins Center. There was another meeting house, however, that was built that has passed away, and which, unless embalmed in history, will soon be forgotten.

Among the prominent religious denominations of the town in its early years was one known as the "Christians." The society was quite numerous and earnest and honest in their convictions. The main portion of the society lived easterly of Collins Center. One of its earliest ministers, in fact the principal pillar of the church for years, was Elder Bartlett. He resided for years near the banks of the creek just southerly of the present Collins Center school house, and not far distant from where the old church whose history has just been given, was first erected.

The Elder, as he is now remembered, was a man of large stature, finely formed, of iron constitution, zealous at all times in the interest of religion, and especially interested in building up his own church. As his society grew it outgrew the meager accommodations found in the dwellings of its members or of the school-houses that were occasionally utilized for church services. The members of the congregation and church being largely scattered, the question of a central point, with proper accommodations became of serious importance.

At an early day in the history of the town the corners of the road near the late Timothy Clark's farm and the Uncle "Sam. Hazard" farm, now occupied by W. H. Perkinson, was deemed a central point; and there had been erected a log school-house of ample pattern and pioneer accommodations. It had outlived its usefulness, fallen down and been removed, but its

recollection as a central point remained in the minds of the people, many of whom had graduated from it with all of the instruction that in early days could be obtained from a back-woods school-house.

It was determined to erect a church at this point for the "Christians" and one was erected; a frame church, of respectable proportions, quite comfortably finished and furnished. In it for many years the congregations gathered and held their services.

As in individual lives so in church and state, there is no one permanent, continuous period of existence, and this church being no exception to the rule, its period of activity seemed to go down and out and its church, once so flourishing, has disappeared from off the face of the earth, leaving scarcely a trace to show where it once stood, and history now steps in to save its memory from utter forgetfulness. In latter years the Free Methodist church or society erected a church at Collins Center, which has escaped the ups and downs of its neighbor on the little hill across the little valley. It was built without ornament of tower or spire and has no bell, serving without the least pretense, the purposes of the society for which it was built, as a place for their religious services.

Still another church was erected at Collins Center, by the Universalists. That, however, has been changed to other purposes. The old log school-house on the corner of the cross-roads, near the Timothy Clark farm has been mentioned. The corners were in early days four corners instead of three, as now, and the school-house accommodated a very large extent of country the *des-trict* being very large. Its heating accommodation was very ample. It consisted of an open fire-place occupying one entire end of the house, with its large, rough, stone hearth, and freedom from mantel and jambs, its broad and open stick-chimney slanting from the chamber floor, offering an opportunity at night of studying astronomy by looking upwards through the chimney as the stars moved by on their travels. The seats consisted of what are known as slabs, the rounded side downwards with legs of split billets of wood inserted in auger holes to support them. The desks consisted of a series of boards, one edge resting against the wall and slanting downwards. The desks

were continuous around the room and were for the older and more advanced classes. The seats in like manner, were continuous, and the young man or young woman who wanted to change position from or to the desk, found the work attended with more or less embarrassment. The younger portion, those who were not old enough to *write* or *cipher*, were accommodated on an inner tier of seats. Those now living who had occasion to occupy them, still have vivid recollections of going to school. It was a seat upon a hard board, the feet dangling in the air, inches from the floor, with no back and no support for the feet, and through the long monotonous hours of the forenoon and afternoon, relieved only by the few minutes of recess and the short exercises of reading and spelling, which constituted the sole labors of the little folks of the school. The text books consisted of Webster's spelling book, Murray's, or the old English reader, and Daboll's arithmetic. The step in reading from Webster's spelling book to Murray's reader, would be considered rather abrupt in these days, nevertheless, that is the way they did it then. There are many, no doubt, of that day, who have no recollection of a transitive state between the speller and reader, but recollect only the English reader, as their text book for reading. While the present generation might not survive school privileges of that kind; the young men and women of that day, felt especially blest if they could get a three months' schooling during the year, and grow up to manhood and womanhood, strong and healthy men and women, worthy to be the fathers and mothers of the present generation. Of arithmetic, in that early day, he or she who got as far as the Rule of Three, was deemed qualified for any of the ordinary business occupations of life. As to geography and grammar, they were deemed outside of and beyond the reach of acquirement in the early school history of the town. The introduction of these and other and higher branches into the schools, has been the work of the years that have gone by, each making its additions, until the schools of the town became what they are, equal to those of other portions of the state, which have been built up, no doubt, in like manner. The old school house on the Corners, when first built, accommodated all that portion of Collins, eastward of (and including) the

residence of the late George F. King, and the school house was not over-crowded. The next school house to the eastward was at Morton's Corners. Lodi furnished the one on the west. The population of the town increasing, school houses soon began to be built. A small frame school house was built about 1829, in the Joshua Palmerton and Smith Bartlett school district, and stood at the present four corners, then three corners, between the Moses Conger and Ezra Nichols farms. About 1830 and 1831, the people of that district indulged in the luxury of a man teacher, for summer school. A Mr. John Pratt, on account of ill-health, and for want of other occupation, to which he could adapt himself, accepted the meager pittance that the farmers found themselves able to pay and taught "the young ideas how to shoot." In those days, and for years afterwards, the teacher "boarded around," the dollars and cents paid and received, was practically net gain. A frame school house was soon after built in the "Crandall" district, as it was called, and located near the site of the present cheese factory, just east of Mr. John H. Johnson's, about a mile north of Collins Center. That district soon followed the example of the Palmerton district, and had the services of a man, Mr. Franklin Bement, for some two summers. The old log school-house on the hill at Clark and Hazard's corners, having served its day, it was determined to build a new school house, and one was built on a site obtained of Mr. Warren Tanner, near the present residence of Mr. Isaac Tanner. The first teacher of the school the Winter after the house was built was —— Howe, of Lodi, then studying law, afterwards Judge Howe, of Cattaraugus county. A Mr. Arnold Mann, an old bachelor, taught the school two Winters. Augustus Hanchett, then studying to be a physician, taught the school one Winter. Hanchett was afterwards admitted to practice, married a wife in Springville, and moved west. He was a man of superior natural abilities, coupled with other characteristics, that greatly neutralized them, and prevented him from reaching an eminence in his profession, to which his friends believed he was fully entitled. Charles Woodward, who since then became a Methodist teacher, taught the school some two or more Winters.

In the early history of the town, its school matters were managed by three school commissioners and three school inspectors.

Among those who served as Commissioners and Inspectors were John Lawton, John C. Adams, Dr. Noyes, Stephen White, Lemah H. Pitcher, John F. Allen and Edward Vail. The plan was changed to that of Town Superintendent of Schools in about 1846, and Dr. John F. Allen became the Superintendent for the first year. The Town of Collins then comprised what is now Collins and North Collins, and had some twenty-five school houses located within the town, with more or less joint districts connected with other towns. Dr. Allen was succeeded as Town Superintendent by S. C. Adams, who continued in the office some six years, until he was elected Supervisor of the town.

Adams was succeeded as Superintendent by Dr. William A. Sibley, who held the office until it was abolished, and succeeded, in 1855, by the office of School Commissioner, including several towns in one Commissioner's district. Since then, S. W. Soule, of Collins, has served as School Commissioner.

Among those engaged in the town as teachers, not before mentioned are the following :

Eli Heath,	Alanson King,	Lewis Varney,
Edward Vail,	S. C. Adams,	Wilson Rogers,
Harvey Hicks,	Hosea S. Heath,	Erastus Harris,
S. W. Soule,	Joseph O'Brien,	Charles C. Wilson,
William H. Johnson,	Ferdinand Taylor,	Horatio Whittemore,
David Woodward,	Hiram Clark,	Lyman Clark,
Asahel Sloan,	Clark Sibley,	Joshua Allen,
Joshua C. Ticknor,	C. Vosburgh,	James Matthews,
Z. F. Parks,	William Potter,	Lyman Wright,
George Richardson,	Ahaz Paxon,	Alonzo B. Pierce,
William Pierce,	A. T. Brown,	Lewis Rogers,
	Amos S. Willett.	

Among the lady teachers were :

Ruth Knight,	Jane White,	Mariette Perry,
Sarah Henry,	Rhoda Smith,	Emily Brown,
Ann Palmerton,	Amanda Herrick,	Esther Pratt,
Ann Tiftt,	Laura D. Abbott,	Mary W. Brown.

Julia E. Martin,	Mary A. Clough,	Julia A. Smith,
Lydia Ferris,	Apalonia Douglass,	Louisa A. White,
Ruth Blanchard,	Polly Rogers,	Lucy Clough,
Eunice Palmerton,	Maria Irish,	Phebe McMillen,
Sarah McMillen,	Lydia McMillen,	Betsy A. Hathaway,
E. L. Rogers,	Phebe J. Wilcox,	Mary E. Wilber,
Mary Johnson,	Caroline Etsler,	Jane Arnold,
Sophia S. Clark,	Lydia Ferris,	Maria Conklin,
Lydia A. Sisson,	Hannah Warner,	Jerusha Pratt,
Harriet A. Watson,	Mary Jane Warner,	Malinda Arnold,
Jane Arnold,	Emily Lewis,	Emeline Palmerton,
Mary E. Jennings,	Amanda M. Avery,	E. Jennings,
Ellen Richmond,	Martha Johnson,	Lucy B. Randall,
Elizabeth Wilson,	Paulina Wheeler,	Sarah Vail.

NOTE.—The above communication was written at the request of the author by S. C. Adams, Esq., formerly of Collins, now of Buffalo.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE TOWN OF COLLINS, ETC.

Hudson Ainsley.

Hudson Ainsley, son of Joseph and Polly Ainsley, was born in Palmyra, Pike county, Penn., Sept. 20, 1799. He has been twice married—first to Matilda Davis, daughter of Gabriel and Matilda Davis, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter :

Emily, born Dec. 8, 1811; married William Davis. She died in North Collins, Jan. 4, 1875.

Ira, born Dec. 8, 1823; married Emily White; lives in Aurora, Ill.

John, born, Feb. 20, 1827; married Harriet Wood, and lives in the Town of Eden.

In 1831, he came to what is now North Collins, and located on a farm formerly owned by Frederic Smith, where he resided until 1838, when he removed to a farm in Collins known as the George Southwick farm, at which place he has ever since resided.

His first wife died Feb. 13, 1828. Oct. 17, 1830, he married Mary M. Heaton, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Heaton, by whom he had eight children :

Joseph, born Sept. 29, 1831; married Harriet Jones, and resides in Gowanda.

Laura E., born in 1833; married Leander Stafford, and resides in Perrysburg, N. Y.

William, born Aug. 7, 1834; married Elmira Wood; lives in North Collins.

George, born Jan. 29, 1836; married Ella M. Rogers; lives with his father on the old homestead.

Hudson and Heaton, twins, born Jan. 15, 1838. Heaton married Electa Hussey; he died in North Collins, April 18, 1879. Hudson married Alzina Hanford, and lives at Salamanca.

Ann M., born March 2, 1841; married Frank Moss and resides in Collins.

Mary R., born May 21, 1844; is unmarried and lives with her father.

Mr. Ainsley is one of the oldest inhabitants of the Town of Collins, being eighty-two years of age; yet he is still a healthy robust old man, with physical and mental powers unimpaired. He has been an industrious farmer, and by well-directed efforts has acquired a competence which he now enjoys. He has been a skillful marksman and a successful hunter, especially when the country was almost an unbroken forest, and the haunts of wild beasts were more numerous than the habitations of man. One season he killed forty-four deer and many bears. He enjoyed with a keen relish the excitement and dangers of these sports.

He has living nine children, sixteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren. His second wife died Jan. 8, 1871.

Harley M. Atwood, M. D.

Dr. Atwood was born at Danby, Vt., in 1847. His father's name was Harley Atwood; his mother's maiden name was Amelia Chase. When an infant, his parents removed to Providence, R. I., where young Harley's father became a wealthy shipping master; dying at Providence in 1857.

In 1860, the family removed to Collins, N. Y. Soon after, the doctor attended school at the Springville Academy one or two years. Inclining toward the medical profession, he entered the Buffalo Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1872. The doctor soon had professional honors conferred upon him. He was appointed physician to the penitentiary in 1874 and '75, and was appointed post-mortem examiner for the county one year, and during the same three years he was examiner in lunacy. He commenced the practice of medicine at Collins Center, in 1877.

The Doctor descended, on his mother's side, from English sea-faring people, among whom were traders and mariners of note. Some of them settled at Pawtucket, R. I., where one of them was a slave-holder and the first Baptist minister in the

place. The Doctor has two brothers, two sisters and one half-brother, as follows :

Clarence, in mercantile business in Buffalo. Frank, salesman in Buffalo. Emma married Hiram Brown; resides in Collins. Louise, at home. Half-brother Edward I. Vail resides in Collins.

Statement of Benjamin Albee, 2d.

My father, Benjamin Albee, 1st, was born on the Connecticut river, in Vermont, in 1771; my mother's maiden name was Abigail Thompson. I had four brothers and three sisters; we were all born in Danby, Vt., from which place my father and mother and their eight children came to Collins in March, 1811 and located on lot sixty-four. We drove through with two teams, my two older brothers, Jehiel and Adolphus went ahead driving an ox team which drew our goods and the rest of us followed with a horse team.

When we arrived in Collins I think Stepher Wilber, Joshua Palmerton, Stephen Peters, Arad Howard, Aaron Lindsley, Turner Aldrich and Jacob Taylor were the only settlers. We built a rude log-cabin, without any floor, and I slept on hemlock boughs thrown down on the floorless cabin, for a bed until fall. Oats were so high that my father considered it cheaper to buy wheat to feed his teams, and did so. When operations began on the Niagara Frontier, in the war of 1812, many of the settlers left for what they considered safer quarters. Of our family father and I were the only ones that remained, the rest were gone six weeks and we had no bread to eat during that time. Later, when the services of the settlers were needed as soldiers, my father, brother Jehiel, Darius Crandall, James Tyrer, Henry Palmerton, Luke Crandall, Stephen Peters, Jesse Frye, Simeon Watterman, Luther Pratt, Phineus Orr, Elisha Cox and others, went out on the "lines" and I was about the only man (and I was only sixteen) left in our neighborhood to look after things.

I first went to school in Collins in a log school-house which stood a short distance north of the Free Methodist church at Collins Center. When we came there was no road cut out in town. I think John Lawton, as Commissioner, and Stephen

White, Surveyor, located the first road which now leads from Collins Center to Marshfield.

At this early day John Lawton was a prominent man in this region; he was proprietor of the mills at Lawton's Hollow and in the fall of the "cold season" (1816), he gave notice that all grists brought to the mill on the backs of women would be ground free. One day the wife of William Sisson appeared at the mill with two bushel of wheat on her back; but it was surmised that she had carried it but a short distance. At one time Mr. Lawton had some bags of wheat stolen; he put up a notice that if the thieves would return the bags they would be welcome to the wheat; when he arose the next morning he found the bags hanging on his door-yard fence.

During the earlier years of our pioneer life wild animals were very numerous, especially deer, of which I have killed many; wild turkeys were frequently seen. Otters were to be found also. A party of four, consisting of Luke and Darius Crandall and two Flint brothers, caught four on the stream that flows near the present residence of John H. Johnson. At another time Nathaniel Knight and others captured three on the first brook crossing the road north of Collins Center. Black bears were also plenty. In the month of April, a party of us followed the trail of a large bear to the vicinity of Cattaraugus Creek; we wounded her but failed to effect her capture; we found her cubs, however, and secured three of them alive, one of which was tamed by David Brand and kept by him a long time. On one occasion, while coming from the Cattaraugus Creek, carrying a young pig in my arms, secured by thongs of moose-wood bark, I was suddenly confronted in my path-way by a large bear that rose on his haunches and surveyed me and my pig; as I didn't show a disposition to retreat he turned and disappeared in the woods.

My father died Dec. 30, 1858, in Concord, to which place he moved from Collins. My mother died in Nov., 1861. Of my brothers and sisters, Jehiel died in Collins; Adolphus in Indiana; Howard in Michigan, and Enoch in Wisconsin. My sisters are living: Mrs. Rachel Palmerton in Collins; Mrs. Clarissa Wright in Avon, N. Y., and Mrs. Diantha Hunt, in Collins.

I was born in Vermont, in 1798; married Rhoda Wheeler and have reared a family of eight children.

Sylvenus Bates.

Sylvenus Bates was born in the town of Munson, Mass., Jan. 29, 1786. His parents were poor and at the age of eight years he was bound to service until he should become twenty-one years of age. At the age of twenty, a difficulty arising between him and his master, he ran away and went to Vermont, where he worked a short time. He then went to Orange, Franklin County, Mass. There he hired out to a man by the name of John Briggs, to go to New Hampshire and work on the turnpike. In a few months he returned to Orange and engaged to labor for one year for Sable Metcalf. While there he formed the acquaintance of Sylvia Briggs, whom he afterwards married.

After his marriage he remained three or four years in Orange and then removed with his family to what is now Collins, Erie county, N. Y. Mr. Bates was the father of eight children, seven boys and one girl:

Briggs, born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass.; married Drucilla Bartlett. Tryphena, born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass.; married Aaron Lindsley. Sylvenus, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; married Marrietta King. Taylor, born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y.; married widow Randall. Stephen, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; unmarried; died about 1855. William, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; married Paulina Bates, lives in Springville. Joseph, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; unmarried; lives in Collins. Franklin, born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y.; married Polly Mathews; lives in Collins.

A Portion of the Statement of Sylvenus Bates.

In April, 1811, I walked from Orange, Franklin county, Mass., to Uncle Townsend's, on Townsend hill, in this town. I staid there a few days, and then started out to look for land; I went west through the woods; there was no guide except marked trees, and no settlers from Cooper's to near Collins Center; I selected a piece of land south of Clear creek, near Marshfield; I built me a shanty about eight feet square, on a side-hill near the creek, the lower side about eight feet high and the back

side about two; I drove down four crotches and laid some sticks across for a bedstead, and measured myself and peeled a piece of ash bark the proper length and laid it on, and that, with a blanket, composed my bed.

That Summer I chopped and cleared four acres and sowed it to winter wheat; I worked all Summer, early and late; I had no meat to eat except a hog's leg, which I bought of Samuel Cooper. I planted some potatoes in the Spring, and when the new ones got to be as big as walnuts with the shucks on, I used to dig and eat them, the new and old ones together. I would eat a half a dozen for my dinner, and would take as many more out and lay them on a stump for luncheon; sometimes I became so weak that I staggered as I walked about; on the 6th day of October I started to go to Massachusetts: I went afoot and alone.

On the 11th of February, 1812, I started back with my family, consisting of my wife and two small children. Kendall Johnson, a young, unmarried man, came in company with me; each of us had a pair of oxen, which we drove as one team. We were on the road twenty-five days, when we arrived at Uncle Townsend's in this town; before I went east I had put up the body of a log house with a bark roof; when I arrived there with my family there was no door, no windows, no floor; the gable ends were open and holes between the logs large enough for the children to crawl through; had no bedstead, no table, no chairs; I drove down four crotches and laid poles across for a bedstead, and split a basswood log of proper length and laid the split side up for a table; made a couple of stools for myself and wife, split logs and laid them down for a floor; bored holes in the side of the house and drove in pins and laid on boards split from logs for my wife to put her dishes on. I had no hay or other feed for my cattle and they had to live on browse; they were so anxious to get at the browse that I had great trouble to keep them from under the falling trees; one ox was knocked down two different times by trees, but he was tough and lived through.

In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and the settlers in Collins were afraid to remain for fear of the Indians, and several moved away; I moved away also; I took

my family and cattle and came east as far as Mr. Lush's and stopped over night, turned out my oxen and cows, and they strayed away, and I looked three weeks, with others to help, before I found my oxen; did not find one of my cows till some time later; after about three weeks I returned to my place in Collins; others returned also.

THE BLACKNEY MURDER.

On Sept. 9, 1875, the people of Gowanda and vicinity were thrown into a state of intense excitement by the murder of Charles W. Blackney, a talented and promising young lawyer of that place, by Lewis Darby, a young farmer residing in Collins about a mile south of Gowanda; the murder was evidently the result of trouble between the two years before, although for some time previous there had apparently been friendly relations existing between them.

Darby was unmarried and lived with his brother on a farm; he made arrangements with Blackney to come to his brother's house on the day of the murder to draw up some legal papers. Darby secreted himself in a clump of willows by the roadside at the foot of an incline in the road near his brother's house. As Blackney came down the hill with a horse and buggy and neared the clump of willows, Darby fired four shots, the four balls all taking effect in the body of his victim. Blackney fell from his carriage, and though terribly wounded, commenced crawling up the opposite hill calling for help. The murderer leaped over the fence and ran toward the woods; looking back and seeing his victim still alive, he returned and beat in his skull and ran toward the house.

The murder now attracted the attention of a party of men threshing near by, who found Blackney still alive and able to name his murderer. He died in a short time, and the excited party which had gathered started in pursuit of Darby. He was followed to his room, where he was found in a pool of blood, having cut his throat from ear to ear.

Mr. Blackney was the son of N. Blackney, Esq., an old resident of Gowanda; was married and twenty-nine years of age.

Burleigh M. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs was born in Collins in 1854. His father, Isaac Briggs, was born in the town of Hamburg and came to Collins about 1840; was one of the first settlers in that part of the town, frequently designated as New Michigan. His mother's maiden name was Margaret McMichael. Mr. B. is a brother of George W. Briggs, of Concord. He was married in 1875 to Esther Burnap; they have one child, Glen Ira.

Mr. Briggs is a teacher, and at present (October, 1880,) is a Deputy Supreme President of the Empire Aid Union, and engaged in organizing lodges of that order. His present residence is Collins Center.

Henry Beverly.

Mr. Beverly's father, John D. Beverly, came to Collins from Schoharie county, N. Y., in the Spring of 1817, driving an ox team. He located on lot fifty-two, range seven, where he has always resided except four years' residence in Otto, N. Y.

Henry Beverly was born on the farm his father settled on in 1817, Sept. 6, 1834, where he has ever since resided. He was married in 1880 to Idelia Burroughs.

John Beverly.

Mr. Beverly was born in Collins, in 1827; always resided in the town of his birth and been engaged in farming. His father's name was John D. Beverly; his mother's maiden name was Susan Chichester. Mr. Beverly was married in 1848 to Lucy Johnson. They have had two children: Clementine and Lucy, both of whom are dead. Clementine dying at twelve years old and Lucy while an infant.

Matthew Beverly.

Matthew Beverly, a brother of John Beverly, was born in Collins in 1832, where he has since resided in the capacity of a farmer. He was married in 1857 to Mary Smith. They have two children; Frank, born in 1859 and Susan L., born in 1868.

Bartlett Family.

Smith Bartlett was born April 11, 1790, in Vermont; married Sarah Allen, in 1815, who was born May 16, 1796. They

came to Collins from Danby, Vt., in 1815 and located on lot fifty-eight, where Mr. Bartlett commenced the tanning of leather in a very primitive manner. About 1828 he built a tannery on the same lot. In 1850 he moved on to lot fifty-seven, where, notwithstanding his advanced age, he displayed his usual energy and perseverance in modeling a farm from the wilderness. He died at this place Sept. 11, 1859; Mrs. Bartlett dying Aug. 9, 1861. Mr. Bartlett's ancestry were related to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett reared a family of nine children, as follows :

Z. Allen, born April 23, 1816; married, 1838, Ruth White; died Sept., 1874. Mary, born Jan. 14, 1817; married, 1835, John G. Pratt; reside in North Collins. Jane, born Nov. 9, 1819; married, 1838, George Lawton; died in Evans. Seth, born Jan. 4, 1822; married, 1847, Marietta O'Brien, 1849, Aurilla Peasly; reside in Collins. John S., born Sept. 14, 1825; married, 1851, Mary Kelley; banker in Gowanda. Silva, born Jan. 29, 1828; died young. Richard, born Nov. 28, 1829; married, 1851, Phœbe Smith; reside in Pontiac, Mich. Silva, 2d, born May 7, 1832; married 1850, Elijah Willit; farmer in Collins. Sarah, born Sept. 24, 1834; married, 1854, Andrew Allen; died in 1876, in Michigan. Ann O., born Oct. 26, 1837; married, 1864, George Taylor; reside in Collins.

Seth T. Bartlett is a wealthy farmer of Collins. Up to twenty-three years of age he worked at tanning, carriage and shoe-making. He has two daughters, Julia and Alice.

Curtis I. Bates.

Mr. Bates was born in Collins, in 1843. He was a son of Jacob Taylor Bates and his mother's maiden name was Mary Nichols. In the Fall of 1859, he became a clerk with S. T. White, engaged in general mercantile trade at Collins Center. He remained until he became a member of the firm, now known as Bates & White. He was appointed Post-Master in 1872 and has occupied that position ever since. He was married in 1867 to Calista E. Briggs; they have two children, Alton C. and Mary E.

Daniel Brown.

Daniel Brown, son of Isaac C. and Judith A. Hopkins Brown, was born Nov. 12, 1837, in Collins, where he has always resided, except five years residence in Allegany county. He was married to his present wife, Betsey C. Conger, in 1867.

Mr. Brown was a union soldier and the manner in which he performed the duties of a soldier reflect great credit upon him. He often performed service that entitled him to promotion, but he preferred to remain a private.

He enlisted Sept. 8, 1862, in Company L, 10th New York Cavalry, and was mustered out of the service Aug. 5, 1864. He took part in all the battles in which his regiment participated except those which occurred during the interval from May 2d to Nov. 27, when he was in the hospital sick with yellow fever, besides the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, Bloody Run and the surrender of Appomattox Court House. At the last named place a lucky incident placed him in a position in which he overheard the terms of the capitulation between Generals Grant and Lee.

Nathan M. Bailey.

Nathan M. Bailey, son of Morgan L. and Mary Ann Bailey, is a native of Collins and was born April 7, 1838. He was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Esther Burke, daughter of Cortland and Ann Burke, of Collins. Shortly after his marriage he moved on to his father's farm which he now owns and occupies. For the last two or three years he has also rented William A. Johnson's farm.

The names of their children are: Ellis C., born Dec. 23, 1863 and died Sept. 24, 1865. Ella M., born April 20, 1866. Preston L., born Feb. 4, 1868. Arthur W., born Jan. 28, 1871. Alvin H., born Feb. 18, 1876. Cora E., born Feb. 3, 1880.

As a farmer he is prudent and industrious, but has labored under pecuniary disadvantages, by being left at an early age with the care and responsibility of his father's large and dependent family.

His father, Morgan L., was born in 1804 and passed his early life in Clarence, N. Y. In 1830 he removed to Collins and bought a farm formerly owned by Charles Barden, at which

place he resided to the time of his death, which occurred March 16, 1850. He had a family of ten children: Maria, born May 6, 1833, and lives in Michigan. Emmons, born Jan. 24, 1835, and lives in Wisconsin. Nathan M., born April 7, 1838. Eme-line, born Feb. 12, 1840, and lives in Pennsylvania. Cynthia, born Aug. 17, 1843 and died in Collins in 1874. Minerva, born in 1845 and lives in Michigan. Rosette J., born in 1847 and lives in Michigan, and Lucinda, Morgan and Monroe, who died young.

Emily Becker.

Emily Becker, daughter of Austin and Maria Shaw, was born in Danby, Vt., Dec. 23, 1832. When young she removed with her people to Erie county, N. Y., and also to Washington Township, Erie county, Pa., and in 1846 removed to Collins, their present place of residence. In 1854 she married Jacob Becker, son of Isaac and Nancy Becker. The names of her children are as follows:

Charlotte M., born Feb. 13, 1855 and died Dec. 3, 1871. Isaac, born Oct. 9, 1857, unmarried and lives with his parents. Ella R., born April 28, 1859 and died May 31, 1859. Helen R., born April 22, 1872.

Margaret Becker.

Margaret Becker, daughter of Dr. Levi Goldsburrow, of Waverly, N. Y., was born in Waverly, Dec. 13, 1831. July 22, 1849, she married John Becker, son of Isaac and Nancy Becker.

The names of their children are as follows: Laura, born Oct. 3, 1855, and died April 17, 1861. Ettie, born Dec. 12, 1856; married Vird Button, and resides in Collins. Frank, born March 19, 1862, and died July 1, 1865. Levi G., born July 9, 1867. Charles, born Sept. 5, 1868. Clarence, born June 10, 1870.

Savid Bartlett.

Savid Bartlett was a machinist and edge-tool manufacturer. In 1810, he established himself in this business at Danby, Vt., and carried on the business there for nearly thirty years. In 1846, he removed with a large family to Collins, and commenced the manufacture of scythes, axes and hoes, near where

Collins Station now is. Mr. Bartlett claims to have made the first cast-steel scythe in America. He had the reputation of being the best scythe manufacturer in the country.

Mr. Bartlett died in 1856, his wife, Prussia Allen, dying in 1868. Of the children, six are now living:

Marcus resides in Buffalo. Pliny married Susan Chase; resides in Collins. Ruth married Albert Wilber. Smith is proprietor of the Collins Center Hotel. David A. resides at Tarport, Penn. Jeremy resides in Collins.

Daniel D. Barnhart.

Daniel D. Barnhart, son of Stephen A. and Hester Barnhart, was born at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1831. When three years of age, his people removed to Collins, where he resided until the Spring of 1854, when he went to California, and was there engaged in farming until the Fall of 1859, when he returned to Collins, where he has since resided, owning and occupying a farm located two miles northeast of Gowanda.

Oct. 30, 1868, he married Sarah Pratt, widow of Cyrenius Pratt, and daughter of Jonathan and Temperance Soule, of Collins. He has no children.

Chauncey Becker.

Chauncey Becker, son of Isaac and Nancy Becker was born in Dansville, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1826. In about 1833, he came to Collins, where he has ever since resided, now owning and occupying a farm located three miles southwest of Collins Center.

Oct. 2, 1852, he married Hannah Poland, daughter of Truman and Sally Poland. They have a family of two sons:

Adelbert R., born Aug. 25, 1853; married Mary O'Brien, and lives with his father. Willis A., born March 24, 1860.

Sarah E. Beverly.

Sarah E. Beverly, daughter of Henry and Rachel Palmer-ton, was born in Collins, March 14, 1829. In July, 1879, she married James F. Beverly. In July, 1879, she purchased a farm of 107 acres, formerly owned by George Valentine, which place she now owns and occupies. Her father, Henry Palmer-ton, was born in the eastern part of New York, in 1794, and at

the age of seventeen he came with his brother Joshua to what is now the town of Collins, where he remained for one year when he returned to Vermont for two years. During these two years he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at the burning of Buffalo, at which time he narrowly escaped being killed. He and a companion, Calvin Cary, of Boston, Erie county, N. Y., were pursued by the Indians. Cary, being a large, heavy man, became exhausted and was not able to keep up with Palmerton, who was encouraging him to run, when the Indians came up and Cary was killed but Palmerton succeeded in escaping.

His widow, who still survives him, receives a government pension. In 1814, he returned to Collins, and Nov. 28, 1816, he married Rachel Albee, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Albee. Soon after his marriage he took an article of land in Collins where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1870. They have four children :

Julia Ann, born Jan. 15, 1819; married Medad Towilegar, and lives in Angola, Erie county, N. Y. Warren A., born Dec. 4, 1820, and died Sept. 25, 1822. Sarah E., born March 14, 1829. Albert T., born Feb. 17, 1833, and died Nov. 19, 1852, and they also adopted a son, David Akins, who was born Sept. 18, 1822, and died in 1876.

Col. Sylvanus Cook.

I was born in Richmond, Mass., Jan. 14, 1795. My father moved to Danby, Rutland county, Vermont. I came to this county in February, 1814, came to Hamburgh first, then to Collins, and finally located at Nichols' Corners, on the John Nichols place. In April, 1814, Jehiel Albee and I went from his father's house, near Collins Center, to Nichols Corners, in Concord, and built a log house or shanty on my lot and finished it all off and returned the same day. We used no boards, no nails and no shingles. When I located at Nichols Corners there was no other settler in that part of the town of Concord. The next settler was Nehemiah Paine, who located on the next lot west of mine, the same Spring and soon after I did. Jeremiah Richardson came in the Spring of 1815. He was not married then, but said he had a wife picked out. He stayed

and chopped, and put up a house that Summer, and boarded with me most of the time. We frequently assisted each other by exchanging work. He went to Batavia in the Fall, and worked through the Winter and returned in the Spring. John Battles came about 1815 and located on the Morton place. Mrs. Pike came about two years after I did. Simeon Holton came and settled on the lot south of me. Luke Simons came not many years after I did. Seymour Newel settled north of me, up toward Goodels. While I lived there I went to Townsend Hill to training, and sometimes to Springville to town-meetings. Four or five years after I came I sold out to Levi Nichols, father of John and Isaac Nichols, and I removed down below Bagdad in Collins.

COMMISSION OF COL. SYLVANUS COOK, JR

The people of the State of New York, to whom all these presents shall come :

KNOW YE, That pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of our State, we have appointed and constituted and by these presents do appoint and constitute Sylvanus Cook, Jr., Colonel of the 198th Regiment of Infantry of our said State, (with rank from July 28, 1838), to hold the said office in the manner specified in and by our said Constitution and Laws.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our seal for military commissions to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, William L. Marcy, Esquire, Governor of our State, General and Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and Admiral of navy of the same, at our city of Albany, the 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Passed the Adjutant General's office.

WILLIAM L. MARCY.

ALLAN MACDONALD, Adjutant General.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
 ERIE COUNTY,) ss.

I hereby certify that on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1838, the within-named Sylvanus Cook, Jr., personally appeared before me and took and subscribed the oath required by law to

qualify him to discharge the duties of the office to which he is commissioned.

JEHIEL HILL,

Brig. Gen. 54th Brig. N. Y. S. Inf.

Norman Cook.

Mr. Cook's father, Peter Cook, came to Collins from Vermont, in 1825. He was married at the residence of Hosea White, in Collins, in 1827, to Lydia White. He died in Hamburg, in 1873, aged sixty six. His widow resides in Buffalo with her daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

Norman Cook was born in Collins in 1828, where he lived until nine years old, when his parents moved to Concord. He lived there until twenty-two years of age, when he returned to Collins, where he has since resided, a farmer.

Mr. Cook was married in 1852 to Alzora Ashman, who died in 1854, leaving a daughter, Eva, who died in 1871, aged seventeen. He was again married, in 1857, to Cynthia Bartlett, by whom he has had two daughters: Helen and Clara; Helen died when three years old.

Mr. Cook came onto his present farm of two hundred and three acres in 1862.

John V. Cole.

John V. Cole, son of Vincent M. and Julia Squires Cole, was born in Concord, N. Y., May 2, 1857. He attended school at the Springville Academy, and in 1879 studied dentistry with E. R. Vaughan, of Lancaster. In June, 1881, he established himself in the dentistry business at Collins Center.

He was married in December, 1881, to Jennie E. Beverly. They have one child.

Nicholas J. Coon.

Mr. Coon was born in Otsego county, N. Y., July 26, 1815. He afterwards lived in Susquehanna county, Penn. He came to Zoar in Collins in 1846, where he has since lived. He has a family of three daughters and one son.

He married Sarah Fitch, in Otsego county, a lineal granddaughter of Capt. Isaac Davis, of Revolutionary fame. Mary Fitch Coon has just reason to be proud of her ancestry. She was born Feb. 22, 1811, in Hancock, N. H., and came to Otsego when eleven years old. Her father, Noah Fitch, was a native

of Acton, Mass. He married Mary Davis, youngest child of Capt. Davis. History relates that Captain Davis was a gunsmith of Acton—which was a village near Concord and Lexington, Mass. He was Captain of the Acton company of Minute men, being at that time about thirty years of age—brave and thoughtful, and having a wife and four children, one of whom was afterwards the mother of Mrs. Coon. Captain Davis and his company led the way in the march to meet the British at Concord Bridge, exclaiming as he drew his sword, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go." At the first volley from the British he fell, shot through the heart, being the first one killed in the Revolutionary War. His remains now rest under the Bunker Hill monument. In the language of James Russell Lowell:

"The Concord Bridge which Davis, when he came,
Found was the bee-line track to Heaven and fame."

Herbert Clark.

Mr. Clark, son of Adam Clark and Margaret Bennet, was born June 14, 1854, in Collins, N. Y. He has been a mercantile clerk in Springville, Belfast, Allegany county, and Gowanda, N. Y. He is a druggist by occupation. He was married Oct. 28, 1878, to Lillian F. Emmett.

James Colvin.

Mr. Colvin was born in 1816. He is the second son in a family of four sons and one daughter; the daughter being the oldest. His father's name was John Colvin, his mother's maiden name was Lucy Frink. His grandfather, Luther Colvin, settled in Danby, Vt., in 1765; he was a Quaker and a noted hunter and trapper.

Mr. James Colvin married Lydia Gilbert. They resided in Vermont until February, 1873, when they moved to Missouri, remained there until December of the same year when they came to Collins and located on their present farm; they have had nine children, viz :

Lucy Ann, married Jared L. Cook; reside in Danby, Vt. Lucinda, married Wesley J. Leach; reside in Pawlet, Vt. David, married Ursula Kelly; reside in Collins, N. Y. Emma, died at fourteen years of age. Nora, married J. C. Williams,

author of a history of Danby, Vt., where they now reside. Merrit L., dead; Noah, dead; Henry, Willie, died young.

Anson G. Conger.

ANSON G. Conger was born at Danby, Vt., on the 26th of Oct. 1812, and was consequently in the sixty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1880. He was born of Quaker parentage, his father, Noah Conger, having been a preacher in that denomination. When quite young he was left in the care of his father's family. He taught school in Vermont when a young man and afterwards engaged in supplying district school libraries in this state with books.

He was married to Miss Portia White, daughter of Isaac White, in September, 1845, and then settled in Collins, where he resided until his death.

He was Supervisor of Collins in 1859 and 1860 and again in 1878. In 1862 he represented his district in the Legislature, and in whatever body he appeared he made himself felt. He actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, and was known for his shrewdness, industry and enterprise.

Soon after taking up his residence in Collins, he entered upon the business of buying and selling lands and negotiating loans, and possessing a speculative turn of mind, together with a sound judgment, soon succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune.

Mr. Conger was a man of character and force and had the qualities of a leader. His brain was large and active and he was known as a man of quick and ample resource. He was a man of gentle qualities, a kind husband and a most indulgent father.

Mr. Conger had a son, J. Anson, who died in 1864, aged two years, and two daughters, Ella P. and Emma M., born respectively in 1853 and 1857.

Ella P. was married in 1876 to Charles W. Goodyear, Esq., of Buffalo, where they now reside. They have a son and daughter, Anson C., born June 20, 1877 and Esther, born May 20, 1881. Emma M. was married in 1880 to Charles W. Lapham, of Chicago. They have one son, Anson G., born July 14, 1881.

Noah Conger.

Noah Conger, son of Almond D. and Sophronia Conger was born in Collins April 26, 1841. He was married May 8, 1864 to Mary Ann Heath, of Collins, N. Y. Shortly after his marriage he bought and occupied a farm situated one and a half miles north of Collins Center, and formerly known as the Stephen White farm, at which place he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred April 27, 1873. He was by nature a very ingenious mechanic, possessing a mind gifted with more than ordinary intellectual and originating power, which, with the limited means and opportunities afforded him, he had improved to the best advantage.

As a farmer he was thrifty and industrious and commanded the respect of the community in which he was known. His widow still resides on the farm. He had a family of three children: Willie H., born Aug. 30, 1866 and died April 11, 1870. Ada, born May 4, 1871 and died July 27, 1875. Almon N., born March 27, 1873.

David B. Conger.

Mr. Conger was born in North Collins in 1847. His father's name was Noel Conger; his mother's maiden name was Betsey Sherman. Mr. C. resided in his native town until twenty years of age, when he moved to Collins, where he now resides on a farm of 160 acres. He was married in 1867 to Angeline Foster.

Joseph H. Conger.

Mr. Conger is a brother of David B.; was born in North Collins in 1830; came to Collins in 1861, where he resides on a farm of 102½ acres. He was married in 1853 to Amanda M. Foster.

They have two sons: Burt M. and Charlie F. A daughter, Elnora G., died when seven years old.

Sally C. Clark.

Sally C. Clark, daughter of Lewis and Serrepta Trevett, was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1814; while young she removed with her parents to the Town of Concord, where she resided till 1849, when she married Timothy Clark,

of Collins, in which place she now lives; her husband died Aug. 7, 1873. She raised a family of five children:

Florence, born Nov. 14, 1850; married Andrew W. Conger and resides in Collins. Fillmore, born July 14, 1852; died Dec. 3, 1873. Charles, born Oct. 25, 1855; married Jennie Canfield; lives in Collins. Arthur, born March 21, 1857; married Antoinette Spaulding and resides on the old homestead. Douglass, born Sept. 21, 1860, and lives in Collins.

Theodore A. Canfield.

Mr. Canfield was a son of Sillick Canfield, who was born in Armenia, Dutchess county, N. Y. The following is Sillick Canfield's family record:

PARENTS.

Sillick Canfield, born Sept. 12, 1791; married Jan. 22, 1814, to Susanna Tousy; died Sept. 20, 1865. Susanna Tousy, died March 4, 1857.

CHILDREN.

Orrin S., born Nov. 29, 1814; died Dec. 6, 1816. Orville S., born March 29, 1816; married in 1841 to Sally Briggs; resides in Minnesota. Lyman D., born April 28, 1818; died March 28, 1822. Jane E., born April 20, 1820; married in 1839 to Bijah Gray; died Feb. 5, 1844. Theodore A., born Feb. 13, 1823; married in 1848 to Nancy S. Sampson. Newmon O., born Nov. 26, 1825; died July 8, 1829. Sarah A., born Feb. 11, 1828; married in 1846 to A. G. Needham; died Oct. 3, 1851. Helen M. (twin), born Jan. 1, 1831; married in 1851 to Warren Gates; resides in Minnesota. Ellen S. (twin), born Jan. 1, 1831; married in 1848, to John Sampson; resides in Missouri. Cecelia, born June 21, 1834; died Sept. 26, 1855.

Theodore A. Canfield was born in Concord. When three years old the family moved to Boston, and back to Concord again in 1833. Mr. Canfield moved to Collins in 1866, where he has since resided; has always been a farmer. The following is his family record:

Florence, born in February, 1850; married in 1872 to Frank Hunt. Walter S., born Dec. 31, 1852; married in 1876 to Ida

May Potter. Jennie L., born Dec. 15, 1857; married in 1876 to Charles Clark. Mary A., born Aug. 7, 1860.

Mrs. Canfield was born Oct. 15, 1825.

Crandell Family.

Luke Crandell, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, came to Collins from Vermont about 1815, with three sons—Darius William and Philander, another son, Luke, Jr., having come several years before and served in the war of 1812. They were prominent among the early pioneers of Collins. They all resided in Collins till their death, except Luke, Jr., who died in Illinois.

William Crandell was born in Danby, Vt., in 1795, and died in 1861 or 1862. He married Betsey Harrington, also a native of Vermont; she died in 1855 or 1856. They had nine children, all living:

Three of the sons, Watson, James and Delos, settled in Missouri. Watson was a Major in the Union army, and was twice a prisoner in Libby prison. Jefferson lives in Collins and Philander in Steuben county. There are four daughters: Rachel lives in Wisconsin, Phoebe in Illinois, Sophia in North Collins, and Olive, who married Hiram Stage in 1843, and resides at Collins Center.

Mr. Stage served in the war of the rebellion. They have four children:

Three sons, living in Buffalo, and one daughter, Mrs. Flora Cooper, of Concord.

Moses Conger.

Mr. Conger was born in what is now North Collins, Feb. 12, 1826. He now resides on his farm near Collins. Mr. Conger has undoubtedly the largest herd of thorough-bred Ayrshire cattle in the southern towns of the county. At present (1881), he has thirty-four head.

Mr. Conger was married in 1851, to Martha Wood. They have one son, Lawton M., born April 5, 1865.

Amasa L. Chaffee.

Amasa L. Chaffee, son of Stephen Chaffee, was born in Rutland, Vt., December, 1797. He had four brothers—Kingsley, James, Oliver and Ambrose, and three sisters—Lucy, Alzina

and Ruba. Stephen Chaffee moved to Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., when Amasa was three years old, and when he was some twelve or fifteen years old they moved to Attica, N. Y. At the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the War of 1812. At the close of the war, he learned the trade of wool carding and cloth dressing, and at the age of twenty-four he married Lydia Wade, and moved to what is now Gowanda, in May, 1821, carrying on the wool carding and cloth dressing business some ten years, building the first establishment of the kind in that place, it being entirely new. He built the first frame house in that village having a brick chimney. He carried on the mercantile business from 1836 to Dec. 5, 1869, when he died, aged seventy-two years.

He held the office of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and was also nominated for the office of Legislator and Congressman of his district.

His wife died in July, 1879, aged seventy-six years.

Warren N. Fish.

Warren N. Fish, son of Royal and Harriet Fish, was born in Danby, Vt., Feb. 11, 1834. In 1847, he came with his parents to the Town of Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., and soon after removed to the Town of Brant; in 1851, he came to Collins, where he was engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Sauk county, Wis., where he remained for nine years, being there employed in farming, and, lastly, in 1864, again returned to Collins Center, where he now resides.

His occupation has been various: Farm labor, photography, clerk in the store of Bates & White, and for several Winters taught school, and was also book-keeper and paymaster for William A. Johnson.

Mr. Fisk is a man of sound judgment and undoubted integrity. He is quiet and unobtrusive, contenting himself with his own concerns.

April 15, 1855, he married Delia Harris, daughter of Esek and Susannah Harris of Collins. They have two children: Albert W., born Oct. 21, 1857, and Marion, born Sept. 3, 1869. Albert W. is a stenographer and is in the employ of I. L. Wood & Co.

Amand Fischer.

Amand Fischer, son of Amand and Mary Fischer, is a native of Germany and was born in 1848. In 1868, he came to America and engaged in teaching German for three years; after which he became employed in the brewery business, and at the present time he owns and runs a brewery and hotel, situated in Gowanda, N. Y.

In 1869, he married Isabelle Goldcamp, who was born in Ohio in 1847. He has a family of three children:

Mary, born in 1870. Sophia, born in 1872. Adele, born in 1874.

William C. Golm.

William C. Golm, son of John and Christian Golm, was born in Germany, March 22, 1855. He immigrated with his parents to America in the Fall of 1861. He resided with his parents at Aurora, Erie county, until 1876, when he came to Collins, where he has ever since resided, being engaged as a carpenter and builder, and is considered an excellent workman. While in Collins, he has been superintending workman in the building of William A. Johnson's storehouse for cheese, situated at Collins Station, and also in the building of the dwelling-houses of George Potter and George Waite. He is now engaged in building a residence for himself at Collins Station. He is moral and industrious. He has improved his mind to the best advantage with the limited means and opportunities which he possessed.

Aug. 3, 1881, he was married to Ruth Joslin, daughter of Henry Joslin of North Collins.

Joseph Gifford.

Joseph Gifford, son of Philip and Charity Gifford, was born in Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1813. When two years old he was taken to live with his uncle, with whom he resided until he was twenty-two years of age. October 12, 1834, he married Mary Ann Goodell, daughter of John and Ruth Goodell. In 1835, he came to Collins and located on one hundred acres of unimproved land, which was left to his

wife by her father, to which Mr. Gifford has added fifty acres, which farm he still owns and occupies. His children are:

Ruth C., born Feb. 2, 1836, who is unmarried and lives with her father. Mary E., born Feb. 2, 1839, who married Avery Knight, and died in Collins October 18, 1873. Lovinda and Melinda, who are twins, and were born July 1, 1841. Melinda is a maiden lady and lives with her father. Lovinda married Martin Lewis, Jan. 13, 1863, and resides at Jamestown, N. Y. She has two children: Amy G., born Oct. 12, 1874, and Grace M., born April 6, 1878. Mary E. had one son, Irwin A., born April 6, 1870, who, since the death of his mother, lives with his grandfather.

Isaac Hunt.

Isaac Hunt, son of Daniel and Mercy Hunt, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., June 14, 1808. In 1817, he came with his parents to what is now the town of North Collins, and located near where Lawton's Station now is. When he was seventeen years of age, he was bound out to Smith Bartlett, of whom he learned the trade of tanner and currier. In 1831, he married Diantha Albee, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Albee. Shortly after his marriage he took an article for fifty acres of land in Collins, upon which he built a tannery and followed his trade until 1852, when he went to California, where he was engaged as a merchant, keeping a miner's store. In 1854, he returned to his family in Collins, where he has since resided, being engaged in farming. Mr. Hunt is among the early settlers of Collins, and has encountered all the obstacles and privations necessarily experienced during the establishment of a home in an unsettled country. He came to Collins when it was but thinly settled, but he has had the pleasure of seeing the town become populous and supplied with nearly all the needful advantages for domestic comfort. He is a quiet, industrious and unobtrusive man, contenting himself with his own affairs. When Mr. Hunt was a young man, wild beasts were still to be found in Collins, especially bears and wolves of which he tells many capital stories, one of which happened about fifty-five years ago, is worthy of notice. One of his neighbors, Mr. Cadwell, observed that his

corn was being destroyed, as he thought, by his neighbor's large black hogs, which were allowed to run at large. Mr. Cadwell told his neighbor of the ravages which his hogs were making in his corn field and that if he did not keep them out of his field he would shoot them. On going to his corn field a few days later he saw that the same ruin was still going on, whereupon he loaded his gun and told his son, a boy of twelve years to go to the field, and if he saw his neighbor's hogs there to shoot them. The boy took his stand in the field, and after watching until near sunset, was about to go home when he heard the intruder crashing through the corn which was so tall as to prevent the boy seeing the animal until it came very close to him, when it arose upon its hind-feet upon which the boy fired, and without waiting to see the effect of his shot ran home and informed his father that he had shot the neighbor's largest black hog. On going to the field they found dead, not the neighbor's hog, but a very large black bear which had ravaged the corn. The names of his children are :

Warren P., born March 23, 1832, and lives in Idaho. Clarissa, born June 2, 1836; married Reed Clark and resides in Collins. Benjamin F., born May 18, 1850; married Florence Canfield and resides with his father on the old homestead. The names of Benjamin's children are :

Ira B., born in 1874, and Coridan F., born in 1877, and died in Sept. 1881.

Plyn Holten.

Mr. Holten was born in Dorset, Bennington county, Vt., in 1832. He studied medicine two years but never practiced. He was married in 1858 to Francis A. Williams. In 1856 Mr. Holten engaged in mercantile pursuits at Danby, Vt., which he continued at that place for twenty years. He was Post-Master at the same place fourteen years and Justice of the Peace three terms. In 1876 he removed to Collins Center, N. Y., and engaged in trade at that place where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Holten have three children: Carrie F., Herbert P. and Lillie May. Nellie Gay, twin sister of Lillie May, died an infant.

John Hein.

Mr. Hein's ancestors were natives of Alsace, France, from which place his father, Clemons Hein, his mother, Elizabeth Beekman Hein, and his grandfather, came to this country. His grandfather was a soldier of Napoleon.

John was born in Aurora, N. Y., April 21, 1852. He followed the occupation of gardener in Hamburg, for three years. In 1869 he became an employee of the Hon. A. G. Conger and has continued in his service and that of his family since.

Erastus L. Harris.

Erastus L. Harris, son of Esek and Susanna Harris, is a native of Collins and was born Jan. 4, 1871. He resided in Collins until 1854, at which time he went to California and there engaged in mining until the Fall of 1857, when he returned to Collins. In the Fall of 1858 he went to Iowa, where he bought land and engaged in farming until the breaking out of the late rebellion in the Spring of 1861, when he returned to Collins where he was chosen to represent the famous Ellsworth Regiment, the 44th New York Volunteers. On the 8th of August, 1861 he was mustered into service at Albany and joined the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, in front of Washington, in November of the same year. While serving in this regiment he was appointed Corporal and Sergeant. He served in this regiment until November, 1863, at which time he was promoted to second Lieutenant in the ninth United States colored troops, and in the Spring of 1865 he was promoted to first Lieutenant, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned August, 1865. He was in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, participating in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Hanover Court House, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburg, December, 1863, Chancellorsville, Middletown and Gettysburg. He was in the above-named battles while in the 44th Regiment. While Lieutenant in the United States colored troops he was engaged in the operations about Charleston until August, 1864, when he went to Virginia, and was here engaged in the siege of Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, besides numerous severe skirmishes, and was also in the lines

before Richmond when that last stronghold of the rebellion surrendered and was among the first to enter it after its surrender.

At the close of the battle of Malvern Hill he was the only officer in his company who was not either killed or disabled, and for a short time after this battle he was in command of his company, and for his meritorious conduct in this battle he was mentioned in general orders by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Brigade Commander, and recommended for promotion.

In February, 1863, he was married to Emily A. Smith, daughter of Gilbert P. Smith, of Springdale, Cedar county, Iowa, and Lydia Smith, then deceased. At the close of the war he returned to Collins. He has a family of five children :

Howard L., born Oct. 22 1864. Earl W., born April 28, 1868. Alice, born March 13, 1871. Mary, born March 18, 1873. Gilbert P., born Nov. 12, 1875.

Elizabeth Hudson.

Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of Stephen and Mary Wilber, was born in Scipio, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1810; when young she came with her parents to what is now the Town of Collins March 8, 1832; she married Stukely Hudson, who was born March 21, 1812, and died in Collins in February, 1868. After the death of her husband Mrs. Hudson removed to Collins Center, where she now resides. She had but one son, Stephen, born May 23, 1834, and died in Collins Nov. 3, 1866. Stephen was twice married; his second wife still survives him, and is now the wife of Charles Russell. Mrs. Hudson has three grandchildren :

Grace, born March 11, 1859; married Herbert Reynolds and resides at Collins Center. Elmer and Louisa, who live with their stepfather, Charles Russell.

Orra L. C. Hughes, Esq.

Mr. Hughes was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 14, 1836, of colored parents, and is a notable example of what indomitable perseverance and indefatigable energy will do for a person in the struggle for talent and position. Not only his color, but unpropitious circumstances and adverse surroundings, have

sought to fetter his success. That his struggles have achieved for him an enviable position in life is evident from the responsible positions he has held and the autograph letters he has from men prominent in the politics and literature of the nation. He began life as a farm laborer, then school teacher and printer. He has edited and published several newspapers in different parts of the United States, has delivered lectures and always been foremost in movements tending to the elevation of his race. He was at one time Superintendent of Education in Tennessee, and was appointed by President Hayes Consul to St. Marc, Hayti, but never entered upon the duties of his office on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at that place. He was admitted to the bar, and is now a legal practitioner at Collins Center.

Wendell Johnson.

Kendell Johnson, father of the late Hon. William A. Johnson, was born in 1786 in Wendell, Mass., from which place he came to Collins in 1811 and located on lot nine, township seven, range eight. Mr. Johnson was one of the earliest pioneers, whose hardihood and energy lead the way from the unbroken forest to the productive fields and fine homes that constitute the Collins of to-day. He made the mill-stones for Taylor's mill at Taylor Hollow and Aldrich's mill at Gowanda, the first grist mills built in town. After chopping on his newly acquired estate all Summer, he walked to Massachusetts and back. When he came to Collins he was single, but in 1813 he married Olive Townsend, daughter of Jonathan Townsend, by whom he had five children :

Kendell, born Jan. 21, 1814; married Lucinda Washburn; died in Wisconsin about 1870. Sarah, born Jan. 29, 1816; married first, Jared King, who died in 1846; second, Hiram Lindsley. David, born March 12, 1818; married Nancy Quinn; lives in Wisconsin. Charles, born May 29, 1829; married Lucinda Carley; lives in Kansas. Ruth, born Nov. 25, 1822; married Hiram Hathaway; died in Vermont.

His first wife having died in 1826, he was married a second time to Julia Ford, by whom he had four children :

Eli, Martha, Mary E. and William A.

Mr. Johnson died Feb. 26, 1834. His second wife died in September, 1877, aged seventy-eight years.

William A. Johnson.

William A. Johnson, son of Kendall Johnson, was born in Collins, May 26, 1834, on the farm his father located in 1811. He succeeded his father on the old homestead and lived there until 1877, when he removed to Collins Center. His education was attained in the district school, with the exception of one term at Westfield Academy. He taught several terms in the district schools; was twice elected Supervisor of his town (in 1876 and '78), and twice represented the Fifth Assembly district (in 1875 and '79) at Albany.

He was, perhaps, the most extensive cheese manufacturer in the world, being at the time of his death sole and part owner in fifty-nine factories, that during the best of the season turned out seven hundred cheese daily, each weighing some sixty pounds. He erected an immense storhouse for his business at Collins Station, three stories, with basement; 150 feet long by sixty feet wide.

In 1862, he was married to Miss Lucinda A. Potter, by whom he had four children, viz.:

Curtis A., Elton E., Grace E. and Edith A.

Mr. Johnson died at Collins Center, July 19, 1881, very suddenly, and his loss was felt to be a great calamity at the time, but Mrs. Johnson and her two eldest sons took hold of his immense business, and have very successfully carried it on since.

Mr. Johnson was a man of great energy and whatever he undertook was carried forward to completion, and he was possessed also of good business qualifications, which rendered his undertakings remunerative, and had he been spared the allotted span of life, he would have acquired a great fortune. As it was, he left his family in independent circumstances. A kind and indulgent father, a loving husband, a true friend and a safe counselor, can be truthfully said of William A. Johnson.

Eli F. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson has always been engaged in farming and owns a fine farm about two miles south of Collins Center.

About —, he married Miss Dimmis M. Allen. They have four children: Lilly E., Mary V., who died Dec. 27, 1865, Jessie R. and Allen K.

John H. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson's father, John T. Johnson, referred to in another part of this work—was one of the early pioneers of Collins. John H. Johnson was born in Collins May 29, 1835, where he has since resided. He is a successful farmer and has been assessor of this town for nine years, and is now (1883) Supervisor of Collins.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1858 to Helen White. They have two sons: Daniel, born Feb. 1, 1863, and Frank, born Nov. 23, 1866.

Francis Johengen.

Francis Johengen was born in North Collins, Jan. 18, 1847. His father, Michael Johengen, was of Prussian birth. His mother, Margaret Culp, was born in France. Mr. Johengen was married in 1869 to Susanna Lackas. They have three children, viz.:

Rachel L., Margaret M. and Lucell M. Mr. Johengen is a mechanic.

Knight Family.

Nathaniel Knight was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1792, where he was married to Polly Chadwick, three years his junior. They moved to Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., about 1814, and from there to Collins about 1819, locating on lot seventy-five, about three miles east of Collins Center, where he always resided up to the time of his death, Oct. 7, 1864. His wife having previously died Nov. 15, 1857. Mr. Knight was the second Supervisor elected in the town of Collins, holding the office for eight years in succession, from 1822 upwards. He was elected Member of Assembly in 1830, being the first Assemblyman elected south of the Reservation. The following is Mr. Knight's family record:

Francis L., born Aug. 6, 1815, in Otsego county; married, first wife, Marie White, second wife, Nancy Dunham. He died

in March, 1873. Deborah J., born June 1, 1817, in Otsego county; married Job Wilber. John, born Feb. 13, 1821; died May 29, 1880, in Collins. Sarah Ann, born March 16, 1823; married James Neiper; died on the old homestead, March 29, 1859. Ruth A., born Aug. 7, 1827; married Humphrey Russell and resides in Collins. Caleb, born Aug. 8, 1828; resides in Kansas. Betsey died when a child. William S., born Jan. 10, 1833; married Maryette Sherman and resides in Kansas.

Stephen T. Knight was a son of Francis L. Knight. He was married to Emma Parkenson in 1865. He resides in Collins Center, and is a Justice of the Peace.

John Knight.

John Knight was a native of Collins and was born in 1829. He married Silvia Ann White, daughter of Stephen and Sally White. He owned and occupied up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, a farm known as the Herrick farm. At about 1870, while riding on the New York and Erie Railroad, the train was thrown from the track, by which he received injuries, from the effects of which he never fully recovered and which ultimately resulted in his death. At the time of his accident he received a severe wound on the head from which his memory and intellect ever after seemed to be dazed.

He raised but one son, Reuben, who married Miss Palmerton, daughter of Evans Palmerton of Michigan. Reuben occupies and works the old homestead.

Monroe Kelley.

Joseph Kelley, Monroe's father, was born in 1807, in Danby, Rutland county, Vt. His wife's maiden name was Harriet Rudel, and she was born in Danby in 1809. They came to Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., in 1834, and to Collins in 1838, and now reside in Zoar. Their children are:

Francis, born in Danby, Vt., and married Abigail Bates, and is a farmer and lives in Zoar, Collins. Nancy, born in Danby, Vt., and married George Bates and lives in Otto, Cattaraugus county. Monroe Kelley was born in Hamburg in 1835; came to Collins with his parents in 1838, where he has ever since resided. He married Rosaltha Babcock. He has been engaged in farming and has also followed the business of buying and

selling stock to a considerable extent for several years past. He has no children. Delinca married Daniel Bridenbecker, and lives in Arcade, Wyoming county, N. Y. Marvin married Alice Kelley, and lives in Collins. He is a farmer.

Caleb Knight.

Caleb Knight is a son of Nathaniel Knight. He was born in Collins Aug. 8, 1828. He has been twice married. First to Fanny Matthews, second to Mary Rush, by whom he has two daughters: Laura A. and Emma.

In 1868 Mr. Knight removed to Effingham, Atchison county, Kansas, where he is engaged in farming.

King Family,

In the Spring of 1811, Allan, Arnold and John King came in company with others from Danby, Vt., to Collins. They located on lot forty-nine, near Collins Center. They built a log-house and in the Fall, their father, Nathan King, and the rest of the family came. Allan, the oldest who was married then moved on to lot fifty-six, from there he moved to Zoar; from Zoar on to the farm now owned by John Becker, in Collins, where he lived until his death in 1851. He married Rezina Thompson, who died in 1860. They had eight children, as follows:

Mariette, born April 27, 1812; married Sylvenus Bates, Jr.; Mr. Bates died April 7, 1874. Lydia, born Dec. 28, 1813; died in 1855. Harlan, born Oct. 2, 1815; married Phoebe Irish; he died in 1851. Emily, born Jan. 6, 1818; died in 1822. William T., born Aug. 17, 1820; married Lucy Cook. Alvin J., born May 13, 1824; married Susan A. Southworth. Charlotte, born May 18, 1828; married George Southworth. Amanda, born April 18, 1832; died in 1834.

Mrs. Bates, the oldest, had two children: Melissa A., born in Nov., 1835; died Nov., 1872; she married Hiram Cook. Sarah W., born in Dec., 1844; married Butler Potter.

Arnold was married in Vermont to Candace Cook and had a large family of children. He died in Cattaraugus county about 1870.

John married Tryphena Pratt. He died in one of the western states about 1872.

The father, Nathan King, died in Collins in 1830, aged seventy-six. He married Mary Viol, who died in 1842, aged seventy-four. The following are the names of their children :

Allan, married Rezina Thompson. John T., married Tryphena Pratt. George, married Betsey Hazard. Lydia, married Ira Waterman. Polly, married Adolphus Albee. Phila, married Edwin Farnsworth. Chloe, married Hiram Hazard. Arnold, married Candace Cook. Isaac, married Emily Allan. Jared, married Sarah Johnson. Charlotte, married Jared Canfield. Sally, married Thomas Farnsworth. Angeline, married William Farnsworth.

Henry Konard.

Mr. Konard was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, Jan. 21, 1843. He came from there to Otto, N. Y., the December after he was twenty-three years old. He remained there six years then came to Collins. He has always been a farmer. He was married in 1865 to Kate Hahgolstone, who was born March 26, 1833. They have had five children, viz :

Mary and Minnie, born April 21, 1866. Henry, born March 5, 1869. Charles, born Aug. 5, 1871. Louise, born July 30, 1875; died Aug. 15, 1881.

Aaron Lindsey.

Aaron Lindsey was born in Connecticut. He came to Madison county in this State and remained a few years. He came to Collins to look for land in 1809, and located on lot forty-two, township six, range eight, and moved his family on in March, 1810. His brother-in-law, Arad Howard, came with him and located on the same lot. They had to cut their own road part of the way from Boston.

His children were: Almond, who married Rachel Smith. Aaron, who married Tryphena Bates. Sally married Wright Jewel. Ira L. died young. Betsy married Jeremiah Smith. Moses married Hannah Bates. Norman married Lucretia Bates. Hiram married Sarah Johnson. Simeon married Mary Eaton. Lucy married Asa Patch.

Aaron Lindsey, Jr.

Aaron Lindsey, Jr., was born in the Town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., April 19, 1807, and was married to Tryphena Bates, in the Town of Collins, Nov. 23, 1828.

Tryphena Bates was born in Orange, Franklin county, Mass., Aug. 4, 1811. They have resided in Collins about seventy years. Their children were:

Sylvia, born Nov. 30, 1829. Sylvenus, born Oct. 18, 1831. Daniel F., born Aug. 21, 1833. Orissa, born May 15, 1836. Richard C., born April 8, 1838. Lucy, born Jan. 9, 1842. Mary Loretta, born Sept. 20, 1846.

Sylvia died Sept. 14, 1849. Orissa married William Barnhart, and died July 28, 1856. Daniel died in December, 1877. Richard married Malora Chafec, and died May 2, 1877. Sylvenus married Dorcas Bartlett, since died. Lucy married Albert Halcomb, and resides in Collins. Mary Loretta married Nathan Peasley, and resides in Collins.

When Mrs. Tryphena Lindsey was a small girl four or five years old, her father, Sylvenus Bates lived at Taylor Hollow. One day she undertook to walk across the mill race there on a couple of poles, and fell into the water. David and John Wilber, then fourteen and sixteen years of age, happening to be at the mill, saw her fall in and ran and rescued her from drowning. This happened sixty-five years ago, and the parties are all still living in Collins.

George Lenox.

George Lenox, a native of Ireland, was born in 1809. In about 1830, he came to America and bought a farm in Collins, situated three miles north of Collins Center, where he was engaged in farming, until the time of his death, which took place May 16, 1871.

In 1832, he married Elizabeth Skeggs, daughter of William Skeggs. His widow survives him and resides at Collins Center. They raised a family of nine children:

Jane, who married Rufus Washburn, and lives in North Collins. William S., who was a Sergeant in Company D, Tenth New York Cavalry, and died in 1862, at Alexandria, from the effects of a wound received at Bristol Station. George H., who

was also a soldier of his country in the darkest days of her trials and dangers; he died in a rebel prison; his friends were unable to learn the particulars of his capture and death. Lydia M., who married Charles Potter, and lives in Collins. Francis, who married Lucy Washburn, and lives in Collins. Johanna, who married John Sherman, and resides in Collins. Chauncey B. and Selam, who own and occupy the old homestead, and Ellen, who married Charles Ottenbacher and lives in Collins.

The Lapham Family.

Abram Lapham came to Collins in 1809, from Genesee county. He was formerly from Ames, Mass. He purchased in the vicinity of what is now known as Bagdad, one thousand acres of fine timber land. The next year his son Stephen came, who, in 1814, built a saw-mill where the mill now stands at Bagdad. Stephen was married in Genesee county to Margaret Robinson. His brothers were John, Daniel, Savery and Ira. None of the family reside in Collins at present. Their descendants are living in Oakland county, Mich.

Samuel Lumbard.

Samuel Lumbard, an old and respected citizen of Collins, was born in the Town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., in 1820. He married Aurelia Hopkins and came to Collins in 1836. He owns and occupies a farm known as the Hopkins farm. He has one son:

Albertus, who married Matilda Wickham, daughter of Huram and Louisa Wickham. Albertus resides with his father and assists in working the farm.

Mr. Lumbard has also an adopted daughter:

Ida, who married Walter Canfield, and lives in Collins Center.

John Millis.

John Millis and wife came to this country on foot, some three hundred miles. He brought a gun and pack upon his back and an axe in his hand, and she carried a child nearly two years old. Millis located some two hundred acres on lot seventy-five, township seven, range seven, which is now in the Town of Collins. The first night he built a fire by the side of

a tree, and with the aid of his axe he constructed a shelter for his wife and child. The next day he set about preparing a more substantial abode for his family. He built a cabin, but had no door, this necessary article was improvised out of hemlock boughs. Mrs. Millis, when in after years she related these experiences, often spoke of the wolves. When pressed with hunger they would often gather near the cabin, and nights would be weird and hideous by their howlings. She tells of the boldness of one old she-wolf; her husband was away; she was performing her usual household duties; her child was about the cabin; she raised her eyes to the door; a sight was there that would shock the nerves of almost any one; the ugly and gaunt form of an old she-wolf stood peering in. She said "its eyes shone like balls of fire, and when it met her gaze it showed its cold, murderous teeth, then turned and slowly walked off."

John Millis was a character that pertained to that period, and one would almost infer that nature, at the start, had designed him for the very position which he occupied. Of low stature, broad shoulders and possessed of the strength of an ox, he had a constitution that never wearied, a will that never yielded until the object sought had been attained. Uncle David Wilber says that he has often met John with two bushels of corn upon his back, which would be carried to Aldrich's mill at Lodi and would be returned to his home in meal the same day, making the task in coming and going fully sixteen miles. He was a great chopper, and day in and day out, early and late, Summer or Winter might be heard the echo of John Millis' sturdy and telling blows, and they were truly telling, and the dense, heavy forest soon crept away from his cabin door and its place was supplanted by broad, fruitful fields. A large family of stalwart sons and daughters (thirteen in number) who partook largely of their parent's industrious habits, lent their willing hands in aiding John Millis to clear his farm. Scarcely had a score of years gone by before he sold one-half of his cultivated claim to Esquire Nathaniel Knight, who gave as a consideration enough to secure a clear title to the other half; and he found the great aim of all his bitter toils and privations accomplished. He held in fee-simple a deed to his

home, a home that was begun that dismal April night by the side of a tree in that great wilderness with only the companionship of the wolf, whose weird howl often disturbed his slumbers. A neat and tasty cottage had taken the place of the rude log structure, fruits and flowers grew, bloomed and matured about its door, and ere this honest, industrious couple had attained the summit of life, they were enabled to spend the remainder of their days in comparative ease. John gave up the making of black salts, and Mrs. Millis did not toil as busy and constant with her loom and distaff.

Some thirty years ago Mrs. Millis died, and though this made a broken home and was a truly a great sorrow to the toil-worn pioneer, still he remained on the farm until all his large family of boys and girls had gone out into the world for themselves. The most of them had gone West. Some twenty-five years ago he sold the old homestead and followed them: then he had reached more than the allotted span of three score and ten, still he was hale and active, and devoted his time and means in establishing each of his children in a home; he gave to each a deed of fifty acres of land and he passed his days in visiting alternately among them.

George J. Metzger.

George J. Metzger, son of George and Catharine Metzger, is a native of Germany, and was born Feb. 26, 1832. In 1842 he came to America with his parents, and in 1852 he was married to Catharine Scott, daughter of Robert and Lucina Scott, of North Collins. He is engaged in farming, owning a farm in North Collins, upon which his son Millard resides, and also one in Collins which he occupies. The names of his children are as follows:

Millard G., born March 30, 1855, who married Emma Aldrich and lives in North Collins. Caroline, born May 19, 1858, who married Ernest Valentine and lives in North Collins. Emma, who died young. Alice, born Aug. 11, 1861. John, born Jan. 18, 1863. Leonard, born May 15, 1864, and died March 15, 1866. Sylvester, born March 6, 1867, and died May 30, 1867.

Samuel Talmage Munger.

Samuel Talmage Munger was born at Roxbury, Conn., Feb. 6, 1805, and in the year 1816, his father, Samuel Munger, removed to Warsaw, Wyoming county, and soon after bound out his son Samuel to his brother, Deacon John Munger of Warsaw to learn the trade of tanner and shoemaker. After his majority he carried on the shoe business at Warsaw till the year 1829. In July he came to Gowanda, then Lodi, and engaged in the tanning and shoe business in connection with Nathaniel Frank, under the firm name of Frank & Munger. Subsequently Gideon Webster purchased the interest of Mr. Frank and the firm name became Munger & Webster, who for several years carried on—for those times—a large and successful business in which he achieved success. In 1839, Mr. Munger retired from mercantile business and engaged in farming, having purchased the farm of Thomas B. Sowle, one mile east of the village, where he continued to reside until 1853, when he purchased the farm and built the house where he died. In the fall of 1829, Mr. Munger returned to Warsaw and married, October 1, Miss Cornelia Clark, daughter of Daniel Clark, Esq., of Pawlet, Vt., with whom he lived pleasantly until her death, June 19, 1852. In 1853, he married Eliza Haskell of Sandy Hill, N. Y., who survived him. Of his seven children, three sons died in infancy and William in Oct., 1863, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a wife, Rachel, daughter of George Sisson, and a son. Milton H. Munger, now of Glens Falls, N. Y. Jennette, his only daughter, married Sumner C. Warren, and after his death in Oct., 1865, was married to George Kirby, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., Oct., 1869, where she now resides. Charles, his eldest son, went to Kansas in 1868 and married Mary Walters of Effingham, Kan., where they now reside. Samuel Clark, his youngest child, succeeded to the homestead.

In all the relations of life Mr. Munger has acted well his part having been a kind husband and father and a good citizen. It is not too much to say that few if any shared more largely in the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

He died April 14, 1875, aged seventy years, after a lingering illness, and his funeral was attended at his late residence, where

a large number gathered to show respect for the dead and sympathy for the living. Truly it may be said of him, "The remembrance of the just shall not pass away."

James Matthews.

Mr. Matthews' father, Francis Matthews, moved to Collins from Essex county, N. Y., (formerly from Vermont), in 1833, where he lived until his death. He married Roxena Aldrich.

James Matthews was born in Irasburg, Orleans county, Vt., Feb. 3, 1823; came to Essex county when five years old and from there to Collins with the family. Has always claimed a residence in Collins and North Collins since.

In the Spring of 1849, Mr. Matthews went to Illinois, remained a year, then started for California and reached Salt Lake City in July, 1859; remained there until the subsequent Spring, teaching school during the Winter. In July, 1851, he reached California and was engaged in mining there until 1853, when he returned to Collins and engaged in lumbering until the Fall of 1861 when he enlisted, Sept. 16th, in Company D, Tenth N. Y. Cavalry. He participated in nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac took part. He was never wounded, sick, or excused from duty a minute during his service. He was commissioned second Lieutenant Dec. 22, 1862, and first Lieutenant July 16, 1864. He was mustered out of service at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 22, 1864. At the close of the war he returned and engaged in farming in North Collins where he resided until 1880, when he moved to Collins Center, where he is now engaged in the general grocery trade.

James H. McMillain.

Mr. McMillain was born in Aug., 1806, in Onondaga county, N. Y., from which place he came to Gowanda in 1821, where he resided until his death Sept. 26, 1879, which was occasioned by the running away of his horse in the streets of Gowanda. For several years after coming to Gowanda Mr. McMillain was in the employ of the Plumbs who were extensive real estate owners and business men. Afterward he engaged in the grocery trade for himself which he continued until his death. His sons Robert and George continue the business.

Mr. McMillain was Constable, Collector and Deputy Sheriff for thirteen years in succession, and Supervisor of Collins in 1854 and 1855. He received the appointment of Commissioner to locate and build the road through the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, which occupied a period of four years.

He was married in 1832 to Clarissa Grannis, daughter of David Grannis. Of their children there are living Robert and George, who are successfully conducting the grocery and provision trade at Gowanda, and Frances, who married Henry Russell.

Their great-grandfather, James McMillain, was a resident of Perthshire, Scotland. Their grandfather was the youngest son by the last wife of their great-grandfather, which last wife was the sister of James Alexander, who figured in the war of the revolution in this country as Lord Stirling. He died in Philadelphia before the war ended. The McMillains who came to this country were Peter, Jane and Joseph. The latter was their grandfather. Jane was married in the old country to a man by the name of James Miller. They all first stopped in Providence, R. I. Joseph was married in Rhode Island to Avis Bowen and followed the sea some few years and afterwards moved to the State of New York, Town of Galway, Saratoga county. He was with James Alexander, or Lord Stirling, in his last sickness, in Philadelphia, but went home on business and Lord Stirling died in his absence and was buried before he returned.

Mr. McMillain was appointed to superintend the construction of a road across the Indian Reservation from Lodi to the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. The following extract from a letter explains itself:

BUFFALO, Sept. 22, 1843.

James H. McMillain, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Having traveled the road across the Indian Reservation from Lodi to the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, it affords us great pleasure to say that it is wisely located and better constructed than any public road we have examined for many years. We think it as perfect as it could have been made

with the sum expended, and that the Superintendent of the work is well deserving the public thanks.

THOMAS L. LOVE, *Judge of Erie county.*
IRA COOK,

Joseph Mugridge.

Mr. Mugridge was born in Kent county, England, April 8, 1822. He came to America in 1833 and settled in Utica, N. Y.; removed to Buffalo in 1841, and became a member of the firm of Mugridge & Son; he remained a member of the firm a short time. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining for about two years when he returned to Buffalo and engaged in business, where he remained until the Spring of 1864, when he came to Collins Center and entered into the mercantile trade which he still pursues. He has been Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. Mr. Mugridge was married to his present wife in 1860; her maiden name was Susanna Hill; they have one child, Edward C.

Ezra Nichols.

Mr. Nichols' ancestry can be traced back to the 17th century when three brothers emigrated from Wales and settled in Rhode Island. His father, James Nichols, was born in Rhode Island in 1768, and removed to Danby, Vt., in 1780, where Ezra the oldest of a family of eight, was born Jan. 19, 1795. He came to Collins in 1816 and located on lot fifty, where he lived until his death, Aug. 31, 1881.

He was married June 6, 1819 to Sarah Curtis, who died May 30, 1863, aged sixty-seven. They never had any children. By strict industry and perseverance he accumulated quite a large property. He was a man of exact honor and business integrity. It is said he never was in debt a dollar or paid a cent of interest during his life. Mr. Nichols was a Quaker, as were his ancestors, and he was reared under rigid Quaker discipline.

Charles E. Ottenbacher.

Charles E. Ottenbacher, son of Charles and Sarah Ottenbacher, was born in North Collins, on the 21st of April, 1858. Jan. 29, 1878, he married Ella Lenox, daughter of George

and Elizabeth Lenox. Soon after his marriage, he purchased a farm formerly owned by George Valentine, on which farm he now resides. He has no children.

C. B. Parkinson.

Mr. E. Briggs.

DEAR SIR:—You requested me to write a short sketch of my father's, C. B. Parkinson, life, to be published in your forthcoming history of Collins. In reply, I would say that father, in company with his brothers, came to Collins in 1816, being then sixteen years old, and from that time until a short time previous to his death, he was actively engaged in helping to make Collins and the surrounding country what we now see it. The greater and earlier portion of his life was spent in building barns, bridges and mills; while later he turned his attention more or less to farming.

He lived a temperate, peaceful and orderly life.

I suppose that you, in canvassing this country for information, find a great many men and women who can say the same, viz.: "They passed a busy, toilsome and honest life," you find that they "acted well their part." They are now passing rapidly away, and your efforts to perpetuate the memory of these old settlers should meet with the hearty support of their descendants. We scarcely realize the great work that they have accomplished so successfully. What are now fine farms was then a wilderness. Giant hemlocks, pines, beech and maples occupied the places where now we see orchards, barns farm houses and villages.

They were resolute men who could hew out a civilization in so short a time and with such limited means. Wolves were encountered in the woods, and the wolf of hunger in the house but their spirits never failed.

Difficulties were encountered only to be overcome. Mills were to be built. The irons to be brought from Albany by teams—so they used but very few irons. Father's bill for blacksmithing on the Gowanda bridge was only \$18. The plows had wooden mold-boards; the sleighs were shod with wood, and their houses were built of logs; their clothing of flax and wool made at home, carded, spun and woven. In

Summer, they went barefooted and walked four and five miles to church or to "raisings" and "loggings." Then they had fun, and it was lively fun. After they had worked all day rolling the big logs into heaps to burn, and our mothers in the house had been quilting, a supper was prepared and eaten with relish; then log heaps were set on fire for light and warmth, and the deck was cleared for a "dance." If they had no fiddler some one would sing; where there was a will to dance there was a way.

The old log houses have vanished. The "logging fallows" have disappeared, and the old times have long since passed away, and with them passed many of the old folks. Their work has been well done, and we, their descendants, should feel a great pride in them.

We have a great national pride in the Puritans, whose achievements did not much surpass the deeds of the Pioneers of the Holland Purchase.

I hope your book will be a simple story of how our fathers and mothers lived, and of what they have done. It will be prized by us and the generations to come, and now, as these few remaining "old settlers" are silently and unostentatiously passing away, let us uncover and reverently bow to their "old fashions" as a record of a glorious past, and as the old gentleman's eye lights up as he recites the "stories of the old times," let us tell him that we are proud of his achievements, and that his deeds shall not be forgotten, and after their footsteps are silent and that "old, old-fashioned" death has kindly helped them across the river, let us drop a tear over the grave of the "old pioneer."

Very respectfully,

W. H. PARKINSON.

Philip H. Perry.

Philip H. Perry was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 26, 1816. His father, Philip Perry, was in the war of 1812. Mr. Perry came to Erie county about 1823. When sixteen years of age he went to Gowanda, where he learned the harness maker's and saddler's trade; about 1845 he established himself in this business at Collins Center, and pursued it up to his death, Nov. 12, 1877.

Mr. Perry was a man who always sought the best interests of the community in which he lived. He was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, and for many years occupied some position of public trust; he was Postmaster at one time, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace twenty-five years in succession, and Justice of the Sessions one term, while Roswell W. Burroughs was County Judge. He was married in 1839 to Mariette Perry, by whom he had one son, Wilber C., who perished in Andersonville prison; and one daughter, Alice G., who married A. R. Chase, and resides in Collins.

Mr. Perry was married a second time, in 1865, to Elizabeth Willson, daughter of Gideon H. Willson, of Mansfield, Cattaugaus county, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter, May.

Truman B. Payne.

Mr. Payne was born in 1797 in Essex county, N. Y., where he lived at the time of the war of 1812, in which he served as a soldier. He came to Collins in 1816 and located on lot forty-three. He remained four years; then returned to Essex county and lived ten years, when he again returned to Collins and resided until his death, Sept. 30, 1872. He married Betsey Sampson in 1821; she was born in 1794 and died Feb. 18, 1860. They had a family of nine children, viz.:

Lucinda, born Sept. 13, 1824. Hamilton, born May 16, 1826; died in 1826. Rozilla, born July 30, 1827; married Alvin Hopkins. Joseph, born May 11, 1829; married Wealthy Canadey. Emery, born Nov. 13, 1830; married Angeline Singleton. Ira, born April 24, 1832; died in 1844. Almeda, born March 12, 1834; died in 1839. Truman W., born Nov. 2, 1835; married Mary A. Mason. Amos G., born April 19, 1838; married Sarah A. Mason.

Joseph Palmerton.

Mr. Palmerton's ancestors were a long-lived New England people of English descent. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. P.'s father, Joshua Palmerton, was born in New England March 3, 1785; he came from Danby, Vt., in 1809 to Collins, from Farmington, Ontario county; he came in company with Stephen and Abram Lapham and

Stephen Peters. After inspecting and selecting lands, Mr. Palmerton and Peters returned to Batavia and articulated their land. They went on foot, carrying the articles necessary for the journey in knapsacks. Mr. Palmerton in 1809 selected lands on the west part of lot forty-eight, and Mr. Peters selected lands on the east part of the same lot, and they both took contracts for the same. In 1810 Mr. Palmerton took a contract for lands on the east part of lot fifty, on which he settled, and where he cleared up, improved and owned a fine farm, on which



JOSHUA PALMERION

he lived from that time forward during the remainder of his life. He died July 12, 1870. He was married Jan. 26, 1812, to Hannah Nichols, who was born Feb. 18, 1793, and died Dec. 19, 1870. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He was what is known among them as a recommended minister, and for many years after coming to Collins he preached much, over a wide extent of country. He usually traveled on horseback, and was often sent for from long distances to preach funeral sermons. He was a man of unlimited hospitality, his doors being always open.

The following is the family record of his children :

Joel, born Sept. 4, 1814; died Aug. 27, 1815. Elisa (twin), born Sept. 12, 1816; married in 1839 to Louis Varney. Elisha (twin), born Sept. 12, 1816; married in 1843 to Lydia Ann Soule; died Oct. 10, 1849. Lydia, born Dec. 8, 1818; married in 1837 to Gilbert P. Smith; died Dec. 25, 1848. Joshua E., born Dec. 11, 1820; married in 1846 to Charity Bennet. Phoebe, born Sept. 13, 1822; married in 1847 to Chauncey Ballard. Joseph, born Oct. 8, 1824; married in 1854 to Ruth



MRS. JOSHUA PALMERTON.

Allen. Eunice N., born May 5, 1827; married in 1851 to John J. Gurnsey; died Aug. 7, 1852. Hannah, born Oct. 16, 1829; died Dec. 27, 1848. James W., born Dec. 4, 1831; married in 1854 to Henerette Roberts; died Oct. 3, 1859. Mary, born April 4, 1836; married, first, in 1860, to Daniel Johnson; second, in 1865, to Thomas G. Paxon.

Joseph Palmerton was born in Collins, where he has always resided in the capacity of a farmer. He has been three times elected Commissioner of Highways of Collins. His wife, Ruth Allen, daughter of Isaac Allen, a prominent pioneer of Collins. They have three children :

Durant A., Eunice A. and Frank. Durant is proprietor of

the "Linden Lawn Apiary," which has produced some seasons as high as four thousand pounds of surplus honey. Eunice is a teacher. Frank, at the present writing (October, 1882), is a student of the college at Lima, N. Y.

David Pound.

Mr. Pound was a Quaker and came to Collins from New Jersey in 1811, locating where the Collins railroad depot stands. He erected a saw-mill on his lot. Mr. Pound and his wife died in Collins years ago, as did four of their children, a remaining one dying since at the west, leaving the family extinct.

William P. Pratt.

William P. Pratt, son of John and Lovinia Pratt, was born in the town of Concord, Oct. 6, 1847. When about nine years of age he removed to Collins with his parents where he has ever since resided, living at the present time at Bagdad, where he owns and occupies a farm. June 15, 1870, he married Flora Rolfe, daughter of Reuben and Rachel Rolfe of Collins. His wife was brought up by Augustus Smith. They have no children.

Nathan Pierce.

Nathan Pierce, son of Charles and Eliza Pierce, is a native of Collins and was born Jan. 12, 1843. March 12, 1868, he married Julia A. Bartlett, daughter of Seth and Aurilia Bartlett. Since his marriage he has mostly been engaged in the manufacture of cheese for William A. Johnson, being now employed in the Collins Center cheese factory. He has but one child, Lena May, born Sept. 13, 1870.

Merritt R. Palmerton.

Merritt R. Palmerton, son of Elisha and Lydia Palmerton, was born in the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 1, 1847. Nearly his whole life has been passed in Collins, where he has been engaged in farming and the manufacture of cheese. He now owns and conducts a meat-market at Collins Center. In Sept., 1864, he married Hattie Tanner, daughter of Anson and Lucy Tanner. The names of their children are as follows :

Anson P., born Aug. 13, 1868; James M., born Jan. 31, 1871, and Edith, born March 13, 1877.

Joseph Potter.

Joseph Potter, an old and highly respected citizen of Collins, was born in the Town of Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1804. He married Persus Hayden and came to Collins in 1836 and bought the farm which he now owns and occupies of the Holland Land Company. Mr. Potter is a man of quiet and domestic habits, spending his time almost wholly with his family. He has many years been a worthy member of the Free Methodist Church. His name should ever be remembered as being associated with those who encountered so many difficulties and hardships in subduing the great forest to prepare a home for themselves and their descendants.

His children are three: Moses, Charles and William. Moses married Helen Ferris and lives in Collins. Charles married Lydia Lenox and lives in Collins. William married Dora Knight and resides with his parents and works the farm. His oldest son, Moses, has for many years been afflicted with the consumption and has for the greater part of his sickness been confined to the house.

Joseph W. Potter.

Mr. Potter was born in Collins, in 1844, where he has ever since resided, a thriving farmer. His father, Peter Potter, came to Collins from Vermont in 1843.

Joseph W. Potter was married in 1872 to Ann Eliza Haviland. They have two children, viz: George H. and Herbert J.

George Parkinson.

George Parkinson, son of James and Sarah Parkinson, was born in Collins, Dec. 24, 1826, where he has ever since resided, now owning and occupying a farm located three miles south of Collins Center. Oct. 28, 1848, he married Prusha Allen, daughter of Isaac and Lydia B. Allen, of Collins. They have a family of three children: James, born April 22, 1850, married Sarah Ann Tyrer, and lives in Collins. Horace, born Jan. 13, 1855, married Ida Adams, and resides in Colden, Erie county, N. Y., and Nellie, who is an adopted daughter, born March 22, 1863.

Philander Pierce.

Philander Pierce, son of Charles and Betsy Pierce, was born in the Town of Hamburg, Erie county, Aug. 31, 1818. In 1836 he came to Collins and engaged in farming until 1877, when he removed to Collins Center, where he now resides. Jan. 10, 1841 he married Rhoda Albee, daughter of Adolphus and Polly Allen. The names of their children are as follows: Lyman, born Jan. 22, 1842, and died young. Myron, born Oct. 26, 1842; married Abbie Ford, and now owns and occupies the farm formerly owned by his father. Abigail, born April 11, 1847; married Luzerne Clark and resides in Collins. They also have an adopted daughter, Alice, who was born Dec. 1, 1853, and married Milton B. Sherman and lives in Collins Center. He is a peaceable, quiet citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor.

Nehemiah Reynolds.

Nehemiah Reynolds, son of Abram and Hannah Reynolds, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., April 14, 1810. When eighteen years of age he came to Collins, where he has since resided and is now living with his son-in-law, William H. Vail. In the Fall of 1836, he married Julia Woodward, daughter of Enos and Anna Woodward. His children are:

Sylvester, born Dec. 16, 1838; married Fanny Gould, and resides at Forestville, N. Y. Francis, born Sept. 30, 1841; married Lola Gilson; is a dentist and resides in Pleasantville, Pa. Byron, born Jan. 3, 1845; married Amelia Vail, and lives in Ohio. Alice, who married William H. Vail, and resides in Collins.

Mr. Reynolds is respected by all who know him, and he has been among the worthy and useful inhabitants of the town. He came to Collins at a time when it was but thinly settled, but he has had the pleasure of seeing the town become thickly populated, and supplied with the advantages of an enlightened and prosperous community.

Humphrey Russell.

Humphrey Russell is a son of Thomas Russell, who was born in Easton, Washington county, N. Y., of Quaker parentage. At an early age, his parents removed to Scipio, Cayuga county,

and after residing there awhile they removed, about 1817, to Collins, and located on lot thirty-nine. He lived here until 1869, when he moved to Farmington, Mich., where he died aged seventy-two. He was a member of the Baptist church forty-five years. While a resident of Collins, he was school inspector and justice of the peace, and also supervisor in 1846, '47 and '48.

Humphrey Russell was born in North Collins, Feb. 13, 1828, where he has always resided as a farmer, with the exception of four years—1869 to 1872, when he became a merchant; two years at Collins Center and two years in Michigan.

He was married in 1848, to Ruth A. Knight. They have one son Casper L. Russell, who married Ellen L. Harris.

Augustus Smith's Statement.

I was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vt., April 27, 1792. My father's name was Nathan, and resided in Massachusetts, and in the fore part of the Revolutionary War he served as a soldier. He afterwards removed to Vermont. My mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Rogers.

I and my wife and two children came through from Danby, Vt., to Collins in March, 1816, with horses and wagon, and landed at Stephen Wilber's. We had made preparations to come with a covered sleigh; had victuals cooked up and the neighbors came in to make a farewell visit, and that night it rained and the snow all went off, and we had to make different arrangements and come in a wagon.

My wife's maiden name was Elizabeth White, sister to Isaac White. Ezra Nichols, then a young man, came into the country with us. I took an article of my farm in April, 1816, and built a house on it that Summer, and moved into it in the Fall.

At that time, there was no road past my place or near it. I have resided on this farm from that time to the present, being a period of about sixty-seven years.

The first Summer after I came to Collins I lived in Stephen Wilber's old log house, with a bark roof and puncheon floor. He had built him a new log house. I cleared off an acre of land on Stephen Wilber's lot that Spring and had the use of it,

and also of another acre that was already cleared. I raised corn enough that Summer to keep my family. Job Irish and wife and one child came into the country when we did from Vermont. He had been here the Summer before and located some land over near Poverty Hill. 1816 and 1817 were very hard years. Many families in Collins had no bread to eat for weeks together. Sometimes the children went into the woods and dug roots to eat.

In 1817, Stephen Wilber had corn to sell, and asked seventy-five cents per bushel. A man came over from Perrysburg and offered to take all he had at that price, and Mr. Wilber refused to let him have it because he wanted to take advantage of the necessities of the people and speculate on it.

When I came to Collins, the Friends had a church organization and a log meeting-house just over the line in North Collins on Nathaniel Sisson's land. Afterwards, they had a log meeting-house near Bagdad. The Friends never had any hired preachers. The Friends' meeting-house standing on my place was built about 1840. During the first five years after I came to Collins, I spent one hundred days attending raisings and they were mostly log raisings. There are about one hundred and twenty persons now living entitled to call me father, grandfather or great grandfather. I had four grandsons and grand sons-in-law in the Union Army in the time of the Rebellion, and one of them was killed.

Augustus Smith born April 27, 1792; married Elizabeth White, Oct. 29, 1812. Elizabeth White, born Sept. 21, 1793; married in the Order of Friends, Danby, Vt; she died April 27, 1875, in Collins. He is still living.

THEIR CHILDREN,

Rhoda, born Oct. 9, 1813, in Danby; married Caleb Tarbox, who died; she lives in Collins. Rachel, born Oct. 20, 1814, in Danby; married Isaiah Monson; lives in Iowa. Maria, born May 13, 1819, in Collins; married Abram Southwick; died in Farmington Feb. 19, 1840. Reuben, born Sept. 11, 1821, in Collins; married Mary White; died in Leon, Cattaraugus county, April 19, 1868. Lydia, born Aug. 7, 1823, in Collins. Amy W., born June 10, 1825, in Collins; married William

Tyrer; lives in Pontiac, Mich. Hannah, born Sept. 26, 1827, in Collins; married John Wood; lives in Leon, Cattaraugus county. Stephen W., born Sept. 6, 1829, in Collins; married Mahala Douglas; second, Mary Knight; third, — Knight, resides on the old homestead in Collins. Phœbe L., born March 8, 1832, in Collins; married Richard Bartlett; lives in Pontiac, Mich.

Sisson Family.

Nathaniel Sisson, Sr., was a Quaker who came from Dartmouth, Mass., and settled in Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y. From there his two sons, Stephen and Nathaniel, Jr., and son-in-law, Moses Tucker, started for Western New York in 1814, with their wives. Their outfit and mode of conveyance consisted of a wagon and a single yoke of oxen. Arriving at Buffalo, they followed the lake shore until Silver Creek was reached, when they struck out boldly through the Indian Reservation for what is now North Collins; they were three days wending their way through the wilds of the Reservation, their broad brims (they were Quakers) affording them a safe pass through the Indian country. Stephen located on lot fifty, where he always lived until his death, Aug. 17, 1869. Nathaniel, Jr., and his brother-in-law, Tucker, located on lot forty-nine. They brought with them apple seeds, which they planted on their new possessions, and at the present writing (October, 1880,) apples are growing upon some of the identical trees which grew from those seeds.

George Sisson was born in Collins in 1817, where he has always resided. He was married in 1838 to Huldah Potter. They have had nine children, viz.:

Stephen L. Peter P., died in 1865. Rachel, married William Munger; after his death she married Charles R. Eddy. Caroline, died in 1844. Reuben, George F., Annie H. Emma J., died in 1846. Ambrose D.

George Sisson, in company with James Wilber, Ansel F. Conger and Enoch Taylor built the first cheese factory in Erie county. Messrs. Sisson and Taylor went to Herkimer county and Rome to obtain information from the best dairymen of that section on the manufacture of cheese. In 1862 a factory

was built on the north-east corner of lot sixty-one, Collins; its dimensions were one hundred feet in length by thirty-three in width, consisting of a basement and two stories; it was opened for the reception of milk May 5, 1863; it was called the Sisson factory. By the middle of the Summer, twenty-five cheese, weighing 108 pounds each were manufactured daily. The factory is now owned by William A. Johnson.

Stephen L. Sisson, son of George Sisson, was born in Collins March 4, 1840. He is a farmer. Was married in 1863 to Anna H. Haviland. They have three children, viz.:

Lydia A., Anna E. and Alice.

HOW STEPHEN SISSON WENT TO MILL.

Soon after Mr. Sisson located in Collins he had occasion to go to mill. The mill easiest of access to him was situated a mile or two below what is now Water Valley, distant fifteen miles. He loaded his grain on to a conveyance which was termed a crotch or drag, constructed by cutting off the body of a tree just below the forks and rounding up one side so that it would pass over obstacles. On to this V-shaped contrivance Mr. Sisson hitched his oxen and went to mill. Returning the next day, following the Indian trail along through the wilderness, night overtook him within four or five miles of home; fearing he would lose his way if he attempted to proceed in the darkness and not wishing to remain over night in the woods, he resorted to this novel plan: Believing that his oxen would instinctively follow the trail home, he unyoked them and placed them one ahead of the other, the leader ahead, and seizing the hindmost bovine by the tail, Mr. S. was piloted safely home, returning next day for his grist. The very owls must have laughed from their perches to see the good Mr. Sisson conducted along through the darkness in this manner.

Stephen A. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson's father, William Sisson, a brother of Stephen Sisson, came to Collins from Washington county, in 1818, and located on lot sixty, where he resided until his death in 1863, aged seventy-eight years. He was married to Lydia Lapham. She died in 1873 aged eighty-six. They had a family of six, as follows:

Clarinda, born 1813; married Thomas J. Kerr and resides in Collins. Charles L., born 1816; died in 1876 in North Collins. Amanda, born 1820; married Abram Foster and resides in North Collins. Stephen A., born 1822; married Irene Wilson, and died in Jan. 1875.

Stephen A. Sisson was a man of no ordinary business capacity. Early in life he resolved to be the architect of his own fortune, and long before he had touched the meridian of life he had, by judicious management, surrounded himself by affluence. These sterling business qualifications were recognized by the electors of his town and for three years he represented Collins on the Board of Supervisors. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Irene Wilson, and two children were born to them, viz.:

Laura A., and Herbert S.

Mr. Sisson died in January, 1875, and Mrs. Sisson still resides on the homestead with her two children.

Edwin T. Slight.

Edwin T. Slight was born near Sodus Bay at a place called Sodus Corners, March 22, 1828. His father moved to Otto, Cattaraugus county, when he was two years old. His father was a carpenter and joiner and also worked at clearing land and farming. His father was born on the Mohawk and was Captain of a militia company in the war of 1812, and served at Sackett's Harbor. His father moved to Buffalo in 1837, where his mother died in 1839. Edwin peddled newspapers five or six years, and in the meantime was bound out to learn the cooper's trade to a man by the name of Stevens, in Dunville, Canada. Stayed a year in Dunville, then Stevens took him across the lake to Dunkirk, in a yawl boat, and coasted up the lake to Ashtabula, and when they arrived there the waves rolled so high that they were carried right over the top of the pier. After leaving Dunville, he came to Buffalo and engaged in selling and delivering newspapers. In 1846, went to learn the tin smith's trade of Varrum Hodge of Buffalo; remained with him till 1850, then went to Springville and worked with P. G. Eaton ten years. He married Waitee Eaton, in 1851. She died in 1870. Had two sons and three daughters, two are

living. Was married in 1871 to Hattie A. Springer, daughter of Samuel C. Springer of Gowanda. Have three children, two dead. In 1861, Mr. Slaughter opened a tin shop at Otto, and remained there until 1865, when he removed to Jamestown and engaged in the same business until 1870, when he came to Gowanda and engaged in the tin and hardware business. Mr. Slaughter, in 1850, made the first apparatus for manufacturing cheese put up in Cattaraugus county. Mr. Slaughter has one brother living in Buffalo; one sister, Mrs. George W. Shultus, now resides in Carson, Minnesota; another sister, Mrs. E. W. Allen, resides in Persia, Cattaraugus county.

J. A. Southwick.

Abram Southwick, brother of J. A. Southwick, was born in Mount Holly, on the Green Mountains, in 1809, where he lived until seventeen years old, when he came to Collins. He came over the Erie canal and was twenty-one days making the trip. He has resided in Collins ever since, except four years spent in Michigan. His wife, Elizabeth Smith, came from Danby, Vt., the same year with her father, Berrick Smith; she was then six years old. Her father settled where Harris' mills now are. He was a Quaker, and a noted Abolitionist. He made it a point to assist fugitive slaves in their escape, and his house was a well-known refuge for the pursued negro on his way to Canada. Mr. Smith was a mechanic and built many of the oldest residences in Collins. He died in Iowa in March, 1869. His wife, Mary Calmer, died in 1874.

Mr. J. A. Southwick is a farmer and prominent citizen of Collins. In the Fall of 1881 he was the candidate of the Greenback party for State Senator.

Solomon L. Soule.

Solomon L. Soule, son of William and Ruth Soule, is a native of Collins, and was born June 26, 1852. In 1872, he married Amelia Van Slike, daughter of John and Sally Van Slike, of Sardinia, Erie county. He is a carpenter and builder and resides in Collins Center. He is a man of quiet and industrious habits, being sociable and amiable in all his relations. He had one son, William J., born Oct. 19, 1873, and died Jan. 4, 1874.

Milton B. Sherman.

Milton B. Sherman was born in Evans, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1848. He was a son of Benjamin W. Sherman; his mother's maiden name was Anna C. Shaw. When he was a child the family moved to Collins Center, and when ten years of age to Buffalo, remaining there three years. They removed to Hamburg, N. Y., and back to Collins again about 1864.

Milton attended school at the Hamburg Academy two years. He has been a very successful teacher, having taught twenty-four terms, all in the Town of Collins except the first, which was kept in the Park's district, Hamburg, in the Winter of 1864 and 1865. He has been Collector of his town four years. Mr. Sherman was married in 1870 to Allie Pierce. They have one child, Elma A. Mr. Sherman is at present engaged in trade at Collins Center. His father came here from Dartmouth, Mass., and settled at first in what is now North Collins. He was at one time Supervisor of the Town of Collins.

Silas Schoonover.

Silas Schoonover was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1820. He married Elizabeth Hopkins and came to Collins in 1846, and now owns and occupies a farm formerly owned by Amos Hopkins. He has but one daughter, Alida, who married Wallace Wood, who lives with his father-in-law and assists in running the farm.

Lucas Studley.

Mr. Studley was born in Frankiin county, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1829; moved from there with his parents to Yorkshire, when five years old. Came to Collins in 1857 and located on the farm he now owns at Bagdad. Mr. Studley was married Jan. 12, 1854 to Olivia H. Pratt, by whom he has four children, viz: Lovina L., born March 12, 1855. John D., born March 1, 1858; married Hortense Parsells. Sumner W., born July 10, 1861. George E., born Jan. 16, 1865.

Mr. Studley was married a second time, Nov. 13, to Sally S. Bump, by whom he has two children: Lois O., born Feb. 21, 1874; Lucie L., born June 3, 1879.

Mr. Studley's father, Jonathan Studley, died in Yorkshire, N. Y., in 1878, aged ninety-one years.

Mrs. Studley's brother, George Bump, was one of the patriotic number that did excellent service in the rebellion. He enlisted from Yorkshire in the Ellsworth Zouaves; was in three years; was Commissary-Sergeant of his company and participated in twenty-seven engagements.

A. J. Setter.

Mr. Setter was born in Eden, N. Y., in 1847. His paternal ancestors were from Prussia. His grandfather lived to the age of ninety-eight. His father, Antoinette Setter, is a mill-wright residing in Eden. Mr. A. J. Setter is one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living, all brothers and mechanics.

Mr. Setter lived in Eden until eighteen years of age when he traveled about two years in the western states; returning in 1866 he was employed by Sellew & Popple, foundry proprietors at Gowanda, to manufacture mowing machines. At the expiration of two years he moved to Brant and was employed by the Erie Preserving Company, as machinist; remaining there a while he next bought the mills at Taylor Hollow in 1873. While there he invented a mill-wheel known as Setter's Turbine Wheel, which is quite generally used. From Taylor Hollow Mr. Setter removed to Fenton's Mills, where he is now engaged (1882) in general mill business. He was married in 1867 to Angeline Averell. They have two children: Joseph A and Alonzo G.

John Schoos.

Mr. Schoos was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1826; resided there until twenty-seven years old; then came to Collins, where he has since resided; has always been a farmer. Was married in 1857 to Catharine Babbinger. They have three children, viz.:

John, born July 8, 1862. Rosa, born Aug. 7, 1863. Mary, born March 2, 1869.

Anthony Shinover.

Anthony Shinover is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1834. He came to America in 1857 and located in North Collins, where he resided four years, after which he removed to Brant, Erie county, where he lived six years, and in 1867 he

came to Collins, and now owns and occupies a farm formerly owned by Orton J. Knight. In 1860 he married Mary Ritter. They have a family of six children, namely:

Francis, Joseph, Lena, John, Louise and Anna.
Francis displays a marked mechanical ability.

C. C. Torrance.

Cyrenus C. Torrance, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Gowanda, Erie county, N. Y., was born at Mt. Clemens, Mich., July 21, 1825. His parents were from East Middlebury, Vt., and settled in the Town of Lancaster, Erie county, in 1808. they removed from there to Michigan in 1824, and returned again in 1826 to Western New York, settling near Gowanda, in Cattaraugus county. Mr. Torrance studied with Hon. Chester Howe, and was admitted to practice as a lawyer in 1848, and then associated himself with Mr. Howe as a partner in the law business at Gowanda, N. Y., where he has ever since continued in the successful practice of his profession as a lawyer. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary Curtiss. They have now three children living:

Jared S. and Lewis C., sons, both in business at Gowanda, and Jennie, a daughter.

C. C. Torrance was appointed by the Governor as Attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians in 1852, for three years. He ran upon the Democratic ticket for County Judge of Erie county in 1860, but was defeated with his party in the county. In 1862 he again ran upon the Democratic ticket for District Attorney of Erie county, and was elected by about 2,200 majority, and he very ably discharged the duties of that office for three years. He again ran upon the Democratic ticket for the office of State Senator for Erie county in 1875, but was defeated, the whole Republican ticket being elected. In 1879 Mr. Torrance was elected Supervisor of the Town of Collins, and was again re-elected in 1881, representing his town on the Board for three years, at the end of which time he declined to serve any longer.

As a lawyer, Mr. Torrance stands in the front ranks of the profession in Erie county.

Judson L. Tolman.

Mr. Tolman's ancestors were of English descent. His grandfather, Nathaniel Tolman, came from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1805 to Lincoln, Chenango county, N. Y., and bought a large tract of wild land which he divided among his four sons. Mr. T.'s father, Nathaniel Jr., lived on his portion eight years; then in March, 1814, having previously married, he moved with an ox team and sled to Evans, Erie county, N. Y., via Buffalo; there being no road cut through the forest, he reached Evans by traveling on the beach of the lake; he located near what is now Evans Center. At that time he had three children:

Altana, Elisha and Orrin: the last two died young. Altana married Dr. Marvin, now of Grand Rapids, Mich., and since died.

Four more were born in Evans:

Aurelia, who became the second wife of Dr. Marvin. Ann Eliza, married Orrin Cathin. Judson N. Mary, married Spencer Bullock.

Judson N. Tolman was born Aug. 27, 1827, in Evans, where he resided until the Fall of 1868, when he moved to Zoar, in Otto, N. Y., where he is extensively engaged in farming. He attended school at the Springville Academy under Principal Earle. He was married in 1853 to Lucy Hard, who died the subsequent year; married a second time, in 1858, to Eugenia Bunday. They have five children:

Cora E., Howard N., Mary F., Ray and Altana F.

Enoch Taylor.

Mr. Taylor was a son of Joseph Taylor and Margaret Root. He was born in Frederick county, Md., Jan. 18, 1809, where he lived until three years old; then his father having died, and his mother having re-married, he was taken to Fincastle, Va. When thirteen years old he learned the saddlers' trade at Salem, Va., and then went back to Maryland and engaged in that business for two years. He then sold out and attended school at Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa., two years, 1834 and 1835. He then spent about two years at the West, after which he came to Gowanda, where he resided five years. His next move was the purchase of the

homestead of Uncle Jacob Taylor, the old Quaker missionary, who was an uncle of Mr. Taylor; he occupied it several years, when he again became a resident of Gowanda for eight years, at the expiration of which time he removed to his present fine farm, in 1860, where he has since resided. He was married in 1845 to Louise M. Ward. They have a family of five sons and three daughters.

The Tanner Family.

Warren Tanner was born May 4, 1786, in Vermont. His father Joseph Tanner, a Revolutionary soldier, died when Warren was four years old. His mother moved to Fort Ann, Washington county N. Y., and re-married. Mr. Tanner lived in Washington county until the Fall of 1810, when he came on foot to Collins. He went back, but returned again the following Spring, stopping at the land office at Batavia on his way and locating land on lot forty-seven, township six, range eight, where he lived until 1853. He died in Ashford, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1864. He was married in 1817 to Hannah Wilber, sister of Stephen Wilber; she died March 20, 1857. They had five children, as follows:

Isaac W., born Feb. 24, 1818. Anson and Anna (twins), born April 6, 1819; Anson married Lucy A. Hawkins in 1845; died Nov. 7, 1861; Anna married Dr. I. C. Blakely. Joseph D., born Sept. 1, 1823; married Betsy Knight in 1855. Sophia, born Dec. 23, 1832; died in October, 1853.

Isaac W. Tanner, oldest son of Warren Tanner, was born in Collins, where he has always resided. He is an extensive land owner and a successful farmer. He was married Nov. 13, 1839, to Betsey A. Beverly. They have had four children:

Susan, born May 16, 1844; died Sept. 16, 1870. Eveline, born June 27, 1850. Warren and Hannah (twins), born Aug. 13, 1855; Warren married Blanche Bosworth in September, 1876.

G. W. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor is the youngest of a family of thirteen—seven sisters and six brothers, whose names are as follows:

Darius, Marie, Hannah, Samuel, Simeon, Abigail, Rhoda

Ann, Benjamin, Mary M., Joseph W., Ann Eliza, Rosimer and George W.

Mr. Taylor was born in Essex, Essex county, N. Y., March 27, 1832. His father's name was Samuel Taylor; his mother's maiden name was Lydia Castle. Mr. Taylor came to Evans, N. Y., with his parents when four years of age; lived there until 1852, when he went to North Collins and engaged in farming, tanning and currying in company with two of his brothers. Remained there until 1864, when he removed to Collins, lot fifty-seven, old Barlett homestead. He was married in 1864 to Ann O. Bartlett, youngest daughter of Smith Bartlett. They have three children, viz.:

Joseph B., born Aug. 16, 1865. Marion B., born March 27, 1867. Benjamin Grant, born Dec. 27, 1872.

Mr. Taylor is a prominent friend of progression, and speaks to the people on funeral and other occasions. He is a man of fine intellect.

Rhoda Tarbox.

Rhoda Tarbox, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth Smith, was born in Danby, Vt., Oct. 9, 1813. In 1816, she came to Collins with her people, where she has ever since resided. In 1833, she married Caleb Tarbox, son of Benjamin and Huldah Tarbox. She had a family of eleven children, two of whom died when young, the names of the others are as follows:

Chester, born Sept. 29, 1834, and resides in Collins. Stephen, born Dec. 20, 1835; married Julia Ann Clark, and lives in Collins. Francis, born July 12, 1839; married Mary Baldwin, and lives in East Otto, Cattaraugus county. Leonard, born April 10, 1845; married Addie Stone, and lives in Evans, Erie county. Emily, born Jan. 27, 1847; married Hiram Cook and lives in Collins. Alvin, born Nov. 17, 1848; married Martha West, and resides in Morris county, Kan. Reuben, born March 18, 1851; married Eva Stewart and lives in Collins. Hannah, born Jan. 29, 1853; married Charles Babcock and lives in Collins. Olive, born Oct. 29, 1854; married James Parkes m, and died in Collins, Aug. 30, 1878.

Caleb Tarbox died Oct. 21, 1874.

William H. Vail.

William H. Vail, son of Ira H. and Mary Vail, was born in Danby, Vt., March 26, 1845. In the Spring of 1869, he came to Collins and purchased a farm located two miles east of Collins Center, where he has ever since resided.

Sept. 22, 1869, he married Alice Reynolds, daughter of Nehemiah and Julia Reynolds. They have two children: Ira H., born July 20, 1870. Josephine, born April 1, 1879.

His father, Ira H. Vail, married Mary Chase, daughter of Ephraim Chase. He is a man of integrity and industry, and has accumulated a good property. He possesses the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has been called to fill various offices of trust and honor in the Eastern States, having been a Selectman two years, a Justice of the Peace five years, and was a Member of the Legislature in 1859.

He raised a family of seven children: Edward I. married Julia Fish. Amelia. William H. married Alice Reynolds. Samantha. Lydia died in 1864, aged eleven. Jennie and Ada.

John Vosburg.

John Vosburg was born in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1799. His parents moved to Palmyra when he was four years old. He lived at Palmyra until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Betsy Fillmore, and moved to Ellicottville, where he bought four hundred acres of timbered land; he cleared up about two hundred acres of it. From Ellicottville, Mr. Vosburg moved to Gowanda about 1825, and engaged in blacksmithing, and also built a foundry and plow manufactory in company with James Locke. He sold out his interests in Gowanda about 1837, and bought three hundred acres of land on Clear Creek in the west part of Collins, which has since been frequently designated as Tub Town, because of Mr. Vosburg's building, on his purchase, a tub factory and saw mill which he operated until they were destroyed by fire in 1849.

Mr. Vosburg was for fourteen years Highway Commissioner in Collins, and many of the roads in that town were laid out under his supervision. He moved to Perrysburg in 1854, and resided there until his death in 1872.

Mr. Vosburg had eight children as follows: Charles resides

in Waupaca, Wis. William resides in Gowanda. Laura resides in Gowanda. Frank resides in Waupaca, Wis.; hotel-keeper. Annette married Robert ———, and died in 1860, in Perrysburg. Caroline married Frank Campbell; resides at Perrysburg. Norton, half-brother of the others, resides at Gowanda. George L.

George L. Vosburg.

George L. Vosburg is a son of the above-named. He was born in Collins — Tub Town — in 1838. Mr. Vosburg first commenced business at Gowanda as stage and livery proprietor, and subsequently engaged in the hotel business, which he has since followed. He is at present, 1882, the genial landlord of the Commercial Hotel at Gowanda. While a resident of Persia, Cattaraugus county; he was for two years Deputy Sheriff under Cooper.

Mr. Vosburg was married in 1859, to Eliza A. Campbell. They have two children: John C. and Nettie.

Statement of David Wilber.

My father, Stephen Wilber, came from Danby, Rutland county, Vt., to Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., in May, 1810, where the family remained until November. In June, 1810, my father and Joshua Palmerton followed an Indian trail through the woods from Ezekiel Cook's, in East Hamburg, to Turner Aldrich's, where Gowanda now is; they had to lay in the woods one night. Turner Aldrich, Jacob Taylor, Aaron Lindsey, Arad Howard, (brother of Ethan Howard of Boston) and Stephen Lapham, on lot forty-five, at Bagdad, were here before he came.

Stephen Peters came immediately after my father and Palmerton came; he took land on the east part of lot forty-eight, township six, range eight. My father took land on the west part of lot forty nine and Palmerton on the east part of lot fifty, in same township and range. My father, Palmerton and Peters lived together and kept bachelor's hall that Summer. They chopped three acres of timber and put up a log-house or shanty for each one. In the Fall father went to Cayuga county and brought his family on as far as Hamburg and lived in one

part of Ezekiel Cook's log-house through the Winter until the first of March, 1811, when we moved to Collins.

It took us three days to move from Hamburg to Collins: we staid the first night at Jesse Putnam's, who lived on part of the farm that Lewis Trevitt has since so long owned and occupied. We came by the way of Woodward Hollow and the Genesee road. Besides father's family there were in the company Mrs. Luke Crandall, Allan King and wife, Arnold King, John King, Henry Palmerton, Jehiel Albee and John Williams.

When Mrs. Crandall started from Vermont, her father, in accordance with olden custom, presented her with a bottle of rum, directing her not to uncork it until they reached "The Hill of Difficulty," referring to Pilgrim's Progress. At Woodward's Hollow they had to chain the sleds to trees to get down safely. At the foot of the ascent on the other side Mrs. Crandall said: "Here is The Hill of Difficulty; let us drink," and opened her bottle and presented it first to Mrs. Wilber. Any one who has been up that hill will appreciate her remark.

We staid the second night at James Tyrer's, whose house or shanty stood on the Genesee road, on lot three, township seven, range eight, and was the first one we had seen since leaving Putnam's. The shanty was so small that the whole company could not sleep inside, so Jehiel Albee proposed that he and the other young men should sleep up-stairs. Accordingly Jehiel Albee, John King, Arnold King, Henry Palmerton and John Williams slept on top of the shanty. There was no road and our progress through the woods was necessarily slow, but on the afternoon of the third day we arrived at the house that father had built, which was located on the west part of lot forty-nine, some distance north of where the road runs now.

Our house was built of logs and poles and the ends of some of them stuck out two feet beyond the others. There was no lumber and no nails used in its construction. The roof was made of bark and the first Summer we had no chimney, no doors, no windows, and the house was not muded. We built the fire against the side of the house until it burnt through. Father said that was the rule. In the Fall father built a stick-chimney, with a stone back, and cut window holes and made sash after his fashion and put in greased paper instead of glass

for window lights; he split and hewed out basswood plank or "Puncheons," for a floor below—had no floor above. My mother did most of her cooking out beside a stump during the warm weather that Summer.

In my father's family there were then six children: David, John, Paulina, Alma, George and Betsey. I was the oldest and was born Dec. 16, 1800. My father and mother and the six children, and all the household goods we had were brought from Vermont in one wagon load.

Our table was a box that we brought some of our things in. I cannot remember whether father and mother had any chairs or not, but I know that we children had no chairs and after a little I made some stools for myself and the others. My father cleared off the first Spring about three acres for corn, half an acre for oats and one-fourth of an acre for potatoes.



That Summer we chopped and cleared three acres and sowed it to Winter wheat. That Fall father went to Hamburg and bought one hundred apple trees and brought home two cherry trees in his pocket.

We had a yoke of oxen and two cows and a calf. We had no hay and we cut the heads of the oats off and gave them to

the calf, and the straw and corn-fodder we gave to the oxen and cows but the most of their living was browse.

The first Summer after we came to Collins my father and mother and their six children, and Allen King and his wife, and Arnold King, and John King, two young, unmarried men, all lived in our small log-house, and how they all managed to live there I cannot tell.

When we first came to Collins it was sixteen miles to the nearest grist-mill. We frequently got out of meal and then sometimes we would eat potatoes and milk several days and sometimes we would grind or pound corn into coarse meal in our "plumping mill." This consisted of a large log of the proper length, squared off at both ends and set upright and a cavity made in the top in the shape of a round bottomed basket, and a spring-pole fastened to the corner of the house with a pestle attached and suspended over the cavity in the end of the log.

The first grinding we had done at a grist-mill was at Boston. When father went to Boston to mill, he carried grists for the neighbors, and when Aaron Lindsay went he also carried grists for the neighbors, and when Benjamin Albee went he also did the same. Once when father went to Boston to mill he had to stay over night; and he had no money, and he drew up wood for Mr. Butterworth with his team to pay for his keeping.

Benjamin Albee located on the east part of lot sixty-four, township six, range eight, in the Spring of 1811, and Luke Crandall located on the middle part of the same lot the same year. Warren Tanner came and located on lot forty-seven same township and range, in 1811. Allen King located on lot fifty-six, and Nathan King, father of Allen, Arnold and John King, came in the Fall of 1811 and settled on lot forty-nine. Abram Lapham came out in 1809 or 1810, and bought lot forty-five at Bagdad and other lands in the vicinity, which lots were covered with nice pine and other valuable timber. Stephen Lapham, his son, settled there in 1810 and built a saw-mill about 1814. The first saw-mill built where E. L. Harris' mill now is, was built in 1824, by my brother John and myself. David Pound came in at an early day and located on lot fifty-three, near Collins station.

In the war of 1812 and 1815, Luke Crandall, Jehiel Albee, Benjamin Albee, Darius Crandall, Rex Brown, David Nivers and Henry Palmerton and probably others, went from Collins to the Niagara frontier and served as soldiers. In the time of the war people were afraid of the Indians, and some of them left. Mr. Lindsay took his family out to Warsaw. Albee's family went away, he and his son Benjamin remained. I and my brother John dug holes in the ground to bury our iron ware. We had our other things loaded up to start, and had victuals cooked to take along, but father finally changed his mind and we remained. When I was eleven years old, I had to go out with my father and work, chopping and clearing land. My brother John and I worked clearing land bare-footed among the stubs and fire.

Jacob Taylor built the first grist-mill at Taylor Hollow in 1812. John Hanford kept the first store in town at Taylor Hollow.

One time, Kendall Johnson was at Hanford's store and wished to purchase a saw, but had not the money to pay for it, and Hanford refused to trust him. He went out into the field and stated the case to Taylor, and he picked up a flat stone and wrote on it an order for the saw, and Johnson went back and got it.

Smith Bartlett was the first tanner and currier and shoemaker. He came in about 1815 and located on lot fifty-eight. Dr. McDaniels was the first physician in town. The first carding machine was at Gowanda, owned by Bugbee & Chaffee. James Parkinson built a saw-mill in the village of Collins Center about 1830. Samuel Lake built the first store at Collins Center about 1830. Harry Matthewson managed it.

ISAAC WILBER'S FAMILY.

Isaac Wilber, born Dec. 24, 1748; married Elizabeth Badgley and died July 27, 1835. Elizabeth Badgely, born Dec. 5, 1758; died Aug. 13, 1846. Stephen Wilber, born July 27, 1777, (son of Isaac); died Aug. 21, 1862. Mary King, his wife, born March 6, 1782; died Oct., 1866. Their children were:

David, born Dec. 16, 1800. John, born Sept. 27, 1802. Paulina, born June 20, 1804; married Robert Arnold; died about 1875. Alma, born April 25, 1806; married Tompkins

White. George R., born Aug. 7, 1808; married Jane Lapham; died in 1867 in Wayne county, Michigan. Elizabeth, born Sept. 25, 1810; married Stukely Hudson. James, born Jan. 25, 1813; died Feb., 1815. Job, born Jan. 18, 1815, is dead. Daniel, born April 12, 1817; died Oct., 1826. Joshua, born June 19, 1819, lives in Dayton Cattaraugus county. Stephen, born July 14, 1821, lives in northwest part of Michigan. Mary, born July 10, 1820; died Oct. 22, 1868.

DAVID WILBER'S FAMILY.

David Wilber married Polly H. Russell, born 1808. Their children were:

Daniel born May 31, 1830; married —— Hazard and lives in Collins. Lucy R., born May 22, 1835; married Thomas Russell, and lives in Farmington, Oakland county, Mich. Robert A., born July 12, 1844; married Eunice Allen and lives in Collins.

John Wilber.

John Wilber, son of Stephen Wilber, was born Sept. 27, 1802, on North Hero Island, in Lake Champlain. He came to Collins with his parents in 1811, where he has ever since resided a wealthy farmer and an energetic and capable man of business. He has resided on his present farm fifty-four years. Mr. Wilber is one of the few that remain, who have taken active part and witnessed the transformation from the unbroken wilderness to the beautiful farms and rural abodes that constitute the present town of Collins.

Mr. Wilber was married in 1826 to Christiana Strang, whose paternal ancestors were long-lived and sturdy French Huguenots, who fled from France to England on account of religious persecution. From England some of them came to New York. Mrs. Wilber's father, John Strang, was born at Fort Ann, N. Y., where, when a young man, he was engaged in lumbering. He came to Collins 1812, where he resided until his death in Feb. 1879, at the remarkable age of 101 years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Wilber have reared a family of six children, viz:

Emily, born Nov. 24, 1827; married William T. Popple and resides at Collins. Mary E., born April 18, 1839; married

William C. Potter and resides in Waupaca county, Wisconsin. Albert, born Feb. 28, 1832; married Ruth Bartlett and resides at Collins. James, born Feb. 20, 1835; married Lydia Chase, and resides at Collins. Paulina, born Aug. 16, 1840; married, first, Albert Bruce; second, Frank P. Johnson; died in 1879 in Collins. Eugene, born Jan. 24, 1844; married Mary Barry and resides at Collins.

J. H. White.

John H. White was born in 1833, in the Town of Collins. His father's name was Hosea White; his mother's maiden name was Anna Keese. He was married in October, 1859; his wife's maiden name was Martha Jane McMillan; she was born Sept. 22, 1840, in the Town of Otto, Cattaraugus county.

Their children are: Georgiana, born July 20, 1860. Frankie E., born Nov. 28, 1861. Jesse Maud, born April 18, 1867. James H., born Feb. 10, 1873. Ethel M., born May 16, 1877.

Mr. White has always lived in Collins, except one year, when he lived on the Hadwin Arnold place in East Hamburg. He has always followed the business of farming, and now owns a large dairy, and in addition he has also been engaged in the milling business for several years. He owned and run the Gowanda mill in 1865, then sold it; bought the mill in Bagdad, in 1878, and sold it in 1880; again purchased the Gowanda mill and sold one-half to C. C. Torrance, and they are now (1882) running the same together. He formerly dealt quite largely in stock. He brought, for his father, the first mowing machine into Town of Collins, in 1853 or 1854. He brought the first Holstein cattle into Collins in 1879. He was one of the Assessors of the Town of Collins for twelve years. He was elected Supervisor in 1874 and also in 1875.

Smith B. Washburn.

Mr. Washburn, son of Elisha Washburn and Frances Ballard, was born Sept. 21, 1834, in Collins, where he has resided most of the time. He traveled six years as salesman for a Cleveland firm; he was also connected with William A. Johnson in first starting and operating the Marshfield factories.

He has been Assessor in Collins two terms.

Mr. Washburn was married Sept. 4, 1853, to Marinda Wickham, who was born in Collins, Nov. 25, 1834. They have two children: Louisa F., born Dec. 18, 1857. George E., born June 10, 1864.

Isaac A. Wells.

Mr. Wells' grandfather, Rev. Asel Wells, was a Baptist minister, and occasionally preached to the early settlers of Collins, to which place he came about 1826, with his son Benjamin Wells, father of Isaac A. Benjamin Wells, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1808 or 1809; came to Rochester, N. Y., when four years of age, and to Collins about 1826, where he settled on lot 21, on land bought from the Holland Land company, where he lived until 1876, when he sold his farm and moved to near Meadville, Pa. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allen.

Isaac A. Wells was born in Collins, June 6, 1838, where he lived until 1867, when he moved to Persia, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he now resides in the capacity of a farmer. He was married in 1857, to Mary L. King, daughter of Jared King. They have two children: Jared U. and Cora.

Elisha Washburn.

Mr. Washburn was born Oct. 7, 1807, in Wendell, Mass., came to Collins from there in 1821, driving a team through for Everett Fisher—twenty-eight days on the road. He chopped and cleared land—an acre in six days was about the progress he made in chopping.

He was married in 1826, to Frances Ballard; they located on the farm of James Goodell, on lot nine, township seven, range eight, Collins. Mr. Goodell died in 1851, and they succeeded to the homestead where Mr. Washburn now lives, his wife having died in February, 1881.

Mr. Washburn has held the office of Commissioner of Highways several terms. He was Commissioner when the second Gowanda bridge was burned, and when the Zoar bridge across the Cattaraugus was built. About 1842, he built a saw-mill on the north branch of Clear Creek.

Mr. Washburn has four children: Mary married George

Valentine, who died. Smith B. married Marinda Wickham. Rufus (2d) married Ruth Lenox. Israel, twice married, first to Eliza E. Goodell, by whom he had one daughter, Dora; second time to Eliza Chafee, by whom he has three children: Jessie, Dean and Ira Verne.

Stephen Thorn White.

Mr. White's grandfather, Reuben White, was a leading member of the Quaker Society; he died in Collins at the age of seventy-two. His father, Isaac White, was born in Danby, Vt., in 1794. He married Hannah, daughter of Judge Thorn, of Granville, N. Y. He removed to Collins about 1833, his son Stephen Thorn, being then a young lad, having been born in Danby, Vt., Sept. 28, 1826. He remained on his father's farm until 1858, when he engaged in mercantile business at Collins Center, which he pursued until his death, March 26, 1872. He was a man of honor and ability. He was Postmaster most of the time while engaged in trade, and was Supervisor of Collins three years in succession—1869, '70 and '71. Mr. White was married in 1853 to Lucy B. Randell, by whom he had three children:

J. Herbert, who was for a time in company with C. I. Bates at the old stand where his father had conducted business. Myra and Charles Cary.

Robert A. Wilber.

Robert A. Wilber, son of David and Polly Wilber, was born in Collins July 12, 1844, where he has ever since resided, now owning and occupying a farm formerly owned by Stephen Wilber. Sept. 4, 1866, he married Eunice Allen, daughter of Ahaz and Sylva Allen, of Collins. In 1865 he enlisted in the Second New York volunteers, Company G, Mounted Riflemen, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Stephen B. White.

Stephen B. White, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Beckwith, is a native of Collins, and was born Nov. 15, 1848. His mother dying soon after his birth, he was adopted by his grandfather, Stephen White. March 20, 1867, he married Julia Fuller,

daughter of Ira and Lucinda Fuller. He now owns and occupies the farm formerly owned by his grandfather, Stephen White. He has a family of three children:

Warren, born Aug. 23, 1868. Carrie, born March 11, 1872. Charles, born Oct. 23, 1879.

George C. Waite.

George C. Waite, son of Isaac and Mary Waite, was born in the Town of Eastern, Washington county, N. Y., in 1825. He has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Potter, daughter of Peter and Rachel Potter; second to Mary Lockwood, daughter of Philo and Polly Lockwood. He came to Collins in 1850 and located on a farm formerly owned by George Lindsley. In 1871 he removed to East Hamburg, and in 1877 he again removed to Collins and now owns and occupies the farm known as the George Lawton farm. He is a man of toil and industry and always contents himself with his own concerns. By well-directed efforts he has acquired a good property. He has three children:

Henry, born April 4, 1861. Jennie, born July 19, 1877. Raymond, born Aug. 16, 1879.

Hosea White.

Hosea White was born in the year 1798, in the town of Mount Holly, Vermont. His father's name was also Hosea White. His mother's maiden name was Susanna Thompson. Hosea White, the second, father of John H. White, was married in this county to Anna Keese, March 12, 1825. He purchased of Hadwin Arnold the land on lot thirty-four, township six, range eight, on which John H. now lives, and cleared up and improved it and built the buildings and resided there until his death. He at one time kept hotel at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek for two years. Hosea White died in Collins June 27, 1873, aged seventy-five years. Anna Keese White, his wife, died in Collins, June 3, 1871, aged sixty-four years. Their children were:

Eliza Jane, who married Ransom Moss and died in Collins, Oct. 25, 1880. Oliver H. married Nancy Bartlett and lives in Michigan; is a farmer. John H. Hannah Maud married

Silas Taft and resides in Collins. Paulina died young. Phebe A. married Albert Southwick and lives at Silver Creek. Silas W. died March 30, 1865, in Collins, aged twenty years. Cynthia E. married Byron Kimball and died Oct. 6, 1873, in the town of Persia, Cattaraugus county.

CHAPTER XIX.

NORTH COLLINS—GENERAL HISTORY.

It was in May or June, in the year 1810, that Enos Southwick, Abram Tucker and Stephen Sisson, passed through the village of Buffalo on their way to make a home. They were members of the Society of Friends and it is reasonable to infer that they were attracted to the settlement made by Jacob Taylor some three years previous, although they did not follow the Indian trail of their predecessor but took the more feasible route up the lake shore to the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek and then struck out due east through an unbroken forest and brought up near Lawton Station, a mile and a half north of Taylor's settlement. Here they pitched their tents and made a beginning. The next Fall Nathaniel Sisson, a brother of Stephen, came. In the meantime James and Luther Tyrer, (brothers) from Franklin county, Mass., came and located on lot three, near Marshfield, some five miles east. These were the only white inhabitants that wintered in what is now known as North Collins, that year. In the Spring of 1811 Levi Woodward, Jonathan Southwick and Job Southwick joined the little settlement near Lawton Station and Sylvenus Bates made a claim on lot ten, near Marshfield. So coming with our subject up to 1812, we find the following settlers located in the Town of North Collins, viz :

Abram Tucker, Stephen Sisson, Nathaniel Sisson, Samuel Tucker, Moses Tucker, Henry Tucker, Enos Southwick, Jonathan Southwick, George Southwick, Jr., James Tyrer, Luther Tyrer, John Strang, Stephen White, Stephen Twining, Noah Tripp, Hugh McMillen, Levi Woodward, Sylvenus Bates and Job Southwick,

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO PURCHASED LAND IN NORTH COL-
LINS OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY, THE DATE OF PURCHASE,
THE QUANTITY OF LAND AND THE PRICE PAID.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

LAND.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Sylvanus Hussey.....	1809, Oct. 10..	l 62	328	\$656
Isaac Hathaway.....	1809, May 18..	n pt l 58 & s pt l 59.....	400	800
Thomas Bills.....	1809, Oct. 19..	m pt l 61... .	100	200
Moses Eddy.....	1809, Oct. 19..	n pt l 61... .	100	200
George Southwick....	1810, Sept. 5..	l 44.....	520	1170
George Southwick....	1810, Aug. 4..	l 42.....	316	711
George Southwick....	1811, June 10..	l 35.....	305	838
James Goodale.....	1810, Oct. 1..	e half l 3... .	161	402
James Goodale.....	1811, March 6..	w half l 3... .	162	445
Nathaniel Sisson.....	1809, Nov. 10..	n-w pt l 50 & s-w pt l 51	182	398
Stephen Sisson.....	1809, Nov. 10..	e pt l 50... .	216	432
Stephen Sisson.....	1810, Nov. 11..	pt l 50.....	106	406
Abram Tucker.....	1810, Nov. 1..	s-w pt l 50..	100	225
Abraham Gifford....	1810, Sept. 19..	pt l 61 & $\frac{1}{4}$ l 60.....	217	488
Henry Tucker.....	1811, April 25..	n-w pt l 51..	182	363
Henry Tucker.....	1814, Jan. 13..	s-w pt l 34..	70	210
Jonathan Townsend..	1811, April 30..	e half l 18..	169	464
Kendall Johnson.....	1811, May 7... .	s pt l 10... .	100	275
Kendall Johnson.....	1818, Mar. 20..	pt l 10.....	60	315
Isaac Leggett.....	1811, June 10..	n-w pt l 34..	100	275
Benjamin T. Leggett..	1811, June 10..	e pt l 42... .	100	275
Levi Woodward.....	1811, June 19..	e pt l 51... .	102	280
Stephen Jenkins.....	1811, Oct. 10..	s pt l 39... .	100	300
Stephen White.....	1811, Dec. 23..	w pt l 42... .	117	351
Stephen White.....	1811, Dec. 23..	s pt l 52... .	150	450
Stephen White.....	1814, Nov. 16..	n-w pt l 53..	60	195
Stephen White.....	1816, Sept. 12..	s pt l 30... .	149	633
Gideon Lapham.....	1811, Dec. 5... .	e pt l 54... .	200	600
Noah Tripp.....	1812, May 17..	s-w pt l 54..	100	300
Nathaniel Sisson, Jr..	1811, Dec. 4... .	pt l 40 & 32.	350	1050
Nathaniel Sisson, Jr..	1812, Sept. 19..	n pt l 52... .	98	294
Nathaniel Sisson, Jr..	1819, Nov. 11..	s-e pt l 50..	60	230
Elkanah Sherman....	1813, Nov. 8... .	s pt l 60... .	207	569
David Lawton.....	1819, Dec. 24..	s-w pt l 42..	50	238

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—Continued.

NAME.	DATE	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
David Woodward....	1815, May 23.	w pt l 26...	125	437
John Woodward.....	1814, Nov. 16.	n-e pt l 53..	60	195
William Oatis	1815, May 23..	e pt l 34...	160	560
Benjamin Cornell....	1815, Mar. 30..	pt l 53.....	242	786
Jesse Stancliff.....	1815, April 24.	w pt l 64...	200	700
Willard Stancliff....	1815, April 24.	l 63.....	316	1106
Nathaniel Potter	1815, April 14.	w pt l 37...	100	325
Hugh McMullen.....	1815, July 3...	n pt l 59 & pt l 26...	200	700
Levi Parker.....	1815, June 30.	pt l 31.....	250	874
Lemuel M. White....	1815, June 26	m pt l 37 & s pt l 45...	255	892
Lemuel M. White....	1817, Sept. 25.	pt l 21.....	100	500
Pardon Brown.....	1815, May 26..	w pt l 40...	120	420
Pardon Brown.....	1816, Sept. 13.	n pt l 47...	110	467
Thomas Shrouds....	1815, Oct. 20..	s pt l 47...	150	562
Lilly Stafford, Jr....	1815, Nov. 4...	e pt l 36...	200	750
Lilly Stafford, Jr....	1816, Aug. 2...	pt l 51.....	47	190
Lilly Stafford, Jr....	1816, Sept. 12.	p l 36.....	100	425
Benjamin H. Smith...	1815, Oct. 20..	e pt l 46...	180	675
Benjamin H. Smith...	1815, Oct. 20..	w pt l 46...	177	663
Daniel Hull, Jr.....	1815, Nov. 28.	pt l 59.....	141	528
Thomas Cole.....	1815, Dec. 2...	w pt l 55...	100	375
Edmund Tucker.....	1815, Oct. 4...	n pt l 30...	100	375
Penderon Barton....	1816, May 7...	w pt l 38...	100	400
Humphrey White....	1816, March 23	e pt l 37...	100	375
Oliver Tripp.....	1816, April 1...	w pt l 29...	100	375
Stephen Smith.....	1816, April 3...	n pt l 39...	150	600
John Train.....	1816, April 30.	n pt l 31...	116	464
Humphrey Russell...	1816, Mar. 7...	pt l 48.....	120	450
Abner Briggs.....	1816, Mar. 7...	s pt l 48...	120	450
Samuel Hall.....	1816, Oct. 19..	w pt l 2....	100	450
Nathan Starks.....	1824, March 4.	pt l 2.....	50	212
*John A. Lewis.....	1835, Oct. 1...	pt l 2.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	337 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Starks.....	1832, Dec. 11.	e pt l 2....	75	300
James Goodale.....	1810, Oct. 1...	e pt l 3....	161	402 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Goodale.....	1811, March 6.	w pt l 3....	162	445
*Caleb Woodward...	1832, June 22.	w pt l 4....	65	211 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jonathan Woodward..	1833, Aug. 20.	pt l 4.....	50	200
Lewis Hall.....	1842, Nov. 3.	pt l 4.....	50	249
James Brayton.....	1837, Nov. 11.	pt l 4.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	278
Jonas Brayton.....	1836, Aug. 18.	s-e pt l 4...	75	319

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Elias Twist.....	1828, June 13..	n pt l 5.....	150	590
John Grant.....	1833, June 8..	pt l 5.....	100	400
Greenfield Bates.....	1833, Oct. 14..	s-w pt l 5..	50	162
Greenfield Bates.....	1833, Oct. 14..	n pt l 4.....	81	344
John Jennings.....	1825, Jan. 20..	s-w pt l 6..	50	212
Barney McDonald....	1820, July 14..	pt l 6.....	64	262
Andres Demerle.....	1837, Sept. 13.	s-e pt l 6..	58	246
John Weeks.....	1817, May 3...	n pt l 6.....	100	500
Josiah Whittemore...	1836, Aug. 18.	pt l 6.....	50	212
Lemon Cole.....	1816, Sept. 16.	n pt l 7.....	178	756
Adam Behringer.....	1833, July 16..	pt l 7.....	100	425
David Shrouds.....	1816, Sept. 16.	s pt l 7.....	178	758
Nathaniel A. Williams	1836, Aug. 4..	s pt l 7.....	79	335
Carolus Ball.....	1833, Oct. 1...	pt l 7.....	50	212
Peter Bloch.....	1834, Oct. 6...	pt l 8.....	50	212
Jacob Bricks.....	1834, Aug. 25..	pt l 8.....	50	212
Nathan Wightman...	1834, April 23.	pt l 8.....	50	212
George Young.....	1834, Jan. 2...	pt l 8.....	50	212
George Young.....	1833, Dec. 10.	pt l 8.....	50	212
Ambrose Schaller....	1842, June 1...	s pt l 8.....	50	275
Kendall Johnson.....	1811, May 7...	s pt l 10...	100	275
Kendall Johnson.....	1818, Nov. 20..	pt l 10.....	60	315
James Starks.....	1824, March 8..	n pt l 10...	125	531
William Palmer.....	1833, Oct. 18..	pt l 10.....	86	365
William Culver.....	1829, April 25.	pt l 11.....	175	575
James Starks.....	1831, Jan. 3...	pt l 11.....	50	200
Richard Willits.....	1833, Oct. 23..	n-e pt l 11..	108	459
Chad B. Clark.....	1827, Nov. 21..	n-e pt l 12..	50	162
Abraham Clark.....	1835, Oct. 27..	n-w pt l 12..	120	523
John L. Barden.....	1833, Oct. 10..	pt l 12.....	45	191
John L. Barden.....	1836, Nov. 5...	pt l 12.....	50	212
Caleb Woodward....	1833, June 13..	s-e pt l 12..	55	178
Nathan Hawley.....	1817, June 16..	n pt l 13...	100	500
Simon M. Hall.....	1835, Sept. 15..	pt l 13.....	50	200
Ephraim Darling....	1835, Sept. 29..	pt l 13.....	55	218
John Kirby, Jr.....	1835, Sept. 23.	s pt l 13...	75	300
Erastus Clark.....	1835, Oct. 19..	pt l 13.....	50	200
Willard Slocum.....	1816, Sept. 16.	e pt l 14...	100	425
Asa Jennings.....	1830, June 17..	w pt l 14...	54	227
Abraham Clark.....	1818, April 16.	pt l 14.....	100	500
John G. Potter.....	1822, Nov. 16..	pt l 14.....	100	425
Adam Clark.....	1823, Oct. 1...	s pt l 15....	72	306

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Rebekah Hamlin.....	1818, Nov. 3..	pt l 15.....	65	325
Cramphin Tewel.....	1817, Dec. 26..	pt l 15.....	100	500
John McDonald.....	1817, Aug. 28..	pt l 15.....	50	262
Batson McDonald.....	1816, Aug. 8..	n pt l 15....	100	400
George Wightman....	1816, July 12..	l 16.....	342	1368
*Rachael Conger.....	1829, May 11..	n-w pt l 18..	100	300
William Smith.....	1829, July 6..	s-w pt l 18..	69	240
George Barney.....	1829, Jan. 15..	w pt l 19....	50	200
David W. Hunt.....	1830, Jan. 4....	pt l 19.....	71½	286
*Silas Kirby.....	1829, Apr. 25..	e pt l 19....	200	600
Teleg Tripp.....	1838, Jan. 1...	pt l 20.....	70	297
*Rachel Conger.....	1830, Feb. 4...	pt l 20.....	50	150
Abraham Conger.....	1838, June 16..	pt l 20.....	48	206
Eli Barney.....	1839, Jan. 16..	w pt l 20....	100	648
Henry Holiday.....	1816, July 25..	e pt l 21....	150	600
Henry Potter.....	1818, Jan. 1...	w pt l 21....	104	520
Erastus Clark.....	1816, Oct. 14..	s pt l 22....	100	450
Asa Jennings.....	1818, April 14..	pt l 22.....	100	500
Samuel Bowen.....	1823, June 5...	n pt l 22....	130	558
John H. King.....	1824, July 7...	s-w pt l 23...	80	340
Charles De Voll.....	1816, Oct. 7...	e pt l 23....	100	450
John Train.....	1818, Feb. 20..	pt l 23.....	100	500
John Train.....	1833, April 24..	n-w pt l 23..	79	335
Wheeler Birdsley....	1816, July 24..	s pt l 24....	150	600
Samuel Brooks.....	1818, Apr. 29..	pt l 24.....	100	500
Aaron Parker.....	1833, June 17..	n pt l 24....	66	280
Elijah Leach.....	1824, Sept. 21..	e pt l 26....	93	279
Cromwell Luther....	1824, Feb. 19..	e pt l 27....	101	428
Nehemiah Heath.....	1820, Dec. 17..	pt l 27.....	75	318
Timothy Russell.....	1824, Jan. 19..	pt l 27.....	100	425
Joshua Pickins.....	1823, Nov. 12..	w pt l 27....	75	318
John P. Willit.....	1831, Oct. 28..	e pt l 28....	80	320
Aaron Hanson.....	1816, Nov. 14..	w pt l 28....	200	750
Amos S. Willit.....	1831, July 22..	pt l 28.....	100	396
Asa B. Kinyon.....	1827, Sept. 24..	pt l 29.....	100	400
Henry Potter.....	1832, April 30..	pt l 29.....	100	340
Nathaniel Smith.....	1835, Oct. 15..	e pt l 29....	61	244
James Andrews.....	1816, July 25..	pt l 30.....	100	400
Wheeler Birdsley....	1816, July 24..	e pt l 32....	84	336
John Perkins.....	1824, Nov. 4...	n-w pt l 36..	66	297
Joshua Perkins.....	1822, Dec. 21..	s-w pt l 36..	60	270
Lemuel M. White....	1815, June 26..	pt l 37.....	155	542

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES.	PRICE
Thomas Russell.....	1828, Oct. 1...	pt l 38.....	50	200
John Whiting.....	1828, Oct. 1...	pt l 38.....	50	200
Truman Reed.....	1829, July 18..	pt l 38.....	50	200
Moses Martin.....	1829, Aug. 22..	e pt l 38....	97	388
Jonathan Potter.....	1822, Feb. 22..	pt l 39.....	100	450
Matthew West.....	1816, Sept. 14..	pt l 40.....	104	442
George Southwick....	1820, Aug. 5..	e pt l 43....	200	766
Enos Southwick.....	1820, Aug. 5..	s-w pt l 43..	48	184
Aaron Davis.....	1816, Jan. 29..	pt l 45.....	100	375
Samuel Tucker.....	1816, July 1... n	pt l 45....	153	612
John Boughton.....	1816, Oct. 7... pt	l 47.....	95	427
Jedutham B. Taber...	1834, July 5... n	pt l 48....	94	399
Marshall Judson.....	1827, Feb. 1... s-e	pt l 53..	60	285
John T. Huson.....	1833, Jan. 23.. pt	l 53.....	50	212
William Sisson.....	1828, Dec. 22.. pt	l 53.....	31	124
William Hulls.....	1828, Dec. 22.. pt	l 53.....	50	200
Charles Wood.....	1816, Jan. 20.. n-w	pt l 54..	66	247
Samuel Tucker.....	1816, Nov. 1... e	pt l 55....	255	1147
Samuel Rogers.....	1817, April 15. pt	l 56.....	100	500
Michael Rogers.....	1817, Feb. 5... e	pt l 56....	100	450
Seneca Corbin.....	1830, June 21. pt	l 56.....	70	297
John Whiting.....	1830, Dec. 1... w	pt l 56....	64	274
*Donation for church purposes by Land Co	1823, Dec. 27. e	pt l 64....	100	

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

Eben'r & Joshua Heath	1810, Sept. 11.. pt	l 56.....	332	747
Solomon Heath.....	1810, Oct. 31.. e	pt l 64....	100	250
Hosea E. Potter.....	1816, June 25.. w	pt l 55....	200	800
Moses Leonard.....	1816, Oct. 11.. pt	l 64.....	100	450
Matthias Whitney....	1816, Oct. 16.. e	pt l 67....	100	450
Alexander Hopkins..	1816, Oct. 16.. pt	l 67.....	95	427
Robert Arnold.....	1817, Nov. 11.. w	pt l 68....	100	500
Jirah Tunney, Jr....	1817, Nov. 12.. s	pt l 55....	100	500
John Lawton.....	1819, June 29. pt	l 68.....	50	250
Thurston J. Goseline.	1830, Nov. 20. n	pt l 54....	75	300
Ebenezer Cheney....	1831, Jan. 7... pt	l 54.....	125	500
*John Hall.....	1831, Dec. 9... s-w	pt l 60..	40	149
Josiah F. Coy.....	1832, Oct. 22.. e	pt l 58....	60	220

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACRES	PRICE
*Henry Hall, Jr.....	1833, Jan. 8...	pt l 65.....	31	100
Andrew Hall.....	1834, Feb. 13..	s-w pt l 66..	66	264
Cyrus Coy.....	1834, Nov. 13.	w pt l 51....	100	400
Samuel Heath.....	1835, June 26.	s-e pt l 59..	86	844
*Asahel W. Field....	1835, Aug. 22.	pt l 60.....	80	240
Jonathan Townsend..	1835, Aug. 28..	pt l 51.....	150	600
David Harkness.....	1835, Oct. 12..	pt l 51.....	50	200
Jonathan Townsend..	1835, Oct. 12..	pt l 52.....	50	200
*Kendal Johnson....	1836, July 9...	e pt l 60....	80	320
*Jarvis Thompson....	1836, July 19.	pt l 59.....	50	200
Rial Crouch.....	1836, June 29.	s-w pt l 50..	100	400
*Nicholas Feade....	1836, Aug. 18.	n-w pt l 70..	25	100
Calvin Matterson....	1836, July 1...	n pt l 72....	100	425
James Cooper.....	1836, July 19..	n-e pt l 59..	50	200
Matthew Grover.....	1836, July 19..	w pt l 64....	100	400
Philip Bartholomew and others.....	1836, Aug. 19.	pt l 70.....	75	300
John Shoe and George Smith.....	1836, Aug. 18.	s-w pt l 70..	25	100
Mans & Boardwin....	1836, Sept. 7...	pt l 71.....	65	252
Francis Mitchell....	1836, Sept. 5...	pt l 52.....	50	200
Smith Sewartz.....	1836, Aug. 29.	s pt l 71....	50	200
*Ebenezer Cheney....	1836, Dec. 14..	pt l 62.....	50	200
Heman H. Annis....	1837, Nov. 11.	w pt l 60 & e pt l 68..	200	800
*Jacob Tamerle.....	1837, Dec. 11..	w pt l 69... 150	562	
Everet Fisher.....	1837, Oct. 10..	e pt l 62.... 98	392	
Frederick Hoffman... 1838, Jan. 6...	pt l 69..... 50	200		
*John Schneider.... 1838, July 13..	w pt l 62.... 25	100		
Nicholas Gier..... 1838, Aug. 13.	pt l 62..... 50	200		
Andrew Nemmo..... 1838, Nov. 20.	pt l 63..... 60	240		
Alexander Bettinger.. 1838, Nov. 20.	w pt l 63... 50	200		
Magdalena Hund.... 1838, Dec. 21..	pt l 62..... 78	312		
Lansing Tooker..... 1842, Sept. 15.	ls 61 & 53.. 713	2852		
Jacob Hodge..... 1841, Nov. 1...	e pt l 50... 82	413		
Moore & West..... 1841, Nov. 1...	s-e pt l 66.. 76	418		
John Simon..... 1840, Aug. 20.	s pt l 54.... 42	227		
Samuel Burchill.... 1842, Nov. 1...	w pt l 56... 88	395		
Crandall L. Hodges... 1841, Nov. 1...	n-w pt l 58. 50	260		
Peter Thiel..... 1841, Nov. 1...	s pt l 72.... 30	180		
Milo Lewis..... 1837, Nov. 9...	pt l 67..... 45	144		
Abel Cushing..... 1837, April 26.	pt l 56..... 150	600		

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN DEEDS OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY IN NORTH COLLINS—DATE OF PURCHASE, ETC.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
2	75	e pt.	Jan. 27, 1841..	Harry Hall.
2	112	m pt.	Oct. 1, 1835..	John A. Lewis.
2	50	w m pt. . . .	Nov. 9, 1837..	John A. Lewis.
2	100	w pt.	Mar. 14, 1836.	Hiram Lewis.
3	60	s-e pt.	Oct. 16, 1837..	Henry Hall.
3	50	n-e pt.	July 15, 1822..	John Arnold.
3	58	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 30, 1835..	Andrew Hall.
3	2	s-w pt.	Dec. 30, 1836..	Josiah Rice.
3	100	n-w pt.	Dec. 29, 1837.	James Starks.
4	140	s-e pt.	Sept. 17, 1853.	William T. Popple.
4	50	s m pt.	Nov. 3, 1842..	Lewis Hall
4	50	w m pt. . . .	Jan. 11, 1851..	John Goodell.
4	65	s-w pt.	June 22, 1832.	Caleb Woodward.
4	100	n pt.	Nov. 5, 1841..	John Benedict Stuhli- millar.
5	50	s-e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
5	50	s-w pt.	Oct. 14, 1833..	G. Bates.
5	50	s m pt.	Oct. 21, 1839..	Benjamin Turner.
5	50	m pt.	Oct. 5, 1839..	Andrew Regel.
5	34	m pt.	Nov. 7, 1838..	Lawrence Wolf.
5	29	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 17, 1838..	Jos. Anthony Geiger.
5	29	n m pt.	Nov. 7, 1838..	Lawrence Wolf.
5	58	n pt.	Nov. 7, 1838..	Francis Geiger.
6	58	s-e pt.	July 16, 1842..	Andrew Demerle.
6	50	s-e m pt. . . .	Dec. 24, 1838.	George L. Unger.
6	50	s-w pt.	Oct. 24, 1834..	Jacob Huntzeiger.
6	64	m pt.	Nov. 18, 1831.	Josiah Whittemore.
6	50	n m pt. . . .	Mar. 12, 1838.	Martin Beach.
6	25	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 26, 1838.	Adam Messerle.
6	25	n pt.	Mar. 12, 1838.	Peter Koutzler.
7	79	s pt.	Aug. 4, 1836..	Nathaniel D. Williams.
7	50	s m pt.	Sept. 13, 1841.	Louis Poullain.
7	50	m pt.	Aug. 10, 1841.	Anthony Kuhn.
7	20	e m pt.	Nov. 20, 1839.	John Jennings.
7	31	w m pt. . . .	Nov. 20, 1839.	Jacob Ratzel.
7	27	w m pt. . . .	Nov. 20, 1840.	Wm. Haswell Schwert.
8	50	s pt.	Jan. 1, 1842..	Ambrose Schaller.
8	100	s m pt.	Jan. 1, 1842..	George Young.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
8	50	m pt. . . .	Feb. 25, 1854..	George Young.
8	50	n m pt. . . .	Aug. 29, 1838..	Peter Greiner.
8	50	n m pt. . . .	Sept. 12, 1853..	Peter Bloch.
8	20	n pt.	June 4, 1842..	Leonard Clark.
10	100	s pt.	Feb. 12, 1854..	William Palmer.
10	60	s m pt. . . .	Mar. 22, 1842..	Rufus Washburn, Jr.
10	86	m pt.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob LeRoy.
10	85	n-e pt. . . .	Oct. 28, 1835 .	John J. Harrington.
10	40	n-w pt. . . .	July 6, 1838. . .	Samuel C. Goodell.
11	50	s-e pt.	Jan. 20, 1836..	Eber Rogers, Jr.
11	50	s-e m pt. . .	July 1, 1839. . .	H. Ballard.
11	62	n-e m pt. . .	June 5, 1837. . .	John Potter.
11	62	n-e pt.	April 9, 1845..	Garner Potter.
11	125	w pt.	April 24, 1829..	William Culver.
12	55	s-e pt.	June 13, 1833..	Caleb Woodard.
12	45	s-e m pt. . .	Dec. 8, 1842. . .	J. L. Barden
12	50	s-w m pt. . .	Dec. 8, 1842. . .	J. L. Barden.
12	83	s-w pt.	July 8, 1839. . .	Pardon C. Sherman.
12	120	n-w pt.	Oct. 25, 1835..	Abraham Clark.
12	50	n-e pt.	Nov. 21, 1827.	Chad. B. Clark.
13	75	s pt.	Dec. 8, 1855. . .	Michael Sucher.
13	104	e m pt. . . .	Sept. 4, 1843. . .	Josiah Wittemore.
13	50	n-e pt.	Aug. 10, 1841.	Nich. Tiemmerle.
13	54	s-w m pt. . .	Oct. 25, 1835 .	Abraham Clark.
13	50	w m pt. . . .	April 3, 1843. . .	Erastus Clark.
13	25	n m pt. . . .	Jan. 28, 1852. . .	H. Clark.
13	25	n-w pt.	Sept. 17, 1853.	E. Clark.
14	100	e pt.	Sept. 9, 1824. . .	John Jennings.
14	100	e m pt.	Dec. 29, 1838..	Nicholas Beaver.
14	53	w pt.	Oct. 30, 1835. . .	Jennings Bowen.
15	72	s pt.	Dec. 12, 1837..	James Brown.
15	65	s m pt.	Dec. 27, 1836..	James Brown.
15	50	n m pt. . . .	Oct. 26, 1835..	M. & A. Kuhn
15	50	n-e pt.	Dec. 22, 1838..	Andrew Hepperer.
15	50	n-w pt.	Oct. 10, 1837..	George Wightmans.
16	142	s pt.	July 7, 1824. . .	George Wightmans.
16	50	m pt.	April 7, 1846. . .	Adam Gartner.
16	20	n m pt. . . .	Nov. 15, 1841.	Ignatz Daul.
16	43	n m pt.	Nov. 15, 1841.	Nich. Roesser.
16	33	n pt.	Nov. 15, 1841 .	George A. Herman.
18	169	e pt.	June 19, 1818.	Ezekiel Goodel.
18	69	s-w pt.	Feb. 18, 1836..	William Smith.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
18	100	n-w pt....	May 11, 1829..	Rachel Conger.
19	200	e pt.....	April 24, 1829.	Silas Kirly.
19	71	s-w pt....	Dec. 28, 1836..	George McMillen.
19	50	n-w pt....	Dec. 28, 1836..	Silas Kirly.
20	136	e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
20	70	m pt.....	Mar. 14, 1843.	Philip Bartholme.
20	50	s-w m pt..	Feb. 4, 1830..	Rachel Conger.
20	48	n-w m pt..	June 16, 1838.	Abraham Conger.
21	50	e pt.....	Nov. 25, 1854.	Aug. Cook.
21	100	e m pt....	Jan. 28, 1854..	Allen Clark.
21	100	w m pt....	Mar. 8, 1839..	George C. Kerr.
21	104	w pt.....	Dec. 22, 1837.	George C. Valentine.
22	50	s-e pt....	Aug. 19, 1829.	Erastus Clark.
22	50	s-w pt....	Nov. 3, 1824..	Erastus Clark.
22	50	e m pt....	Oct. 5, 1832...	Erastus Clark.
22	50	w m pt....	Oct. 5, 1832...	A. W. Lawrence.
22	66	n-w pt....	Sept. 15, 1836.	Elisha Train.
23	100	e pt.....	Oct. 28, 1838..	Abel F. Avery.
23	100	m pt.....	May 30, 1833..	John Taylor.
23	80	s-w pt....	Dec. 31, 1836	N. Richmond.
			or 1837.....	
23	49	w m.....	April 14, 1840.	John Train.
23	50	w m.....	Sept. 16, 1854.	Alfred Jennings.
23	30	w m.....	April 14, 1840.	Erastus Morgan.
24	75	s pt.....	Oct. 18, 1838..	Asa Jennings.
24	75	s m pt....	Feb. 28, 1839..	Isaac Hoeg.
24	100	n m pt....		Elliot Hoeg.
24	66	n pt.....	June 29, 1840.	Asa Harkness.
26	38	s-e pt....	Dec. 20, 1836.	William Smith.
26	55	n-e pt....	Dec. 20, 1836..	George Conger.
26	125	m pt.....	Sept. 21, 1824	Elijah Leech.
26	125	w pt.....	Jan. 22, 1824..	Elijah Leech.
27	50	s-e pt....	Dec. 27, 1836..	Noel Conger.
27	51	n-e pt....	Mar. 31, 1834.	Richard Willett.
27	50	s m pt....	Mar. 14, 1832.	E. Russell.
27	50	n m pt....	Mar. 14, 1832.	T. Russell.
27	75	w m pt....	Nov. 5, 1841.	W. R. Willett.
27	75	w pt.....	Feb. 28, 1827..	John Pickins.
28	80	e pt.....	April 29, 1844	Stephen H. Southwick
28	100	e m pt....	May 29, 1839..	John H. Paddleford.
28	100	w m pt....	Dec. 27, 1838..	Joseph Manchester.
28	100	w pt.....	June 22, 1831.	Thomas Baker.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—Continued.

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
29	61	e pt.	June 30, 1855..	George Mennikheim.
29	40	e m pt. . . .	Mar. 12, 1840..	Joseph Woodward.
29	60	m pt.	April 30, 1832.	Henry Potter.
29	100	w m pt. . . .	Nov. 23, 1841.	Francis Leach.
29	100	w pt.	Jan. 15, 1839..	Darius Anthony.
30	149	s pt.	Feb. 14, 1822 .	Henry Joslin.
30	50	e m pt. . . .	Dec. 31, 1838..	G. R. Godfrey.
30	50	w m pt. . . .	Dec. 31, 1838 .	Latham Avery.
30	50	n-e pt. . . .	Dec. 22, 1836 .	Thomas N. Ferris.
30	50	n-w pt. . . .	Dec. 24, 1835 .	Latham Avery.
31	50	s-e pt. . . .	June 16, 1835 .	N. Richmond.
31	50	s-w pt. . . .	June 22, 1839 .	Con. Southworth.
31	250	m pt.	June 16, 1835 .	Theodore Ferris.
31	60	n-w pt. . . .	April 4, 1828..	Richard Rogers.
32	84	e pt.	Feb. 11, 1842 .	Peter Hoeg.
32	150	s-w pt. . . .	June 10, 1828 .	Horace Landon.
32	98	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 31, 1839..	Horace Landon.
32	44	n-w pt. . . .	June 19, 1828 .	Abijah Smith.
34	86	s-e pt. . . .	Dec. 27, 1836 .	Benjamin W. Pratt.
34	30	e m pt. . . .	Aug. 10, 1829 .	John Sherman.
34	50	n-e pt. . . .	Feb. 11, 1829 .	John Sherman.
34	70	s-w pt. . . .	Mar. 31, 1835 .	Noel Conger.
34	100	n-w pt. . . .	April 2 , 1819 .	Jonathan Russell.
35	31	s-e pt. . . .	Dec. 29, 1837 .	Charles R. Sherman.
35	93	s-w pt. . . .	Nov. 11, 1836 .	Moses W. Griswold.
35	50	n-e pt. . . .	Nov. 5, 1838..	Mordecai E. Sherman.
35	50	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 29, 1835 .	Mordecai E. Sherman.
35	70	n-w pt. . . .	Feb. 1, 1836..	Joseph Sherman.
36	100	s-e pt. . . .	Jan. 4, 1838..	Joshua Winner.
36	50	n-e pt. . . .	Jan. 4, 1838..	William R. Winner.
36	50	n-e m pt. . .	Jan. 4, 1838..	Fred. Howland.
36	50	n-w m pt. . .	Nov. 14, 1832 .	Roba Pickens.
36	50	n-w pt. . . .	Feb. 11, 1842..	Peleg Wood.
36	60	s-w pt. . . .	Feb. 16, 1828 .	Joshua Pickens.
36	66	s m pt. . . .	Dec. 10, 1836 .	Jonathan Southwick.
37	50	s-e pt. . . .	Sept. 4, 1835..	David White.
37	50	n-e pt. . . .	Oct. 9, 1835..	Humphrey White.
37	155	m pt.	Mar. 22, 1823..	David H. White.
37	100	w pt.	Mar. 2, 1819..	Lemuel M. White.
38	97	e pt.	Dec. 29, 1837 .	Hubbard W. Arnold.
38	50	s m pt. . . .	Jan. 20, 1836..	Humphrey White.
38	50	n m pt. . . .	Oct. 16, 1841..	William Tabor.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
38	50	s-w pt. . . .	Dec. 28, 1836.	Sylvester Hanks.
38	50	n-w pt. . . .	June 4, 1835..	Caleb Bryant.
39	50	s-e pt. . . .	Dec. 28, 1835.	John B. Landow.
39	50	e m pt. . . .	June 8, 1835..	Aaron Parker, Jr.
39	50	n-e pt. . . .	.....	Richard Rodgers.
39	50	s-w pt. . . .	June 9, 1835..	Charles Davol.
39	50	w m pt. . . .	Mar. 6, 1837..	James Davol.
39	100	n-w pt. . . .	Dec. 28, 1838.	Wilson Rodgers.
40	58	n-e pt. . . .	Dec. 31, 1838.	Park Avery.
40	140	m pt.	Oct. 19, 1832..	Lois Sherman.
40	120	w pt.	May 31, 1819.	James Marvin.
42	100	e pt.	May 11, 1829.	Silas Kirby.
42	50	s-w pt. . . .	Oct. 5, 1825...	John Lawton.
42	67	n-w pt. . . .	Aug. 13, 1822.	Stephen Sisson.
43	200	e pt.	April 20, 1826.	Elijah Pratt.
43	48	s-w pt. . . .	Feb. 7, 1827...	Oliver Russell.
43	68	n-w pt. . . .	Sept. 6, 1823..	Perry Sisson.
44	200	s pt.	Mar. 29, 1834.	Hugh McMillin.
44	100	m pt.	July 31, 1834..	Stephen Randall.
44	100	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 18, 1836.	
			or 1835	Jonathan Southwick.
44	120	n pt.	Dec. 21, 1837.	Jonathan Southwick.
45	60	s-e pt. . . .	Jan. 26, 1839 .	Stephen Randall.
45	40	s-w pt. . . .	Dec. 30, 1835.	M. Judson.
45	100	m pt.	Dec. 20, 1837 .	Abijah Smith.
45	53	n-e pt. . . .	Nov. 23, 1836.	Daniel Allen.
45	50	n m pt. . . .	Dec. 28, 1841 .	Daniel Allen.
45	50	n-w pt. . . .	Nov. 21, 1835 .	H. Smith.
46	80	s-e pt. . . .	Sept. 25, 1832.	Joseph Sisson.
46	50	e m pt. . . .	Sept. 26, 1828.	Joseph Sisson.
46	125	n pt.	Oct. 16, 1829..	Ebenezer Avery.
46	50	w m pt. . . .	Aug. 19, 1828.	H. Smith.
46	50	s-w pt. . . .	Nov. 23, 1841.	H. Smith.
47	75	s pt.	Sept. 20, 1847.	Daniel Shourds.
47	75	s m pt. . . .	May 2, 1838..	Daniel Shourds.
47	95	n m pt. . . .	June 4, 1833..	Luther Rice.
47	60	n-e pt. . . .	Nov. 27, 1835.	Horace Landon.
47	50	n-w pt. . . .	Nov. 27, 1835.	Horace Landon.
48	60	s-e pt. . . .	Oct. 20, 1830..	Julia Spaulding.
48	60	s-w pt. . . .	June 3, 1836..	Ira Stetson.
48	120	m pt.	Feb. 21, 1831 .	Allen Davis.
48	94	n pt.	Dec. 31, 1838.	Elias Morgan.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
50	60	s-e pt.	Nov. 2, 1825..	Nathaniel Sisson.
50	106	e m pt. ...	Oct. 5, 1825..	Stephen Sisson.
50	45	n-e pt.	Oct. 5, 1825..	Obed Hathaway.
50	61	s-w pt.	May 15, 1823.	Moses Tucker.
50	40	w m pt. ...	Sept. 22, 1824.	John Lawton.
50	50	n-w pt.	Feb. 22, 1815.	John Lawton.
51	111	s-e pt.	Aug. 2, 1816..	Lilly Stafford.
51	100	n-e pt.	Aug. 2, 1816..	Levi Woodward.
51	132	s-w pt.	Feb. 22, 1815.	John Lawton.
51	66	w m pt. ...	Dec. 31, 1836.	Amos S. Willet.
51	66	n-w pt.	Dec. 26, 1836.	William Wilcox.
52	150	s pt.	Jan. 24, 1817..	Stephen White.
52	98	n pt.	Feb. 7, 1821..	Stephen White.
53	60	s-e pt.	July 31, 1834..	Martial Judson.
53	31	s-e m pt. .	Dec. 20, 1837.	Abijah Smith.
53	50	e m pt. ...	Dec. 26, 1836.	Nathaniel Sisson, Jr.
53	60	n-e pt.	July 31, 1834..	William Potter.
53	50	s-w pt.	Oct. 23, 1835..	Samuel Tucker.
53	50	w m pt. ...	Nov. 8, 1833..	Samuel Tucker.
53	60	n-w pt.	Oct. 14, 1822.	William Potter.
54	200	e pt.	Mar. 7, 1817..	Nicholas Howland.
54	100	s-w pt.	Mar. 28, 1820.	Noah Tripp.
54	23	n m pt. ...	April 22, 1838.	Jesse Stanclift.
54	43	n-w pt. ...	Sept. 5, 1838..	Ebenezer Smith.
55	55	s-e pt.	Oct. 12, 1835..	George C. Valentine.
55	55	s m pt. ...	June 7, 1832..	L. W. Seymour.
55	95	n-e pt.	Dec. 31, 1836 or 1837.....	Andrew Davis.
55	50	n m pt. ...	Jan. 12, 1836..	Reuben Stanclift.
55	50	s-w pt.	Dec. 21, 1836.	Sherman & Hale.
55	50	n-w pt.	Dec. 21, 1836.	Sherman & Hale.
56	100	e pt.	Oct. 16, 1835..	John Davis.
56	100	m pt.	Oct. 10, 1837..	Dudley O. Stevens.
56	70	w m pt. ...	Dec. 22, 1838.	Stephen Smith.
56	64	w pt.	Dec. 31, 1836.	John & Patterson Kerr.
58	336	l 57&s pt 58	Oct. 24, 1809..	Thomas Stewardson.
58	70	m pt.	Dec. 26, 1838.	Daniel Pierce.
58	62	n m pt. ...	Dec. 10, 1835.	Peter Crapo.
58	40	n m pt. ...	Mar. 10, 1835.	Elijah Pratt.
58	25	n-e pt.	Dec. 23, 1835.	David P. Fuller.
59	145	m pt.	Dec. 23, 1835.	Israel Wilson.
59	35	n m pt. ...	June 6, 1844..	Daniel Pierce.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
59	70	n m pt . . .	Dec. 29, 1837.	Ralph Plumb.
59	100	n pt.	Dec. 30, 1837.	William Culver.
59	60	s m pt. . . . .	.....	Job Sherman, Jr.
60	50	s-e pt.	Aug. 11, 1834.	T. T. & H. D. Laing.
60	50	s pt.	Sept. 24, 1844.	Job Sherman, Jr.
60	50	s m pt.	Sept. 20, 1837.	John Smith.
60	57	n m pt.	Oct. 19, 1839..	John Smith.
60	110	n pt.	Mar. 23, 1819.	Abraham Gifford.
61	100	m pt.	Mar. 4, 1818 . .	Samuel Tucker.
61	100	s pt.	Mar. 23, 1819.	Abram Gifford.
61	100	n pt.	Oct. 1, 1819. . .	Charles Wood.
62	328	.....	Nov. 12, 1816.	Benjamin and Stephen Hussey.
63	66	s pt.	Aug. 18, 1835.	John Stancliff, Jr.
63	100	s m pt.	Feb. 18, 1829.	Jesse Stancliff.
63	50	n m pt.	April 4, 1823..	John Sherman,
63	50	n m pt.	Sept. 28, 1829.	Elijah Kerr.
63	50	n pt.	Nov. 13, 1828.	Reuben Stancliff.
64	100	e pt.	Dec. 29, 1823.	First Congregational Society of Collins.
64	120	s-w pt.	Sept. 30, 1833.	William Stancliff.
64	80	n-w pt.	Aug. 3, 1833..	Charles Wood.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

51	90	e pt.	Oct. 15, 1838..	Ezra Chase.
51	50	e m pt.	Dec. 24, 1839.	Heman H. Annis.
51	50	m pt.	April 24, 1840.	Adin Townsend.
51	53	w m pt.	June 30, 1855.	H. J. Metzger.
51	50	s-w pt.	June 27, 1843.	William W. Luck.
51	50	n-w m pt.	Oct. 7, 1854. . .	Seymour Lewis.
52	98	e pt.	June 25, 1840.	Silas W. Fisher.
52	164	m pt.	Dec. 1, 1855..	Cornelius H. Smith.
52	61	m pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
			Nov. 30 or 13,	
52	100	w pt.	1837.	Warren Tyrer.
53	150	s pt.	June 2, 1855..	Ansel W. Stickney.
53	50	s m pt.	Aug. 16, 1856.	Jacob Rose.
53	25	m pt.	Aug. 16, 1856.	Balzer Lalming
53	25	n m pt.	Aug. 16, 1856.	Peter Meyer.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—Continued.

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
54	84	s pt.	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
54	250	n pt.	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
55	50	s pt.	Oct. 18, 1849..	John Harton.
55	50	s pt.	Dec. 2, 1836..	Jacob Becker.
55	52	m pt.	May 30, 1833.	Samuel C. Sweet.
55	200	n pt.	Jan. 10, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
56	100	e pt.	May 13, 1833..	S. C. Sweet.
56	150	m pt.	Jan. 22, 1842..	Barak Cushing.
56	87	w pt.	Nov. 1, 1842..	Samuel Burchill.
58	60	e pt.	Jan. 19, 1839..	Nathaniel Starks, Jr.
58	40	s m pt.	Aug. 19, 1854.	Samuel Heath.
58	70	n m pt.	April 14, 1855.	Peter Nenno.
58	150	m pt.	Oct. 1, 1853..	Alexander M. Bruce.
58	25	n-w pt.	Nov. 11, 1854.	John Michel.
59	36	s-e pt.	April 28, 1855.	J. Gasper.
59	50	e m pt.	July 26, 1851..	J. G. Whitney.
59	50	n-e pt.	Dec. 2, 1854..	Stephen Conger.
59	50	n m pt.	July 19, 1836..	Jarvis Thompson.
59	38	m pt.	Nov. 25, 1854.	Peter Jonas.
59	44	w m pt.	Nov. 25, 1854.	Andrew Wever.
59	25	w pt.	Nov. 25, 1854.	Michael Clasen.
60	80	s-e pt.	July 9, 1836..	Kendell Johnson.
60	50	n-e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
60	70	m pt.	Jan. 20, 1855..	Joseph Jennings.
60	3	m pt.	July 7, 1855..	Joseph Jennings.
60	80	w m pt.	Aug. 22, 1835.	Asahel W. Field.
60	100	w pt.	Nov. 11, 1837.	Heman H. Annis.
61	355	. . . . .	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
62	50	e m pt.	Dec. 14, 1834.	Ebenezer Sherman.
62	68	m pt.	July 2, 1840..	Martha Hund and Magdalena Hund.
62	50	m pt.	Jan. 19, 1844..	Michael Haberer.
62	25	w m pt.	May 28, 1845.	Nicholas Gier.
62	25	w m pt.	Oct. 4, 1844..	John Gier.
62	25	w pt.	July 13, 1838..	John Schneider.
63	50	m pt.	Dec. 16, 1854..	Amb. Schaller.
63	30	w m pt.	May 28, 1853.	Michael Nenno.
63	30	w m pt.	May 28, 1853.	Alexander Bettinger.
63	50	w pt.	Nov. 25, 1842.	Alexander Bettinger.
64	100	e pt.	Aug. 16, 1853.	Uri Clark.
64	100	m pt.	Mar. 17, 1846.	L. S. Clark.
64	43	w m pt.	April 8, 1854..	L. S. Clark.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
64	100	w pt	Dec. 27, 1845 .	H. J. Redfield.
66	120	s-e pt	Oct. 15, 1856..	Samuel W. Pratt.
66	54	n-e m pt . . .	Nov. 1, 1841..	Sylvester Hawks.
66	50	s-w pt	Dec. 8, 1855 . .	A. B. Pierce.
66	16	w m pt	Dec. 15, 1855..	H. Hall.
66	46	n-w pt	Dec. 9, 1831..	John Hall.
66	31	n m pt	Jan. 8, 1833..	H. Hall, Jr.
67	50	e pt	Dec. 30, 1836.	John Arnold.
67	50	e m pt	Nov. 11, 1837.	Thomas Annis.
67	45	m pt	Nov. 9, 1837..	Milo Lewis.
67	50	w m pt	Oct. 1, 1835... .	John Arnold.
67	120	w pt	Aug. 29, 1822.	John Arnold.
68	54	e m pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
68	50	m pt	Dec. 30, 1836.	Robert Arnold.
68	50	w m pt	Mar. 5, 1827..	Robert Arnold.
68	100	w pt	Aug. 22, 1831.	Hiram Arnold.
68	100	e pt	Nov. 11, 1837.	H. H. Annis.
69	59	e pt	June 8, 1844..	Mark Smith.
69	59	e m pt	June 8, 1844..	Jacob Smith.
69	50	m pt	Feb. 13, 1844.	Philip Hoffman and others.
69	150	w pt	April 2, 1838..	Jacob Tammerle.
70	65	e pt	Dec. 7, 1840..	John Heavy.
70	75	e m pt	Sept. 24, 1841.	Jacob Johnges, Jr.
70	75	m pt	Nov. 30, 1840.	Adam Stephan.
70	50	w m pt	Jan. 24, 1844..	Peter Rincas.
70	25	s-w pt	Jan. 18, 1842..	John Shoe.
70	25	n-w pt	Aug. 18, 1836.	Nicholas Feade.
71	50	s pt	Nov. 13, 1841.	Peter Schmidt.
71	31	s-e m pt	Sept. 16, 1841.	Frederick Dicker.
71	31	s-w m pt	Sept. 16, 1841.	Zaccheus T. Prince.
71	50	s m pt	July 13, 1838..	Nicholas Boardway.
71	168	n pt	July 13, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
72	194	s pt	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
72	100	n pt	July 10, 1839..	Calvin Matteson.

NAMES OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS ON EACH OF
THE LOTS IN THE TOWN OF NORTH COLLINS.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

Lot 2, Samuel Hall, Nathan Starks and J. A. Lewis; lot 3,
James Tyrer and Luther Tyrer; lot 4, Matthew Clark; lot 5,

Granfield Gates; lot 6, Mr. Conklin; lot 7, Ezra Brown; lot 8, George Miller; lot 10, Sylvanius Bates; lot 11, Gardiner Potter and John Potter; lot 12, John L. Barden; lot 13, Ghad B. Clark; lot 14, Abram Clark, Willard Slocum, J. G. Potter; lot 15, Stephen Jewell, J. Brown; lot 16, George Wightman; lot 18, William Smith; lot 19, Hijah Smith; lot 20, Abram Conger and Mr. Barry; lot 21, Franklin Wightman; lot 22, Asa Jennings, Erastus Clark; lot 23, John Train; lot 24, Wheeler Beardsley, Samuel Brooks; lot 26, B. W. Pratt; lot 27, Cornwall Luther; lot 28, Joseph Willet, Mr. Baker; lot 27, Noah Bump; lot 30, George De Voll; lot 31, Samuel Richmond; lot 34, Henry Tucker; lot 35, Jonathan Russell; lot 36, Mr. Pickins; lot 37, Lemuel White; lot 38, Humphrey White; lot 39, Aaron Parker; lot 40, Horace Landon; lot 42, Stephen White, Benjamin Leggett and George Southwick; lot 43, Job Southwick; lot 44, Hugh McMiller and Jonathan Southwick; lot 45, Daniel Allen, John L. Eddy, Asher Avery; lot 46, Joseph Sission; lot 47, Asher Avery; lot 48, Humphrey Russell, Abner Briggs; lot 49, ————; lot 50, Stephen Sisson; lot 51, Levi Woodward, Lilly Stafford; lot 52, Stephen White, Daniel Hunt; lot 53, John Woodward, William Potter; lot 54, Noah Tripp; lot 57, Thomas Hunt; lot 60, Abram Gifford, Samuel Tucker, John Ray; lot 63, Jesse Stancliff, John Stancliff; lot 64, Willard Stancliff, Lyman B. Harris.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SEVEN.

Lot 50, William Soule, Samuel Heath; lot 51, Seymour Lewis, Adam Townsend; lot 52, Jonathan Townsend; lot 53, Mathew Brewer, Amos Patridge; lot 54, Stickney & Thompson; lot 55, Samuel Sweet; lot 58, J. F. Coy, C. F. Hodges; lot 59, Cooper & Thompson; lot 60, Robert Scott; lot 61, Jacob Smith, Mark Smith; lot 62, M. Haberer; lot 63, T. Thiel; lot 64, Samuel Clark; lot 66, Henry Hall, Jr., lot 67, John Arnold; lot 68, Robert Arnold; lot 69, John Demerley; lot 70, Nicholas Ferdick; lot 71, George Decker; lot 72, Calvin Matthewson.

COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF THE TOWN OF NORTH
COLLINS (THEN COLLINS) FOR THE YEAR 1823.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT.

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
Timothy Stancliff.....	n-w pt l 64.....	70	\$191	\$1 47
Moses Tucker.....	s-w pt l 50.....	50	177	1 36
Jonathan Southwick..	n pt l 44.....	310	740	1 98
Asher Avery.....	m pt l 45.....	98	258	1 98
Lemuel M. White.....	w pt l 37.....	96	344	2 64
Humphrey Smith.....	s-w pt l 46.....	56	162	1 22
Charles Devol.....	s-e pt l 46.....	70	175	1 35
Noah Tripp.....	s-w pt l 54.....	98	385	2 96
William Potter.....	n-w pt l 53.....	58	145	1 11
Daniel Allen.....	n pt l 45.....	144	382	2 93
David White.....	m pt l 37.....	152	488	3 76
Humphrey White.....	e pt l 37.....	94	244	1 84
William Pickins.....	m pt l 36.....	99	260	1 98
Joshua Pickins.....	e pt l 36.....	59	147	1 13
Job Southwick.....	e pt l 43.....	195	527	4 08
Job Sherman.....	n-w pt l 35.....	68	174	1 33
Charles Sherman.....	s pt l 35.....	124	261	2 00
Jonathan Russell.....	n-w pt l 34.....	96	253	1 96
David Conger.....	e pt l 42.....	97	627	4 82
David Conger.....	w pt l 33.....	179		
Lilly Stafford, Jr.....	s-e pt l 34.....	78	160	1 23
Noel Conger.....	s-w pt l 34.....	66	165	1 26
Jonathan Sherman.....	n-e pt l 34.....	80	213	1 63
Henry Joslin.....	s pt l 30.....	145	443	3 42
Jacob Bardin.....	n-e pt l 30.....	48	141	1 08
John Bardin.....	n-w pt l 30.....	48	136	1 05
Leonard Reed.....	s pt l 31.....	96	262	2 01
Levi Parker.....	m pt l 31.....	145	562	4 34
Levi Parker.....	m pt l 40.....	102		
Horace Landon.....	s-e pt l 40 & s-w pt l 32.....	144	427	3 30
Richard Rogers.....	n pt l 31.....	100	295	2 23
Elisha Train.....	n-e pt l 40.....	67	190	1 43
	s-w pt l 40, n pt l 39			
James Marvin.....	& n pt l 47.....	269	679	5 24
Humphrey Russell....	s pt l 48.....	234	486	3 75
Luther Rice.....	m pt l 47.....	94	197	1 51
Daniel Shord.....	s pt l 47.....	148	388	2 98

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND,	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
James Rathbone.....	n-w pt l 38.....	47	\$375	\$2 88
James Rathbone.....	m pt l 39.....	98		
Frederick Smith.....	n pt l 46.....	96	267	2 06
Darse Roberts.....	s-w l 38.....	47	117	89
Joseph Sisson.....	m pt l 46.....	96	244	1 84
Jesse Stanclift.....	pt l 63.....	94	304	2 34
John Stanclift.....	n pt l 63.....	46	148	1 14
Lyman B. Francis....	n-e pt l 64.....	6	56	43
Stephen Smith.....	m pt l 56.....	99	314	2 44
Stephen White.....	l 52.....	243	797	6 14
Levi Woodward.....	n-e pt l 51.....	97	264	2 04
Hugh McMillain.....	s pt l 44.....	193	763	5 88
Lilly Stafford.....	s-e pt l 51.....	109	389	2 00
Obed Hathaway.....	n-e pt l 50.....	43	116	89
Perry Sisson.....	n-w pt l 43.....	66	264	2 04
George Lapham.....	s-w pt l 43.....	45	133	1 02
Stephen Sisson.....	pt l 50.....	100	705	5 42
Stephen Sisson.....	w pt l 55.....	100		
John Lawton.....	w pt l 41, s-w pt l 51 n-w pt l 50 & s-w pt l 42.....	320	2000	15 40
John Davis.....	e pt l 56.....	89	211	1 62
John Stanclift, Jr....	s pt l 63.....	61	180	1 36
Willard Stanclift....	s-w pt l 64.....	104	340	2 61
Thomas Stancliff....	n-w pt l 63.....	48	154	1 18
Nathaniel Sisson....	s-e pt l 50.....	59	339	2 53
Nathaniel Sisson....	n-w pt l 42.....	65	162	1 25
Nathaniel Sisson....	s-w pt l 62.....	48	120	93
Elkanah Sherman....	n-w pt 51.....	65	139	1 07
Elkanah Sherman....	m pt l 23.....	59	146	1 12
Elkanah Sherman, l Village lot No. 28, A		$\frac{1}{4}$	5	04
John Ray.....	s pt l 60.....	49	102	78
Thomas Hunt.....	n pt l 59.....	99	211	162
Cromwell Luther....	n-w pt l 59.....	69	142	1 08
Anna Howland.....	n-w pt l 50.....	39	87	66
Isaac Gifford.....	pt l 58.....	69	172	1 33
John E. Edda.....	s pt l 58.....	69	172	1 33
Thomas W. Howland..	pt l 58.....	80	200	1 54
Josiah Crath.....	m pt l 15.....	64	169	1 23
George Wightman....	l 16.....	337	887	6 84
Stephen Jewel.....	m pt l 15.....	99	260	1 99

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES	VAL.	TAX.
John McDaniel	m pt l 15	49	247	1 88
Abraham Clark	m pt l 14	98	245	1 87
William Sisson, Jr.	m pt l 21	99	247	1 88
Stephen Hussey	n pt l 62	160	694	5 33
Benjamin Hussey	s pt l 62	158	695	5 35
Charles Wood	n pt l 51	81	549	4 23
Charles Wood	n-w pt l 54	66	132	1 01
Samuel Tucker	m pt l 61 & s-w pt l 53	212	1223	9 49
Abraham Gifford	pt lts 60 & 61	167	493	3 80
Rufus Gifford	pt l 60	128	310	2 59
Rufus Gifford	m pt l 44	65	139	1 07
Joseph A. Gifford	s-w l 60	58	149	1 16
John Woodward	n-e pt l 53	47	155	1 12
Erastus Clark	w pt l 22	96	277	2 13
Isaac Hoag	pt l 24	149	372	2 88
Elliott Hoag	m pt l 24	99	247	1 90
John Train	m pt l 23	99	256	1 97
Asa Jennings	m pt l 22	99	265	2 04
William Palmer	pt l 10	94	257	1 98
James Goodell	pt l 10	59	147	1 13
Nathan Starks	s-w pt l 3	61	122	94
Luther Tyrer	n-w pt l 3	78	196	1 51
Andrew Hall	n-e pt 3	106	310	2 39
Henry Hall	s-e pt l 3	58	116	90
Willink & Co	e pt l 2	237	592	4 56
Willink & Co	l 4	386	945	7 28
Willink & Co	l 5	350	875	6 75
Willink & Co	s pt l 6	223	557	4 29
Willink & Co	l 8	330	765	5 80
Willink & Co	n pt l 10	211	557	4 06
Willink & Co	l 11	333	832	6 41
Willink & Co	e pt l 64	113	282	2 18
Willink & Co	n pt l 56	132	330	2 54
Willink & Co	n pt l 48	100	250	1 93
Willink & Co	e pt l 38	247	617	4 75
Willink & Co	n pt l 36	66	165	1 20
Willink & Co	e pt l 29	261	652	5 02
Willink & Co	l 27	351	877	6 75
Willink & Co	e pt lot 26	118	290	2 24
Willink & Co	n pt l 24	66	165	1 20
Willink & Co	w pt l 23	159	397	3 06
Willink & Co	n pt l 22	141	327	2 52

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE EIGHT—*Continued.*

NAME.	LAND.	ACRES.	VAL.	TAX.
Willink & Co	l 20.	405	1012	7 80
Willink & Co	l 19.	331	827	6 36
Willink & Co	w pt l 18.	169	422	3 25
Willink & Co	s pt l 15	72	180	1 39
Willink & Co	w pt l 14.	54	135	1 04
Willink & Co	pt l 13	284	710	5 47
Willink & Co	l 12	403	1007	7 75
Hiram Arnold	pt l 68.	100	260	2 00
Robert Arnold	pt lots 67 and 68.	66	162	1 25
John Lewis.	m pt l 67	93	236	1 79
John A. Lewis.	m pt l 67	49	102	78
Orin Servis	e pt l 67	50	100	77
John Arnold	s-w pt l 67	102	322	2 47
Amos Stickney	m pt l 55	47	130	1 90
Samuel C. Sweet	m pt l 55.	98	263	2 02
Edson Putnam	n pt l 55.	98	250	1 92
Willink & Co	l 59	345	862	6 63
Willink & Co	l 60	381	952	7 33
Willink & Co	l 61	355	887	6 83
Willink & Co	l 62	355	887	6 83
Willink & Co	l 63.	415	1037	7 98
Willink & Co	w pt l 64.	146	365	2 81
Willink & Co	l 66	320	800	6 16
Willink & Co	e pt l 68.	205	512	3 95
Willink & Co	l 69	318	795	5 13
Willink & Co	l 70.	315	787	6 06
Willink & Co	l 71	349	872	6 71
Willink & Co	l 72	294	735	5 66
Willink & Co	l 50	333	832	6 40
Willink & Co	l 51	341	852	6 35
Willink & Co	l 52	359	897	6 91
Willink & Co	l 53.	340	850	6 54
Willink & Co	l 54.	334	835	6 42
Willink & Co	l 58.	340	850	6 54

The total valuation of the present Town of North Collins (Collins and North Collins were at that time one town) according to the above assessment roll, was \$61,437; the valuation of the real estate was \$61,121; personal property, \$316; tax, \$585; Collectors' fees, \$17.16.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS OF NORTH COLLINS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN IN 1853, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME:

SUPERVISORS.

1853—Edwin W. Godfrey.	1868—Daniel Allen.
1854—Edwin W. Godfrey.	1869—Edwin W. Godfrey.
1855—Edwin W. Godfrey.	1870—Edwin W. Godfrey.
1856—Lyman Clark.	1871—Edwin W. Godfrey.
1857—Lyman Clark.	1872—Michael Hunter.
1858—Charles C. Kirby.	1873—
1859—Charles C. Kirby.	1874—Michal Hunter.
1860—Charles C. Kirby.	1875—Charles C. Kirby.
1861—Wilson Rogers.	1876—James Matthews.
1862—Wilson Rogers.	1877—Charles C. Kirby.
1863—Giles Gifford.	1878—Heman M. Blasdell.
1864—Giles Gifford.	1879—Heman M. Blasdell.
1865—Daniel Allen.	1880—Heman M. Blasdell.
1866—Thomas Russell.	1881—Charles H. Wood.
1867—Daniel Allen.	1882—Charles H. Wood.
	1883—Jacob Staffen.

TOWN CLERKS.

1853—Paul H. White.	1868—Andrew Burley.
1854—Paul H. White.	1869—Andrew Burley.
1855—Paul H. White.	1870—Andrew Burley.
1856—Charles C. Kirby.	1871—Andrew Burley.
1857—Charles C. Kirby.	1872—Andrew Burley.
1858—Paul H. White.	1873—
1859—Paul H. White.	1874—Joseph Naber, Jr.
1860—Michael Hunter.	1875—Joseph Naber, Jr.
1861—Michael Hunter.	1876—Andrew Burley.
1862—Michael Hunter.	1877—Andrew Burley.
1863—Francis Leach.	1878—Andrew Burley.
1864—Francis Leach.	1879—Andrew Burley.
1865—Henry Beveir.	1880—Andrew Burley.
1866—George Barringer.	1881—Andrew Burley.
1867—George Barringer.	1882—Andrew Burley.
	1883—Joseph Naber, Jr.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1853—William H. Train.	1855—Stephen William Soule.
1854—	1856—Alonzo B. Pierce.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1853 { Charles C. Kirby. Samuel Heath. Thomas S. Hibbard.	1869—Francis Leach.
1854—Samuel Heath.	1870—Milton Roeller.
1855—William A. Fish.	1871—H. M. Harkness.
1856—Lyman Clark.	1872—N. Lollman.
1857 { Charles C. Kirby. Matthew Brewer.	1873—
1858—Michael Hunter.	1874 { Milton Roeller. Thomas S. Hibbard. Charles C. Kirby.
1859 { William A. Fish. Matthew Brewer.	1875 { Charles C. Kirby. Charles Stuhlmiller.
1860—Ansel W. Stickney.	1876 { N. Lollman. Charles H. Wood.
1861—Charles C. Kirby.	1877 { T. S. Hibbard. Henry Joslin.
1862 { Michael Hunter. Thomas Russell.	1878 { Henry Joslin. Edwin W. Stanclift.
1863—Thomas Russell.	1879—Charles Whitney.
1864—Ansel W. Stickney.	1880—Clarence F. Lawton.
1865—Francis Leach.	1881—Perry T. Scott.
1866—John Potter.	1882—E. B. Austin.
1867—David A. Avery.	1883—Charles C. Kirby.
1868—Ansel W. Stickney.	

ASSESSORS.

1853 { George Burnett. Giles Gifford.	1860—Benjamin Salts.
1854 { Samuel Sweet. William Hathaway.	1861—Daniel Allen, Jr.
1855 { Lorenzo D. Palmer. Marshall Judson. Isaac A. Hale.	1862 { Isaac A. Hale. Daniel Sission.
1856—Daniel Sisson.	1863 { S. B. Patridge. Lewis Rogers.
1857—William T. Popple.	1864—Olney P. Harkness.
1858—Henry Joslin.	1865 { E. W. Stanclift. John Staffin.
1859 { Isaac A. Hale. Matthew Brewer.	1866—John Staffin.
	1867 { S. W. Lawton. Nicholas Beaver.

1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ Nathan Sisson. 1/ Henry Joslin. 	1876—Isaac Wilcox.
1869	—Nicholas Beaver.	1877—William H. Willett.
1871	—	1878—John Staffen.
1872	—James Lenox.	1879—W. M. Taylor.
1873	—	1880—Edwin W. Stanclift.
1874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ William H. Willett. 1/ Isaac Wilcox. 	1881—Nicholas Beaver.
1875	—James Lenox.	1882—Peter Winter.
		1883—H. S. Kirby.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ William Smith. 1/ Benjamin Hussey. 	1866	} Isaac Russell.
1854	—Benjamin Hussey.	1867	
1855	—	1868	
1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ John J. Jennings. 1/ Rufus W. Stickney. 1/ Daniel Allen, Jr. 	1869	
1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ Stephen Conger. 1/ Luther Landon. 1/ George P. Sipple. 	1870	
1858	—Stephen Conger.	1871	
1859	—Luther Landon.	1872	—
1860	—	1873	—
1861	—	1874	—John Thiel.
1862	—Stephen Conger.	1875	—John Thiel.
1863	—Stephen Conger.	1876	—Augustin Smith.
1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ Isaac Russell. 	1877	—Jacob Staffen.
1865	—	1878	—Jacob Staffen.
		1879	—J. J. Pickens.
		1880	—Jacob Staffen.
		1881	—George H. White.
		1882	—H. S. Bebee.
		1883	—

COLLECTORS.

1853	—Isaac Russell.	1862	—Elias A. Morgan.
1854	—Isaac Russell.	1863	—Daniel Allen, Jr.
1855	—Sherman Avery.	1864	—Daniel Allen, Jr.
1856	—Sherman Avery.	1865	—Isaac Wilcox.
1857	—Alanson Clark.	1866	—
1858	—Joshua J. Pickens.	1867	—Harvey J. Tucker.
1859	—Joshua J. Pickens.	1868	—Michael Roeller.
1860	—Joshua J. Pickens.	1869	—Milton Roeller.
1861	—Elias A. Morgan.	1870	—Milton Roeller.

1871—George H. Dana.	1878—John Pfleeger.
1872—Thomas S. Hibbard.	1879—John Pfleeger.
1873—	1880—William Hyde.
1874—Milton Roeller.	1881)
1875)	1882) Paul Bantle.
1876) Paul Bantle.	1883)
1877)	

NOTE.—In 1873, owing to a fear of spreading small pox, no town meeting was held, and the officers elected the previous year held over.

NORTH COLLINS SOCIETIES.

North Collins has eight secret societies or beneficiary orders, all with headquarters at North Collins village, except a lodge of Good Templars at Lawton's Station, and a Catholic order at Langford. The following statistics relate to the respective orders:

A. O. U. W., NORTH COLLINS LODGE, NO. 96.

Organized June 9, 1877; number of charter members, twenty-seven; present membership, fifty. Original officers:—

L. B. Shaw, P. M. W.; M. Hunter, M. W.; W. H. Estes, Recorder; David Sherman, G. F.; E. H. Foster, Financier; E. S. Hibbard, Receiver; E. E. Ensign, O. W.; James Huzzy, G.; Frank Russell, O.; Horace Wood, I. W.

E. O. M. A., LINCOLN LODGE, NO. 87.

Instituted May 8, 1879. Charter members, twenty-two; present membership, sixteen. Original officers:—

Job Southwick, Jr., President; George W. Spaulding, Vice President; A. F. Mason, Recording Secretary; Fillmore Rogers, Financial Secretary; George Barringer, Treasurer; George Sucher, Chaplain; A. T. Huson, Conductor; Hiram Pease, I. G.; Emmonds Hunter, O. G.; Enos S. Hibbard, Past President.

R. T. OF T., NORTH COLLINS COUNCIL, NO. 73.

Instituted Nov. 17, 1879; charter members, thirty; present membership, fifty-five; original officers:—

S. H. Shaw, S. C.; E. A. Morgan, V. C.; E. W. Godfrey, P. C.; A. W. Franklin, Chaplain; E. G. Ellinwood, Secretary; E. Ensign, Financial Secretary; A. H. Welch, Treasurer;

Warren Needham, Herald; Joseph P. Barr, Guard; Philip Knopp, Sentinel.

E. A. U., JEFFERSON UNION, NO. 75.

Instituted April 12, 1880. Charter members, thirty; present membership, fifty-three. Original officers:

Michael Hunter, Chairman; Stephen H. Shaw, Advocate; Berton S. Partridge, President; Dora J. Baldwin, Vice-President; Adelia Sprague, Auxiliary; George Barringer, Treasurer; Edwin W. Godfrey, Secretary; Dewitt E. Hibbard, Accountant; William G. Webber, Chaplain; Lydia Hunter, Warden; George W. Sallman, Sentinel; Orange Sedwell, Watchman.

G. A. R., S. C. NOYES POST, NO. 22.

Organized June 20, 1881. Charter members, sixteen; present membership, thirty-three. Original officers:

A. Hilliker, Commander; E. S. Hibbard, S. V. C.; Harvey Smith, J. V. C.; Andrew Bearly, Adjutant; M. M. Sperry, Sergeant; Isaac E. Stedwell, Chaplain; Charles Beach, O. D.; John Robinson, O. G.; E. J. Foster, S. M.; George Davis, Q. M. S.; Peter Bowers, Guard.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, MC KILLOP LODGE, NO. 516.

Organized June 29, 1882. Charter members, thirteen; present membership, thirty-two. Original officers:

A. W. Franklin, W. C. T.; Ida Ensign, W. V. T.; Miss M. Van Epps, W. C.; W. W. Ransom, W. S. E. C.; Hattie E. Burnham, W. A. S.; Herbert I. Burnham, W. T. S.; Eva Estes, W. Treasurer; Cortney Brown, W. M.; Fanny Franklin, W. D. N.; Santford Bundy, W. I. G.; May Stanclift, W. O. G.; Jennie Stanclift, W. R. H. S.; Lottie Rankin, W. L. H. S.

I. O. OF G. T., LAWTON LODGE, NO. 519.

Organized July 1, 1872. Charter members, thirty-eight. Original officers:

Leroy Sherman, W. C. T.; Gladry Lawton, W. V. T.; Lucy Sherman, W. S.; G. O. Dillingham, W. F.; George Burgott, W. F. S.; George Taylor, W. C.; Fred Willett, W. M.; Fred Stage, W. S.; Marion Taylor, W. G.; Helen Sherman, W. A. S.; Mrs. Carl Willit, W. D. M.; Florence Lawton, W. R. S.;

Eunice Palmerton, W. S. S.; Duran A. Palmerton, P. W. C. T.; Willie Lawton, L. D.

C. M. B. A., MARTINS BRANCH, NO. 35.

Organized May 25, 1879. Charter members, thirteen. Original officers were:—

Jacob Staffen, President; Paul Bantle, first Vice-President; John Smith, second Vice-President; George A. Sipple, Recording Secretary; John Junker, Assistant Recording Secretary; Peter Hearye, Treasurer; Lewis Andres, Marshal; George Schneider, Guard; Fred Rider, Charles Thiel, Frank Johengen, Michael Hoepfinger and Frank Menges, Trustees.

NORTH COLLINS SOLDIERS' RECORD.

The following is believed to be a nearly correct list of those from North Collins who served in the war of the Rebellion. Some names have perhaps been unavoidably omitted.

North Collins was represented in thirty different regiments. More than half her soldiers, however, were in the following regiments:—

Tenth New York cavalry, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers, Forty-fourth (People's Ellsworth), Forty-ninth New York volunteers, and the Sixty-fourth New York volunteers.

Of the gallant service which her soldier boys performed as members of these regiments it is needless to recount, as they have been well portrayed in regimental histories and other works, and form a permanent part of the brave and patriotic deeds of the War. Doubtless the same may be said of the various other regiments, some of which had but a single representative from the town.

“Up many a fortress wall
 They charged; those Boys in Blue;
 'Mid surging smoke and volleyed ball,
 The bravest were the first to fall,
 To fall for me and you.”

But what of those that fell?

“On Fame's eternal camping ground,
 Their silent tents are spread;
 And glory guards with solemn sound
 The bivouac of the dead.”

Note.—A star placed opposite the name indicates death in the service, and the person's name will be found at the close in a list of the dead.

- Allen, Daniel, Sergt., 64th N. Y. V.
 *Baker, Samuel K., 10th N. Y. Cav.
 Barring, George, Corp., 1st Reg. N. Y. S. sharp shooters,
 8th Co.
 Burleigh, Andrew, 116 N. Y. V., Co. A.
 Bar, Joseph P., "900th Scott Cav."
 Brim, Adam, 116th N. Y. V.
 Blakeley, Sylvester N., 116th N. Y. V.
 Bettinger, Nicholas, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 *Bennett, Ferdinand, 44th N. Y. V., Co. A.
 Brown, John S., 9th N. Y. Cav.
 Brown, David H., 9th N. Y. Cav.
 Buckmer, Henry, 155th N. Y. V.
 Beaver, Henry, 24th N. Y. Cav.
 Ballard, Joseph, 49th Battery.
 Ballard, Sebastian, 187th N. Y. V.
 *Cook, John, 116th N. Y. V.
 Cook, Adam, U. S. V. Army.
 Conger, George D., Corp., 44th N. Y. V.
 Clend, Ebenezer R., 100th N. Y. V.
 Clark, William, Artillery.
 Cooper, John 100th N. Y. V.
 Curtis, Charles H., 160th N. Y. V.
 Doane, William, 10th N. Y. Cav.
 Davis, George H., 116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
 Day, Nelson V., 160th N. Y. V.
 Deyre, Henry, 160th N. Y. V.
 Demerly, Charles, 33d Battery.
 Dean, George.
 Fisher, Jacob, 28th N. Y. V.
 Foster, Oscar E., 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Fuller, Frank, 116th N. Y. V.
 Farnswick, William K., 10th N. Y. Cav.
 Cuyger, Lawrence, 44th N. Y. V.
 Gearnie, Matthias, U. S. V. Army, Light Artillery.
 Gray, William F., 72d Reg. (Excelsior Brigade).
 *Harmatinger, John, 116th N. Y. V.

Holcomb, Franklin, 10th N. Y. Cav.
Hinman, Byron C., 13th N. Y. V.
Huzzy, James, 10th N. Y. Cav.
Hibbard, Enos S., Sergt. 10th N. Y. Cav., Co. D.
Heltmer, Jacob, Jr., "900th Scott Cav."
Heltmyer, John, Corp. 97th Reg.
Harmon, Godfrey, 21st N. Y. V.
Hanson, John, U. S. Artillery.
Hanes, William H. H., 160th N. Y. V.
*Haberer, George, 33d Battery.
Hanes, Clements, 15th Artillery.
Hosford, Hiram 116th N. Y. V.
Jennings, Asa C., 44th N. Y. V.
Johnson, John B., 155th N. Y. V.
Konklin, John C., 100th N. Y. V.
*Leach, Stephen H., 10th N. Y. Cav. Co. E.
Lynde, Thodore.
Lynde, Myron, 116th N. Y. V.
Laveter, Stephen W.
Lollman, Nicholas, 27th Light Battery.
Lighe, Charles, 160th N. Y. V.
McCarty, Michael, 16th U. S. Cav.
Miller, John, 160th N. Y. V.
Madison, John, 160th N. Y. V.
O'Connor, Patrick, 160th N. Y. V.
O'Brian, Daniel, 160th N. Y. V.
Prince, Leonard, 10th N. Y. V.
Parker, Harrison, 44th N. Y. V.
Pfleger, John, 10th N. Y. Cav. Co. E.
*Palmer, Thomas, 64th N. Y. V.
Pratt, Samuel W., 64th N. Y. V.
Petrie, George, 19th U. S. Cav.
Robinson, John, 83d Pa. Reg.
Ross, William, Corp. 116th N. Y. V.
Rogers, Samuel S., 10th N. Y. Cav.
Rogers, Jacob W., 10th N. Y. Cav.
Rogers, William A., Sergt. 44th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Russell, Isaac H., 44th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Roeller, Milton.

- Randall, Byron, "Sidnay's Reg."
Randall, Harry, "Sidnay's Reg."
*Rogers, Jerome B., 10th N. Y. Cav.
Ritter, Francis, 49th N. Y. Inf.
Sherman, Job B., 116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
*Smith, Chester, 44th N. Y. V.
Smith, Egbert, Corp, 116th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Staffin, Peter, 44th N. Y. V.
Staffin, Jacob, 90th N. Y. V.
Smith, Marcus, 10th N. Y. Cav.
*Smith, Philip, U. S. V. Navy.
Smith, William, 160th N. Y. V.
Stimpson, John, 160th N. Y. V.
Soloman, James, 160th N. Y. V.
Skinner, Nelson S., 12th N. Y. V.
Stanclift, Edwin J., 10th N. Y. Cav., Co. E.
Smith, Henry C., 44th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Secrist, Jacob, 97th Reg.
Smith, Augustin, 27th Battery.
*Shaller, Joseph, 15th Artillery.
Saunders, James.
Taylor, John, 19th U. S. Cav.
Terhams, Gilliam, 12th N. Y. V.
Uhls, Silfrey, 10th N. Y. Cav.
Uhls, Frank, 10th N. Y. Cav.
Wysinger, David, Corp. 116th N. Y. V., Co. K.
Willett, Homer B., 116th N. Y. V., Co. A.
*Whittemore, Horatio G., 116th N. Y. V.
Wolf, Frank, 116th N. Y. V.
Wolf, Andrew, 116th N. Y. V.
Walker, John, 94th N. Y. V.
West, Francis, 49th N. Y. V.
Warner, Reuben, 9th N. Y. Cav.
Wood, Charles, 100th N. Y. V.
Way, Elijah, 160th N. Y. V.
*Winter, John, "900th Scott Cav."
Zahm, Jacob, U. S. V. army.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Baker, Samuel K., shot in the head and killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

Bennett, Ferdinand, killed by the bursting of a shell at the battle of the Wilderness.

Cook, John, shot in the head and killed at the battle of Winchester.

Harmatinger, John, died in the hospital at Morgans, La.

Haberer, George, died in the hospital near New York, Oct. 30, 1864.

Leach, Stephen H., died of starvation at Andersonville prison.

Palmer, Thomas P., died in New York of wounds received at Fair Oaks.

Rogers, Jerome B., died at home Nov. 15, 1863.

Smith, Chester, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Smith, Philip, died in the hospital at the Portsmouth navy yard.

Shaller, Joseph, died at home Jan. 18, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg.

Whittemore, Horatio B., died at Baton Rouge.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NORTH COLLINS.

The society was organized June 11, 1818. The original members consisted of John Stanclift, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, his sons Timothy, John, Jr., Willard, Jesse, and Sarah, Lucy, Mary and Phebe Stanclift. Being the first church society organized in township seven, range eight, it received a gift of one hundred acres of land from the Holland Land company. The land now comprises a part of the farm of Edward Stanclift. The first mention on the records of preaching to the society was by Rev. John Spencer. No mention is made of any other minister until 1826, when the names of Rev. Lot Sullivan, Rev. Bawlden and Rev. Hiram Smith appear. The church never had a regular installed pastor. The society was reorganized Jan. 4, 1881. The present church edifice was built in 1844, Daniel Van Arnhem being the builder.

Job Southwick's Statement.

I was born in Queensbury, Washington county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1796. My father's name was George and my mother's maiden name was Lydia Sargent; they were natives of Smithfield, R. I.

I came to North Collins in March, 1811. Enos Southwick, Abram Tucker and Stephen Sisson came in May or June, 1810, and settled near Lawton Station. Nathaniel Sisson, brother of Stephen Sisson, settled here in the Fall of 1810. I and my brother Jonathan came in March, 1811. I was fifteen years of age at that time; we were on the road twenty-eight days; came with an ox team; from Buffalo we followed up the beach of the lake to the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, and from there we came to Taylor's Hollow.

When we first came to North Collins the nearest mill was at White's Corners; we went there to mill generally with oxen and sled; there were no roads and we had to follow Indian trails. At one time I carried a small grist for each of nine different families.

Abram Tucker, Stephen Sisson, Nathaniel Sisson and Enos Southwick were all the white inhabitants in North Collins in 1810. The settlers who had located in North Collins up to and including 1812 were Stephen Sisson, Nathaniel Sisson, Abram Tucker, Samuel Tucker, Moses Tucker, Enos Southwick, Jonathan Southwick, George Southwick, Jr., James Tyrer, Luther Tyrer, John Strang, Stephen White, Stephen Twining, Noah Tripp, Hugh McMillen, Levi Woodward, Sylvanus Bates and myself.

One time all of us about or near Lawton Station went over to Springville to town meeting on foot; we went up the Genesee road by Woodward's Hollow, and over Townsend hill; when we came back a dozen or more of us stopped at Cooper's, stayed all night and slept on the floor. Once we had the town meeting at Taylor's Hollow; the town was twenty-four miles long, east and west.

I have known wheat to be sold at Taylor's mill at Taylor Hollow for twenty-five cents per bushel.

The Friends (or Quakers) would not voluntarily pay taxes for war purposes; some of them would leave money lying on

the mantel shelf or some other place where the Collector could get it; others would let their property be levied upon. When Harry Sears was Collector, he took a nice yearling colt of mine up to Springville and sold it for \$12; my tax was four dollars which he took and returned me eight dollars.

I settled on lot forty-three in North Collins, and remained there till 1826, when we moved here where we now live.

Father died in North Collins in 1824, and mother in 1845. My oldest sister, Grace, married John Bragg, and died in Aurora. George married Jane Bowson; he settled in the Town of Collins; then sold out and went to Meadville, Pa., where he died. Royal married Christina Langdon; lived in North Collins; sold out, went to Wales and died there. Lydia S. married Hugh McMillen; lived in North Collins, where he died, but she died in Iowa. Jonathan married Martha Irish, and they both died in North Collins. Enos married Pauline Barker; they both died in Gowanda. Hannah married Levi Woodward; she died in Illinois; he died in Concord.

Job Southwick married Sophia Smith at Tub Town, in Collins, in 1816; she is dead; he lives in the north-east corner of Brant. Mr. Southwick has been Highway Commissioner in the Town of Evans, and Supervisor of the Town of Brant. His children were:

Phebe, born in 1817; married Walter Kimball, lives in Brant. Richard, born in 1819; married Amelia Pound; lives in Eden. Wheeler B., born in 1821; married Sarah Stafford; died in 1864 in the army. Edmond Z., born in 1823; married Marietta Clough; lives in Evans. Priscilla, born in 1825; married Thomas Brunell; died in 1855. Josiah H., born in 1828; Huldah Ann Hawley; lives in Evans. Sophia, born in 1835. Stephen, lives in Evans. Job, Jr., born in 1837; married Phebe A. Smith; lives in Brant.

Job Southwick, Jr., attended school at Westfield academy. He was Deputy clerk under Remington, and was elected Member of Assembly from the fifth assembly district in 1881. His children are:

Grace, born in November, 1865. Georgiana, born in June, 1857. Lynn, born in October, 1875.

Job Southwick, Sr., died in 1882.

Statement of Isaac A. Hale.

My parents came from Connecticut to York state. I was born in 1803, in the Town of Schoharie, Schoharie county, N. Y. My mother died when I was but three years old; there were four in the family that were not able to take care of themselves. My father broke up house-keeping—the children that were old enough took care of themselves; father bound one brother to a man by the name of Furguson, two he gave away to two of his neighbors, and I went from place to place for two years, then went to live with a man by the name of Lamb, a hatter. They were a couple of old people, consequently I was their pet. The old lady was a weakly woman and I worked in the house part of the time and part of the time in the shop and doing chores; lived there for three years when the old lady was taken sick and died; then Lamb broke up and sold out. I was nine years old at that time and was then bound out to John Lawton until twenty-one years of age, when I was to have a horse, saddle and bridle, to be worth sixty-six dollars, two suits of clothes and a certain amount of schooling.

In October, 1815 we moved to North Collins, then a part of the town of Concord and Niagara county. The country then was very new and my chances for schooling were very small. Mr. Lawton had been out to this county in 1813 and purchased two hundred acres of land, then returned and married a worthy woman by the name of Eunice Kimball, and when they moved here in 1815, they had one child. About 1817 they moved on to a place on the North Clear Creek where there was a mill-seat and where he built a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The year he built his mill was a very wet season and he was put to great expense and everything went wrong. I had to work very hard, but I was well fed and well clothed. I had as good a mistress as ever was and my master used me well when not excited. I was advised to leave him, but I lived in hopes of better times, and in a few years it was better, and I have the consolation of thinking that I attended strictly to his business as far as circumstances would allow. When the mills were finished he sawed and ground for the whole country far and near. He was a thorough-going man and kept the mills going night and day

when there was sufficient water. Had a great run of custom. He sawed for money when he could get it, and he sawed for work, and he sawed on shares. After many years the country was cleared up, the water failed and the mills went down.

Mr. Lawton held most of the different town offices in town. He was the first Supervisor of Collins when that town was organized in 1821. But the office he liked the best was Highway Commissioner. He did a great deal for the town in that capacity—got what money the town would allow him, cut out the underbrush, girdled the large timber, and through swamps made causeways, as they were called in those days; now they are called corduroy. This work was generally let to the lowest bidder, and I have known the corduroy to be built for a shilling a rod. People were poor and would take the jobs to get a little money to pay their taxes. * * * * *

One day a man came to the mill and said there was a bear's track across the road. I soon raised five or six men and started; the track bore southwesterly towards the South Clear Creek; in about two miles we came to a large basswood—the track circled around and went up the tree, where a large prong was broken off there was a hole. We went to work and cut the tree almost down. I had no gun and was selected to fell the tree. The men pecked their flints, saw that their priming was all right, and placed themselves so that they would not shoot each other, and said all ready—and down went the tree with a crash. Up jumps a bear, half bewildered, took a few rounds, came partly towards one of the men who stood posted with gun in hand, and he cries out at the top of his voice, "*Shoot! Shoot! Shoot!*" The bear took another turn, took her back track and left. Not a man fired a gun. All rushed for the top of the tree and there found one bear stunned and another fast under a shell of a tree. One says "*Why didn't you shoot!*" another says, "*Why didn't you shoot?*" "Oh, I was afraid of shooting the dog," but that dog had not molested the bear at all. I went home with my axe on my shoulder, and the men with their guns in their hands and dragging the two bears.

* * * * *

The people here were greatly annoyed by an old she-wolf; she haunted us by night and by day, killing the sheep and

carrying off the lambs. She avoided all the hunters and trappers for a long time; some dogs she mated with, others she whipped severely. One day a neighbor, passing through the woods, saw her with a rabbit in her mouth and concluded that she had young ones. The next day we rallied out, fourteen of us, and strung out in a line in hearing of each other, and started forth; after a while orders were given to halt, and presently the word rung through the line—"We have found the young ones!" Just at that time a man on the farther end of the line saw the old wolf and drew up his gun; she heard the clamor on the line and wheeled and fled. We took out the young ones, seven in number, and then set spring-guns about the log for two weeks, but none of them were discharged. At that time there was a bounty of thirty dollars a head for young wolves. John Lawton took the scalps to Springville and the Supervisor raised two hundred and ten dollars for us. I received fifteen dollars for my share. * * *

One dark, lowery morning, between daylight and sunrise, I was going through the woods with the dog, looking after cows that had lain out over night. I saw the dog was uneasy, but thought no harm of it. All at once the dog gave a yelp and darted between my legs; I looked around and there was the old wolf within ten feet of me. I threw a club and started to run; she soon came in ahead of me three times before I got to the clearing. That was the first time and the last time that I ever was scared that I remember of. At the time I thought she meant me, but since, I have thought perhaps she meant the dog more than me, but I was scared just the same.

* * * * *

Now I was one and twenty. I got up in the morning and breathed the free air and invoked the Higher Powers to help me to be a man. My mistress often gave me good counsel—she sowed good seed in my bosom, which I believe has brought forth more or less good fruit ever since. I settled up with my master in good friendship and remained so through his life. I did not want the horse so he gave me a yoke of steers and a yearling heifer and some money that he had paid on a piece of land that I had taken of the Holland Company.

FAMILY RECORD.

Isaac Hale, born Oct. 16, 1803; married in North Collins, (then Collins), Sept. 4, 1827; died March 29, 1882. His wife, Phoebe Pratt, born in Ontario county, Aug. 21, 1807; died March 26, 1872. Elizabeth, born July 21, 1828; married E. W. Stancliff in 1848. Alexander, born Jan. 22, 1883; married N. Kimball in 1856. David P., born Oct. 24, 1836; married Mercia Potter in 1858. Eunice L., born June 26, 1844; married Evans Potter in 1866.

Statement of Noah Conger.

My father's name was David Conger; my mother's name was Rachael Wilber; I was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vt., in 1802. Our family consisted of father, mother and eight children; came from Vermont to North Collins, (then Concord), in the Spring of 1817. We brought a span of horses, a yoke of oxen and two cows; came through in twenty-one days. Brought our provisions and cooked our own victuals and slept in our own beds made upon the floor; we stopped on the Mohawk river, got the use of a big Dutch oven and baked a bushel and a half of flour into bread which lasted us to near Batavia. There we bought a bushel of wheat (all the miller had), got it ground and made it into bread. We had a barrel of pork, and the pork and bread and the milk of the two cows furnished us our living. When we arrived in North Collins we purchased of Henry Tucker one hundred acres, six acres improved. The log-house which we first occupied had no windows and but one door. We brought no furniture with us and father set about making certain articles; his kit of tools consisted of an axe and auger. I made a cross-legged table; the top was split and hewed out of a whitewood tree, made stools for seats; and one-legged bedsteads to sleep on, with elm or basswood bark for bed-cords.

At the time we came to this county there was for a year or two a great scarcity of provisions, and it was with the greatest difficulty that some families managed to live through.

Among our neighbors who endured the greatest privations was one Joseph Woodward, whose family consisted of a wife and three small children. That Spring Woodward went to

Hamburg and bought some seed-corn, and after planting had a peck left; he then went to Jacob Taylor's to buy some more corn and all that Taylor would spare him was another peck. They had no meat and all the provisions they did have from that time until their Winter wheat was so far advanced to be eatable was the half bushel of corn. They lived mostly on leeks, ground nuts and other roots that they dug in the woods, and on buds and the bark of birch, basswood and other trees. Mrs. Woodward spent much time in procuring roots, bark, &c., from the woods, without which they would have inevitably starved, as what few neighbors they had were unable to aid them materially, being but little better off themselves. Mr. Woodward was not strong and sometimes became so weak for the want of food as to be unable to work and felt almost like giving up in despair, and it was only through the great energy, courage and perseverance of Mrs. Woodward that the family survived their many hardships. After their wheat began to ripen they fared much better. They cut off the heads and rubbed out the wheat with their hands, even while it was in the milk and scalded with birch-bark and basswood buds and ate it. Mrs. Woodward is still living at a very great age. She resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Clark Alger, in the Town of Concord.

In 1818 we raised some oats and we threshed them with a fail and cleared them with a hard-fan. I went and worked two days for Lemuel White for the use of his wagon and father went to Buffalo and took forty bushels of oats and some buckwheat, etc. He was gone four days, took his own feed with him and slept in his wagon. He could not sell his oats for money, so he traded the forty bushels for a barrel of salt, sold his meal and buckwheat and bought a piece of sole leather for tapping boots and shoes, and half a pound of tea which lasted a long time, for we only used it on special occasions.

At this time, and years before and afterward a large she-wolf infested this part of the town, and did great damage by killing sheep and carrying off lambs. One evening I went over to Mr. Woodward's, about a mile from our house, and on my return through the woods and in the darkness, I suddenly heard the terrible and prolonged howls of the old wolf near by. In-

stantly my hair was on end, and my hat elevated. I had no weapon of any kind to defend myself with, and I thought running was the wisest as well as the most natural thing to do. I did not stand on the order of my going but ran at once. I think I made better time that night than I ever did on any other occasion; I doubt if the professional runners now-a-days could better it. When I got within hailing distance of the house I made an outcry and some of the family came out with a light, and as I scaled the fence into the yard by the house, the old wolf went over at the same time near by me. I went back the next day and looked over the ground. As a race it was about an even thing, and I saw where I jumped over a small ravine, and the distance was twice as far as I could jump under ordinary circumstances.

In the Fall of 1819, when about eighteen years of age, I started to go to Vermont on foot. I went through in twelve days and it rained or snowed every day. On the 11th day of February, I started to return on foot with a pack of cloth weighing forty-three and a half pounds on my back, and came through in ten days, being a distance of four hundred miles or more. I spent only three dollars and fifty cents on the route both ways, and did not beg anything either.

Mr. Conger is a very respectable and well-to-do farmer of North Collins. Physically, he is large, and has been a strong, athletic and powerful man.

Family Record: Moses married Miss Wood and lives in Collins. Joseph married Miss Foster and lives in Collins. Ansel F. married Miss Sisson, and lives in Gowanda. Noel married Miss Bartlett, and lives West. David married a daughter of Stephen Foster; lives in Collins. Sarah Ann married a Mr. Flowers, and lives in Versailles. Rachel married Henry W. Curtis and lives in Brant. Zubia married Obadiah Edmonds and lives in Ripley. Betsy married Daniel C. Brown and lives in Collins. Helen married Mr. — —, and lives on the old homestead with him.

Statement of Isaac Woodward.

Though my father settled in North Collins in 1811, and was the first man ever married in that town, but being his third

child, my recollections do not date back as far as some men who are still living and who might have written something more interesting than I can.

I was born in the year 1811, and my earliest recollections date back to the Summer of 1819, when I was first sent to school. My recollection is not clear enough to describe the old school-house, which was situated at the western terminus of the Cattaraugus or Genesee road, and was soon after pulled down to give room for quite a respectable frame house. The mode of punishing scholars at that time was somewhat peculiar and I must say in cases very cruel. I remember in my own case, for some slight offence, I was placed between two girls, which so frightened me that I set up such a hallowing that the teacher was glad to let me go back to my own seat (but I do not suppose that my "hollering" had anything to do with the naming of "*Woodward's Hollow*").

Our immediate neighborhood was settled mostly by Quakers—as sober, honest and industrious a people as ever lived. They all went to meeting twice a week, viz., on Sundays and Wednesdays, or as they called them the first and fourth days, for by their rules they were not allowed to speak the names of the days of the week: they frequently held sessions of two hours' duration without a word being spoken, as no one was permitted to speak in their meetings who was not moved upon by the spirit to do so. They never drank any of the ardent, but those not belonging to the Quakers always kept a jug of whiskey in the house with which to treat a neighbor or friend, and I have heard my father say that he would have been ashamed not to have had whiskey in his house to treat his minister when he called on him.

I have heard my father speak of his frequent encounters with bears when he first settled there, but they were pretty well thinned out before my remembrance. I never saw a live bear in the woods, but I remember having seen James and Luther Tyrer carry a bear they had just killed past my father's house. I do not know that I ever saw a wild wolf alive but I frequently heard them howl. One old wolf in particular was the pest of the neighborhood; for one whole season she mated with a large dog belonging to my father. They ran together killing

sheep, and when the dog came home at night the wolf would follow nearly to the house and make the night hideous with her howling. The dog was suffered to live for a long time, hoping by that means to capture the wolf, but he was finally hanged by my indignant grandmother. The wolf was afterwards caught in a trap by Samuel Tucker and the neighborhood again enjoyed a season of rest.

Though the west part of the town was settled before my remembrance, the eastern portion was not much settled before the year 1830, and when it began to be settled in earnest that portion south of the Cattaraugus or Genesee road was called New Michigan, and that portion on the north was called New Oregon. New Oregon was settled mostly by Germans, and it was as great a sight for children at that time to see a lot of these men and women, dressed in their uncouth manner, with a bag of grain on their heads going to mill as it was to see a circus. They passed my father's house and some of them went as far as eight miles to Lawton's mill, in that primitive manner.

It is very common to hear old people speak of the hardships and privations of the early settlers, but as far back as my experience goes and my recollection serves me, farmers and their wives enjoyed themselves better than they do now. They lived on what they raised; most every man's yard was filled with fowls, and eggs and chickens were no rarity on the poorest man's table; pork was but poorly fattened and but few kept it the year round; but sheep were plenty and cheap, and mutton was the poor man's meat through the Summer; where now only the wealthiest can indulge in that luxury. Most everybody kept a few cows, making butter and cheese, which they ate at home, but dairymen now can scarce even afford to eat cheese.

People were more friendly and sociable with each other than now, and on Winter evenings would yoke their oxen and such glorious sleigh rides we had—no snow-drifts then—and such glorious times we had at spelling-schools and bussing bees. Young people enjoyed themselves much better than they do in the ball-room to-day, and were I young again, I could think

of no happier place on this earth than to be placed again far in the wilderness, with a few generous souls to keep me company, surrounded by everything again as I was in my youth, with nothing left out but profanity and whiskey.

CHAPTER XX.

FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE TOWN OF NORTH
COLLINS.

The town of Shirley, now North Collins, was erected by the Board of Supervisors, Nov. 24, 1852. The first town meeting was held at the house of Henry W. Curtis, March 1, 1853. Lyman Clark, Edwin W. Godfrey and Charles C. Kirby were appointed to preside at this meeting. The next year the name of Shirley was changed to North Collins.

Nicholas Boardway.

Mr. Boardway was born in South Buffalo, Feb. 13, 1835, and came to North Collins when five years old, where he has since resided. He now owns and cultivates a farm of two hundred and three acres.

He was orderly sergeant of company G, --th Regiment, National Home Guards, and was a member at the time the regiment was disbanded. Mr. B. was married in 1858 to Kate Landman, who was born August 27, 1838. They have eight children, viz:

George N., born May 13, 1839. Michael H., born Feb. 15, 1861. Mary V., born Feb. 14, 1863. Joseph, born May 13, 1866. Hannah H., born Sept. 17, 1868. Albert B., born March 17, 1871. Emma M., born June 24, 1875. Clarence F., born Dec. 18, 1879.

Nicholas Beaver.

Mr. Beaver was born March 3, 1824, in France, twenty-four miles from the city of Strasburg. When six years old he removed with his parents to Eden, Erie county N. Y. When twenty-three years of age he located on the Genesee Road, in the west part of Concord, where he lived until 1864, when he

disposed of his farm and moved to his present farm in North Collins. He has been twice married, first in 1844, second in 1868. He has eleven children; eight by his first wife and three by his second wife.

Mr. Beaver's paternal grandfather was a soldier of Napoleon, and was with him through his campaigns, from the burning of Moscow, to his final defeat at Waterloo. He died at the age of one hundred years.

George Barringer.

Mr. Barringer was born in the town of Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 24, 1831. He came from there to Buffalo, Aug. 27, 1847, and worked at chairmaking in that city about fifteen months. He then removed to Shirly, in the town of North Collins and engaged in wagon making, which he followed at that place for twenty-six years, when he moved to North Collins village, where he still follows the same business.

He was married in 1854, to Emily A. Randall. They have had three children, viz:

Henrietta died in 1873. Ella E. died in 1868. Jennie, born June 5, 1872.

Mr. Barringer has a good war record. He enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, Company eight, first Regiment, New York State Sharp Shooters; went into camp for the Winter at Washington and Arlington Heights. In the Spring of 1863, he took part in the siege of Suffolk under General Peck. In July of the same year he joined the Army of the Potomac at Waterford, Va., and during the following year he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, C. H., Laurel Hill, mine explosion at Petersburg and capture of Welden R. R., where he was taken prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864, and taken to Libby and Belie Isle prisons, but was paroled at the expiration of forty-nine days. He was then transferred to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was discharged in June, 1865.

Lewis S. Clark.

Lewis S. Clark was born in Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1823, has resided in North Collins since 1836 and is a farmer. He was married July 4, 1848, to Louisa A. White, and has ten children:

George A., Frank L., Mary, Charles, Albert, Henry, Harrison, Emma, Ella and William Henry.

Mr. Clark's great grandfather, Henry Clark, came from Danby, Vt., in 1806, his grandfather, Nathan Clark, accompanying him. Each purchased of the Holland Company two hundred acres of land for which they paid \$2.25 per acre. The Erie county fair grounds now occupy a portion of their purchase. They built three log cabins and returned to Vermont. In March, 1807, they came back with their families. Elisha Clark, another member of the family came with them. Henry Clark had a family of ten children. Nathan also had ten, one of whom, Samuel, the father of Lewis, was born in Danby, Vt., June 4, 1796, and died in North Collins 1870. He served in the war of 1812. He married Sylvia Foote, a native of Connecticut and a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher's mother. She was born in 1780 and died in 1852. She had three children :

Eliza Ann married Ansel W. Stickney. Lewis S. and Uri.

David Conger.

David Conger, son of Ruth and Enoch Conger, was born in Danby, Vt. He came to North Collins in June, 1817, where he died in 1823. He married Rachel Wilbur. Their children are as follows :

Marion, born in 1801, married James Ray and died in Minnesota in 1880. Noel, born June 30th, 1802, and has been twice married; first, to Betsey Sherman, second, to Susan Ogden, and resides in North Collins. Sally, born in 1804, married Stephen White and lives in California. Moses, born in 1806 and died when twelve years of age. Ann, born in 1808, married Ansil Ford and reside in Michigan. George, born in 1810, married Eliza Hoag and lives in Michigan. Abram, born in 1812, married Anna Hunt and resides in North Collins. Stephen, born in 1813, married Adelia Eaton and died in North Collins in 1875.

Stephen W. Conger.

Mr. Conger was born in North Collins, March 12, 1847. His father's name was Stephen Conger. His mother's maiden name was Fidelia Eaton. He was married in 1866 to Mary E.

Landon, daughter of Luther Landon. Mr. Conger has always resided in North Collins, is a successful farmer, an occupation which he has always followed.

Stephen Conger.

Mr. Conger was a son of David Conger. He was born in Tinmouth, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814, and came to North Collins with his father's family when five years old. When fifteen years old he went into the unbroken forest on lot eighteen, and carved out for himself a farm, experiencing during the time those incidents and hardships connected with early pioneer life. His brother, George, aged nineteen, and Abram, aged seventeen, took land adjoining at the same time. Mr. Conger lived upon the farm he transformed from the wilderness in his youth, until his death Jan. 25, 1877. He was married in 1834 to Fidelia Eaton, who was born Feb. 25, 1813, in Springville.

They had three children: Rachael, born June 24, 1838; Stephen W., mentioned elsewhere; Portia, born Sept. 8, 1850.

Dennis Dillingham.

Mr. Dillingham was born in North Collins Oct. 6, 1852. His father's name was James Dillingham and his mother's maiden name was Beulah Willet. Mr. Dillingham has always resided in North Collins and vicinity, except about six years spent in Michigan. He is a farmer by occupation and was married in 1871 to Ella Philbrick. He has two brothers, William a tobacconist, living in Buffalo, and Gurney O., the present School Commissioner of the third district of Erie county.

Abram Foster.

Mr. Foster's grandfather, William Foster, came over from England during the Revolution as a captain in Burgoyne's army, and was taken prisoner at Saratoga. Mr. Foster was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1816, and came from there to what is now North Collins in November, 1824, with his father, Warren Foster, who drove an ox team the entire distance. Mr. Foster has always resided in North Collins and pursued the vocation of farming. He was married in 1839 to Amanda Sisson. Mr. Foster served in the capacity of coroner

one term and from 1841 to '45, he held a commission from Governor Seward as captain of a rifle company, attached to the 96th Regiment of the state militia. He was also enrolling officer for the Town of North Collins during the draft in time of the Rebellion.

Benjamin Godfery.

Benjamin Godfery was born at Westport, Conn., in 1782. In about 1814, he came to Taylor Hollow, formerly called Angola and kept a grist mill for five years, after which he removed to a farm known as the Smith Sherman farm, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which took place in 1828. His widow survived him many years dying in 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His children are as follows: George R., born in 1804, married Lydia Hudson and died in North Collins in 1843. Charles, born in 1806, married Polly Wells and resides in Nebraska. Mary Ann, born in 1808, married James Kerr and died in North Collins in 1833. Eleanor, born in 1811, married Elijah Kerr and died in 1833. She raised one daughter, who married Dr. John D. Arnold. Esther, born in 1813 and died young. Leander, born in 1815 and died in 1839. Edwin, born in 1820, married a Stratton and lives in North Collins.

Edwin W. Godfery.

Edwin W. Godfery was born in Angola, Erie county, N. Y. in 1820. When twelve years of age he entered the employ of Abner and John Sherman, with whom he remained until he was eighteen, receiving for his services \$100 and a new suit of clothes. In 1842 he entered into partnership with John Sherman, with whom he continued until 1865, after which he carried on business with other parties until 1872, when he was appointed Postmaster of North Collins, which office he now holds.

Mr. Godfery has for many years been one of the most useful and active men of North Collins, taking a deep interest in everything promotive of the welfare of the community. He has largely enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having been called to represent his district in the Legislature in 1864.

and we also find his name associated with many of the town offices of North Collins, he being Supervisor for six years and also filling various other town offices, all of which he filled with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. The names of his children are :

Theron, born Dec. 10, 1845, and resides in North Collins-George, March 23d, 1856, and died Sept. 16, 1856.

Enos S. Hibbard.

Enos S. Hibbard was born in North Collins, April 24, 1841, where he has ever since claimed residence. His father, Thomas S. Hibbard, was an old resident of North Collins, and died in 1881. His mother, Clarinda Southwick, was a daughter of Enos Southwick, Esq., of Gowanda.

Mr. Hibbard was married in 1867 to H. Josephine Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., who was born Aug. 14, 1846. They have six children, as follows :

Hoyt R., born March 30, 1871. Howard G., born March 19, 1873. Irene, born April 4, 1875. Clarinda, born July 3, 1876. Fred L., born Oct. 21, 1878. Edgar H., born Sept. 11, 1880.

Mr. Hibbard did his country good service during the Rebellion. He enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, in Company D, Tenth New York cavalry. He lay in camp at Gettysburg during the Winter of 1861-62. The first engagement he took part in was at Brandy's Station, June 9, 1863. He participated in the battles of Upperville, Gettysburg, Sheridan's raid (May 9th to 25th), Cold Harbor, Sheridan's raid to Travillion Station, June 7th to 28th, 1864, Lee's Mills, Boynton Plank Road, Spottsylvania Court House, mine explosion at Petersburg, and the final surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of service at Washington July 1, 1865. He was Commissary Sergeant of his company.

Mr. Hibbard is and has been for three years past Secretary of the Republican County Committee. His residence at North Collins is undoubtedly the finest in his town.

Michael Hunter.

Michael Hunter, a native of France, was born in 1831, and came to North Collins in 1836, where he now resides. In

June, 1852, he married Lydia Potter, daughter of Henry Potter, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., and died in North Collins in 1845. Mr. Hunter is engaged in farming and hotel keeping, being proprietor of the North Collins House.

Mr. Hunter has possessed the confidence of his townsmen, and has from time to time been honored with various offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1872-73-74, and officiated as Justice of the peace for eight consecutive years, and also as Town Clerk for three years.

He attended school at Marshfield, where the school was taught by Dr. William A. Sibley, he being the only scholar of foreign birth in attendance at that time. His children are as follows:

Emmons, born Feb. 28, 1853; married in 1873 to Libbie Hussey. Millard, born Sept. 4, 1854; married in 1875 to Cora Rogers. Henry, born Aug. 19, 1856, and died April 8, 1859. William, born Oct. 25, 1858. Alice, born Nov. 26, 1860. Emma, born June 3, 1863. Harvey, born Aug. 2, 1872.

Henry Joslin.

Three brothers named Joslin came from England about two hundred years ago; two of them settled in Boston, Mass., and the other, who was Mr. Joslin's ancestor, in Newport, R. I. He had seven sons and two daughters, and those seven sons each had seven sons and two daughters; each generation was named after the one preceding, so there were forty-nine sons and fourteen daughters having only nine names. One of those seven sons, named Henry, great-grandfather of Mr. Joslin, married and lived to be ninety years of age, and his wife 104. His seven sons were:

John, Henry and Thomas, who were ministers; Thomas was also a lawyer, and was sent from East Greenwich, R. I., to the Legislature three times. Freeborn, a doctor. Benjamin, a farmer, who owned 1,150 acres of land in White Creek, N. Y. Potter, also a farmer, and Clark.

Henry, grandfather of Mr. Joslin, was born at Exeter, R. I., in 1757, and died at Broadalbin, now Fulton county, N. Y.,

in 1813. He married Mary Tift, of Rhode Island, who died about 1834. They had three sons and two daughters, viz.:

J. T., a minister. Dutee and Henry, farmers, and Patty and Betsy.

Henry, father of Mr. Joslin, was born Jan. 28, 1788, in Hopkinton, R. I. He came from what is now Fulton county, N. Y., to what is now North Collins, in the Summer of 1817, and purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land on lot thirty, township seven, range eight. He moved his family the subsequent Spring. He had a good education for those days and kept school. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1823, and held the office until his death, Dec. 23, 1827; he was also elected Supervisor in 1827. He married Ruth Jennings in 1810, who died in 1866, aged seventy-two years. They had five children:

Mary married Thomas Hendry; resides in Canadea, N. Y. Cornelia married James Paxson; resides at Richmond, Ill. Nancy married Whiting Howland, and died in 1843 in Wisconsin. Jane married James H. White; resides at Port Allegany, Pa.; and

Henry, the subject of this sketch, who was born Nov. 25, 1819, in what is now North Collins, where he has resided most of the time since. He helped build the mills at Clarksburg in 1839, and subsequently followed the occupation of carpenter fourteen years; now a farmer; he has been Assessor of his town eleven years, and Justice of the Peace two terms; he was married in 1846 to Emeline Clark. They have had six children, viz.:

Helen, born March 20, 1851; died July 13, 1852. Hortense Josephine, born June 20, 1854; married in 1874 to William L. Elderkin. George Henry, born Aug. 28, 1856. Ruth Geannie, born Dec. 31, 1858; married in 1881 to William Golm. Eugene Monroe, born Dec. 8, 1860; died Sept. 3, 1862. Mary Emeline, born Aug. 10, 1866.

Charles C. Kirby.

Charles C. Kirby, of Shirley, North Collins, N. Y., was born in the Town of Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 29, 1823. His parents were from Dartmouth, Mass.; his father, Silas

Kirby, who died in 1861 at the age of seventy-nine years, was of Scotch descent, and his mother, Deborah Crapo Kirby, who died in the year 1866 aged eighty years, was of English descent. In 1828, the family moved to Erie county, and settled in the Town of Collins (now North Collins), on lot forty-two, township seven, range eight, and, in 1835, moved to the village now called Shirley, and engaged in the business of store and tavern-keeping.

In 1843, the subject of this sketch commenced for himself in the mercantile business at Shirley; in 1845, was a partner with Lemuel M. White.

In 1846, he was married to Patience G. Sisson, daughter of Joseph Sisson. Have had four children: Alice Rebecca who died in 1855; Charles Wentworth, Alice Jane and Carrie May. In 1847, was a partner with Paul H. White, and continued with him in the mercantile business until 1855. In 1845, was appointed and commissioned by Governor Wright, as Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. militia, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1849, was elected Justice of the Peace, held the office twenty-four years; was elected Supervisor of North Collins in 1858, '59 and '60, and '75 and '77; has served as Town Clerk, Overseer of the Poor and Collector, and as School District Clerk for thirty-four years in succession, and now holds the office of Notary Public. In 1867, was appointed Postmaster at Shirley, and held the office for thirteen years.

In 1858, Mr. Kirby moved onto his farm and commenced farming, and has ever since continued in that business. In 1867, he built a cheese factory at Shirley, and engaged in the manufacture of cheese, after which he owned and occupied a number of factories in North Collins, Brant and Eden, and still continues the dairy and cheese-making business.

James Lenox.

Mr. Lenox's father, George Lenox, came to Collins from the North of Ireland, between 1825 and '30. He died in 1871.

Mr. Lenox was born in Collins, April 16, 1834; has always lived in Collins and North Collins; is a farmer and has been

Assessor in North Collins six years. He lost two brothers in the late War:

William, a member of the Tenth New York Cavalry, company D, was shot at Bristow Station, and George, who entered the service with an infantry regiment from Ohio, and was wounded and taken prisoner in Sherman's march to the sea; died of starvation in Libby prison.

Mr. Lenox was married, in 1854, to Ruth Washburne. They have three children:

Sarah, born Dec. 8, 1858; married Sumner Taylor; resides in North Collins. Elwin, born Oct. 14, 1862. Francis, born Oct. 16, 1866.

E. H. Lawton.

Mr. Lawton was born in what is now North Collins, Jan. 31, 1829; has always been a resident of the town and engaged in farming, and for the past four or five years has been a merchant. He is also Postmaster and Station Agent at Lawton's Station. He is a son of John Lawton, an early pioneer of Collins, referred to in another part of this work.

Mr. Lawton was married in 1850 to Lydia M. Sisson, daughter of W. M. Sisson. They have three children living, viz.:

Clarence F., born Sept. 9, 1853; married in 1881 to S. Ella Sperry. Edwin G., born Aug. 29, 1857; died July 17, 1864. Willie S., born May 29, 1860. Florence, born Jan. 3, 1866.

Nicholas Lawman.

Nicholas Lawman, son of Baltz and Margaret Lawman, a native of Prussia, was born Sept. 23, 1843, and came to America in 1850. In 1871, he married Frances Dengel, who was born in Buffalo, Nov. 26, 1854. After marriage he followed farming for several years, but now runs a meat market at North Collins. Mr. Lawman is an active, industrious man, commanding the respect of those with whom he associates. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for eight years. His opportunities for an early education were very limited, but by applying himself diligently to study, he acquired a good practical education. When twenty-five years of age he attended school at Collins Center and Gowanda, after

which he taught school. He enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, under Captain John B. Eaton, in the Twenty-seventh New York Regiment, and was discharged June 22, 1865. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. His grandfather was a soldier under Napoleon, and witnessed the burning of Moscow. They have four children, viz.:

William G., born Oct. 4, 1873. Louisa, born Nov. 18, 1876.
Mary J., born Oct. 14, 1878. Fred G., born July 9, 1880.

Nelson Palmer.

Mr. Palmer's grandfather was from England. His father, William Palmer, came from Danby, Vt., and located on lot ten, range eight, North Collins, in the Spring of 1815, where he lived until his death in 1859. He took at first an article for one hundred acres, and afterward added to it by purchase.

Nelson Palmer was an infant when his father came to Collins. He has lived in the town most of the time since and has always been a farmer. He was married in 1846 to Emily Baldwin, daughter of Jeremiah Baldwin, one of the first settlers of Fredonia, N. Y. They have two children, viz.:

Alanson, born April 30, 1848. Julia, born March 5, 1851.

Smith B. Pratt.

Mr. Pratt's father, John G. Pratt, was born Aug. 2, 1813, in Macedon, N. Y., and came to Collins when twelve years of age where he had always resided until his death in March 20, 1869. He was one of Collins hardy and respected pioneers. He was married in 1835 to Mary Bartlett, daughter of Smith Bartlett.

Smith B. Pratt was born in North Collins, June 6, 1844, where he has always resided. Is a farmer. He was married in 1868, to Mary Foster. They have one child, viz.:

Jesse, born Dec. 19, 1874.

Gilbert Pratt.

Gilbert Pratt, son of Asa and Sarah Pratt, was born May 15, 1834. In 1868 he married Mary Orr, daughter of Leander and Alvira Orr. He now owns and occupies the farm formerly owned by his father. He had a family of five children, of

whom two died in infancy, the names of the remaining three are: Willie, born August 1, 1869; Lucy, born Aug. 18, 1874; George, born July 1, 1877.

Samuel W. Pratt.

The Pratt family were among the very earliest settlers of Buffalo. Capt. Samuel Pratt and his family having come from Vermont and settled at Buffalo, then called New Amsterdam, in 1804. When they arrived in Buffalo, Main street was not even fenced in. It was filled with stumps and only here and there on the present site of Buffalo were patches of clearing. Altogether there was not a dozen houses, and only a few of these were framed. There was merely a path or wagon track down the river to Black Rock. The terrace was an open spot covered with green turf, and was a favorite sporting place and play ground of the Indians. On this spot soon after coming, he built his log cabin. Captain Pratt and several of his sons became conversant with the Indian language. The Indians considered them their true friends and it is said Red Jacket frequently came to counsel with Pascal P. Pratt, a son of Captain Pratt. After coming to Buffalo the Pratts became at once prominently identified with the interests of the place and have continued so up to the present time; having occupied various positions of public trust. Hiram Pratt, son of Captain Pratt, was mayor at one time and Samuel F. Pratt, a grandson of Captain Pratt, was the first president of the Female Academy. Benjamin Wells Pratt, son of Captain Pratt, and father of Samuel W. Pratt, was born Oct. 8, 1796, in Vermont, and was consequently eight years of age when his father with his family moved to Buffalo. At the time Buffalo was burned, he was at Brattleboro, Vt., pursuing a course of studies preparatory to entering college. The embarrassment which the burning of the embryo city brought upon the Pratt family, obliged him to give up his cherished plan of self-improvement. He returned to Buffalo where he married Fanny Fletcher in 1824, the year following he took up his residence on a farm in Collins, where he lived till his death, aged seventy-one years. He had five children viz.: Samuel W., married Eunice E. Lord; Fred,

married Eliza Stratton, resides at Titusville, Pa.; Esther, married George Sherman, resides at Marietta, O.; Jerusha, married Wallace French and is now dead; Fanny, married Nathan Sisson, resides at Marietta, O. They were all born in Collins except Samuel W., the eldest, who was born in Buffalo, Oct. 8 1826, he was married Jan. 5, 1858, and has always been a resident of Collins. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. A, 64th N. Y. V., and served three years. He was wounded May 10, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness by a shot in the right thigh, rendering him unfit for further service during the war. He had six children, viz.: John W., born Nov. 4, 1858, is a teacher; Frederick L., born April 10, 1860, died Feb. 3, 1862; Robert M., born Dec. 5, 1865; Ettie L., born Feb. 4, 1868; George E., born Feb. 22, 1871; Fannie, born June 30, 1874, dead.

Fillmore Rogers.

Mr. Roger's grandfather, Richard Rogers, came from Vermont about 1825 and located on lot thirty-one, North Collins, where he resided until his death, about 1850. His son and father of Fillmore Rogers, Hon. Wilson Rogers, was born in Vermont in 1813, and came to Collins with the family. He received a common school education and taught school twenty-six terms, fourteen of which were in one district, No. 22, North Collins, known as the Roger school-house. He was supervisor of his town during the year, and Member of Assembly from the 5th district during the year 1859. He was also assessor of internal revenue at the time of his death. Mr. Rogers was a strong advocate of temperance and took an active part in movements of that kind. He was married in 1833 to Sally Ann Avery. They had four sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas, who enlisted from Iowa and died near Vicksburg from exposure; William, was the first one to enlist from North Collins. He enlisted in the 44th N. Y., Ellsworth zouaves, now resides near Bradford, Pa.; Avery, died when a child; Clara, married Millard Hunter, resides in North Collins. Fillmore Rogers was born Nov. 22, 1834, on the farm he now owns in North Collins. Mr. Rogers was engaged in farming thirteen years in his native town and then entered the mercantile business at North Collins in 1869, and has continued it ever since, at

that place and Shirly—now at Shirly. He was married in 1855 to Eunice Pratt, daughter of Groten Pratt. They have four children, viz.: Emily A., born Aug. 1, 1856, married Charles Stewart; Myron, born Jan. 22, 1858; Jennie M., born Dec. 2, 1864; Nellie M., born April 2, 1868.

Abel P. Sweet.

Abel P. Sweet, son of Samuel C. and Hannah Sweet, was born Sept. 20, 1833, in North Collins, where he has ever since resided, now owning and occupying a farm situated two miles north of New Oregon. In Feb., 1854, he married Mary J. Jefferson, daughter of Hiram and Matilda Jefferson, of Concord. He has a family of five children, viz.:

Ella M., born May 20, 1856; married Jerome Partridge and resides in Boston, N. Y. Cora A., born Feb. 11, 1858; married Pearl Partridge and resides in North Collins. Hattie M., born Oct. 8, 1863. Arthur W., born Dec. 28, 1871. Blanch J., born Feb. 11, 1875. Three children died young.

His father Samuel C. Sweet came from Otsego county, N. Y., to North Collins in 1817, where he resided until his death, May 20, 1863. His mother died May 2, 1871. The grandfather of Abel was Rufus Sweet. His great grandfather, Job Sweet lived in Rhode Island, where he acquired the reputation of being the best bone setter of the state. Mr. Sweet was one of a family of ten children, as follows:

Gilbert C., born March 15, 1818; married Abigail H. Presson. Sylvester D., born March, 1820; married Julia Fairbanks and died in 1876 in Humphrey, Cattaraugus county. Susan, born 1822; married William H. Crandall and died in 1845. Mary A., born June 8, 1824; unmarried and resides with her brother Abel. Rufus, born 1826; died young. Eliza M., born 1830; married Franklin Holton and resides in Evans. James J., born Aug. 22, 1835; married Mary L. Horton and resides in Boston, N. Y.

R. J. Stewart, M. D.

Dr. Stewart was born in Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 23, 1821. His father was Scotch and a soldier having served fifty years in the British army. He held the position of Brevet Major.

His mother was of English descent. From Dundee, the Stewart family moved to the town of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, where at sixteen years of age young Stewart commenced the study of medicine, with a private practitioner. After studying two and a half years he entered the medical school of the London hospital, where he remained two and a half years, taking two full courses of lectures and graduating in 1844. In Sept., 1845, he landed in the United States and came to North Collins, then Collins, and located as a practicing physician of the regular school. He has ever since resided in North Collins and practiced his profession and is consequently one of the oldest resident physicians of the town.

Dr. Stewart was married in Collins in 1849 to Diana Eggleston. They have two children living, viz.:

Charles, born Sept. 16, 1850; married Emily A. Rogers, daughter of Filmore Rogers; is a farmer residing in North Collins. Emily, born Feb. 22, 1852; married Egbert Foster and resides in North Collins.

Reuben C. Sherman.

Mr. Sherman was born in Taylor's Hollow, town of Collins, April 24, 1826. Has resided in North Collins most of the time. Has resided in Evans and Hamburg. Is a thrifty farmer, and had previously followed the occupation of carpenter and joiner. His father, Job Sherman, born in 1793, came from New Bedford, Mass., in 1831, and located on lot forty-one or thirty-three, Collins. He died in Michigan in 1867. Mr. Sherman was married in March 15, 1854, to Phœbe J. Tucker, born March 15, 1833; daughter of Elijah Tucker, who was born in Queensbury, N. Y., in 1807, and came to Collins with his father, Moses Tucker, in 1813, and located on lot forty-nine. Mr. Tucker is one of the oldest living pioneers of Collins. He was for four years Captain of militia. He had six children, four of whom are now living, viz.:

Moses Tucker, resides in North Collins. Chloe M. married George Van Every, and resides in Grand Rapids, Mich. Elijah P. resides in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have six children, all born in North Collins, viz.:

Lucy, born Sept. 26, 1856. Leroy, born March 21, 1860. Elihu, born Sept. 17, 1865. Arthur born April 22, 1868, and died Dec. 28, 1878. May, born Dec. 25, 1870. Allie, born Jan. 20, 1875.

Mrs. Rachel H. Smith.

Mrs. Rachel H. Smith, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Healy, was born Dec. 24, 1815. Her father, Daniel Healy, was born in 1777 in Connecticut; lived some time in Rhode Island, came to Danby, Vt., where he married Lucy Kelly; they had four children:

Joseph, Lydia, Anna and Samuel, of whom only Samuel is now living.

After the death of his first wife he married Susanna Spaulding, and soon removed to Eastern New York. They had four children: Lucy, Rachel, Hannah and Mary, with whom they came to Collins, then Concord, in the Winter of 1819-20, and he engaged in tanning, currying and shoemaking, in connection with farming on sixty acres of wild land. His family, in common with all new settlers, endured many privations, among which was scarcity of school privileges. Mrs. Smith says: I was four years of age when we moved into our unfinished 18 x 24 log house; we could look up through the opening left in the slab roof for the escape of smoke, and see the tree tops, and for some years mother would not allow us to go out of sight of the house for fear of bears, which infested the woods and sometimes destroyed sheep, &c. Of course improvements were made; the floor, which had lain loose, was fastened down with wooden pins; a chimney built of stone as far as the first story, and from that up of split hemlock sticks, and plastered inside with clay; in time the slab roof was replaced by shingles, and the woods gave way to cleared fields.

The forests also abounded with deer, and the Indians used to come and build their rude camps near us, to hunt, and they often came to ask for salt or some trifle which they did not have. Sometimes they brought whole families, and the Indian boys would slide down hill in our fields on sleds made of a strip of basswood bark turned smooth side down, tapered at one end, to which a string of the bark was attached and held

by the boy standing on his primitive sled to form a curve. On these they would glide over and through the snow till their track became too slippery, when they would make a new road.

Daniel and Susanna Healy both died in the early part of 1844; he was about sixty-three and she sixty-two years of age. Of the four daughters, Lucy and Hannah died unmarried.

William Smith, husband of Mrs. Rachel H. Smith, and son of David and Phebe Smith, was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1807; he came to North Collins; then Collins. In 1838 he married Mary Healy, who died in 1841, leaving a son, Robert, who died in 1842.

In March, 1842, he married Rachel Healy; they began housekeeping in a log house and had a log barn. They had seven children:

Chester, Myra, Albert L., Herbert, Chloe, Annie and Susie.

Chester enlisted in September, 1862, in Company A, Forty-fourth New York volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and was buried in the National cemetery at Gettysburg. Albert L. died in October, 1864. Herbert married Rosie Clark; has one son, is a farmer. Myra married S. Clay Torrance, a farmer; has four children. Chloe married E. Ellis Twining, a farmer and teacher. Annie married Charles J. Ellis, a dentist; has three children. Susie married J. Quincy Tucker, a farmer; she died in January, 1883, leaving one child. The daughters had all been teachers before marriage.

William Smith died in March, 1870. He was a farmer, and his widow, Rachel H. Smith, still occupies the homestead, a fine farm of about 165 acres.

John Staffen.

His father, Adam Staffen, emigrated from Sarrlouis, Prussia, about 1840. He sailed with his family from Havre, France, and was fifty-three days on the voyage to New York. He was among the first Germans to locate in North Collins, and was among the foremost to erect the first church at Langford, in 1841. He always lived in North Collins until his death in November, 1869, aged sixty-five years. His wife, whose maiden

elected Supervisor of his town. He was married in 1869 to Lorian Goodel, daughter of John Goodel, an early settler of North Collins, who came in 1820. Mr. Wood has two daughters :

Mabel, born Oct. 9, 1871 ; W. Lorian, born March 13, 1880.

CHAPTER XXI.

SARDINIA—GENERAL HISTORY, ETC.

Among the names prominently identified with the early history of this town are those of George Richmond and Ezra Nott. The former with a family consisting of a wife and six children, settled on lots twenty-nine and thirty, near the Cataraugus Creek, in the south-west corner of the present Town of Sardinia, sometime in the Spring or Summer of 1809, and the old home-stead is to-day still in the possession of a grand-daughter. While about the same time Ezra Nott, a young, unmarried man took of the Holland Company the east part of lot eighteen and the west part of lot ten, upon which he commenced work that Summer. The following year (1810) Giles Briggs and Elihu Rice came from Rhode Island and the former settled on lot three, the latter on lot two. Briggs was a married man and Rice was single. So following our subject up to the Spring of 1814, we find in addition to the four settlers and their families above mentioned, the following settlers located in the town:

On the east and north, near the Railroad Junction, were Jacob Wilson, Benjamin Wilson and Daniel Hall. On the Genesee road, beside Nott, were Sumner Warren, Henry Godfrey, Mr. Merriam and Mr. Cartright. And where Sardinia Village is Abel Abbey had located. On lot thirty-four, or what is now known as the "Olin place," lived the Wilcox family. On lot thirty-five or the "Carney place," lived a man by the name of Woolsey, while at the foot of the hill, on the creek road that leads from Sardinia to Springville, lived Ezekiel Smith, and farther down John Johnson, while still farther down on lot sixty-four were John and Jeremiah Wilcox, two young unmarried men; next on the same lot Morton Crosby. Then came "Comodore" Rogers, John Godding, Charles Wells and Richmonds. West from the latter, on same road, Dennis Riley and Bethuel Bishop. On lot fifty-seven, about

elected Supervisor of his town. He was married in 1869 to Lorania Goodel, daughter of John Goodel, an early settler of North Collins, who came in 1820. Mr. Wood has two daughters :

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half a mile north of the "Hake's Bridge," lived the Sears family and Horace Rider, and on lot forty-two lived Ezekiel Hardy. There might have been others that had settled in the more remote parts of the town, but the names given are all that the author has been able to ascertain.

NAME OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS ON EACH
OF THE SEVERAL LOTS IN SARDINIA:

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE.

Lot 2, Elihu Rice and Joseph Rice; lot 3, Giles Briggs and David Calkins; lot 4, Benjamin Wilson; lot 5, Daniel Hall; lot 6, Erastus Graves and Hezekiah Colby; lot 7, Varney Childs; —————; lot 10, Ezra Nott; lot 11, H. Godfrey, J. Wilson; lot 12, Henry Bowen; lot 13, Elihu Graves; lot 14, George Brown; lot 15, James Bond, Benjamin Sly; lot 17, Sumner Warren; lot 18, Giles Briggs and others; lot 19, Merriam and Cartright; lot 22, Ezekiel Ballard; lot 23, John Dake; lot 25, Sumner Warren; lot 26, Reuben Long; lot 27, Henry Godfrey; lot 28, Ephraim Briggs & Sons; lot 29, Stephen Pratt; lot 38, L. B. Keth, E. Graves; lot 31, Thomas Ryan; lot 33, Richard Smith, A. Carpenter, S. Carpenter; lot 34, Oliver Wilcox; lot 35, Mr. Woolsey; lot 36, Pollard Stone, James Goodrich; lot 37, Mann & Freeman; lot 38, Andrew Shedd, Warren Fay, Joseph Gillson; lot 39, A. Briggs, R. Goff; lot 40, Samuel Russell; lot 41, Warren Wilcox; lot 42, Ezekiel Hardy; lot 43, Samuel Butler, Josiah Goodrich; lot 44, Flint T. Keth, Mr. Tuttle; lot 45, Almon Jewett; lot 46, A. C. Tiffany; lot 47, David Bigelow; lot 48, Obadiah Mathewson; lot 49, Isaac Smith; lot 50, P. Chamberlin, P. Snyder; lot 51, Samuel Sheppard; lot 52, Jonathan Thomas, Thomas Ward, Josiah Thompson; lot 53, Edward Scott; lot 54, J. Thompson — Martindale; lot 55, Thomas McGuire, William Loree, R. Rutledge; lot 59, John Weller, Alvah Wilson; lot 57, Horace Rider; lot 58, Reuben Rider; lot 59, Richard Sheppard, Thos. N. Hopkins; lot 62, E. Scott, lot 63, Roswell Frisbee; lot 64, John Wilcox.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

Lot 1, Harry Sears; lot 2, Robert Hopkins, J. Wilks; lot 5, P. Pierce; lot 7, J. H. Vosburg, F. Osborne; lot 8, Stephen Wright; lot 9, Henry Thomas, Daniel Pierce; lot 10, Norman Bond; lot 11, Nathaniel Brown and brothers; lot 12, Edward Cram and Mr. Rosebrooks; lot 15, John Van Dusen; lot 17, Jonas Perhann; lot 18, Abram Stark's, "Jack" Yaw; lot 17, W. P. Smith; lot 20, James Flemmings, Major Wells; lot 22, Stephen Pratt.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE SIX.

Lots 26 and 27, Bethuel Bishop; 28, Dennis Riley; lots 29 and 30, George Richmond; lot 31, Charles Wells; lot 32, John Godding; lot 34, Nemiah Rogers.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE FIVE.

Lot 64, Morton Crosby, John Wilcox; lot 56, John Johnson; lot 48, Mr. Bishop; lot 40, R. Smith.

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO PURCHASED LAND BY CONTRACT OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY IN THE TOWN OF SARDINIA—THE DATE OF PURCHASE, ETC.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE.
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	w ½ l 18...	180	\$360 00
William S. Warren..	1809, Aug. 14.	s pt l 25...	325	568 75
William S. Warren..	1809, Aug. 14.	ls 4 & 12...	726	1270 50
William and Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	l 17.....	441	771 75
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	l 3.....	369	738 00
William and Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	l 2.....	556	1112 00
William and Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	l 5.....	351	614 25
Ira Paine.....	1810, Aug. 24.	s ½ lot 47..	166	373 50
Ebenezer Warren....	1809, Aug. 14.	w pt l 19...	88	176 00
Ezra Nott.....	1809, Aug. 14.	e pt l 18 & w pt l 10.	259	519 00
Porter Wright.....	1809, Aug. 14.	e ⅓ l 27...	216	432 00
Timothy Paine.....	1809, Aug. 14.	m pt l 19...	189	378 00
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 19.	e pt l 19...	100	200 00

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	s half l 28...	167	292 00
Timothy Paine.....	1809, Aug. 14.	n pt l 25....	198	346 00
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 16.	l 26	317	634 00
Sumner Warren.....	1809, Aug. 14.	w pt l 11....	50	100 00
Francis Dorchester...	1811, Apr. 29.	e half l 10...	113	310 00
Henry Godfrey.....	1811, Apr. 30.	e pt l 11....	319	877 00
Francis Dorchester...	1811, May 3...	w pt l 9....	177	531 00
Francis Dorchester...	1811, May 3...	e pt l 9....	184	552 00
Gilbert Waldron.....	1811, Nov. 2...	s pt l 6....	100	275 00
Michael Angus.....	1811, Nov. 2...	w pt l 13....	100	275 00
Gilbert Waldron.....	1811, Nov. 2...	s pt l 13....	100	275 00
Horace Rider.....	1811, Nov. 6...	w pt l 57...	140	420 00
Benjamin Pearson...	1811, Nov. 22.	w pt l 27....	108	297 00
Benjamin Pearson...	1811, Nov. 22.	n pt l 28....	167	459 00
Morton Crosby.....	1811, Mar. 28.	l 64.....	217	596 00
† John Wilcox.....	1811, Mar. 28.	e pt l 64....	108	286 00
Dennis Riley.....	1811, July 8...	pt l 56.....	66	264 00
Bethuel Bishop.....	1811, April 3...	pt l 48.....	89	267 00
John Johnson.....	1811, April 20.	e pt l 56....	100	300 00
Richard Smith.....	1813, Dec. 23.	n-e pt l 49...	24	72 00
* Giles Briggs.....	1813, Sept. 23.	pt l 18....	30	82 50
Richard Smith.....	1813, Oct. 30.	s-w pt l 33...	100	275 00
Alba Carpenter.....	1814, Aug. 30.	pt l 33.....	100	325 00
Cornelius Snyder....	1814, Aug. 2...	e pt l 33....	206	669 50
Simon Carpenter....	1815, Jan. 23.	n-w pt l 33...	67½	202 50
John Wilcox, Jr....	1815, Mar. 10.	e pt l 34....	100	300 00
Elias Bond.....	1815, Apr. 11.	n pt l 13....	170	510 00
Lyman Watkins.....	1815, Apr. 10.	e pt l 37....	100	300 00
Ezekiel Hardy.....	1815, June 12.	s pt l 42....	100	325 00
Leonard Brillard...	1815, Dec. 6...	s pt l 29....	160	600 00
Phineas Chamberlain	1815, Oct. 17...	w pt l 50....	100	375 00
Jeremiah Wilcox...	1815, Nov. 9...	w pt l 34....	169	633 75
Reuben Rider.....	1815, Oct. 17...	e pt l 58....	100	375 00
Pollard Stone.....	1816, May 7...	w pt l 36....	100	400 00
Hiram Wilcox.....	1816, May 7...	w pt l 41....	150	600 00
Thomas Carney.....	1816, Apr. 9...	e pt l 35....	100	400 00
Daniel Hall.....	1816, May 28.	s pt l 20....	100	400 00
Daniel Hall.....	1816, May 28.	pt l 20....	100	400 00
Ezekiel Ballard.....	1816, June 6...	w pt l 56, e pt 52 & pt l 20.....	350	1400 00

† Bought of Mr. Crosby. * Deed.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE.
Ezekiel Ballard.....	1829, Jan. 6...	s-e pt l 21...	40	160 00
Ezekiel Ballard.....	1820, Aug. 26...	pt l 22.....	50	200 00
Samuel Shepherd....	1816, Nov. 18...	e pt l 51.....	100	425 00
Henry Snyder.....	1816, Nov. 11...	n-w pt l 42...	123	522 75
Philip Cram.....	1816, Sept. 5...	n-e pt l 42...	123	492 00
Suell Butler.....	1816, Oct. 5...	pt l 43.....	100	425 00
John Butler.....	1816, Oct. 5...	w pt l 43.....	100	425 00
John W. Goodrich...	1816, Aug. 8...	pt l 36.....	100	400 00
Terrence McGuire...	1817, May 1...	s pt l 56.....	120	570 00
Terrence McGuire...	1817, May 5...	n pt l 55.....	120	570 00
Josiah Thompson...	1817, Mar. 20...	s pt l 54.....	125	531 25
Josiah Thompson...	1829, Oct. 24...	pt l 52.....	25	100 00
Stephen & John Pratt	1817, Apr. 25...	n pt l 29...	166	747 00
James Bond.....	1817, Mar. 5...	pts l 15.....	200	850 00
John Weller.....	1817, May 12...	pt l 56.....	100	475 00
Obediah Matteson...	1817, May 14...	pt l 48.....	100	475 00
Benjamin Saunders...	1817, June 20...	pts l 53.....	250	117 50
Robert Rutledge...	1817, June 16...	s pt l 55.....	100	475 00
James Bradshaw....	1817, Aug. 25...	s pt l 30.....	100	475 00
David Bigelow.....	1817, Nov. 12...	n pt l 47...	166	788 50
David Bigelow.....	1818, Jan. 31...	n-w pt l 39...	147	698 25
Abner Colby.....	1817, Nov. 1...	pt l 6.....	76	380 00
Clark C. Carpenter...	1817, Oct. 27...	pt l 6.....	60	300 00
David J. Conkling...	1817, Nov. 14...	pt l 51.....	100	475 00
Roswell Goff.....	1817, Nov. 24...	s pt l 39...	160	760 00
Flint T. Keith.....	1817, Dec. 17...	pt l 44.....	50	250 00
Josiah Goodrich....	1817, Dec. 11...	e pt l 43...	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	643 63
Alvah Wilson.....	1818, Apr. 8...	n pt l 56...	146	693 50
Samuel Frisbee.....	1818, May 1...	n-e & n-w pt l 63.....	200	950 00
Isaac Smith.....	1818, May 15...	s pt l 49...	100	475 00
William Loree.....	1818, Apr. 16...	s pt l 55...	146	693 50
Andrew W. Shedd...	1818, June 6...	n pt l 38...	140	630 00
Warren Fay.....	1818, June 6...	s pt l 38...	118	531 00
Thomas Ward.....	1818, Aug. 25...	pt l 52.....	100	475 00
William Howe.....	1818, Aug. 25...	s pt l 53...	117	555 75
Avery C. Tiffany....	1818, Oct. 3...	pts l 46.....	200	950 00
Edward Scott.....	1818, Nov. 4...	pts l 62.....	200	950 00
Stephen Pratt.....	1818, Nov. 4...	w pt l 35...	100	475 00
Benoni Tuttle.....	1818, Oct. 19...	e pt l 44...	119	585 25
Job Thomas, Jr....	1818, Oct. 19...	pt l 44.....	60	300 00
Thomas Mann.....	1818, July 25...	pt l 37.....	100	475 00

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—Continued.

NAME.	DATE	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE.
Amasa Freeman.....	1818, July 25..	pts l 37.....	211	1002 25
Peter Snyder.....	1819, Jan. 3... e pt l 59...		100	475 00
Amos Gould.....	1819, Oct. 15... s pt l 14...		100	475 00
Amos Dan.....	1819, June 12	pt l 54.....	100	475 00
Job Thomas, Jr.....	1819, June 1..	pt l 51.....	60	285 00
James Sherwood....	1819, April 21.	pt l 35.....	75	356 00
Giles Briggs.....	1819, Aug. 16.	n-w pt l 10 & n-e pt l 18	109	453 00
Francis Eaton.....	1819, May 4... s-w pt l 9...		119	509 00
Daniel Ashley.....	1820, Oct. 19..	w pt l 59...	100	475 00
Andrew Crocker....	1820, Oct. 14..	e pt l 36...	192	768 00
Almon Jewett.....	1821, Oct. 29... n pt l 45...		75	337 00
Elijah Smith.....	1825, July 7... pt l 49.....		50	212 00
Reuben Hudson....	1825, Dec. 23..	n-e pt l 29.	100	627 00
Jonathan Headley...	1827, Jan. 24..	n pt l 6.....	50	225 00
Aquilla Pingry.....	1828, March 6.	n-w pt l 49.	90	382 00
Andrew Crocker....	1828, Aug. 26.	pt l 25.....	100	402 00
Horace Rider.....	1828, Aug. 26.	pt l 25.....	48	192 00
Richard Sheppard...	1828, Sept. 16.	pt l 59.....	145	542 00
Peter Hauver.....	1828, Oct. 29..	s-e pt l 19...	25	100 00
Benjamin Wilson....	1829, Jan. 6... pt l 21.....		100	400 00
Allen Briggs.....	1829, Jan. 15..	n-e pt l 39.	100	400 00
Josiah Goodrich....	1829, Feb. 9... pt l 20.....		50	200 00
Nathaniel Simons...	1829, Feb. 25..	pt l 20.....	40	160 00
Jonathan Thomas...	1829, Mar. 10.	w pt l 51...	47	188 00
Thomas N. Hopkins.	1829, April 8..	pt l 59.....	131	526 00
David Stickney....	1829, June 2... pt l 38.....		80	320 00
Jonathan Cook.....	1829, Aug. 20.	n pt l 22. .	100	375 00
Philemon Pierce....	1829, Oct. 22..	pt l 58.....	100	400 00
James Marston.....	1830, Jan 27..	s-e pt l 33..	78	331 00
George Snyder.....	1830, Jan 27..	pt l 33.....	78	331 00
Esek Briggs.....	1830, Nov. 22.	pt l 47.....	50	200 00
Esek Briggs.....	1832, July 3... n pt l 20...		81	326 00
Alanson Rogers....	1830, Dec. 7... pt l 50.....		100	400 00
Charles Sears.....	1830, Dec. 28..	s-e pt l 42..	50	208 00
Leland Crocker....	1830, Dec. 28..	pt l 38.....	100	416 00
Andrew Crocker....	1831, Feb. 26..	pt l 35.....	67	270 00
Benoni Hudson....	1831, May 3... s-e pt l 20..		50	200 00
Elihu Rice.....	1831, June 17.	pt l 9.....	69	296 00
Pollard Stone.....	1831, Sept. 10.	s w pt l 45.	150	525 00
Benjamin Odell....	1831, Sept. 20.	n-e & n-w pts l 21.....	171	684 00

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—Continued.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE.
Joseph Gilson.....	1831, Oct. 5...	s-e pt l 45...	116	466 00
Jonathan Cook.....	1831, Nov. 11..	s pt l 23....	50	200 00
Rufus Hawks.....	1831, Nov. 25..	pt l 23.....	50	200 00
Elias Rogers.....	1831, Dec. 15..	pt l 23.....	50	200 00
Joshua Sly.....	1832, March 5..	s-w pt l 15..	100	400 00
Ebenezer Farrington.	1833, Aug. 29..	n pt l 23....	50	225 00
Moses Wheeler.....	1835, Feb. 27..	pt l 23.....	50	150 00
Moses Wheeler.....	1835, Feb. 27..	pt l 23.....	50	200 00
Perry Hardy.....	1835, June 15..	e pt l 57....	50	200 00
David Murray.....	1835, Sept. 5..	pt l 48.....	100	400 00
Thomas N. Hopkins.	1836, June 29..	pt l 60.....	100	400 00
Stowell Collins.....	1837, March 13	pt l 41.....	50	200 00
Josiah Andrews....	1839, Jan. 26..	pt l 43.....	100	607 00
Levinus Cornwell...	1835, Nov. 10..	pt l 36.....	50	225 00
Horace Clark.....	1830, Dec 6...s	pt l 54....	65	269 00
Stukely Hudson....	1830, Sept. 22..	n-w pt l 29..	66	260 00
Philip Mericle.....	1832, Feb. 22..	pt l 56.....	100	527 00
Robert Hopkins....	1837, Dec. 8...w	pt l 58....	56	224 00
Joseph Long.....	1833, Mar. 11..	pt l 44.....	59	278 00
*Andrews & Cornwell	1835, Nov. 27..	s-e pt l 21..	40	204 00
Chauncey Hastings..	1835, Oct. 28..	pt l 35.....	67	243 00
Harry Sears.....	1811, Nov. 6...e	pt l 1.....	160	480 00
Nathaniel Brown....	1815, April 9...e	pt l 11....	100	375 00
Beriah Brown.....	1815, April 9...w	pt l 11....	100	375 00
Simcon Bishop.....	1816, April 9...s	pt l 17....	150	600 00
Henry Thomas.....	1816, June 8...n	pt l 9....	150	600 00
Daniel Pierce.....	1816, Aug. 12..	pt l 9.....	100	400 00
Edward Cram.....	1816, Aug. 21..	e pt l 12....	100	400 00
Jonas Perham.....	1817, June 23..	pt l 17.....	100	500 00
Jabez Weeden.....	1819, Jan. 6...e	pt l 9....	70	350 00
George Brown.....	1818, Aug. 24..	pt l 11.....	6	313 00
Stephen Pratt.....	1820, Oct. 10..	ls 14 15 22 &		
		l 23.....	1229	3929 00
Robert Hopkins....	1824, June 29..	e pt l 2....	100	400 00
Henry Thomas....	1820, Sept. 9...pt	l 18.....	50	200 00
Reuben Wright....	1828, Aug. 30..s-w	pt l 1....	50	200 00
John M. Bull.....	1830, Jan. 25..	pt ls 14 15 &		
		22.....	303	1288 00
Anna Van Dusen....	1830, Feb 4...pt	l 15.....	50	200 00
John M. Bull.....	1830, Feb 3...pt	l 23.....	100	425 00

*Deed.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—Continued.

NAME.	DATE.	LAND.	ACR'S	PRICE.
John Vosburg.....	1830, Jan. 26..	pt l 23.....	50	212 00
Jonas Perham.....	1831, July 1..	pt l 17.....	116	464 00
Joseph Wilkes.....	1831, June 7..	pt l 2.....	50	200 00
Norman Bond.....	1831, April 26.	e pt l 10...	200	800 00
Joseph Thurber.....	1831, April 26.	e pt l 18...	50	200 00
John Van Pelt.....	1833, Feb. 26.	l 21.....	374	1589 00
William Smith.....	1834, Dec. 18.	n-w pt l 23..	68	270 00
Mahties Kelsie.....	1835, July 10..	pt l 15.....	50	200 00
Martin Keller.....	1835, Oct. 5...	pt l 16.....	120	480 00
Philemon Pierce.....	1837, Oct. 8..	e pt l 5.....	85	300 00
John M. Bull.....	1837, May 2...	s-w pt l 19..	100	400 00
James Flemings.....	1837, Nov. 13.	pt l 20.....	44	178 00
Major Wells.....	1837, Nov. 13.	n-e pt l 20..	44	178 00
William Park.....	1837, Feb. 21..	n pt l 14 & s pt l 15....	200	1051 00
Asa Cary.....	1838, Sept. 18.	n pt l 24...	100	405 00
Nathan Follett.....	1839, Feb. 25.	pt l 15 & n pt l 22....	100	600 00
Elijah Wheelock....	1839, Jan 8...	pt l 12.....	100	400 00
Truman Starks.....	1839, Jan. 2...	w pt l 10...	50	200 00
Lewis Reed.....	1841, Nov. 1..	pt l 20.....	25	125 00

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN DEEDS OF THE HOLLAND COMPANY IN SARDINIA, DATE OF PURCHASE, ETC.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX.

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
4	319	.....	July 18, 1839 .	P. C. Sherman.
5	85	e pt.....	Dec. 8, 1837 ..	Philemon Pierce.
5	64	m pt.....	.....	James Edington.
6	319	.....	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
7	324	.....	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
8	321	.....	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
9	170	s-e pt....	June 16, 1845.	George N. Williams.
9	70	n-e pt....	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
9	75	s-w pt....	Mar. 1, 1839..	Charles Wilder.
9	75	n-w pt....	Feb. 1, 1839 ..	Phineas Scott.
10	200	e pt.....	April 1, 1839 ..	William P. Powers.
10	129	w pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
11	120	e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
11	266	w pt.	Feb. 28, 1837..	S. S. Ellsworth.
12	150	e pt.	Jan. 8, 1839..	Elijah Wheelock.
12	100	m pt.	Jan. 7, 1840..	Elijah Wheelock.
12	127	w pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
13	381	.....	Aug. 23, 1838.	Chauncey B. Dunbar.
14	50	s-w pt.	June 2, 1838..	John Van Pelt.
14	215	m & s-e pt.	Mar. 31, 1843.	H. J. Redfield.
15	200	s pt.	Feb. 21, 1831.	William Park.
15	50	s m pt.	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
15	50	m pt.	Feb. 4, 1830..	Anna Vandusen.
15	50	n m pt.	Mar. 31, 1843.	H. J. Redfield.
16	155	s pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
16	50	n pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
17	150	s pt.	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
17	116	m pt.	April 1, 1839..	William P. Powers.
17	100	n pt.	Jan. 18, 1837..	Ira Reynolds.
18	50	e pt.	April 1, 1837..	William P. Powers.
18	54	e m pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
18	77	m pt.	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
18	100	w m pt.	Feb. 21, 1838.	Abraham Starks.
18	100	w pt.	July 1, 1838..	Abraham Van Tuyl.
19	268	n & s-e pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
19	100	s-w pt.	Dec. 29, 1840..	William Smith.
20	44	n-e pt.	April 2, 1838..	Major Wells.
20	44	n pt.	April 2, 1838.	James Flemming.
20	267	n-w & s pts	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
21	314	.....	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
22	251	s pt.	April 1, 1839..	D. H. Chandler.
22	100	n pt.	Mar. 31, 1843.	H. J. Redfield.
23	150	e pt.	April 1, 1839..	William P. Powers.
23	136	s-w pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
23	68	n-w pt.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob LeRoy.
24	279	s pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
24	100	n pt.	Sept. 18, 1838.	Asa Bary.
26	129	w l.	Feb. 18, 1812..	Almon Fuller.
27	87	s l.	Oct. 20, 1843..	Jacob LeRoy.
27	20	n-e l.	Nov. 12, 1836.	Orin Lewis.
27	30	n-w l.	Dec. 21, 1833	Marinda Bowen.
28	77	e l.	June 20, 1837.	Fred Richmond.
28	77	w l.	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE SIX—*Continued.*

LOT	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME
29	261	w l	May 26, 1819..	Simeon Cummings.
30		w l	May 26, 1819..	George Richmond.
31	84	w l	Nov. 17, 1837.	Chauncey Pond.
32	79	w l	June 16, 1845.	George N. Williams.
33	75	w l	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
34	62	w l	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
34	39	w l	Nov. 2, 1855..	Mabel Smith.
1	62	e pt	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
1	60	n-e pt	Dec. 16, 1854.	James Hopkins.
1	67	m pt	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
1	50	s-w pt	April 1, 1839..	W. P. Powers.
1	80	n-w pt	Dec. 22, 1836 .	Reuben Wright.
2	100	e pt	Nov. 25, 1835 .	Robert Hopkins.
2	171	m pt	Feb. 14, 1839..	Joseph Wilkes.
2	100	w pt	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.

TOWNSHIP SIX, RANGE FIVE.

40	24	.....	Oct. 3, 1826..	Archibald Randall.
48	18	e pt	Feb. 4, 1839..	Parley Crosby.
48	39	m pt	Feb. 4, 1839..	George Bigelow.
48	48	w pt	Jan. 18, 1836..	Samuel S. Ellsworth.
56	100	e pt	Dec. 1, 1836 . .	John Howard.
56	35	e m pt	Dec. 22, 1841..	Richard C. Johnson.
56	35	w m pt	Dec. 22, 1841..	Joanna Davis.
56	66	w pt	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
64	217	e pt	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
64	111	w pt	Dec. 13, 1851..	George Richmond.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE.

2	556	.....	Aug. 14, 1819.	Elihu Rice.
3	100	e pt	Aug. 14, 1819.	Benjamin Parson.
3	119	s-w pt	Aug. 14, 1819.	Samuel Hawkins.
3	150	n-w pt	Aug. 14, 1819.	David Calkins.
4	356	.....	Aug. 14, 1819.	Benjamin Wilson.
5	351	.....	April 11, 1814.	Daniel Hall.
6	100	s pt	Feb. 16, 1837.	Jonathan Cooke.
6	60	s m pt	Mar. 31, 1842.	Benjamin Wilson.
6	76	m pt	Jan. 15, 1839..	Jonathan Cooke.
6	64	n m pt	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
6	50	n pt	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
7	357		July 18, 1839. .	Pardon C. Sherman.
9	184	e pt.	Mar. 17, 1819.	Caleb Nichols.
9	69	s m pt.	June 16, 1835.	Joseph Rice.
9	50	s-w pt.	Sept. 10, 1832.	Horace Clark.
9	58	n-w pt.	Mar. 6, 1835. . .	Nelson Hyde.
10	113	e pt	April 30, 1825.	John Colby.
10	113	w pt	Nov. 9, 1835 . .	Ezra Nott.
11	319	e pt.	Mar. 5, 1817. . .	Jacob Wilson.
11	50	w pt	April 11, 1814.	Jacob Wilson.
12	370		Aug. 14, 1819.	Benjamin Wilson.
13	50	s-e pt	Jan. 15, 1839. .	Jonathan Cook.
13	50	s-w pt.	Jan. 13, 1834. .	Ezekiel Ballard.
13	96	m pt.	Dec. 28, 1836.	Elias Rogers.
13	100	n pt.	Aug. 10, 1832.	Lewis Farrington.
13	70	n m pt.	Jan. 13, 1834. .	Joseph Ballard.
14	50	s-e pt.	Jan. 1, 1842. . .	George Bigelow.
14	50	s-w pt.	Jan. 1, 1842. . .	Jonathan Cook.
14	50	s m pt.	Oct. 20, 1843. .	Jacob H. Schermerhorn
14	170	n pt	July 18, 1839. .	Pardon C. Sherman.
15	86	s-e pt.	July 18, 1839. .	Pardon C. Sherman.
15	160	s-w pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
15	100	m pt	Oct. 15, 1838. .	S. Cummings.
15	100	n pt.	Jan. 7, 1839. . .	Horace U. Soper.
17	200	e pt.	Aug. 16, 1819.	Allen Green.
17	100	m pt.	April 23, 1824.	Daniel Clarke, Jr.
17	50	w m pt.	April 23, 1824.	Horace D. Clark.
17	81	w pt	May 18, 1824. .	Willis W. and Willard W. Cornwell.
18	100	s-e pt.	July 5, 1820. . .	Ezra Nott.
18	46	s-w pt.	Nov. 10, 1835 . .	Ezra Nott.
18	30	m pt	Sept. 23, 1813.	Giles Briggs.
18	80	s-w pt.	Aug. 16, 1825.	Chancey Hastings.
18	100	n-w pt.	June 29, 1825.	Daniel Needham.
19	25	s-e pt	Aug. 21, 1833.	Peter Hauver.
19	75	s pt.	Sept. 21, 1832.	Thomas Hopkins.
19	94	e m pt.	Dec. 1, 1836. . .	John B. Hosmer.
19	94	w m pt.	Aug. 8, 1837. . .	Bela H. Colegrove.
19	88	w pt.	Jan. 15, 1823. .	B. H. Colegrove.
20	50	s-e pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
20	50	s-w pt.	Mar. 16, 1839.	Bela H. Colegrove
20	40	s-e m.	Apr. 10, 1839.	N. Simons

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
20	60	s-w pt. . . .	Oct. 27, 1831..	Daniel Hall, 2d.
20	50	n-e m pt. . .	Sept. 5, 1835..	Josiah Goodrich.
20	50	n-w m. . . .	Aug. 22, 1831..	Solomon Burbank.
20	100	n pt.	July 3, 1832..	E. Briggs
21	40	s-e pt. . . .	Nov. 27, 1835.	W. W. Cornwell and Josiah Andrews.
21	100	s m pt. . . .	Jan 7, 1834. . .	Benjamin Wilson.
21	63	s-w pt. . . .	July 18, 1839..	Pardon C. Sherman.
21	111	n pt.	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
22	106	s pt.	Jan. 23, 1839..	Orson D. Simonds.
22	100	m pt.	Oct. 22, 1838..	St. Clement's Church of Wethersfield, Gen- esee.
22	175	n pt.	Dec. 30, 1836..	Seth Kingsley.
23	150	s pt.	April 20, 1839	W. P. Powers.
23	46	m pt.	July 1, 1855 . .	Henry Child, Jr.
23	43	n m pt. . . .	July 1, 1855 . .	O. F. Crocker.
23	50	e m pt. . . .	Feb. 27, 1835..	M. R. Wheeler.
23	50	w m pt. . . .	Dec. 28, 1838 .	M. R. Wheeler
23	50	n pt.	Dec. 28, 1838 .	Nelson Richards.
25	162	s-e pt. . . .	Oct. 4, 1827. . .	Horace Rider.
25	162	s-w pt. . . .	Oct. 5, 1830..	Charles Sears.
25	48	e m pt. . . .	Dec. 16, 1825 .	Horace Rider.
25	100	n-w m. . . .	June 25, 1836..	Andrew Crocker.
25	49	n pt.	Aug. 22, 1834..	Willard W. Cornwell.
26	158	e pt.	Feb. 4, 1825 . .	Benjamin Pearson.
26	158	w pt.	June 5, 1822. .	Thomas Tillinghast.
27	216	e pt.	Oct. 5, 1819 . .	Benjamin Pearson.
27	108	w pt.	June 14, 1824 .	
28	83	s pt.	Dec. 18, 1829 .	Albey Briggs.
28	83	m pt.	May 21, 1835 .	David Briggs.
28	167	n pt.	Jan. 11, 1825 .	Ephraim Briggs.
29	100	m pt.	June 26, 1835 .	David Stickney, Jr.
29	50	s pt.	April 16, 1839 .	
29	50	n-e pt. . . .	Feb. 21, 1837 .	E. Briggs.
29	50	n m pt. . . .	April 20, 1839.	W. P. Powers.
29	66	n-w pt. . . .	May 28, 1834..	Stukeley Hudson.
30	100	s pt.	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin
30	239	n pt.	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
31	350		July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
33	78	s-e pt. . . .	Feb. 6, 1838 . .	Jesse Randall.
33	50	n-e pt. . . .	Jan. 27, 1836..	Charles Sears.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
33	30	n-e m pt...	Jan. 28, 1836..	Chancey Hastings.
33	48	n m pt...	June 30, 1841..	Hiram Butting.
33	100	s-m pt....	Mar. 30, 1842..	Alba Carpenter.
33	50	w m pt...	Oct 24, 1829..	Isaac Smith.
33	50	s-w pt....	Oct. 1, 1838..	Simeon Cummings.
33	33	n-w m pt..	Feb. 16, 1839..	B. Hudson
33	33	n-w pt....	Feb. 16, 1839..	J. W. Fegles.
34	100	e pt.....	Sept. 25, 1832..	M. R. Olin
34	30	m pt.....	Oct. 4, 1837...	M. R. Olin
34	139	w pt.....	Oct. 4, 1837...	Barnabas Carney.
35	100	e pt.....	Feb. 14, 1839..	Thomas Carney.
35	67	s m pt....	Oct. 28, 1835..	Chancey Hastings.
35	50	n m pt...	Mar. 20, 1823..	First Baptist Society of Sardinia.
35	75	m pt.....	Oct. 27, 1834..	Chancey Hastings.
35	100	w pt.....	Aug 9, 1834..	George Bunn.
36	32	s-e pt.....	Mar. 14, 1839..	Elisha Hudson.
36	60	s-e m pt...	Mar. 14, 1839..	Silvenus W. Hudson.
36	50	n-e pt....	Sept. 24, 1835..	Stephen Wait.
36	50	e m pt....	Jan. 9, 1837...	Daniel P. Shedd.
36	50	w m pt...	Jan 22, 1831...	William Putman.
36	50	w m pt...	Nov. 10, 1835..	Levinus Cornwell.
35	80	w pt.....	April 26, 1849..	Ashwell and H. D. Cornwell.
36	20	s-w pt...	Mar. 29, 1856..	H. D. Cornwell.
37	75	s-e pt.....	Dec. 22, 1830..	Stephen Wait.
37	25	n-e pt.....	Nov. 30, 1836..	A. and Ira Briggs.
37	100	e m pt....	Oct. 5, 1820...	Duty Briggs.
37	211	w pt.....	Oct 1, 1838...	Simeon Cummings
38	120	s pt.....	April 20, 1839..	William P. Powers.
38	80	w m pt...	Oct. 1, 1844...	Julius R. Fuller.
38	60	e m pt....	Aug. 31, 1832..	A. W. Shedd.
38	100	n m pt...	Aug. 31, 1842..	Joseph Ballard.
38	40	n pt.....	Apr. 20, 1839..	William P. Powers.
39	100	s pt.....	Dec. 23, 1854..	William Hyde.
39	100	n-e pt....	Apr. 20, 1839..	William P. Powers.
39	147	n-w m pt..	July 18, 1845...	A. VanGuilder.
40	416	.....	July 18, 1839...	P. C. Sherman.
41	50	s-e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
41	50	s m pt....	Aug. 4, 1852...	J. H. Ladoit.
41	55	n-e pt....	July 1, 1842...	George Bigelow.
41	47	n m pt...	Nov. 14, 1843..	B. Carney.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION.	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
41	150	w pt.....	Jan. 18, 1836..	Samuel S. Ellsworth.
42	50	s-e pt.....	Jan. 24, 1837..	George Snyder.
42	123	n-e pt.....	Aug. 29, 1833.	Hor. Rider.
42	50	s-w pt.....	Dec. 22, 1836..	Ezekiel Hardy.
42	123	n-w pt.....	Jan. 24, 1835..	Hor. Rider.
43	135	e pt.....	Oct. 1, 1838...	Simeon Cummings.
43	100	m pt.....	Jan. 26, 1837..	Josiah Andrews.
43	100	w pt.....	Jan. 18, 1838..	John Butler.
44	119	e pt.....	Dec. 20, 1837.	Joseph Long.
44	60	m pt.....	Dec. 28, 1838.	Charles Long.
44	150	w pt.....	Aug. 20, 1829.	Sewell Butler.
45	116	s-e pt.....	Sept. 6, 1855..	Josiah Andrews.
45	75	n pt.....	Mar. 15, 1839.	Almon F. Jewett.
45	150	s-w pt.....	July 18, 1838..	Pollard Stone.
46	71	s-e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
46	60	s-w pt.....	Oct. 14, 1837..	Luther Putman.
46	200	n pt.....	Jan. 12, 1839..	F. B. Marvin.
46	100	m pt.....	Oct. 2, 1856...	Sewell Butler.
47	100	s pt.....	April 20, 1839.	William P. Powers.
47	83	n-e pt.....	Aug. 6, 1840..	George Bigelow.
47	83	n-w pt...	June 19, 1849.	Stephen Carney.
48	100	s pt.....	Nov. 22, 1833.	Obadiah Matteson.
48	100	m pt.....	Feb. 5, 1849...	G. N. Cutler.
48	129	n pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
49	100	s pt.....	Jan. 14, 1842..	George Marsh, Jr.
49	50	s m pt.....	Oct. 1, 1838...	Simeon Cummings.
49	118	n-e pt.....	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
49	40	w m pt...	Feb. 19, 1839.	Jonathan Pingrey.
49	50	n-w pt.....	Feb. 19, 1839.	William Pingrey.
50	100	e pt.....	Oct. 4, 1838...	Simeon Cummings.
50	50	s m pt.....	Nov. 12, 1835.	Noah Johnson.
50	100	e m pt...	April 20, 1839.	W. P. Powers.
50	58	s-w m pt...	July 18, 1839..	P. C. Sherman.
50	40	w m pt...	Feb. 19, 1839..	William Lafferty.
50	60	w pt.....	Feb. 19, 1839..	Jacob M. Marston.
51	100	e pt.....	Feb. 14, 1834..	Samuel Sheppard.
51	100	e m pt...	Oct. 1, 1838...	Simeon Cummings.
51	60	w m pt...	April 28, 1855.	Fred West.
51	50	w m pt...	Nov. 22, 1823.	First Congregational Society of Sardinia.
51	47	w pt.....	Aug. 29, 1836.	William Willson.
52	250	e pt.....	Aug. 24, 1838.	Bela H. Colegrove.

TOWNSHIP SEVEN, RANGE FIVE—*Continued.*

LOT.	ACRES.	SUBDIVISION	DATE OF DEED.	NAME.
52	51	w pt	Sept. 27, 1834.	Josiah Thompson.
52	25	w pt	Sept. 28, 1837.	Josiah Thompson.
53	267	s pt	Aug. 23, 1838.	C. B. Dunbar.
53	25	n m pt	Mar. 15, 1839.	John B. Hosmer.
53	75	n pt	Nov. 30, 1835.	Edward Scott.
54	65	s pt	Oct. 27, 1835.	Horace Clark.
54	160	m pt	Jan. 26, 1839.	Josiah Andrews.
54	131	n pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
55	146	s pt	Aug. 23, 1838.	C. B. Dunbar.
55	220	n pt	Oct. 1, 1838.	Simeon Cummings.
56	120	s pt	June 16, 1845.	George N. Williams.
56	100	m pt	Mar. 21, 1837.	Caleb Butler, Jr.
56	146	n pt	Aug. 23, 1838.	C. B. Dunbar.
57	165	m pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
57	140	w pt	Dec. 28, 1837.	Jonathan Pingrey.
58	100	e pt	Oct. 7, 1833.	Reuben Rider.
58	60	e m pt	Jan. 8, 1834.	William Pingrey.
58	150	m pt	Dec. 28, 1837.	Dudley Hopkins.
58	56	w pt	Dec. 8, 1837.	Robert Hopkins.
59	50	e pt	Sept. 16, 1828.	Richmond Sheppard.
59	95	e m pt	Mar. 7, 1834.	Richmond Sheppard.
59	80	s m pt	Mar. 12, 1835.	D. & J. M. Hopkins.
59	51	n m pt	Mar. 12, 1835.	T. N. Hopkins.
59	100	w pt	Oct. 1, 1838.	Simeon Cummings.
60	100	e pt	June 20, 1837.	William Thomas.
60	100	m pt	Dec. 28, 1837.	Nehemiah Hopkins.
60	172	w pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
61	394	. . . . .	Sept. 15, 1842.	Lansing Tooker.
62	100	e pt	Oct. 1, 1838.	Simeon Cummings.
62	105	m pt	Jan. 12, 1839.	F. B. Marvin.
62	184	w pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
63	209	s pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
63	200	n pt	Jan. 12, 1839.	Fred. B. Marvin.
64	412	e pt	July 18, 1839.	P. C. Sherman.
64	50	w pt	June 27, 1857.	Michael Shea.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF SARDINIA, AS RELATED BY THE LATE GENERAL NOTT, AND GIVEN THE COMPILER BY MR. S. H. NOTT, A SON, TOGETHER WITH HIS OWN RECOLLECTIONS OF THOSE TIMES.

In the Spring of 1809, the Holland Land company engaged Uncle Sumner Warren to open a wagon road from the Eastern limits of the town, beginning on lot three and extending six miles west, to lot sixty. The survey had been previously made and marked by blazing the trees along the route. This road was afterward called "The old Genesee Road," and Uncle's duty was to cut the timber and clear it off wide enough to allow a wagon to safely pass along without hindrance from these obstacles, and no grading was done.

Early in June, 1809, Uncle began his work with a party of four to assist him. The party consisted of Sumner Warren, Jabez Warren, Asa Warren and myself. Our headquarters were at Aurora, and Monday morning we left that little hamlet armed with axes, handspikes and sufficient provisions to sustain us two weeks. Our tools and commissary were stowed into a cart improvised out of the forward wheels of a wagon. Bread and baked pork and beans were to be chiefly our daily rations, while our shelter was to be improvised wherever night overtook us.

All being in readiness, Uncle's oxen were hitched to the cart and we took our way southward; after the first two miles we were compelled to cut our way through an unbroken wilderness. Uncle would act as pilot; two of us would handle the axes, while the other would fetch up the rear with the oxen and cart. This would appear to many now-a-days as almost an impossibility, to undertake to cut their way through the forests, yet we did and made nearly twelve miles the first day, camping out that night on lot forty-seven, in the Town of Sardinia, now owned by J. D. Carney, better known as the Captain Bigelow place. We pitched our tents, the blue heavens o'er us, and built our camp-fire right where the orchard now stands, and this was nearly three-quarters of a century ago. We made our beds upon the ground and passed a very comfortable night, for our exertions that day had given us all a keen

relish for rest. The next morning, all were up with the sun, and after a hearty breakfast of bread, pork and beans, we broke camp and proceeded on our way. About eleven o'clock that day, we struck the line survey one mile west of Colgrove's corners: there we remained that day, doing our first work. The next morning, we supplied ourselves with two days' rations, and set out for the east end of the line, with the intent of working westward.

At that day and time of year, we found camp life very agreeable. The woods abounded in game and the little streams were filled with the most delicious of all the finny tribe--the speckled trout. The game law was unknown, and we were not always compelled to confine ourselves to prepared rations. We progressed nicely with our work, and the following Sabbath was observed as a day of rest; although that night one of the boys caught a splendid string of trout out of the little brook that runs across lot three, and we enjoyed them for dinner.

On the second Saturday out we all returned to Aurora, to replenish our stock of provisions, which was getting rather low. The following Monday, all returned with the exception of myself. I was taken down with the mumps and tarried at home until the next Saturday, when I started back for the camp with fifty pounds of provisions across one shoulder and a sixteen-pound rifle across the other. I had no difficulty to find the camp of the party, but it was unoccupied, and where the boys had gone I did not know. In looking around I found a piece of birch bark, that had this written across the smooth surface with a sharpened stick: "Stay here until we return." I had made up my mind to do as bidden, for I was somewhat tired, having traveled nearly twenty miles.

In stepping to the cart my eyes fell upon another piece of bark with this legend written upon it: "Follow the trail west until you overtake us." I heeded this and came upon them just as they had got ready for supper. After doing this meal ample justice, and being informed that there was a "deer-lick" on the little brook just west of us, I again shouldered my rifle and set out for it; I found that the Indians had constructed a "bough house" or blind, where the hunter could watch the

"lick" and himself not be seen. I took possession, but my vigil was short and richly rewarded, for just as the sun was sinking beneath the western horizon I shot the largest buck I ever saw. It was but a short distance from the camp, and the report of my rifle brought the rest of my companions to the rescue, and we had that "monarch of the forest" dressed and in camp. The next day (Sunday) was spent in "jerking" the venison, which, happily for us all, would be a change from salt pork. That day we had a venison pot-pie for dinner. At that day this kind of game was so abundant and tame in the forests that often they would come and feed with our oxen when turned loose for rest and food at noon time.

Our camp cooking utensils consisted of one bake kettle, one tea kettle that was used for a two-fold purpose, that of boiling water and then brewing the tea, and a skillet or frying pan. Each one was supplied with a tin cup and plate and knife and fork. There was no washing dishes, for each one took care of his own. The following day (Monday) we finished the job, and then we turned back to where we had made our claims. On the 27th day of June, 1809, at about 11 o'clock A. M., on lot nineteen, near the road just south of the house of Newell Hosmer, I made my first brush heap, and on the same day Uncle Sumner and the boys, after partaking of dinner, went east to Rice's Corners, near the brook, and went to chopping on his claim.

INCIDENTS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Father was often called to the "lines," as he termed it, without a moment's warning. Like Cincinnatus of old, he would leave the plow standing in the furrow, or the crops of hay and grain would be left suffering for the want of a gleaner. Just east of the barn there grew six acres of winter wheat, ripe for the sickle. Upon three successive Saturdays had father come home to care for those who looked to him for protection, and to secure the crop that was to bread them through the long, bleak winter, and as many Sabbaths had he been called back to the field of duty. Even in those early days the Sabbaths were observed with Puritan strictness. Religious meetings were held in the log school house, or, weather permitting, in the woods

just below where the Baptist church now stands. Two sermons each Sabbath were customary, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Upon one occasion mother says, "after the morning sermon she saw all the people wending their way homeward, and she concluded that the preacher was sick. Awhile after she, having occasion to go to the door, was greatly surprised to see the meeting folks reaping the wheat. Soon one of the reapers visited the house for water, and she requested him to return after performing his intended mission. In the meantime she secured the fatling of the flock, and when he presented himself she enjoined secrecy and bade him dress it. This was quickly done, and by the time he had the lamb prepared she had the old stone oven ready to give it a warm reception. About the time the reapers were gathering the last sheaves mother visited the field to thank the men for their kindness, and she also requested them to come to the house as she had a little work to do that required united strength. This they cheerfully promised. After assembling at the house mother came to the door and requested them to step just back of the house. Some seized hand-spikes, while others levied upon the wood pile for instruments for assistance, and then went bounding around the corner of the old log house. Imagine their surprise, for instead of some ugly knotted log, mother had fixed a table beneath some trees, and had as bountiful a spread of goodies as the land afforded, with the fat lamb in the center done beautifully brown. The cheers from those honest-hearted men fairly made the dishes on the table tremble as they gathered around the board. This little incident in after years was the connecting link in procuring my venerable mother her pension."

On page two hundred and eighty one, of Mr. Johnson's history, will be found a reference to the battle of Conjoekety Creek. As I have often heard my father relate the scenes there, I will give them as he related them one night, while we were boiling sap or making sugar. "In the afternoon we discovered the British coming over to Squaw Island. We anticipated their movements, and that afternoon we took up all the planks (we suppose meaning planks of bridge) and brought them on this side, cut oak timber and hewed it on two sides,

then built breast works in front of the string pieces (meaning, we presume, that the fort was built in front of the bridge, that they had stripped of planks, and that the fortifications were to prevent the British from crossing the creek, which they had to do to lay siege to the village—ED.) higher than our heads. Turned a wing on each side of the bank of the creek about breast high. Loop holes were cut that would just admit the muzzle of a gun, ranging with the stringers, and we could also bring a cross fire from the wings. After dark our spies discovered the British landing down the river. Morgan's men were stationed at the breast works; I, with my men, about one hundred—fifty or sixty rods below—guarding the road, we were in the woods just back from the road. About 10 o'clock firing commenced; could hear the British officer say: 'rush on my brave boys:' could hear one after another tumble into the water. They imagined they were firing too low, order was given to elevate their guns. Soon the bullets went whizzing through the limbs over our heads, they would cut off quite large limbs. At about 11 o'clock, Green, the Yorktown hero, as he was called, stood by my side with his drum. A stray buckshot struck me here (pointing to the place where he was wounded) father carried that shot to his grave, at the same time another struck the lower hoop of Green's drum, cutting it nearly in two, and badly shattering the shell. Green was a volunteer, although he had been in the regular service during the Revolution, and played upon this drum at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. (This drum came into my possession nearly fifty years ago, and I have it now just as it came out of that battle). About 3 o'clock I received orders to go to Morgan's relief, soon after we got in position the firing ceased. No negroes were ever blacker than Morgan's men, with the burnt powder, as we discovered when daylight came. The famous drummers, the Streeter brothers, John, Tom and Elias, were with Morgan during the battle. Between Elias and Morgan there had been some misunderstanding. After passing that night Elias stepped up to Morgan, raised his hat with his left hand as he grasped Morgan with his right, giving it a hearty shake, saying with much feeling, 'the old sore is all healed now.' The next morning our breast works were found to be

one mass of lead. The trees back of the battery were all seared and cut up by the balls. The night was exceedingly dark."

A FOURTH OF JULY PARTY IN 1811.

THE FIRST ONE IN SARDINIA OR THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF CONCORD, AT RICHMOND'S—GOING WITH OXEN AND SLEDS—ANOTHER FOURTH OF JULY PARTY SEVENTY YEARS LATER.

The Richmond family and the Richmond farm and tavern were well known to the settlers hereabouts, but many changes have taken place and some explanations are necessary. The Richmond family came here from Vermont in 1809, and located on lots twenty-nine and thirty, township six, range six, which lots are bounded south by the Cattaraugus creek. Their house was built of logs and stood down near the creek, and as there were no saw-mills in this region in 1809, it consequently was built without lumber. The roof was of bark, and the floor was split out of basswood logs and hewed and fitted down. The old Richmond place is now in the southwest corner of the town of Sardinia. In 1811 it was in the town of Willink and in Niagara county. At that time there were about fifteen families in the present town of Sardinia, located mostly along the Cattaraugus creek, and on or near the Genesee road, east of Colgrove's Corners. At that time in the present town of Concord there were about twenty families, located mostly along the Cattaraugus, on Townsend hill, and in Springville. The number either on the Cattaraugus or on Townsend hill was greater at that time than it was in the present village corporation. In the present town of Collins there were then about fifteen families and they were located mostly at or near Collins Center, in Zoar, Gowanda, and Taylor Hollow.

A majority of the early settlers were young married people whose children were few and young, but in the Richmond family there were grown up sons and daughters. The father's name was George, and he was about forty-five years of age. The oldest child Frederick was twenty-three or twenty-four years old—then there was Anna, Betsey, George, Jr., Louisa and Sally.

In 1811 the few roads here were cut out only wide enough for teams to pass through, and they generally wound hither and thither wherever they could get along most conveniently, without regard to lot lines or points of compass. All the settlers owned and used sleds, for they could make them, themselves, and could get through the woods easier with them than with wagons. Only a few of the earliest settlers owned wagons. They came to this 4th of July party in 1811, with oxen and sleds, some of them came at least ten miles. On the 4th of July, 1811, Fiddler's Green was unknown to fame and unnamed. There were no fiddlers here then, and no green—that was before the event of the boss fiddler, David Leroy. David Bensley, Truman Bensley and Mortimer Arnold had not yet arrived. Tom Jennings, the fiddling shoemaker, had not yet put in appearance. On the 4th of July, 1811, there was not a grist mill, nor a saw mill, nor a store, nor a grocery, nor a school-house, nor a meeting house, nor a lawyer, nor a doctor, nor a preacher, nor a post-office, nor a mail route, nor a newspaper taken in the four towns whereof we write. There was only one paper published west of the Genesee river, and that was a small sheet at Batavia.

At that 4th of July party in 1811, there were present besides the Richmond family, Morton Crosby and wife, Christopher Douglass and wife, David Shultes and wife, Bethuel Bishop and wife, John Godding and wife, James Hinman, Sr., and wife, Elijah Parmenter and wife, Giles Briggs and wife, John Johnson and wife (from Arcade), Luther Thompson and wife, Nehemiah Rodgers and wife, Capt. Charles Wells (his family was not here), George Shultus, unmarried, William Shultus, young bachelor, Dennis Riley, young bachelor, two other married couples from a distance, names not remembered, John Wilcox, a large boy or young man, and Miss Lovina Johnson. The fiddler on that occasion was John Haskell, a brother of Jonathan Townsend's first wife. He had arrived from Massachusetts that Spring and was rustivating on Townsend Hill. John was patriotic and liberal, and held himself in readiness at all times when called upon, to "lay down the shovel and de hoe, and take up the fiddle and de bow," and go and play for a 4th of July party for a moderate compensation. * * *

Some may feel disposed to doubt whether all the persons named above would attend a 4th of July dance, but the fact that they were there is obtained from an eye witness, and while it is not claimed that they all danced, yet under the circumstances it was the most natural and reasonable thing in the world for them to wish to assemble together on that national holiday and visit and have a good social time. Some of them lived miles away from any neighbors, in the lonely forest where for days, and perhaps weeks they saw no persons except members of their own household. And there were then no religious meetings, and no political meetings and no public gathering of any kind, except log raising, and no newspapers to read.

* * * * *

Let us in imagination move back the hands of time just seventy years, and remand the country and the people here, back to their then condition. We are supposed to be young men and stopping here. The morning of the 4th of July, 1811, has come. We have heard of the party down at Richmond's and have concluded to attend. We have no horses and we start on foot, through the woods, up the East Hill and on to where Harrison Pingry now lives; there is the first house and James Hinman lives there. His wife is ready and he is hitching up his cattle to go. We pass on through the forest and the next house we come to is Bethuel Bishop's, located on the top of the "breakers" where a few apple trees still stand, halfway between the railroad and the wagon road, (railroads have not been invented yet, but all the roads hereabouts are narrow gauge). Mr. Bishop and his wife are going to walk down. We pass down the breakers, down the hill, out onto the flats, and then near the banks of the "raging Cattaraugus," we arrive at Richmond's house and tavern. Capt. Charles Wells lives next east of Richmond's, John Godding on the next lot east of him, and Commodore Rogers on the next lot further east. They live near by and all walked down. John Johnson comes down from Arcade with his oxen; Giles Briggs from Rice's Corners, in the east part of Sardinia, and another couple living further east came down with their steers and sled; David Shultus and Christopher Douglass came up from near the Shultus bridge (that is to be); Elijah Parmenter comes up seven miles from

down towards Frye's; Morton Crosby comes down from his place a mile or two above. Some of them were acquainted with each other "down east" and they meet each other with cordial and heart-felt greetings.

About 4 o'clock P. M., they form on for a dance. They do not dance round dances, but form in lines and "face their partners." They do not dance the Spanish dance, nor the Mazurka, nor the Schottische, nor the Zingarilla, nor any other of those dances with jaw-breaking names, but they dance those good old-fashioned down-country figures, such as the Monnie Musk, Opera Reel, Crooked S, &c. They have no "calling," but "dance to the music." John Haskell has tuned up his fiddle and "rosined the bow." All is ready and the Opera Reel is the dance—the music strikes *up* and they strike *in*, the first couple pass down the outside and back again, then join hands and lead the center and back again, cast off next couple and right and left first four, first couple balance and swing partners. The first couple is Geo. Richmond, Sen. and wife; he is older than the others but dances well. That couple that comes to the head is Morton Crosby and wife; he is a strong and powerful man but dances well. Now comes to the head George Shultus; he is tall and slim and not as heavy as the others, but dances pretty well. Now look at that couple see how lightly they move, how supple they are, that is young Dennis Riley and his partner is Anna Richmond; Dennis is as limber as an eel and Anna dances as nice as any "school marm." Now look, see, that small, nervous man that comes to the front now, is Christopher Douglas; watch him, he is excited, see him shave it down, see him put in the double-shuffle. Look at those two large boys, or young men over there; see them watch the dancers; see how eager they look, and how anxious to have a hand (or foot) in the dance. One of them is George Richmond, Jr., (not *our* George, but his father), and the other one is John Wilcox. That small, eleven-year-old boy is Pearl Crosby, and that little nine-year-old girl is Lucy Crosby, and mentally she is taking notes, and they will be printed seventy years afterwards. Over yonder sits Capt. Charles Wells, Mr. Hinman, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Parmenter and others, and converse of the past and the prospects of the future. And thus while some

of them dance, others converse and visit, and *all* stay and enjoy themselves till "daylight doth appear." All of that goodly company that attended that Fourth of July party that Richmond had in 1811, have undoubtedly passed away, except the two children mentioned above. Most of them lived and died in this vicinity. Some of them were afterwards promoted to responsible positions.

John Haskell, the pioneer fiddler of those parts, afterwards lived in Collins a few years and from there went west where he died. Dennis Riley was a Captain and served on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812-15; he moved away after a few years. Morton Crosby served in that war, and afterwards held the office of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. Frederick Richmond served in that war, was an officer, and was wounded, afterwards was a Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Brigadier-General. Christopher Douglas was the first Justice of the Peace hereabouts, and was side Judge and sat on the bench when the "three Thayers" were tried for murder in Buffalo in 1825; he moved west nearly fifty years ago; twenty-three years ago he was farming and keeping hotel in Wisconsin.

* * * * *

Seventy years after there was another Fourth of July party in Sardinia.

First. This last party was *not* held at the house of George Richmond on the Cattaraugus creek, but at the house of George Andrews in Sardinia village.

Second. The first dance was in the lower and only story of a log-house with puncheon floor and bark roof. The last dance was in the third story of a framed house with matched pine floor and Mansard roof.

Third. They went to the first party through the forest, on foot or on ox sleds. They went to the last party in buggies, carriages and railroad cars.

Fourth. The musicians at the first party was *one* lean Yankee, sitting in the corner by the big Dutch fire-place. At the last party there were six Germans, both fat and lean, sitting in a row on the elevated platform.

Fifth. At the first party the music was made with a *single*

fiddle. At the last party they had first fiddle, second fiddle, cornet, clarionet, trombone and bass viol.

Sixth. At the first party only eight or ten couples could dance at a time, and only a dozen couples did dance at all. At the last party ten times that number could dance at a time, and more than two hundred and twenty-five *did* dance in all.

Seventh. At the first party the attendants were mostly younger married people. At the last party they were mostly young and unmarried.

Eighth. At the first party they danced old-fashioned dances *only*, without calling. At the last party they had calling and danced old-fashioned figures, quadrilles, fancy dances, etc.

Ninth. The bill of fare at the first party has not come down to us, and of that we are not prepared to speak. But at the *last* party the refreshments were excellent and abundant; and were prepared and served in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Tenth. Seventy years hence there will undoubtedly again be a Fourth of July party in Sardinia, but at whose house it will be, or who will make the music, or who will participate in the dance, or who will be there to report, this deponent sayeth not.

SARDINIA SOLDIERS' RECORD.

When disunion threatened the supremacy of the "old flag,"

"Flag of the free hearts, hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given"—

Sardinia sent out a goodly number of her sons to protect the welfare of the nation. She was represented in twenty-eight different regiments, although over one-third (33) of her soldiers were in Companies C, F and D, of the 116th New York Volunteers. The service which this regiment performed is perhaps sufficiently familiar to the reader to need no relating here.

Many other regiments in which Sardinia was represented also took an active part in the Rebellion.

The following list was compiled from a record in the Town Clerk's office, prepared in 1865, for the bureau of military record:

NOTE.—A star placed opposite a name indicates death in the service, and the person's name will be found at the close in a list of the dead.

Andrews, Judson, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Baker, Joshua, Serg't., 110th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Baker, Amander, 8th N. Y. Cav.
 Baker, Russell, 5th N. Y. V.
 Baker, David, drummer, 160th N. Y. V.
 *Beasor, Peter, 21st N. Y. V.
 *Bond, Harrison, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Clark, Edwin, 10th N. Y. Cav.
 Case, John, 140th N. Y. V.
 Crocker, Thomas B., 44th N. Y. V., Co. H.
 Champiin, James H., Cor., 44th N. Y. V., Co. H.
 Clair, Conrad, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 *Childs, Henry, 94th N. Y. Inf.
 *Crosby, Morton, 24th N. Y. Battery.
 *Crosby, David, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Davis, Byron, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Davis, LeRoy W., 116th N. Y. V.
 Davis, Cyrus, 9th N. Y. Cav.
 Davis, ———, —————
 Eddy, William, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
 Eddy, Veloral, Cor., 44th N. Y. V.
 Eddy, A. C., 44th N. Y. V.
 Eddington, Charles, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Ellis, Richard, —————
 Freeman, Samuel, 78th N. Y. V.
 Furman Silas, 169th Pa. Inf., Co. C.
 *Furman, Ebenezer, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Fuller, James D., 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Goodspeed, George C.
 Gill, Wallace, Serg't., 44th N. Y. V., Co. H.
 *Gill, Carlton, 90th N. Y. Inf.
 Guyger, Ignots, 116th N. Y. V., Co. I.
 Hopkins, Emory C., 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Hooker, Charles, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
 Hover, Jonathan, 188th N. Y. V.
 James, Edwin, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
 Joslyn, Frederick, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.

- Joslyn, Willis W., 104th N. Y. V., Co. C.
*Judd, George H., 4th N. Y. V.
Kingsley, Jacob, 78th N. Y. V.
King, Philemon, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
King, Chauncey, 100th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Nichols, Ira, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
*Newton, Charles E., 105th N. Y. V.
Nichols, Reuben, "Scott's 900th" Cav.
Orr, George W., musician, 44th N. Y. V., Co. H.
Owens, David, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
Pingrey, Edwin R., 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
Pingrey, Robert H., 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
Pollitt, William, 116th N. Y. V., Co. I.
Reynolds, Madison, Ser. 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
*Rogers, Harry, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
Runyan, Elbert, 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
Stokes, James N., 185th N. Y. V., Co. H.
Stokes, Chauncey G., 187th N. Y. V., Co. E.
*Shultes, Stephen D., 54th N. Y. Cav.
Sillenay James, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
Starkweather, Wallace, 100th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Thomas, C. B., 5th N. Y. V. Cav.
*Thomas, Santford, 116th N. Y. V., Co. I.
Thomas, Andrew J., 116th N. Y. V., Co. F.
Titus, Thomas J., 78th N. Y. V., Co. G.
Van Slyke, William, Lieut. 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
Wilkes, Abram, 121st N. Y. V.
Wiser, John, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
White, Dennis, 116th N. Y. V., Co. C.
Wilber, Ebenezer, 72d N. Y. V.
Wilber, Clark, 100th N. Y. V.
Weatherlow, John, 28th N. Y. V., Co. I.
White, Theodore, 100th N. Y. V., Co. A.
Weatherlow, John F., 28th N. Y. V., Co. F.
Zimmer, Peter, 115th N. Y. V., Co. C.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED IN THE SERVICE

Beasor, Peter, died in Sardinia, March 20, 1864.

Bond Harrison, died in hospital near Port Hudson, La.

Childs, Henry, killed Dec. 13th, 1862, at Battle of Fredericksburg.

Crosby, Morton, died of starvation in Andersonville prison, July 14, 1864.

Crosby, David, died at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1864.

Firman, Ebenezer, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 4, 1862.

Gill, Carlton, killed Oct. 19, 1864, at the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Judd, George H., died in Virginia, April 9, 1865.

Newton, Charles E., killed Aug. 30, 1862.

Rogers, Harry, died in Sardinia Nov. 5, 1863.

Shultes, Stephen D., died at Macon, Ga., April 3, 1863.

Thomas, Santford, killed at Battle of White Stone Plains, La.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SARDINIA.

The society was organized March 1, 1820, with twenty constituent members. Meetings were held at different places until 1829, when the present church edifice was built; it was dedicated Jan. 27, 1830; Rev. Elisha Tucker preached the dedicatory sermon.

Stukley Hudson and Henry Bowen were the first deacons of the society.

Revs. Cyrus Andrews, Mr. Blake and Thomas Baker preached to the church until an engagement with regular pastors, as follows:

Whitman Metcalf, from 1825 to '33; Alfred Handy '33 to '36; Anson Tucker, '36 to '37; Whitman Metcalf, '38 to '41; Elbert W. Clarke, '41 to '45; Walter W. Brooks, '46 to '49; R. P. Lamb, '50 to '53; O. J. Sprague, '53 to '55; Ebenezer J. Scott, '55 to '57; Walter G. Dye, '58 to '62; Clinton Colgrove, '62 to '65; Joy Huntington, '65 to '67; E. L. Benedict, '68 to '69; A. S. Kneeland, '70 to '74; D. Morse, '75 to '76; J. S. Everingham, '76 to '78; E. C. Hamilton, '79 to '80; S. M. Wheeler, '80 to '81; E. Burroughs, '81 to '83.

BENEFICIARY ORDERS.

Sardinia has two beneficiary secret orders, as follows:

A. O. U. W., SARDINIA LODGE, NO. 238.

Organized May 10, 1879, with about twenty-five charter members. The original officers were:

J. A. McPhee, P. M. W.; M. A. Hopkins, M. W.; E. A. Newton, G. F.; Clark Crosby, O.; Seward Sears, Recorder; D. C. Williams, Fin.; Eugene Long, Receiver; W. Prester, G.; G. E. Wood, I. W.; R. D. House, O. W.

Present membership, twenty-seven.

E. A. U., SARDINIA UNION, NO. 42.

Instituted Jan. 20, 1880, with twenty-five charter members. The original officers were:

S. D. Kingsley, President; George W. Strong, Vice-President; M. W. Lankton, Sec.; Russell Wells, Acct.; A. J. Adams, Chan.; George P. Martin, Advocate; A. D. Dennison, Aux.; O. P. Goodspeed, Treas.; Melvin Eastland, Chap.; W. B. Andrews, Warden; Samuel Lord, Sen.; Morris Goodrich, Watchman; Thomas Andrews, Conductor; Newel Osmar, Asst. Conductor.

Present membership, 106.

SARDINIA.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE HELD TOWN OFFICE FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN IN 1821 UP TO THE PRESENT.

1821.

Supervisor—Elihu Rice.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, John M. Adams, Morton Crosby.

Highway Commissioners—Giles Briggs, Benjamin Sanders, Horace Rider.

Collector—Oliver Wilcox.

1822.

Supervisor—Benoni Tuttle.

Town Clerk—Ezra Nott.

Assessors—Morton Crosby, Willis W. Cornwall, Benjamin Sanders.

Highway Commissioners—J. Lock, Horace Rider, David Bigelow.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1823.

Supervisor—Morton Crosby.

Town Clerk—Bela H. Colgrove.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Frederick Richmond, Josiah Goodrich.

Highway Commissioners—Andrew W. Shedd, Samuel Searles, Benoni Hudson, Jr.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1824.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Willis W. Cornwall, Thomas N. Hopkins.

Commissioners of Highways—Ezra Smith, Reuben Rider, Richard Smith.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1825.

Supervisor—Bela H. Colgrove.

Town Clerk—Horace Clark.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Dudley Clark, Thomas Hopkins.

Commissioners of Highways—Stephen Wait, David Bigelow, Jabez Weeden.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1826.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Benjamin Sanders, Frederick Richmond, Daniel Hall.

Commissioners of Highways—Flint T. Keith, Stephen Waite, Reuben Rider.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1827.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Lemuel Leland, Benjamin Sanders.

Commissioners of Highways—Frederick Richmond, Flint T. Keith.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1828.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Lemuel Leland, Daniel Hall, Benjamin Saunders.

Commissioners of Highways—Edward Cram, Reuben Rider, George S. Collins.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1829.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Lemuel Leland, Benjamin Sanders.

Commissioners of Highways—Chauncey Pond, George Collins, Suel Butler.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1830.

Supervisor—Horace Clark.

Town Clerk—Daniel Needham.

Justice of the Peace—Benjamin Sanders.

Assessors—Benjamin Sanders, Daniel Hall, Lemuel Leland.

Commissioners of Highways—Samuel Butler, George S. Collins, Robert Hopkins.

Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1831.

Supervisor—George S. Collins.

Town Clerk—Henry Bowen.

Justice of the Peace—Frederick Richmond.

Assessors—Daniel Hall, Benjamin Sanders, Lemuel Leland.

Commissioners of Highways—Elias Rodgers, Alba Briggs,
Robert Hopkins.

Collector—Duty Hudson.

1832.

Supervisor—George S. Collins.

Town Clerk—Henry Bowen.

Assessors—Jonathan Cook, Benjamin B. Jewett, Fred Richmond.

Commissioners of Highways—Stephen Wait, Alba Carpenter, Ezra Rodgers.

Justice of the Peace—Horace Clark.

Collector—Ezekiel Ballard.

1833.

Supervisor—Henry Bowen.

Town Clerk—George S. Collins.

Justice of the Peace—Thomas Collins.

Assessors—Jonathan Cook, Suel Butler, Mathew R. Olin.

Commissioners of Highways—Benoni Hudson, Reuben Rider, Clark Nichols.

Collector—Ezekiel Ballard.

1834.

Supervisor—Henry Bowen.

Town Clerk—George S. Collins.

Justice of the Peace—Benjamin Sanders.

Assessors—Jonathan Cook, Mathew R. Olin, Suel Butler.

Commissioners of Highways—Reuben Rider, Benoni Hudson, Clark Nichols.

Collector—Ezekiel Ballard.

1835.

Supervisor—Henry Bowen.

Town Clerk—George S. Collins.

Justices of the Peace (to fill vacancy)—Daniel Stickney, Jr., Orrin Lewis.

Assessors—Suel Butler, Mathew R. Olin, Philip Miricle.

Commissioners of Highways—Daniel Hall, Clark Nichols
Reuben Rider.

Collector—James Colwell.

1836.

Supervisor—Mathew R. Olin.

Town Clerk—George S. Collins.

Justices of the Peace—David Stickney, Frederick Crary.

Assessors—Suel Butler, Reuben Rider, Elias Rodgers.

Commissioners of Highways—David Hall, John Wilson,
John Howard.

Collector—James Colwell.

1837.

Supervisor—Mathew R. Olin.

Town Clerk—George S. Collins.

Justice of the Peace—Thomas Collins.

Assessors—Suel Butler, Elias Rogers, Reuben Rider.

Commissioners of Highways—Henry Bowen, Z. W. Fuller,
John Howard.

Collector—James Colwell.

1838.

Supervisor—Elihu Rice.

Town Clerk—Daniel P. Shedd.

Assessors—Elias Rogers, Benjamin Sanders, Robert Hopkins.

Commissioners of Highways—Horace Rider, William Pin-
grey, George Decker.

Collector—Alfred Briggs.

1839.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.

Town Clerk—Henry Bowen.

Justices of the Peace—Fred Crary, Elias Rogers.

Assessors—David Hall, Andrew W. Shedd, Mathew R. Olin.

Commissioners of Highways—John W. Forgles, John Wilson,
George Richmond, Jr.

Collector—Horace Bailey.

1840.

Supervisor—Bela H. Colgrove.
 Town Clerk—Zaccheus W. Fuller.
 Justice of the Peace—David Stickney.
 Assessors—Elihu Rice, Fred Richmond, Benjamin Saunders,
 Commissioners of Highways—Horace Rider, Seth Kings-
 ley, George Decker.
 Collector—Benjamin Johnson.

1841.

Supervisor—Bela H. Colgrove.
 Town Clerk—Z. W. Fuller.
 Justice of the Peace—Obediah J. Green.
 Assessors—Seth Pomeroy, Roswell Frisby, Fred Richmond.
 Commissioners of Highways—Horace Rider, George Decker,
 Seth Kingsley.
 Collector—Benjamin Johnson.

1842.

Supervisor—Fred Richmond.
 Town Clerk—Z. W. Fuller.
 Justices of the Peace—David Stickney, Jr., to fill vacancy,
 Moses R. Wheeler.
 Assessors—Roswell Frisbee, Stephen Wait, Thomas Hopkins.
 Commissioners of Highways—Eli Long, Josiah Andrews,
 Chancy C. Furman.
 Collector—Hiram Crosby.

1843.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.
 Town Clerk—Z. W. Fuller.
 Justice of the Peace—Fred Crary.
 Assessors—Daniel Hall, Mathew R. Olin, Dudley Hopkins.
 Commissioners of Highways—Joseph J. Hakes, Eli Long,
 Suel Butler.
 Collector—Hiram Crosby.

1844.

Supervisor—Fred Richmond.
 Town Clerk—A. C. Needham.

Justice of the Peace—A. C. Needham.

Assessors—Roswell Frisbee, William Pingrey, Samuel Weatherlow.

Commissioners of Highways—J. J. Hakes, Charles Morse, Thomas Hopkins.

Collector—Alfred Briggs.

Town Superintendent of Common Schools—Reynolds Tillinghast.

1845.

Supervisor—Bela H. Colgrove.

Town Clerk—Joseph Candee.

Justice of the Peace—O. J. Green.

Assessors—Roswell Frisbee, Horace Rider, Robert Hopkins.

Commissioners of Highways—Orson D. Simons, Charles Morse, Joseph J. Hakes.

Collector—Nehemiah Hopkins.

Superintendent of Common Schools—R. Tillinghast.

1846.

Supervisor—B. H. Colgrove.

Town Clerk—Joseph Candee.

Justice of the Peace—Amasa Porter.

Assessors—Nathan S. Parks, Robert Hopkins, Caleb Cutter.

Commissioners of Highways—O. D. Simons, Anson D. Sibley, Joseph J. Hakes.

Collector—Ira Briggs.

Superintendent of Common Schools—R. Tillinghast.

1847.

Supervisor—Thomas Hopkins.

Town Clerk—Joseph Candee.

Justices of the Peace—To fill vacancy, Alfred Briggs; long term, Chauncey Pond.

Assessors—Horace Rider, James Hopkins.

Commissioner of Highways—Warren Andrews.

Collector—Charles Long.

Superintendent of Common Schools—Edwin Kingsley.

1848.

Supervisor—Thomas Hopkins.
 Town Clerk—Joseph Candee.
 Justices of the Peace—H. Crosby, Benjamin Johnson.
 Assessors—N. S. Parks, James Hopkins, Elihu Rice.
 Highway Commissioners—Anson D. Sibley, Hiram Crosby,
 Stephen Carney.
 Collector—Wilber Tillinghast.

1849.

Supervisor—Joseph Candee.
 Town Clerk—Welcome Andrews.
 Justice of the Peace—Roderick Simons.
 Assessor—James Hopkins.
 Commissioner of Highways—Hiram Crosby.
 Collector—N. Hopkins.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—none elected.

1850.

Supervisor—Henry Bowen.
 Town Clerk—Andrew J. Adams.
 Justice of the Peace—Seth Kingsley.
 Assessor—Elihu Rice (three years).
 Commissioner of Highways—Stephen Carney (three years).
 Collector—Phineas Golden.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—Alfred R. Bowen
 (two years).

1851.

Supervisor—Joseph Candee.
 Town Clerk—A. J. Adams.
 Justice of the Peace—O. J. Green.
 Assessor—Abram South.
 Commissioner of Highways—Philemon Pierce.
 Collector—Orson D. Simons.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—none elected.

1852.

Supervisor—Joseph Candee.
 Town Clerk—Clinton Colgrove.

Justice of the Peace—Benjamin Johnson.
 Assessor—George Marsh.
 Commissioner of Highways—Hiram Crosby.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—Alfred Bowen.
 Collector—Phineas L. Golden.

1853.

Supervisor—Mitchel R. Loveland.
 Town Clerk—O. P. Goodspeed.
 Justice of the Peace—Roderick Simons.
 Assessor—Ira Cook.
 Commissioner of Highways—Royal Green.
 Collector—P. L. Golden.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—Cyrus Rice.

1854.

Supervisor—B. H. Colgrove.
 Town Clerk—Daniel K. Whitaker.
 Justice of the Peace—Amasa Porter.
 Assessor—Franklin W. Wheelock.
 Commissioner of Highways—Hazon Childs.
 Collector—Lewis Hall.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—none elected.

1855.

Supervisor—Seymour P. Hastings.
 Town Clerk—William W. Loveland.
 Justice—O. J. Green.
 Assessor—George Marsh.
 Commissioners of Highways—Hiram Crosby.
 Collector—O. D. Simons.
 Superintendent of Common Schools—J. F. Jackman.

1856.

Supervisor—M. R. Loveland.
 Town Clerk—Clinton Colgrove.
 Justice—Charles E. McCoy.
 Assessor—Alfred Briggs.
 Commissioner of Highways—A. D. Sibley.
 Collector—P. L. Golden.

1857.

Supervisor—James Hopkins.
Town Clerk—Reuben Andrews.
Justice—Roderick Simons.
Assessor—F. W. Wheelock.
Commissioner of Highways—William Hall.
Collector—Jonathan Cook.

1858.

Supervisor—James Hopkins.
Town Clerk—Reuben Andrews.
Justice of the Peace—Seth Kingsley.
Assessor—B. Carney.
Commissioner of Highways—Ethan Olin.
Collector—Charles Rosier.

1859.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.
Town Clerk—R. Andrews.
Justice of the Peace—Stephen Shutts.
Assessor—Warren Andrews.
Commissioner of Highways—F. K. Davis.
Collector—David Butler.

1860.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.
Town Clerk—H. W. Simons.
Justice of the Peace—Benjamin Johnson.
Assessor—F. Wheelock.
Commissioner of Highways—No election.
Collector—George Andrews.

1861.

Supervisor—James Rider.
Town Clerk—H. W. Simons.
Justice of the Peace—S. Hobart.
Assessor—William Hopkins.
Commissioner of Highways—H. Bigelow.
Collector—Madison Reynolds.

1862.

Supervisor—James Rider.
 Town Clerk—Jacob Weatherlow.
 Justice of the Peace—Seth Kingsley.
 Assessor—W. B. Andrews.
 Commissioner of Highways—L. Briggs.
 Collector—Charles Spencer.

1863.

Supervisor—Welcome Andrews.
 Town Clerk—J. H. Golden.
 Justice of the Peace—O. P. Goodspeed.
 Assessor—R. W. Vandusen.
 Commissioner of Highways—O. D. Simons.
 Collector—James B. Andrews.

1864.

Supervisor—W. Andrews.
 Town Clerk—J. W. Weatherlow.
 Justice of the Peace—John Reed.
 Assessor—William Hopkins.
 Commissioner of Highways—James Colwell.
 Collector—Addison Wheelock.

1865.

Supervisor—W. Andrews.
 Town Clerk—J. W. Weatherlow.
 Justice of the Peace—S. Hobart.
 Assessor—W. B. Andrews.
 Commissioner of Highways—E. H. Stickney.
 Collector—J. J. Colwell.

1866.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.
 Town Clerk—J. W. Wetherlow.
 Justice of the Peace—S. D. Kingsley.
 Assessors—R. W. Vandusen.
 Commissioner of Highways—Alfred Rice.
 Collector—R. Cutler.

1867.

Supervisor—George Bigelow.

Town Clerk—Charles C. Proctor.

Justice of the Peace—G. Briggs, to fill vacancy; William H. Cheeseman, long term.

Assessor—William Hopkins.

Commissioner of Highways—Alonzo G. Reynolds.

Collector—W. Graves.

1868.

Supervisor—W. Andrews.

Town Clerk—C. C. Proctor.

Justice of the Peace—G. Briggs.

Assessor—H. W. Phelps.

Commissioner of Highways—N. Hosmer.

Collector—W. Graves.

1869.

Supervisor—W. Andrews.

Town Clerk—C. C. Proctor.

Justice of the Peace—A. D. Sibley.

Assessor—A. Cornwell.

Commissioner of Highways—Alfred Rice.

Collector—H. Butler.

1870.

Supervisor—G. C. Martin, resigned; George Bigelow appointed to fill vacancy.

Town Clerk—J. Wetherlow.

Justice of the Peace—S. D. Kingsley.

Assessor—Jerome Rider.

Commissioner of Highways—Alfred Rice.

Collector—Edwin Carney.

1871.

Supervisor—Roderick Simons.

Town Clerk—M. Smith.

Justice of the Peace—James Rider to fill vacancy; G. Briggs long term.

Assessor—Hiram Crosby.
 Commissioner of Highways—Avery Briggs.
 Collector—George Andrews.

1872.

Supervisor—Roderick Simons.
 Town Clerk—J. Wetherlow.
 Justice of the Peace—L. D. Smith.
 Assessor—Asher Cornwell.
 Commissioner of Highways—Peter Zimmer.
 Collector—E. M. Sherman.

1873.

Supervisor—George Andrews.
 Town Clerk—Marland Smith.
 Justice of the Peace—L. D. Smith.
 Assessor—Edwin Ward.
 Commissioner of Highways—B. L. Johnson.
 Collector—Clark Rider.

1874.

Supervisor—George Andrews.
 Town Clerk—M. Smith.
 Justice of the Peace—William Eastman.
 Assessor—Clark Rider.
 Commissioner of Highways—Eli Stone.
 Collector—P. Andrews.

1875.

Supervisor—Addison Wheelock.
 Town Clerk—O. A. Tillinghast.
 Justice of the Peace—R. Kingsley.
 Assessor—Charles Russell.
 Commissioner of Highways—D. S. Shedd.
 Collector—Elbert Holmes.

1876.

Supervisor—A. Wheelock.
 Town Clerk—A. W. Colgrove.
 Justice of the Peace—Sidney D. Kingsley.

Assessor—Samuel H. Howell.
 Commissioner of Highways—Hiram Crosby.
 Collector—Charles D. Hopkins.

1877.

Supervisor—Hiram D. Cornwell.
 Town Clerk—O. P. Goodspeed.
 Justice of the Peace—A. Cutler.
 Assessor—Joseph Gearfield.
 Commissioner of Highways—Charles Long.
 Collector—Albert Hall.

1878.

Supervisor—H. D. Cornwall.
 Town Clerk—M. F. Hopkins.
 Justice of the Peace—E. M. Sherman.
 Assessor—H. A. Russell.
 Commissioner of Highways—Luther Briggs.
 Collector—Willard Brink.

1879.

Supervisor—A. Wheelock.
 Town Clerk—M. F. Hopkins.
 Justice of the Peace—E. Ward.
 Assessor—A. Hall.
 Commissioner of Highways—C. Starkweather.
 Collector—C. M. Rider.

1880.

Supervisor—None elected.
 Town Clerk—M. Smith.
 Justice of the Peace—S. D. Kingsley.
 Assessor—Joseph Gearfield.
 Commissioner of Highways—Alden Crosby.
 Collector—Silas Smith.

1881.

Supervisor—Luther Briggs.
 Town Clerk—C. E. Bigelow.
 Justice of the Peace—Asher Cutler.

Assessor—Aaron Carney.
 Commissioner of Highways—Alden Crosby.
 Collector—Ambrose L. Young.

1882.

Supervisor—Luther Briggs.
 Town Clerk—Judson Andrews.

1883.

Supervisor—Charles M. Rider.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Andrews, Josiah	27	7	5	216	\$1646	\$17 78
Andrews, Josiah	26	7	5	47	432	4 66
Andrews, Josiah	43	7	5	65	285	3 08
Andrews, Josiah	45	7	5	116	434	5 53
Andrews, Josiah	37	7	5	59	236	2 55
Andrews, Josiah	20	7	5	89	500	5 40
Andrews, Josiah	43	7	5	100	560	6 08
Andrews, Robert (personal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5 40
Amidon, Simeon	23	7	6	48	232	2 50
Amidon, Simeon	15	7	6	49	221	2 39
Andrews & Cornwell	17	7	5	16	500	5 40
Butler, Sewel	44	7	5	205	1135	13 34
Butler, John	43	7	5	97	588	6 35
Blakeley, David	20	7	6	21	89	96
Blakeley, David	20	7	6	50	200	2 16
Briggs, Esek	28	7	5	81	636	6 87
Briggs, Esek	29	7	5	50	175	1 89
Briggs, Esek	55	7	5	72	313	3 38
Briggs, David	28	7	5	80	665	7 18
Briggs, Gardner	37	7	5	100	535	5 77
Briggs, Allen	28	7	5	81	646	6 97
Briggs, Allen	37	7	5	25	100	1 08
Ballard, Joseph	38	7	5	97	458	4 95
Ballard, Misael	12	7	5	97	752	8 12
Ballard, Misael	6	7	5	84	435	4 73

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—Continued.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Ballard, Misael.....	14	7	5	50	\$ 150	\$ 1 62
Bowen, Henry.....	12	7	5	97	752	8 12
Bowen, Henry.....	13	7	5	49	379	4 09
Bowen, Henry.....	21	7	5	40	175	1 89
Bigelow, George.....	26	7	5	11	275	6 75
Bigelow, George (personal).....					350	
Bosworth, John.....	18	7	5	30	365	3 94
Bosworth, R. S.....	19	7	5	178	1035	11 18
Bowen, Nathaniel.....	27	6	6	18	72	78
Blakeley, Stephen.....	9	7	6	70	310	3 35
Blakeley, David.....	18	7	6	87	436	4 70
Ballou, Levitt.....	17	7	6	115	520	5 62
Brewster, William.....	29	6	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	22
Barns, Hannah.....	49	7	5	28	84	91
Curtis, Joseph.....	56	6	5	60	410	4 43
Cutting, Hiram.....	33	7	5	70	509	5 40
Cornwell, Levinus.....	25	7	5	46	360	3 89
Carney, Elisha.....	35	7	5	99	545	5 88
Carney, Barnabas.....	34	7	5	137	773	8 37
Carney, Barnabas.....	42	7	5	15	75	81
Carney, Barnabas.....	41	7	5	45	250	2 70
Carpenter, Alba.....	33	7	5	49	310	3 35
Crosby, Parley.....	48	6	5	13	150	1 62
Crosby, Hiram.....	33	6	6	18	80	86
Crosby, Hiram.....	1	7	6	30	149	1 58
Crosby, Sanford.....	1	7	6	38	165	1 78
Crosby, Charlotte.....	35	6	6	32	170	1 84
Colwell, James.....	10	7	6	99	531	5 73
Chamberlain, Phineas.....	50	7	5	49	246	2 65
Crocker, Andrew.....	25	7	5	80	495	5 34
Crary, Frederick.....	28	6	6	71	495	4 37
Crary, Frederick.....	20	6	6	1	20	22
Clark, Horace.....	54	7	5	62	348	3 76
Clark, Horace.....	17	7	5	50	340	3 67
Clark, H. & D.....	17	7	5	3	40	43
Child, Jacob.....	7	7	5	30	100	1 08
Child, Samuel.....	7	7	5	24	82	89

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—Continued.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Colby, Winthrop.....	7	7	5	90	\$ 285	\$ 3 07
Colby, Giles.....	7	7	5	40	135	1 45
Child, Hazen.....	15	7	5	25	75	81
Crocker, Oscar F.....	15	7	5	93	350	3 78
Crawford, Franklin.....	23	7	5	35	140	1 51
Colby, Marvin.....	23	7	5	48	217	2 35
Child, Henry.....	23	7	5	7	58	63
Child, Henry.....	15	7	5	8	28	30
Conner, John.....	13	7	5	4	16	17
Conner, John.....	21	7	5	20	60	63
Carpenter, Lorenzo P.....	17	7	5	1	80	86
Carpenter, Lorenzo P.....	26	7	5	4	140	1 51
Colby, Ezekiel.....	23	7	5	48	217	2 35
Cornwell, Willis W.....	17	7	5	57	427	4 67
Cornwell, Willis W.....	36	7	5	20	100	1 08
Collins, Thomas.....	17	7	5	3	110	1 19
Carney, Stephen.....	47	7	5	150	745	8 04
Carney, Stephen.....	36	7	5	20	100	1 08
Cheney, ———.....	48	7	5	98	309	3 34
Cutler, G. N.....	56	7	5	98	304	3 28
Cutler, Caleb.....	56	7	5	98	492	5 31
Colgrove, Bela H.....	52	7	5	250	1215	13 12
Colgrove, Bela H.....	3	7	5	3	375	4 05
Corbin, Hiram.....	22	6	7	27	111	1 20
Cotrel, John.....	22	6	7	98	349	3 77
Capwell, John G.....	20	7	5	59	414	4 47
Cook, Jonathan.....	4	7	5	98	788	8 51
Cook, Jonathan.....	6	7	5	61	370	4 00
Cook, Jonathan.....	43	7	4	97	366	3 95
Cook, Jonathan.....	44	7	4	50	150	1 62
Cook, Jonathan.....	45	7	4	130	625	6 75
Dustin, Moses.....	7	7	5	65	225	2 43
Dake, John.....	23	7	5	41	153	1 65
Dawley, Albert.....	13	6	7	74	222	2 40
Dimmons, Truman.....	47	7	5	60	190	2 05
Davis, Manley.....	12	6	7	30	90	97
Davis, Jerome.....	57	7	5	49	157	1 70

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Edington, James.....	5	6	7	50	\$ 150	\$ 1 62
Eldridge, William.....	47	7	5	48	154	1 66
Eldridge, Holden.....	55	7	5	49	157	1 70
Eldridge, Holden.....	47	7	5	49	157	1 70
Ellis, Francis.....	29	6	6	2 ³ / ₄	100	1 08
Ferrin, Francis.....	13	6	7	74	222	2 40
Frisbee, Roswell.....	22	6	7	24	676	7 30
Ferrin, Francis.....	13	6	7	47	166	1 79
Ferrin, Francis.....	13	6	7	229	687	7 41
Firman, C. C.....	14	6	7	80	255	2 75
Firman, George.....	22	6	7	30	105	1 13
Firman, George.....	11	6	7	38	114	1 23
Fairchild, Horace.....	19	6	7	80	240	2 59
Farington, S. D.....	6	7	5	84	422	4 56
Farington, S. D.....	14	7	5	25	75	81
Freeman, Amasa.....	37	7	5	147	638	6 89
Fegies, John W.....	2	7	5	6	150	1 62
Ganfield, Isaac.....	59	7	5	25	90	97
Gibson, Parley.....	20	6	7	21	74	80
Gibson, Parley.....	21	6	7	78	264	2 85
Green & Candee.....	17	7	5	3	225	2 43
Green & Candee.....	18	7	5	1 ¹ / ₂	275	2 97
Green & Candee.....	26	7	5	1 ¹ / ₂	200	2 16
Gleason, Cyrenus.....	18	7	5	2	850	9 18
Goodspeed, Oliver.....	17	7	5	17	263	2 86
Goodrich, Josiah.....	20	7	5	87	454	4 90
Goodspeed, Oliver.....	9	7	5	49	340	3 67
Goodemoote, John.....	26	6	6	100	560	6 05
Goodemoote, Harry.....	28	6	6	96	303	3 27
Goodspeed, Prince.....	25	7		9	100	1 08
Gates, Labac.....	30	6	6	50	365	3 94
Graves, Erastus.....	30	7	5	75	262	2 83
Hickes, Chancey.....	26	6	5	30	155	1 67
Hardy, Ezekiel.....	42	7	5	40	256	2 76
Hardy, Perry E.....	50	7	5	59	181	1 95
Hardy, Perry E.....	49	7	5	49	186	2 00
Hopkins, Robert.....	2	7	6	106	730	7 88

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—Continued.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax
Hopkins, Robert.....	58	7	5	56	\$ 264	\$ 2 85
Hopkins, Dudley.....	58	7	5	126	600	6 45
Hurd, Burlin.....	27	6	6	100	613	6 46
Hopkins, James M.....	59	7	5	130	600	6 48
Hopkins, Nehemiah.....	60	7	5	172	676	7 30
Hopkins, Thomas N.....	59	7	5	50	290	3 13
Hopkins, Thomas.....	19	7	5	76	475	5 13
Hopkins, Thomas.....	43	7	5	50	220	2 38
Hill, Laura.....	56	7	5	116	464	5 07
Hall, Daniel.....	5	7	5	345	2465	27 70
Hall, Daniel.....	11	7	5	55	355	3 83
Hall, William.....	6	7	5	48	290	3 13
Hall, William.....	14	7	5	48	208	2 25
Holmes, Thomas.....	10	7	5	53	463	5 00
Hastings, Chancey.....	18	1	5	60	1105	15 72
Hastings, Chancey.....	35	7	5	75	465	5 02
Hastings, Chancey.....	35	7	5	66½	340	3 67
Hastings, Chancey.....	17	7	5	¼	50	54
Hudson, William.....	36	7	5	32	138	1 49
Hudson, Silas W.....	36	7	5	60	280	3 02
Hubbard, Frederick.....	26	7	5	½	40	43
Hosmer, John B.....	19	7	5	94½	550	5 99
Hosmer, John B.....	53	7	5	59	266	2 87
Hopkins, Hannah.....	26	7	5	¼	40	43
Hauver, Peter.....	28	7	5	80	610	6 59
Hauver, Peter.....	37	7	5	49	270	2 92
Hauver, Peter.....	36	7	5	50	220	2 38
Hauver, Philip.....	37	7	5	23	107	1 16
Hudson, Reuben.....	29	7	5	60	370	4 00
Hyde, William.....	38	7	5	98	447	4 83
Hudson, Samuel.....	20	7	5	50	260	2 81
Hardy, Stephen.....	46	7	5	55	220	2 38
Johnson, Benjamin.....	55	7	5	116	514	5 55
Jewett, Almond F.....	45	7	5	70	410	4 43
Johnson, Mordecai.....	56	6	5	36	133	1 43
Johnson, Richard.....	56	6	5	33	152	1 64
Jones, Daniel C.....	18	7	6	5	75	81

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—Continued.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Townsh ps.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation	Tax.
Kietsby, Martin.....	15	7	6	49	162	1 75
Kietsley, Andrew.....	15	7	6	40	120	1 30
Kinder, Jacob.....	16	7	6	48	222	2 40
Kingsly, Fanny.....	23	7	5	48	261	2 82
Kingsley, Seth.....	22	7	5	170	905	9 77
Kieth, Luke.....	30	7	5	50	175	1 89
Kimball, John.....	7	7	5	73	322	3 48
Lafferty, Daniel.....	33	7	5	39	234	2 74
Long, Eli.....	25	7	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	115	1 24
Long, Eli.....	18	7	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	113	1 24
Ledoit, James.....	48	6	5	86	355	3 83
Long, Joseph.....	26	7	5	29	260	2 81
Long, Joseph.....	44	7	5	119	590	6 37
Long, Charles.....	36	7	5	50	230	2 48
Long, Reuben.....	26	7	5	60	510	5 51
Long, Reuben.....	36	7	5	50	225	2 43
Longmaid, William.....	2	7	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	60	65
Morse, Charles.....	23	7	6	98	472	5 10
Morse, Charles.....	23	7	6	50	150	1 62
Madison, Obediah.....	48	7	5	95	460	4 97
McCoy, John.....	21	7	6	72	246	2 65
Madison, George.....	61	7	6	50	155	1 67
McKeen, David.....	17	7	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	100	1 08
Marston, James.....	50	7	5	48	250	2 70
Marston, James C.....	33	7	5	11	100	1 08
Marston, Levi.....	50	7	5	59	256	2 76
Marsh, George.....	49	7	5	36	189	2 04
Marsh, George, Jr.....	49	7	5	89	411	4 44
Nott, Ezra.....	10	7	5	113	868	9 38
Nott, Ezra.....	18	7	5	46	230	2 48
Nedham, Daniel.....	18	7	5	94	709	7 62
Nichols, Clark.....	3	7	5	112	876	9 37
Nichols, Clark.....	3	7	5	96	384	4 14
Nichols, Caleb.....	9	7	5	180	1255	13 55
Nichols, Caleb.....	10	7	5	31	164	1 77
Nichols, Amos.....	27	7	5	95	640	6 91
Norton, Ichabod.....	10	7	6	49	188	2 03

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township. ^a	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Norton, Joseph.....	10	7	6	99	\$ 416	\$ 4 49
Olin, Mathew R.....	34	7	5	126	7998	8 62
Olin, Mathew R.....	33	7	5	32	185	1 99
Pierce, Philemon.....	5	7	6	98	259	2 88
Peckham, Audley.....	5	7	6	50	150	1 62
Peasor, Adam.....	24	7	6	32	111	1 20
Peasor, Adam.....	16	7	6	74	222	2 40
Peasor, Peter.....	24	7	6	32	111	1 20
Peasor, Christian.....	24	7	6	32	111	1 20
Peasor, Christian.....	24	7	6	62	186	2 00
Park, William.....	15	7	6	99	566	6 11
Park, William.....	14	7	6	99	332	3 58
Park, William, (personal).....					100	1 08
Pomeroy, Seth.....	13	7	5	45	252	2 72
Plucker, Daniel.....	15	7	5	42	126	1 36
Plucker, Levi.....	15	7	5	44	132	1 42
Parmenter, Amos B.....	15	7	5	52	176	1 90
Porter, Amasa.....	15	7	5	15	95	1 02
Putnam, William.....	18	7	5	60	485	5 23
Putnam, William.....	16	7	5	50	350	3 78
Peavce, Israel.....	25	7	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	60	65
Pond, Chauncey.....	31	6	6	69	386	4 16
Pond, Chauncey.....	9	7	6	70	245	2 64
Pingry, Eleanor.....	57	7	5	138	523	5 65
Pingry, William.....	58	7	5	78	538	5 81
Pingry, Aquilla.....	49	7	5	48	242	2 61
Parker, L. W. & S. Barton.	17	7	6	50	200	2 16
Putnam, Williard.....	41	7	5	59	175	1 89
Runion, Drucilla.....	48	6	5	180	900	9 72
Russell, Mr.....	40	7	5	100	300	3 24
Rogers, Elias.....	13	7	5	98	628	6 78
Rouse, Simeon.....	10	7	5	4	120	1 30
Rice, Joseph.....	2	7	5	200	1620	17 50
Rice, Joseph.....	9	7	5	67	400	4 32
Rice, Elihu.....	2	7	5	295	1920	20 04
Rice, Elihu.....	42	7	4	20	100	1 08
Russell, William.....	54	7	6	150	700	7 56

TAXABLE INHABITANTS - *Continued.*

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation	Tax.
Reed, William.....	20	7	6	37	\$ 111	\$ 1 20
Reed, Lewis.....	20	7	6	25	75	81
Reed, Daniel.....	20	7	6	25	70	76
Randal, James.....	12	7	6	30	90	97
Rider, Reuben.....	58	7	5	99	660	0 13
Rider, Horace.....	42	7	5	244	1140	12 31
Rider, Horace.....	25	7	5	232	1542	16 65
Rider, Horace.....	18	7	5	5	150	1 62
Richmond, Frederick.....	29	6	6	123	695	7 50
Richmond, George.....	30	6	6	53	610	6 59
Richmond, George.....	27	6	6	58	335	3 61
Richmond, George.....	64	6	5	50	240	2 59
Rogers, Philena.....	33	6	6	50	150	1 62
Rogers, Alanson.....	50	7	5	98	442	4 77
Rogers, Alanson.....	49	7	5	29	101	1 09
Reynolds, Ira.....	17	7	6	96	484	5 22
Randal, Jesse.....	33	7	5	64	383	4 13
Randal, Lewis.....	40	6	6	21	200	2 16
Rosier, Alonzo.....	56	7	6	70	265	2 86
Rosier, Charles.....	57	7	6	70	255	2 75
Sears, Charles.....	25	7	5	149	1000	10 80
Smith, Isaac.....	33	7	5	39	300	3 24
Smith, Richard.....	33	7	5	28	175	1 89
Snyder, George.....	41	7	5	55	235	2 53
Snyder, George.....	42	7	5	34	220	2 38
Snyder, Peter.....	58	7	5	59	177	1 91
Starks, Abraham.....	18	7	6	148	742	8 01
Simons, Roderick.....	53	7	5	50	200	2 16
Simons, Orson D.....	3	7	5	49	369	3 99
Simons, Jonathan.....	14	7	5	50	175	1 89
Simons, Jonathan.....	23	7	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	43
Scott, John.....	15	7	5	50	175	1 89
Streeter, Elias.....	23	7	5	3	150	1 62
Simons, Nathaniel.....	20	7	5	38	250	2 70
Simons, Nathaniel.....	53	7	5	50	200	2 16
Shedd, Daniel P.....	96	7	5	5	50	54
Strong, Henry.....	17	7	5	215	1600	17 28

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Strong, Henry.....	10	7	5	14	160	1 73
Strong, Henry.....	35	7	5	100	550	5 94
Shedd, Andrew W.....	38	7	5	61 ¹ / ₂	360	3 89
Shedd, Benjamin.....	39	7	5	58	213	2 30
Stickney, David.....	29	7	5	157	1075	11 61
Speas, Henry.....	24	7	6	30	100	1 08
Spencer, Asaph.....	22	7	6	88	452	4 88
Spencer, Asaph.....	20	7	6	40	120	1 30
Stafford, Stuckley.....	24	7	6	50	150	1 62
Scott, Edward.....	53	7	5	75	360	3 89
Scott, Edward.....	62	7	5	98	314	3 39
Shepherd, Richard.....	59	7	5	94	441	4 76
Shepherd, Samuel.....	51	7	5	97	453	4 89
Stone, Franklin.....	55	7	5	148	682	7 36
Smith, William P.....	19	7	6	99	380	4 10
Smith, William P.....	27	7	6	60	235	2 53
Sibley, Anson D.....	14	7	6	50	185	2 00
Thompson, Josiah.....	52	7	5	76	334	3 60
Thomas, William.....	60	7	5	100	350	3 78
Thomas, William.....	51	7	5	60	270	2 92
Tillinghast, Gideon W.....	47	7	5	25	110	1 19
Thompson, Andrew.....	14	7	5	48	178	1 92
Tillinghast, B. W.....	26	7	5	152	1032	11 15
Thurber, Allen.....	32	6	6	73	315	3 40
Thurber, Seymour.....	17	8	6	49	211	2 28
Thomas, Joseph.....	33	7	5	16	130	1 40
Thomas, James.....	31	6	6	10	50	54
Vandusen, John.....	15	7	6	98	423	4 57
Vandusen, John.....	8	7	6	100	300	3 24
Wilson, Benjamin, Jr.....	4	7	5	250	1815	19 60
Wilson, Benjamin, Jr.....	12	7	5	167	1115	12 04
Wilson, Benjamin, Jr.....	11	7	5	100	430	4 64
Wilson, Benjamin Jr.....	11	7	5	55	355	3 83
Wilson, Benjamin, Jr., per- sonalty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	7 56
Wilson, Benjamin, Jr.....	19	7	5	44	300	3 24

TAXABLE INHABITANTS—Continued.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Lots & Pts of Lots	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
Wetherlow, Samuel.....	11	7	5	177	1272	14 82
Wetherlow, S., personalty.....					100	
Wood, Monroe.....	38	7	5	60	240	3 59
Wood, Benjamin G.....	39	7	5	68	248	2 68
White William.....	39	7	5	68	248	2 68
Wetherbow, Peter E.....	13	7	5	108	510	5 51
Wilson, Philester.....	6	7	5	45	250	2 48
West, Isaac.....	15	7	5	50	215	2 32
Wetherbow, Milo.....	23	7	5	10	150	1 62
Wheeler, M. R.....	23	7	5	97	500	5 40
Wheeler, M. R.....	23	7	5	50	230	2 48
Wetherbow, J. W.....	22	7	5	190	610	6 59
Winchel, Jacob.....	3	7	5	98	743	4 10
Wilkes, John.....	10	7	5	30	150	1 62
Wilder, Charles.....	9	6	6	73	362	3 91
Wright, Reuben.....	1	6	6	49	261	2 82
Wilkes, Joseph.....	2	6	6	114	591	6 38
Wilkes, Joseph.....	2	6	6	2	75	81
Wilkes, Rufus.....	2	6	6	98	334	3 60
Wilcox, Charles.....	1	6	6	55	307	3 31
Worthington, Squire.....	56	6	5	56	203	2 19
Wilson, Stephen.....	16	7	6	119	446	4 81
Wilson, John.....	16	7	6	47	218	2 36
Whelock, Elijah.....	12	7	6	248	1092	11 80
Whiting, Joseph H.....	11	7	6	265	938	10 13
Wilson, William.....	51	7	5	47	258	2 79
Wait, Stephen.....	51	7	5	100	465	5 02
Zimmer, Daniel.....	16	7	6	25	75	86
Zimmer, Peter.....	24	7	6	25	80	86
Boyd, James and Harlow..	11	7	5	73	628	6 78
Boyd, James and Harlow..	19	7	5	24	108	1 16
Burbank, Ebenezer.....	38	7	5	38	177	1 91
Burt, R. S.....	20	7	5	50	300	3 24
Bond, Eleanor.....	17	7	5	1	25	27
C——, Charlotte.....	1	7	6	27	128	1 38
Cornwell.....	36	7	5	130	600	6 48
Simmons, Roderick.....	17	7	5	38	100	1 68

NON-RESIDENT TAXABLE INHABITANTS.

NON-RESIDENT.	Lots & Pts of Lots.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
North side	14	7	5	50	\$ 150	\$ 1 62
South-east part	14	7	5	25	75	81
South-west corner	21	7	5	62	186	2 00
North side	21	7	5	173	519	5 61
East middle part	29	7	5	50	150	1 62
North part	30	7	5	211	633	6 83
North	31	7	5	350	1850	11 34
North middle part	37	7	5	59	177	1 91
South-west corner	38	7	5	138	414	4 47
Lot	40	7	5	316	948	10 24
North middle	46	7	5	100	300	3 24
Part lot	38	7	5	58	174	1 88
West part	52	7	5	25	75	81
North middle part	53	7	5	112	336	3 62
North part	54	7	5	120	360	3 89
North side	48	7	5	100	300	3 24
West middle part	59	7	5	75	225	2 43
West part lot	60	7	5	100	300	3 24
West part	57	7	5	170	510	5 40
North part	61	7	5	344	1032	11 15
West part	62	7	5	290	870	9 40
South-west part	63	7	5	309	927	10 01
Lot	64	7	5	411	1233	13 32
South-west part	39	7	5	130	390	4 21
North-east part	39	7	5	100	300	3 24
West middle lot	1	7	5	120	360	3 89
Lot	3	7	6	325	975	10 53
Lot	4	7	6	334	1005	10 85
West part lot	5	7	6	50	150	1 62
Middle part lot	5	7	6	70	210	2 27
Lot	6	7	6	331	993	10 72
Lot	71	7	6	321	963	10 40
West part	81	7	6	116	348	3 76
East part	81	7	6	116	348	3 76
Part	91	7	6	170	510	5 51
West middle part	10	7	6	150	450	4 86
South part	11	7	6	120	360	3 89

NON-RESIDENT TAXABLE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

NON-RESIDENT.	Lots & Pts of Lots.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Total Valuation.	Tax.
South-west part.....	12	7	6	62	\$ 186	\$ 2 60
South-east part.....	14	7	6	80	240	2 59
South-east part.....	16	7	6	97	291	3 14
Middle part.....	17	7	6	100	300	3 24
North part.....	19	7	6	180	540	5 83
South-west part.....	20	7	6	150	450	4 86
South-west part.....	23	7	6	158	474	5 12
South-west part.....	24	7	6	50	150	1 62
					<u>14565</u>	<u>157 19</u>

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. B. H. COLGROVE AND INCIDENTS RELATING
TO THE HISTORY OF SARDINIA, COMPILED FROM DISCON-
NECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCTOR'S DIARY.

"According to the record preserved in my father's family bible, and copied into my own, I was born in Coventry, R. I., April 2, 1797.

"My parents were farmers, and after I attained a proper age my Summers, till I reached the age of sixteen or seventeen, were occupied in the employments usual on a farm, and my Winters in a good district school. I remember, however, to have engaged to teach a Winter school at the rather early age of fifteen years, for which I was judged qualified by passing that ordeal—an examination before the Trustees by the School Inspector. My father permitted me to use the money earned by teaching in the Winter to defray my expenses in the ensuing Fall at an academy. In addition to my common school education, this gave me the benefit of something like a year of academic study. My first efforts in school teaching were in a district comprising within its boundaries several of the best and wealthiest inhabitants of my native town. My wages were about twelve dollars a month—very few teachers

received more at that time. I was able to so acquit myself that I was engaged for the next Winter in the same place, with an addition of two or three dollars a month to my wages.

* * * * *

At the age of fifty-five years and five months I resolve to keep a diary; wonder if I shall keep my resolution! I regret now that I did not begin when young to keep a record of daily occurrences through a period of nearly three score years, many of which are doubtless obliterated from the mind by time's incessant and resistless current. Methinks these would now possess much of interest to myself if not to others.

A few manuscript fragments left by my venerable mother have for me thrilling interest. How these relics of maternal piety, now scarcely legible, carry me back to the scenes of my infancy and boyhood, where she taught me to lisp my earliest prayer as I knelt beside her old arm chair; and I love to indulge the thought that the spirit of my sainted mother has ever hovered about my pathway through life, and been God's agent in preserving my life in seasons of imminent peril. Am I to believe that maternal love, which has no parallel on earth, is annihilated at the spirit's transition from earth to heaven? My mother's maiden name was Nancy H. Corwin; she was the second wife of my father, and I her only child; she was a most amiable and pious woman; She came to the care of five motherless children of my father by his first wife, whose ages ranged from two to eight or nine years. I can never think without deep emotion of the wise counsels, the deep and intense maternal affection and solicitude with which my most excellent mother assiduously sought to impress on my young mind moral and religious truth, and excite in me noble aspirations for honorable distinction in the world.

My father was a good man; was for many years Justice of the Peace, and my youthful impression of him was that he was not so decidedly pious as was my mother. My father died in 1811, a little before I was twenty years old. My mother died some three years after. * * * * *

Archibald Griffith, of Concord, who has recently very generously endowed the Springville academy, by which it has acquired the name of Griffith Institute, was a companion of

my school-boy days, and was a native of Foster, a town adjoining Coventry.

About 1816 I commenced to learn the medical profession in the office of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomphret, Conn. Dr. H. at that time was at the head of the profession in all that region of country, especially as a surgeon. He was one of the noblest specimens of manhood, physically as well as mentally, that I remember ever to have seen. In the latter period of his life he received the appointment of Professor of Surgery in Yale college, where he died about 1840. I had a fellow-student in his office, George McClellan, father of the present Gen. George B. McClellan, and with him was a member of the medical class in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia in the session of 1818-19. I received the degree of Doctor of Medicine the Spring following from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York; a copy of my diploma, which was in Latin, was recorded in the County Clerk's office in Buffalo by Jacob A. Barker, Clerk. I attended two courses of medical lectures, one at Philadelphia in 1818-19, and New Haven, 1817-18. The old University of Pennsylvania at this period was regarded as the fountain head of American medical literature. My fellow-student, McClellan, grew to be a very distinguished surgeon; wrote a book on surgery, but died before he finished it, leaving behind a name and fame surpassed by few in the profession. His success was the result of indomitable perseverance and a most happy power to surmount and remove obstacles. I remember and record with pleasure many acts of personal kindness and courtesy from McClellan while we were fellow students at Philadelphia.

I came to this town (Sardinia) July 3, 1820, at the instance principally of my friends, Elihu and Joseph Rice and Henry Bowen; we had been neighbors in Rhode Island. Joseph Rice and I emigrated at the same time, and for several days we traveled in company on our journey hither, he with a pair of horses, wagon-load of goods and wife, and I with a single horse and buggy and no wife. The country was very new, the first settlement being made about 1810; the roads bad, houses mostly log cabins and the prospect, as I first thought, rather

cheerless as a location for a doctor. The news that a new doctor was expected had spread somewhat extensively, and on the 4th, Independence Day, I had a call or two. My first patient was a son of Ezekiel Smith; he had fever, and was in charge of Dr. Varney Ingals, of Springville, then called "Fiddlers' Green." The doctor and myself disagreed as to the treatment. He was giving him tonics. I thought he ought to be bled and have a cathartic. The consequence was that the patient was entrusted exclusively to me; he soon recovered. My calls multiplied rapidly and within a few years my circle embraced a territory about thirty miles in diameter, with occasional trips into Northern Pennsylvania, a distance of seventy-five miles. It required almost herculean strength to meet with anything like decent promptness the incessant demands of professional labor, and for much of the time the use of two or three horses.

I had the good fortune to buy a black horse brought from Otsego county by Mr. Horace Rider, called the "Captain," a most extraordinary animal. For speed, capacity of endurance and uninterrupted health and intelligence I have never seen his equal. He was, beside being my family horse, the companion of my professional travels for about twenty years, and for his fidelity as my servant deserves a better monument than this hasty tribute to his memory. He died on the farm at the advanced age of near thirty years after serving as my *locomotive* for the distance in the aggregate of some 150,000 miles." * *

I think I must have treated during the almost fifty years that I have practiced, some twenty-five or thirty cases of fractured skull; many of them as bad as was Wetherel; all but two or three of which recovered. I must have amputated as many arms and legs, with nearly the same success.

By an imperfect list which I preserved for a good while I must have aided professionally at the birth of over three thousand children. Among the number was one case of four living children at one birth. Neither of the infants had sufficient vitality to live. * * *

In my professional and formal intercourse with my medical brethren I ever aimed to preserve the *Esprit de corps* of the profession. That I sometimes gave offense I fear and now

regret. Some of the warmest and most enduring personal friendship grew up between myself and some of my medical brethren. A nobler man than Dr. Carlos Emmons I never knew. From our respective locations we were necessarily rivals for patronage, yet for forty long years not a jealous or unkind thought ever marred an uninterrupted and fraternal exchange of kind offices, and I can never, while life lasts, cease to remember with the deepest emotion his *true*, faithful and unfaltering support through evil as well as good report. * *

I bought the farm where I have since resided of Mr. Andrew Crocker, in 1821. There were on it at that time two log buildings—one a dwelling house near where my son Clinton now lives, the other a joiner shop near where my office is. The latter was for sometime on Sundays the Baptist meeting-house, in which Deacon Stephen Pratt, Deacon Colby and Elder Hammond used to preach. About 1823 or 1824, I built a small one-and-a-half story house where the shop stood.

I was married to Elvira Ives Oct. 26, 1825, and commenced house-keeping soon in that house. There my two eldest children, Clinton and Eliza, were born. About 1827 or '28 I had made the acquaintance of Doctors Marshall and Trowbridge, of Buffalo, and they invited me to a partnership with them in the village of Buffalo. We signed the articles and I moved to that place and commenced business with them under auspicious prospects. But after about six or eight months' residence there my companion with failing health and depressed spirits preferred to return to our country home, and the arrangements on which I had staked high hopes of distinction were abandoned by the mutual consent of the parties.

About this time I was twice a candidate for the office of Member of Assembly and fortunately, as I now think, was defeated at both trials. My first competitor was Calvin Filmore, my second Reuben B. Hancock. I felt myself sufficiently complimented in receiving *every* vote in my own town and large majorities in three adjoining towns where I was best known. In 1841 I was elected to that office and have served the town as Supervisor for some six years. And in my poor way filled the office of Associate Judge for several years; yet my political honors and preferments furnish me little satisfaction

in review, having never felt myself at home in any station or employment, save the practice of my profession. Those who are yet alive—alas, how few—by whose sick couch I have stood or sat and watched out the weary hours of painful nights in humble but earnest and anxious efforts to mitigate and assuage their sufferings, will bear testimony to my fidelity and good intentions, and with them I am content to leave it. * * *

I think my conclusion to settle in Sardinia for life was not fully attained for the first twenty years' residence there. I felt conscious, whether justly or otherwise, that I stood at the head of my profession in a quite large district of country. I was aware that I was depriving myself and a rising family of the advantages of more refined society in a larger place. But a better-hearted community of plain country farmers could not be desired and I always felt that I shared largely, perhaps too largely, their confidence and respect. Many of my patrons were emigrants from the same town where I was born and I cannot refrain from recording some names here, where many will soon, with my own, be in oblivion: as Elihu Rice, Joseph Rice, Henry Bowen, Benoni Hudson and his sons Ephraim, Benoni, Samuel and Giles. Giles Briggs, whose eldest son now dead, was the first male child born in the Town of Sardinia. E. Briggs and his sons, David, Ezekiel, Allen, Ira and Alba; Reuben Nichols and his sons Caleb, Amos and Clark; Obadiah Madison, Thomas Tillinghast and his sons Gideon, Reynolds, William and Thomas; Edward Scott, Stephen Wait, Benjamin Wood, Benjamin Johnson, Robert and Josiah Andrews: these were all from Rhode Island, and though now mostly dead, have left descendants who make a large element of the present population of Sardinia. A few of these were here before I came and all soon after.

Other names of my early associates and patrons crowd on my mind as I pass. Among them are Jacob Wilson, Daniel Hall, Benjamin Wilson, John Colby, Reuben Long and Ezra Nott, who is said to have struck about the first blow in this part of the town. Horace Rider and Reuben Rider, also Peter Sears, Ezekiel Smith—my first patron—Thomas Hopkins, Robert Hopkins, W. and S. Cornwell, Horace and Dudley Clark, John Hosmer, Andrew Crocker—of whom I bought my

homestead—Nathaniel Simons, Capt. Samuel Shepherd, Suel and John Butler, with large families; David Stickney, Daniel Needham, Jonathan Cook, Francis Eaton, Roswell Goodrich and his son Josiah; D. Shedd, D. Hopkins, Mathew R. Olin, Christopher Brown, George Brown, and others whom I might name. I remember them all with respectful gratitude and interest.

Dr. Colgrove's wife died Sept. 20, 1852, aged forty-five years. Dr. Colgrove died March 19, 1874, aged seventy-seven years.

One case is so remarkable of the Doctor's skill, we publish it in detail. Col. Josiah Emory, father of Josiah Emory, Esq., of Aurora, in descending from a hay mow in his barn, early one morning, came upon the handle of a hay-fork that stood nearly perpendicular. The Colonel was a heavy man, and his weight drove the fork-handle nearly a foot into his body, through the perineum, rupturing his bladder, and on being withdrawn it left in his bladder a piece of his pantaloons an inch and a half in diameter. The Doctor did not reach the patient until some twelve hours after his receiving the injury, and not until after the case had been abandoned by Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo, as hopeless. The wound of the perineum, through which the urine had been passed for several hours, was so firmly closed now by the increasing swelling of the part, as to be impervious to an instrument without great pain, and he could void no urine by the urethra. Against the remonstrances of Dr. Chapin, Dr. Colgrove passed a catheter into the bladder, through the natural passage, which allowed over a quart of bloody urine to escape and gave the patient instant relief. This inspired the Doctor with hope, and by using this instrument, some two weeks and keeping the bladder empty, the torn edges healed and in the course of a few months a perfect cure was accomplished. But as strange as anything connected with this case, was the passage of the piece of woollen cloth, a thread or two at a time, through the urethra while the patient was urinating. Colonel Emory lived near unto half a century after this experience.

Statement of Andrew W. Shedd, of Sardinia.

In the Spring of 1818, in company with Warner Fay and Joseph Gilson, I started from Albany on foot, with packs on

our backs, for some part of what was then termed the " West." Chautauqua was the principal point we had in view.

When we got as far as Sardinia, we stopped at the log hotel kept by David Calkins. While here, the settlers persuaded us to inspect the land in the vicinity, with a view to locating. Among them was Deacon Pratt, a Surveyor, who lived where E. Stickney now lives. He took us on lot thirty-eight, where I now live. We there took an article of the lot, Fay taking the south part, one hundred and twenty acres; Gilson the north part, one hundred and forty acres, and I the middle part, one hundred and forty acres.

We built us a small log house, about ten by twelve feet, and covered it with bark and cut a hole through the west side for a window. We had no glass, but used a board when we wished to keep the storm out; had no chimney only a " Dutch back," and a hole through the roof to emit the smoke; made a floor of basswood plank, split out and hewed a little to level and smooth them. Our bedstead was the floor, which held a straw bed—I slept the fore side, Gilson the backside, and Fay in the middle.

After completing our cabin, we began to consider where our provisions were coming from. We finally got General Nott's oxen, and Mr. Calkins' cart, and I went to Aurora in search of provisions; finding none, I went on to Buffalo—found but little there; was directed to a man named Folsom as the only one likely to have any on hand. I purchased some beef and pork of Mr. Folsom, which I put in a barrel and bound onto the ex. of the cart, there being no box on it. I came home via the beach of the lake, Hamburg and Aurora. I stayed one night in Hamburg—fourth of July—and could hear the cannon in Buffaio; the next night in Holland, at Mr. Humphrey's, father of James Humphrey, Esq., of Buffalo; the next day I reached home, having been gone six days. I was tired and discouraged, and told the boys they could have all the meat but I was going to some other parts.

In the Fall Fay and I went to Middlebury, in what is now Wyoming county, and engaged in teaching, Fay going into an adjoining town, and I remaining at Middlebury, where I taught three terms: two Winters and one Summer. Gilson remained

at the shanty whilst we were gone. Fay and I returned the next Summer after the close of our Summer terms of school. I was taken sick with typhus fever at Deacon Pratt's, and was attended by Drs. Prindle of Sardinia and Frank of Warsaw; recovering late in the Fall, I returned to my school at Middlebury.

The next Spring, I returned to my farm in Sardinia, where I have since resided. Gilson went to Adrian, Mich.; Fay settled at Pavilion, Genesee county, and became wealthy.

Previous to going to Michigan, Gilson went to Genesee on purpose to get, and did get, a quantity of apple seeds, and we planted a nursery—many of the orchards in the neighborhood were from that nursery.

Andrew Wilkins Shedd.

Mr. Shedd was a son of David and Sarah Putnam Shedd. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and took part at the Battle of Saratoga. An uncle on his mother's side—Putnam—was also a soldier of the Revolution, and was at the Battle of Bennington, Vt.

Mr. Shedd was born Dec. 23, 1791, in the Town of Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., and came to Sardinia in 1818. He was married Dec. 11, 1820, to Lydia E. Harris, who was born in Trenton, N. Y., June 14, 1799; died April 27, 1820. They had a family of eight children, who were all born in Sardinia:

Warren F., born Nov. 6, 1821; twice married, first, April 18, 1848, to Emily Wilcox; second, to Mary Fuller, Sept., 1855.

Sarah E., born Dec. 29, 1822; resides in Sardinia.

Mary E., born April 11, 1824; married Rodney S. Nichols, Oct. 1, 1850; died at Millport, Pa., Aug. 11, 1871.

Eunice I., born Aug. 14, 1826; married R. S. Hudson, Oct. 14, 1850; lives at the West with a second husband.

Ira P., born Feb. 19, 1829; died April 1, 1846.

Daniel I., born Dec. 20, 1831; married Octavia S. Hyde, Aug. 19, 1866; resides on the homestead. his wife died April 1, 1872.

Lyman H., born Oct. 1, 1833; married Lucretia Rice, Jan. 27, 1856; resides at Yorkshire.

Emily A., born Sept. 30, 1838; married Thomas J. Titus, Feb. 7, 1867; died Dec., 1876; Mr. Titus died Sept. 17, 1880

Isaac Smith.

Isaac Smith was born in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 27, 1795; removed with his parents, Ezekiel and Hannah Smith, to the Town of Concord, Erie county, N. Y., in the month of February, 1813. The family located at the foot of the hill, where the road leading to Sardinia village branches off from the main Cattaraugus Creek road, in what is now the Town of Sardinia.

Mr. Smith was married March, 1821, to Miss Phila Palmer, and located on a farm one and a half miles south-west of Sardinia village, where he died Nov. 11, 1876, and was buried in the Sardinia cemetery. Mrs. Phila Smith, his wife, was born in Canada, near Montreal, Jan. 20, 1803; resides at her home in Sardinia, where she has lived nearly sixty years. The family consists of:

Mrs. Sarah U. Davis, born Sept. 27, 1823; married D. J. Davis Feb. 18, 1847; now resides at Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. She has one daughter, Mrs. L. B. Nichols, of Springville, N. Y.

Maland Smith, born Feb. 28, 1826; married May 28, 1853, to Miss Zilpha Loomis, now resides at Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y.

Emeline Smith, born June 26, 1831; unmarried; resides in Sardinia.

Loren D. Smith, born July 2, 1834; married July 2, 1866, to Miss Emma L. Curtiss; resides at the old homestead in Sardinia.

David D. Smith born March 5, 1841; married June 27, 1877, to Miss Libbie S. Daly; resides at Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Sketch of the Life of Mrs. Phila Smith.

Mrs. Phila Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 20, 1803, near Montreal, in what is now the Province of Quebec, Canada. Her father and mother, Darius and Elizabeth Palmer, came from Coeymans, N. Y., by the way of Albany,

where they lived several years, to Montreal about the year 1800. Locating on a farm near the latter place they lived there till the war of 1812 broke out, when their quiet home was disturbed by the excitement, expectation, fear and suspense incident thereto. The territory of Canada bordering on the States which was popularly known as the "lines," was filled with British soldiers, and became the scene of much individual suffering. Mr. Palmer was pressed into the British service, but being a New Yorker by birth, he left his post and came back to his family. He was arrested and taken back to camp, but eluding the vigilance of his guard, he again reached home in safety, and taking his wife and family he secured a canoe and they smuggled themselves across the river St. Lawrence. Phila, then a girl of nine years, recollects well the trials of that dark, cold and cheerless night of Autumn when the family were taken from their home, hurriedly placed in a boat and pushed out on the dark, rushing waters of the St. Lawrence. Getting swamped in the bull-rushes that lined the stream, the boat was pulled a little out of the current; the children laid down in the bottom and covered with a bundle of straw to sleep, while the watchers waited the morning light to show them their whereabouts. Finding they had drifted in the darkness on one of the many islands that fill the river at this point, they pushed on across the stream and landed in safety. An unbroken wilderness confronted them, but the father with his children to care for and a wife to protect, toiled on. Hunger stared him in the face, but a big stout heart supplied the place of provisions. At last a log house was found in which several families of refugees like his own had taken shelter. After staying in this log house a while, the family moved into a log school house in which a short time before the teacher, surrounded by his little flock, had been shot down by British bullets. From this school house the family removed to Danby, Rutland county, Vt.

In the year 1817, as nearly as Mrs. Smith can recollect, Mr. Palmer came with his family, in company with a family by the name of Williams, to the Town of Concord, Erie county, N. Y. Besides his own family was the wife of Stephen Williams, who had, with her husband, removed to the town of Concord

some years before, and had made the journey back to Vermont, a distance of over four hundred miles, on horseback. Mr. John Williams and two hired men by the names of Sillsbury and Philips, John Scott and Justus Scott, father of the Hon. Allen Scott, of Cattaraugus county, also came at the same time. Two ox teams brought the families and goods, and they were on the road four weeks. It was late in the Fall, the roads were rough and rooty, and the girls, Phila and her sister Linda, walked a large part of the way. A herd of cows and sheep were driven along at the same time. Stephen Williams had preceded them and settled on the Cattaraugus flats, below what is now the Village of Springville, in the Town of Concord, where he had erected a log-house. This place was the destination of the travelers, wearied with their long journey. Mr. Palmer worked for the Williamses one year to pay them for moving his family and goods. Phila Palmer, then about fourteen years of age, as a member of the family, endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, such as living in houses without floor or chimney, with no chairs, tables or bedsteads except such as could be fashioned from logs without the aid of saw or chisel; with no clothing except what was made from cloth spun, wove, colored and made ready for use by the aid of the rudest utensils; with no food except such as might be called native to the country, and prepared in the most economical way and with no means of tilling the soil except with wooden plows and drags of the same material.

At the age of eighteen Miss Palmer was married to Isaac Smith, Horace Clark officiating in the ceremony, he being Justice of the Peace. Mr. Smith then lived on a farm now owned by George Marsh, but soon after purchased a part of what is now known as the Smith farm, one and one-half miles southwest of Sardinia village, in the Town of Sardinia, where Mrs. Smith now resides. Mr. Smith, her husband, died Nov. 11, 1876, in his eighty-first year.

The family, consisting of three boys and two girls, are all living, and hold the property which was purchased by their father, the title coming direct from the Holland Land company, and has not since been transferred.

Darius Palmer, whose name occurs on the original subscription list for building the Springville Academy, and Elizabeth Palmer, Mrs. Smith's father and mother, lie in the Springville cemetery, and also a sister, Mrs. Polly Matthewson.

A brother, Isaac Palmer, is buried in a cemetery north of Springville.

One older sister, Mrs. Belinda Wilcox, still survives, and is a resident of Evansville, Wis.

Statement of Cyrus Rice, Esq.

Elihu Rice came to the Holland Purchase in company with Giles Briggs. They were natives of Coventry, Rhode Island, but previous to locating in Sardinia, then Willink, Niagara county, they had passed several years in Cazenovia, N. Y. Elihu Rice bought lot two, township seven, range five, extending south from the old Genesee road to Cattaraugus creek, containing 556 acres. He afterwards sold 256 acres of the south part to his brother Joseph, upon which he erected the widely-known "Cherry Tavern," in that year of important events, 1825.

Elihu Rice, previous to the opening of Hastings' store at Sardinia, dealt considerably in cotton goods, black salt and potash. He married Elizabeth B. Nott, of Canandaigua, Dec. 1816, and soon began keeping-house. The journey from Canandaigua was made on horseback. It would be a fatiguing journey for a couple now, but it was not thought much of then. The original house has been repaired, but not as extensively as the "old logical knife," for the cellar of 1816 still remains.

Dr. Prindle made his home there, as did Dr. Colgrove afterward. While residing at this house, the Doctor successfully treated those cases which gave him an enviable reputation as a surgeon. As the rain falls on the just and the unjust, so the old house has sheltered divines, honorables and scamps.

Elihu Rice held a commission in the army in 1812, and was on the lines with the militia. He was in no battle, but had some narrow escapes. Once when on service in a row-boat, he had just left the oar for the relief to take his place, when a cannon ball from the enemy took off the relief's head. He was in command of the squad at Schlosser when the sentinel

was killed. He held the office of Brigade Inspector in the Fifty-fourth Brigade, and was widely known as Major Rice. He took an interest in public affairs, was always in the advance in the issues of the day, and his influence was always exerted in favor of justice, without regard to expediency. He was rigid in his views, yet his children know nothing of him of which to be ashamed. He died on the farm where he first bought, and it still remains in the hands of his descendants. The favorite book of his wife was the Bible. Her greatest earthly interest was her children, and those she knew to be needy were never turned empty away. Mr. Rice was identified with several societies, notably the temperance society, joining the first one organized in his vicinity and remaining faithful to his pledge through life. He was also a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement, and long before the Rebellion, predicted that the slave-holders, by their aggressions, would bring on a war which would end in the overthrow of slavery.

RICE'S CORNERS.

Giles Briggs started a tavern on the north side of the road, near the southwest corner of lot three. He was one of those jolly, genial men, fond of sport and good horses. The tavern was built of logs, and had two rooms below, a stone chimney in the middle, with a wide, open fire-place for each room, and a pantry or bar on one side of the chimney. In 1814, Giles Briggs gave place to David Calkins, who was afterward the trusty miller in Bump's mill, afterward known as Hurdville, near Arcade station. He was for several years Justice of the Peace in the Town of China.

About the year 1818, Samuel Hawkins and his father came into possession, with a small lot of goods, and engaged Capt. Andrew Crocker to put up the upright of the building for a store and tavern. It is now the farm-house of the Nichols estate. They did not complete the building. In 1820, Mr. Hawkins and wife deeded the farm to Reuben Nichols, late of Rhode Island, and in 1821 Nichols gave his son Clark 119 acres. After the transfer to Nichols, Deacon Stukely Hudson took possession of the tavern until he moved to his farm, opposite Andrew Shedd. About 1821 or 1822, he put up a cooper shop.

and for several years did quite a business in supplying asheries with potash barrels.

After the Deacon left, the log-house was never again used as a tavern.

Reuben Nichols was a widower; his son Clark was single. George Brown and family occupied the house a short time with them, and then moved on to a place about a mile south of Protection. David Stickney, a man of varied abilities, being a pettifogger, horse-dealer and musician; moved in with his wife and two daughters. Mrs. Stickney kept the house until Clark Nichols married Miss Howell, in 1826. A frame house was erected about this time and the old log-house, after being a tarrying-place for transient families for a time, entirely disappeared.

Reuben Nichols received a pension for services in the Revolution. He enjoyed relating amusing anecdotes and had a remarkable memory of events. He and his son Clark, by industry and economy, increased their landed possessions to about four hundred acres, most of which is still in the possession of their descendants. Clark Nichols was an intelligent and energetic farmer, with exact business habits. He died at about eighty years of age.

Among the events that deserve notice at the log-tavern, was the birth of Wray Briggs, in 1811, the first white child born in the Town of Sardinia.

There also was the birth-place of Hannah Calkins, a very estimable lady, now the wife of Dr. Henry Shepard, of Iowa. There, too, Rebecca and Mary Brown, girls then in their teens, boast of taking as much comfort as if they had lived in a palace, in dressing up and walking out with and taking care of two very small children that belonged over the way. There General Nott, when Justice of the Peace, united Jehial Backus and Nancy Stickney in marriage, and there the children of the neighborhood enjoyed themselves turning the quill-wheel and winding the bobbins for Susan Colby and Mrs. How, a couple of weavers on hand-loom.

THE LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE.

In the Spring of 1818, "Uncle Daniel Hall," the man that whipped to death with beech sticks the wolf he had caught in a

trap, started out one morning with axe and square and other tools, to put up a school-house. He was joined by enough of the neighbors to cut the logs and put up the body of a log-house, about twenty-four by twenty-six feet, the same day. The site selected was about one hundred and eight rods north of Rice's corners and near the north-west corner of the Nichols' farm and just south of the second pond-hole north of the corners. The door and entry were on the south side, near the east end. A large stone chimney was next, fronting west, and in the north-east corner was a closet for the children's dinners, hats and over-clothes. The other sides had each a small window and a shelf for writing and holding books and slates, and for scholars to lean against, and a stout hemlock slab on legs served for seats. Three smaller slabs near the center of the room nearly completed the outfit.

On one of the lower benches were cut drawings for three-men-Morris, fox and geese, checkers, &c. Of course these games afforded amusement and disciplined the mind to concentration of thought; but the fact is undeniable that the children that took most interest in games took the least interest in books. Under the floor was a hole three or four feet square where unruly children were sometimes dropped by taking up a short board. The terrors of darkness, or internal spunk some times made it a difficult matter to keep the child's head below the floor. It once required the weight of the teacher and two of the largest girls to keep a girl, Elvira Cook, from putting her head through the floor. That was an episode that relieved the school-room of monotony while it lasted. That girl afterwards made the trip across the continent without the aid of railroads and made crack-shots with a revolver. She became the wife of Capt. U. P. Munro.

The old school-house was sometimes used as a temporary residence by families seeking homes; some one of whom doubtless, dug the hole under the floor, in which to store vegetables.

A levy was made upon the pond for amusement both in Summer and Winter. To wade in the water and climb the trees, some of which still remain, to hunt for bird's nests, to stone frogs, and catch blood-suckers and let them suck the blood from the foot until they became bloated and sluggish, were

some of the sports of the Summer. Sliding on the ice in Winter was a favorite pastime, though not a boy in school had a pair of skates. The nearest approach to them was a hand-sled. One-old-cat, two-old-cat, base-ball, with stumps for bases, were favorite sports. Sometimes when the teacher was absent for dinner (the teacher boarded around), the benches would be put out of the way, and some girl with a good voice would sing "Monnie Musk," "Molly put the Kettle on," "Lake Erie," or "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the sets would form and shake out reels, jigs and French fours, with enthusiastic, if not with graceful movements. Anna Hall or her sister Sally, Caroline and Jane Eaton furnished the music.

In the Summer season, the Indians from near Buffalo, in their travels to Canadea, Allegany county, would pass the school house in squads of from two or three to forty. Of course they were a terror to the children, and the female teachers always seemed to breathe easier after they had passed. Our school book, "The American Preceptor," gave account of Indian atrocity and the prowess of Mrs. Dustan in braining her captors when they were asleep, and of the man who, when attacked by the Indians, fought them from his house, while his family sought shelter elsewhere, and when they came too close mounted his horse with the intention of taking one of his children and escaping, but could make no choice, so stayed with them and defended them, all. The Indians seldom carried anything except a rifle and tomahawk. The squaws often carried a large pack on their backs, or a papoose lashed to a board with all but the little fellow's head and neck covered by the blanket. This gave the little fellow the appearance of standing up in his mother's blanket, with a good view of all that passed. Every stout, burly, copper-faced old fellow was believed by the children to be the old Chief, Shongo. He and his band used to make a halt near the site of the Cherry Tavern, both before and after it was built. One of the teachers once told us, "There goes the old white woman." She was not as stout-built as the squaws, but carried a pack. Her face was well-bronzed, but had none of the Indian features. This was the cause of the teacher's recognizing her. After school the scholars had the satisfaction of learning that the teacher was

right, as the band stopped at the Cherry Tavern, and it was reported as an important event that the "old white woman" was along.

The old school house was used for prayer and conference meetings, and some of the best ministerial talent of that time was reverently listened to there by crowded congregations. Among the preachers were Elder Harmon, of Aurora, Elder Carr, of Boston, Elder Baker, Elder Andrus, Elder Pratt, Elder Metcalf, Eliab Going and Deacon Colby, of the Baptist church, and Priest, Ingals and Lyman of the Presbyterian church. Methodist prayer and conference meetings were held there at an early day. Old Father Mann, the shouter, with his staff, would make it a wide-awake time; nor would Father Benoni Hudson, Alba Briggs or Stephen Waite allow a meeting to grow dull. They were men of irreproachable character, and exerted a salutary influence.

Miss Betsy Doane is said to have taught the first school in the log school house. Miss Eunice Shedd, now Mrs. Hubbard of Arcade, taught several terms. She was a seamstress and was a very useful member of society. Miss Miranda Powell, now Mrs. Charles Sears, taught during one summer; also Miss Charlotte Nott, sister of Gen. Ezra Nott, and Widow Case, a member of the Humphrey family of Humphrey Hollow, in the Town of Sheldon, and Miss Lucy Bigelow, now Widow Carney. She was the last female that taught in the log house. Elihu Rice was the first male teacher and taught two Winter terms. The next teacher was Pardon Jewell, of Franklinville, then Isaac Humphrey, afterward Associate Judge of Erie county. Andrew Shedd taught two Winters, Dr. Shedd one Winter, then Dr. Berymin Osgood, afterward Judge of Probate in St. Joseph county, Michigan. John Lancton followed. He had formerly attended the school several terms as pupil. He afterward became Elder Lancton of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lot eleven was taken up by one of the Warrens, Henry Godfrey, who married a daughter of Col. Jabez Warren, built a log house near the south-west corner of the lot, just west of the burying-ground, and north of the tansy bed in the road. By the way, it may be safely said that every tansy bed marks the place of a pioneer's cabin. Tansy bitters was the early

settler's panacea, but the temperance reform drove from the cabin the essential ingredient, and "patent medicine" finding it vacant has taken possession to stay. It was in the log house put up by Godfrey that Major Rice and Giles Briggs spent their first night on their arrival in town in 1810.

In 1811, Jacob Wilson, who was familiarly known as Uncle Jacob, bought the claim on lot eleven and built the inevitable log hut of that day by the road near the pine tree that now stands in front of John Weatherlow's house. The log house gave way to the red frame house about 1823.

Mr. Wilson possessed those characteristics so essential to a successful farmer. He died on his farm in 1832.

To show the scarcity of money in those days, I will relate an incident. Mr. Wilson one year raised four hundred bushels of grain of various kinds, for which he received but thirty cents in money, and that was from a traveler who stopped, took dinner, fed his horse, and paid thirty cents for a bag of oats to take with him.

One of the first enterprises undertaken on "Hardpan" or West hill, was to bargain with Uncle Jacob for the forward wheels of a wagon, to be converted into the rolling stock of a cart, which afterwards became famous as the nine partner cart. Flint Keith, Sewell Butler, John Butler, Allan Stevens, Samuel Shepard, Jonathan Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Ward and David Conklin agreed to cut the timber on an acre of land ready for logging for the wheels, which they did, and returned home five miles the same day. When one of the stockholders had used the cart, he left it in the road for any other one to hitch to.

In the year 1824, Mr. Wilson executed a deed to the inhabitants of the Town of Sardinia of two acres of land as a common place to inter the dead, which is the present burying-ground.

Lewis Wilson sold the farm to Samuel Weatherlow in 1834, and it has since been known as the Weatherlow farm. Lewis Wilson also sold to Weatherlow fifty acres of the north part of lot three, which is now in the possession of his daughter, the widow Simons.

It was about 1824, that Deacon John Colby shot the two

year-old bear that John Houvee, who worked for Wilson, chased from the ground now occupied by Newton's hop yard, up a tree north of Newton's house. John had never seen a bear, and made considerable sport by telling the Deacon he had run a wolf up a tree. It took three balls from the Deacon's rifle to induce his bearship to leave the tree. A portion of the meat was given to the neighbors. It was sweet and acceptable, but what was smoked in the Deacon's log house stone chimney was delicious.

Francis Eaton came in possession of the east 113 acres of lot ten in 1811. Eaton was stalwart in form and had great muscular power, and was very energetic. He was a carpenter and put up many of the farm houses and barns that were built in the east part of the town previous to 1824. He took pride in having every part of the frame work an exact fit, and the hand that did not work to the line would hear the gruff voice of the "General" (a nick-name) without delay. Ponderous rocks at the corners and points of greatest pressure, formed the underpinning. Walls for underpinning were hardly thought of in those days, but timbers ten by twelve, or twelve by twelve, or twelve by fourteen, were not unusual, as the frames still standing attest. The sills were usually put in place in the forenoon or the day before the raising. Men were invited for miles around, for the heavy timbers used required a corresponding amount of bone and muscle, and all responded to the call, for each in turn might require help. When the timbers for the bents were put in place, the "General" called for the pikes to be put in place; next for two sturdy, careful hands, with iron bars or levers, to hold the foot of the posts. "Now men to your places." Hold! Hold! some called out, bring on that bottle. The bottle or its partner, the jug, full of vim and snap, passes from hand to hand and lip to lip. New determination lights each eye and telegraphs each muscle to be ready, and the "General" inquires, "Are you all ready?" Then comes the caution, "There are not men enough at that corner." When the men are fairly distributed, the word is given, "All lift together. Yo, heave! Yo, heave!" What animation thrills each nerve when those tones peal forth from an oid commander. Yo, heave! If help is plenty the bent rises at the

words, Yo, heave! "Man your pikes!" It moves up and soon is heard the command, "Set her up!" and, "Pikes on the other side!" The bent is soon in its place and stay-lathed. Now the girts are placed for the next bent, the next bent is put up, and the level-headed young men climb the posts, mount the beams, enter the girts, drive the pins, and the body is soon put together. Next putting up the plates require attention, Coolness and daring command a premium. While some can walk a stick eight inches square, high in the air, other's heads will swim at the same height, on a platform four feet wide. The latter are of use below in getting rafters, braces, pins and plank ready to go up when needed. When the rafters are on and the raising done, then the building had to be named. The bottle went up to those above, who ranged themselves on a plate, if there was a ridge-pole, and there was one with nerve enough to stand on that, the frame was named from it; if not, it was named from the plate. When each had tried the bottle, the namer would repeat (or something like it), "Harry's delight! framed in two weeks and raised before night." Then a general "Hurrah" would follow while the bottle was hurled high in the air, and all retired to luncheon, which consisted of bread or white biscuit and butter, cheese, doughnuts and several varieties of sweet cake, pies and baked beans, all seasoned with as many jokes as the company could supply, and washed down with water, tea, or home-made beer. After lunch, if there was time, the younger and more athletic would play baseball, while the older men would discuss crop prospects, logging bees and the news of the day.

When Buffalo was burned, Eaton has the credit of running home in three hours, and alarming the settlers along the route, with the cry that the Indians were coming and they must leave. Arriving at home he hastened to Captain Nott's. The Captain had gone to Rushford. Eaton took the Captain's ox-team and sled, the Captain's wife, his own wife and three or four small children, and started toward Rushford. Others followed. When near Rowley's mills, Arcade, they met Captain Nott on his return, who inquired what it all meant. Eaton related his story but the Captain was incredulous as to the danger. "Well," said Eaton, "What are you going to do?"

"I shall take my family and go home, you can do what you like with yours." About, face, was the order, and the first night of the fugitives was spent at home. For a day or two families from beyond Holland, came hurrying to escape, but soon the alarm passed away and they returned to their homes.

Eaton, the stalwart carpenter, turned his place over to Deacon John Colby, in 1815 or 1816, and moved on to Hemlock Hill, one mile east of Sardinia village. His grown-up children are: Jehial, Elihu, Curtis, John P., Roswell, Jane, Emily and Harriet.

Deacon Colby was a strong-built man, a good marksman and skillful hunter.

He once shot a buck on Nichols' flats, not a half mile from the corners; the deer fell, the Deacon ran up to cut his throat when the deer rose and put in a remonstrance with hoofs and horns, and tore every vestige of clothing from the Deacon before he could cut the deer's throat. After that encounter he always re-loaded his rifle before approaching a fallen deer.

NOTES.

Major Rice and Giles Briggs were the first settlers on the corners. The Major said repeatedly that there were but three families in what is now Sardinia, when he and Briggs arrived, viz: The Richmond family, Sumner Warren's and Henry Godfrey's. Eaton, in company with Benjamin Wilson and Daniel Hall, came into town in 1810, before purchasing.

In the Fall of 1832 or 1833, Jacob Wilson, the son of Lewis Wilson, a boy about ten years of age, had his skull broken in and his brains kicked out by a horse that he had just taken the halter from and was picked up for dead. Dr. Colgrove took out several pieces of skull from the brain and worked out the loose brain, and healed up the wound. The boy lived to be a man and moved west. This occurred on the farm now owned by John Weatherlow. Elisha Pomeroy was the victim of a similar accident and the doctor was equally successful in his treatment of the case.

RELATING TO THE BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PLACES OF SARDINIA.

The first place opened for public patronage in the Town of Sardinia was the tavern of George Richmond, Sr., on the Cattaraugus creek in 1809. Giles Briggs opened a tavern the next year at Rice's Corners, and in 1821 he kept a tavern near Colgrove's Corners. It was at this tavern that the first town meeting in Sardinia was held, in 1821. John and Jeremiah Wilcox kept tavern in 1815, on the Cattaraugus creek, three quarters of a mile east of "Hakes' bridge." Joseph Rice kept tavern at an early day near Rice's Corners." It was widely known as the "Cherry tavern," on account of numerous cherry trees growing near by. Norman Bond also kept a tavern at an early day on lot ten on the middle road. Parley Crosby kept a tavern on the Cattaraugus Creek road, some two miles and a half west and south-west of Sardinia village, called the "Sardinia Valley house;" for that time, it was quite imposing, being a frame building, two stories high, and finished with a coat of white paint; the old building still stands, a silent memento of departed days.

At quite an early day a second tavern was opened on the old Richmond homestead farm at the foot of the hill, and it was occupied by different ones and run for several years. The original log tavern built by George Richmond, did not stand on the site of the hotel that is still standing; that was built by his son George, but its location was near the banks of the creek, on the old State road leading from Buffalo to Olean.

Some of the most interesting reminiscences of early days in Sardinia might be related in connection with these primitive log taverns.

In 1824 a hotel was built on the present site of Andrews' hotel, by Chauncey Hastings. From that time and for many years the little Hamlet was known as "Hastings." He conducted it for a time and then was succeeded by his son, C. J. Hastings, and then it was rented to Stephen Holmes, to be succeeded by Royal Green. Then the property was transferred by sale to Roderick Simons, who for a time rented it to George Goodspeed; then Nelson Twist became the owner. The next

proprietor was Delias Childs, who sold it to George Andrews, the present proprietor in 1869. In 1881 Mr. Andrews enlarged and remodeled it, and made it one of the finest hostelrys outside of Buffalo.

GRIST MILLS.

For many years after the first settlement of this town, Sardinia was without a grist mill, and the pioneers had to transport their grists either to Yorkshire or Arcade. The first grist mill was built by the Cornwell brothers about —. It was sold to Charles Long about 1858. Long conducted it some eleven years and then sold out to Nicholas Bolander, who ran it about the same length of time and then transferred it to two of his sons.

Another mill was built in the town; its location was on the little brook that runs through the old Richmond farm on the Cattaraugus flats.

SAW MILLS.

The first saw mill in the town was built by Sumner Warren, about 1812. It stood a little above the present site, now occupied by Simons' mill. In 1813 this mill was transferred to Abel Abbey.

Another mill was built about 1828 on the same stream, about half a mile above by a man by the name of Bosworth.

Another mill was built at a very early day in the western portion of the town by Elder Stephen Pratt. Its location was on the head waters of the Cazenovia creek, a short distance above Charles Spencer's steam mill on the same stream.

A saw mill was also run in connection with the grist mill on the Richmond place.

Horace Rider built a mill on the same stream on which the pioneer mill stood. Its location was near the residence of James Hopkins.

Dr. Colgrove and Josiah Andrews built a mill just north of Colgrove Corners, near the road leading north.

Two mills were located on the "Reynolds brook" at quite an early day; one stood just above and the other, some distance below the present road where it crosses the stream.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

A few of the early pioneers brought some dry goods to the settlement, such as cloth, etc., from the east that were sold out to their neighbors, though they did not make a business as dealers. Horace and Dudley Clark came in the fall of 1816; sold goods some about 1817. Built a distillery and an ashery, and in a year or two they failed in business. Chancy Hastings was the first regular merchant. He came from Aurora, bringing a small stock of goods, in 1822. He was a single man and commenced business in the dwelling house of Willis Cornwell, where he boarded.

In 1824, he built a tavern and store, which he run in connection for several years.

The store now occupied by M. W. Lancton was built by Horace Bailey in 1845. The store now occupied by George W. Cook was built by Chancy Hastings in 1852.

At Colgrove's Corners, Dr. B. H. Colgrove opened the first store. He was succeeded in the following order, viz: Monroe & Jackson, Steats & Monroe, Needham & Cook, Ray Briggs, M. R. Loveland, H. Bailey, S. Holmes, J. Andrews, S. Holmes and J. Andrews.

The tannery was first built by Willis W. Cornwell.

About fifty years ago James Colwell carried on a foundry for a short time.

The woolen factory was built about 1840 by Nelson Nourse; he sold out soon after to Gleason & Loveland, who enlarged it as it now is. About 1867, they sold to Messrs. William Pollet, James Rider & George Andrews. They were succeeded by William Pollett, followed by John O. Riley, the present proprietor.

The carriage shop at the "Upper Corners" was built by A. J. Adams in 1843.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SARDINIA FOR 1883.

HOTELS.

George Andrews, at Sardinia Village; John Russell, at Protection; H. C. Tanner, at Protection; Hiram Savage, at Chafee.

PHYSICIANS.

M. Pitcher, D. Severeign, J. Schwab.

MERCHANTS.

George W. Cook, dry goods and groceries; M. W. Lankton, dry goods and groceries; W. B. Andrews, groceries; O. P. Goodspeed, groceries; George Mills, drugs and groceries; Judson Andrews, groceries; Arnold Emerson, hardware; E. M. Sherman, general store at Chafee; Hinks & Woodworth, general store at Protection; M. W. Lankton, furniture.

MILLINERS.

Miss E. Norris, Miss Cynthia Olin.

MANUFACTORIES AND MILLS.

John O. Riley, woolen factory; George P. Martin, tannery; Julian Simons, saw-mill and bending works; S. D. Kingsly, carding works and tub factory; A. J. Adams, carriage factory; George Strong, carriage factory; S. R. Smith & Co., six cheese factories; Julian Simons, cheese factory; B. Ferrington, canning factory at Protection; N. Bolander, grist mill; Charles Spencer, steam saw-mill; — Bement, steam saw-mill; John Goodemote, saw-mill.

BLACKSMITHS.

A. J. McArthur, Henry Stokes, W. Robinson, James Mulvey, at Chafee, Fitzpatrick Brothers, Pratham.

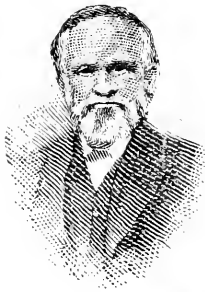
SALOONS.

Hopkins & Holmes, billiard saloon; E. Goodrich, saloon.

In reviewing the old town book of Sardinia of an early date, we find a few records that may be of interest to the present generation. In 1822, the town voted to pay a bounty of \$5 on every full-grown wolf and one dollar and fifty cents on every whelp caught and killed within the bounds of the town; and it was then resolved that *yoked* hogs should be free commoners, and the same year it was voted to pay Giles Briggs for

four gallons of whisky, for the use of said town. Now this paragraph needs explanations for we would not have the reader suppose that the Town of Sardinia was addicted to its cups in its youth. It was the custom when a new road was to be opened to make a "road bee," and invite them far and near, and the whisky was handed around as a tonic to the road builders. In 1828, the bounty on wolves was raised to \$10 for every full-grown wolf caught and killed within the bounds of said town, provided the wolf killed "was brought bodily, hide and hair, before the Supervisor of said town."

For the first few years after the town was organized, the town meetings were held at the house of Giles Briggs. Said house was located on the Welcome Andrews place, just west of Colgrove's Corners. In 1828, it was voted that the next annual town meeting should be held at the house of Chancy Hastings. In 1839 and 1840, the place of holding said meetings was changed to the house of Joseph Rice. In 1841 and 1842 it was again changed to the house of Norman Bond on the middle road. Then in 1843 to the house of Erastus Wright; 1844, at the house of Rufus Wilkes; 1845, at the old Sardinia Valley House, on the creek kept by Pearly Crosby. Since that time, or for nearly forty years, the place of holding the town meeting has been at Sardinia village.



The Andrews Family.

CHAPTER XXII.

FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE TOWN OF SARDINIA.

Josiah Andrews.

Josiah Andrews was born in Coventry, R. I., July 8, 1786. He was a son of George and Ruth Vaughn Andrews. In 1824, he came to the town of Sardinia, which was ever afterwards his home. He was a man of energy and perseverance, and at one time one of the largest land owners and heaviest tax-payers in the town. He reared a family of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters—all living and all respected for their sterling qualities. The nine sons are all residents of Sardinia. Mr. Andrews lived to span over ninety years, dying Nov. 21, 1876. His venerable widow reached nearly the same age, dying May 17, 1883, aged ninety years. The names of their children are:

Charlotte, Welcome, Warren B., Pardon, Reuben, Rebecca, Alfred, Thomas, George, Judson and James B. Rebecca married A. Bunce, and lives in Versailles. Charlotte married and lives in Illinois.

Welcome Andrews.

Welcome Andrews, son of Josiah Andrews was born April 1, 1816, in Coventry, R. I., and came to Sardinia with his parents in 1824. He has been twice married: First to Esther Hopkins, who was born April 8, 1822, and died June 21, 1843. His second wife was Patience Weber, who was born Jan. 12, 1826. Mr. Andrews was elected Supervisor of Sardinia for the years 1863, '64, '65, '68 and '69. He also served as Captain of a militia company in the old training days. By occupation he is a farmer.

FAMILY RECORD.

May, born May 26, 1845. Ruth, born Nov. 5, 1851; died Jan. 30, 1876. Esther A. born April 17, 1854; died July 16,

1875. Amy H., born Dec. 9, 1856. Olney W., born Dec. 21, 1857; married Libbie Steele in 1881; lives in Sardinia and is a farmer. Charles B., born Nov. 9, 1861. Joshua, born Aug. 26, 1863. Robert R., April 10, 1865. Welcome, Jr., Nov. 13, 1867.

Warren B. Andrews.

Warren B. Andrews was born in Coventry, R. I., June 19, 1819, came to Sardinia in 1824. His occupation is that of farmer and merchant. When a young man, he taught school several terms. He was married, March 19, 1848, to Louise Nichols, who was born in Sardinia, Dec. 27, 1823. They have had three children:

Harriet E., born June 13, 1849; married Frank P. Churchill, June 7, 1868; died in Buffalo, Sept. 23, 1872. Laura Ann, born Aug. 6, 1852; died Nov. 17, 1866. Lottie, born March 28, 1862.

Reuben Andrews.

Mr. Andrews was born in Coventry, Kent county, R. I., March 12, 1824. The same year, his father, Josiah Andrews, moved with his family to Sardinia. Mr. Andrews has always been a resident of Sardinia. Is a farmer. Was married in 1855, to Julia Olin. They have no children.

Pardon Andrews.

Pardon Andrews, son of Josiah and Amy Andrews, was born in Rhode Island, October, 1822. When two years old, his parents removed to the Town of Sardinia, where he has since resided, being engaged in farming. May 27, 1849, he married Eliza Wilkes, daughter of John and Abigail Wilkes, of Sardinia. Their children are as follows:

Florence A., born July 15, 1853, and died May 31, 1873. James, born April 13, 1855; married Gertrude Conant, and resides in Holland, Erie county, N. Y. Minnie E., born Oct. 14, 1862, and married May 31, 1882, to Henry Bolender, and lives in Yorkshire, N. Y.

Alfred Andrews.

Alfred Andrews was born at Sardinia, March 9, 1827. Oct. 19, 1851, he married Octavia Briggs, who was born in Sardinia, Jan. 25, 1830. They have three children:

Alice O., born July 10, 1854. Ida A., born Nov. 27, 1862, died Dec. 1, 1862. Judson W., born Feb. 5, 1863.

Mr. Andrews is a prosperous farmer, and lives in the Town of Sardinia.

Thomas Andrews.

Mr. Andrews was born Aug. 1, 1828, in Sardinia, where he has always resided; occupation, farming. He was married in 1852 to Emma Olin, daughter of Matthew R. Olin. Mrs. Andrews died Aug. 4, 1869, aged forty years. Mr. Andrews has no children.

George Andrews.

George Andrews was born in Sardinia, Dec. 4, 1829. His occupation has been that of farmer and hotel keeper; he also formerly dealt in stock considerably for a number of years; he took possession of the old Hastings hotel at Sardinia village June 23, 1869. He kept it till 1881, when he rebuilt and greatly enlarged and beautified and changed the appearance of the old hotel. He has several times held town offices and represented the town of Sardinia on the Board of Supervisors in 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Andrews was married June 22, 1851, to Electa Rider, who was born March 8, 1832. They have two sons:

Robert J., born in Sardinia April 25, 1853; married in 1878 to Ella Briggs, and resides at Audubon, Minn. Edmond, born Feb. 24, 1862; married Clara Briggs.

Judson Andrews

Mr. Andrews, son of Josiah Andrews, was born in Sardinia, where he has always been a resident. His occupation has been farming and mercantile pursuits; he is at present engaged in trade at the "Upper Corners," Sardinia.

Mr. Andrews served three years in the late Rebellion. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York volunteers. By general orders from the war department he was transferred in September, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he was Corporal. He received his discharge at Fortress Monroe Sept. 2, 1865.

James B. Andrews.

James B. Andrews was born in Sardinia, N. Y. He has always been a farmer and a resident of his native town. He purchased his present farm, known as the Colgrove place, May 3, 1879. He was married May 19, 1861, to Cordelia Casey, who was born Feb. 6, 1841, in Sheldon, N. Y. They have one child:

Maud, born Nov. 23, 1866; lives in Sardinia.

Since the above was written Mrs. Andrews has died; her death occurred Feb. 27, 1883; her age was forty-two years.

Robert Andrews.

Robert Andrews, brother of Josiah Andrews, was born Nov. 26, 1782, in Rhode Island; came to Sardinia in 1824. In about three years he returned to Rhode Island. Married Eunice Weber and returned to Sardinia where he lived until his death at seventy-five years of age. His wife died Oct. 30, 1867, aged sixty-nine years.

Mr. Andrews was a farmer and owned the farm now owned by his nephew, Welcome Andrews. They had no children.

Robert J. Andrews.

Robert J. Andrews, son of George Andrews, was born in Sardinia, April 24, 1852. He attended school at Arcade and Aurora and in 1869 he went to Audubon, Minn., where he engaged in farming and teaching. He was married in December 1878 to Ella Briggs. They have one son.

David Bigelow.

An old and respected pioneer who died in Sardinia August, 1839. Was born in the ever-to-be-remembered year "1776," on June 6th. At an early day he came to the Town of Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., and in 1817 he removed with his family to the Town of Sardinia where the remainder of his life was passed in clearing up and helping to make the Town of Sardinia what it is to-day. He settled on lot forty-seven and improved a large farm which to-day is in possession of a daughter, Mrs. Lucy Carney. Mr. Bigelow was a soldier on the lines in the war of 1812 and 1815, participated in many of

the eventful and thrilling scenes and was an eye-witness to the burning of Buffalo. Soon after attaining the years of manhood he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Cone, born in Connecticut in 1781, who bore him nine children, viz :

Sally, born in 1799, died, 1801 ; George, born Sept. 30, 1801 ; Eliza, born March, 1804, married Isaac Calkins in 1820 and died in Aurora in 1870. Maria, born June 30, 1806 and lives in Mayville. Lucy, born Feb. 10, 1809, married in 1840 to Stephen Carney, who was killed by the falling of a tree, April 29, 1866. Mrs. Carney lives with a son on the old homestead first taken by her father of the Holland Company. Electa, born Nov. 14, 1811, married Morgan Jillson and died in Machias in 1860. Saxton, born Jan. 3, 1814, married Mary Pratt, who died in 1867 ; second, to a lady in Chicago. Mr. Bigelow died in 1871. For many years he followed the lakes and rose to the command of a vessel. At the time of his death he was connected with the Chicago Water Works. Helon, born May 6, 1817, married Harriet Woods and died in Sardinia in 1865. Reynolds, born May 5, 1822, married Harriet Darling and lives in Nebraska. Mr. Bigelow, the father, died in Sardinia Aug, 18, 1839. Mrs. Bigelow survived him many years, dying May 2, 1857.

George Bigelow,

Son of David, was born in Connecticut Sept. 30, 1801, and was married to Miss Martha Titus Aug. 13, 1826. She was born March 16, 1809, in Vermont and is still living in Sardinia. Mr. Bigelow was a man of marked individual character: he was prominent in all town affairs ; took an active interest in agriculture and was a very successful business man, devoting a great portion of his life to mercantile pursuits. For several years he represented his town upon the Board of Supervisors.

Family record: Maria A., born Feb. 21, 1827 ; married Ira A. Cook and lives in Sardinia. Elvira, born Sept. 20, 1828 ; married in 1850 to Clinton Colgrove ; died at Fredonia in 1881. Helen C., born Dec. 16, 1834 ; married Alfred Gill ; died Oct. 25, 1854. Anna Mary, born May 24, 1837 ; married A. Blake and lives in Olean. David Martin, born March 7, 1840 ; died June 6, 1842. Elizabeth Olive, born Nov. 22, 1843 ; married Henry C. Shed ; died April 26, 1873. Charles Clifford, born

Oct. 28, 1847. Alice A., born Sept. 17, 1850; married Julian Simons. Mr. George Bigelow died April 28, 1875.

Baker Family.

Samuel Baker, grandfather of David M. Baker, was born May 16, 1730, in the Town of North Yarmouth, Cumberland county, Me. He was married Dec. 8, 1756, to Eleanor Blanchard, who was born Jan. 16, 1737. They had nine children.

Col. Samuel Baker, Jr., father of David M., was a soldier of the Revolution, and received for his services a pension and seventy-five acres of land in Yarmouth, Me., his native place. He added to this by purchasing adjoining land: enough to make a farm of two hundred acres, which he occupied till his death, Aug. 13, 1826. He was married July 30, 1789, to Mary Mason, who was born Aug. 23, 1769, and died June 26, 1857. Colonel Baker's brother Amasa was also a soldier of the Revolution, being a captain of a light infantry company. Colonel Baker had a family of thirteen children.

David M. Baker, son of Colonel Samuel Baker, was born at Yarmouth, Me. Married in 1820, to Miranda N. Dupy, of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y. He moved his family to Cattaraugus county in 1843, to Springville in 1846, and to Sardinia in 1859; in 1863, he settled on the west part of lot eleven, township seven, range six, a farm of two hundred acres, which he now occupies.

Mr. Baker and three of his sons served three years in the Union Army during the Rebellion, and although in many battles, not one of them was wounded or even marked.

David M. Baker's family record: John M., married Jan. 20, 1868, Laura Smith; resides in New York City. Joshua D., resides in Arizona. Mary, married to William White, July 4, 1871; resides in Zoar. Maurice married Sarah Sibley, June 28, 1871; resides in East Concord. D. A., married De Etta Wheelock, March 26, 1866; resides in Nebraska. Russell married Rossella Vosburg, March 4, 1875; resides in Bradford, Pa. Jennie married Almar White, March 4, 1875; resides in Zoar. Samuel resides in Sardinia. Henry died in Arizona, in 1877. Allen died an infant. Frank married Eva France, Jan. 3, 1881; resides in Sardinia. Ella married Henry M. France March 20, 1879.

Joshua D. Baker.

Joshua D. Baker served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment three years during the late Rebellion. He was in several battles and was a Sergeant when he came home. He went to Texas and then to Arizona. He returned in the Winter of 1880-81, and bought a farm of two hundred acres in Sardinia for his parents and the family, on which they now reside. He then returned to Arizona, where he now is.

Willard Brink.

Mr. Brink's father, Anthony Brink, was born in New Jersey, June 5, 1812. He married Sophrona Aldrich, who was born in 1814, in what is now Wayne county, N. Y.; Town of Arcadia. They came from Orleans county to Aurora, Erie county, in 1847 or '48, and to Colden in 1857, where Mr. Brink died in 1869. Mrs. Brink is now living.

Their children were: Isaiah died young. William married Harriet Crump; lives in Colden. Willard. Luraine married Davis Greene; lives in Aurora. Clark married Sarah Savage; lives in Sardinia. Mary married Peter Zimmer; lives in Springville. Orrin; Austin. Eliza married George Gregson. Myron married Ella Gould. Carrie married Charles Olin. Anna married George Odell.

Willard Brink was born Aug. 13, 1840, in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. He was married in 1863, in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., to Alberteen Miller. They have one daughter, Cora.

Mr. Brink enlisted April 25, 1861, in company I, Seventeenth New York volunteers; mustered out of service June 10, 1863. He participated in the battles of the Peninsular campaign up to the close of his service—First Bull Run, Seven Pines, etc.

Mr. Brink has been a resident of Sardinia since 1866, and has served as Commissioner of Highways and Collector in that town.

Jefferson L. Childs.

Jefferson L. Childs, son of Samuel and Olin Childs, was born Jan. 7, 1849, in the Town of Sardinia, where he has always

resided, being engaged in buying cattle. Oct. 22, 1868, he married Malinda Odell. He has a family of three children, viz.:

Alta L., born May 7, 1869. Flora, born March 4, 1875. Hattie E., born Dec. 12, 1880.

Mr. Childs had two brothers in the Rebellion—Myron and Decatur, both of whom were taken prisoners at Nashville, Tenn., and Myron died in Andersonville prison.

His father Samuel was born in Aurora, Nov. 3, 1841, and died in Sardinia, Jan. 29, 1866. His grandfather, Henry Childs, a native of Vermont, attained the remarkable age of ninety-eight years, six months and sixteen days, and lived with his wife seventy-one years.

Hiram D. Cornwell.

Mr. Cornwell's father, Levinus Cornwell, was a son of Benjamin and Hester Carrington Cornwell. He was born in Connecticut in November, 1791; moved first to Cortland county, N. Y.; then to Springville in 1822, and to Sardinia in 1830, onto lot thirty-six, township 7, range 5. Mr. Cornwell was a tanner currier and shoemaker, but he gave up those professions after moving on to the farm, to which he gave exclusive attention up to his death, Nov. 3, 1878.

He was married to Lois Wheat, who was born Nov. 28, 1794, at Whitehall, Washington, county, N. Y., and died in Sardinia, May 5, 1871. They had four children:

Asher, born Dec. 22, 1820; married Delilah Stone; is a farmer and lives in Holland.

Levinus, born Sept. 4, 1822; married Charlotte Soule; is a practitioner of medicine at Alden, Erie county, N. Y., and has been Supervisor of Alden. Miles C., born in Sardinia Jan. 12, 1831; has been married three times—first to Harriet Weeden; second to Mary Weeden; third to Dorcus Doty. He is a wagon maker and lives at Randolph, N. Y.

Hiram Cornwell was born at Springville, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1823, and came to Sardinia in 1830, where he has since lived. He is a farmer; was married in 1855 to Martha J. Weatherlow, who was born Dec. 8, 1822, at Waterloo, N. Y. They have seven children, viz.:

Lois V., Charles H., S. Alida, Nellie M., Willis L., Ernest J. and Marion E.

Mr. Cornwell attended school at Aurora under Principal Barney three terms, about 1840. He taught school five or six Winters, three terms of which were in the town of Holland. Mr. Cornwell has been Supervisor of Sardinia two terms.

Hiram Crosby.

Mr. Crosby was born March 30, 1814, in Sardinia, where he has always resided; his occupation is farming. He has been Assessor and Commissioner of Highways in Sardinia. He was married Dec. 22, 1837, to Susan Jackman, who was born Dec. 9, 1818. They have had twelve children, viz.:

Levi, born Nov. 8, 1837; married Mary Anderson; resides in Wisconsin. Alden, born Feb. 26, 1839; married



FIREPLACE IN BRICK CHIMNEY.

Mary Johnson; resides in Sardinia. Morton, born March 30, 1841; died July 14, 1864, in Andersonville prison. Jeremiah, born March 27, 1843; died May 2, 1845. David, born Nov. 17, 1846; died July 10, 1864, in Chicago; he was a soldier in the Rebellion. Emily N., born June 26, 1849; married Duane Fuller; resides in Concord. Lucy M., born April 6, 1851; died March 28, 1853. Albert, born June 28, 1853; married Ella Smith; resides in Concord. Clark F., born May 3, 1855.

Millard F., born Jan. 5, 1857. Alice A., born July 9, 1859; married Alva King. Hiram E., born Feb. 28, 1863.

Morton Crosby.

Morton Crosby was born in November, 1776; came from Herkimer county, N. Y., to Sardinia in 1811; was by occupation a farmer; he died in Sardinia, April 1, 1840; his wife's maiden name was Charlotte Wilcox, who was born Sept. 1, 1777, died March 13, 1865. Morton Crosby served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at Buffalo when it was burned.

FAMILY RECORD.

Parley, born Dec. 16, 1800, in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.; married to Charlotte Heacox; now lives in the State of Wisconsin and is a hotel keeper. Lucy, born about 1802 at Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.; married Jonathan Mathewson, who died in April, 1879. Sanford, born about 1804 in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.; died in Illinois about 1850. Mary, born in 1806; married Chauncey Hakes; died in Illinois in October, 1864. Eleanor, born in 1808. John, born in September, 1810; married Sarah Hakes in 1830; his second wife was a Mrs. Hyde, who was a widow. Hiram, born in 1812. Mahala, born July 29, 1814, in Sardinia. Solomon, born in 1818; married Ellen Sweet; he died in Iowa in 1869. Porter, born in 1820; married Katie Clover; he died in Minnesota in 1863.

Thomas Fitzpatrick.

Thomas Fitzpatrick was born in County Clare, Ireland in 1815; came to America, to Springville, in 1848; became a permanent resident of Sardinia, "Prattham," in 1859, where he lived until his death, May 12, 1876. By occupation he was a blacksmith and farmer. He married Mary Cottrel who was born in Utica, N. Y.; she died in 1879. They had thirteen children, viz:

Thomas, born 1850. Sarah A., born 1852; married James L. Steele. Maggie E., born 1853; married Clifford Firman. Frank, born 1855; died at two years of age. John, born 1856; married Luella Hopkins. Daniel, born 1858. Francis, born 1859; married Lizzie Flanagan. James, born 1862. Ella,

born 1863. Mary, born 1865. William, born 1867. Patrick Henry, born 1870. Andrew, born 1871.

John Garfield.

In 1792, John Garfield, of Lincoln, Mass., purchased of John Colburn, the farm formerly owned by Moses Cutting. Garfield was a patriot of the Revolution. Having made provisions for his family he entered the army at the beginning of the war and served his country until the war ended. After the war he resided in Lincoln about nine years, then, with his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, removed to Marlboro, and settled on the farm before mentioned. Here he spent the remainder of his days. He has the reputation of having been a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and his children now living largely inherit his virtues. John Garfield had fourteen children :

Sarah, born 1770; married Lucy Davis; died in Londonderry, Vt. Abraham, born 1779; married Eunice Thurston; died in Jeffrey. Lucy, born 1781; married Eastman Alexander; died in Troy. Samuel, born 1782; died in New York. James, born 1784; died 1844. Thomas, born 1786; married Lois Davis; died in Londonderry. Isaac, born July 7, 1788; married Submit Alexander; died March, 1883. Thankful, born 1790; married Israel Davis; died in Montgomery. Abel, born 1792; married Martha Faller; died in Troy. Elisha, born 1794; married Polly Pierce; died in Sardinia, N. Y. Enoch, born 1796; married Lucy Hopkins; died in Troy, May, 1883. Abigail, born 1798; married Newel Lay; died in Hinchendon, Mass. Hepzibeth, born 1798; married Amos Ray; died in Gardner.

Isaac Garfield.

Isaac Garfield, the eighth child of John Garfield, was born July 7, 1788. He married Submit Alexander, by whom he had eight children, three dying in infancy. The names of the five living are: Eliza, born in Vermont; married Gideon Tillinghast; lives in Sardinia. Antis, born in Vermont; married George Furman; lives in Sardinia. Issac, born in Vermont; married Lititia Cochran; lives in Sardinia. Joseph A., born in the Town of Londonderry, Vt., May 10, 1826; married Mrs

Long, formerly Miss Mary Ann Hopkins, Jan. 20, 1866, and lives in Sardinia. Chancey, born in Vermont; married Ellen Tolman and lives in Sardinia.

Joseph A. and Mary Ann Garfield have two children: Burt, born in Sardinia Nov. 16, 1865. Addie M., born in Sardinia, Sept. 22, 1867. Mr. Garfield is a farmer. He located on the central part of lot fifty-nine, township seven, range five, in 1860; afterwards bought one hundred acres on lot sixty, township seven, range five, and at another time fifty acres on lot four, township seven, range six, making in all about two hundred acres of choice land.

Although his principal business is farming, Mr. Garfield is frequently called by his fellow townsmen to fill offices of public trust. Mrs. Garfield's children by her first husband, (Zelus Long) are Mary A., born April 7, 1851. Willie, born April 27, 1858, all born in Sardinia.

Chauncey Garfield.

Chauncey Garfield is a farmer and lives in Sardinia. He married Ellen Tolman, by whom he has one child, Ella, born June, 1867. Mr. Garfield owns and occupies a farm of over three hundred and fifty acres. He is an energetic and successful farmer and a respected member of society.

Chauncey Hastings.

Chauncey Hastings was born Jan. 20, 1792, in Wilmington, Vt., and came to Sardinia in 1822. He married Elarcia Titus, who was born in the Province of Lower Canada, Sept. 10, 1803. When Mr. Hastings first came to Sardinia he boarded with Willis Cornwell and sold goods in his house. There was no other house at that time, where the village now is. There were three other families by the name of Clark living over on the east side of the creek. Mr. Hastings built the hotel in 1824 or 1825, and also built an ashery about the same time. He was a merchant, hotel-keeper and farmer, also run an ashery and made potash and sometimes bought and drove cattle east to market. He was an energetic and enterprising business man. He died in 1864. His children are:

Seymour, born July 4, 1824; married Sarah Mosier and lives in Aurora; Chauncey J., born May 16, 1826; married Lydia

Chaddock and lives in Buffalo. Julia Frances, born Sept. 13, 1828. Beattie Samantha, born Aug. 11, 1831; married Joel Powel and resides in Buffalo. Minerva Maria, born May 26, 1834; married George Strong and resides in Sardinia. Mary Abigail, born April 24, 1827.

Newell S. Hosmer.

Newell S. Hosmer was born Nov. 26, 1821, in the town of Sardinia. His occupation a farmer. Was married June 25, 1855, to Clarissa Rider, who was born in Sardinia in 1825. His father's name was J. B. Hosmer, his mother's maiden name was Lura Abbe.

Newell S. Hosmer built the cheese factory in 1860, near where he lives and known as the Cloverfield factory. Sold it to Johnson, Richardson & Horton in 1873. He run the factory four years and started a factory near James Hopkins the same year as factory No. 2. In 1872 he built a factory in Holland and run it one year. During the time he owned the Cloverfield factory (from April, 1869), he made in round numbers about six hundred tons of cheese. Mr. Hosmer lives on the old homestead, having bought out the other heirs in 1854. John B. Hosmer first located east of Sardinia village, near where the Cherry Tavern was kept. Then removed to the place where Newell S. now lives in 1814 or 1815. The first school in the east part of Sardinia was taught in 1814, in a log house near Newell S. Hosmer's residence, by Miss Melinda Abbe. They had one child: Lucien, born March 25, 1856.

John B. Hosmer.

John B. Hosmer was born Nov. 10, 1787, in Windham county, Conn., in the town of Mansfield, and came to Sardinia in 1813. Was a farmer. Was married to Lura Abbe, June 9, 1809, who was born Jan. 30, 1791, in Chatham. Came to Sardinia in 1813. Ancestors were early settlers in Connecticut; they came from Scotland. John B. Hosmer was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Sardinia July 2, 1854. Mrs. Hosmer lives at Racine, Wisconsin: Their children were:

Arvilla, born Oct. 5, 1810; married Alonzo Fitch. Alonzo, born March 8, 1812; died Jan. 21, 1814; Ezra S., born Oct. 31,

1814; died Dec. 28, 1819. Mariam B., born Jan. 25, 1819; married Orson Phelps and lives at Mt. Pleasant, Wisconsin. Newell S., born Nov. 26, 1821; married Clarissa Rider and lives in Sardinia. Harry W., born Feb. 26, 1823; married Jenette Wright and lives in Wisconsin. Anna S., born April 14, 1826; married Nicholas Montpied and lives in Wisconsin. John F., born May 20, 1828, lives at La Crosse, Wis. Babe, born Dec. 14, 1830; died Dec. 17, 1830.

Thomas Hopkins.

Thomas Hopkins, son of Thomas N. and Sarah Howe Hopkins, was born in Windham county, Vt., Jan. 16, 1802. His grandfather, James Hopkins, was a native of New England and a soldier of the Revolution; was Lieutenant, and at one time had command of a company at Peekskill, N. Y.

John H., a brother of James, served in the same war, was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and when the ammunition failed he says "they threw stones like Hieton."

His grandmother's maiden name was Mary Ann McGregor, and supposed to be from the North of Ireland, as were the ancestors on his fathers side. They were of Scotch-Irish descent.

Mr. Hopkins came to Sardinia in 1823; was married Oct. 26, 1826, by the Rev. John Wiley, to Sally Hall, who was born June 17, 1805, at Deerfield, Oneida, county, N. Y. About 1828 Mr. H. located on the southeast part of lot nineteen, township seven, range five, where he now lives, and as the lot was then mostly covered with timber, much of his time for a few years, like other early settlers, was spent in "wielding the axe." Mr. Hopkins has been one of the leading men of his town as the records show. He had five children:

Mary Ann, born Aug. 7, 1827; married March 28, 1850, to Zelotus Long, who died in September, 1857; she was married a second time to Joseph Garfield March 31, 1867, and lives in Sardinia. Eliza Mariah, born March 21, 1834. Harriet Caroline, born May 29, 1837, married to Edward K. Farrington March 31, 1861. Wilson N., born Jan. 31, 1842; lives in Sardinia; Charles D., born Oct. 8, 1844; married Gertrude Holmes Sept. 8, 1870.

Thomas N. Hopkins.

Thomas N. Hopkins was born May 4, 1776, at Londonderry, N. H. His wife's name was Sarah Howe, who was born March 8, 1780, in Westmoreland, N. H. His father's name was James Hopkins; his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann McGregor; came from the north of Ireland, near the Scotch border; were Scotch-Irish. James Hopkins, the father, was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war; had command of a company at Peekskill one Winter; his brother, John Hopkins, was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and got out of ammunition and then threw stones at the enemy.

FAMILY RECORD.

Thomas, born Jan. 16, 1802; married Lucy Hall; lives in Sardinia. Eliza, born Nov. 21, 1803; married Samuel Crocker; not living at the present. Dudley, born Jan. 6, 1806; married Maria Wilson; lives in Sardinia. James, born Dec. 2, 1801; married Charilla Ballard; lives in Sardinia. Nehemiah, born March 1, 1810; married Maria Butler; lives in Corfu, Genesee county, N. Y.; Robert N., born June 10, 1812; married Sarah Ann Canahan; lives in Batavia; she is not living; Mary Ann, born July 4, 1814; died young. Nelson, born Feb. 28, 1819; married Mary Couch; both are dead. Clarissa, born March 3, 1824; married Amos Vandenburg; lives in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Robert Hopkins.

Robert Hopkins was born Dec. 11, 1787. Dec. 26, 1811, he was united in marriage to Miss Submit Howe, by whom he had six children:

David M., born at Londonderry, Vt., Oct. 15, 1812; died March 29, 1815. Daniel, born Nov. 23, 1814; died June 10, 1815. James, born March 1, 1816; lives in Sardinia. Clarissa, born Dec. 21, 1818; died Feb. 29, 1870. Nancy, born Nov. 13, 1820; died Sept. 10, 1873. William, born Nov. 4, 1824; died Sept. 10, 1873.

Mr. Hopkins came to Sardinia in 1823, and located on lot two, township seven, range 6, where he opened a farm upon which he resided until the time of his death, which occurred

May 24, 1846, at the age of fifty-eight years, six months and fourteen days.

James Hopkins.

James, the only surviving member of the family of Robert Hopkins, was born at Londonderry, Vt., March 7, 1816. In early life he came with his father to Sardinia, where he shared in the toil required to open a farm in the primitive forest. Mr. Hopkins married Miss Abigail Rider, daughter of Horace Rider, May 19, 1844. He continued to reside on the farm which he had assisted in clearing until within a few years, when



MRS. JAMES HOPKINS.



JAMES HOPKINS.

he removed to the farm formerly owned and occupied by Horace Rider, leaving the homestead in charge of his son. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have had three children :

Horace, born Dec. 20, 1845; died Feb. 4, 1848. Robert, born July 13, 1849. Frankie, born Dec. 25, 1854.

Mr. Hopkins has always been a very industrious, thorough-going and successful farmer and business man.

Harry House.

Harry House was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1787; removed to Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., where he married Annie Martindale, by whom he had nine children :

Hiram H., born Dec. 20, 1813; Alexander, born Sept. 18, 1815. Samuel, born Feb. 4, 1818. William M., born Oct. 15,

1820. George W., born May 10, 1823. Harry L., born June 14, 1826, died Nov. 7, 1834. Joel D., born Aug. 17, 1828. Dwight F., born May 2, 1831. Harriet P., born Oct. 10, 1833.

Mr. House moved from Cazenovia, Madison county, in 1824, and located in Concord, Erie county, where he resided for many years.

Samuel House.

Samuel House, third son of the preceding, was born in Nelson, Madison county, Feb. 4, 1818. When he was six years old, his father removed from Madison county to Concord, and located on land covered with the primitive forest, which afforded young Samuel and his brothers excellent opportunities to develop their muscles and acquire that manly courage which enables them to meet the responsibilities of life with courage—and the habits of industry acquired in early life are a sure guaranty against penury and want.

Mr. House has been twice married; first, to Sally Holman, Jan. 18, 1843, by whom he had four children:

Mary A., born Oct. 29, 1843, and Helen L., born Aug. 21, 1847; both accidentally drowned, July 12, 1851. Henry A., born July 25, 1850; married Emma Bond, Dec. 13, 1876; Leora, born Sept. 14, 1852; married Austin Olmsted April, 1875.

Mrs. Sally House died July 13, 1854. Mr. House was united in marriage to Mrs. Lydia M. Ballard, March 4, 1858. They have one child, Stanley G., born March 21, 1859; married Emma Crosby, March 21, 1880. Mr. House is a blacksmith by trade, but for several years past has owned and worked a farm lying on the Cattaraugus creek in the Town of Sardinia.

Albert Hall.

Albert Hall, son of Louis and Sarah Hall, is a native of Sardinia, and was born Jan. 19, 1848. He occupies a farm situated four miles northeast of Sardinia village, it being a part of the quarter section bought by his grandfather, Daniel Hall, in 1812. March 2, 1873, he married Mary Tiffney, daughter of Jared and Louisa Tiffney, of Wales, Erie county, N. Y. His

father Louis, died Aug. 25, 1866, and his mother, Sarah, lives at Marilla, Erie county, N. Y., having married again, to Albert Adams of that place.

Mr. Hall has a family of three children: Louis, born Aug. 1, 1874. Glenna, born Aug. 2, 1879. Ora, born Aug. 6, 1881.

Benjamin Johnson.

Mr. Johnson formerly resided at Coventry, R. I., where he married Miss Alzada Briggs. They have had four children:

Horace C., Burrell L., Nancy A., and Mary Jane.

Horace C. married Helen Bailey, of Holland and lives in Sardinia. Mary Jane died in 1879.

Benjamin Johnson came to Sardinia about 1829, and located the land on which he now resides.

Burrell L. Johnson.

Burrell L. Johnson, the second son of the preceding, was born in Sardinia, Erie county, Dec. 21, 1831. Was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Edith Scott, Nov. 9, 1853, and settled in Sardinia. They have two children:

Lillie Isadore, born Sept. 17, 1858, in Sardinia; married Fred Bigelow at Sardinia, Aug. 12, 1877. Mr. Bigelow died at Sardinia, March 1, 1881, leaving one child—Flora, born Feb. 20, 1879. Halsey S., born in Sardinia, Nov. 12, 1862, lives with his father.

Mr. Johnson is a farmer and owns and occupies a very convenient and desirable farm of two hundred and seventeen acres near Sardinia village.

Reuben Long.

Reuben Long was born in Coventry, Conn., March 29, 1764. In the Spring of 1816 he and his son Silas came to Sardinia and bought one hundred acres of land of Mr. Persons of Geneseo, at six dollars per acre. In the following September, Mr. Long having previously returned to Connecticut, the family came on. Their mode of conveyance consisting of two yoke of oxen with a horse hitched ahead and two one-horse wagons. They came via Albany, Cayuga Lake and Geneseo to Sardinia, where Mr. Long lived until his death, April 27, 1846. His wife,

Esther Bingham, was born April 12, 1776, and died Jan. 26, 1851. Mr. Long's father's name was Lemuel Long; his mother's maiden name was Martha Brewster.

Two of Reuben Long's brothers, Rufus and Joseph, were killed in the Revolutionary war.

Family Record: Silas, born March 3, 1796, in Connecticut; went west in 1817; his friends do not know whether he is alive or not. Eli, born Feb. 4, 1798, unmarried, died Dec. 8, 1856, in Sardinia. Patty, born Nov. 23, 1799; married Joseph McClure in 1823, who died Sept. 1873; she died recently in Sardinia. Erastus, born Oct. 17, 1802; married Hannah Putnam; he died April 10, 1809, in Michigan. Esther, born May 2, 1805; married Luke Smith; died Sept. 10, 1876, at Arcade. Joseph, born May 26, 1807; married Angeline Jewett and lives in Sardinia. Nancy, born Dec. 9, 1809; married Luzerne Hunt and lives in Sardinia. Melinda, born Oct. 28, 1811, unmarried; died April 19, 1865. Lemuel, born Oct. 29, 1813; married Jane Shumaker; lives in Iowa. Charles, born Oct. 9, 1816; lives in Sardinia.

Charles Long.

Mr. Long was born Oct. 9, 1816, in Sardinia, where he has always resided. He was married in 1846 to Cordelia West, who was born March 22, 1818, in Tompkins county, N. Y. Mr. Long's occupation is that of farmer. He owned the Sardinia grist-mill from 1858 to about 1869, when he sold it to Nicholas Bolander. He also owned the saw-mill north of the village at one time. They have five children: Ada Eliza, born in 1846; married Judson Carney; resides in Sardinia. Edgar, born in 1848; married Mary Winston; resides at North Branch, Minn., where he went about 1868. He taught school at first and subsequently engaged in trade; he is now largely engaged in lumbering and is an extensive owner of timbered land. Ida, born in 1852; married Albert Hawkins; resides in Sardinia. Eugene, born 1857; resides in Minnesota. Frank, born in 1861; lives at home.

Joseph Long.

Joseph Long was born in 1807, in Coventry, Conn., and came to Sardinia with his father's family in 1816; his occupation is

that of a farmer. He married Mary A. Jewett, who was born March, 1820. in Cayuga county. N. Y. They had a family of nine children :

Reuben E., born Dec. 20, 1840 ; married about 1861 to Eliza Truesdale. Melissa, born March 15, 1842. Levi O., born Sept. 17, 1844 ; married Nov. 14, 1872 to Libbie Golden. Josephine W., born March 15, 1846 ; married Nov. 27, 1873 to Clark Ferrin. Georgiana E., born June 21, 1850 ; married Jan. 1, 1872 to Clark Ferrin ; died Sept. 10, 1872. Silas A., born April 17, 1853 ; married April 15, 1875 to Emma Lake. Lemuel A., born March 12, 1855 ; married Jan. 21, 1876 to Julia Robbins. Luella, born April 22, 1862 ; married Dec. 24, 1879 to Nelson Ferrin. Maryette, born July 12, 1853 ; died Aug. 12, 1869.

Charles D. Madison.

Mr. Madison's grandfather's name was Eason Madison. His father, Obediah Madison, was born May 29, 1790 ; was married July 7, 1816 to Martha Hull, who was born May 28, 1789, and died July 22, 1873. He died Sept. 1, 1857. They had three children :

Charles D., born Dec. 20, 1820 ; married Aug. 29, 1845 to Diana Briggs, who was born Oct. 23, 1826. Louisa, born Dec. 23, 1822 ; married Wilber Tillinghast. Irene S., born July 2, 1830 ; married E. H. Stickney.

Mr. Madison says: "My father came to Sardinia with his family in the Winter of 1818 and '19, from Benington, Vt., with oxen and sled, located on the south part of lot forty-eight on one hundred acres where he lived until his death. The place called Madison's corners was named after him." In speaking of wild animals at an early day he says: "Sexton Bigelow was over at John Weller's, sitting in the door, and as he looked over to the north, on the rise of land, he saw some kind of animal and asked "whose black hogs those were?" Weller looked and saw three bears, and started in pursuit with his dog but no gun. The dog attacked the bears and the old she bear turning upon Weller he escaped by catching hold of the limbs of a friendly tree and swinging himself up out of her reach. The bears then went away, but the neighbors rallied in pursuit and shot all three.

On another occasion I remember my sister and I were out where mother was milking; the wolves commenced howling near by, and we were sent to the house for safety."

Charles D. Madison has had four children: Martha Jane, married Austin Stickney, of Holland. Edgar, married Edith Wells. Ida, died young. Clara, married M. Frank Cottrell.

Alden J. McArthur.

Mr. McArthur was a son of John McArthur, a prominent business man of Buffalo, where he died in 1828. He was born June 4, 1824, in Holland, N. Y. At the death of his father he went to live with his uncle, Moses McArthur, a prominent citizen of Holland, who for thirty-six years in succession (one year excepted) held the office of Supervisor in Holland and Wales.

At fourteen years of age Mr. McArthur came to Sardinia and became an apprentice of Zacheus W. Fuller, at the axemakers' and blacksmiths' trade. Since 1844 he has carried on the blacksmith business at the "Upper Corners," Sardinia.

Mr. McArthur has been Deputy Sheriff two terms, one under Sheriff Dorsey and one under Sheriff Cleveland.

He was married in 1847 to Florilla Risley, of Fredonia. They have one daughter:

Ellen, who married James Cook, of Sardinia, in 1872.

Curtis Newton.

Mr. Newton's father, Ethan Newton, was born Oct. 4, 1779, in Stonington, R. I. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. His father, Isaac Newton, was a soldier of the Revolution. His occupation was that of millwright, carpenter and joiner. He was twice married; first in 1802 to Hannah Ellis, who died in Jefferson county, N. Y., about 1818; second time to Thirza Wood, in 1824, who died May 26, 1859, aged sixty years.

Mr. Newton had seven children by his first wife and six by his second:

FAMILY RECORD.

John, died when seven years old. Oris, at about the same

age in 1843. Orlando, came to Sardinia about 1832; afterwards he moved to Michigan where he died in 1843. Susana, married Jonathan B. Thomas in 1827 and died in Michigan in 1876. Ellis, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., and married Catherine Gates, who died in 1877; Mr. Newton is still living at Sardinia, N. Y. P. C., who was a married man and born in 1816. Henry, born in 1818; married Mary Hudson; he died soon after being discharged from the United States service in 1862. Curtis, born in 1825; married in 1856 to Lucretia Abbott, of Concord. Hannah, born April 2, 1827. Lucy, born in 1829; married in 1855 to Sanford Thomas; she is a widow now and resides in Michigan. George, born in 1832; died in 1844. Elvira, born in 1836; married in 1857 to Hanford West, who resides in Sardinia. Cornelia, born in 1838; lives in Sardinia.

Curtis Newton was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., and came to the town of Sardinia in 1849. By occupation he is a farmer. For a time he was the proprietor of the Newton cheese factory. He had six children, viz.:

George, born Oct. 7, 1856; died June 12, 1858; Charles, born Aug. 5, 1858; died in 1866. Guy, born Sept. 5, 1862; John, born Aug. 18, 1864. Lillie, born May 12, 1869; Charles, born March 13, 1871.

Caleb Nichols.

Caleb Nichols was born about 1783 in Coventry, R. I.; came to Sardinia in 1815; died March 27, 1870; his wife's name was Sophia Collins; was born Dec. 8, 1799, in Cayuga county, N. Y.; she died June 1, 1856. His father's name was Reuben Nichols; came from Rhode Island; died July 20, 1840. His mother died in Rhode Island.

FAMILY RECORD.

Dates of births of some of the family are wanting.

Stephen, married Harriet Irish; lives at Arcade. Hannah, lives in Sardinia. William, lives in Sardinia. Mary, married Abram Smith; died Dec. 19, 1866. Caleb, married Eunice Smith; not living. Sarah, married William Long; died in 1875. James, died in 1874. Nancy, married Delias Giles and

died in 1880. Arvilla, born Sept. 5, 1835; died May 12, 1870; John, born Sept. 5, 1837. Harrison, born in October, 1840; married Hattie Rudd. Harriet, born Aug. 1, 1842; married Monroe Witherell, of Arcade; died in 1872.

John Nichols.

Mr. Nichols was born in Sardinia Sept. 5, 1837, where he now resides; he is a farmer; was married Feb. 28, 1858, to Helen Kimball, who was born in Holland, N. Y., April 7, 1838. They have two children:

Fred and Kate.

Mr. Nichols' maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and he had four cousins in the Union army during the Rebellion, one of whom, Byron, froze to death, Dec. 31, 1864, while on picket duty; another, Horace, died the next day after his return from the army, and another, Seymour, was killed at Fort Donaldson.

John Ostrander.

John Ostrander was one of a family of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls. He was born in 1816 in Montgomery county, N. Y., from which place he came to Sardinia in 1851. His father, Solomon Ostrander, came to East Concord about the same time. Mr. Ostrander is a farmer; he was married first to Rachael Graft in 1852, and a second time in 1870 to Kate Odell, by whom he has three daughters:

Rachael, Maggie and Emilie.

Mr. Ostrander died in the Spring of 1883, since the above was written.

William Park.

William Park was born in 1791, in Geneva, Seneca county, N. Y.; came to Boston in 1808, and to Sardinia in 1836; was a farmer; was married in 1817 to Rachel Strong, who was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1793; moved to Plattsburg about 1810; came to Boston from Steuben county; he died Aug. 28, 1878; his wife lives in Sardinia; his father's name was Squire Park; his mother's maiden name was Lucy Strong.

William Park was in the war of 1812, and his widow draws a

pension. Mrs. Park's father, Nathan Strong, was a soldier all through the Revolutionary war. Amy Lee was the wife of Nathan Strong.

FAMILY RECORD.

Celestia A., born July 17, 1818; married Roswell Frisbee; died in Pennsylvania in 1870. Nathan A., born July 4, 1820; married Ruth Frisbee, who died, and he married Catherine Peckham; he lives in Wisconsin. Lucy Ann, born Sept. 4, 1822; married Anson Sibley; she died in April, 1874. Amy S., born Feb. 16, 1825; married Norman H. Hubbard; lives in Steuben county. Belinda, born May 13, 1827; married James Dawley, who died in 1858, and she was married to George Payne, who died in 1878. Laura M., born Oct. 19, 1829; married Addison Wheelock; lives in Sardinia. James C., born May 22, 1832; married to Ann Reed, who died in 1863, and he married Lottie Perigo; he lives in Wisconsin. William, born May 28, 1838; married Adelaide Green; is a dentist and lives in Fredonia, N. Y.

Belinda P. Payne.

Mrs. Belinda P. Payne, daughter of William and Rachel Park, was born May 13, 1827, in Boston, Erie county, N. Y.; came to Sardinia in 1836; was first married to James Dawley, in 1851, who died in 1858.

Irving, their only child, born May 13, 1852, and was married to Ellen Wood Feb. 2, 1871, in Sardinia, where they now reside. They have one child:

Burt L., born Oct. 18, 1873.

Mrs. Dawley was married a second time, Aug. 16, 1866, to George Payne, who died in Canada in 1878. Mrs. Payne is now living in Sardinia.

John Prester.

John Prester, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Prester, is a native of Germany, and was born June 15, 1822. In the Summer of 1847, he came to America and resided in Buffalo for three years, after which he lived for a short time in the Towns of West Seneca and Aurora, after which he came to Sardinia at which place he now resides.

In 1847, he married Elizabeth Peapart, a native of Germany, and who died June 10, 1873.

He has a family of four children, namely: Henry, born Jan. 7, 1849, and resides in Sardinia. William, born Feb. 21, 1851; George, born Sept. 19, 1855; Louis, born March 13, 1862, and two daughters, who died young.

Elihu Rice.

Elihu Rice, prominently connected with the history, growth and prosperity of Sardinia, was born in Coventry, R. I., Feb. 27, 1785, and came to Sardinia when twenty-five years of age, and took the whole of lot two (500 acres). He subsequently sold a part of this to his brother Joseph. He was married Dec. 5, 1816, at Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth B. Nott. His father, Joseph Rice, was a soldier of the Revolution, and Elihu, the subject of this sketch, took an active part in the war of 1812 and 1815. At one time he was in command of Fort Schlosser on the Niagara frontier.

FAMILY RECORD.

Cyrus, born Nov. 24, 1817, resides in Sardinia; Edwin, born Feb. 2, 1820, and lives in Sardinia; Mary, born July 1, 1822; married Harlow Boyd, is a widow and lives in Rushford; Delos, born April 22, 1825, married Francina McClure and lives in Sardinia; Alfred, born May 3, 1829, lives on the old homestead; Martha, born July 21, 1829; married George W. Orr; she died Feb. 24, 1881; Charlotte, born Sept. 30, 1831; died Aug. 17, 1836; Malinda, born Feb. 13, 1838; married J. B. Gordon and lives in Rushford.

COPY OF MILITARY COMMISSION GRANTED TO ELIHU RICE BY DE WITT CLINTON.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent:

To all to whom all these presents shall come, greeting:

KNOW YE, That we have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint Elihu Rice, Brigade Major and Inspector of the Fifty-fourth Brigade of Infantry of our state. Hereby giving and granting unto him all and singular, the powers and authorities

to the said office by law belonging or appertaining. To have and to hold the said office, together with the fees, profits and advantages to the same belonging, for and during the term limited by the Constitution and Laws of our said state.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these, our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said state to be hereunto affixed. Witness, De Witt Clinton, Esq., Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of our said state (with the consent of our Senate), at our city of Albany, the third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Independence.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Passed the Secretary's office the 9th day of February, 1827.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Department Secretary.

ERIE COUNTY, ss :

I hereby certify that on the 20th day of April, 1827, the within-named Elihu Rice personally appeared before me and took and subscribed the oath required by law to qualify him to discharge the duties of the office to which he is within commissioned.

FREDERICK RICHMOND,

Brig. Gen. Forty-seventh Brig. Inf., N. Y. S. Militia.

Horace Rider.

Horace Rider was born May 1, 1789, and came to the Town of Sardinia in 1811, and located one hundred and forty acres of land on west part of lot fifty-seven, township seven, range five. He afterwards located on lot twenty-five, near Sardinia village. He cleared up a large farm and furnished it with good, substantial buildings. In 1840 he erected a fine brick residence, that even to-day, stands second to none in town as a farm building. He also built and conducted a saw-mill for a term of years, besides overseeing the multifold duties of a large farm. A man of rare business tact, energy and perseverance. He also participated in the struggles of the war of 1812 and 1815, on the Niagara frontier. On Feb. 19, 1815 he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Wilkes, who was the mother of a family of nine children, viz :

Nancy, born Aug. 27, 1816; married Nelson Nourse and died in 1866; he died in 1879. William, born Sept. 11, 1818; married Clofira Tilden; lives in Yorkshire. Amanda, born Jan. 22, 1820; married Jonathan Calkins; died in Maryland. Abigail, born June 2, 1822; married James Hopkins; lives on the old homestead. Almira, born June 2, 1824; married (1st) Suel Pingrey, (2d), George Burlingame; lives in Little Valley. Oretta, born April 30, 1826; married James Fitch; lives in Yorkshire Center. James, born June 3, 1828; married Mary Long; lives in Bradford, Pa. Julia, born June 8, 1830; married Thaddeus Cutting; died June 9, 1854. Electa, born March 8, 1832; married George Andrews, proprietor of Sardinia Hotel. Hortense, born Jan. 8, 1836; married Joel House; lives in Yorkshire.

Mr. Rider died Jan. 5, 1850 and Mrs. Rider July 1, 1870.

Reuben Rider.

Was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 25, 1792. In 1812, with a capital consisting of five dollars and an axe, he set out on foot for the Holland Purchase and located on lot fifty-eight in the Town of Sardinia. Upon this lot he spent the energies of his life clearing up a farm and making a pleasant home. In 1819 he was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Pingrey who is still living. They had nine children, viz:

Jerome B., Mahala, Clarissa, Addison, Joel G., Eleanor, Harriet, Abigail and Reuben C.

Mr. Rider died July 24, 1864.

Reuben C. Rider.

Reuben C. Rider, son of Reuben Rider, was born July 11, 1843, on the homestead farm, where he has always lived. He was married in 1870 to Lucy J. Shultus. They have two daughters: Iva, born Dec. 6, 1874 and Erma, born Oct. 11, 1879.

Jerome B. Rider.

Jerome B. Rider, son of Reuben Rider, was born in Sardinia June 22, 1820, where he resided until his death in 1882. He owned and cultivated a fine farm at Sardinia village, at the time of his death. He was married May 30, 1847, to Eliza

Nichols. They had two sons and one daughter: Seymour, born Oct. 21, 1849. Charles M., born July 8, 1852. Nellie G., born June 9, 1860.

Charles M. Rider.

Charles M. Rider, son of Jerome B. Rider, was born July 8, 1852, in Sardinia, where he has since resided. He is a farmer by occupation; was married to Emma A. Parker in 1875; she was born Aug. 15, 1857. They have two children: Charles Howard, born Oct. 30, 1876. Grace E., born July 8, 1878.

Mr. Rider represents his town on the Board of Supervisors of Erie county this year, (1883).

Charles B. Russell.

Charles B. Russell, son of William and Calista Russell, was born July 21, 1846, in the Town of Wales, Erie county, N. Y., where he resided until March, 1870, when he removed to Sardinia where he has since resided, owning and occupying a farm four miles north-west of Sardinia village. Jan. 25, 1870, he married Sarah J. Richardson, a native of England, born Feb. 14, 1847, and who came to America with her parents in 1852.

They have no children except an adopted son, Michael, born July 3, 1873.

Capt. Samuel Shepard, Jr.

Capt. Samuel Shepard, Jr., was born in Connecticut, May 12, 1778, and removed with his father's family to the Town of Whitestown, N. Y., in 1790; from there, Mr. Shepard came to Sardinia, in 1817. In 1801, March 10, he was united in marriage to Miss Asaneth Bronson, who was born in his native State (Conn.) Nov. 4, 1770. The fruits of this union were five sons and two daughters, viz.:

Olive, born Dec. 30, 1801 died Oct. 22, 1829. Richard, born Dec. 1, 1803; married Lucinda Cunningham; died in 1875. George, born Feb. 8, 1805; married Eunice Briggs; died March 17, 1864. Amanda, born March 10, 1807; died 1883. Warren, born Dec. 8, 1809; married Almedia Lewis. Henry, born Sept. 18, 1810; married Hannah Corkins; is a physician. Albert, born Aug. 24, 1814, of whom a sketch will be given hereafter.

Mrs. Shepard died Oct. 16, 1854; he survived her nearly ten years, dying July 16, 1864. Mr. Shepard, father of Samuel Shepard, was a soldier of the Revolution, and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-six years.

Albert Shepard.

Albert Shepard, son of Samuel Shepard, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1814, and came with his father's family to the Town of Sardinia in 1817, where he has since lived, following the occupation of farming. Mr. Shepard has been twice married, first to Antha Briggs, second to Hepsy Garfield. Mr. Shepard is the father of four children, viz.:

Sidney S., born Feb. 25, 1855, and resides at Plymouth, Mich. Dwight L., born Jan. 27, 1857, and lives in Sardinia. Olive A., born Feb. 24, 1862; lives at home. Orpha A., born Nov. 4, 1863, and lives at home.

Nathaniel Simons.

Nathaniel Simons was born in Boston, Mass., and moved to Whitestown, N. Y., in 1818, where he lived two years in the capacity of a tanner, currier and shoemaker and also boarded laborers employed in building the Erie canal. He came to Sardinia in the fall of 1820, and built a log house without roof; moved his family the following Spring and put a roof on his house, but lived for some time without door, windows or a chimney. He died Feb. 17, 1875, aged ninety-four years, lacking fourteen days. He was married to Plumy Lancton, of Springfield, Mass., who died June, 1859.

They had four children: Marium, Roderick, Henry and Harriet.

Roderick Simons.

Mr. Simons was born April 30, 1810, in Springfield, Mass.; came to Sardinia with his father's family in 1820. He was married Aug. 11, 1836, to Frances Kingsley, who was born in Concord in December, 1815. They had four children, viz.:

Mary Jane, born Nov. 22, 1844; died Dec. 24, 1847. Julian C., born Nov. 17, 1847; married June 8, 1873, to Alice Bigelow. Juliaette, born Dec. 15, 1849; died Oct. 8, 1855. Nellie, born May 24, 1856.

Mr. Simons was a carpenter and joiner. After working at that trade a few years, he engaged in wagon and carriage manufacturing, which he pursued eighteen or twenty years. In 1870, he bought the Sardinia Mills. He has built for himself and afterward sold five different dwelling houses in Sardinia. He was Supervisor of Sardinia several terms, and Internal Revenue Assessor for eight years.

Mr. Simons was an active, enterprising business man, and did much for the benefit of Sardinia village.

Julian Simons.

Mr. Simons was born in Sardinia, where he was married and always resided. He has two children :

Harry Lee, born Oct. 13, 1874, and Bessie D., born Oct. 22, 1878.

He attended school at Arcade, and in the Spring of 1870, engaged in business with his father in carrying on the saw-mill—and for a time the grist-mill—and manufacturing cheese boxes and carriage materials, which business he still continues. He also cultivates a farm near the village. In the Spring of 1882, he opened a cheese factory there. In 1883, he bought the old M. E. Church, which, at much expense, he has transformed into two commodious stores.

Henry Simons.

Henry Simons, son of Nathaniel and Plumy, was born July 27, 1816, in Worcester, Mass.; when he was young his parents removed to Sardinia, where he has since resided, except one year, in which he lived in Wyoming county, N. Y. He has been twice married, first to Maria McKellips, June 12, 1839; second to Adaline A. Woods, daughter of Warren and Salone Woods, Feb. 19, 1860. His first wife, Maria, died June 21, 1857, by whom he had six children namely :

Chauncey, born June 17, 1841; married Mary Ford and resides in Oconto, Wis. Plumy, born Aug. 18, 1842; married Sylvester Pitcher, and lives in Oshkosh, Wis. Thomas, born Jan. 3, 1846; is married and resides in Wisconsin. Orlando, born Sept. 11, 1848; is married and lives in Wisconsin. George, born April 4, 1851; has been twice married, first to

Alice Houghton ; second to Hattie Carlin, and resides in Sardinia ; has one child, Albert H. ; business, manufacturer of bent carriage materials. Roxana, born April 21, 1854 ; married Lewis Ford, and resides in Cumberland, Wis.

In 1823 Mr. Simons had the misfortune to break his leg, which was set by Dr. Colgrove, it being the first limb that he set in the town of Sardinia.

Mr. Simons died in the Spring of 1883. By his second wife he had two children, viz.:

Saloma M., died April 28, 1883, and Elmer.

Mary A. Simons.

Mary A. Simons, daughter of Samuel and Lovina Wetherlow, was born in Seneca county May 5, 1818. When sixteen years of age she removed with her parents to Sardinia, where she has since resided. Jan. 4, 1834, she married Orson D. Simons, son of Jonathan and Abigail Simons, of Sheldon, N. Y. ; her husband, Orson, died April 7, 1874 ; before his marriage he spent several years on Lake Erie in the capacity of Captain of the steamboats Taylor, Sandusky and Governor Marcy, after which he bought a farm in Sardinia, and followed farming until his death. They raised a family of ten children, namely :

Colonette E., born Aug. 7, 1839 ; married Aug. 3, 1861, to Thomas Putnam, and resides in Sardinia. Seymour H., born Oct. 25, 1841, married Oct. 6, 1864, to Maria Bosworth, and lives in Sardinia. Seymour, has three children, as follows :

Bertie, born Nov. 30, 1865 ; Ernest D., born July 8, 1871. Reuben, born July 31, 1877.

Stickney Family.

William Stickney, the first settler, was the ancestor of nearly all who have since borne that name in America. The old family residence was at Ridgmont, a beautiful place about nine miles east of Hull, England, where the family for many generations had lived, hospitably and honorably, keeping almost open house in a large mansion, and receiving guests from all countries.

Samuel Stickney, eldest son of William and Elizabeth, was born in England in 1633 ; married first in Bowley, Feb. 18,

1653, Julian Swan, who died in Bradford between the years 1670 and 1673. He married second in Bradford April 6, 1674, Prudence (Leaver) Gage.

Samuel Stickney came with his father first to Boston, thence to Rowley, and lived with him till he was twenty-one years of age; he then received his portion of his father's estate, and married Julia Swan. He soon after purchased of William Acre a freehold, consisting of "land, dwelling house and barn" originally laid out in 1643 to Thomas Leaver, on Holmes street, near his father-in-law, Richard Swans. It was bounded "on the south by the common, and the east end by the streete."

William Stickney, son of Samuel Stickney, born in Bradford Jan. 27, 1674; married in Bradford Sept. 14, 1701, Anna Hestline. After his decease she was married second by Rev. Thomas Symmes, to Samuel Hunt, of Billerica, March 31, 1709. He received May 4, 1704, by deed of gift from his father "four score acres of land in Bradford, one-half of his meadow and mowing ground, all his dwelling house and barn, one-half to be possesst on at present, with the above s'd land, the other half on his decease, one-half of his upland and Crane meadow in Rowley." He died in Bradford, and his grave-stone may still be seen in its old burial ground with the inscription: "William Stickney, died Feb. 21, 1706, Æ. 32." Three children.

Daniel Stickney, son of William Stickney, born in Bradford, Feb. 6, 1706-7, was married at Billerica by Rev. Samuel Ruggles, to Mary Hill, Dec. 15, 1730. She died in Billerica June 28, 1798, in her ninty-third year.

Daniel Stickney was Captain of a troop of horse that were ordered by Colonel Eleazer Tyng, to march for the relief of Fort William Henry, August, 1757. Capt. Daniel Stickney died in Billerica, Aprii 25, 1783. He was the father of seven children:

David Stickney (1st), son of Daniel Stickney, born in Billerica Jan. 5, 1732-3; was married there by his uncle, William Stickney, Esq., Jan. 3, 1765, to Widow Kersiah Shed. She died March, 1805, and he was married again in Grafton, Vt., by Rev. William Hall, Oct. 10, 1805, to Widow Rachel Putnum, "He aged seventy-three, she aged seventy-two." She died

Sept. 17, 1807. David went from Billerica as trumpeter, in the troop of horse that were ordered out by Col. Eleazer Tyng and marched for the relief of Fort William Henry, under command of Daniel Stickney (his father), August, 1757. He removed to Grafton, Vt., and died there Oct. 17, 1807, aged seventy-four. There were six children.

David Stickney (2d,) son of David Stickney first, was born at Billerica, Nov. 19, and baptised Nov. 25, 1770; married Sally Gray, 1794, and settled in Grafton, Vt., where all his children but the youngest were born. He then removed to the Holland Purchase, New York state, from thence to Illinois, where he died Oct. 1, 1854. His widow died in Eden, Erie county, N. Y., July 11, 1855. They had eight children.

David Stickney (3d), son of David Stickney second, was born in Grafton, Vt., March 2, 1801; married Dec. 26, 1826, Hannah Hopkins, who was born in West Moreland, Vt., Nov. 28, 1800, and died in Seward, Ill., Oct. 9, 1854. He lived in Sardinia, N. Y., where his children were born. He died Sept. 28, 1854. There were ten children.

Edwin H. Stickney, son of David Stickney third, was born in Sardinia, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1828; married there Oct. 11, 1854, Irena Madison, who was born in Sardinia, N. Y., July 2, 1830. They still reside in their native town and have one child.

De Carl Stickney, son of Edwin H. Stickney, was born in Sardinia, Aug. 6, 1857, and lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

Eli Stone.

Eli Stone, son of Pollard and Electa Stone, was born Sept. 14, 1828, in the Town of Sardinia, where he now resides owning and occupying a farm situated four miles northwest of Sardinia village. July 17, 1852, he married Hulda J. White, daughter of Albert and Jane White. Many of Mr. Stone's uncles were soldiers in the war of 1812. His father Pollard and his six brothers participated in the battle of Plattsburg, and his grandfather, John Stone, served in the Revolutionary war. The record of his family are as follows:

Ella A., born Aug. 17, 1853; married Abby Rouse Sept. 29, 1877. Marvin A., born Oct. 5, 1854; married Matie Kuhan, Oct. 6, 1877. Charles W., born June 8, 1859. Wilson L., born

April 21, 1861. Frank P., born Dec. 14, 1868, and died Dec. 25, 1868. Benjamin, born Dec. 12, 1870. James H., born Oct. 5, 1872, and an adopted daughter, Ida M., born June 20, 1878.

Edward Scott.

Mr. Scott was born in Coventry, Kent county, R. I., March 9, 1794. Jan. 10, 1816, he married Miss Olive Madison, who was born at West Greenwich, Kent county, R. I., Oct. 1797. They have five children: Halsey, born May 10, 1818, in Rhode Island, died at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8, 1861. Leonard, born Sept. 25, 1822, in Sardinia, and died there Nov. 8, 1854. Celestia, born April 3, 1827; married Reynold Tillinghast March 5, 1848, at Sardinia, where they now reside. Eliza E., born March 8, 1835, at Sardinia; married Burrell L. Johnson Nov. 9, 1853. They live in Sardinia.

Charles Spencer.

Mr. Spencer's father, Asaph Spencer, was born in 1804, in Westminster, Vt.; from there he went to Hinsdale, N. H., where he was married to Roxy Stearns. From Hinsdale, they moved to Otto, N. Y., in 1826, and to Sardinia, "Prattham," in 1828, where they now reside. When they came to Sardinia, the only settlers on the "Prattham" road were Deacon Beach, Isaac Bradshaw, and John Phillips, Jr.

Mr. Spencer had four children: Fannie married George Firman and since died. Caroline married J. W. Peckham and died April 21, 1871. Warren; and Charles, who was born in Sardinia, Sept. 30, 1835, where he has since resided. His business is farming and milling. He was married Feb. 11, 1858, to Sarah E. Griffith, daughter of John Griffith. They have five children;

Kinnie C., born 1858. Arthur C., born 1863. Belle, born 1867. Clark R., born 1870, and Frank C., born 1873.

Kinney C. Spencer.

Kinney C. Spencer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1859. His father's name is Charles Spencer; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Griffith. He lived with his parents in Sardinia, and attended school

at Springville a number of terms, until 1880, when he came to Concord and bought the saw-mill one and one-fourth miles east of Springville, of Peter Zimmer. This he run until the Fall of 1882, when he sold out and returned to Sardinia, where he now lives. He was married Jan. 1, 1879, to Miss Emma Ruple. They have one child:

Clyde Spencer, who was born Oct. 27, 1880,

Cyrenus F. Starkweather.

Cyrenus F. Starkweather, son of Sidney Starkweather and Belinda (Cook) Starkweather, was born in Hamburg, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1838; came to Sardinia at fourteen years of age, where he resided until his death, Oct. 28, 1882. He was married Feb. 11, 1863, to Abigail Rider, daughter of Reuben Rider. They have one son now living, Carlton S. Rider, born Sept. 16, 1872. Mr Starkweather was a farmer by occupation. Two of his brothers, Samuel and Wallace served in the Union army.

Hiram C. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner was born May 13, 1833, in Wales, Erie county and came to Holland in 1858. His father's name was Amos S. Tanner, born 1796, and died in 1849. His mother's maiden name was Sally Boughton, of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y.

Mr. Tanner was married in Sardinia, Jan. 1, 1861, to May Orr, who was born in Holland, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1838. While a resident of Holland, Mr. Tanner was engaged in dealing in cattle and produce. He moved to Protection, N. Y., in 1866 and was engaged for two years in mercantile business. Since 1868, he has been proprietor of the hotel at Protection.

James H. Vosburg.

James H. Vosburg, son of Henry J. Vosburg, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1822; came to Concord in 1832. In 1847 he bought land of the Holland Company on lot seven, township seven, range six, in Sardinia, where he has since resided. He was married Dec. 15, 1846, to Delia Graff. They have three children: Henry J.,

born Nov. 20, 1848. Jane Maria, born March 15, 1850; married Charles Zimmer. William M., born March 9, 1854.

Sterling Titus,

Son of James B. Titus, was born in Eden, N. Y., June 9, 1831, and this town was his home until 1866, when he removed to East Concord, N. Y., where he lived for eight years. In 1874 he sold his farm there and bought the Colwell place in Sardinia, where he has since lived. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Annis Horton by whom he has three children, viz: Viola, Sarah and Willie. Sarah was married in the Fall of 1882, to Leverett Hitchcock and lives in Ashford. Mr. Titus is a Deacon in the Free Baptist Church of East Concord.

Roger P. Ward.

Mr. Ward was born in Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 21, 1816. His father, Thomas Ward, was a native of Ireland; his mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Kelner, was a native of Germany. They were married about 1802, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and came to Sardinia about 1818 or 1819 and settled on "Shepherd Hill," on part of the farm now owned by Addison Wheelock. After living there six years they moved to the north-east part of the town. They had seven children: Nancy, married Jonathan Thomas and died in Holland about 1868. Polly, married Rufus Hawks and was killed in 1860, by a run-away horse. Lawrence C., married Rebecca Brown; lives near Grand Rapids, Mich. William, married Douzilla Ballard; lives in Holland. Rosannah, married Averta Odell; lives in Holland. Roger P., married Lucinda Avery; lives in Sardinia. Eliza, married George Sweet; lives in Pennsylvania.

In speaking of early times in Sardinia, Mr. Ward (Roger P.), said he "first attended school in 1822 or 1825 to a Mr. Conklin, in his house, which stood where Fred. West now lives and went bare-footed all winter." Other early teachers were Betsy Steele, Lawrence Ward and E. H. Drake.

Referring to wild animals he relates that a wolf came near their house one night and howled; several others down toward a swamp near by immediately answered. They went out and

drove the wolf away. The next morning in going down to the swamp they found the tracks of several wolves.

Mr. Alanson Colby was out one evening coon hunting and having occasion to climb a tree the wolves surrounded him and kept him up there all night. In speaking of the June frost in 1816, he said his "father, on the morning of the 9th of that month, in going across the fields to a neighbor's, a mile or two away, and wearing shoes and stockings with holes in them, got his shoes full of the thickly accumulated frost in going through the grass and froze his heels so that they peeled."

Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Ward have four children :

Angeline, married James Waggoner; lives in Sardinia. Thomas, married Judith Crawford; lives in Holland. John Edwin, married Sarah Orr; lives in Sardinia. Louisa, married William Haggerty; lives in Arcade.

Mr. Ward's father, Thomas Ward, died about 1849; his mother about 1855.

Frederick R. West.

Mr. West was born Jan. 12, 1821, in Tompkins county, N. Y.; came to Yorkshire with his father's family in 1828. In 1843 he came to Sardinia, where he has since lived. His occupation has always been farming. Mr. West has been twice married, first in 1850 to Huldah Thompson, who died June 16, 1855; a second time to Mrs. Mary Bowen, May 1, 1862. By his first wife Mr. West has two children :

Clarissa E., born May 10, 1851. Alpheus B., born Feb 17, 1853.

Ashbel West.

Ashbel West was born May 10, 1789; came to Sardinia in 1843; was married Feb. 14, 1843, to Eliza Hanford, who was born April 22, 1792; was a farmer; his father's name was Elijah West, born in Massachusetts, and died in Tompkins county, N. Y., at the age of ninety-six years. Ashbel West came from Tompkins county in 1828 to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, where he lived until 1843. He was at the burning of Buffalo in the war of 1812.

FAMILY RECORD.

Caroline E., born May 21, 1815; married Oct. 6, 1833, to Asa Packer, of Arcade, and lives in Machias. Hanford S., born Oct. 22, 1817. Cordelia, born March 22, 1819; married Charles Long in 1846; lives in Sardinia village. Frederick R., born Jan. 12, 1821; married in 1850 to Huldah Thompson, who died, and he was married a second time to Mrs. Mary Bowen. Abigail, born Dec. 6, 1823; married in 1844 to Joseph Butler, of Bloomington, Du Page county, Ill. Minerva, born May 5, 1825; married in 1856 to Harvey Butler; she died in Illinois in 1873. Emily, born June 12, 1827; died April 15, 1862. Elijah, born July 4, 1830; married and lives in Chicago.

Hanford C. West.

Hanford C. West was a son of Ashbel West and Elizabeth Hanford. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and served in the war of 1812; was at the burning of Buffalo. His mother was born in Delaware.

Mr. West was born Oct. 2, 1817, in Tompkins county, N. Y.; moved to Yorkshire about 1830, and to Sardinia, where he now resides, in 1845. About 1840 Mr. West went to Illinois, and remained there five years; then came back, and in 1853 made an overland trip to California. He started from Chicago, drove one hundred head of cattle, six horses and a mule; was six months making the journey, including a week spent at Salt Lake City. He remained in California about three years, when he returned and has since resided in Sardinia.

Mr. West was married July 3, 1857, to Alvira Newton, who was born March 3, 1836, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and came to Sardinia in 1849. They have three children:

Charles W., born Oct. 11, 1859; Duaine A., born March 20, 1861. Ella J., born Nov. 27, 1864.

Wilcox Family.

John Wilcox, grandfather of William Wilcox, was born in England about 1757. Came to America in the early part of the Revolution, and at once enlisted in the American army, where he served until the close of the war, when he married

Mary Crosby of New York city, who was born in 1757 and died in 1832. He resided at New York city for a number of years, where his two oldest children were born; from there he moved to Litchfield, Herkimer county, and from there to Sardinia in 1813, where he lived as a farmer until his death about 1823. He had a family of eleven children.

John, married Melinda Palmer; died in Illinois in 1874. Charlotte, married Zacharia Townsend; died in Litchfield, N. Y., in 1861. Henrietta, married Archibald Perry; died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1865. Jeremiah, married Melinda Abby; died in Ashford, N. Y., in 1855. Hiram, born in 1790; died in Illinois in 1850. Samuel, born in 1792; married Deborah Smith; died in Concord, N. Y., in 1859. Oliver, born in 1794; married Hannah ——; died in Ohio in 1850. Mary, born in 1796; married Stephen Townsend; died in Litchfield, N. Y., in 1850. Roswell, born in 1798; died in Illinois in 1855. Polly, born in 1800; died in Litchfield, N. Y., in 1855. Charles, born in 1802; married Barbara Wilkes; died in Minnesota in 1875.

Elijah Wheelock.

Mr. Wheelock was born in the Town of Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1794, and came to Sardinia in 1838. In 1819, he was married to Lucretia Taylor, who was born in the Town of Volney, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1797, and who died in Sardinia in 1841. Mr. Wheelock is still living, at the remarkable age of eighty-nine years. They had a family of children, viz.:

Franklin W. married Diantha Reynolds; she died in 1843; married again to Louisa Johnson; he died April 22, 1872. Harrison, born in 1822; married Miss Jeannette Brewer; moved to Iowa; served two years in the War of the Rebellion, and died in 1863. Addison, born Jan. 29, 1824; married Minerva Parks, in 1848. Alzina, born 1827; married Albert Dawley, and died in 1851. Matilda, born 1829; married Philip Frisbee, and resides in Pennsylvania. Caroline, born in 1834; married William Moses and lives in Pennsylvania.

Since the above was written, Mr. Wheelock has died (Oct., 1883), aged about ninety years.

Addison Wheelock.

Addison Wheelock, son of Elijah Wheelock, was born in the Town of Olney, Oswego county, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824, and at the age of fourteen years he came with his father's family to the Town of Sardinia, which has since been his home. As a general rule, the sons of the early settlers had but limited means for improvement. The Summers were spent in chopping and clearing land, and only three months of the Winter was allowed for schooling, and we presume young Addison



HAND FAN,

fares no better than the rest. However, he was possessed of two sterling qualities that greatly aided him in making his way in the world, viz.: energy and perseverance. By the help of these, he has qualified himself for all the practical concerns of life, and by good management and perseverance he has acquired a goodly competence. He has the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, who have upon several occasions honored him with positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has discharged with fidelity. In 1875,

'76 and '79 he represented his town on the Board of Supervisors. In 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Parks, who has borne him two children, viz.:

Lucy A., born in 1854; married Cyrenius Holmes, Feb. 9, 1874, and resides in Sardinia. William Addison, born in 1863, and died at his father's home, Oct. 6, 1883, a favorite. Willie was a bright and promising youth, and his sudden taking off has cast a great shadow o'er the hearts of the sorrowing parents and friends who have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in this their affliction.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FAMILY SKETCHES OF PERSONS NOT RESIDING
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PRE-
CEDING TOWNS.**John Calvin Adams.**

John Calvin Adams was born May 1, 1793, at New London, Conn.; died July 25, 1847, at Franklin Mills, Ohio. He learned and worked at the trade of a blacksmith. He was the first Postmaster at Collins Center; was a merchant there several years. At the time of his death, he was engaged in farming. He was a descendant of the Massachusetts Adams family, his father being a nephew of Samuel Adams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Hepzibah Chadwick, his wife, was born March 18, 1787, at Lyme, Conn.; died Jan. 14, 1853, at Franklin Mills, Ohio. They were married Jan. 1, 1817, at Chatham, N. Y. They had children, viz.:

George Rodney C. Adams, born Aug. 16, 1818, at Chatham, N. Y.; by occupation a farmer; now retired and lives at Galesburgh, Mich. He married Henrietta Olin, at Franklin Mills, O., Oct. 8, 1843.

Samuel Cary Adams, born Dec. 22, 1820, at Chatham, N. Y.; learned and worked at the carpenter and joiner trade; afterwards studied law; was admitted to the bar; is a practicing attorney, and resides at Buffalo. He married Harriet White, daughter of Isaac White, at Collins, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1842.

Ezra Chadwick Adams, born July 14, 1823, at Collins, N. Y., a physician, and lives at Alamo, Mich. He married Mary Stratton, Sept. 17, 1844, at Franklin Mills, O.

Charles Chauncey Adams, born April 27, 1830, at Collins, N.

Y.; a farmer, and lives at Riley Center, Kan. He married Melissa P. Southwick, March 20, 1853, at Franklin Mills, O.

George Rodney C. Adams, has four children living. Hepsy Ann married a Mr. Russell, a farmer, and lives near Galesburgh, Mich. Milo O., married; is a hardware merchant at Galesburgh, Mich. Sarah A. married a Mr. Towne, a farmer and lives near Galesburgh, Mich. George, married; is Postmaster at Galesburgh, Mich.

Samuel Cary Adams has four children living: John C., unmarried; one of the firm of Young, Lockwood & Co.; resides at Buffalo, N. Y. Hannah M., married Mr. A. L. Rowland; a farmer and resides near Galesburgh, Mich. Harriet A., unmarried, and resides with her father at Buffalo. Carrie, unmarried, and resides with her father at Buffalo.

Ezra C. Adams has three children living: Charles C. married a merchant, and resides at Alamo, Mich. Frank married a commercial traveler, and resides at Plainwell, Mich. Ala, unmarried, and resides with her father at Alamo.

Charles Chauncey Adams has four children living: Flora, unmarried, and resides with her father at Riley Center, Kan. Ida, married a farmer and lives near Riley Center. Etta married a farmer and lives near Riley Center. Charles C., unmarried and resides with his father.

John Brooks.

John Brooks was a son of Nathaniel Brooks and Lucy (Richards) Brooks of Connecticut. The family consisted of Abijah, Jesse, John, Theophilus, Roxana, Polly, Hannah and Joseph.

John was born in Connecticut, April 20, 1790; married Lydia Booth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Booth, March 21, 1816. The family of John and Lydia consisted of Lucy, John Jr., Elizabeth, Diantha, Nathaniel, Belinda, Lydia and Andrew J., of whom four only are now living, viz.: Lucy E., Diantha, Nathaniel and Andrew J. The oldest, now Lucy Gould, is living at Emmettsburg, Iowa, with her son, J. E. King, merchant, and former Sheriff of Palo Alto county, Iowa. Elizabeth Diantha Aldrich lives at Boston with her daughter, Roxana Pierce. Nathaniel lives at Colden village; has four

daughters, all married, and two sons (medical students). Belinda Taber died at Elma, Nov. 28, 1870, leaving four sons and three daughters. Lydia Hall died at Wales Center, April 20, 1873, leaving three daughters.

Andrew J. Brooks.

Andrew J. Brooks, son of John and Lydia Brooks, was born in Concord, Aug. 5, 1832; attended school at Springville Academy in 1849 and '50; attended lectures at the Albany Medical college in 1856 and 1858, at which college he graduated, and located at Marilla, Erie county, N. Y., in 1859, where he has since practiced. He was married in 1863, to Melvina A. Clark, and has a family of three boys and two girls. The oldest son, R. E. Brooks, is now teaching school on Townsend Hill, where his grandfather taught nearly sixty years ago.

John Brooks died at his home in Colden, Erie county, June 7, 1858, was at one time Colonel; also held the office of side Judge. He was a member of Living Stone Lodge of F. and A. M. of Colden, N. Y., from its first organization until removed to the Grand Lodge above."

Mrs. Lydia Brooks died at the home of her daughter Lydia B. Hall, at Wales Center, N. Y., April 10th, 1870. Of their children John, Jr. and John, Jr. (son), died in infancy.

Lucy has two sons by her second husband; one is a farmer in Iowa, and one an editor in Minnesota.

Diantha has one son and one daughter.

A. H. Briggs, M. D.

Dr. Briggs' father, Joseph B. Briggs, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, and came to this county in 1828. His ancestors are traceable to the New England Puritans. The doctor's mother was the oldest daughter of Col. Cyrenus Wilber, who represented the county in the Assembly of 1838.

Dr. Briggs was born Sept. 9, 1842, in Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y. He attended school at the Batavia Union School, Aurora Academy and Genesee Wesleyan College, at Lima, N. Y. In 1868 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Potter, of Lancaster; was with him three years and three months. Attended during that time three full courses of

lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, graduating Feb. 20, 1871; commenced practice in Buffalo May 1, 1871.

Dr. Briggs was the first post-mortem examiner in the county. He held that office over three years. He was for one year District Physician for the 2d District of Buffalo. For two years, 1880 and '81, he was Health Officer of the city. During 1881 he established a system of inspection of emigrants in transit, which has since been adopted throughout most of the northern states. In 1881 he was appointed First Grand Medical Examiner of the A. O. U. W., for New York state, which position he still occupies. He is also Sergeant of the 65th Regiment of National Guard.

Dr. Briggs was married in 1863, to Meckre Baker, daughter of Dr. Baker, of Andover, N. Y. They have one son and one daughter.

George W. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs was born in Collins, in 1850, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. Has taught school eleven terms. Was seven years in the employ of William A. Johnson, a cheese manufacturer. Became a resident of East Hamburg in 1881; was elected Justice of the Peace of that town in 1882. Is now Deputy Sheriff on Sheriff Koch's staff. Mr. Briggs was married in 1875 to Orelia A. Pike. They have had two children: Nora M., born Dec. 8, 1876; died Aug. 8, 1880, and Norman E., born in Concord Aug. 3, 1879.

Harrison T. Foster.

Harrison T. Foster, son of Talcott and Lucy Foster, was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., June 20, 1827. His father was a native of Massachusetts; his mother of Connecticut. He was the only child of a second marriage on the part of both parents, but had several half brothers and sisters. His father died when he was seven years of age, and with the aid of his mother he managed the farm until he was eight teen; meanwhile he had formed the acquaintance of Miss Clarissa Strickland whom he married September, 1846. Taking his amiable young wife and his mother he at once removed to Michigan, but before the next Autumn they were all attacked with

malarial fever; the mother died, and as soon as himself and wife were able to travel they returned to their native town. The following year he purchased sixty acres of land in Alden (now Marilla), about a half mile west of what is now Marilla village, on which he constructed a rude dwelling into which he moved and commenced logging and clearing his land. This he followed for about three years.

About this time an accident occurred which changed the whole course of Mr. Foster's life. A yoke of oxen, the only team he possessed and for which he was owing, broke loose from their moorings and filled themselves with corn to such an extent that one of them died and the other was rendered valueless.

Mr. Foster was in debt for his land, having made but partial payments on his purchase. He was unable to buy a team, and make payment on his land. In this crisis of his affairs Joshua Axtel, the keeper of a small grocery in the Village of Marilla, offered to purchase the land; a bargain was made, Mr. Foster taking in payment the grocery store and stock of goods, valued at five hundred dollars, an eighty acre lot in Wisconsin and a mortgage of \$300 on land in the Town of Darien. Failing to sell his grocery stock, he formed a copartnership with Charles Walker, who had a small stock of dry goods and groceries in the village. They built a small store with their own hands, and moved into it in May, 1852. The following July he bought Mr. Walker's interest, and carried on the business himself two years. He then sold to Jonathan B. Bass; and the following year was spent in settling accounts and lumbering.

Having become familiar with and liking the mercantile business, Mr. Foster availed himself of the first opportunity of re-entering it. In September, 1855, he formed a partnership with Jefferson H. Brooks, and bought the store opposite the Spring hotel in Marilla. This partnership continued until January, 1865, when Mr. Foster bought Mr. Brooks' interest, and formed a partnership with Henry D. Harrington, who had been a clerk in the store for the previous five years.

In 1873, G. C. Mouchow was taken into the firm, which continued until 1878, when Mr. Foster bought out Mr. Harrington and formed a partnership with Mr. Mouchow, which continues to the present time, 1883, under the firm name of H. T.

Foster & Co. The firm with its different partners, was always successful, never made an assignment, was never sued at law, and is doing a profitable business at present.

In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Foster has been an active politician. He was first elected Supervisor of his town in 1860, and held that office five years in succession, and then after one year he was elected two years in succession, then declined being a candidate. But in 1881, a sharp contest arising between the City of Buffalo and the towns of Erie county in regard to equalization, the towns saw the necessity of sending men of experience and ability to represent them on the board, and Mr. Foster was again elected. He has been for the last three years, and is now, a member of the board. He has held the office of Postmaster for the last twenty-three years with the exception of two years; was Justice of the Peace four years, and during the war he was made a member of the committee to superintend the raising of volunteers and paying bounties. These duties he performed with so much energy and ability that not a man in his jurisdiction was forced into the army by draft.

Mr. Foster's first wife died in 1870; he subsequently married Mrs. Lord, daughter of George W. Carpenter, one of the first settlers on the Indian Reservation. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Foster Mrs. Lord had two daughters, Mary and Estelle. Mary married William H. Johnson in 1873; died in 1874, leaving an infant boy. Estelle married Everett L. Hedges, of Marilla, in 1882; died in 1883, leaving an infant girl. Both of these children are living with Mr. Foster as his own.

Mr. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having united therewith in 1870. He is now fifty-six years of age, hale and hearty, healthy and happy.

William Field.

William Field, son of Solomon Field, came to Concord from Madison county in 1810, with his father, with whom he resided during his minority, and assisted in improving his farm on

Townsend hill. Mr. Field was twice married, first to Miss Mary E. Briggs in 1827, by whom he had seven children :

Marvin W., Mary L., Emily, Charles, Perry, Sally and Manley.

Second to Mrs. Jane Briggs, by whom he had two children : Ellen F. and Ida F.

Mary L. married David Needham and lives in LaCrosse county, Wis.: they have had two children. Emily married Austin Agard ; lives in Missouri. Charles, died in Buffalo. Perry, died at his sister's in LaCrosse county, by disease contracted in the army. Sally lives in Iowa. Manley lives in Buffalo.

Marvin W. Field.

Marvin W. Field, son of William and Mary E. Field, was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1828. He has been twice married, first to Miss Malissa Ann Agard, who was born in Concord, April 4th, 1839, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy; second, to Mrs. Hannah A. Hill, Oct. 11, 1870, who died at East Hamburg Nov. 5, 1883.

Mr. Field is by trade a carpenter, which calling he has followed several years, but is now a successful horticulturist and fruit-grower in East Hamburg.

Allen Drake.

Allen Drake was a son of John and Dorcas Drake, who came to what is now Concord in 1810, and settled on lot fifty. Mr. Drake had a family of four children : John, who died many years ago ; Angeline, who went west and married a man by the name of Williams ; Sarah Ann, who also went west and married, and Allen the subject of this sketch. Allen Drake married Mary Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler, by whom he had nine children :

Whitney A., born Jan. 28, 1827 ; died Oct. 18, 1846. Samson P., born June 29, 1831 ; died Aug. 10, 1855. Caroline, wife of Samson P., died Jan. 9, 1864. Benjamin A., born Dec. 6, 1843 ; died Sept. 19, 1855. Mary O., married Marcus Scott and lives in Chautauqua county. Harvey W., married and is

a prosperous druggist in Milwaukee. Almantha. John R., married, is a partner with his brother in Milwaukee. Henry T. Angie.

William W. Hammond.

William W. Hammond, son of Charles Hammond and Clarissa Clark, was born in the town of Hamburg, Nov. 4, 1831. At the age of six years his parents moved to the town of Brant, while it was yet a part of the towns of Evans and Collins, and settled on lot number nineteen on the mile-strip, upon a piece of land comprising 120 acres, and which was then primeval forest. Here he was brought up, and here his parents lived most of their lives, after moving there, and the farm is still in possession of the family being now owned by his youngest sister, Mrs. Hickey.

His education was obtained entirely in the pioneer log school-house, except three terms of thirteen weeks each, at Irving, Chautauqua county, to attend which he walked six miles each day, and one term at Fredonia Academy in the Fall of 1848, where he worked for a widow lady, doing chores for his board, his father not feeling able to pay his board in addition to necessary books and tuition. Then teaching school Winters and working on the farm Summers until twenty years of age, when he bought his time of his father, paying him therefor ten dollars per month until he was twenty-one. Married at the age of twenty-three, he carried on a farm on shares for three years, then commenced keeping a country store, with a very small capital and devoted his unoccupied time to the study of "Cowen's Treatise," and "Barbour's Criminal Law."

His wife died in August, 1860, leaving him with a babe one week old, which was taken by his deceased wife's parents, and early the next Spring, being then in his thirtieth year, he entered the law office of Sawin & Lockwood, as a law student, in the same rooms on the corner of Main and Seneca streets, still occupied by Hon. S. Lockwood, and at the same time that the late William H. Guernsey was a law student in the office of Humphrey & Parsons, over the old postoffice just across the street on the corner below.

At a general term of the Supreme Court, held at the old Court House in the City of Buffalo, on the second Monday of May, 1861, Hon. Richard P. Marvin, Justice presiding, and Hon. Martin Grover and Hon. Noah Davis, Jr., Justices, after a course of study of *less than thirteen weeks*, he was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court. This is probably the shortest term of clerkship, in course of study as a law student, of any person ever admitted to practice as a lawyer in the City of Buffalo; and many times in years since he has regretted the mistake of being admitted so soon.

After this he practiced law for four years in the village of Angola, then gave up the practice and engaged in mercantile and lumbering business, in the town of Brant for about eleven years, during which time he held the office of Supervisor of the town for nine years. In the Fall of 1877, he was elected County Judge in place of Hon. George W. Cothran, who was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Albert Haight, and re-elected in the Fall of 1878.

In the Spring of 1878 he removed to Buffalo where he has since resided.

He comes from a long-lived race on the side of both parents; his grandfather, Benoni G. Hammond, having died a few years ago, nearly ninety years of age, and his father died from the effects of a fall received after he was sixty. His mother died when he was about twelve years of age from an acute disease caused by an injury; but her mother lived to a ripe old age, and died some years since at the residence of her son in Michigan.

Chauncey J. Hastings.

Chauncey J. Hastings was born in Sardinia, N. Y., May 16, 1826, where he lived until May 19, 1856, when he removed to Buffalo, where he has ever since been engaged in the real estate business in Brown's building.

He attended school at Springville Academy two terms in 1849 and '50. Was married in 1852 to Lydia H. Cheddock. They have a son, Charles R. and a daughter, F. Adeal, who resides in Binghamton, N. Y.

Seymour P. Hastings.

Seymour P. Hastings was born in Sardinia July 4, 1824, where he lived until 1856, when he went to New York and gave his attention to mercantile pursuits for ten years. He then came to Buffalo where he has ever since been engaged in business. He is now in the real estate and insurance business with his brother Chauncey J. Hastings.

Mr. Hastings was a student of Aurora Academy. He was Supervisor of Sardinia in 1855 and was once a candidate of the national democratic party for Member of Assembly. He married Sarah E. Moshier; they have had two children: one son who is dead and a daughter, Grace H., born Aug. 22, 1854.

Harry H. Koch.

Harry H. Koch was born at Williamsville, County of Erie, N. Y., on the 10th of March, 1841. His ancestors were of German and English descent. His grandfather, Jacob Koch, lived in Chester county, Penn., where his father, John Koch, was born in 1811. When the latter was seventeen years old he came to this state and settled in Williamsville, in this county. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, carrying on the business of a general country store. In 1857 he sold out his business in Williamsville and built a saw-mill near Clarence Center. He was a prominent and leading citizen in Williamsville and vicinity and was called upon by his fellow citizens while yet a young man to fill various local offices, including Deputy Sheriff, Town Collector and Constable. In 1862 he was appointed to the office of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector and discharged its duties with rigid fidelity.

Mr. Koch was an old-time Whig, and a strong anti-slavery man, and therefore naturally drifted into the ranks of the Republican party at its formation and of which he was one of the founders. He was one of eleven persons in the town of Amherst that voted the Republican ticket the first year of the existence of the party, and the ticket being successful in the state, the immortal eleven celebrated the victory with a grand banquet.

He married Elizabeth Spayth, a sister of Henry Spayth, the well-known author on checkers, of Buffalo, and raised a family

of five children, one son and four daughters. He died at Williamsville in 1879, mourned by a large circle of friends after a residence in that village of fifty-one years.

Harry H. Koch, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood at school and in attendance at his father's store. He graduated at Williamsville Classical School at the age of seventeen, and then devoted nearly three years in attendance upon his father's saw-mill. He received a thorough business training from his father, who ever held it of the first importance that young men should not only be educated, but instructed in business as well. After leaving the saw-mill young Koch came to Buffalo and attended the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, and graduated therefrom in 1861.

For several years after this he found employment as book-keeper and salesman with boot and shoe dealers in Buffalo. In 1869 he opened a small boot and shoe store on his own account; he continued to enlarge and develop his business until it has reached large proportions.

Mr. Koch represented the 10th Ward in the Common Council in 1881 as a Republican. He was an influential member of that body and championed many measures tending to correct abuses and diminish taxation in municipal affairs. His efforts in the Common Council were appreciated by the people and rewarded by electing him Sheriff of Erie county, in 1882, by a majority of 1103. Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for Governor, receiving at the same time 734 majority in the same county.

Mr. Koch was married in 1865 to Hattie N. Coe; they have two sons.

Frederick Miller.

Mr. Miller was born in Alsace, France, July 4, 1836; came from there to Buffalo in 1852, and engaged in carriage-making for five years; then worked at bell-making at Boston, N. Y., awhile, when he started a blacksmith shop at the same place; carrying this on a while, he returned to Buffalo to his former occupation of carriage-making, which he pursued until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the army as a member of company A, Seventy-fourth regiment New York State militia; served about four months.

In 1866, he went to Colden, N. Y., and opened a blacksmith shop, which he continued for six years, when he became the proprietor of the Boston Center hotel until 1875, when he removed to Springville and resided till 1877, when he went to Buffalo, where he now resides as proprietor of a restaurant opposite the City and County hall.

Mr. Miller was married in 1858, to Magdalene Hendrich. They have three children, viz.: Albert F., born in Boston, March 6, 1859. Magdalene, born in Buffalo, Nov. 20, 1864. Emma E., born in Colden, Nov. 14, 1866.

In 1854, Mr. Miller's father, one sister and six brothers came to this country, and at present (1882) are all living and residents of Colden and Boston.

S. E. S. H. Nott, M. D.

The Notts were of English origin, and a titled family in England. The Doctor's grandfather, Epaphras Nott, was a native of Massachusetts; he entered the Revolutionary War at sixteen, and served throughout as a marine. He had a family of three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Ezra, father of the Doctor, was born in Wells, Vt., in 1787; he married Hannah Hardy; they came to Aurora, Erie county, in 1806, and while a resident of that place cleared the land where the Aurora Academy now stands; he removed to Sardinia in 1809. He had a family of seven children, all born in Sardinia.

Samuel E. S. H. Nott was born Nov. 19, 1817. He attended school at Springville, Aurora and Wyoming academies, served as Inspector and Superintendent of Schools in Sardinia. Studied medicine with Dr. B. H. Colgrove of Sardinia; graduated at the Castleton (Vt.) Medical college in 1844; afterwards attended lectures in New York. Came to Hamburg, April 18, 1845, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued till December, 1849, when he removed to Buffalo and practiced eleven years; when he returned to Hamburg, where he has since practiced his profession. While a resident of Buffalo, he served three years as Coroner. Is now President of the Erie County Medical society.

Dr. Nott was married in 1847, to Eunice Salisbury, of Hamburg. They have three children living, viz.:

Edward S., druggist, at Hamburg. Elon G., photographer, at Hamburg, and Nellie M.

George W. Nichols.

Alanson Nichols, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the Town of Oneida, Oneida county, in 1804, and was married in the Town of Boston in 1826, to Miss Jerusha Irish, and went to live in the Town of Freedom, Cattaraugus county, where they resided about five years. They then came to Boston and settled on East Boston hill, where they lived at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 4, 1882, and where his widow still resides.

Their children are: Jeduthan married and lives in Evans. Angeline, a widow, and lives in Oshkosh, Wis. Adaline is married and lives in Brant. George W. Harriet married and lives in Boston. Emery R. lives with his mother on the old homestead.

George W. Nichols was born in the Town of Freedom, Cattaraugus county, March 15, 1830, and came with his parents to Boston in 1832, where he resided till 1853, when he removed to Colden. He was married June 30, 1853, to Miss Helen Johnson, of Boston. He has been engaged in lumbering, farming and the produce business. He was Justice of the Peace twelve years, Associate Justice five years, Supervisor of Colden thirteen years, and Chairman of the Board two years.

They have two children: Eugene M., born in 1858, is a Civil Engineer in the employ of the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., with headquarters at Chicago.

Anna J., born in 1863, married William B. Courier, May 9, 1883, and lives in Colden.

William Wiley.

William Wiley was born Feb. 4, 1801, in Londonderry, Ireland, and was married in 1838 to Miss Maria McClure, who was born in Londonderry, county of Donegal, in 1816. He owned and carried on a farm four miles from Londonderry. They had three children born in Ireland and their ages ranged from two to nine years when they came to America. They came

to this country in 1845, on a sailing vessel, and were twenty-eight days from Liverpool to New York. They came from Albany to Buffalo on the canal and settled first in Boston; lived there two years, and then removed to the northeast part of Concord in 1848. They lived there five years and then bought the Holt farm on South Colden hill, and lived there until 1874, when they sold out and removed to Colden village. They had four children :

Richard, died in Colden Nov. 24, 1873. Margaret J., married William Kelso and lives in the Town of Aurora. John M. Andrew, born in Boston Aug. 4, 1845; died March 5, 1880

John M. Wiley.

John M. Wiley was born near Londonderry, Ireland, Aug. 11, 1843, and came to this country with his parents in 1845. He is unmarried, and has always made his home with them; he has worked on a farm in his younger days, has dealt in stock, bought, sold and shipped cattle from Canada, and from the West to the Eastern markets. In November, 1867, he bought a store in Colden, and kept a general assortment of goods and carried on a successful business for about seven years. He was elected Member of the Assembly in 1870, from the Fifth Assembly district, and was also elected a second time in 1871, being the first Democrat ever elected from the district. At the present time he is engaged in herding cattle in the Indian Territory and in raising oranges in Florida. He owns real estate in Colden, Concord and Aurora, and also in Florida.

Christian Miller.

Christian Miller was born in Alsace, France, Feb. 26, 1832, and was married June 22, 1853, to Saloma Frautz. He worked at the trade of blacksmith and machinist in the old country. He came to America on a sailing vessel in 1854, and was forty-two days out from Havre. He came direct to Buffalo and worked there at his trade three years. From there he came to West Concord, Erie county, and conducted a farm two years and then removed to the northeast part of Concord. He then moved to Colden and bought a farm (which he still owns) and conducted it nine years, and then bought the hotel at Colden,

which he has owned and managed ever since. He has been Constable, Collector, Assessor, Highway Commissioner and Deputy Sheriff. He has six children :

William C., born Aug. 6, 1854. Christian G., born Sept. 30, 1857. Michael L., born May 8, 1859; married Julia M. Buffom. Lewis, born March 2, 1861. Fred, born Jan. 10, 1864. Maria L., born Sept. 3, 1865.

David C. Oatman.

Mr. Oatman's father, Lyman Oatman, was born in Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1816, and came to Evans, N. Y., in May, 1848. He built the first store, which was also the second building put up in what is now Angola, but was then a wilderness region. He conducted mercantile and other pursuits in Angola until his death in 1877, Sept. 9. Mr. Oatman was not only an early pioneer, but an active and prominent person in the public affairs relating to his region. He was Supervisor of Evans several times and represented his district in the Assembly in 1870. He was Postmaster at Angola from the commencement of Lincoln's administration until his death, except a short time during Johnson's administration. He was married in 1839 in the town of his birth, to Desire Barrell. He had two sons:

David C. and Leroy S.

David C. Oatman was born Sept. 11, 1840, in the same town his father was born in. He was eight years of age when the family came to Evans, where he has always claimed a residence. He attended school at Madison University in 1857-58, after which he entered his father's store and subsequently became a partner, and since his father's death continues the business. Mr. Oatman was Supervisor of his town five terms, and in the Fall of 1876 was elected County Clerk, which office he held one term. He is at present—1882—one of the City and County Hall Commissioners. At the expiration of his office of County Clerk he, in company with his brother Leroy S., engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business in Buffalo,

Mr. Oatman was married in 1866 to Allette J. Arneson, of Newark, N. J. They have five children, viz.: Flora A., Lillian B., Orlin Lyman, Minnie D., and May H. R.

Mr. Oatman's brother, Leroy S., was born July 6, 1844, at the same place where David C. was. He was a volunteer in the 116th N. Y. State Volunteers, and served throughout the war. He was ordinance Sergeant of his regiment. While his brother was County Clerk he acted as Clerk of the Supreme Court.

George Williams.

The Williams' were of English descent. Stephen Williams, grandfather of George and a prominent citizen of Danby, Vt., came to that town from Rhode Island in 1776. His children were: Hosea died in Ohio in 1851; Sally died in Niagara county about 1845; David died in Michigan, aged ninety-four; John died in Concord, N. Y.; Hannah married Truman Austin and died in Hamburg; Prudy married Hale Madison and died in Aurora; Sylva married Horace Wells and died in Michigan; Daniel died in Concord; Isham died in Concord; Phebe died in Concord unmarried; Eliza married William Soule and died in Iowa; Lydia married Samuel Haight and lives in Canada; Orilla married Joseph Hammond and lives in Wisconsin.

John Williams, father of George, was born in Danby, Vt., and came to Concord first in 1811, and was engaged for a time in the old Gardinier grist-mill at Springville. He was married in Vermont to Betsy Giles and moved with his family to Concord in 1818, settling near the Cattaraugus creek. Their children were: Marshal, dead; George; Weighty, dead; Elizabeth married Alanson McCoy and resides on the old homestead in Concord, and Marzavan who died April 10, 1818.

George Williams was born in Danby, Vt., in 1817. He resided in Concord until 1855; now resides in Arcade, N. Y., and is a farmer; married a Miss Arnold; they have two children: Emma L. married a Mr. Miller, and resides in Yorkshire, and Gideon A. married Estella Strong.

While residing in Concord, east of Springville, in 1851, Mr. Williams found on his farm a mud turtle bearing on his shell this inscription—"C. Stone, 1808." The inscription was plain and distinct, and was undoubtedly the work of Christopher Stone, the first settler of Concord, and must have been placed upon the turtle the next year after Mr. Stone's coming. Seven

years afterward—in 1858—fifty years after it left the hands of Mr. Stone, Mr. Williams found the same turtle again on a farm farther east. It was again given its liberty and how long it has existed to perpetuate the name of Concord's first pioneer, no one knows.

Charles Stowell.

Ebenezer Stowell, father of Charles was born in Worcester, Worcester county, Mass., in 1782. His mother, Hannah Meacham Stowell, was born in New Salem, Franklin county, Mass., in 1787.

Mr. Stowell came to Ashford with his family in 1836, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1845. Mrs. Stowell died in 1862. They had eight children :

Luthera, born in 1808, married Andrew Stevens and died in Ellicottville in 1863. John T., born in 1813, died in 1814. Caroline, born in 1816; married John Squires and lives in Concord. Maria, born in 1818, lives in Springville. John T., born in 1820 and died in 1834. Charles, born in 1822. Betsey, born in 1824, married John G. Blake in 1842 and lives in Mt. Carroll, Ill. John, born in 1828, lives in Des Moines, Iowa.

Charles Stowell married Susan West in 1846. They had eight children :

Hannah Hapalona married David J. Wilcox and lives in Springville. Ebenezer, born in 1853 died 1862. Hattie, born in 1855, died Nov. 23, 1862. Caroline, born in 1857, died in January, 1863. Luthera married Lewis Twichell, and had one child named Lewis Bertie, which child was given to Charles Stowell and wife by mutual consent of both parents previous to the death of the mother.

Mary, born in 1862 ; married E. A. Scott, in 1880. Charles E., born in 1866. May S., born in 1873.

Mr. Stowell was Captain of a militia company at one time and is at present a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements. His great uncle David E. Stowell, was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Joseph E. Ewell.

Mr. Ewell's paternal ancestors are traceable to Scotland, and his maternal ancestors were from New England. Mr. Ewell's

father, Dexter Ewell, is ex-Associate Judge of Erie county. Mr. Ewell, after completing his college course preparatory to the study of law; after the Battle of Bull Run, left his office and enlisted a company of volunteers in Kane and McHenry counties, Ill. It was designated as Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was appointed First Lieutenant; was ordered South and served in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing. His health failing, he was honorably discharged and returned home, but his patriotism made him eager for the service, and he enlisted a company in Erie county, and was appointed Captain, but was unable to accompany his regiment—the One Hundred and Sixteenth—to the field on account of ill health. In 1863, he accepted the appointment of Captain of a company of the Twenty-sixth regiment, United States colored troops, and early in 1864, was employed in detached service under orders from General Dix. He was finally discharged on account of ill health, August, 1864, and returned to his law studies, being admitted to the bar in May, 1867.

In 1869, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York; in 1879, he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Alden for a term of two years; in 1880, he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has been Deputy County Clerk since January, 1880.

He married Miss Carrie Farnsworth, and has one daughter, Florence.

Amos B. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner was born in Steventown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1830. He came to Wales, Erie county, the year following, where he resided until twenty-one years old. He attended school at Springville Academy two terms—one under Principal Earle and one under Prof. Lane. Mr. Tanner came to Buffalo in 1854, where he has since resided. He was for fourteen years principal searching clerk in the County Clerk's office. His present business is examining titles to and selling real estate, and loaning money on real estate. He is a brother of Alonzo Tanner, Esq. He has been a Member of the Board of Supervisors several terms, and also Clerk of the Board.

Daniel H. Persons.

Daniel H. Persons was born in Buffalo, Dec. 22, 1851, where he has always resided. His business is that of wholesale liquor dealer. He is a graduate of Hicks Business College of Buffalo. He was elected Supervisor of the Fourth ward of Buffalo in 1876, and held the office two terms. His father Charles Persons, was Alderman of the same ward in 1875, and Supervisor in 1873.

Col. Josiah Emery.

Col. Josiah Emery was born July 1, 1783, in Dunbarton, N. H., and died Aug. 14, 1873. After a few years' residence in Salem, Mass., he settled in Barre, Vt. In 1809, he married Snsannah Little, and in 1811, removed to LeRoy, N. Y. The following year, he located a timber farm at Willink, now Aurora, which he improved and occupied until his death. He served in the War of 1812, and was discharged as First Lieutenant of his company.

His wife died Feb. 5, 1861. They had six children :

Lucius H., born July 26, 1811. Moses L., born March 28, 1815. John C., born Dec. 1, 1817. Josiah, born Oct. 29, 1819. Asher B., born May 12, 1821. Mary S., born March 2, 1824.

Lucius H. Emery has two sons; lives in South Wales. Edwin F. married Fedelia Hodges; is a mechanic in South Wales. Moses L. died Aug. 2, 1840; left two sons. Charles E. married Susan Livingston of New York city. William H. served as a telegrapher in the army. John C. Emery lives in Oakland county, Mich., and has six children. Josiah, lives in South Wales on the old homestead, and has had five children: Ella F. died Oct. 15, 1865; Edward K. is an attorney-at-law in Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert J. is an attorney-at-law in Dakota; Mary E. married DeWitt C. Blakeley of Aurora; died June 13, 1882.

Asher B. Emery died Sept. 5, 1839. Mary S., married John H. McMillan, and lives in Aurora; has three sons:

Frank, married Mary Letson; lives in Colden. Arthur, married Emma Dudley; lives in Aurora. Howard, married Nellie Barlingham; lives in Colden.

Justus Scott.

Justus Scott, who died recently in the Town of Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was one of the early settlers of the Town of Concord, where he lived so long and took so lively an interest in its schools, churches and general prosperity as to entitle him to notice in these pages.

Justus Scott was born in the Town of Wallingford, Vt., March 19, 1799. Soon after his birth his father moved to Danby, Vt., where Justus remained with them till 1816. The father was poor and the family had become accustomed to hard work, when he and his elder brother Phineas left home on foot with packs on their backs, to seek their fortunes in the Far West. They traveled sixteen days and arrived at Springville in October, 1816. The first business in which these boys engaged was chopping by the job. They cooked their food and kept bachelors' hall in the woods. Justus soon took an article of a piece of land on the road from Springville to Ashford, now owned by John Ellis, being part of lot fifteen, township six, range six. In July, 1817, he married Emily Hardy. They commenced house-keeping on this place in the most primitive style. The body of a fallen tree formed the rear of the house, while the front pillars were crotches driven in the ground, supporting a pole on which rested basswood dugouts for a roof, while the solid earth formed the floor. Brides of the present day might shrink from such a beginning, and find fault with the furniture, the carpeting, the curtaining or the bridal couch. But here this young couple commenced their life work; happy in anticipation of a future whose contrast would be all the more gratifying. Here they lived for several weeks till a log house could be built, in which they lived till Aug. 7, 1828, when Mrs. Scott died.

About this time Mr. Scott became the owner of a span of horses, an exceedingly rare luxury in those days. These horses strayed into the woods of Cattaraugus county, which was then called the "South Woods." There being no roads, Mr. Scott tracked them to the McClure settlement, now Franklinville and from there to Olean Point, about sixty miles from home, the way they went.

In March, 1830, Scott married Miss Electa Darling, a sister

of Hon. J. P. Darling, of Cattaraugus, a woman of superior mind, and Jan. 15, 1831, Allen Scott, the present Judge of Cattaraugus county, was born. Soon after Scott removed from this town to Otto, N. Y., where he remained till 1848, when he returned to Springville to educate his children. After remaining here six years, taking a lively interest in our schools and churches, he returned again to his farm in Otto, where he died in 1881, greatly respected, a man of strong mind and sterling integrity.

R. K. Smither.

Mr. Smither was born at Worcester, England, in 1850; came to America and at fourteen years of age was apprenticed to the drug business, after which, in 1865, came to Buffalo, to accept a position with D. H. Peabody, druggist. In 1874 he married Lucretia, daughter of the late J. S. Newkirk, and grand-daughter of the late Loring Pierce, Buffalo's late pioneer undertaker, who officiated at the burial of more than three thousand of the early settlers of the city, among them the first interments at Forest Law.

In 1875 Mr. Smither embarked in business on his own account, which he has successfully pursued to the present time. His ability as a chemist and druggist was recognized by his election as Vice President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association in 1881 and President of the Erie county Pharmaceutical Association in 1883. He represented the 9th Ward on the Board of Supervisors in 1880, '81, '82 and '83. In 1882 he was Chairman of the Board.

H. S. Spencer.

Mr. H. S. Spencer, of Hamburg, removed to that town from Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., in 1864. He is the youngest son of the late Stephen Spencer of the latter place. The family, as the name indicates, is of English origin, being descendants of one of three brothers of that name, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in the seventeenth century.

Later, and among the representatives of this family who became residents of this state, may be mentioned John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua and Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica. The

subject of our notice was educated at Whitestown Seminary and for a time engaged in the business of teaching. At present and for many years, he has had charge of an extensive insurance agency, and but few men in the county enjoy a larger personal and business acquaintance.

In 1881 or 1882 he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, being the only Republican ever elected to that office in Hamburg upon party issues. He is at present Cashier of the Bank of Hamburg.

Alonzo Tanner, Esq.

Alonzo Tanner, Esq., was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1822; removed with his father and family to the Town of Wales, Erie county, N. Y., in 1831, and settled upon a farm, which is now owned by a sister, and where his boyhood was spent. At the age of seventeen young Tanner was given his time and came to Springville, attended the academy for about three years, teaching school Winters for his support. He studied law with Hon. C. C. Severance, and was admitted to the Supreme Court in the Fall of 1847. Residing at Springville from the commencement of his student life in 1839 to 1848, when he removed to Buffalo, where he has ever since resided practicing his profession. By an observance of industry and application through life Mr. Tanner has been successful in accumulating wealth and attaining to positions of trust. He has held the offices of City Comptroller, Member of the Common Council, Police Justice, and U. S. Assessor of the 30th district of N. Y. Mr. T. has been twice married; his first wife died in 1852, leaving him two daughters, now living in New York. One of whom is Imogene Brown, famous as a church singer and vocalist. He has four sons by his present wife, two of whom are at present, 1882, clerks in his office.

The Wibert Family.

James S. Wibert moved from the suburbs of Rochester, N. Y., to Erie county about the year 1830, and finally settled in what was designated as "Tubb's Hollow" now Eden valley, where he became proprietor of the old tavern so familiar to the older residents of the county. At the time of his settlement in the hollow he was a widower, his children being seven

in number, viz.: three sons and four daughters, namely, Phœbe H., Anna Maria, Jane Martha, Mary Esther, Thomas William and Isaac, of whom Thomas, Isaac and Jane Martha are deceased. The three surviving daughters are widows, Phœbe H., being the widow of Dr. Battey, residing in Buffalo, and Anna Maria widow of David Gallaway (one of the pioneers of Battle Creek, Mich.) and now resides there, and Mary E., widow of Francis Burt, formerly of Buffalo, also now residing in Battle Creek, Mich. Shortly after becoming a resident of the county, Mr. Wibert married Clara Howard, of Hamburg, who became the mother of two boys, James S., and Henry H. On the 4th day of April, 1841, the day upon which President William Henry Harrison expired, Mrs. Wibert died. Her two sons named above, were sent to reside with Mary and William Taber, an estimable family, members of the Society of Friends, and residing in the Town of Collins. They lived for some time with Mr. and Mrs. Taber, and their son-in-law and daughter, Isaac Russell and wife, also of Collins. Subsequently the two boys resided in Buffalo for a time and afterwards again in Collins, until, finally, both became residents of the City of New York, where Henry became associated with his brother-in-law the late Isaac Sherman, who did a good deal for the Republican party, and during the late war a confidential friend, associate and adviser of President Lincoln, who once remarked to a prominent man that he "regarded Mr. Sherman as one of the ablest men" he had ever met. Mr. Lincoln tendered to Mr. Sherman the position of Secretary of the Treasury, upon the resignation of Secretary Chase. It was during the war period that Henry was the partner of Mr. Sherman in New York, their business being that of dealer in staves. In 1866 they retired from active business, since which time Henry and his family have spent more or less of the Summer seasons in the Town of North Collins and the village of Springville, their Winter residence being in New York. James, for some years past, has been proprietor of the Mansion House, at Mauch Chunk, Pa. James S., their father, died in 1878, at Battle Creek, Mich., in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Caleb Cutler.

Caleb Cutler was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1771; married Edna Parkhurst, in Milford, and removed to Wardsboro, Windham county, Vt., where he resided until 1816, when they came to Willink, Niagara county, now Holland, Erie county, and settled upon lot forty-two, where he resided until his death in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler had seven sons and three daughters, one son dying in infancy, the others all settled in Holland and Sardinia except one. William C. Cutler, third son of the above, was born in Wardsboro, Windham county, Vt., Nov. 21, 1801, and came with the family to Holland in 1816. In 1828, March 9, he was united in marriage to Mary Morey, by whom he has had twelve children, of whom eight are living, four having died in infancy. William A., born Nov. 14, 1828; Tirzah A., born Sept. 17, 1830, died 1855; Maria, born May 4, 1833; Eda, born Jan. 20, 1835; Tirzah A., born July 7, 1837; Hobert, born July 28, 1839; Mary, born Nov. 23, 1841; Florence, born Feb. 12, 1844; Edward born July 21, 1847, died Jan. 3, 1848; Abigail, born Nov. 26, 1848, died Oct. 19, 1850; Abigail 2d, born July 13, 1851. Mr. Cutler says at one time he wanted a barrel of salt, he took a load of oats to Buffalo for which he was offered eleven and one-half cents, salt was five dollars per barrel. This example will show the difference between what the farmers had to sell, and to buy in those days.

Asa Ransom.

Asa Ransom, of Geneva, N. Y., came to Buffalo in the Fall of 1796. It is said that his was the first family that brought into Erie county the habits and refinements of civilized life, and it is said, too, that he was the first white man to locate land with a view of obtaining a legal title, all the claims previous had been merely on the sufferance of the Indians. In 1799, he removed to Clarence Hollow, where he opened a tavern, and where Asa Ransom, Jr., was born, and in 1804 or '05, he erected a saw mill and grist mill there. This was the first mill for grinding wheat in the county, and for several years it supplied the settlers north of the reservation with the "staff of life." In 1807, town meeting was held at Clarence

Hollow hotel, and its worthy landlord, Asa Ransom, was elected Supervisor. This year, the militia of the western part of Genesee county had formed into a regiment, and Mr. Ransom was appointed Lieutenant-colonel commanding. The term of this office to him was brief, for the very next year he had to resign, to accept of the more important position as Sheriff of Erie county, to which he had been appointed, and a similar honor was conferred upon him in 1812 and '13. In 1818, Mr. Ransom retired from the office after being appointed four times, and discharging the duties something over ten years.

Asa Ransom Jr.

Son of the former, was born at Clarence Hollow, June, 1801, *and is the oldest person now living born in Erie county*, Mr. R. possesses in an eminent degree the sterling qualities of his sire, and he has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of his adopted town (Grand Island). Soon after attaining his majority, he was united in marriage to Miss Betsey S. Clark, daughter of Archibald S. Clark, a prominent actor in the early settlement of the county. In 1837, Mr. Ransom removed to the Town of Grand Island, and invested quite extensively in lands, and ever since this town has been his home. In 1867 and '68, he represented the town on the Board of Supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom raised a large family, seven of whom are living.

FAMILY RECORD.

*Levant, born Jan. 21, 1825; Ellen C., born May 1, 1826; married W. D. Witner, lives in Kansas; Mary A., born April 23, 1827; married Harvey Booth; Archibald S., born Aug. 21, 1828; died March 14, 1829; Clark, born Nov. 7, 1829; married Saphronia Cutter; Sarah, born Nov. 29, 1830; married J. D. Vandervort; Harry B., born Nov. 30, 1832; married Zitella Benedict; Catherine, born Oct 6, 1834; died May 11, 1836; Betsey L., born May 11, 1836; married A. G. Kent; Asa, Jr., born Nov. 20, 1839; drowned June 8, 1872, in the Niagara river; James T., born Dec. 13, 1841; died Nov. 11, 1871.

*Levant has been Supervisor of his town.

Harry B. Ransom,

Fourth son of Asa Ransom, Jr., was educated for the profession of medicine. But like his ancestors he has been more or less in the active duties of business. For a time he owned and operated a steam ferry that plied between the Island and the main lands, cultivates a farm and has taken a very active part in public affairs. Represented his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1866, '67, '68, '69 and '74, and was a Member of Assembly in 1870, '71 and '75.

James B. Titus.

James B., son of Robert Titus, whose father's name was Timothy Titus, was born in Hebron, Conn., on the 19th day of July, 1794. At an early age he emigrated to Ostego county, in this state, and on the 2d day of January, 1817, married Esther Yeomans, daughter of Sterling Yeomans, of Richfield, Ostego county. With his young wife, who was four years younger than himself, he started on horse-back for the "Far West," as the Holland Purchase was then known, and settled in the easterly part of the Town of Eden, taking an "article" for a piece of land, on the road called the "Town Line." The Village of Buffalo had scarcely emerged from her fiery ordeal, and evidences of the depredations of the British were yet visible, when they journeyed through to their new home. Roads were then unknown in that locality, and "blazed" trees were the guides which directed the weary traveler on his way. Here began a life of labor and of hardship. The giant tree fell before the axe in the hands of the hardy pioneer and grain and grass were soon seen, where, for time unknown, the sunlight had been hidden from the fruitful earth by the leafy forest. But labor and love brought health and happiness, and a moderate degree of prosperity. Mr. T. was prominent in all neighborhood enterprises; for a long number of years he was deacon in the Free Baptist church, and in the militia of the state, rose from the ranks to the office of Colonel, which he held but a short time, by reason of the pecuniary burdens it imposed upon him. In 1831, he moved from the "Town Line" down to the creek, where a comfortable house was standing provided with those early luxuries, a big fire-place and a "Dutch oven"

along side, here he raised his increasing family and spent the happy days of his life; with but few wants, knowing but little of the misery of the outside world, with good neighbors, possessed of a firm belief in the teachings of Christ and with the aid of an unusually worthy wife, his cup of happiness was nearly full; here he inculcated in his children those lessons of virtue and morality, which so prominently distinguished the early pioneer from many of the later settlers of the Holland Purchase. In March, 1839, Mr. Titus died after a short illness, leaving his wife with her children to battle alone, and nobly did she do it; she continued living on the farm keeping her family together, and by industry and that frugal economy which characterized the early settler, she managed to take care of her almost helpless children for nearly six years, when broken in health and spirits, she was prostrated with a lingering sickness, and for many years continued an almost helpless invalid. During the time her family had grown up, some having married and left home, and the rest taking care of the farm, and each contributing his mite in supporting and keeping the household together. Nearly eighteen years ago, the old homestead was sold, and strangers dwell where so many happy events occurred, and around which cluster memories sweet and beautiful in the green of distant youth, to many a saddened heart. The children of James B. Titus are: Nancy, born in 1818; Celina, born in 1820; Dolly, born in 1824; James B., born in 1826; Sterling, born in 1831; Amy, born in 1833; and Robert C., born in 1839. Orlando Titus, who was born in 1835, died at his home in Eden, in March, 1882. James B. Titus lives in the Town of Concord.

Sterling Titus came to Concord in 1866, and is now living in the town of Sardinia, just across the east line of Concord, where Esther, his mother, who is now eighty-four years old, is now living. She is still in possession of her faculties, and can tell many interesting stories of the privations and hardships, and of the pleasures too, of pioneer life. Robert C. Titus is living in Buffalo, practicing his profession, the law. He is at present the State Senator of this district, having been elected the second time. Of the girls, all are living: Nancy Gail, at West Falls; Dolly Dayton, at Clarksburg; Celina Richardson

and Amy Frye, at Springville, in this county. Robert C. Titus is truly a self-made man, and step by step has he risen through efforts of his own, until at the present he stands in the front ranks of the bar of Erie county. In 1877, he was elected District Attorney of Erie county, by over two thousand majority being the only one elected that year on his ticket. In 1881, he was elected State Senator by over five thousand majority, and again re-elected in 1883 by nearly one thousand majority, running some two thousand five hundred ahead of the State ticket.

Joseph Kent.

Joseph Kent, an early pioneer of Holland, came from Corinth, Orange county, Vt., in 1811, and located with his family in what is now Holland, Erie county, N. Y. Although in embarrassed circumstances, Mr. Kent would not leave his creditors until they were fully paid. For that purpose he applied for assistance to some of his neighbors, who were intending to move to the same place. His neighbors having confidence in his integrity, assisted him to pay his debts. But before he could provide a home for his family and by his best endeavors pay these new obligations, he sickened and died, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Well might his creditors conclude that in paying the debt of nature he had paid all he could pay, and his debts were canceled. But it was not so to be; his sons, although with the family to support, labored with energy and an honest purpose till the last dollar was paid, and the father was nobly honored by his sons. Need more be said?

Jonathan Kent.

Jonathan Kent, son of Joseph, was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., in 1799. He removed with his father to Holland in 1811, where he has ever since resided. May 15, 1825, he was united in marriage to Polly Davis, who was born Jan. 9, 1807. They have five children:

Albert H., born Jan. 4, 1827. Mary L., born March 30, 1831; died April 14, 1841. Corydon C., born Oct. 31, 1836; married Fanny Smith, by whom he had one son, Carlton. Ellen, born Sept. 26, 1846.

Corydon is traveling for the Buffalo Scale company. Albert married Hannah Smith; is a successful farmer and lives in Holland.

Joseph Cooper.

Joseph Cooper was a native of Massachusetts, but in early life removed to Vermont. His wife's name was Dolly Page. They have had six children:

Joseph, married Lydia Dustin. Hannah, married Jonathan Colby, in Vermont. Dolly, married Benjamin Crook. Leonard, married Eliza Humphrey. Eleanor, married Lyman Clark. Samuel, married Sally Nutting.

In 1811 Joseph Cooper emigrated from Vermont and located in Holland, Erie county, N. Y.; then Willink, Niagara county, on the north part of lot sixty-three, where he resided until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Samuel, third son of the preceding, was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., Aug. 11, 1800, and came with his father to Holland in 1811. He still owns and occupies the homestead he helped to redeem from the wilderness. He married Sally Nutting, and has a family of five children:

Page, married Valona Sweet and lives in Holland. Maryette, married Seth Cooper. Julia, unmarried. Emma, unmarried. Grace, married R. J. Sellek.

Charles E. Young.

Charles E. Young was born at Williamsville, Erie county, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1816. He received his education at the common school, with the exception of one year at the Military School. On leaving school he located in Buffalo, and learned the trade of book-binding and blank book manufacturing, commencing business in 1838. May 27, 1842, he was united in marriage to Aurora M. Barnes, by whom he had five children:

Charles Edward, born in 1844, died in infancy. Charles Fletcher, born July 11, 1846; married, has one child. Albert Barnes, born Oct. 20, 1848; married Oct. 20, 1870, to Lizzie Dixon, of Buffalo. His children are: William Dixon and Alice Fletcher. George Foster, born Feb. 28, 1851. Aug. 23, 1854,

he was married to Eva M. Knight. They have one child. They live in Texas. Clara Lovina, born Sept. 8, 1855.

Mr. Young was first elected a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1854, from the Second Ward in Buffalo; afterward from the Tenth, which he continued to represent, with two or three intermissions, to the time of his death. He was intelligent and energetic, and in whatever position placed, discharged his duty with fidelity and ability. He was several times elected Chairman of the Board.

Ebenezer Lockwood.

Ebenezer Lockwood, the son of Timothy and Abigail M. Lockwood, was born at Greenwich, Fairfield county, Conn., July 4, 1776. His father was Captain of a company of minute men in the war of the Revolution, and would often relate the following incident, of which Ebenezer was an eye-witness. The Captain had left his company and was with his family. Early in the morning his wife was aroused by the report of fire-arms, and called out to him, "The Red Coats are coming!" He replied, "Oh, no!" Soon after she heard a second volley, and called out more earnestly, "The Red Coats are coming!" He said, "Oh, no! The men are only cleaning out their muskets." A moment after she vociferated, "The Red Coats are in sight!" At this he instantly apprehended that the enemy were in the road between him and his company, and there was no time to lose. He jumped from his bed, took his outer garments in his hand, ran toward his company across a salt meadow, at the time covered with water. This movement attracted the attention of the enemy, who sent their bullets after him, which the subject of this sketch, though not five years of age, remembered to have seen skip on the water near his father.

These hardships and exposures brought on disease of which he died before the close of the war. His son, Ebenezer, was as soon as of suitable age, apprenticed to a man in New York city to learn the shoemaker's trade. At the age of nineteen, the master signified his intention to whip him for some delinquency, and he departed without leave, in quest of a friend in

what is now South East, Putnam county, N. Y., with the hope of obtaining the means with which to purchase his time. This was readily done and he was honorably discharged.

At this place he made the acquaintance of Betsey Seymour whom he married before he was twenty-one years of age. In 1816, when they removed to the Holland Purchase, the family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood. Nathaniel, who returned to Dutchess county where he married and ever after resided. Jesse, who was twice made Justice of the Court of Sessions of Erie county. Orin, who was elected Sheriff of Erie county. Timothy, who became an eminent physician, practicing first in Hamburg, afterwards in the City of Buffalo, of which city he was Mayor for one term.

Harrison, who died, leaving one son, Daniel N., who has served one term in the Congress of the United States, taking a position in that body seldom reached by a new member. Stephen, born in Erie county, who was elected County Judge of his native county. Melinda, who married Salmon Washburn, late of Boston, Erie county, and Maria, who became the wife of Daniel R. Newton, late of Hamburg.

Marcus L. Lockwood, son of Philo, served as a Member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lockwood cared for his children and they were a blessing to him, aiding him very materially in clearing his farm, and erecting his buildings. As he had no money or lands to bestow, he gave each of his sons his time at the age of eighteen: no inconsiderable endowment to a youth of that age if properly utilized. He moved in a humble sphere, but acted well his part: "Here all the honor lies."

He lived to the ripe age of eighty-four, and died at the residence of his son Jesse, the favorite of the family, especially of the children, of whom he was in turn very fond and indulgent.

David Stickney, Jr

David Stickney, Jr., and his wife Hannah, were the parents of ten children—nine boys and one girl, all born in the Town of Sardinia:

Edwin, Charles, Everett, Mary Jane, George Albert, Austin,

Cassius, Julius and Wilmot. Seven of the ten are still living.

Mary Jane, the only daughter, died when eight years of age. Albert and Julius died soon after they became of age.

Austin N. Stickney, the subject of this sketch, was born in Sardinia, Dec. 22, 1841; lived there until the Spring of 1854, when his parents sold out and moved to Illinois, taking the boys with them. In the August following, his parents and grandfather were stricken down with cholera, all dying within the space of two weeks. Austin returned to Sardinia soon after; worked on a farm from that time till the War broke out; enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company A, New York Volunteers—a two years' regiment; served his time and returned home; married Martha J. Matteson, daughter of Charles and Diana Matteson, of Sardinia; Engaged in the mercantile business at Holland village in the Spring of 1873; continued in the business up to the Spring of 1883; was appointed chairman of the purchasing and auditing committee for Erie county, an office created by the Legislature of 1883, the duties of which consisted in purchasing the supplies used in the city and county hall, the jail, penitentiary and almshouse; the following Fall, he was elected keeper of the Erie County penitentiary, by a majority of six hundred and twenty-three.

Austin and Martha Stickney have but one child, a daughter, Floy Bell, born in Holland, July 22, 1873.

Almer White,

An active and useful man in community, came to Concord at an early day, and followed the business of farming, cattle buying and driving. Cattle raising fifty or sixty years ago was universal among the farmers, and this stock generally found a market East. Large droves would be bought up and driven to market early in the Fall. Mr. White followed this business quite extensively, besides he owned and conducted a farm. In the Winter of 1859 he was stricken down with consumption, and died the following Summer. He reared a large family of children of which only three are living, viz :—William, Edwin, and a daughter.

William White,

Son of Almer, is a farmer, and lives in Zoar. He was united in marriage July 3, 1851, to Miss Cordelia Hammond, by whom he has three children, viz:—Almer, born Aug. 4, 1852; Clark, born Aug. 23, 1854, and Charlotte L., born Jan. 6 1861. Mrs. White died in 1862. Mr. White was again married July 4, 1871, to Miss Mary Baker, by whom he has one child, viz:—Maria, born July 27, 1880.

Almer White,

Son of William is a farmer and resides in Zoar. On March 4, 1875 he was married to Miss Jennie Baker, by whom he has four children, viz:—Grace, born June 2, 1876; Nellie, born September, 19, 1878; Alma, born April 6, 1880, and Mabel, born Jan. 28, 1882.

Clark White,

Second son of William, is a farmer and lives in Zoar. Oct. 3, 1876 he was married to Miss Lucy E. Babcock, by whom he has one child, viz:—Ward, born Aug. 17, 1878.

Harvey J. Tucker,

Third son of Nathaniel Tucker, was born in the town of Brant, Erie county, N. Y., May 23, 1844. His father was born in the town of North Collins in 1817, and was a son of Abram and Anna Tucker, who were of the first settlers there in 1810, and who have the credit of erecting the first log cabin in what is now North Collins. Harvey's youth, up to his twelfth year, was passed upon his father's farm. The Summers were spent in the duties and labors of farming, and the Winters were devoted to the district school. In the Summer of 1866, young Harvey was thrown from a mowing machine and had his right hand severed just below the elbow. The loss of this useful member banished all thoughts in his mind of ever becoming a farmer, and he turned his attention to a profession. Two years he attended school at the Gowanda Academy, and again two years at the Oberlin College. At the age of seventeen he entered the law-office of Horace Boise, at Hamburg, where he remained one year. His room-mate and fellow student while there was Senator Robert C. Titus. Both were

compelled to teach district school Winters to defray expenses. The next year Mr. Tucker entered the law office of Austin & Austin of Buffalo, where he remained one year. The year 1863 was the darkest in our national calendar and the young law student, then but seventeen years old and with only one hand listened to the call of his country, and he enlisted that Winter a company of one hundred men for the 24th Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry and received a commission as First Lieutenant of Company M, same Regiment. Before the Regiment entered active service Lieutenant Tucker resigned and was appointed Sutler of the same Regiment, a position he held until the close of the war. The next year he passed in the Oil Regions. Then he returned to his native town and opened a country store, at North Collins, and the same year, June 10, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Tucker. He remained in business at the latter place until 1872, when he sold out and removed to Buffalo. In January, 1873 he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Erie County Alms House, a position he held for one year, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Keeper of the Insane Asylum, where he remained four years, at the expiration of which he again returned to Buffalo and entered into a partnership with a brother, in the commission trade, continuing this business until 1880, when he was appointed Jailor of Erie county, a place he occupied two years, when he resigned and purchased a lease of the Tremont House of Buffalo, and still remains its genial and popular landlord.

Mr. Tucker has always been a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in politics.

Alonzo U. Lockwood.

Alonzo U. Lockwood was born in East Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1829. He is one of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls.

Mrs. Mary E. Waite, the only surviving sister, is still a resident of East Hamburg; the other girls having died when young ladies.

His three brothers, Philander, George, and Lafayette, are all residents of the county, and prominent citizens of the localities in which they live.

In 1857, Mr. Lockwood married Cornelia A. Skinner, daughter of Palmer Skinner, of East Hamburg, and in 1864, moved into the town of Boston, and in the year 1873, represented his town on the Board of Supervisors. The year following, he moved to West Falls, where he still lives, enjoying the reputation of being a gentleman and a man of honor.

Archibald G. Preston.

Mr. Preston's father, Joel Preston, was born near Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1797, and was married there in 1815, to Lucinda Griffith, sister of the late Archibald Griffith, of Concord. They lived in Providence until 1824, when they moved to Otsego county, N. Y., where they remained until 1840, when they moved to Concord, where they lived until their deaths: Mr. Preston died Dec. 9, 1861; Mrs. Preston died April 23, 1868.

Their children were, Curtis O., born 1816, lives in Wisconsin. Amarilla, born 1818, married Walter Bates, lives in Pennsylvania. Joseph, born 1820, died in infancy. Sarah M., born 1822, died 1825. Archibald G., born Dec. 6, 1824. James F., born 1826, died 1829. Lucinda, born 1828, died 1829. Mary A., born 1830, married S. J. Parker, and died in Arcade, in 1862. Edwin W., born 1832, died in rebel prison on Bell Island; was a member of 24th Iowa Regiment. Eugene L., born in 1835, lives in Missouri. Sarah M., born 1839, married Wm. Lord, lives in Adrian, Michigan.

Archibald G. Preston was born in Otsego county, N. Y.; came to Concord with his father's family, where he lived until 1854, when he went to California, via Nicaragua route; was there three years, during which time he helped survey the route for the first railroad built in California. He returned to Concord, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he now resides. He was a member of the N. Y. State Guards, and has been Commissioner of Highways in Yorkshire.

Mr. Preston has been twice married: first in 1849, to Susan King; second in 1862, to Melvina Smith, daughter of the late Calvin Smith, of Concord. They have one son, Arthur E. born Nov. 7, 1863.

William W. Lawson.

His father, Richard Lawson, came to Buffalo from Liverpool, England, about forty years ago, and became one of the leading, active business men of the city. He was possessed of a large amount of real estate in the lower portion of the city, was proprietor of the old Commercial Hotel, and the "Rob Roy" House, that old Buffalonians will readily call to mind. He died about fourteen years ago, leaving four children—two sons and two daughters.

William W. Lawson, the subject of this notice, was born in Buffalo on the 16th of June, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of the city and subsequently a graduate at Bryant & Stratton's College, where he received a thorough business education. After leaving the College he entered the service of Mr. David Bell, an extensive foundryman and machinist, with the view of learning a trade. Not fancying a mechanical calling, after a few months with Mr. Bell, he changed his plans, and went into business with his father-in-law, Mr. James Farthing, an extensive stock dealer and butcher. The concern bought and sold cattle at East Buffalo, upon a large scale, kept an extensive slaughter-house, and maintained a popular retail market on Main street, corner of Eagle street, for a number of years. He was first elected to the office of Supervisor in 1871, from a strong Democratic ward by a decisive majority, and after a year's acceptable service in the Board, he was re-elected in 1872.

In 1874, Mr. Lawson was elected to the Assembly from the Second Assembly District, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards. In the Assembly Mr. Lawson was a member of the Committees of Privileges and Elections and Public Printing. In 1875, he was renominated. The result was a majority of 1,194, a gain of more than one thousand from the previous year. During his second term Mr. Lawson was Chairman of the Committee on Petitions of Aliens, and a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, and Printing.

He was an effective committee worker, and was assiduous in attending to the duties of his office and in looking after the interests of his constituents. The Republicans of the county placed him in nomination for the office of Sheriff in 1876, and

he became a candidate for a more important office and before a larger constituency. The canvass occurred during a Presidential campaign and the contest was a spirited one and desperately fought. The Democracy nominated a popular candidate and an experienced politician, and Mr. Lawson suffered defeat.

When three years had rolled around he was again made the party's standard bearer for the office of Sheriff. The unanimity of the convention gave him a good send-off in the canvass and he came out of the conflict with victorious banners flying, on which was inscribed a majority of over five thousand. Mr. Lawson entered upon the duties of the office of Sheriff, January 1, 1880, and discharged them for three years with general satisfaction to the public and with credit to himself.

On March 4th, 1864, Mr. Lawson married Adelia J. Farthing, daughter of James Farthing of Buffalo. Four children—two sons and two daughters—have been born to them making a happy family of a half a dozen, equally divided as to sex, that are cozily domiciled in a newly completed mansion on Richmond avenue.

A. Bartholomew, Esq.

Mr. Bartholomew was born in North Collins, Feb. 28, 1837. Attended school in Springville in 1853 or '54, and graduated at the State Normal School at Albany in 1857. Mr. Bartholomew has taught twenty-three terms of school in thirteen different towns of Erie county. After graduating at the Normal School, he studied law with Hon. C. C. Severance, of Springville. Was admitted to the bar Nov. 13, 1861, and commenced practicing at Hamburg in 1866; came to Buffalo in 1870, where he has since practiced his profession.

He was married in 1864, to Florence Cutler of Holland, N. Y. They have four children, viz.:

Alice M., born June 25, 1866. Nellie C., born April 23, 1868. Edward W., born Dec. 25, 1870. Glenni A., born Oct. 16, 1878.

Mr. Bartholomew had eight brothers and sisters viz.:

John P. resides near Meadville, Pa. Mary married Charles Winner and resides in North Collins. Elizabeth married Christian Burgot and resides in North Collins. Catharine resides in

Buffalo. John A. died in Chicago in 1878. Charles resides in North Collins. Phoebe died young. Abram, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bartholomew's father, Philip Bartholomew, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 4, 1790. He was four years in Napoleon's army. He came to this country in 1836, and settled on lot thirty-six, Collins. Died Aug. 24, 1863.

Joseph P. Sampson.

Mr. Sampson's grandfather, Peter Sampson, Jr., was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1747. He married Elizabeth Perry, in 1773. Of their thirteen children, Peter Sampson, Jr., father of Joseph P., was the eldest; he was born in New Salem, Mass., Dec. 30, 1773, and was married in 1793 to Sarah Kellogg. They had a family of thirteen children:

Sally, born 1793, died in 1796. Gamaliel, born 1795, died in 1870. Lucy, born in 1796; married Mr. Maklem, and died about 1870. Sally (2d) born 1798; married William Shults, and since died. Sanford P., born in 1800, died in 1825. Hannah, born in 1802; married Truman Bensley, and died in 1854. John H., born 1805, died in 1829. Roxana, born 1809. Elizabeth, born in 1813; married Dr. Poole, of Springville, and died in 1843. Nancy, born 1815. Joseph P., born Nov. 5, 1819. Peter M., born 1810; died in 1845. Frank S., born —, died in 1849.

Peter Sampson, Jr., moved with his family to Concord in 1816, from New Salem, Mass., making the entire journey with cart and oxen. He located on lot twenty, township six, range six. Soon after coming, he took the contract for carrying the mail from Buffalo to Olean, via Townsend Hill, Springville and Ellicottville. It was the first regular mail carried between those points. From Buffalo to Springville, he drove a wagon first, then a coach. From Springville to Olean the route, the greater part of the way, led through the wilderness; this stage of the journey was made on horseback. Joseph P. speaks of accompanying his father on the same horse, when a boy, to learn the way, and afterwards being sent occasionally over the route alone. Mr. Sampson carried the mail about ten years.

After some years' residence in Concord, he moved to

Ashford, Cattaraugus county, where he served as Supervisor of that town eight years and was also Justice of the Peace about the same length of time. Mr. Sampson was well and favorably known in Erie and Cattaraugus counties. He died in Ashford, Dec. 8, 1836.

Joseph P. Sampson was born in Concord; resided in Ashford until 1868, when he moved to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, where he has since lived, except two years spent in Springville and five in Arcade. Is a farmer; was married Jan. 27, 1853, to Mrs. Mary A. Hakes. They have one son, Joseph F., born March 22, 1859; married Nellie McIntyre.

From the United States Biographical Dictionary of Illinois, published in 1876.

John R. Bensley.

Mr. John Russell Bensley was born on the first of May, 1833, at Springville, Erie county, N. Y., and is the son of Eaton Bensley and Sophia (*nee*) Russell, both of whom were among the pioneers and early settlers of Concord. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Bensley received his education at Springville Academy. At the age of eighteen he began life as a clerk in a country store and acted in this capacity for three years when he purchased the stock of his employer and became proprietor. In 1857 he removed to Du Page county Illinois and in 1858 located in Chicago, establishing himself as a general commission merchant, in which business he has continued until the present time.

From a small beginning he has steadily advanced, keeping pace with the growth of the city, until he stands at the head of two of the most prominent houses in Chicago, whose business transactions are surpassed in magnitude by but few firms in the city.

In 1868 the firm extended their business to the live stock trade, under the separate firm name of Bensley Brothers & Co., and this business has grown to be scarcely less important than their grain trade.

Mr. Bensley is an able, shrewd and careful business man, and he has held various official positions in connection with the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, of which he has long been a member. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Com-

mittee of Arbitration. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the Board of Directors, and in 1874 was elected Vice-President. In 1876 he was elected its President by a handsome majority. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Beverage a member of the Committee of Appeals on grain inspection for the State of Illinois. In 1876 was made President of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, where he resides.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary A. White, daughter of Almer White of Concord. She died in 1862. He was again married to Miss Augusta F. Fuller, daughter of Elijah Fuller, of Wyoming county, N. Y.

Always genial and courteous in manner, overflowing with good humor, generous to a fault, everywhere a pleasant companion; he especially delights in the endearments of home and brings his choicest offerings to the shrine of the household gods. Mr. Bensley freely ascribes much of his success to the powerful auxiliaries of home influences, where his efforts have always been seconded by intelligent co-operation and courageous self-sacrificing support.

Since the above was written, Mr. B. has held various responsible positions on the Board of Trade, as member of committee of appeals; chairman of a committee to secure a location and erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Board—a labor of no small magnitude when we consider the amount of money required and the conflicting interests to be harmonized or overcome. All difficulties have been surmounted and a commodious building is well under way. He is also President of Hyde Park, an extensive municipality adjoining the City of Chicago. But perhaps no one thing so clearly demonstrates the entire confidence which men in responsible positions repose in Mr. Bensley, as his appointment as Receiver of the firm of McGeogh, Everingham & Co., the lard kings; and the promptness, energy and ability with which he discharged that duty shows how well that confidence is deserved.

George E. Bensley.

George E. Bensley was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1823. His early life was principally spent on the farm with his parents. In 1850 he purchased of his grandfather,

Deacon John Russell, his farm, together with fifty acres belonging to his father, and carried on the dairy business until 1856, when he sold out the farm and engaged in the grocery trade in the village of Springville, in which he remained until 1862. He then closed out the grocery and formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. Bensley, in the grain commission business in Chicago, in which he still remains. In 1868 they opened a live stock commission business at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, where they still continue the business.

On the 20th of February he was united in marriage with Miss A. L. Tanner, daughter of Deacon Joseph Tanner, of Attica, N. Y. They have had four children :

The oldest, C. R. Bensley, is interested in the live stock firm. Ella F., is living with her parents. Lottie, died at the age of three years and one month, and George died in infancy.

For the past thirteen years Mr. Bensley has been an Elder in the Ninth and Sixth Presbyterian churches, but has recently taken a letter and united with the Plymouth Congregational church, which is in many respects more in conformity with his views of church government.

Albert Haight.

Albert Haight, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of New York, was born in the town of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on the 20th of February, 1842. His father, Henry Haight, was born at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where one or two generations of the family had lived before him. When a mere boy he came to Western New York, and found employment as a farm hand in the towns of this county, first in Brant, afterwards in Collins, and finally he located in Ellicottville, where he carried on the business of farming on his own account.

Before leaving this county, Mr. Haight married Miss Sarah Sisson, of Collins, and the subject of this notice was the issue of this union. Mr. Haight moved to Gowanda when Albert was about a year old, and operated a farm in that locality, and three years thereafter, in 1846, he returned to this county and settled at West Falls, in the town of Aurora, where he continues to reside upon his well kept farm.

Albert was reared near the little village of West Falls, amid the surrounding influences and opportunities that environ country-bred boys. And they may have been the very best surroundings after all, and have furnished the necessary discipline for subsequent growth and development. The success and eminent attainments of country-bred boys in America are not uncommon. Indeed, it has almost become a settled rule to which exceptions are not numerous, that the most successful men in business in the professions and in public life are country born and reared.

Mr. Haight had the experience of farmer's boys generally. The needs of the family required his services in "doing chores" and attending to light farm work as soon as he was old enough for these duties. The Winter months were spent in the district school, and in Summer, farm work absorbed the attention of the future jurist. Wood-chopping, sugar-making, fence-building, plowing, sowing, weeding, haying, harvesting, and such other employments as are incident to farm life were the lot and fortune of young Haight. These labors tended to develop his physical strength and to discipline his mental faculties for the sterner duties of life.

After two or three brief terms at select schools, Mr. Haight entered Springville Academy at the age of sixteen, for a seminary course of three years. The habits of industry and frugality already inculcated by parental example and discipline, taught him the importance of making the best possible use of his time and opportunities. He realized the fact that his future depended upon the equipment he was to secure at the brief term for which he had entered the Academy, and he studied accordingly. At the end of the three years, he left the institution as well fitted for the duties of a business life as are the average graduates of colleges and universities.

The reputation Judge Haight made in the office of County Judge led to his selection as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Republican District Convention in 1856, a year before his term as County Judge expired. He was elected by a majority of nearly fifteen thousand, and entered upon the duties of the office on the first of January, 1877, for a term of fourteen years. It was a respon-

sible trust for one so young and inexperienced, but Judge Haight has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his friends and the public generally.

During the Seminary course, Mr. Haight taught the village school at West Falls one Winter term, which was the only experience of this character he ever had. Upon leaving the Academy, he came to Buffalo in September, 1861, being then in his twentieth year, with a determination to fit himself for the practice of the law. He was not long in getting an opportunity to study for the profession in the office of Messrs. Sawin & Lockwood, then leading lawyers of the city. Subsequently he became a law student and clerk in the office of the late Edward Stevens.

In 1863, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Haight was admitted to the bar as attorney and counsellor, with the right to practice in all the courts of the State. He at once opened an office in the Hollister block on his own account, and solicited the patronage of the public.

In the year 1872, after a practice of only nine years, and at the age of thirty, Mr. Haight was nominated for the office of County Judge, by the Republicans, and he was elected by a majority of a little over five thousand, in a district that not unfrequently goes Democratic by several hundred. He entered upon the duties of the office of County Judge on the 1st of January, 1873, and from the first, although the youngest man who had ever held the office, he attracted the attention and secured the commendation of the bar and the public by the manner in which he administered its duties. He was elected to the office of Supervisor from the Second Ward for three consecutive terms, before he was elected County Judge, and served in the Board with honor and credit.

On the 20th of November, 1864, Judge Haight married Miss Angeline Waters, daughter of Mr. Harrison P. Waters, a prominent citizen of West Falls, and for about twenty years a justice of the peace of that place. One child, a daughter, is the fruit of this union.

George Coit.

George Coit was born in Norwich, Conn., June 10, 1790. After serving as clerk in a drug store in his native town, he, in

company with a fellow clerk by the name of Townsend, removed to Buffalo, in 1811, and engaged in the same business, which they followed until 1818, when they sold their drug store, and entered largely into the storage and forwarding business. Their first warehouse was built at the foot of Commercial street, and the firm Townsend & Coit, and later Townsend & Coit and Thompson & Co., was extensively engaged in the transportation and forwarding business on the Erie Canal, and the lakes. This firm merited and received the confidence of the business public.

In 1816, Mr. Coit married a sister of Judge Townsend, by whom he had eight children, two of whom died young. Mrs. Coit died leaving a family of young children. Subsequently he was twice married, but had no children by his second or third wife. Though possessed of ample means, he was content to live in a plain, unostentatious manner; and possessing decided political opinions, he never aspired to political preferment nor sought notoriety outside his chosen legitimate business.

Arthur Humphrey.

A pioneer of the Town of Holland. Walked all the way from Vermont to that town in 1800, and located land upon which he began improving that Summer, and which was his home during life. The following Fall he returned to Vermont in the same way he came, and the next Spring he set out for his claim with his young wife and child, with a team consisting of a yoke of oxen and a horse, hitched to a wagon, and we presume drove "tandem." Arthur Humphrey was a man of sterling integrity and sound judgment, qualities that very soon rendered him a very prominent man in the settlement. During the war of 1812 and '15, a stockade was erected upon his farm as security against the British and their bloodthirsty allies—the Indians. At an early day he represented his town for several years upon the Board of Supervisors. Mrs. Humphrey's maiden name was Althea Morgan, by whom he had six children—three sons and three daughters: Eliza married Deacon Leonard Cooper, of Holland, and died in 1835. The other two daughters are also dead. Isaac, the eldest son, also represented his town upon the Board of Supervisors and was

appointed Associate Judge of Erie county. About 1840, he went west and at the time the "gold fever" raged he left for the Pacific coast. In 1868, he left California for Victoria, B. C., with the hopes of benefiting his health, which was poor. He soon after died. Arthur K. owned and occupied the old homestead for some years. This he sold and removed to Iowa, and at the present his home is in Nebraska. James M., the youngest son, worked upon the old homestead until he was seventeen years old, but we infer from the very successful career since achieved by Mr. Humphrey in the profession of law, that farming was not his "forte," and we read of him as a student at the Aurora Academy; then again in wrestling with Coke and Blackstone in the law office of Harlow S. Love, of Buffalo, where he remained for a time and then he returned to Aurora and entered the law office of Albert Sawin, and after reading there for a time, he was admitted to the bar in 1846; here he remained some ten years in the practice of his profession. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney of Erie county, and since that time his home has been in Buffalo. In 1863, he was elected State Senator, and from 1865 to 1869 (two terms), he represented his district in the halls of Congress. Soon after he was appointed by the Governor a Judge of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy, which he held until the expiration of the term. Since that time Mr. Humphrey has confined himself to the practice of his profession, being the senior partner of the law firm of Humphrey & Lockwood, which stands in the front ranks of the profession in Buffalo. In 1846, he was united in marriage to a daughter of Jonathan Bowers, one of the early settlers of Aurora. She is a sister of Dennis Bowers, Esq., late a prominent lawyer in Buffalo. They have four children, namely:

Arthur B., Fred, Jennie and Carrie—all residents of Buffalo with the exception of Frederick.

Arthur Humphrey, the father, lived to the age of eighty-four years, and the mother to the age of seventy-six. Both died on the old homestead.

Daniel N. Lockwood.

Daniel N. Lockwood was born in the Town of East Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y., where he lived and worked on a farm

until he was sixteen years of age. After the usual preliminary preparation in the district and public schools, he entered Union College at Schenectady in the Fall of 1861, from which he graduated with honor in 1865. He then entered the well-known law office of Humphrey and Parsons as a student and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in May, 1866. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney of Erie county, and among other noted and celebrated causes conducted by him was the case of George D. Lord, who was tried for bribery, growing out of the exposure of the canal frauds under Governor Tilden's administration. He was elected a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, and although he was the youngest member of the House, he took an active and leading part in exposing the crimes by which Mr. Tilden was defrauded out of the Presidency, making the first and leading speech on the subject and demanding an investigation of the whole affair. He was also a member of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, which nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock for the Presidency. In 1882 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse and presented Governor Cleveland's name to the Convention for Governor. For the past four years Mr. Lockwood has devoted himself mainly to the duties of his profession. He is also largely interested in business enterprises, holding the office of President of the Buffalo, New York & Erie railroad company, and is President and General Manager of the Akron Cement works, located at Akron in this county, one of the oldest and largest cement works in this part of the State.

Mr. Lockwood is a son of Harrison and Martha Phillips Lockwood. His father died when he was but six years of age, and from that time he was to a great extent dependant upon his own resources; but, possessed of an indomitable will, full of hope and courage, he has succeeded, by industry and prudence in acquiring a thorough education and in securing for himself a position of influence and honor, not alone in his native county, but throughout the State.

Mr. Lockwood was married in 1871 to Sarah E., daughter of Thomas Brown of Buffalo. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

O. J. Green.

O. J. Green was born in 1810, and came to the Town of Sardinia in 1815, where the greater portion of his life has been passed. Early in life, he took an active part in public affairs, and the people have honored him upon several occasions with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1839, he was elected Justice of the Peace of his town, a position he held twenty-four consecutive years. In 1846, he represented his district in the legislature at Albany, and in 1858, he was elected County Clerk of Erie county, serving a term of three years. Since then, Mr. Green has rather sought seclusion from the cares of public life.

In 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Goodspeed, by whom he has three children: Horace C., Manly C. and Nettie.

Horace C. Green.

Horace C. Green, eldest son of O. J. Green, was born in the Town of Sardinia, and upon attaining his majority, began his business career in the City of Buffalo. He is at present the junior partner of the well-known firm of A. T. Kerr & Co., wholesale dealers, on Seneca street.

In July, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Francis C. Cleveland, by whom he has two children, viz.: Harry C., born August, 1861, and Nettie C., born Oct. 5, 1872.

Manly C. Green.

Manly C. Green, second son of O. J. Green, was born in the Town of Sardinia, studied for the law, and is at present practicing his profession in the City of Buffalo.

He was united in marriage to Miss Jenny Lincoln, by whom he has two children, viz.: Ethel and Lincoln H.

Mr. Green is a graduate of Williams College, Mass. A thorough student in his profession, who bids fair to make his mark in his chosen calling.

Richard Reading.

Richard Reading was born near Banbury, Eng., June 30, 1814. When seventeen years of age, he came with his father,

Richard, Sr., to America and settled on a farm in Aurora, in this county.

When about thirty years of age, Richard, Jr., returned to England. While there, he married Miss Mary A. Borton, and again set sail for his new home. Twenty weeks were consumed in the trip, it having been made by sailing vessel to New York, and thence to Buffalo over the Erie Canal.

Mr. Reading with his wife settled on the farm now occupied by him in 1846. Sixteen years later, they were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew up and are still living: two daughters and five sons.

During his lifetime, Mr. Reading has taken considerable pride in stock raising, especially of cattle. His Banner Yorks, a pair of Durhams, were sold to Farthing Bros., of Buffalo, in 1860, and subsequently shown at several cattle shows in this State and in Canada. After eight years' fattening, the two weighed six thousand pounds. Mr. Reading is considered an excellent judge of cattle, and is almost invariably one of the judges in this department at local fairs.

In politics, he is a staunch Republican, as are his five sons. He is of retiring disposition, and domestic in his tastes. His chief ambition seems to have been the education and success of his children. This opinion was formed by conversing with his neighbors in regard to this. Few men have more friends, none have less enemies.

Mr. Reading's fourth son, William B., was born April 22, 1857, and like his brothers and sisters, he grew up in school, and he graduated from the Buffalo Central High School, June, 1878. He next took a two years' course in Cornell University and afterwards studied law with Marshall, Clinton & Wilson, of Buffalo. In 1882, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Erie county, and again re-elected to the same office in 1883.

Joseph Candee, Esq.

Joseph Candee was born in Oxford, New Haven county, Conn., July 6, 1813. Came to Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., with his father's family when three years old. Lived there and in the neighboring city of Syracuse until 1837, when

he came to Sardinia, where he resided until June, 1856, when he removed to Buffalo, where he now resides. While a resident of Sardinia he was engaged in the tanning business in company with O. J. Green. He represented the town of Sardinia on the Board of Supervisors four times, 1849, '50, '52 and '53. In 1852 he was elected Sheriff of the county.

He was three times elected Supervisor of the Tenth Ward of Buffalo, 1857, '58 and '59, and was Postmaster for a time under Andrew Johnson's administration. He was



JOSEPH CANDEE, ESQ.

connected for about a year—1861—with the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

Mr. Candee was married in 1837 to Julia Jennings, who died Jan. 13, 1875. Mr. Candee has a daughter, Emilie; born July 17, 1837, in Pompey, N. Y.; and a son, Cassius C., born Oct. 17, 1840, in Sardinia. He has been for several years Deputy Collector in the Buffalo Custom House.

Patterson Kerr.

Patterson Kerr was born in Orwell county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1810; was married in North Collins, in 1834, to Miss Rozette H. Tucker, who was born March 11, 1815. They have four children, Abram T., born March 4, 1835; married Rebecca

Marshall, April 11, 1872. They have two children, Abel T. and Frank M. Emily A., born Jan. 19, 1838; married George Hanford in 1859. He has been dead many years. She lives in New York City. Albert D. Born Nov. 4, 1841; married Fanny Price, Dec. 2, 1869. They have four children: George A., Fred, Albert and Harry; they live in Buffalo. Ellen married George W. Arnold, Sept. 22, 1869. Has had three children: Bertha, Bertie E. and Emily J., who died in Buffalo, Nov. 3, 1878.

Abram T. Kerr is the senior partner in the well known firm of A. T. Kerr & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Madison C. Scoby,

The eldest son of Alexander Scoby, was born in Ashford in 1829 or '30, and spent the years of his minority at home. Being the eldest, he was of great service to his father, and long before he attained his majority he had become thoroughly proficient in his calling (that of miller). In the Winter of 1853 he left here in company with Addison Gibbs, a cousin, who was after Governor of Oregon for the latter state, and located at Portland. He was soon engaged to take charge of a large flouring mill there where he remained until his return home in 1856. Soon after he entered into a partnership with his father in the milling business, which was continued until 1860 or thereabouts. In 1861 he bought a half interest in the Springville mill, which he conducted until 1863. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Bensley, and soon after he removed to the State of Kansas, where he established himself in the business of cattle raising, a business that he still continues. In 1868, he removed his family back to Chicago, and entered into a co-partnership with the Bensley Bros. in the live stock trade. Mr. and Mrs. Scoby have a family of seven children.

Marcus Bartlett

Marcus Bartlett was born at Danby, Rutland county, Vt., May 16, 1817. His father, David Bartlett, came with his parents from Cumberland, R I., about 1790. He was a self-made

man, by trade an edge-tool manufacturer, and a man of unbending integrity. He married Prusha Allen, daughter of Prince Allen, of Danby, and held many positions of honor and trust in his adopted town. Not being wealthy he had not much to give his children except a good common school education and the example of a life which betokened a soul of honor. Religiously he was a Quaker. His father, Abner Bartlett, married Drucilla Smith. His grandfather, Joseph, lived also in Cumberland, and married Abigail Aldrich, and his great-grandfather, Jacob, settled in Cumberland from Salem, Mass. His wife's maiden name was Ballou.

In November, 1839, Marcus Bartlett married Fanny A. Kelly, daughter of Azel and Rebecca Kelly, of Danby. He came with his family to Collins in November, 1846, having embarked at Fort Ann on the raging canal; after an eventful voyage of eleven days in the kind care of good old Captain Brayton, they landed safely in Buffalo, and after a two days' journey by land over rough and muddy roads, arrived in Collins. His family at that time consisted of himself and wife, daughter Jane and an adopted son, Edward Daggett; it was afterwards increased by Alice L., Allen P., Mary E. and Lucius E., two sons and two daughters.

Edward enlisted in the Twenty-first regiment New York volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion; he was promoted to Sergeant and honorably discharged after serving his full time, and soon after died of disease contracted in the army.

Allen P. married Edith M. Gay, daughter of Ira and Diana Gay, of State Line, Pa. Their children were: Gay, Allen P., Jr., and Fannie. Gay died when twenty-one months old; his father, Allen P., died Sept. 18, 1881. The other members of the family are now living together at 127 West Eagle street, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Bartlett's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Kelly, now in the ninety-first year of her age, in good health and the full enjoyment of all her faculties, adds greatly to the enjoyment and pleasures of their happy family circle.

Mr. Bartlett's life has been one of continuous labor, never having received a dollar except what he earned by hard work and unremitting industry; in youth, working some with his father in the blacksmith shop, and also assisting in cultivating

a small farm in Summer, and attending the district school in Winter, where his education was obtained excepting one term at Burr Seminary, Manchester, and one at Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt. While most of his life has been spent on a farm, he taught school twenty-six consecutive Winters, commencing at the age of sixteen years. He was the first Superintendent of Schools elected in his native town, a law requiring such an officer having been passed by the last Legislature preceding his election. After settling in the Town of Collins he was elected Justice of the Peace and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for School Commissioner, and afterwards for Member of Assembly in his district. His party being largely in the minority, he was defeated, though running far ahead of his ticket. At the commencement of the late war he was elected Supervisor of the town against a political majority of about two hundred, and was appointed by the Board a member of the first Bounty Committee, and went to the front at Fredericksburg, Va., and along the lines, holding unlimited orders on Jay Cooke & Co., at Washington, from the county, to pay bounties to enlisted soldiers, as it had been demonstrated that if their money was given them in Buffalo the facilities were such that many of them after receiving their bounty, would desert and cross to Canada. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for his district, comprising the towns of Collins, North Collins, Hamburg, East Hamburg, Brant, Evans, Eden and West Seneca, and held the position for two years, receiving the thanks of the department for his promptness, ability and fidelity in the discharge of his difficult and delicate duties. In 1860 he was employed by the census department of the government to take the census of the towns of Collins and North Collins.

Although retaining his farm in Collins he has since 1871 been living in Buffalo, where he has in various capacities been employed in the office of the County Clerk. In 1879, he was nominated unanimously for the office receiving more than his party vote, but was defeated, though he had been employed for nearly nine years as deputy by Clerks of both political parties, thus demonstrating his qualifications for the position.

Though politically a Democrat and religiously a Universalist

he is justly proud of his many true and valued friends among all religious sects and all political parties. Generous to a fault, but never a spendthrift, he could not become a wealthy man, unless he had been more penurious and less anxious for the welfare of others. During the last fourteen years he has by his individual labor, earned and received over twenty-one thousand dollars, which he hopes if it has not made him wealthy has gone to make the world wiser, better and happier. But he counts his wealth not in gold, but in the devotion and happiness of his family and the love and fidelity of his many friends.

Abbott C. Calkins.

Abbott C. Calkins was born in the Town of Colden, Erie county, N. Y., June 1, 1838, and worked upon a farm until he was eighteen years old. He attended school at the Springville and Aurora Academies, studied for the profession of law and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began the practice of his profession in Buffalo. In 1867, he removed to Hamburg and opened an office there. In 1868, he represented the district in the State Legislature at Albany. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1883, he returned to the City of Buffalo, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Calkins is an able lawyer, whose marked points in his character is his devotion to the interests of his clients.

Charles T. Coit.

Charles Townsend Coit, a prominent citizen of Buffalo, was the eldest son of George and Hannah Townsend Coit, and was born in Buffalo, then a mere village, Feb. 14th, 1819, and died Dec. 11th, 1881. Mr. Coit, having received a fair education, began his business career as a clerk in the office of Coit, Kimberly & Co., on Central wharf, Buffalo. In 1844 he went to Troy and became a member of the firm of Ide, Coit & Co., owners of the Troy and Erie Transportation Line, which then did an extensive business on the Erie Canal. He remained in Troy about ten years, then located at Albany for a time, and finally returned to Buffalo, where he took part in organizing the International Bank, of which Mr. Coit continued Cashier until June, 1879, when he was elected its President. He continued as the

executive officer of the bank until within a few months of his death. He was also a Director of the Buffalo Gas Light Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Akron Cement Works, and President of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo. He married Julia, daughter of the late Henry R. Seymour, and left surviving him at his death, his widow and one son.

Mr. Coit was a man of thorough business ability and very successful as a banker and financier. He was of simple habits, disliked display and ostentation and had no taste for public position. In his personal intercourse with men he was ever pleasant, having a kind word for all. Socially he was an agreeable companion and one whose society was highly prized.

Frank S. Coit.

Frank Seymour Coit, son of Charles T. and Julia S. Coit, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 2d, 1850, and came to Buffalo about 1852. Was educated in the schools of the city and at Exeter, N. H.; became a clerk in the First National Bank about 1869, and after several years connection with that institution, left it in 1874, to engage in the lumber business as one of the firm of Coit, Smith & Co. In 1877 he accepted the position of Deputy Treasurer of Erie county and continued in that office until 1882, when he assumed the management of the Akron Cement Works. In 1872 Mr. Coit married Emily, daughter of A. A. Eustaphieve of Buffalo.

Alexander A. Eustaphieve.

Alexander Alexis Eustaphieve, son of Alexis Eustaphieve, Russian Consul General to the United States was born at Boston, Mass., March 25, 1812, and received his early education at the Boston High School, and later by special permission of Congress at the West Point Military Academy. In 1827 he settled at Detroit, Mich., and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1832 when he removed to Buffalo. With the exception of a few years, spent in New York about 1840, he continued to reside in Buffalo until his death, which

occurred in August, 1879. He early became identified with the insurance business and was highly esteemed for his thorough acquaintance with all its details.

Mr. Eustaphieue married, in 1835, Emily Wilson of London, England, by whom he had eight children, six surviving him. His wife died in 1872, and in 1875 he married Sarah Carpenter, of Rye, N. Y., by whom he had one son. Mr. Eustaphieue was a man of strong character and a general favorite both in business and social life.

MASONIC LODGES.

CONCORD LODGE, NO. 346, F. AND A. M.

In the year 1822, a petition for the formation of a lodge at Concord, Erie county, was presented to the Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication held June 7th, of which the following is a copy :

“To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York :

We, Free and Accepted Masons, having been members of regular lodges, and having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, and willing to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, that for the conveniency of our respective dwellings, and for other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge in the Town of Concord, County of Erie, to be named Concord Lodge ; that in consequence of this desire we pray for a warrant of constitution, to empower us to assemble as a legal lodge, to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular and constitutional manner, according to the original forms of the Order, and the regulations of the Grand Lodge ; that we have nominated and do recommend Comfort Knapp, to be the first Master, Ira Hall to be the first Senior Warden, and Archibald Griffith to be the first Junior Warden of the said lodge ; that if the prayer of

the petition should be granted, we promise a strict conformity to all the constitutions, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge." Signed.

CHARLES WELLS,	COMFORT KNAPP,
ASA TORREY,	AARON COLE,
ASA PHILLIPS,	REUBEN ROCKWOOD,
EDWARD CRAM,	JONATHAN JENNINGS,
ARCHIBALD GRIFFITH,	IRA HALL,
ROSWELL OLCOTT,	FREDERICK RICHMOND,
TRUMAN WHITE.	

This petition was endorsed as follows :

“AURORA, Erie county, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1821.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 294, opened in due form. Several brethren from the Town of Concord, in this county, having presented for the approbation of this lodge, a petition to the M. W. Grand Lodge, for a warrant of constitution for a lodge to be held in said town; therefore,

Resolved, That we believe this is the nearest lodge to the said town of Concord, and further

Resolved, That believing it will eventuate to the benefit of the institution, we do cheerfully recommend to the M. W. Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petitioners. A true extract from the records.”

Signed.

JOHN WADSWORTH,
Secretary Blazing Star Lodge, No. 294.

An entry of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at that communication reads: “Petition from Comfort Knapp and others to hold a lodge in the Town of Concord, in the County of Erie, by the name of Concord Lodge, recommended by Blazing Star Lodge, No. 294, the prayer of which was granted.”

A warrant of constitution was granted, and the lodge was numbered 346. It made annual returns to the Grand Lodge to December, 1825, after which date there is nothing on the records of the Grand Lodge relating to it.

Its membership, in addition to those named in the petition, is not completely known, but Amaziah Ashman, Jarvis Bloomfield, Rufus C. Eaton, John Russel, Willis Cornwall, George Shultus, John House, Harry House and Eaton Bensley are

remembered as "brethren of the mystic tie." The lodge held its communications at various places on Townsend Hill and in Springville, until the anti-Masonic excitement broke out, when it ceased to do "further work," and its funds, records and property became dispersed and lost, with the single exception of the Junior Warden's Jewel, which is now in the possession of Springville Lodge, No. 351, where it serves to adorn the candidate of the third degree, and is justly cherished as a memento of "ye olden time."

In removing the bodies from the old cemetery at Springville, in 1882, the "square and compasses," and the initials "L. E. L.," on the remains of a coffin in an obscure grave, were found to mark the resting-place of a brother, and it was subsequently ascertained that the relics were those of a young Frenchman by the name of L. Edmund Lidja.

A masonic headstone also marked the resting-place of Lieut. Sanford Perry Sampson, who died in 1825.

In "Rural Cemetery," they now await that *raising* which was once symbolically taught them: "Though the skin may slip from the flesh, and the flesh cleave from the bone, there is strength in the Lion of the tribe of Judah, and He shall prevail."

SPRINGVILLE LODGE, NO. 351, F. AND A. M.

After a local sleep of more than a quarter of a century, Freemasonry again sprang into activity in the organization of Springville Lodge, No. 351. The brethren who were active spirits in the establishment of this lodge have all passed away, but their work remains, and their names should ever be held in grateful remembrance by their successors.

They came from lodges as follows:

Alvah Dutton, Lamoile, Vermont, initiated 1820.

Heman Rugg, Olive Branch, New York, initiated 1843.

Joel Cobleigh, Union Star, New York, initiated 1825.

Joseph Potter, no record.

Aaron Cole, Olive Branch, New York, initiated 1816.

Charles Watson, Meridian Sun, Massachusetts, initiated, 1818.

Elam May, Eastern Star, Connecticut, initiated 1815.

David B. Jewett, no record.

Jarvis Bloomfield, Warren, New York, initiated 1810.

Archibald Griffith, Concord, New York, initiated 1810.

Amaziah Ashman, Concord, New York, initiated 1823.

David R. Upson, Friendship, Connecticut, initiated 1816.

George W. Kingman, Otselic, New York, initiated 1810.

Noah Rockwell, no record.

Thomas J. Whitcomb, no record.

The old records show that: "Several adhering Master Masons residing in Springville and the vicinity thereof, being desirous of forming and organizing a Masonic Lodge in due form, and on consultation having decided so to do, the following named brethren: Alvah Dutton, Heman Rugg, Joel Cobleigh, Elam May, Thomas J. Whitcomb, Aaron Cole, and Joseph Potter, did on the 27th day of July, 1854, meet at the house of Elam May, in Springville, and did then and there agree to form themselves (and others) into a lodge of Free and Accepted Master Masons, and apply to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for a dispensation, or authority to act as such, to be known as Springville Lodge.

The brethren present united in a petition to the Grand Lodge, for the purpose named above, and designated Brother Alvah Dutton for Worshipful Master, Heman Rugg for Senior Warden, Joel Cobleigh for Junior Warden, and to be appointed to the said offices under dispensation of the "Grand Lodge."

In August, the petition was forwarded to the Grand Secretary, and the dispensation applied for was granted, bearing date Aug. 28, 1854.

Sept. 14, the lodge, under dispensation, held its first communication, when Amaziah Ashman was appointed Treasurer, Joseph Potter, Secretary, David R. Upson, Senior Deacon, Charles Watson, Junior Deacon, and Elam May, Tyler.

The lodge sub-rented the Odd Fellows' Hall, then in the block just east of the Springville mill, subsequently purchasing the lease and furniture, and there held its communications at two o'clock P. M. on each Thursday succeeding the full moon.

Six months after its organization, it lost by death its aged and honored secretary, Joseph Potter, who was buried with

masonic honors, on the 16th of March, 1855. Pliny Smith, a newly-made mason was appointed to fill the vacancy, and for many years did that faithful and attentive officer wield his ready pen to the great benefit of the lodge, whose growth and prosperity he fostered in many ways besides that of the use of the "grey goose quill," which he would never allow to be supplanted by a metallic pen. Ever at his post, exact in his duties; when the hour of refreshment came, no tongue so witty as his; albeit the brethren sometimes winced under his keen and eccentric skill at repartee. He ever forms a pleasing figure in the memory of the older members of the lodge.

On the 19th of July, 1855, Worshipful Brother J. J. Aikin, of Ellicottville Lodge, by the authority and as the representative of Most Worshipful Joseph Evans, Grand Master of the State of New York, and assisted by William S. Herrick, of Phoenix Lodge, as Deputy Grand Master, Pliny Smith as Grand Secretary, and Lewis Woodward, of Phoenix Lodge, as Grand Marshal, instituted Springville Lodge, No. 351, and installed its officers, delivering into the hands of Alvah Dutton, its first Master, the Warrant of Constitution, bearing date June 9, 1855.

In December, 1856, William H. Drew, the Grand Lecturer, visited the lodge and instructed the officers in the New Ritualistic work.

In 1860, the lodge rented and fitted up for occupancy, a hall in the third story of the building, now occupied by Mrs. O. Smith as a millinery store, then owned by the Secretary, Pliny Smith, and at that time the hour of meeting was changed to 6 o'clock P. M.

In 1865, an amendment of the by-laws providing for semi-monthly communications was adopted, and the time of meeting was changed to the second and fourth Thursday evenings, as at present.

In March, 1868, Assistant Grand Lecturer, John B. Sackett, visited and instructed the lodge anew in the ritualism of Masonry.

During the year 1869, the lodge was called upon to perform the last sad rites over the remains of two of their brethren:

Worshipful Brother Cobleigh, who died May 2d, and Brother Frank McLin, who died August 29th.

On the 9th of January, 1873, a public installation of officers was held at the Presbyterian church, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Buffalo, delivered a very excellent and instructive address upon the subject of Free-Masonry.

The installation services were conducted by Charles E. Young and John A. Lockwood, of Buffalo, and at the close, a Past Master's Jewel was presented by the brethren, to the retiring Master, George G. Stanbro.

During the year 1873, the question of procuring larger and better lodge-rooms having been discussed, as a preliminary step the Lodge was incorporated under a general act of the Legislature, enabling it to purchase, hold and transfer real estate and personal property, and an agreement was entered into with brethren Shuttleworth & Chafee, to purchase part of the brick building now known as "Masonic Hall," then in process of erection. At its completion a deed was taken of the third story, which was nicely furnished in a suitable and convenient manner. Dec. 19th, 1873, the Lodge was ceremoniously dedicated to Masonry by the Grand Master, Christopher G. Fox, in the presence of a large number of brethren and invited guests. Proud of the new hall the members and friends of the Lodge had made plentiful arrangements for the hours of festivity which followed. The event was one of general satisfaction to all participants.

As reflecting honor upon the Lodge, it is worthy of mention that in the year 1874, the Master, Bertrand Chafee, received the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master of the twenty-fifth Masonic District. On his retirement from the Mastership of the Lodge, Worshipful Brother Chafee was presented with an elegant Past Master's Jewel, as a token of the high esteem which the members entertained for him and of their appreciation of his faithful services as Master during the two preceding years.

February 17th, 1875, Masonic funeral rites were held over the remains of brother Charles J. Hooker, a member of the Lodget, the services being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 22d, 1875, Right Worshipful George H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, held a Grand Lodge of Instruction, at Springville, exemplifying the standard work in the presence of a large number of Masters and Wardens from the various lodges of Erie county.

On Sunday morning, Nov. 11th, 1877, Springville Lodge, with many brethren of sister lodges, were assembled, and conducted the funeral services of brother John B. Wadsworth, late of Washington, D. C., who died at the residence of his nephew, brother Charles R. Wadsworth, in Springville, Nov. 7, aged fifty-three years. The deceased richly merited the following obituary and memorial, copies of which were spread upon the records of the Lodge :

John B. Wadsworth was born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 26, 1823. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Springville, where he attended district school, and afterwards the academy for several years. He was for some time clerk in a store kept by Manly Colton. After a brief stay in Olean he went to Vicksburg in 1842, with his brother, Frederick Wadsworth. He remained in that place till 1849, when his health having failed, he set out by sea for California. On the west coast of South America he came near being ship-wrecked, but arrived in safety at his destination and went to work in the mines. The hard fare of a miner's life benefited him, so that he increased in weight from ninety up to two hundred pounds. After residing a short time in San Francisco in business, he went to Oregon. He was Assistant Commissary General in the Oregon War.

After a residence of twelve years in California and Oregon he returned to his old home in time to bury his mother and aunt ; and, after a year and a half, his father.

From this place, at that time, he went to Washington, where he remained most of the time during the war. He was engaged much of his time in furnishing supplies for the army.

He has visited either on business or for recreation, almost every part of the United States and Canada.

In 1869, he went to Europe where he remained for more than three years, traveling and visiting all places of importance. During the time, he traveled in the Holy Land and in Egypt, and sailed over that portion of the Mediterranean Sea from

Italy to Asia, embracing the Grecian Islands—the scenes of St. Paul's voyages. He was in Egypt at the opening of the Suez Canal. There are few men who have traveled over as much of the world and seen as much as he.

Since his return to this country he has resided most of the time in Washington. Last Spring he came back to the scenes of his childhood to close up his life where he began it and there he buried.

While sailing on the Danube, in Europe, he took a violent cold which resulted in an asthma from which he never recovered. That, ultimately, caused his death.

He was an unusually kind and mild tempered man. His extensive travels and intercourse with men, united with his natural disposition, rendered him one of the most courteous and agreeable of men. Having lived an honest and upright life, he passed peacefully away, enjoying sweet hopes of immortality and eternal life.

At a Stated Communication of Springville Lodge, No. 351, F. and A. M., held at Masonic Hall, Springville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1877, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the providence of God we have been called to mourn the loss of our dearly beloved friend and brother, John B. Wadsworth, late of Washington, D. C., who first received Masonic light within the body of this Lodge, and at whose hands he received Masonic burial—

Resolved, That in the decease of Brother Wadsworth, Free Masonry met with the loss of one of the noblest, one of the most upright, one of the purest members of our fraternity.

Resolved. That in his character we recognized the modest and unambitious spirit which shrunk from the pomp of life, but delighted rather in the silent satisfaction of doing well, thus possessing dispositions congenial with the genuine spirit of Free Masonry, which led him to discover in our fraternity means eminently conducive to the important purpose of enlarging his sphere of social happiness, and of promoting the cause of philanthropy. It gave a nobler expansion to his charity, a wider range to his benevolence.

Resolved, That while his loss we deeply deplore, and would extend the hand of sympathy to his immediate friends and relatives, and the various fraternal bands with which he was connected, we rest assured that his summons from the Most High was one from labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the paradise of God.

Resolved, That these Resolutions, with obituary notice, be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and copies forwarded to his friends and the following Masonic bodies :

Acacia Lodge, No. 18; Buffalo Chapter, No. 71, N. Y.; Washington Commandry, No. 1, Mithras Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, Evangelist Chapter Rose Croix, No. 1, Robert De Bruce Council of Kadosh, No. 1, Albert Pike Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S., Washington, D. C.

Brother Wadsworth was a great lover of masonry, and before his death provided three thousand dollars for the erection of a Knight Templar monument, on the family lot in Rural Cemetery at Springville. The work completed, Lake Erie Commandry, No. 20, Knights Templar, of Buffalo, was invited to unveil it, and St. John's day was named as the occasion upon which the ceremony should take place. Hugh DePayen Commandry, No. 30, Knights Templar, of Buffalo, was also to be present as the guest of Lake Erie Commandry. In accordance with these arrangements, the two Commanderies met at their asylums, June 24, 1879, and at 7:30 A. M., headed by Miller's band, marched to the depot of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, and embarked on the eight o'clock train for Springville.

Lake Erie Commandry turned out nearly fifty Knights, and were under Eminent Sir Albert Jones, Commander; Sir John J. Jones, Generalissimo, and Sir W. H. Beyer, Captain General. In the line were Past Eminent Commander Hawley Klein, Sir and Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, and Sir Knights S. M. Evry, Fred. A. Colson, Bural Spencer, W. H. Kirkholder, John A. Frank, A. H. Adams, John Messmer, J. Kinney, Jr., John B. Hunter, M. Thielan, E. S. Knapp, John Diller, A. J. Diller, Philip Henig, A. B. Benedict, W. A. Mickle, Andrew Shiels, W. H. Baker, Adam Cornelius, Wallace Prouty, James Little, John Briggs, J. L. Whittet, W. W. Lawson, A. A. Carroll, W.

M. Keller, W. H. Kurtz, D. B. McNish, C. J. Oning, C. F. Bishop, N. Moresfelder, J. C. Snyder, John Reiming, R. H. Bickford, F. C. Hill, Samuel Root and George W. Crosier.

Hugh De Payen Commandery was in charge of Eminent Sir Darwin E. Morgan, Commander; Sir John L. Brothers, Generalissimo, and Sir William Hengerer, Captain General. In the line were Eminent Sir Christopher G. Fox, Sir and Rev. D. H. Muller, Prelate, and Sir Knights Fred. Wagner, John H. Boshier, G. S. Stanard, M. E. Beebe, J. A. Given, John C. Adams, W. J. Allen, D. E. Bailey, J. A. Bury, Bertrand Chafee, Robert Denton, J. P. Diehl, D. E. Folsom, F. E. Fox, John Gillig, S. S. Greene, J. W. Houghtaling, J. O. Meyer, W. S. Prior, W. J. Runcie, David Shirrell, F. O. Vaughn, Conrad Vetter, T. S. Waud, G. I. White, A. M. Witte, I. C. Woodward, C. G. Worthington.

The following Masons were also on board the train: Most Excellent David F. Day, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York; Eminent Sir William F. Rogers, Most Excellent Companion G. W. McCray, Most Excellent John Pease, Sir Knight John B. Sackett, of Buffalo; Sir Knights B. F. Hurty and John E. Robeson, of St. John's Commandery, No. 24, Olean; Sir Knight Homer E. Dudley, of De Molay Commandery, No. 22, Hornellsville, and Companions, LeRoy S. Oatman, R. G. Persons, D. E. Folsom, G. W. Nichols, John M. Tyler and H. S. Spencer, of Keystone Chapter No. 163, Buffalo.

AT SPRINGVILLE

An immense crowd had assembled to welcome the Buffalonians. Among them were Springville Lodge, No. 351, F. & A. M., J. N. Richmond, Worshipful Master, and Livingston Lodge, No. 255, of Colden, J. P. Underhill, Worshipful Master, both numbering about seventy-five men. Byron Cochran was the Marshal of the day, and under his direction the procession was marched under triumphal arches of evergreens, beneath which were suspended the plumb, square and level, and thence to the Opera House, where everybody sat down to a very nice dinner prepared by the ladies of the village. The whole matter was under the charge of the following named Reception Committee,

and they certainly did their work well: Hon. Bertrand Chafee, Mr. J. D. Yeomans, Dr. G. G. Stanbro, Dr. W. H. Jackson, Mr. J. N. Richmond and Mr. A. D. Jones.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the lines were formed again and the procession marched to Rural Cemetery, a mile distant. The broiling rays of the sun came down with telling force and it was as much as the Knights could do to stand the pressure. Arrived at the cemetery an enormous crowd had gathered. It was a field day for Springville and vicinity. For twenty miles around the people had gathered until the pretty little cemetery was packed almost full. There were at least 5,000 people present.

The Wadsworth monument occupies the highest point in the cemetery and looked beautiful in its veil, which was an American flag. The Sir Knights were drawn up in double line forming three sides of a square. Eminent Commander Jones stated the object of the visit, after which Sir and Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D., Prelate of Hugh DePayen Commandery, made an eloquent prayer. Sir and Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, D. D., acting Prelate of Lake Erie Commandery, then delivered the following interesting address:

DR. HARTZELL'S ORATION.

Eminent Commander, Knightly Fraters, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have assembled here on this occasion to unveil this monument, erected through the generosity of General Wadsworth in revered memory of his respected parents, who rest here in your beautiful Rural Cemetery, and of his esteemed ancestors, some of whom were quite conspicuous in the arena of important events.

In all periods of history the monument has been constructed to honor the character and perpetuate the memory of the eminent and distinguished. There is a spontaneous reverence with the sons of men for high-born qualities and splendid achievements, and it is not strange that the stone has been summoned to keep great names from dropping into oblivion.

Those who have devoted their talents and energies to science or humanity, to religion or country, are remembered and hon-

ored, if not by their contemporaries, then by the generations of a later period. Piles of granite and marble have been erected in elegant proportions in all civilized nations to honor with grateful remembrance the character or genius of those who have blessed the people with their labors and triumphs.

The monument, conspicuous in outline and beautiful in detail, speaks of the patriot and reformer, the artist and the poet, the statesman and the writer, and all who in serving great truths and righteous principles, became the benefactors of the human family. And faithful service in any of the manifold departments of human activity, is sure to develop character and elicit honor, and give the servant the ruling power of a king among the appreciative masses. Think of Cicero, when on a visit to Syracuse, hunting the ancient cemetery of that celebrated metropolis for the monument of Archimedes, and when he discovered it by the cylinder that crowned it, and read the name of this eminent mathematician of Sicily, mark the homage he paid to his genius and the appreciation he showed of his services.

Hon. William Wadsworth, an educated gentleman, came here from England in the colonial history of our country, and settled in Hartford. Captain Joseph Wadsworth, his son, became noted in the history of Connecticut by the part he took to preserve the charter. Connecticut, like Massachusetts, was, if possible, to be deprived of its charter, in spite of the protests and prayers of the people. Andros, the royal Governor, appeared in Hartford at the head of a troop of soldiers that marched with clanging armor, whilst the General Court was in session there looking after the interests of the English throne. The box containing the charter was lying upon the table: and a debate of the most exciting character took place between the most determined advocates, and lasted through the night in regard to the disposition of the instrument.

The royal Governor listened to the debate with respectful attention, but was determined that in some manner Connecticut should surrender the instrument to England. The candles were suddenly extinguished, followed by darkness and confusion, and when the candles were relighted behold the box and the charter it contained were gone! Capt. Joseph Wadsworth

seized the beloved parchment, and hurrying through the silence and darkness of the night, hid it in the oak tree that has become so renowned. For such a brave deed when the weak were struggling against the strong, and striving to maintain the immunities that belong to an intelligent people, his name deserves to be written upon the stone that will hold it up for generations to read and honor.

Capt. Jonathan Wadsworth, grandson of him who preserved the charter of Connecticut, volunteered to enter the service of his country when it struck for liberty and independence. It was on the day when the stroke of oppression brought from the flint of freedom a spark that kindled the fires of patriotism all through the land. It was in the third year of the Revolution and at the memorable battle of Saratoga that this heroic soldier was killed, and mourned by all who knew him. He was one of the honored yeomanry, who was willing to sacrifice all he possessed and cherished, of a temporal character, for the freedom of his country. His name should be held in grateful esteem by the generations of the present, and should be written in loving letters upon the monumental marble.

General Wadsworth, a worthy descendant who bequeathed the portion of his estate for the building of his cenotaph, was a man of great honor and integrity, of great purity and kindness. He was active and successful in the arena of business, left an unsullied record, and was respected and esteemed for manly virtue and noble character. He met with gratifying prosperity in his chosen vocation, and after extensive travel in foreign countries, he returned to this beautiful town, the cherished home of his youth, to spend the remainder of his days and then to lie down and sleep with his kindred. His feelings could have been expressed in the language of Goldsmith in his "Traveller."

I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down ;
To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting by repose.

* * * * *

And as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew ;
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return—and die at home at last.

General Wadsworth took the deepest interest in the teaching and spirit of the Masonic Order. He was touched with the beauty and meaning of its ceremonies and symbols. The dash and glow of the chivalry of the Middle Ages, with its high sense of honor and courtesy of courage and magnanimity, arrested his attention and summoned his interest. The courtly manner, the heroic spirit, the gallant bearing and the dashing bravery of the Templars with their banners and bugles, swung him to the highest degrees of Masonry. He was a prominent and respected Sir Knight, an active and esteemed member of Lake Erie Commandery; and on account of his virtue and chivalry, and his generous benefaction to this ancient order, the Sir Knights will ever honor and cherish his name.

And here, amid these beautiful hills and attractive vales, let this monument stand to honor a family that have honored this, their country. This town, with its schools and churches, its thriving industries and cultured inhabitants, is known and loved in various sections of our country. No town with the dimensions and population of this has given to our country a greater number of influential citizens. Some of our best men, prominent and controlling, in all honorable vocations, esteemed for their ability and character were educated at your Springville Academy. The mightiest rivers of the continent take their rise from the small streams of the tranquil uplands and then enrich the sections of the country through which they flow.

But the hour admonishes us to close this ceremony, and we now unveil the monument. With its striking emblems and pictorial devices it will speak to the multitudes of the present and the generations of the future, of virtuous grace and departed worth. With its beauty and grandeur it will speak of patriotic devotion, and of eminence and influence in that ancient order that has marched down through transforming centuries with its impressive ceremonies and righteous principles, carrying aloft its banners and symbols, and beckoning the period when highborn chivalry shall characterize the deeds of men!

At fifteen minutes before two o'clock

THE MONUMENT WAS UNVEILED

in due form, the band at the time playing appropriate music.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The monument stands thirty-one feet and six inches above the ground, and is a very handsome piece of work. It was manufactured by Messrs. Rose & Lutz of Buffalo, and is composed entirely of Maine granite, the price paid for it being \$3,000. The first base is six feet ten inches square, and one foot nine inches high. Upon this rests the second base, five feet eight inches square, and one foot high, the word "Wadsworth" appearing upon one side in large raised letters. The third base is five feet two inches square by one foot three inches in height, and upon the ledge is a Knight Templar's chapeau and sword cut from the solid granite. Upon the third base rests the massive die. It is four feet square and four feet three inches high, the four sides or panels being highly polished and representing Knight Templars' banners. Upon three of the panels are elaborate inscriptions, intaglio style, numbering seven hundred letters. Upon the north side, beneath a double-headed eagle, representing the thirty-second degree in Masonry, are the following words :

"In memory of Gen. John B. Wadsworth, son of Richard, born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1823, Dec. 26. Died in Springville, 1877, Nov. 7. After extensive travels in the four quarters of the globe, he came to the home of his youth to die here and rest by the side of his parents. His respect for his ancestors incited him to provide for the erection of this family monument."

Upon the west side, beneath a charter oak, the following words appear :

"Hon. William Wadsworth came from England 1632, settled in Hartford, Conn., 1636, and died there 1675. Captain Joseph Wadsworth, son of William. Preserved the Charter of Connecticut in the historic oak, 1687, Oct. 31, and died 1729. Sergeant Jonathan Wadsworth, son of Joseph, died 1739."

Beneath a bible, on the south side are these words :

"Captain Jonathan Wadsworth, Jr., son of Jonathan, was killed near Saratoga, 1777, Sept. 19. Henry Wadsworth, son of Jonathan, Jr., died 1821, Oct. 13. Richard Wadsworth, son of Henry, died 1861, April 1, aged 75 years. Ann McLean, wife of Richard Wadsworth, died 1859, Oct. 15, aged 72 years."

The massive appearance of the die is relieved by four polished columns at the corners cut in the solid block. The cap upon the die is moulded in gothic style and is very handsome. It is four feet nine inches square by four feet two inches high. The west face bears a charter oak; the east the letter "W;" the north a double-headed eagle, 32°; and the south the Holy Bible, all beautifully carved in granite.

The base of the column is one foot in height and upon it stands the shaft which is twelve feet high and beautifully polished. It is round with a perfect taper and midway between the upper and lower cap are crossed battle-axes over a cross and triangle containing a trowel. Surmounting the shaft is a capital two feet seven inches high. It is elegantly carved in the Corinthian style and is very handsome. The whole is overtopped by an ancient helmet two feet nine inches high and sets off the work in a splendid manner.

A provision of brother Wadsworth's will gave five hundred dollars to Springville Lodge, on condition that the officers agree to look after, and see that the lot and grounds on which the monument stands be kept in proper condition; also that the conditions of the bequest be entered in the Lodge books and read in open Lodge at least once during the months of May, July and September, each and every year during the continuance of the Lodge. The legacy was accepted under the specified conditions, and the Lodge *resolved* to carry out in good faith the same.

During the last decade several public festivals and lectures, under the auspices of the lodge, have served to give pleasure and instruction to its members and friends.

The preceding are the more salient points in the history of Springville Lodge, now in its thirtieth year. Meanwhile it has pursued the even tenor of its way, with its proper Masonic work, as indicated in part by the following list of names of those who have received Masonic light within its portals, or coming from sister lodges, have joined its brotherhood:

COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERSHIP.

*Present Members. †Dead.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| *Alger, Oliver E., | *Ferrin, William A., |
| Allen, James, | Fields, Manly, |
| Asltman, Alonzo A., | Findlay, Alexander R., |
| Ashman, Alonzo C., | *Fish, E. Lee Verne, |
| †Ashman, Amaziah, | *Fuller, Albert, |
| *Baker, Theodore, | *Fuller, James D., |
| Ballou, Charles F., | Frye, Jesse, |
| Bartlett, Benjamin F., | Gardinier, Elias, |
| *Bigelow, Charles C., | *Gardinier, Robert J., |
| *Bigelow, Charles D., | *Gardinier, Thomas, |
| *Blakeley, Walter W., | Gaylord, Manly, |
| Bloomfield, David C., | *Goodell, Leighton M., |
| †Bloomfield, Jarvis, | *Goodemote, James, |
| *Briggs, Erasmus, | *Greene, George, |
| Briggs, George W., | †Griffith, Archibald, |
| Briggs, William F., | *Hadley, Alonzo E., |
| *Bryant, A. F., | *Hakes, Albert F., |
| Burke, Willis, | Hall, Morris L., |
| *Bury, Martin, | Hammond, John D., |
| *Chafee, Bertrand, | Hawkins, George W., |
| *Chandler, Murray L., | *Herbold, Philip, |
| *Childs, Isaac B., | Hibbard, Gilbert C., |
| Clark, Byron S., | *Holland, John B., |
| *Clark, Charles F., | †Hooker, Charles J., |
| Clark, Herbert F., | Hoover, William H., |
| Clark, John S., | *Hufstader, Rufus E., |
| †Cobleigh, Joel, | *Jackson, William H., |
| *Cochran, Byron, | †Jewett, David B., |
| *Cohen, J. Lewis, | *Jones, Avery D., |
| †Cole, Aaron, | †Jones S. Willard, |
| Collins, Stowell, Jr., | Kellogg, Leonard M., |
| *Cook, Alphonso W., | *Kingman, George W., |
| *Crary, Frederick, | *Leland, Elmer O., |
| *Crawford, Burt J., | *Leland, Hewlitt G., |
| Crosby, Alden, | *Louk, Dighton, |
| *Davis, Bryant J., | †May, Phineas, |
| *Day, Clark D., | †May, Elam, |
| *DePuy, William R., | *McIntosh, Sanford A., |
| †Dutton, Alvah, | †McLin, Frank, |
| Eaton, Henry, | McMillen, Clark S., |
| Empson, Samuel D., | Mills, H. Eugene, |
| *Engel, George, | *Moon, Arnold J., |
| Fay, Benjamin A., | *Morton, Samuel A., |

- Murphy, Lewis J.,
 *Myers, John P.,
 Nash, Daniel D.,
 †Nichell, Charles F. A.,
 Nichols, Charles H.,
 *Nichols, Lawrence B.,
 Nichols, Levi,
 Norris, Henry F.,
 †Oyer, Albert,
 *Oyer, George W.,
 *Oyer, Jacob,
 *Park, William,
 *Pierce, George A.,
 Pierce, William,
 *Pingrey, Charles W.,
 *Pingrey, Harrison,
 †Potter, Joseph,
 *Prill, John,
 *Prior, Frank,
 *Prior, James,
 Reed, George H.,
 *Reed, John W.,
 *Rice, Roswell D.,
 Rice, William,
 *Richardson, Preston C.,
 *Richmond, James N.,
 †Rockwell, Noah,
 †Rugg, Heman,
 *Rumsey, Burt J.,
 Russell, Humphrey,
 *Rust, Adolph F.,
 *Sampson, Perrin,
 †Sanders, Lucius C.,
 *Scoby, Marshall D.,
 Sherman, Charles W.,
 Sherman, George H.,
 *Shuttleworth, Charles J.,
 Skeele, Andrew L.,
 Slaght, Edwin,
 Smith, David D.,
 Smith, Orville,
 †Smith, Pliny,
 *Spaulding, Frank P.,
 *Spaulding, Harlan P.,
 Spencer, Horace C.,
 Stanbro, Almon W.,
 *Stanbro, George G.,
 Steele, Myron,
 Stowell, Charles,
 *Taber, Asa R.,
 †Thomson, Newton K.,
 *Tillinghast, A. O.,
 Tobias, Philip,
 †Torrey, A. Rodolphus,
 *Trevitt, Alfred R.,
 Trube, Peter,
 Turner, Alfred,
 *Twichell, Asa L.,
 Tyrer, Adelbert,
 †Tyrer, James,
 †Upson, David R.,
 Van Slyke, William H.,
 *Vaughan, Alonzo L.,
 Vaughan, Covel L.,
 Vaughan, Julius,
 *Vosburg, Isaac,
 *Wadsworth, Charles R.,
 †Wadsworth, John B.,
 Wadsworth, Morris,
 Waite, Weston W.,
 *Warner, William H.,
 †Watson, Charles,
 *Wells, John A.,
 Wells, William,
 *Wheeler, David,
 *Wheeler, John S.,
 †Whitcomb, Thomas J.,
 *Wickham, Chauncey L.,
 Widrig, William A.,
 *Wilcox, David J.,
 Wiltse, Alonzo,
 *Wiltse, Ward B.,
 *Wood, Charles H.,
 Woodward, Philo,
 *Wright, Edwin,
 Yates, Robert J.

ELECTIVE

YEAR.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.
1854....	Alvah Dutton.....	Heman Rugg.....
1855....	Alvah Dutton.....	Heman Rugg.....
1856....	Alvah Dutton.....	Joel Cobleigh.....
1857....	Alvah Dutton.....	Joel Cobleigh.....
1858....	Joel Cobleigh.....	Pliny Smith.....
1859....	Pliny Smith.....	George G. Stanbro.....
1860....	Joel Cobleigh.....	Benjamin A. Fay.....
1861....	Joel Cobleigh.....	Arnold J. Moon.....
1862....	Benjamin A. Fay.....	Almon W. Stanbro.....
1863....	Benjamin A. Fay.....	Arnold J. Moon.....
1864....	Joel Cobleigh.....	Arnold J. Moon.....
1865....	Almon W. Stanbro.....	Alonzo L. Vaughan.....
1866....	Almon W. Stanbro.....	Orville Smith.....
1867....	Joel Cobleigh.....	Manly Gaylord.....
1868....	George G. Stanbro.....	Manly Gaylord.....
1869....	Almon W. Stanbro.....	Harlan P. Spaulding.....
1870....	Harlan P. Spaulding.....	Henry Eaton.....
1871....	Harlan P. Spaulding.....	Henry Norris.....
1872....	George G. Stanbro.....	Bertrand Chafee.....
1873....	Bertrand Chafee.....	William Park.....
1874....	Bertrand Chafee.....	Henry Norris.....
1875....	George G. Stanbro.....	Frank P. Spaulding.....
1876....	Frank P. Spaulding.....	Frank Prior.....
1877....	Henry F. Norris.....	James N. Richmond.....
1878....	Henry F. Norris.....	James N. Richmond.....
1879....	James N. Richmond.....	Avery D. Jones.....
1880....	James N. Richmond.....	Avery D. Jones.....
1881....	Avery D. Jones.....	John S. Wheeler.....
1882....	Avery D. Jones.....	Alonzo E. Hadley.....
1883....	Alonzo E. Hadley.....	William H. Jackson.....
1884....	Alonzo E. Hadley.....	William H. Jackson.....

OFFICERS.

JUNIOR WARDEN.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
Joel Cobleigh	Amaziah Ashman . . .	Joseph Potter.
Joel Cobleigh	Amaziah Ashman . . .	Pliny Smith.
Benjamin F. Bartlett	Arnold J. Moon,	Pliny Smith.
Arnold J. Moon.	Lucius C. Saunders & Horace C. Spencer.	Pliny Smith.
George G. Stanbro. . .	Arnold J. Moon.	D. C. Bloomfield.
Benjamin A. Fay	Arnold J. Moon	Almon W. Stanbro.
Almon W. Stanbro. . .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Almon W. Stanbro. . .	David C. Bloomfield.	Pliny Smith.
Isaac Vosburg	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Isaac Vosburg	Joel Cobleigh	Pliny Smith.
Isaac Vosburg	Horace C. Spencer. . .	Pliny Smith.
Alonzo C. Ashman. . .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Stoel Collins, Jr.	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Benjamin A. Fay	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Henry Eaton	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
William Park	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Alonzo L. Vaughan . .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Alonzo E. Hadley . . .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Walter W. Blakeley. .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
Frank P. Spaulding. .	Arnold J. Moon	Pliny Smith.
James Prior	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Walter W. Blakeley.
Chas. R. Wadsworth	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Walter W. Blakeley.
James N. Richmond.	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Walter W. Blakeley.
Isaac B. Childs.	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Perrin Sampson.
Avery D. Jones.	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Perrin Sampson.
John W. Reed	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Weston W. Waite.
John S. Wheeler. . . .	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Asa R. Taber.
Rufas E. Hufstader. .	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Asa R. Taber.
William H. Jackson. .	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Asa R. Taber.
Lawrence B. Nichols.	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Asa R. Taber.
Lawrence B. Nichols.	Hewlitt G. Leland. . .	Asa R. Taber.

CHAPTERS.

SPRINGVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 118, R. A. M.

There once existed a chapter bearing this name, of which Job Bigelow, Archibald Griffith, Jarvis Bloomfield, and others were members, but nothing is definitely known of its work or history. It probably had but a short life ere the wave of anti-Masonry swept it out of existence. A seal, still preserved in the Bigelow family, attests the fact that it must have had a charter.

SPRINGVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 275, R. A. M.

In 1879, Bertrand Chafee, Henry Eaton, Lowell M. Cummings, George G. Stanbro, William H. Jackson, George W. Nichols, John M. Wiley, Dexter E. Folsom, John A. Bury, Ira C. Woodward, C. W. Bourne and Julius B. Woodward, who had been properly vouched for and recommended by Forestville Chapter, No. 136, petitioned the Grand High Priest for a dispensation to form a chapter to be holden at Springville, to be known and designated as Springville Chapter.

Bertrand Chafee was authorized and empowered to act as High Priest; Ira C Woodward to act as King, and John M. Wiley to act as Scribe, by a dispensation dated May 14, 1879, and the chapter was organized June 24, 1879, by the Grand High Priest, David Fisher Day, the consecration being held at Masonic Hall.

Julius B. Woodward was appointed Treasurer; C. W. Bourne, Secretary; George G. Stanbro, Captain of the Host; William H. Jackson, Principal Sojourner; Lowell M. Cummings, Royal Arch Captain; Henry Eaton, Master of the Third Vail; Dex-

ELECTIVE

YEAR.	HIGH PRIEST.	KING
1879....	Bertrand Chafee.....	Ira C. Woodward.....
1880....	Bertrand Chafee.....	Ira C. Woodward.....
1881....	Bertrand Chafee.....	Ira C. Woodward.....
1882....	George G. Stanbro.....	William H. Jackson.....
1883....	William N. Jackson.....	Avery D. Jones.....
1884....	William N. Jackson.....	Avery D. Jones.....

ter E. Folsom, Master of the Second Vail; John A. Bury, Master of the First Vail, and George W. Nichols, Tyler.

The next year, the Chapter received its "Warrant of Constitution," dated February 5th, 1880, and soon after its officers were publicly installed by the Grand High Priest, David F. Day, at the Opera House. The Chapter holds its stated convocations on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Its candidates come from Springville, Arcade and Colden lodges:

MEMBERS.

† Died Sept. 8, 1883.

Baker, J. D.,	Jones, A. D.,
Bigelow, C. D.,	Masten, W. J.,
Blakeley, W. W.,	Moon, A. J.,
Bourne, C. W.,	Myers, J. P.,
Bryant, A. F.,	Nichols, G. W.,
Buffum, S. W.,	Nichols, L. B.,
Bury, J. A.,	Persons, W. F.,
Chafee, B.,	Prill, J.,
Clark, H. F.,	Prior, F.,
Cohen, J. L.,	Reed, J. W.,
Cornwell, I. A.,	Spaulding, F. P.,
Crawford, B. J.,	Stanbro, G. G.,
Cummings, L. M.,	Tabor, A. R.,
Eaton, H.,	†Thomson, N. K.,
Fuller, A.,	Twichell, A. L.,
Gilbert, S. T.,	Twichell, W. E.,
Greene, G.,	Wadsworth, C. R.,
Hadley, A. E.,	Warner, W. H.,
Hakes, A. F.,	Wiley, J. M.,
Herbold, P.,	Woodward, I. C.,
Hufstader, R. E.,	Woodward, J. B.
Jackson, W. H.,	

OFFICERS.

SCRIBE.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
John M. Wiley.....	Julius B. Woodward.	Charles W. Bourne.
John M. Wiley.....	Julius B. Woodward.	Charles W. Bourne.
John M. Wiley.....	Asa L. Twichell.....	L. M. Cummings.
Asa L. Twichell.....	John Prill.....	L. M. Cummings.
John W. Reed.....	John Prill.....	L. M. Cummings.
Alonzo E. Hadley...	John Prill.....	Asa R. Taber.

NOTES.

CONCORD.

The first birth was that of Lucius Stone in 1809. The first death was that of Mrs. John Albro, in 1808. The first marriage was that of Obediah Brown to Miss Curtis in 1811. She was a sister of Mrs. Amaziah Ashman. Christopher Douglass, Esq., officiated. The first school was taught by Miss Anna Richmond in the Summer of 1810. The first lawyer was Thomas T. Sherwood. Hon. C. C. Severance practiced the profession of law the longest, and Dr. Carlos Emmons the profession of medicine the longest. Thomas Lincoln is the oldest architect and builder, and has followed his calling the longest. Joel D. Holman followed the trade of blacksmith the longest, and George E. Crandall has worked the longest at the jeweler's trade. Jonathan Briggs is the veteran school teacher, having followed the calling nearly fifty years. Calvin Killium, of Waterville, has lived in this town longer than any other person now living. Daniel Shultus is the oldest person living in this town. Mrs. Ezekiel Adams is the oldest of the pioneers. E. N. Frye has milked the greatest number of cows and Jeremiah Richardson manufactured the most sugar.

COLLINS.

The first birth was that of a son of Aaron Lindsley in 1810. The first marriage was that of Stephen Peters and Sarah Parmenter in 1811. The first death was that of ——— Straight in 1812. John Hanford kept the first store in 1813 at Taylor Hollow. Ralph Plumb opened the first store in Gowanda and Samuel Lake the first one at Collins Center. The first school was taught in Zoar by Simeon Waterman in 1812. The first Postmaster in Zoar was Phineas Orr, his commission bore the date of 1820. Another postoffice was established at Taylor Hollow, but at what time the author cannot ascertain.

NORTH COLLINS.

The first birth was that of George Tucker in 1810. The first marriage was that of Levi Woodward and Hannah Southwick in 1812, and the first deaths, those of two girls, twin daughters of Stephen Sisson. Stephen Stancliff built the first mill in

1818. Stephen Tucker kept the first inn and Stephen Rose the first store, both in 1813. The first school was taught by Phebe Southwick in 1813.

NOTES.—LOCAL NAMES IN SARDINIA.

“Prattham” was named after Elder Stephen Pratt, who was the first settler there.

“Madison Corners” was named after Obediah Madison, one of the early settlers.

“Shepherd Hill,” named after Capt. Samuel Shepherd, who located there at an early day.

“Rice’s Corners,” named after Major Rice, a veteran of the war of 1812, who located there.

“Protection.” The origin of this name is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed to have originated from the fact that a hotel keeper placed the word “Protection” over his door as a sign, and the little hamlet has been known by this name ever since.

The first school taught in the south part of the town was by Anna Richmond, in her father’s house, in 1812.

The first school taught in the east part of the town, was by Melinda Abbey, in 1814.

The first birth in town was that of Ray Briggs, in 1811, and the first death was a son of Henry Godfrey, in 1814. The first marriage was that of James Reynolds to Anna Richmond, in 1813. Dr. Prindle was the first physician. Dr. Colgrove practised medicine the longest.

ELECTIONS IN EARLY TIMES.

In early days the towns were not divided into election districts, as they are at the present, but the time of holding each election was confined to three days, and the inspectors with ballot-boxes would go from one point to another and receive the ballots. In Concord the places of receiving the votes were in the Sibley settlement school-house in the forenoon of the first day. Then the board in the afternoon would adjourn the polls to the house of Isaiah Pike, from here the polls would be adjourned to some convenient place in the west part of the town for the forenoon of the following day, and from there it would be adjourned to the house of Jonathan Townsend in the

afternoon, from whence it would be adjourned to the village of Springville, where the polls would be kept open from morning until night of the third and last day. I remember that in this town Morris Fosdick, Wells Brooks, L. B. Tousley and C. C. Severance were in the habit of accompanying the Inspectors in their tour and looking after the interests of their parties, and trying to secure the rights of their respective candidates.

A LIST OF PRESIDENTS FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1789, George Washington. 1796, John Adams. 1800, Thomas Jefferson. 1804, Thomas Jefferson. 1808, James Madison. 1812, James Madison. 1816, James Monroe. 1820, James Monroe. 1824, John Q. Adams. 1828, Andrew Jackson. 1832, Andrew Jackson. 1836, Martin Van Buren. 1840, William Harrison, who died after serving one month and his place was filled by the Vice-President, John Tyler. 1844, James K. Polk. 1848, Zachary Taylor, who died in office and his term was completed by the Vice-President Millard Fillmore. 1852, Franklin Pierce. 1856, James Buchanan. 1860, Abraham Lincoln. 1864, Abraham Lincoln, who was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson finished his term. 1868, Ulysses S. Grant. 1872, Ulysses S. Grant. 1876, R. B. Hayes. 1880, James A. Garfield, who was assassinated, and his place filled by Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK SINCE 1777 UP TO THE PRESENT DATE.

George Clinton from 1777 to 1795. John Jay, 1795 to 1801. George Clinton from 1801 to 1804. Morgan Lewis from 1804 to 1807. Daniel D. Tompkins from 1807 to March, 1817. John Taylor, Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor from March, 1817 to July, 1817. DeWitt Clinton from 1817 to January 1, 1823. Joseph C. Yates from 1823 to 1825. DeWitt Clinton from 1825 to Feb. 11, 1828. Nathaniel Pitcher from Feb. 11, 1828, to Jan. 1, 1829. Martin Van Buren from Jan. 1, 1829, to March 12, 1829. Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor from March 12, 1829 to Jan. 1, 1831. Enos T. Throop from 1831 to 1833. William L. Marcy from

1833 to 1839. William H. Seward from 1839 to 1843. William C. Bouch from 1843 to 1845. Silas Wright from 1845 to 1847. John Young from 1847 to 1849. Hamilton Fish from 1849 to 1851. Washington Hunt from 1851 to 1853. Horatio Seymour from 1853 to 1855. Myron H. Clark from 1855 to 1857. John A. King from 1857 to 1859. Edwin D. Morgan from 1859 to 1863. Horatio Seymour from 1863 to 1865. Reuben E. Fenton from 1865 to 1869. John T. Hoffman from 1869 to 1873. John A. Dix from 1873 to 1875. Samuel J. Tilden from 1875 to 1877. Lucius Robinson from 1877 to 1879. Alonzo B. Cornell from 1879 to 1882. Governor Cleveland elected to fill the next term from 1882 to 1885.

ERIE COUNTY IN CONGRESS.

The following will show the representation of Erie county in Congress since 1808 :

In 1808 Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara and Ontario, were constituted the 15th Congressional district. 1809-13, Gen. Peter B. Porter. In 1812 the territory which now embraces Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara and Ontario counties, was made the twenty-first Congressional district, with two representatives. In 1813-15, Samuel M. Hopkins, Nathaniel Howell. 1815-17, Micah Brooks, Peter B. Porter; General Porter resigned in 1816 and Archibald S. Clarke was elected to fill vacancy. 1817-19, Benjamin Ellicott, John C. Spencer. 1819-21, Nathaniel Allen, Albert H. Tracy. 1821-23, William B. Rochester, Albert H. Tracy.

Erie county was erected in 1821, and in 1822 Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara were constituted the thirtieth district, with one representative :

1823-25, Albert H. Tracy. 1825-27, Daniel G. Garnsey. 1827-29, Daniel G. Garnsey. 1829-31, Ebenezer F. Norton.

In 1832 Erie county was made the thirty-second district :

1831-33, Bates Cook. 1833-35, Millard Fillmore. 1835-37, Thomas C. Love. 1837-39, Millard Fillmore. 1839-41, M. Fillmore. 1841-43, M. Fillmore. 1843-45, William A. Moseley. 1845-47, William A. Moseley. 1847-49, Nathan K. Hall. 1849-51, E. G. Spaulding. 1851-53, Solomon G. Haven.

1853-55, S. G. Havens. 1855-57, S. G. Havens. 1857-59, Israel T. Hatch. 1859-61, E. G. Spaulding. 1861-63, E. G. Spaulding.

In 1862 Erie county was made the thirtieth district :

1863-65, John Ganson. 1865-67, James M. Humphrey. 1867-69, James M. Humphrey. 1869-71, David S. Bennett. 1871-73, William Williams. 1873-75, Lyman K. Bass. 1875-77, Lyman K. Bass. 1877-79, Daniel N. Lockwood. 1879-81, Ray V. Pierce. 1881-83, Jonathan Scoville. 1883-85, William F. Rogers.

LIST OF COUNTY JUDGES OF NIAGARA COUNTY BEFORE THE DIVISION, AND OF ERIE COUNTY AFTER THE DIVISION.

1808, Augustus Porter, of Niagara Falls. 1812, Samuel Tupper, of Buffalo. 1817, William Hotchkiss, of Brant, Niagara county. 1820, Ebenezer Walden, of Buffalo.

Erie county organized in 1821.

1821, Samuel Wilkinson. 1823, Ebenezer Walden. 1828, Thomas C. Love, of Buffalo. 1829, Philander —————. 1837, James Stryker. 1842, Nathan K. Hall. 1845, Frederick P. Stevens. 1847, Frederick P. Stevens. 1851, Jesse Walker; died, and in 1852, James Sheldon appointed. 1856, James Sheldon elected. 1860, James Sheldon. 1864, Stephen Lockwood. 1868, R. L. Burrows. 1872, Albert Haight, resigned. 1877, William W. Hammond, to fill vacancy. 1878, William W. Hammond, of Brant, full term. 1883, William W. Hammond.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED.

1808, Asa Ransom. 1810, Samuel Pratt, of Buffalo. 1812, Asa Ransom, of Clarence. 1814, Asa Ransom, J. G. Camp. 1816, Asa Ransom. 1818, James Cronk, of Newstead. 1821, G. Caulp, of Buffalo.

ELECTED.

1822, Wray S. Littlefield, of Hamburg. 1825, John G. Camp. 1828, Lemuel Wasson, of Hamburg. 1831, Stephen Osburn, of Clarence. 1834, Lester Brace of Black Rock. 1837,

Charles P. Persons, of Aurora. 1840, Lorenzo Brown, of Buffalo. 1843, Ralph Plumb, of Collins. 1846, Timothy A. Hopkins, of Amherst. 1849, LeRoy Farnham, of Buffalo. 1852, Joseph Candee, of Sardinia. 1855, Orrin Lockwood, of Boston. 1858, G. A. Scroggs, of Buffalo. 1861, R. H. Best, of Buffalo. 1864, Oliver J. Eggert, of Amherst. 1867, Charles Darcy, of Buffalo. 1870, Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo. 1873, John B. Weber, of West Seneca. 1876, Joseph L. Haberstrof, of Buffalo. 1879, William W. Lawson, of Buffalo. 1882, Harry H. Kock.

COUNTY CLERKS APPOINTED.

1808, Louis Le Couteulx, of Buffalo. 1810, Juba Storrs, of Buffalo. 1815, Archibald S. Clark, of Newstead. 1816, Fred. B. Merrill, of Buffalo. 1819, John E. Marshall, of Buffalo. 1821, James S. Barton.

ELECTED.

1822, Jacob A. Barker. 1825, Jacob A. Barker. 1828, Elijah Leach. 1831, Noah P. Sprague. 1834, Horace Clark. 1837, Cyrus K. Anderson. 1840, Noah P. Sprague. 1843, Manly Colton. 1846, Moses Bristol. 1849, Wells Brooks, of Concord. 1852, William Andre. 1855, Peter M. Vosburgh. 1858, O. J. Greene, of Sardinia. 1861, Charles R. Durkee. 1864, Lewis P. Dayton. 1867, John Andrews. 1870, J. H. Fisher. 1873, George S. Remington. 1876, D. C. Oatman. 1879, R. B. Foote. 1882, Joseph E. Ewell.

SURROGATES.

1808, Archibald S. Clark. 1813, Amos Calander. 1815, Dr. Johnson. 1821, Roswell Chapin. 1829, Martin Chittenden (died with the cholera). 1832, Isaac T. Hatch. 1836, Samuel Caldwell. 1841, Thomas C. Love. 1845, Peter M. Vosburgh. 1847, Peter M. Vosburgh. 1851, Charles D. Norton. 1855, Abram Thorn. 1859, Charles C. Severance, of Concord. 1863, Jonathan Haskell, of Brandt. 1867, Horatio Seymour. 1871, Zebulon Ferris, of East Hamburg. 1877, Zebulon Ferris. 1883, Jacob Stern.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1818, Charles G. Olmstead. 1819, Heman B. Potter (ten years). 1829, Thomas C. Love. 1836, George P. Barker. 1837, Henry W. Rogers. 1841, Henry W. Rogers. 1844, Solomon G. Haven. 1847, Benjamin H. Austin. 1849, C. H. S. Williams. 1852, John L. Talcott. 1853, Albert Sawen. 1856, James M. Humphrey. 1859, F. J. Fithian. 1862, Cyrenius C. Torrence, of Collins. 1865, Lyman K. Bass. 1868, Lyman K. Bass. 1871, Benjamin H. Williams. 1874, Daniel N. Lockwood. 1877, R. C. Titus. 1880, Edward W. Hatch. 1883, Edward W. Hatch.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1848, Christian Metz. 1854, James D. Warren. 1857, Lyman B. Smith. 1860, Norman B. McNeal. 1863, Francis C. Brunk. 1866, Charles R. Durkee. 1869, William B. Sirrett. 1872, William B. Sirrett. 1875, William B. Sirrett. 1878, William B. Sirrett. 1881, Henry R. Jones.

STATE SENATORS.

1812, Archibald S. Clark, Newstead. 1820, Oliver Forward, of Buffalo. 1825, Samuel Wilkinson. 1833, Albert H. Tracy. 1837, William A. Moseley. 1844, Carlos Emmons of Concord. 1847, John T. Bush. 1849, George R. Babcock. 1851, George R. Babcock. 1853, James O. Putnam. 1855, James Wadsworth. 1859, John Ganson. 1861, John Ganson. 1863, James M. Humphrey. 1865, D. S. Bennett. 1867, A. P. Nichols. 1869, L. L. Lewis. 1871, L. L. Lewis. 1873, John Ganson. 1874, A. P. Lanning. 1875, S. S. Rogers. 1876, E. C. Sprague. 1877, R. V. Pierce. 1879, B. H. Williams. 1881, Robert C. Titus. 1883, Robert C. Titus.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The following is a list of the Members of Assembly who have represented the people of these towns in the Legislature :

Before the present County of Erie was organized, they were represented by :

Archibald S. Clark, two years, Ebenezer Walden, Jonas Williams, two years, Richard Smith, Elias Osburn, Isaac Phelps, Jr., two years, Oliver Forward, Mr. Hotchkiss, two years.

- 1823—Ebenezer F. Norton.
1824—Samuel Wilkeson.
1825—Calvin Fillmore.
1826—Reuben B. Heacock.
1827—David Burt, Oziel Smith.
1828—David Burt, Peter B. Porter.
1829—David Burt, Millard Fillmore.
1830—Edmund Hull, Millard Fillmore.
1831—Nathaniel Knight, Millard Fillmore.
1832—Horace Clark, William Mills.
1833—Horace Clark, William Mills.
1834—Joseph Clary, Carlos Emmons.
1835—William A. Mosley, Ralph Plumb.
1836—George P. Barker, Wells Brooks.
1837—Benjamin O. Bivins, Squire S. Case, Elisha Smith.
1838—Lewis F. Allen, Asa Warren, Cyrenus Wilbur.
1839—Jacob A. Barker, Truman Cary, Henry Johnson.
1840—Seth C. Hawley, Stephen Osborne, Aaron Salisbury.
1841—Seth C. Hawley, Stephen Osborne, Carlos Emmons.
1842—W. A. Bird, B. H. Colegrove, Squire S. Case.
1843—George R. Babcock, Wells Brooks, N. McNeal.
1844—Daniel Lee, Elisha Smith, Amos Wright.
1845—Daniel Lee, J. T. Bush, Truman Dewey.
1846—James Wood, J. T. Bush, Nathan K. Hall.
1847—John D. Howe, Horatio Shumway, William H. Pratt,
O. J. Green.
1848—E. G. Spaulding, Harry Slade, Ira E. Irish, Charles C.
Severance.
1849—Berwin Thompson, Augustus Raynor, N. McNeal, L.
Buxton.
1850—Orlando Allen, Elijah Ford, Ira E. Irish, Joseph Candee.
1851—Orlando Allen, W. A. Bird, Henry Atwood, Charles
C. Severance.
1852—Israel T. Hatch, Jasper B. Young, Aaron Riley, Joseph
Bennett.
1853—Almon M. Clapp, William T. Bush, Israel N. Ely,
Nelson Welch.
1854—William W. Weed, Rolland Germain, Charles A. Sill
Edward N. Hatch.

1855—William W. Weed, Daniel Devening, Jr., L. D. Covey, Seth W. Goddard.

1856—John G. Deshler, Daniel Devening, Jr., John Clark, Benjamin Maltby.

1857—Augustus J. Tiffany, George D. W. Clinton, Horace Boise, S. C. Adams.

1858—Albert P. Laning, Andrew J. McNett, John T. Wheelock, Amos Avery.

1859—Daniel Bowen, Henry B. Miller, John S. King, Wilson Rogers.

1860—Orlando Allen, Henry B. Miller, Hiram Newell, Joseph H. Plumb.

1861—S. V. R. Watson, Victor M. Rice, B. H. Long, Zebulon Ferris.

1862—John W. Murphy, Horatio Seymour, Ezra P. Goslin, John A. Case.

1863—John W. Murphy, Horatio Seymour, Timothy A. Hopkins, A. G. Conger.

1864—Walter W. Stannard, Frederick P. Stevens, Timothy A. Hopkins, Seth Fenner.

1865—Walter W. Stannard, Harman S. Cutting, J. G. Langer, E. W. Godfrey.

1866—William Williams, John J. L. C. Jewett, J. G. Langer, Levi Potter.

1867—William Williams, C. W. Hinson, R. L. Burrows, A. Prince, J. H. Plumb.

1868—G. J. Bamler, Richard Flack, L. P. Dayton, A. Prince, James Rider.

1869—G. J. Bamler, P. H. Bender, J. A. Chase, C. B. Rich, Abbott C. Calkins.

1870—G. J. Bamler, James Franklin, A. H. Blossom, H. B. Ransom, L. Oatman.

1871—George Chambers, J. Howell, F. A. Alberger, H. B. Ransom, J. M. Wiley.

1872—George Chambers, George Baltz, F. A. Alberger, John Simpson, J. M. Wiley.

1873—John O'Brien, George Baltz, F. A. Alberger, John Nice, R. B. Foote.

1874—P. Hanrahan, Joseph W. Smith, F. A. Alberger, John Nice, R. B. Foote.

1875—Daniel Cruise, W. W. Lawson, Edward Gallagher, Charles F. Tabor, B. Chaffee.

1876—J. L. Crowley, J. C. Langner, Edward Gallagher, Charles F. Tabor, Charles A. Orr.

1877—J. L. Crowley, J. C. Langner, Edward Gallagher, Charles F. Tabor, Charles A. Orr.

1878—J. L. Crowley, J. G. Langner, D. F. Day, H. J. Hurd, H. F. Allen.

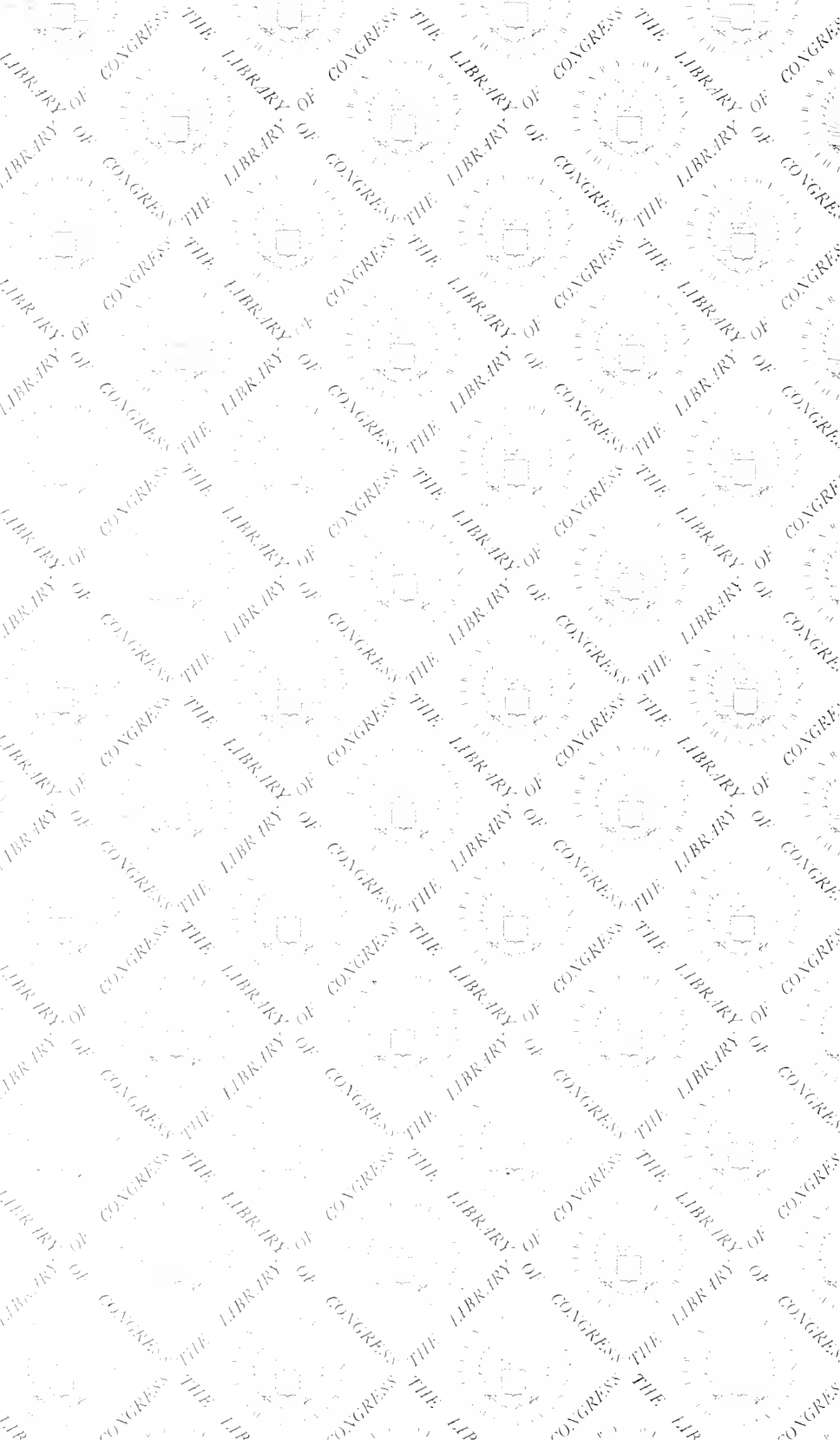
1879—Jules O'Brien, Frank Sipp, James Ash, James A. Roberts, H. J. Hurd.

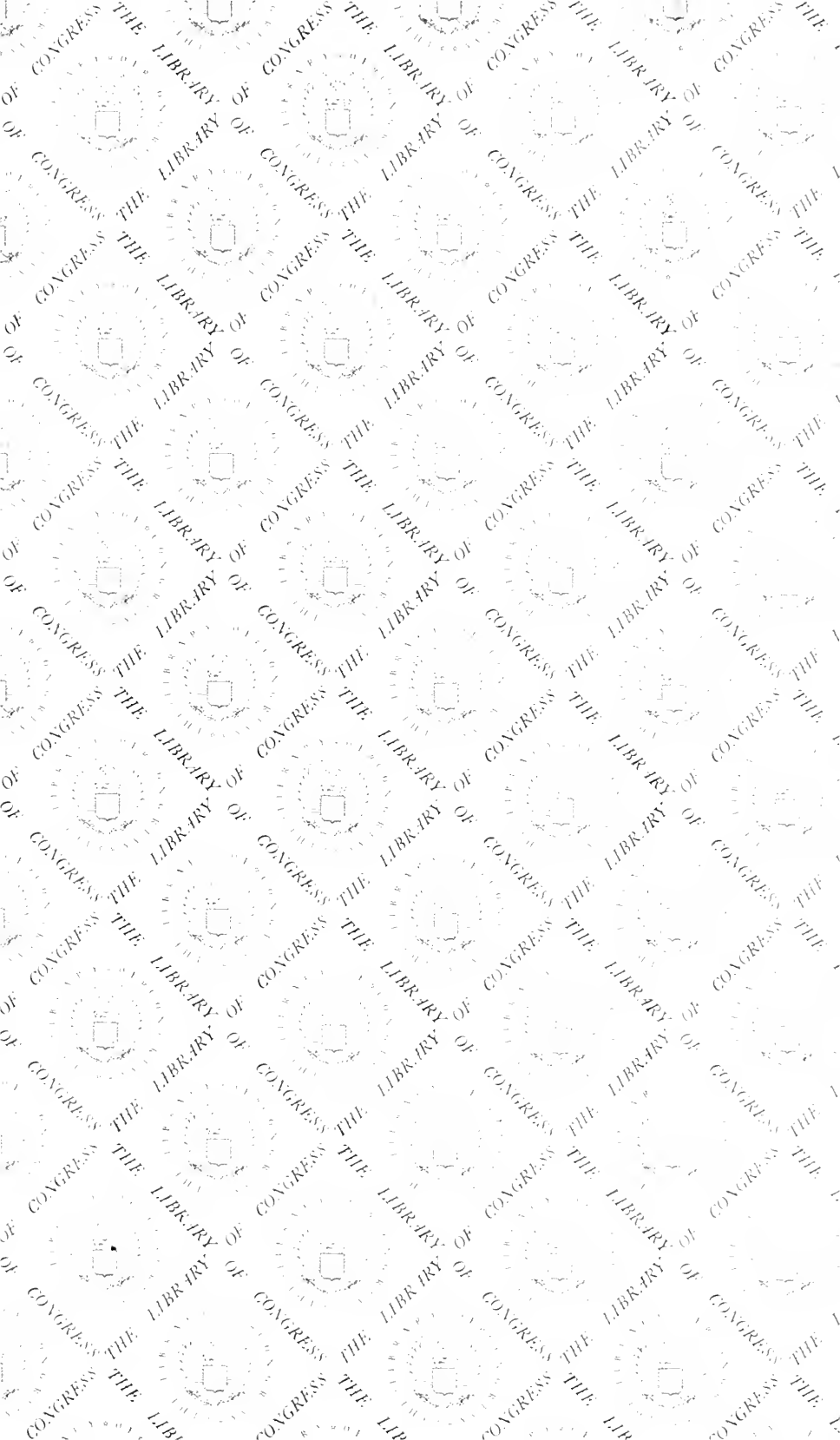
1880—Jeremiah Higgins, Frank Sipp, Arthur W. Hickman, George Bingham, H. J. Hurd.

1881—Jeremiah Higgins, Frank Sipp, Arthur W. Hickman, Timothy W. Jackson, Job Southwick, Jr.

1882—Cornelius Donahue, Godfrey Ernst, Elias S. Hawley, Timothy W. Jackson, D. J. Wilcox.

1883—Cornelius Donahue, Frank Sipp,—Clinton, Timothy W. Jackson, D. J. Wilcox.





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