

- 1854, Abner Hull, jr., John Munroe, jr.
 1855, Augustus Cowdin, Oswald Bond.
 1856, John G. Bixby, William H. Davis.
 1857, John F. Bixby, James Stewart.
 1858, William H. Davis, William Barnett.
 1859, Oswald Bond, Luther Crosby.
 1860, James S. Stewart, Jonathan M. Foreman.
 1861, William G. Sherwood, William Barnett.
 1862, Halleck Stilwell, John F. Perry.
 1863, Halleck Stilwell, William Barnett.
 1864, Halleck Stilwell, Samuel Church.
 1865, Benjamin F. Harris, Samuel Church.
 1866, Nathaniel Reed, Sebastian R. Moore.
 1867, Joseph W. Holmes, William Barnett.
 1868, Joseph W. Holmes, Lawrence L. Crosby.
 1869, Charles Sprague, Lawrence L. Crosby,
 1870, Charles W. Rumsey, William L. Rugg.
 1871, Charles W. Rumsey, William L. Rugg.
 1872, Ansel D. Mills, Thomas J. Dean.
 1873, Ansel D. Mills, Thomas J. Dean.
 1874, Ansel D. Mills, Albert H. Perry.
 1875, Philip Cope, Albert H. Perry.
 1876, Philip Cope, Henry O. Bostwick.
 1877, Israel M. Peck, Henry O. Bostwick.
 1878, Israel M. Peck, Henry O. Bostwick.
 1879, Irving D. Southworth, Henry O. Bostwick.
 1880, William S. Coe, M. Nelson Moulthrop.
 1881, William S. Coe, M. Nelson Moulthrop.
 1882, Alexander Campbell, Roswell C. Curtiss.
 1883, Roswell C. Curtiss, Alva Babcock.
 1884, Israel M. Peck, Roswell C. Curtiss.
 1885, Roswell C. Curtiss, Charles F. Lewis.
 1886, Jay W. Stratton, Charles F. Lewis.
 1887, Frank E. Vosburg, Jay W. Stratton.
 1888, William G. Pollard, M. Nelson Moulthrop.
 1889, William G. Pollard, M. Nelson Moulthrop.
 1890, William G. Pollard, M. Nelson Moulthrop.
 1891, Joseph F. Stutterd, A. F. G. Zurhorst.
 1892, Joseph F. Stutterd, Lephine D. Gilbert.
 1893, Joseph F. Stutterd, Lephine D. Gilbert.
 1894, William H. Coward, Joseph H. Robson.
 1895, William H. Coward, Daniel W. Smith.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1803-1809, James W. Stevens; 1810, Isaac Babcock; 1811-1815, Simeon Cummins;
 1816-1817, John Z. Ross; 1818-1821, Simeon Cummins; 1822-1824, Chauncey L. Shel-

don; 1825-1827, Ralph Coffin; 1828-1830, David C. Miller; 1831-1836, Timothy Fitch; 1837-1842, Horace U. Soper; 1843-1845, H. H. Carpenter; 1846-1848, Samuel C. Holden; 1849-1854, Merrill G. Soper; 1855-1860, Hiram W. Haskell; 1861-1866, George H. Holden; 1867-1898, Carlos A. Hull.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1803-1809, Joseph Ellicott; 1810, James Brisbane; 1811, Asa McCracken; 1812, William Ramsey; 1813-1818, David McCracken; 1819-1821, James Williams; 1822-1824, Ethan B. Allen; 1825-1831, George W. Lay; 1832-1833, Edgar C. Dibble; 1834, William Davis; 1835-1839, William S. Mallory; 1840-1842, Joshua L. Brown; 1843-1844, Pardon C. Sherman; 1845, Seth Wakeman; 1846-1850, Brannan Young; 1851-1853, Thomas Yates; 1854-1856, Horace M. Warren; 1857-1859, Thomas Yates; 1860, Oliver P. Clark; 1861-1866, Nathaniel A. Woodward; 1867-1872, Anderson D. Tryon; 1873-1875, Hiram K. Buell; 1876-1878, Orrin C. Parker; 1879-1881, Jerome C. Guiteau; 1882-1891, John Thomas; 1892-1897, John M. Hamilton; 1898-1900, Lewis B. McLean.

SHERIFFS.

1803-1806, Richard M. Stoddard; 1807, Benjamin Barton; 1808-1809, Asher Bates; 1810, Nathan Marvin; 1811-1814, Aaron Van Cleve; 1815, Parmenio Adams; 1816-1817, William Sheldon; 1818-1821, Parmenio Adams; 1822-1824, Worthy L. Churchill; 1825-1827, William R. Thompson; 1828-1830, John Wilder; 1831, Earle Kidder (appointed vice Wilder); 1831-1832, John A. McElwaine; 1833-1836, Nathan Townsend; 1837-1839, John Wilder; 1840-1841, Rufus Robertson; 1842-1844, James Long; 1845-1847, John Sprague; 1848-1850, Henry Morrell; 1851-1853, Salmon B. Lusk; 1854-1856, James R. Mitchell; 1857-1859, Alvin Pease; 1860-1862, Ferdinand H. Hull; 1863-1865, Parley Upton; 1866-1868, Archibald D. McLachlin; 1869-1871, William I. Parish; 1872-1874, George H. Robertson; 1875-1877, John H. Ward; 1878-1880, George W. Griffis; 1881-1883, Irving D. Southworth; 1884-1886, Joseph H. Robson; 1887-1890, William J. Reedy; 1891-1893, James F. Tilley; 1894-1896, John B. Neasmith; 1897-1899, Wm. H. Heal.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1818-1820, Daniel B. Brown; 1821-1828, Heman J. Redfield; 1829-1833, Levi Rumsey; 1834-1837, Daniel H. Chandler; 1838-1841, Isaac A. Verplanck; 1842-1844, John H. Martindale; 1845, Moses Taggart; 1846, Isaac A. Verplanck; 1847-1849, John H. Martindale; 1850-1855, Seth Wakeman; 1856-1858, George Bowler; 1859-1861, James M. Willett; 1862-1864, William Tyrrell; 1865-1867, C. Fitch Bissell; 1868-1873, William C. Watson; 1874-1876, C. Fitch Bissell; 1877-1879, Thomas P. Heddon; 1880-1885, Safford E. North; 1886-1892, Frank S. Wood; 1893-1898, James A. Le Seur; 1899, Frederick S. Randall.

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

1857-1862, O. S. Throop; 1863-1868, D. C. Rumsey; 1869-1874, R. L. Selden; 1875-1880, Charles V. Hooper; 1881-1887, William E. Prentice; 1887-1895, William J. Barr; 1896, Herbert G. Reed; 1897-1898, Joel A. Loveridge.

CORONERS.

1832, Horace Gibbs, A. Dibble, Abraham Smith; 1835 Horace Gibbs, Leverett Seward, Clark Sanford; 1838, Robert Baker, Horace Healy, Antonio Willard; 1839, H. N. Waldo; 1841, Augustus Cowdin, Josiah Harvey, Samuel Taggart, Aaron Long, Chester Hannan; 1843, Robert Baker; 1844, Calvin Wells; 1845, Charles English; 1847, Robert Baker, A. Dibble; 1850, Robert Baker, Horace B. Houghton; 1851, Uriah Crampton, P. Carpenter, Jr.; 1853, Robert Baker, H. Howard; 1854, Ira Wait; 1856, Robert Baker, T. J. Leonard; 1857, Randal Williams, Wm. W. Andrews; 1858, Robert Baker; 1859, S. Chamberlin, Wm. D. Howard; 1860, Orlando R. Croff; 1862, John Root, S. Chamberlin; 1863, O. R. Croff, John Root, J. L. Curtis; 1866, O. R. Croff, S. Chamberlin; 1867, J. L. Curtis; 1868, E. B. Lounsbury, 1869, S. C. Bateman, Lemuel L. Tozier; 1871, John L. Gage, J. L. Curtis, A. H. Crawford; 1873, L. L. Tozier, A. P. Jackson, Henry Pamphilon; 1874, A. H. Crawford; 1876, L. L. Tozier, A. P. Jackson.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Tryon County.

1777-1778—Samuel Clyde, Michael Edie, Jacob G. Klock, Jacob Snell, Abraham Van Horne, Johannes Vedder.

1778-1779—George Henry Bell, John Newkirk, Abraham Van Horne, Peter Waggoner, jr., Moses Younglove.

1779-1780—Abraham Copeman, Peter S. Deygart, Frederick Fox, Jacob Gardenier, Melkert Van Deuzen, Peter Waggoner, jr.

1780-1781—Zephaniah Batchelor, Jacob Gardenier, Abraham Garrison, John Moore, Abraham Van Horne, Peter Waggoner, jr.

1781-1782—Zephaniah Batchelor, Abraham Garrison, William Harper, Isaac Merselis, John Moore, William Petrie.

1782-1783—Zephaniah Batchelor, Frederick Fischer, John Frey, Andrew Finck, jr., Christian Nellis, William Petrie.

1784—Abraham Copeman, William Harper, James Livingston, Isaac Paris, Volkert Veeder, Christopher P. Yates.

Montgomery County.

1784-1785—¹ Frederick C. Fox, William Harper, James Livingston, Isaac Paris, Volkert Veeder, Christopher P. Yates.

1786—Abraham Arndt, John Frey, William Harper, James Livingston, Abraham Van Horne, Volkert Veeder.

1787—Zephaniah Batchelor, James Cannon, Josiah Crane, John Frey, William Harper, James Livingston.

1788—Abraham Arndt, John Frey, John Livingston, Isaac Paris, Volkert Veeder, John Winn

1788-1789—John Frey, William Harper, Henry Stauring, Volkert Veeder, John Winn, Christopher P. Yates.

¹ Tryon county, organized March 12, 1772, became Montgomery county April 2, 1784. Genesee county was included in this county. Ontario, which also included Genesee, was set off in 1789.

1789-1790—Abraham Arndt, Josiah Crane, James Livingston, David McMasters, Michael Myers, Volkert Veeder.

1791—Abraham Arndt, Josiah Crane, John Frey, James Livingston, Michael Myers, John T. Visscher.

Ontario County.

1792—Eleazer Lindsley.

1792-1793—Isaac (or Israel) Chapin.

1794—Thomas Morris.

1795—Thomas Morris.

1796—Thomas Morris.

1796-1797—Lemuel Chipman, Charles Williamson.

1798-1799 (Ontario and Steuben)—Amos Hall, Charles Williamson.

1800 (Ontario and Steuben)—Nathaniel Norton, Charles Williamson.

1800-1801 (Ontario and Steuben)—Lemuel Chipman, Nathaniel Norton.

1802 (Ontario and Steuben)—Daniel Chapin, Peter B. Porter.

Genesee and Ontario Counties.

1803—Thaddeus Chapin, Augustus Porter, Polydore B. Wisner.

1804—Amos Hall, Nathaniel W. Howell, Polydore B. Wisner

1804-1805—Amos Hall, Daniel W. Lewis, Alexander Rea.

1806—Daniel W. Lewis, Ezra Patterson, Alexander Rea

1807 (including Allegany)—Alexander Rea, Philetus Swift, Asahel Warner.

1808 (including Allegany)—Amos Hall (resigned in favor of William Rumsey), Philetus Swift, Asahel Warner, jr.

Genesee County.

1808-1809, William Rumsey; 1810-1811, Chauncey Loomis; 1812, Zacheus Colby; 1813-1814, James Ganson; 1814-1815, Isaac Sutherland; 1816, James Ganson, Elizur Webster, John Wilson; 1816-1817, James Ganson, Elizur Webster, Isaac Wilson; 1818-1819, Gilbert Howell, Abraham Matteson, Isaac Sutherland; 1820, Fitch Chipman, Gideon T. Jenkins, Robert McKay; 1820-1821, Fitch Chipman, Jesse Hawley, Samuel M. Hopkins; 1822, Robert Anderson, Benedict Brooks, Samuel McWhorter; 1823, Apollos P. Auger, William Bristol, Josiah Churchill, Otis Turner; 1824, Shubael Dunham, Oran Follett, James Ganson, Horace S. Turner; 1825, Jeremiah Brown, Fitch Chipman, Shubael Dunham, Gaius B. Rich; 1826, Josiah Churchill, David Scott, Phineas Stanton; 1827, Josiah Churchill, Shubael Dunham, John B. Skinner; 1828, Dennis Blakeley, Trumbull Cary, John B. Skinner; 1829, Calvin P. Bailey, John Hascall, John B. Skinner; 1830, Calvin P. Bailey, Timothy Fitch, Stephen Griswold; 1831, Robert Earll, jr., Stephen Griswold, Charles Woodworth; 1832, Seth M. Gates, Henry Hawkins, James Sprague, 2d; 1833, Peter Patterson, Rufus Robertson, Charles Woodworth; 1834, Truman Lewis, Peter Patterson, Rufus Robertson; 1835, Truman Lewis, Samuel Richmond, Amos Tyrrell, jr.; 1836, Samuel Richmond, Charles O. Shepard, Amos Tyrrell, jr.; 1837, Reuben Benham, John A. McElwain, Leverett Seward, Charles O. Shepard; 1838, Reuben Benham, Andrew H. Green, John Head, Leverett Seward; 1839, Andrew H. Green, John Head, Horace Healey, Alva Jefferson; 1840, John W. Bronson, Horace Healey, Alva Jefferson,

George W. Lay; 1841, John W. Brownson, Samuel Richmond, David Scott, Isaac N. Stoddard; 1842, Robinson Smiley, Albert Smith; 1843 Robinson Smiley, Ira Wait; 1844, Charles P. Brown, Chester Hannum; 1845, Chester Hannum, Aaron Long; 1846, Heman Blodgett, Aaron Long; 1847, Heman Blodgett, Alonzo S. Upham; 1848, 1st district, Tracy Pardee; 2d district, Alonzo S. Upham; 1849, 1st, Tracy Pardee; 2d, Martin C. Ward; 1850, 1st, John C Gardner; 2d, Martin C. Ward; 1851, 1st, Albert Rowe; 2d, Levi Fisk; 1852, 1st, Albert Rowe; 2d, Levi Fisk; 1853, 1st, Theodore C. Peters; 2d, Joseph Cook; 1854, 1st, Theodore C. Peters; 2d, Joseph Cook; 1855, 1st, Ambrose Stevens; 2d, David Mallory; 1856, 1st, Seth Wakeman; 2d, David Mallory; 1857, 1st, Seth Wakeman; 2d, John J McPherson; 1858, Franklin G. Kingman; 1859-1860, Elbridge G. Moulton; 1861, George W. Wright; 1862, Benjamin Pringle; 1863-1864, Loren Green; 1865-1866, John W. Brown; 1867-1868, Henry Fisk Tarbox; 1869-1870, Edward C. Walker; 1871-1872, Volney G Knapp; 1873-1874, Elbert Townsend; 1875-1876, Newton H. Green; 1877-1878, Eli Taylor; 1879-1880, John Sanders; 1881-1882, Joseph W. Holmes; 1883, Robert W. Nichol; 1884-1885 Lucien R. Bailey; 1886-1887, Charles A. Seaver; 1888-1889, John McKenzie; 1890-1891, Francis T. Miller; 1892-1893, Charles Newton Reed; 1894-1895, Thomas B. Tuttle; 1896-1897, Archie D. Sanders; 1898, John J. Ellis.

STATE SENATORS.

(Residing in Genesee county).

1808, Alexander Rea; 1818, Isaac Wilson; 1820, David E. Evans; 1823, Heman J. Redfield; 1826, Ethan B. Allen; 1831, Trumbull Cary; 1843, Harvey Putnam; 1850, Alonzo S. Upham; 1870, George Bowen; 1886, Edward C. Walker.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

(Residing in Genesee county).

1813, Samuel M. Hopkins; 1817, Benjamin Ellicott; 1825, Parmenio Adams; 1827, Phineas L. Tracy; 1833, George W. Lay; 1837, Harvey Putnam; 1839, Seth M. Gates; 1843, Albert Smith; 1847, Harvey Putnam; 1851, Augustus P. Hascall; 1853, Benjamin Pringle; 1867, John Fisher; 1871, Seth Wakeman.

Some conception of the industrial status of Genesee county at the close of the nineteenth century may be gained by a perusal of the appended list of the taxpaying corporations in the county in 1898:

TOWN.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Assessed Valuation
Alabama,	West Shore Railroad Co.....	\$ 65,200
"	National Telegraph Co.....	2,050
Alexander,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	75,000
"	Erie Railroad Co.....	130,500
"	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.....	140,000
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	1,000
"	American Telegraph and Telephone Co.....	5,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2,000

OUR COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE.

TOWN.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Assessed Valuation
Batavia,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	809,317
"	Erie Railroad Co.....	85,849
"	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	312,627
"	Bank of Genesee.....	41,800
"	Johnston Harvester Co.....	315,000
"	First National Bank of Batavia.....	77,000
"	Bank of Batavia.....	147,000
"	Consolidated Gas and Electric Company.....	30,000
"	Batavia Club.....	6,000
"	Baker Gun and Forging Co.....	70,000
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	17,500
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	7,980
"	Batavia and New York Wood Working Co.....	30,000
"	Wiard Plow Co.....	95,000
"	Batavia Preserving Co.....	7,500
"	E. N. Rowell Co.....	24,000
"	Batavia Carriage Wheel Co.....	40,000
Bergen,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	260,000
"	West Shore Railroad Co.....	40,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	4,495
Bethany,	Erie Railroad Co.....	\$ 52,670
"	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.....	181,340
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,000
"	Lackawanna Transportation Co.....	75,000
"	American Telegraph and Telephone Co.....	6,000
Byron,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	246,000
"	West Shore Railroad Co.....	40,600
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3,380
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	50
Darien,	Erie Railroad Co.....	180,000
"	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.....	180,000
"	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	110,000
"	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	139,800
"	American Telegraph and Telephone Co.....	8,000
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	1,500
"	Victor Mineral Spring Co.....	1,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	7,000
"	Elgin Co-operative Creamery Co.....	1,500
Elba,	West Shore Railroad Co.....	50,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,780
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	450
"	National Bank of Genesee.....	1,000
"	First National Bank.....	3,900
Le Roy,	Erie Railroad Co.....	100,000
"	Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.....	105,000

CIVIL LIST.

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TOWN.	NAME OF CORPORATION.	Assessed Valuation
Le Roy,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	60,800
"	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	205,000
"	Le Roy Salt Co.....	40,000
"	Le Roy Gaslight Co.....	25,000
"	Bank of Le Roy.....	103,000
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	5,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2,500
"	Lehigh Salt Mining Co.....	70,000
"	Randall Fence Co.....	3,000
"	Genesee Pure Food Co.....	25,000
"	Oatka Chemical Co.....	5,000
"	Le Roy Chemical Co.....	-----
"	Beechnut Creamery Co.....	2,500
"	Improved Dash Co.....	800
"	Hydraulic Electric Light Co.....	8,000
"	Le Roy Power and Milling Co.....	18,000
"	Citizens' Bank of Le Roy.....	50,000
"	W. D. Matthews Malting Co.....	70,000
Oakfield,	West Shore Railroad Co.....	35,500
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	2,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,700
"	Oakfield Fertilizer Co.....	13,975
Pavilion,	Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co.....	80,000
"	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.....	200,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,800
"	Le Roy Salt Co.....	3,000
"	Hall Associations.....	300
"	American Telegraph and Telephone Co.....	5,000
"	Pavilion Salt Co.....	11,500
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	1,500
Pembroke,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	364,752
"	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	48,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	5,850
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	1,100
"	Corfu Gas Co.....	1,000
Stafford,	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.....	245,000
"	Erie Railroad Co.....	52,500
"	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	152,000
"	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3,950
"	Bell Telephone Co.....	1,125

CHAPTER XXIII.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN GENESEE COUNTY.

BY SAMUEL P. MOULTHROP, PRINCIPAL WASHINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

“ But I behold a fearful sign,
To which the white man's eyes are blind;
Their race may vanish like mine
And leave no trace behind,
Save ruins o'er the region spread
And the white stones above the dead.”

Writers of antiquity tell us of four successive ages; but the archæologist finds that ages have succeeded each other, and that memory only begins at a somewhat advanced stage of the development of the race. It has no consciousness of earlier conditions. For instance, the Mound-builders wrought the native copper of Lake Superior, with stone hammers, without the aid of fire, long before the day when the Peruvians cast weapons and bronze statues.

These tribes belonged also to the Stone Age, generally conceded to be the first stage of civilization. This age has been divided into two periods given the names, Paleolithic, or Age of Rough Stone, and Neolithic, or Age of Polished Stone.

The Paleolithic Age was contemporaneous with the mammoth, musk-ox, and other animals, now extinct, or found only in the extreme north. A fossil specimen of the ox, which was pronounced by the authorities at Washington as belonging to an extinct species, was found by Dr. Whiton of Byron and loaned to the writer.

Prof. Steenstrup, in a most conclusive way, has proven that the *Bos-primigenius* was contemporary with the ancient forests. In a forest peat moss of the island of Moen, he discovered an entire skeleton of a primitive ox, buried, so to speak, in a shroud of needles of the Scotch fir.

He has further concluded from the presence of arrow-heads in these bones, which during the life of the animals had been covered by a new

growth of bone, that man had pursued and wounded, but had not killed them. He was, therefore, contemporary with them.

In Genesee county, remains of the extinct mastodon have also been found. I have found, in peat bogs in Stafford, paleolithic implements in stone. Such are frequently being picked up by observing farmers, furnishing proof of the occupancy of this county by man, during the Paleolithic period.

In our day, groups of men exist, who are still in their lithic age, and who are in intimate relations with people who have attained an advanced stage of civilization. Such are some of the Australian tribes, who cling persistently to their savage life, and continue to use weapons of stone, in the presence of modern weapons introduced by the English. The New Caledonians employ iron implements, concurrently with axes of well polished stone, and still hunt with stone-headed arrows, though they cultivate sugar cane and fruit trees.

One should, therefore, before pronouncing an opinion as to the real age of a flint implement, be thoroughly acquainted not only with the place where it was found, but the circumstances attending its discovery. Facts show that flint implements are not, in themselves, evidences of a very remote epoch. The important point should be to establish principal landmarks.

The true nature of flints has been known only within the recollection of some of the olden archæologists. The ancients knew of their existence, and gave them names that expressed a strong notion; that they had fallen from the skies with the thunder claps, or were formed in the earth by fire. They were afterwards looked upon as freaks of nature. In 1734, Matindel ventured to say that they were the weapons of antediluvian man, but this assertion was received with ridicule.

Buffon, in 1778, affirmed again that the first men began by sharpening, into the forms of axes, these hard flints or thunderbolts, which were believed to have fallen from the clouds and to have been formed by the thunder.

This just theory passed unnoticed at that time, but science has determined the truth of the first part of the statement. It is readily seen, by one accustomed to look for stone points, that the idea of their falling from the clouds during a storm would be accepted, since, now, one accustomed to search for them, will select a time just after a heavy storm of rain. They may be more readily seen after the rainfall has washed the earth away, leaving the sharp flint raised above the surface.

This has been the experience, not only of the writer, but of many others, who have searched before the storm with poor success and have found them in abundance after it.

As soon as man knew how to polish his hammers and axes, he conceived the idea of drilling a hole for the handle; but this idea was of late birth, and, during the whole of the Neolithic Age, it was seldom put in practice. Flint knives were variously constructed; sometimes the cutting edge was straight, occasionally curved; sometimes the handle was a continuation of the stone itself, the blade often no longer than that of a pocket-knife; others were as long as a hunting knife, one, found near Conesus Lake, being twelve inches in length.

The axes varied in size and form, being constructed of all kinds of stone, the finer of green jade; others of flint, quartz and obsidian; gouges or chisels, intended for hollowing wood, were made with a semicircular edge, more or less wide. Many Indian tribes now use them to remove charred wood from logs, when building canoes. Drills were made from flint inserted in bone handles and are used by the Esquimaux at the present time; saws, for cutting bone and wood, were constructed by notching the edges of flints.

The mortars and pestles, used by primitive men of the Stone Age, in Genesee county, for bruising and cracking corn and other grains, were similar to those of the modern Indian found here by the early settlers. They were made from hard rock, such as granite or diorite, with the upper surface more or less hollow. The pestle was also of stone, spherical or oval in form, or else clubshaped.

One of the finest pestles found in this country was picked up and presented to the writer by Chas. Pratt, of Batavia, this being a counterpart of those found among the ruins of the Swiss Lake dwellers. Joly and Figuier both claimed that those belonged, incontestably, to the most ancient Lake-dwellers.

Prof. Steenstrup, of Copenhagen, has proved in a most original way, that the dog was the first wild animal domesticated by man. He says that the dog hunted with man and shared his repasts, at that remote epoch, when the savage inhabitants of Denmark heaped up, along the coast of the Baltic, the enormous kitchen middens. He has given the dog bones to gnaw, and found that they almost invariably leave them in the shapes of those found in the lowest remains of man's feast.

Townsend says: "The dog is the greatest conquest man ever made; the dog was the first element in human progress. Without the dog,

man would have been condemned to vegetate eternally in the swaddling clothes of savagery. It was the dog which effected the passage of human society from the savage to the patriarchal state, in making possible the guardianship of the flock. It is to the dog that man owed his hours of leisure, in which he made observations that led him to advance and rise in the scale of human beings."

As Joly says: "It might be objected, certainly, that the bones of birds, which form part of the kitchen refuse, could have been gnawed by wild dogs, wolves or foxes; but the fact is too general and tallies too exactly with the experiments undertaken in proof of the professor's theory, to allow of our refusing to attach any faith in the latter."

Canine teeth, found plentifully in the earliest works here, furnish indications that in Genesee county similar conditions existed.

(1) It is evident that to the Indian there is a mystery surrounding his ancestry.

(2) Could there have been one like Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, Prof. Henry Ward, or George H. Hartis, among the first settlers of this region, to have patiently explored and investigated mound fortifications (now nearly obliterated), or traced traditions then extant among the aborigines, much more light would have been furnished for our guidance at the present time.

(3) Of the two lines of investigation mentioned by Morgan as independent, that of inventions and discoveries made by primitive man and his successors is the most satisfactorily followed by the student of archæology and ethnology.

(4) The conclusion that man commenced his career at the bottom of the scale and worked his way from savagery to civilization forces itself upon the student as he finds traces of progress, as shown in the fragments of pottery found, that give unmistakable evidence of having been used by primitive man, the use of which pre-supposes village life. From the wicker marked fragments the advance is easily traced by well defined attempts at ornamentation, commencing with plain marking made simply to relieve a plain surface gradually through a course of lines and markings to systematic decoration, showing skill and certainly a knowledge of number and measurements.

(5) Some writers claim the invention of the bow and arrow before that of pottery. It is certain that the first pottery was made with a basket of wicker for a mould.

(6) Early writers claim that the attempt to make the baskets hold

liquids, by using clay, resulted in a new discovery. The heat finally destroyed the basket, leaving the clay outside as a separate vessel.

(7) A navigator who visited the southeastern coast of South America in 1503, says that he found the natives using vessels and utensils of wood; even the boiling pots were of wood, but plastered with a kind of clay a good finger thick, which prevented the fire from burning them.

(8) Most of the pottery we have found is of very good material, and appears to have been worked with a great deal of taste and skill. It is found in great abundance in the old fortification at Oakfield, Genesee County, N. Y. Mr. Charles Pratt, of Batavia, found a very fine clay pipe and several finely marked fragments of vessels.

(9) The material used in all aboriginal pottery is composed of clay, tempered with pounded quartz, shells or fine sand, to prevent shrinkage and resist the action of fire. Most of it is well burned, but does not show glazing. One fine fragment is of what is known as the black incised pottery, produced by placing the utensil over a fire made from pitch pine, the oily black smoke coloring and partially glazing.

(10) The clay pipes are often fancifully moulded and ornamented, some bearing the forms of animals, the distinctive features of which are well preserved; others are fluted and dotted with regular figures.

(11) Early writers state that, whenever pottery was buried with the dead, or left behind when moving from one location to another, or when driven away by a stronger tribe, the vessels were broken, so as to be rendered useless.

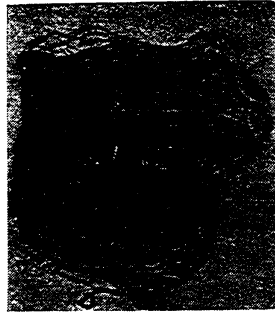
(12) Investigators at the present time will readily assent to this belief, as nothing but fragments are found, except in Central America and Mexico, where pottery has been in use during the present century. In shape they were mostly constructed with gourd-like bottoms, with a ridge or groove around the top to allow for suspension. In some cases they have flat bottoms.

(13) The usual size was from one to four quarts. The markings were evidently made with a bone instrument, constructed with points and grooves for that purpose. Mr. M. B. Turpin found in Seneca Park a little bone marker which fitted the grooves in the marked pottery found with it, which from its high polish had evidently been used for that purpose.

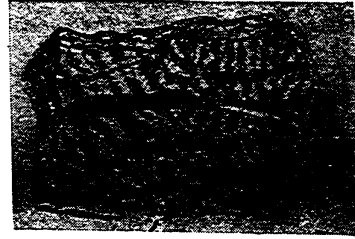
(14) There is some question as to whether the pottery made by the aborigines was hardened by fire or cured by the simpler methods of



3



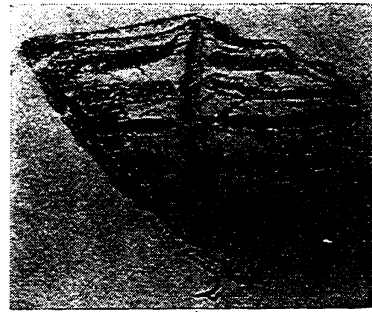
5



1



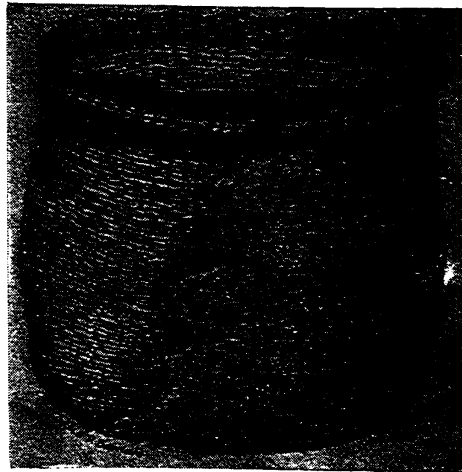
A



2



4



X

Cut X is the representation of a basket partially covered with clay, and was restored from a fragment of pottery which bears undoubted evidence of the manner in which the first pottery was constructed by primitive man. From the nature of the markings visible on the fragment, we conclude that a framework of wicker was first fashioned into the desired form and then plastered on the outside with clay until of the requisite thickness. Travelers speak of having seen natives cooking with vessels of wood plastered with clay as a protection from fire, and also of pottery with portions of the basket still remaining.

The fragments shown in the cuts were all found in what is now known as Genesee county. The larger one, marked A, was picked up near Tonawanda Creek, four miles from Batavia; No. 1 on the west side of the Genesee River; No. 2 in the old fortification at Oakfield, and No. 3 in the same earthwork. No. 4 was found at Fort Hill, Le Loy, and No. 5 was unearthed in Seneca Park, on the west side of Genesee River.

drying. Analysis shows us that so far as chemical constituents are concerned, it agrees very well with the composition of hydraulic stones.

(15) Most of the pottery found in mounds is composed of clay, sand and fresh-water shells pulverized. Vessels formed of it harden without being burned.

(16) The fragments of shells served the purpose of gravel, used at present in the manufacture of concrete. Pieces of pottery taken from the site of an ancient village located in Seneca Park contain a good proportion of crushed quartz, together with bits of shell. The fragments found, ranging from wicker work or basket pottery through successive stages to finely finished and neatly glazed black incised vessels, would indicate this as a place inhabited not only by primitive man, but by succeeding tribes to a time contemporaneous with the natives found on the continent by Columbus.

(17) The utensils commonly found would indicate that primitive man in Genesee county was well advanced in the manufacture of pottery. The fragments found correspond with those found in the Old World. They are ornamented in the simplest and most uniform way, with designs in relief, or impressions made with the finger nail or the top of the finger, with pieces of wood or string pressed in the fresh clay.

(18) On the more recent vessels these are in the form of straight or zigzag lines, dots, parallel lines, squares and triangles.

(19) The instinct of imitation was much stronger among the people of the new world than those of the Old World of the same age. Joly says the modern pottery of certain American tribes has retained the same character in spite of contact with Europeans. The finest specimens in my collection were found in the ancient work at Oakfield, formerly Elba, N. Y.

(20) After the commencement of European intercourse, vessels of iron, copper, brass and tin superseded those of pottery, and its production was discontinued; but the Indian pipe was still preferred as being superior to that of European manufacture.

(21) The partially village Indians who were barbarous, such as the Iroquois, Choctaw and Cherokees, made it in smaller quantities and in a limited number of forms. But the non-horticultural Indians who were in a state of savagery, such as the Athabascan tribes of California and in the valley of the Columbia, were ignorant of its use.

(22) The introduction of this art brought a new epoch in human progress in this direction, improved living, and increased domestic conveniences.

The so-called old fortification at Oakfield was very graphically described by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who visited it in 1788. A portion of this work remains the same as when seen by him. The place was called, by the Senecas, Tegatamasghque, meaning a double fortified town, having a fort at each end; the one contained about four acres of ground; the other, about two miles distant from this and situated at the other extremity of the ancient town, encloses twice that surface. The ditch around the former was about five or six feet deep. A small stream of living water, with a high bank, circumscribed nearly one-third of the enclosed ground.

There were traces of six gates and a dugway near the works to the water. The ground on the opposite side of the water was, in some places, nearly as high as that on which they built the fortification, which might make it necessary for the covered way to the water. A considerable number of large oaks have grown up within the enclosed ground, both in and upon the ditch and embankment. Some of them appear to be at least three or four hundred years old. In some places, at the bottom of the ditch, one could dig down five or six feet, before reaching the original soil.

Kirkland says that, near the northern fortification, are the remains of a funeral pile. Indian tradition says, also, that these works were raised, and a famous battle fought, in true Indian style, with Indian weapons, long before their knowledge and use of firearms. The nations used, at that time, bows, arrows and spears, the war club and death mall. A fine specimen of the latter was found in Stafford, N. Y.

When the arrows were expended they came into close engagement, using the death mall. Their shield, or dress, for this method of fighting, was a short jacket made of willow sticks laced tightly around the body. The head was covered with a cap of the same kind, but commonly worn double for the better protection of that part against a stroke from a war club.

Some affirm that in this battle eight hundred were slain. All the historians agree that the battle was fought here; some say four, others, five ages ago, an age being reckoned as one hundred snows or winters.

The other best preserved work of primitive man is the one that is known as Fort Hill, three miles north of Le Roy, on a point of land formed by the junction of a small stream, called Fordham's brook, with Allen's creek. The best view of this fortification is had at the north of it, on the road from Bergen. From this point it needs but little to im-

agine that it was erected as a fortification, by a large and powerful army looking for a permanent and an inaccessible bulwark of defense.

From the centre of the hill, in a northwesterly course, the country lies flat; north and east, the land is also level for one hundred rods, when it rises nearly as high as the hill, and continues quite elevated for several miles.

In approaching the hill from the north it rises abruptly, but not perpendicularly, to the height of eighty or ninety feet, extending about forty rods on a line east and west, the corners being round and continuing to the south on the west side for some fifty or sixty rods; on the east side for about half a mile, maintaining the same elevation on the side as on the front, beyond which distance the line of the hill is that of the land around.

These are undoubted evidences that it was resorted to as a fortification, and of its having constituted a valuable point of defense to a rude and half-civilized people. Years ago an entrenchment, ten feet deep and twelve or fifteen feet wide, extended from the west to the east end, along the north or front part, and continued up each side twenty rods, when it crossed over, and joining, made the circuit of entrenchment complete. At the present time a portion of the entrenchment is easily perceived.

It is certain that the inhabitants of the Genesee country in what is now known as Genesee county, before the settlement of Joncair, who is conceded by all to be the first white settler west of the Genesee river, were a people who had attained a high rank among the Red Men.

Their captives were many, their raids often extending as far west as the Mississippi and south to Virginia and the Carolinas. On their reservations may still be found descendants of the Cherokee, Seminole, Illinois and Catawba captives; in fact, of all the tribes with which they had been at war in early times. Tradition furnishes their genealogy far more accurately than we, with written records, are able to keep.

Our admiration and wonder are attracted to them when we learn that, in all the numerous cases of captivity, escape from the captors was never undertaken. If of their own race and color, he soon forgot that he was in the wigwam of strangers. Social and political courtesies were extended to him. Were his family left behind, they were supplied him. The interests of the adopter and the one adopted were identical. So it was in a great degree with our own race, many of whom were made captives, but not degraded, and there being no restraint or coercion, the desire for escape entirely disappeared.

Turner says that during his boyhood he had listened to the stories of the captive whites among the Senecas, and they invariably preferred remaining, rather than to return to their own kindred. The freedom of outdoor life and absence of restraint were, undoubtedly, factors, but the influence of kindness was the great lever that produced this state of affairs. The Indian mother knew no difference between the natural and the adopted child; no discrimination, or, if any, in favor of the ward.

The government rested lightly upon the people, who really were governed but little. An individual independence, that the Senecas knew well how to prize, was created; and then, as at the present time, the self-governing people were the happiest.

Their limited wants, the absence of property and infrequency of crime, dispensed with the legislation incident to civilized society. But little can be said of their progress in art or science; still, their integrity, unbounded hospitality, unbroken fidelity, inborn sentiments so conspicuous in their character, form ornaments that no art of education can bestow. The character of our Indian predecessors in the "Realm of the Senecas" will stand the search-light of investigation and challenge the admiration of the investigator.

Red Jacket, whose war-whoop rang along the banks of the Ta-nawunda Ga-hun-da (Tonawanda Creek) was an orator of whom any nation might well be proud, and, as if by common consent, the Senecas were allowed the head war-chief. He was also at the head of that most powerful Indian federation known as the Iroquois.

It may be well to quote names, furnished by Lewis H. Morgan, that were applied to the different towns in Genesee county:

Nun-da-wa-o-no-ga, or Seneca Territory-

Tä-ná-wun-da Gä-hun da, or Tonawanda Creek, meaning "swift water."

Deo on-go-wä—Batavia—(great hearing place).

Yä go-o geh—Stafford—(place of hearing).

Te-car-dä na duk—Oakfield—(place of many trenches).

Ga-swä-däk—Alabama—(by the cedar swamp).

Gan-dak—Careyville—(by the plains).

Të-cä so-á-a—Pine Hill—(Elba)—"pine lying up," so-called by the early settlers.

Da ó sa ho-geh—Alexander—(place without a name).

Te-car-na-wun-na-dä-ne, or Le Roy—(many rapids).

O-só-ont-geh—Darien—(place of turkeys).

O-ä-geh—Pembroke.

Dä ge-á-no-gä-nut Gä-hun-da—Oak Orchard Creek.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

TOWN OF ALABAMA.

The town of Alabama is the most northeasterly of Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by the town of Shelby, Orleans county; on the east by Oakfield and Batavia; on the south by Pembroke; and on the west by Newstead, Erie county, and Royalton, Niagara county. It contains 27,904 acres. The surface of the town is mostly level. Tonawanda creek flows sluggishly through the southwestern part of the town from southeast to northwest. A feeder for the Erie canal extends in a northerly direction in the northwestern section, from the Tonawanda creek. The northwestern section is largely covered by the Tonawanda swamp. Oak Orchard creek runs through the northeastern portion of the town. In the western section is a part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. In the southern section is a vein of limestone of the same character as that which runs through the adjoining town of Oakfield, forming a terrace extending in an easterly and westerly direction.

The Oak Orchard Acid Springs, also known as "Alabama Sour Springs," are situated near the centre of the northern part of the town, a few rods from the banks of Oak Orchard creek. They are nine in number, and all lie within a circle of fifty rods. They issue from mounds, evidently formed by the action of the water, two and a half to four feet above the surrounding surface. No two of these springs are alike, and in one instance three springs issue from a single mound within ten feet of one another, and the waters are essentially dissimilar. Analysis of the waters of the three principal springs is as follows:

Spring No. 1, analyzed by Profs. Silliman and Norton—

	Grains.
Sulphuric acid	134.732
Proto-sulphate of iron	28.623
Sulphate of alumina	21.690
Sulphate of lime	74.891
Sulphate of magnesia	35.596
Sulphate of potash.....	5.519
Sulphate of soda.....	6,343
Chloride of sodium.....	2.434
Chloride of silica.....	4.592
	<hr/>
Total grains per gallon.....	314.420
Spring No. 2, analyzed by Prof. E. Emmons—	
	Grains.
Sulphate of lime	1.552
Sulphate of magnesia	0.623
Sulphate of iron	4.904
Free sulphuric acid.....	16.132
Free organic matter.....	1.360
Free silica	0.230
	<hr/>
Total grains in a pint.....	24.801
Spring No. 3, Analyzed by Prof. E. Emmons—	
	Grains.
Free sulphuric acid.....	12.414
Sulphate of lime	0.736
Sulphate of iron	3.920
Sulphate of magnesia.....	1.236
Organic matter	0.100
Silica.....	a trace
	<hr/>
Total grains in a pint	18.406

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce in July, 1849, gives the following "description of the Alabama Sour Springs:"

During my stay in Batavia I have visited the Oak Orchard Acid Spring, situated in the town of Alabama, about 14 miles from the village, 18 from Lockport, and 8 miles from Medina. The spring is in Tonawanda Swamp, on a little elevation, on which and in the immediate vicinity eight springs have been discovered, three of which are acid, one sulphur, one magnesia, one iron, and one gas spring sufficient to light 50 gas burners. The principal one is called "sour spring," from which the celebrated Acid Water is taken, which is carried in great quantities to the Eastern cities, and many boxes sent to the Western States. About 25,000 bottles have been sold this past year at 25 cents per bottle. These springs are very highly recommended by Professor Emmons of Albany, Dr. Chilton of New York, and Professor R. Silliman, jr., of Yale College. Dr. Chilton says they contain of:

	Grains.
Free sulphuric acid.....	85.96
Sulphate of lime.....	39.60
Proto-sulphate of iron.....	14.32
Sulphate of alumina.....	9.68
Sulphate of magnesia.....	8.28
Silica.....	1.04
Organic extractive matter.....	3.38
From one gallon.....	160.62

Prof. Emmons remarks that "the peculiar character of these waters renders them useful in many chronic diseases especially those of the digestive organs and those of weakness and debility." Dr. James McNaughton of Albany says: "The internal and external use of these waters I have no doubt will prove valuable in the treatment of several chronic cutaneous diseases." Dr. Robert Campbell of Pittsfield, Mass., says: "As medical agents they must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels." There are numerous other testimonials from eminent physicians. A good hotel has been erected by Messrs. J. C. Colton of Lockport and Thomas W. Olcott of Albany, which is kept in a very handsome manner by Messrs. Everett & Harrington, two industrious young men, who deserve and have received a very liberal patronage.

The hotel is distant from the springs about half a mile, to which there is a good plank road. Oak Orchard creek runs within a short distance of the house, affording good fishing, as an instance of which pickerel have been taken weighing from 4 to 8 lbs. There is also good field sporting in the vicinity. I am confident if these springs possess all the virtue represented by intelligent and scientific men, they will be resorted to, not only by the invalid, but as a relief from the toils of business. At present about 200 visit the springs daily.

The first permanent settlement made on the territory now comprised within the limits of Alabama was made in 1806, by James Walsworth, who conducted the first tavern in the town. Among the other early inhabitants were John Richardson, James Richardson, jr., Hannah Carr and Samuel Sheldon, who came in 1814; William Daniels, 1815; Jonas Kinne, Benjamin Gumaer and Henry Howard, 1817. The latter opened the first school-house in the town. The first sawmill was erected in 1824 by Elder Samuel Whitcomb, and the first store of which there is any record was opened in 1828 by Nahum Loring. The first church was organized in 1824 by the Freewill Baptists.

Alabama was formed from Shelby, Orleans county, April 17, 1826, and was originally called Gerrysville, after Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States. April 21, 1828, the name was changed to Alabama, meaning "Here we rest." In 1832 a portion of the town of Wales, Erie county, was annexed. The first town meeting was held April 17, 1826, when the following officers were elected:

Supervisor, Benjamin Gumaer; town clerk, Chester Wolcott; assessors, David Goodrich, Charles P. Brown, Elijah Craig. At this meeting the inhabitants appropriated twenty-five dollars for road improvement and fifty dollars for the maintenance of schools. Seven road districts were established, and John S. Wolcott, Joseph Holmes and Ephraim Divinny were chosen commissioners of highways. Seventy-three persons were assessed at this meeting. The supervisors of the town since its organization have been as follows:

1826-1828, Benjamin Gumaer; 1829-1830, Charles P. Brown; 1831-1832, George F. Dinsmore; 1833-1835, Guy B. Shepard; 1836-1837, Thomas B. Wolcott; 1838-1839, Abraham Bolton; 1840-1841, Orrin Densmore; 1842, Charles P. Brown; 1843-1844, John Crombie; 1845-1846, William Macomber; 1847, Charles P. Brown; 1848, Jacob Winslow; 1849-1850, Chester Cabot; 1851-1852, Jacob Winslow; 1853, Charles P. Brown; 1854, Reuben B. Warren; 1855-1856, Jacob Winslow; 1857-1859, Chauncey Williams; 1860, Edward Halsey; 1861-1864, Chauncey Williams; 1865-1867, Aden G. Gage; 1868-1870, Volney G. Knapp; 1871-1874, Joseph W. Holmes; 1875-1876, Volney G. Knapp; 1877, Sabert H. Basom; 1878, Robert W. Nichol; 1879-1881, Sabert H. Basom; 1882-1883, Charles W. Roberts; 1884-1888, Sabert H. Basom; 1889-1890, A. F. G. Zurhorst; 1891-1897, Medad S. Morton; 1898, Harmon C. Ingalsbe.

Following is a complete list of the town clerks from the date of the organization of the town to the present time:

1826-1827, Chester Wolcott; 1828, Matthew Bement; 1829, Levi Eggleston; 1830, Thomas R. Wolcott; 1831, G. S. Knowlton; 1832, Levi Lee; 1833-1834, Elisha Russell; 1835, George P. Densmore; 1836, Lee Parish; 1837-1839, Asa Cutler; 1840-1841, Charles P. Brown; 1842-1843, John R. Geer, jr.; 1844-1847, James Ingalsbe; 1848, Reuben B. Warren; 1849, James Ingalsbe; 1850-1853, Reuben B. Warren; 1854, Hiram Frary; 1855, S. Clark Bateman; 1856, George H. Potter; 1857-1858, R. B. Warren; 1859, Hiram Frary; 1860-1862, Alfred Losee; 1863-1864, Jonah Vail; 1865-1868, Augde P. Gilbert; 1869, Warren Burlingame; 1870-1874, Harry E. Seeley; 1875-1876, J. M. Bickford; 1877, Charles A. Young; 1878-1879, F. A. Pixley; 1880-1881, Dexter Pratt; 1882-1885, Gilmore Royce; 1886, Jay Pixley; 1887-1889, Gilmore Royce; 1890, Frank Vail; 1891, Gilmore Royce; 1892-1893, John Tumaty; 1894-1897, George Ingalsbe; 1898, Frank Gregory.

The justices of the peace elected in 1827 were Benjamin Gumaer, Sylvester Sweet, Charles P. Brown and Matthew Bement. Since then the following have been elected to the office:

1828, Charles P. Brown; 1829, Nathan Baker, jr.; 1830, George F. Dinsmore; 1831, Charles Macumber; 1832, C. P. Brown; 1833, Amasa Johnson; 1834, N. Baker, jr.; 1835, Henry Thomas; 1836, C. P. Brown; 1837, John Crombry; 1838, Anson Dewolf; 1839, Thomas R. Wolcott; 1840, Guy B. Shephard; 1841, Parley V. Ingalsbe; 1842, Anson Dewolf; 1843, Orin Densmore (l. t.), Charles Macumber (s. t.); 1844, Guy B.

Shepard (l. t.), Lancaster Gorton (s. t.); 1845, Parley V. Ingalsbe (l. t.), Stanton Kenyon (s. t.); 1846, Thomas Wolcott; 1847, Lancaster Gorton; 1848, Moses Hoskins; 1849, Isaac P. Deuel; 1850, L. A. Olcott; 1851, Lancaster Gorton; 1852, Moses Hoskins (l. t.), Jesse E. Combs (s. t.); 1853, Isaac P. Deuel; 1854, John E. Combs; 1855, E. Ward Godey; 1856, Edward Diver; 1857, Isaac P. Deuel; 1858, James F. Beckwith; 1859, Charles Brown; 1860, Sabert Basom (l. t.), William G. Sherwood (s. t.); 1861, Isaac P. Deuel (l. t.), Anson Dewolf (s. t.); 1862, Anson Dewolf; 1863, William G. Sherwood; 1864, Sabert Basom (l. t.), William Halley (s. t.); 1865, Isaac P. Deuel (l. t.), Joseph Holmes (s. t.); 1866, James Chamberlain; 1867, Joseph Holmes (l. t.), Lorenzo Olcott (s. t.); 1868, Daniel Norton (l. t.), S. Dow Dewey (s. t.); 1869, S. Dow Dewey; 1870, Loronzo Olcott; 1871, Joseph Holmes (l. t.), Isaac P. Deuel (s. t.); 1872, Daniel Norton; 1873, Isaac P. Deuel; 1874, Daniel R. Taylor; 1875, Joseph Holmes; 1876, Daniel Norton; 1877, Isaac P. Deuel; 1878, Joseph Holmes; 1879, George Aberdeen; 1880, Daniel Norton (l. t.), William Daniels (s. t.); 1881, Daniel Norton; 1882, Abbott Wight (l. t.), William Amsden (s. t.); 1883, Harmon Norton; 1884, Daniel Norton (l. t.), C. W. Roberts (s. t.); 1885, Frank Vosburg; 1886, Abbott Wight; 1887, C. W. Roberts; 1888, A. F. G. Zurhorst; 1889, Alpha Bement; 1890, Frank Vosburg; 1891, Alvin A. Barrett; 1892, Harmon Norton; 1893, Alpha Bement (l. t.), Charles Dye (s. t.), Marion Filkins (s. t.); 1894, Marion Filkins (l. t.), Moses Hitchcock (s. t.); 1895, Edwin Goodwin; 1896, C. D. Roberts; 1897, George Hotchkiss; 1898, Marion Filkins.

The villages and hamlets in Alabama are Alabama Centre, Wheatville, Smithville and Basom.

Alabama Centre is situated a short distance north of the centre of the town, on the road from Batavia to Lewiston. It contains two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, a school, a saw mill, a cheese factory, blacksmith shop, wagon shop and one or two other small industries. Excelsior Lodge No. 638, I. O. G. T., was organized in March, 1887, and the W. C. T. U. was organized in 1886.

Wheatville is a hamlet about two and a half miles east of Alabama Centre. Here the first saw mill in town was erected by Samuel Whitcomb, prior to 1820. Levi Lee and Mr. Parrish were pioneer merchants. Dr. Shepard was the first physician. John Wolcott conducted the first tavern. There are two churches at this point—the Freewill Baptist, the oldest in the town, and the Roman Catholic.

Smithville, or South Alabama, is on the West Shore railroad. The Baptist church of Oakfield and Alabama, founded in 1839, is located here. A hotel was built here in 1884 by Henry Ceder. Odd Fellows Lodge No. 496 was founded here several years ago.

Basom post-office was opened October 25, 1889, with Julius Ingalsbe as the first postmaster. It is located on the West Shore railroad, and has a lumber yard, blacksmith shop, two stores and a hotel.

The Tonawanda Indian Reservation is located partly in Alabama, partly in Pembroke and partly in Erie county. It originally had an area of forty-five thousand acres; but from time to time its territory has been reduced until it now embraces but a little more than seven thousand five hundred acres. This land has been occupied by the Indians, originally by a remnant of the Seneca nation, for more than a century.¹ The Indians receive an annuity of several thousand dollars from the general government. While there are many Christians among the inhabitants of the Reservation the pagans are in the majority. The law provides for the election of a president for the tribe, who must also be the chief, and a clerk, marshal and peacemakers. William Parker, for many years a chief, who served in the war of 1812, died in 1864. His wife was a niece of the famous Red Jacket, and his son, Gen. Ely S. Parker, for many years chief of the nation, was an aid on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant. He was a native of the Reservation.

A mission church was organized on the Reservation in 1825 by the Baptists, who built a log chapel. The Rev. Mr. Brigham was first in charge of the mission. In recent years a brick church has been erected. The Presbyterians, under Asher Wright, organized a mission in 1870.

TOWN OF ALEXANDER.

Alexander is one of the four towns in the southern tier. It is bounded on the north by Batavia, on the east by Bethany, on the south by Wyoming county, and on the west by Darien. The town is perfectly square in form. The surface of the town is hilly in the centre and south, and rolling or level in the north. The Tonawanda creek, which rises in Wyoming county, enters the town at the western part of the southern boundary, flows in a northeasterly direction through the town, leaving it near its northeast corner. Its course through Alexander is exceedingly tortuous. Bowen creek, a branch of the Tonawanda, rises west of the centre and flows in a northeasterly direction. Little Tonawanda creek flows northerly through the extreme eastern part. The Attica branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and a branch of the Erie Railroad run parallel through the town along the course of the Tonawanda creek, and the main line of the Erie from Buffalo eastward traverses the southwestern and southeastern parts of the town.

¹ See Chapter VI.

Settlements were made in Alexander at a very early day in the history of Genesee county. The productive lands along the Tonawanda attracted numerous settlers, and early in the century the outlook was that it would become one of the most populous towns in the county. Over one hundred families are believed to have taken up lands in that town between 1802 and 1815, most of whom came before the War of 1812.

Alexander Rea, who had been a surveyor for the Holland Land Company, under direction of Joseph Ellicott, made the first purchase of land in the town in 1802. He founded the village of Alexander, which was named in his honor, and there erected a sawmill in 1804, the first in the town. William Blackman located in the town at a very early date, and may have become an actual settler before Mr. Rea built a home there. Mr. Rea was a brigadier-general in the militia, and served as State senator for several years. Elijah Root, John Olney, George Darrow and William Johnson came from 1803 to 1805. Lillie Fisher, Caleb Blodgett, Lewis Disbrow, Joseph Fellows, Elias Lee, John Lee, Samuel Russell, Elijah Rowe, Solomon Blodgett, Elisha Carver and Benjamin Preston also located in town, or purchased land there, during or prior to 1804. Among the other pioneers were Captain Marcellus Fellows, William Adams, Wolcott Marsh, Lyman Riddle, John Riddle, E. C. Moulton, Luther Chaddock, Dennis Chaddock, Colonel Seba Brainard, Timothy Haskins, Captain Royal Moulton and Benjamin Moulton.

The first grist mill in town was erected in 1808 by William Adams. John and Samuel Latham erected the first frame dwelling. Harvey Hawkins conducted the first tavern, and Hon. Abel Ensign the first store. The first physician was Dr. Charles Chaffee. Alden Richards conducted the first tannery in town. In 1811 the Alexandrian Library was formed with Alexander Rea, Henry Hawkins, Colonel Seba Brainard, Samuel Latham, Jr., Harvey Hawkins, Noah North and Ezra W. Osborn as trustees. In 1828 a literary society was formed, and in 1837 the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary was organized as its outgrowth. The building is still standing, and is used by the Alexander High School. The Alexander Cemetery was surveyed in 1813 by Nathan Holmes, whose body was the first to be interred therein.

The first religious meeting was held in 1805, Elder Burton presiding. A Presbyterian church organized in 1807 by Harvey Hawkins and Cyrenus Wilbor was the first established in town. There are now in town also a Methodist, a Universalist and a free Methodist church.

The town of Alexander was organized June 8, 1812, and the first town

meeting was held four days later. The town clerk's office was burned in 1868, and it is therefore impossible to secure a complete civil list of the town. The following is a list of the principal officers of the town as shown by the existing records.

Supervisors—1831, Ziba S. Beards'ey; 1832, Jonathan Hall; 1833-1835, Samuel Benedict, jr.; 1836, Royal Moulton; 1837, Samuel Benedict, jr.; 1838-1839, Jesse Hawkins; 1840, Elbridge G. Moulton; 1841, Jesse Hawkins; 1842, George W. King; 1843, Jesse Hawkins; 1844, Benajah Benedict; 1845, Ammi R. R. Butler; 1846, Earl Kidder; 1847-1848, Elbridge G. Moulton; 1849-1850, Heman Blodgett; 1851-1853, Earl Kidder; 1854, David Halsted; 1855-1856, Anson Lewis; 1857-1859, Byram Moulton; 1860-1865, Van Rensselaer Hawkins; 1866-1867, William I. Parish; 1868-1869, Henry Chapple; 1870-1871, Drayton Sprague; 1872-1873, Cortland Crosman; 1874-1878, Frank G. Moulton; 1879-1880, Van Rensselaer Hawkins; 1881-1883, Jasper B. Lewis; 1884, Frank G. Moulton; 1885, Suel Chaddock; 1886-1887, Oel S. Kidder; 1888-1889, Charles F. Lewis; 1890-1891, Jesse A. Hawkins; 1892-1893, Joseph O. Greene; 1894-1895, Clark Shaw; 1896-1898, R. Tracy Miller.

Town Clerks—Levi M. Button, 1869-1870; William L. Dickinson, 1870-1871; Jacob Zwetsch, 1871-1876; Scott Rowe, 1876-1877; Alonzo T. Mooers, 1877-1878; Scott Rowe, 1878-1879; J. W. Jerome, 1879-1881; I. T. Mullen, 1881-1884; W. H. Mooers, 1884-1887; G. E. Smith, 1887-1889; F. M. Richards, 1889-1890; John F. Whiteside, 1890-1891; Charles Zwetsch, 1891-1894; Norman Bentley, 1894-1898; George W. Zwetsch, 1898.

Justices of the Peace—C. W. Van de Bogart, 1869-1880; Phillip Zwetsch, 1869-1879; Drayton Sprague, 1869-1878; Cortland Crosman, 1869-1873; Joseph E. Van de Bogart, 1871-1875; Delos L. Dodson, 1875-1883; Elbridge G. Moulton, 1878-1894; R. C. Curtiss, 1878-1886; Charles F. Lewis, 1880-1888; J. O. Gréene, 1883-1898; William G. Pollard, 1886-1890; Charles R. Eglestone, 1888 (resigned); R. C. Curtiss, 1889-1892; Charles F. Lewis, 1890-1897; Phillip Zwetsch, 1892-1896; David W. Burt, 1893-1897; M. F. Lincoln, 1896-1898; Phillip Zwetsch, 1897-1898; Albert H. Moulton, 1898; Edwin Shadbolt, 1897-1898.

The village of Alexander, located south of the centre of the town, was incorporated in 1834. It is situated principally west of the tracks of the Erie and New York Central and Hudson River railroads. It contains a roller mill, a creamery, blacksmith shop, three stores, one hotel, three churches, and an excellent union school. The Tonawanda creek furnishes excellent water power for the flour mill. The village was founded by Alexander Rea, who took up the first land sold in that township by the Holland Land Company. Brookville is a small hamlet northeast of Alexander. West Bethany lies at the eastern bounds of the town, partly in Bethany.

In former years a bank known as the Exchange Bank of Genesee flourished at the village of Alexander. This institution was founded

in 1842. Later, Daniel W. Tomlinson became interested in it, and in 1850, after buying up all the stock, removed it to Batavia, where it ultimately discontinued business.

TOWN OF BATAVIA.

Batavia is the largest town in Genesee county, both in point of territory and population. It is located in about the centre of the county, and is bounded on the north by Oakfield and Elba, on the east by Stafford, on the south by Bethany and Alexander, and on the west by Pembroke and Alabama. The surface of the town is undulating, being nearly level in some portions. Tonawanda creek enters the town on the southern border, flows in a northerly direction to the village of Batavia, where it turns and takes a westerly course, passing out of the town at the centre of the western boundary. Its course through the town is exceedingly sluggish for most of the way. Bowen's creek, which has its source in Alexander, flows northwesterly through Batavia until it reaches Tonawanda creek, near the western limits of the town. The soil of this town is a deep, fertile, sandy loam, adapted to many kinds of agricultural pursuits, but especially to fruit raising. Batavia village, the county seat of Genesee county, is situated in the east half of the town.

Several railroads pass through Batavia. The main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad extends in a general southwesterly and northeasterly direction through the central part of the town. The Tonawanda branch of the same road extends from east to west through the centre; the Canandaigua branch extends in a southeasterly direction from the village of Batavia; the Batavia and Attica branch extends in a southwesterly direction from Batavia. The Erie Railroad enters the town near the centre of the southern boundary, runs parallel with the Attica branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Batavia, and there turns and runs eastward.

The first settlements in the town were made by Isaac Sutherland, Colonel William Rumsey and General Worthy L. Churchill. Mr. Sutherland erected a substantial log house on his farm about two miles west of the village. The pioneer homes of Colonel Rumsey and General Churchill stood about three miles east of the village. Others who came into the town, either to reside or to take up land, prior to the

founding of the village, were Joseph Ellicott, Benjamin Ellicott, James Brisbane, in 1798; James W. Stevens, John Branan, in 1800; Thomas Ashley, Gideon Dunham, Garrett Davis, Samuel F. Geer, Dr. David McCracken, R. Noble, Stephen Russell, Abel Rowe, Aaron White, in 1801; John Lamberton, Benjamin Morgan.¹ Batavia village was founded by Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company, in 1802. The first building in the village was erected in March, 1801, by Abel Rowe.

The original town of Batavia included practically the entire Holland Purchase. The town was formed by act of the Legislature, March 30, 1802. Alexander, Bergen, Bethany and Pembroke were set off in 1812, and Elba and a part of Stafford in 1820. The first town meeting was held at the tavern of Peter Vandeventer (now Newstead, Erie county) March 1, 1803. On that occasion the following officers were elected:

Supervisor—Peter Vandeventer; town clerk, David Cully; assessors, Enos Kellogg, Asa Ransom, Alexander Rea; commissioners of highways, Alexander Rea, Isaac Sutherland, Suffrenus Maybee; overseers of the poor, David Cully, Benjamin Porter; collector, Abel Rowe; constables, John Mudge, Levi Felton, Rufus Hart, Abel Rowe, Seymour Kellogg, Hugh Howell; overseers of highways, Martin Mid-
daugh, Timothy Hopkins, Orlando Hopkins, Benjamin Morgan, Rufus Hart, Lovell Churchill, Jabez Warren, William Blackman, Samuel Clark, Gideon Dunham, Jonathan Willard, Thomas Layton, Hugh Howell, Benjamin Porter and William Walsworth.

Since the organization of the town the principal officers have been as follows:

Supervisors—1803, Peter Vandeventer; 1804, Alexander Rea; 1805-1809, Isaac Sutherland; 1810-1811, David McCracken; 1812-1813, Isaac Sutherland; 1814-1815, John Z. Ross; 1816, Shubael Dunham; 1817-1822, Isaac Sutherland; 1823, James P. Smith; 1824, Isaac Sutherland; 1825, David C. Miller; 1826, Joseph Baker; 1827, William H. Bush; 1828, Oswald Williams; 1829, Isaac Sutherland; 1830, Oswald Williams; 1831, Shubael Dunham; 1832-1833, David C. Miller; 1834, John G. Russell; 1835, John Clifford; 1836, John G. Russell; 1837, David Canfield; 1838, Timothy Fitch; 1839, Albert Smith; 1840-1842, Nathaniel Read; 1843-1844, Moses Taggart; 1845, Benjamin Pringle; 1846, John G. Russell; 1847, William S. Mallory; 1848-1850, Timothy Fitch; 1851, John B. Pike; 1852, William H. Potter; 1853, Homer Daw; 1854, Rufus Robertson; 1855, John G. Russell; 1856-1857, Martin F. Robertson; 1858, Benjamin Pringle; 1859, Austin E. Warner; 1860, Martin F. Robertson; 1861, Seth Wakeman; 1862, Harry Backus; 1863-1864, George W.

¹The history of the town being essentially the history of the village during the early days, we refer the reader to the chapter devoted to The Village of Batavia for more detailed information regarding the pioneer days.

Terry; 1865-1866, Hayden U. Howard; 1867, Ebenezer B. Morgan; 1868, Hayden U. Howard; 1869, Ebenezer B. Morgan; 1870-1871, George Burt; 1872-1877, Charles H. Monell; 1878, Wm. C. Watson; 1879-1880, Henry Craft; 1881-1891, Nehemiah Osborn; 1892-1898, John Thomas.

Town Clerks—1803, David Cully; 1804-1805, Isaiah Babcock; 1806-1809, Asa McCracken; 1810, Charles Blanchard; 1811-1824, Samuel F. Geer; 1825-1826, Richard Smith; 1827, Benjamin Henshaw; 1828, Horace Gibbs; 1829, Richard Pratt; 1830, Horace Gibbs; 1831, Libbeus Fish; 1832, Horace U. Soper; 1833-1834, Libbeus Fish; 1835, William S. Mallory; 1836, Daniel D. Waite; 1837, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1838, Eli H. Fish; 1839-1848, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1849, Merrill G. Soper; 1850-1851, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1854, George H. Holden; 1855, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1856, George Bowen; 1857, Henry T. Cross; 1858-1860, Ira Richardson; 1861-1863, Almerin Joslyn; 1864, Homer Kimberly; 1865-1866, David Seaver; 1867, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1868, Bradford Kinner; 1869, Hiram K. Buell; 1870, Elonzo N. Stone; 1871, Charles J. Baker; 1872, Elonzo N. Stone; 1873, John Holley Bradish; 1874-1875, Charles R. Gould; 1876, John Thomas; 1877, Elonzo N. Stone; 1878, James Mackay; 1879-1880, Homer N. Kelsey; 1881-1883, Peter Thomas; 1884-1885, Frank Page; 1886-1888, Albert E. Brown; 1889-1890, John J. Kane; 1891-1893, Herman May; 1894-1898, George E. Redshaw.

Justices of the Peace—1803, Enos Kellogg, David McCracken, Wm. Rumsey, Asa Ransom; 1804, Enos Kellogg, David McCracken, Alexander Rea, Asa Ransom; 1805, Enos Kellogg, David McCracken; 1806, Enos Kellogg, David McCracken, Asa Ransom, Zenas Bigelow, Richard Smith; 1807, Richard Smith, David McCracken, Jotham Curtis, Andrew A. Ellicott; 1808, Parmenio Adams, David McCracken, Moody Stone, Andrew A. Ellicott; 1809, Jesse Rumsey, David McCracken, Worthy L. Churchill, J. Lamberton; 1810, Charles Blanchard, David McCracken, Sylvester Lincoln, Jr., R. Godfrey; 1811, Eben Eggleston, R. Fleming, Lemuel Foster, Richard Godfrey; 1812, J. Lamberton, Clarkson F. Brooks, Sylvester Lincoln, J. Z. Ross, Ebenezer Cary; 1813, John Hickox, Robert Fleming, Lemuel Foster, Richard Godfrey; 1814, Phineas L. Tracy, Oliver Wilcox, Lemuel Foster, Ebenezer Cary; 1815, Phineas L. Tracy, Oliver Wilcox, T. B. Campbell, Eden Foster, D. R. Cooley, Erastus Wolcott; 1816, Thomas H. Clarke, Blanchard Powers, J. Goodwill; 1818, Richard Smith, Justus Ingersoll, A. Reynolds, David C. Miller, Johnson Goodwill; 1819, Richard Smith, Justus Ingersoll, Thomas C. Love; 1820, Richard Smith, Joseph Aplin, Lemuel Foster; 1821, Benjamin Blodgett; 1822, Blanchard Powers, Wm. H. Tisdale; 1823, Nehemiah Houghton, Benjamin Stetson, Clement Carpenter, Daniel Tisdale; 1824, Richard Smith, Benjamin Stetson, Clement Carpenter, Daniel Tisdale; 1825-1826, Clement Carpenter, Daniel Tisdale; 1827, Timothy Fitch, Richard Pratt, Clement Carpenter, Marcus Wakeman; 1828, Timothy Fitch, Charles M. Russell, Marcus Wakeman; 1829, Timothy Fitch, Charles M. Russell, Marcus Wakeman; 1830, Marcus Wakeman, Timothy Fitch, Charles M. Russell, Moses Taggart; 1831, Timothy Fitch, Charles M. Russell, Moses Taggart, Marcus Wakeman; 1832, Libbeus Fish, Charles M. Russell, Moses Taggart, Marcus Wakeman; 1833, Libbeus Fish, Charles M. Russell, Moses Taggart, Marcus Wakeman; 1834, Libbeus Fish, Charles M. Russell, James G. Hoyt, Nathaniel Read; 1835, Libbeus Fish, Charles M. Russell, James G. Hoyt, Nathaniel Read; 1836, James D. Merrill, Charles M. Russell, James G. Hoyt, Nathaniel Read; 1837, James D. Merrill,

Charles M. Russell, Seth Wakeman, Nathaniel Read; 1838, James D. Merrill, Charles M. Russell, Seth Wakeman, Nathaniel Read; 1839-1859, Richard Smith; 1839-1840, Charles M. Russell, Seth Wakeman, Nathaniel Read; 1840-1868, Augustus Cowdin; 1841-1849, Seth Wakeman; 1840-1842, Nathaniel Read; 1843-1845, Charles Goodrich; 1846-1850, Nathaniel Read; 1850-1857, M. Wells Hewitt; 1851-1854, Daniel Putnam; 1855-1858, William H. Davis; 1858-1861, Homer Kimberly; 1859-1866, Uriel B. Gould; 1862-1865, M. Wells Hewitt; 1860-1862, George Babcock; 1863-1867, Horace M. Warren; 1866, Jarvis R. Smith; 1867, Russell A. Kneeland, W. C. Watson; 1868, Nelson Stevens, Weelen T. Bliss, George Burt; 1869, Nelson Stevens, Myron H. Peck, Weeden T. Bliss, George Burt; 1870, Nelson Stevens, Myron H. Peck, Sidney A. Sherwin, George Burt; 1871-1872, Benjamin C. Page, Myron H. Peck, Sidney A. Sherwin, E. R. Hall; 1872, Augustus Cowdin;¹ 1873, John G. Johnson; 1874, Samuel Jack; 1875, Benjamin C. Page; 1876, Harry Wilber; 1877, John G. Johnson, David Lent; 1878, Samuel Jack; 1879, Benjamin C. Page; 1880, John B. Crosby; 1881, David Lent; 1882, Samuel Jack; 1883, Horace M. Warren; 1885, Daniel Lent; 1886, Samuel Jack; 1887, no election (tie vote); 1888, John B. Crosby, L. L. Crosby; 1889, Wm. E. Webster; 1890, Louis C. Case, Joseph H. Robson; 1891, Frederick H. Dunham; 1892, Joseph H. Robson; 1893, Martin Brown; 1894, Norman H. Blodgett; 1895, Frederick H. Dunham; 1896, Frederick M. Safford; 1897, Clayton W. Shedd; 1898, Frank W. Ballard.

Commissioners of Highways—1803, Isaac Sutherland, Suffrenus Mabee, Alexander Rea; 1804, Samuel F. Geer, William Rumsey, Cruger Stanley; 1805, Seymour Kellogg, Reuben Town, Zerah Phelps; 1806, John Lamberton, Samuel F. Geer, Elizur Webster; 1807, John Lamberton, Sebe Brainard, Elizur Webster; 1808, John Lamberton, Sebe Brainard, Ebenezer Eggleston; 1809, John Lamberton, Sebe Brainard, Isaiah Babcock; 1810, John Lamberton, Sebe Brainard, Abel Wheeler; 1811, Richard Godfrey, Sebe Brainard, Ebenezer Eggleston; 1812, Worthy L. Churchill, William H. Bush, Isaiah Babcock; 1813, Richard Godfrey, Lemuel Foster, Isaiah Babcock; 1814, Seymour Kellogg, Horace Gibbs, David R. Cooley; 1815, Thomas B. Campbell, Horace Gibbs, Aaron Gary; 1816, Oliver Wilcox, William Keyes, Thomas H. Clarke; 1817, Oliver Wilcox, Horace Gibbs, Eden Foster; 1818, Joseph Baker, Ira Gilbert, Benjamin Clark; 1819, Joseph Baker, Horace Gibbs, Ephraim Towner; 1820, Nehemiah Houghton, Oswald Williams, Alpheus Reynolds; 1821, Nehemiah Houghton, Oswald Williams, Benjamin Stetson; 1822, Harvey Eggleston, Oswald Williams, Benjamin Stetson; 1823-1825, Joseph Aplin, Samuel Willett, John Davids; 1826, Joseph Aplin, John L. Bartholf, Benjamin Stetson; 1827, Joseph Aplin, John L. Bartholf, Alpheus Reynolds; 1828, Joseph Aplin, John L. Bartholf, Joshua Sutherland; 1829, Harvey Eggleston, Richard Beckwith, John W. More; 1830, Harvey Eggleston, Richard Beckwith, David R. Cooley; 1831, John L. Bartholf, Richard Beckwith, Nathan Warner; 1832-1836, John L. Bartholf, James Brownell, Calvin Rich; 1837, Nathaniel Bayn, Chester Gould, Jesse Hurd; 1838, Nathaniel Merrill, John F. Plato, John L. Bartholf; 1839, Nathaniel Merrill, John F. Plato, Martin Rose; 1840, Nathaniel Merrill, John F. Plato, John L. Bartholf; 1841, Alexander H. Foster, James Pendill, Daniel Upton; 1842, Alexander H. Foster, James Pendill, Samuel W.

¹The dates given after 1871 indicate the year on which the justices denoted were elected for terms of four years each.

Lyman; 1843, Alexander H. Foster, Aaron Sleeper, Samuel W. Lyman; 1844, Alexander H. Foster, Nathan E. Hollister, Samuel W. Lyman; 1845-1846, Elisha Bigelow, Nathan E. Hollister, Jacob Williams; 1847-1848, Russell Bradley, Nathan E. Hollister, Jacob Williams; 1849-1850, Russell Bradley, Justin Williams, Jacob Williams; 1851, Russell Bradley, Justin Williams, Martin Rose; 1852, Russell Bradley, Joshua C. Davis, Martin Rose; 1853-1854, Nathan Warner, Joshua C. Davis, Martin Rose; 1855, Nathan Warner, Hiram P. Flanders, Martin Rose; 1856, Chester E. Orcutt, Hiram P. Flanders, Martin Rose; 1857-1863, Chester E. Orcutt, Hiram P. Flanders, Jonathan Greene; 1864, Chester E. Orcutt, Samuel Heston, Jonathan Greene; 1865, Jerome Thompson, Samuel Heston, Jonathan Greene; 1866, Jerome Thompson, Samuel Heston, Sylvester Whitney; 1867, Jerome Thompson, James T. Hamilton, Sylvester Whitney; 1868, Jerome Thompson, James T. Hamilton, Sylvester Whitney; 1869-1871, Jerome Thompson, James T. Hamilton, Alonzo A. Lawson; 1872, Alvin Pease, Alonzo A. Lawson; 1873, Harvey Weed; 1874, Chester E. Orcutt; 1875, A. A. Lawson; 1876, Charles Pratt; 1877, Chester E. Orcutt; 1878, Henry H. Woolsey; 1879, Nehemiah Osborn; 1880, Nicholas Y. Vrooman; 1881, Henry H. Woolsey; 1882, Charles Hirsch; 1883, Nicholas Y. Warren, John H. McCulley; 1884, John H. McCulley; 1885, Uri Johnson; 1886, Stephen Estes; 1887, John H. McCulley; 1888, Thomas F. Hussey; 1889, Stephen Estes; 1890, John H. McCulley; 1891, Thomas F. Hussey; 1892, William Uphill; 1893, G. Harrison Wheeler; 1894, William M. Torrance; 1895, William Uphill; 1896, G. Harrison Wheeler; 1897, William M. Torrance; 1898, William H. Uphill.

Assessors—1803, Alexander Rea, Asa Ransom, Suffrenus Mabee, Enos Kellogg; 1804, Isaac Sutherland, Asa Ransom, David Thompson; 1805, Orsemus Kellogg, Zenas Bigelow, Linus Gunn; 1806, Orsemus Kellogg, Zenas Bigelow, Daniel Adams; 1807, Samuel F. Geer, Daniel Burbank, Elizur Webster; 1808, Samuel F. Geer, Seymour Kellogg, Harvey Hawkins; 1809, William H. Bush, Abel Wheeler, Newcomb Demary; 1810, William H. Bush, Josiah Churchill, Henry Hawkins; 1811, Worthy L. Churchill, Josiah Churchill, Stephen Day; 1812, Lemuel Foster, Robert Fleming, Ebenezer Eggleston; 1813, Shubael Dunham, John S. Leonard, William Rumsey; 1814, Oliver Wilcox, Erastus Wolcott, George Mills; 1815, Shubael Dunham, Baker Leonard, George Mills; 1816, William H. Bush, Horace Gibbs, Thomas B. Campbell; 1817, William H. Bush, Winter Hewitt, William Rumsey; 1818, David Danolds, Oliver Wilcox, George Mills; 1819, David Danolds, John Lamberton, Ebenezer Mix; 1820, William H. Bush, John Lamberton, Libbeus Fish; 1821, William H. Bush, David R. Cooley, Benjamin Allen; 1822, James Collar, David R. Cooley, Ephraim Towner; 1823, James Collar, David R. Cooley, Horace Gibbs; 1824, Phineas Ford, Thomas Christie, Horace Gibbs; 1825, Peter Huidekoper, Samuel Willett, Jabez Howe; 1826, Aaron Van Cleve, Samuel Willett, Benjamin Blodgett; 1827, Aaron Van Cleve, Richard Pratt, Amherst Crane; 1828, Aaron Van Cleve, Richard Pratt, Charles Gould; 1829, Shubael Dunham, Jonathan Lay, James McMillan; 1830, Aaron Van Cleve, Joseph Aplin, James McMillan; 1831, Aaron Van Cleve, Joseph Aplin, Hall Deland; 1832-1833, Aaron Van Cleve, Thomas Pember, Hall Deland; 1834, David R. Cooley, Thomas Pember, Hall Deland; 1835, Aaron Van Cleve, Thomas C. Sleeper, Libbeus Allen; 1836, Chester White, Thomas C. Sleeper, Libbeus Allen; 1837, David N. Tuttle, Eli Woods, John A. Sanford; 1838-1839, Chester White, Thomas C. Sleeper, Libbeus Allen; 1840-1841, Chester White, Warren L. Fields,

Joseph W. Hopkins; 1842, Eli H. Fish, Warren L. Fields, Libbeus Allen; 1843, Eli H. Fish, Phineas Ford, Libbeus Allen; 1844-1845, John F. Plato, Nathaniel Read, William H. Davis; 1846-1847, Sheldon Cook, Thomas C. Sleeper, Azro Kendall; 1848, Sheldon Cook, Nathaniel Read, Azro Kendall; 1849, Sheldon Cook, Nathaniel Read, Asahel Peck; 1850, John F. Plato, Nathaniel Read, Asahel Peck; 1851, John F. Plato, Isaac M. Barnes, Asahel Peck; 1852, John F. Plato, Isaac M. Barnes, Abram Pease, jr.; 1853-1854, William W. Vallett, Isaac M. Barnes, Abram Pease, jr.; 1855, William W. Vallett, Isaac M. Barnes, John F. Plato; 1856, William W. Vallett, Isaac M. Barnes, Elonzo F. Hollister; 1857, William W. Vallett, Daniel Upton, Seneca M. Short; 1858, William W. Vallett, Daniel Upton, Gad B. Worthington; 1859, William W. Vallett, Daniel Upton, Horace M. Warren; 1860-1864, William W. Vallett, George B. Kemp, Horace M. Warren; 1865, Sanford Wilber, George B. Kemp, George A. Briggs; 1866, Sanford Wilber, George B. Kemp, George A. Briggs; 1867, Sanford Wilber, George B. Kemp, Chester E. Orcutt; 1868, Henry I. Glowacki, George B. Kemp, Chester E. Orcutt; 1869, Henry I. Glowacki, Martin Rose, Chester E. Orcutt; 1870-1871, Henry I. Glowacki, Martin Pease, Salmon B. Lusk; 1872, Nicholas Y. Vrooman, James S. Stewart; 1873, Salmon B. Lusk, Miles H. Bierce; 1874, Miles H. Bierce; 1875, George C. Gould; 1876, James W. Harris; 1877, Lucius R. Bailey; 1878, Frank B. Redfield; 1879, Miles H. Bierce; 1880, George C. Gould, Kirk White; 1881, Kirk P. White; 1882, Miles H. Bierce; 1883, George C. Gould; 1884, Kirk P. White; 1885, Miles H. Bierce; 1886, Charles Pratt; 1887, George C. Burt; 1888, Miles H. Bierce, Uri Johnson; 1889, Charles Pratt; 1890, Levi O. Campbell; 1891, Frank J. Harris; 1892, Nicholas Y. Vrooman; 1893, Whiting C. Woolsey; 1894, Myron A. Williams; 1895, Nicholas Y. Vrooman; 1896, Whiting C. Woolsey; 1897, Myron A. Williams; 1898, Nicholas Y. Vrooman.

Overseers of the Poor.—1803, Benjamin Porter, David Culley; 1804, Zenas Bigelow, David Culley; 1805-1806, Reuben Town, Worthy L. Churchill; 1807-1809, David McCracken; 1807, Elizur Webster; 1808, Moody Stone; 1809, Harvey Hawkins; 1810-1823, William Keyes; 1810, Worthy L. Churchill; 1811, William Rumsey; 1812, Othniel Field; 1813, Worthy L. Churchill; 1814, Trumbull Cary; 1815-1816, William Rumsey; 1817, Oswald Williams; 1818, Benjamin Allen; 1819-1826, William H. Bush; 1824, Benjamin Allen; 1825, Joseph Baker; 1826, Samuel Willett; 1827, Hinman Holden; 1827-1831, Libbeus Fish; 1828-1832, William Keyes; 1832, Oswald Williams; 1833, David R. Cooley, William Dickinson; 1834, Aaron Van Cleve, Thomas C. Sleeper; 1835, Oswald Williams, Isaac M. Joslyn; 1836, Oswald Williams, Libbeus Fish; 1837, Chauncey Kirkham, William H. Bush; 1838, Chauncey Kirkham, Nathaniel Bayn; 1839, Oswald Williams, Archibald Perkins; 1840, Oswald Williams, Thomas C. Sleeper; 1841, Chauncey Kirkham, William Spaulding; 1842, Chauncey Kirkham, Nathaniel Bayn; 1843, Charles T. Buxton, Nathaniel Bayn; 1844-1846, Asahel Peck; 1844-1845, Warren L. Fields; 1846-1847, Charles E. Ford; 1847-1855, Levi Barner; 1848, William H. Davis; 1849-1850, Ebenezer B. Morgan; 1851-1854, Silas E. Hollister; 1855-1856, Phineas S. Moffett; 1856-1864, Kimball Ferren; 1857-1859, Levi Barner; 1860, Ebenezer B. Morgan; 1861-1866, Salmon B. Kendall; 1865, William B. Harmon; 1866-1869, Isaac M. Barnes; 1867, John G. Russell; 1868-1869, Henry L. Onderdonk; 1870, Roderick F. Thompson, Ira Armstrong; 1871, Roderick F. Thompson, Robert McCann; 1872, Isaac M. Barnes, Ira Armstrong; 1873, Benjamin F. Graham, Ira Armstrong; 1874, B. F. Graham, Stilman Pond; 1875, Rodney G. Worden,

Stilman Pond; 1876, William D. Palmer, Andrew Hartshorn; 1877-1882, Henry L. Onderdonk; 1883-1887, Henry T. Cross; 1888-1889, H. B. Booth; 1890-1891, Ernst Rupp; 1892-1896, Daniel W. Griffis; 1897-1898, Chester Ford.

Collectors.—1803, Abel Roe; 1804, A. A. Ellicott, R. G. Wheeler; 1805-1806, Jesse Hubbard; 1807-1810, William J. McCracken; 1811, Henry Rumsey; 1812, Benjamin Blodgett; 1813-1814, Aaron Gary; 1815, Robert Fleming; 1816-1823, Simeon Kellogg; 1824-1825, Benjamin C. Adams; 1826-1830, Lorton Holden; 1831-1832, James McMillan; 1833-1836, Lamont Holden; 1837-1838, Augustus Cowdin; 1839, Lemuel O. Hammond; 1840, Augustus Cowdin; 1841-1843, Simeon F. Moore; 1844, Joel Sutherland; 1845, John Griswold; 1846, Silas E. Hollister; 1847-1850, Thomas Yates; 1851-1856, Ira Backus; 1857-1858, Almerin Joslyn; 1859-1863, Simon F. Moore; 1864, James E. Cross; 1865, Joseph T. Buxton; 1866, George R. Cochrane; 1867, John J. Sherman; 1868, Harry Backus; 1869, David S. Mackey; 1870, Dwight Pease; 1871, Homer P. Daw; 1872, Ezra Chapman; 1873, Andrus C. Holdridge; 1874, Albert Weber; 1875, James Hogan; 1876, Albert Benchly; 1877, John A. Mackey; 1878, George J. King; 1879, William M. Blake; 1880, Henry Monell; 1881, John B. Neasmith; 1882, Roderick F. Thompson; 1883, Daniel Rogers; 1884, Jacob L. Johnson; 1885, Edward A. Perrin; 1886, Thomas J. Perfield; 1887, Patrick Donoghue; 1888, Frank Coleman; 1889, Andrew Hiller; 1890, William Hoffman; 1891, Carlos M. Ruppell; 1892, Jeffrey W. Gardner; 1893, Thomas Yates; 1894, George Schafer; 1895, William F. Miller; 1896, John Redshaw; 1897, John Porschet; 1898, Frank Jaquith.

School Commissioners.—1813, Ebenezer Mix, Isaiah Babcock, John Z. Ross; 1814, Ebenezer Mix, Isaiah Babcock, Oliver Wilcox; 1815, Ebenezer Miz, Libbeus Fish, Richard Smith; 1816, Ebenezer Mix, Libbeus Fish, Isaac Sutherland; 1817, Ebenezer Mix, John Z. Ross, Richard Smith; 1818, Ebenezer Mix, John Z. Ross, David Canfield; 1819, Ebenezer Mix, John Z. Ross, Richard Smith; 1820, Ethan B. Allen, Simeon Kellogg, Benjamin Allen; 1821, Nehemiah Houghton, Daniel H. Chandler, Andrew Adams; 1822, Robert Leach, Daniel H. Chandler, Benjamin Allen; 1823-1826, Ebenezer Mix, Daniel H. Chandler, Amherst Crane; 1827, Phineas Ford, Charles Gould, Carlton Towner; 1828, Nathaniel Merrill, John B. Pike, Samuel D. Greene; 1829, Caleb Palmer, Libbeus Graves, George Edwards; 1830, Caleb Palmer, Libbeus Graves, David Sutherland; 1831-1832, Caleb Palmer, Eli H. Fish, David Sutherland; 1833, David R. Cooley, Chester White, Marcus Wakeman; 1834, Caleb Palmer, Nathaniel Read, William S. Mallory; 1835, Caleb Palmer, Thomas Pember, Jonathan D. Woolsey; 1836, Warren L. Fields, Eli H. Fish, John Dorman; 1837, Thomas J. Hoyt, John Merrill, James A. Billings; 1838, Phineas Ford, Charles Gould, Nathan McCumber; 1839, Phineas Ford, Charles Gould, Nathaniel Read; 1840, Phineas Ford, Charles Gould, Nathaniel Bayn; 1841, Phineas Ford, Eli H. Fish, Charles Brooks; 1842, Phineas Ford, Charles Gould, Caleb Palmer; 1843, Phineas Ford, Nathaniel Bayn, Caleb Palmer.

School Inspectors.—1813, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, Richard Smith, Thomas Ashley, William Rumsey; 1814, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, George E. Martin, Thomas Ashley, Moses McIntyre; 1815, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, B. S. Driggs, Thomas Ashley, Moses McIntyre; 1816, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, Richard Smith, Phineas L. Tracy, William Rumsey; 1817, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, Richard Smith, Seymour Tracy, J. Hanning; 1818, Lemuel Foster, E. B. Allen, Richard Smith, G. E. Martin, John Cotes; 1819, Lemuel Foster, T. C. Love, C. Carpenter,

G. E. Martin, Moses McIntyre; 1820, Daniel H. Chandler, Nehemiah Houghton, Thomas Ashley; 1821, Richard Smith, Ephraim Chapin, Alfred Pember; 1822, Carlton Towner, Cyrenus W. Canfield, John B. Watkins; 1823, Carlton Towner, William H. Tisdale, Thomas Christie; 1824, Amos Towne, William H. Tisdale, C. W. Canfield; 1825, Carlton Towner, Timothy Fitch, Richard Martin; 1826, Carlton Towner, Timothy Fitch, Lucius S. Comstock; 1827, John A. Campbell, Moses Taggart, Levant B. Cotes; 1828, John A. Campbell, Mark D. Fletcher, Albert Smith; 1829, John A. Campbell, Horace U. Soper, Albert Smith; 1830, O. L. Kirtland, Horace U. Soper, Albert Smith; 1831, Benjamin Pringle, Horace U. Soper, William B. Beebe; 1832, Benjamin Pringle, John F. Soper, James D. Merrill; 1833, Benjamin Pringle, William H. Webster, James D. Merrill; 1834, Benjamin Pringle, C. J. Rumsey, James D. Merrill; 1835, Andrew W. Young, Prentiss S. Hewitt, James D. Merrill; 1836, Benjamin Pringle, H. U. Soper, Branon Young; 1837, William H. Webster, Joel Allen, Benjamin F. Towner; 1838, Joshua Brown, Nathaniel Read, Moses B. Nash; 1839, Joshua Brown, M. Wells Hewitt, B. S. Farr, jr.; 1840, Benjamin C. Page, Charles N. Chandler, P. A. Royce; 1841, Branon Young, Joseph E. Peck, J. L. Dorrance; 1842, Branon Young, Joshua L. Brown, 1843, Branon Young, William G. Bryan.

Superintendents of Schools.—1844, Branon Young; 1845–1847, Henry F. Campbell; 1848, John E. Tompkins.

Police Justices.—1875, B. C. Page; 1876–1881, John G. Johnson; 1881, David Lent, vice Johnson, resigned; 1882–1887, David Lent; 1888, Lawrence L. Crosby; 1889, J. B. Crosby; 1890, Joseph H. Robson; 1892, William E. Webster; 1892–1894, Fred Dunham; 1895–1898, Herbert P. Woodward.

Batavia is the principal and only incorporated village. It is located east of the centre of the town, has about ten thousand population, and is the county seat. It is the most important place between Rochester and Buffalo. The village was founded in 1802 by Joseph Ellicott. The first court house was erected in 1803 and the present one in 1841. There are in the village eight churches—Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Catholic, Evangelical Association and United Evangelical; a very high grade union free school system, with a high school; four banks, several hotels, the court house and other county offices, the New York State Institution for the Blind, a finely equipped library building containing a circulating library of about twelve thousand volumes, an opera house and large town hall, and several important manufacturing concerns, some of which are known the world over. Among the latter are the plants of the great Johnston Harvester Company, makers of all kinds of harvesting machinery, harrows, cultivators, etc.; the Wiard Plow Company, makers of plows, cultivators, harrows, and other farm implements; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company, one of the greatest industries of its

kind in the world; the Baker Gun and Forging Company, manufacturer of many varieties of high grade sporting guns; the Batavia Carriage Wheel Company, having an international reputation; the Batavia Preserving Company, with factories in Batavia, Brockport and Middleport; a shoe factory, a paper box factory, two roller mills, a cold storage warehouse, two breweries and a malt house, three steam laundries and several other industries. Two newspapers, one daily and one weekly, are published in the village. There are also a business college, a Masonic lodge, two Odd Fellows' lodges and other secret societies. The old stone building used for many years as the headquarters of the agents of the Hoiland Land Company is still standing, on West Main street, and has been converted into a local museum of antiquities. Two railroads, with several branch lines, pass through or centre in the village. There is also an excellent system of waterworks and a fire department.

The village of Batavia was incorporated April 23, 1823. The first meeting of the citizens in pursuance of the act of incorporation was held June 3, 1823, at John Ganson's tavern, when the following officers were elected:

Trustees, Daniel H. Chandler, David E. Evans, Nathan Follett, Simeon Cummings, Silas Finch; treasurer, Trumbull Cary; collector, Parley Paine.

June 14 Daniel H. Chandler was elected first president of the village. The first fire company was organized April 20, 1824, with William Seaver, jr., as captain.

The following is a list of the presidents of the village since its incorporation:

1823, Daniel H. Chandler; 1824, William Keyes; 1825, Johnson Goodwill; 1826, Charles C. Church; 1827-1828, Hinman Holden; 1829, Simeon Cummings; 1830-1831, Frederick Follett; 1832, Nathan Follett; 1833, Daniel H. Chandler; 1834, Augustus C. Stevens; 1835, Simeon Cummings; 1836, Nathan Follett; 1837, William Seaver; 1838, Timothy Fitch; 1839, Benjamin Pringle; 1840, Frederick Follett; 1841, Edgar C. Dibble; 1842, Ira Belden; 1843, James D. Merrill; 1844, Lucius A. Smith; 1845, Junius A. Smith; 1846, Nathan Follett; 1847, James D. Merrill; 1848, Joseph Clark; 1849, Hinman Holden; 1850-1853, records missing; 1854, Moses Taggart; 1855-1859, records do not state; 1860, Rufus Robertson; 1861-1865, Harry Backus; 1866-1873, records do not state; 1874, Daniel W. Tomlinson; 1875, E. S. Dodge (resigned; George Ruprecht elected to succeed him); 1876, Richard O. Holden; 1877, George Ruprecht; 1878, F. V. Booth; 1879, Daniel W. Tomlinson; 1880, Joseph Hamilton; 1881, Wilber Smith; 1882, Lucian R. Bailey; 1883, Edward G. Richmond; 1884-1885, Daniel W. Tomlinson; 1886, Julian J. Washburn; 1887, Henry O. Bostwick; 1888-1889,

Whiting C. Woolsey; 1890, George Burt; 1891, John M. Seacord; 1892, William W. Lewis; 1893-1898, Willis D. Sanford.

The village records for many of the early years of the corporation are either incomplete or missing entirely. The following list of other officers is as nearly complete as it can be made after an exhaustive search of the original records on file with the village clerk:

Village clerks—1840, M. W. Hewitt; 1842, Branon Young; 1843, William S. Byram; 1854, William Tyrrell; 1855-1856, George Bowen; 1860-1861, David Seaver; 1862-1863, Smith Frost; 1864-1865, W. Nelson Cross; 1867-1870, Myron H. Peck, jr.; 1871-1874, John G. Johnson; 1875-1878, Myron H. Peck, jr.; 1879-1880, Safford E. North; 1881-1882, Lawrence L. Crosby; 1883-1884, William E. Webster; 1885-1887, Lawrence L. Crosby; 1888-1889, George E. Perrin; 1890, William D. Smith; 1891-1898, George E. Perrin.

Village treasurers—1840-1841, Alva Smith; 1842, John S. Ganson; 1843, Alva Smith; 1844-1846, James P. Smith; 1849-1851, Branon Young; 1852, Charles R. Ganson; 1853, Gad B. Worthington; 1854-1856, Henry T. Cross; 1863, S. H. Russell; 1867-1868, Augustus N. Cowdin; 1874-1876, Charles R. Gould; 1877-1880, Albert Weber; 1881-1882, Hiland H. Benjamin; 1883, Frank Page; 1884, H. H. Benjamin; 1885, John O'Connor; 1886-1887, George E. Perrin; 1888-1890, George Roth; 1891, H. T. Booth; 1892-1895, Oren C. Steele; 1896, Charles W. Stickle; 1897-1898, Richard L. Cotes.

Collectors—1874, Richard G. Tompkins; 1875, Nicholas Frank; 1876, Oscar Frost; 1877, John Thomas; 1878, Ellis R. Hay; 1879, Arthur Ferris; 1880, Philip J. Weiss; 1881, Roderick F. Thompson; 1882, John F. Mackey; 1883, John K. Giddings; 1884, William H. McCann; 1885, James Burns; 1886, Patrick Green; 1887, Samuel Cooper; 1888, David S. Mackey; 1889, L. E. Champlain; 1890, John Quirk; 1891, W. Frank Squires; 1892, William Radley; 1893, John F. Gallagher; 1894, William H. Kendall; 1895, D. Burt Benedict; 1896, Robert J. Hutchinson; 1897, A. Elliott; 1898, Ralph A. Griswold.

TOWN OF BERGEN.

Bergen is the most northeasterly town in Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by Clarendon, Orleans county, and Sweden, Monroe county; on the east by Riga, Monroe county; on the south by Le Roy, and on the west by Byron. The town contains an area of 17,289 acres. It is a portion of the triangular tract sold to Le Roy and others from the Morris Reserve; and it also contains two tiers of lots from the Connecticut tract. The latter are in the western part of the town.

The surface of the town is gently undulating, with a slight inclination toward the north, but in most portions is very nearly level. The soil is a fertile and productive clayey loam. Black creek flows in an



MORRIS W. TOWNSEND, M. D.

easterly direction through the town, north of the centre. The main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad passes through in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, south of the centre.

Bergen was first settled in 1801 by Samuel Lincoln. In the same year George Letson, William Letson, Benajah Worden, Richard Abbey, Solomon Levi, Jesse Leach, James Letson, Gideon Elliott and David Scott settled in town. The first church organization was established in December, 1807. The Congregational church was founded January 25, 1808. Harry Kelsey, a graduate of Yale college, taught the first school. The first frame house in the town was erected by Dr. Levi Ward, the pioneer physician. Jared ~~Merritt~~ built the first saw mill. Dr. Ward was also proprietor of the first store, in 1808. The first inn was opened in 1809 by Samuel Butler. Colonel W. H. Ward was the first postmaster.

Merrill
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The town of Bergen was erected from Batavia, June 8, 1812. The town of Byron was set off in 1820. Prior to the erection of Bergen the town formed a part of the great original town of Northampton. In the existing records in the office of the town clerk the name of Justin Worthington appears as town clerk for Northampton in 1808 and 1809. Unfortunately the records do not give an account of the first town meeting. The list of supervisors begins with the year 1831 and is as follows:

1831-1833, Rufus Hubbard; 1834-1835, Samuel Richmond; 1836, Franklin D. Kingman; 1837, Joseph Chipman, jr.; 1838-1840, Samuel Richmond; 1841, Franklin D. Kingman; 1842-1844, Joseph Chipman; 1845, Franklin D. Kingman; 1846, Martin C. Ward; 1847, Luther Crosby; 1848, Martin C. Ward; 1849, Joseph Chipman; 1850-1851, Abner Hull, jr.; 1852, Luther Crosby; 1853, Franklin D. Kingman; 1854, Daniel F. Merritt; 1855, Elisha H. Parish; 1856, Samuel Richmond; 1857, Elisha H. Parish; 1858, Ebenezer Scofield; 1859-1861, Josiah Pierson; 1862, David Hooper; 1863-1867, Edward H. Parmelee; 1868-1869, Andrew J. Gleason; 1870-1872, Elisha H. Parish; 1873-1874, Chas. N. Reed; 1875, John H. Ward; 1876, James D. Doolittle; 1877, Henry S. Andrews; 1878-1879, Henry S. Andrews; 1880, Alonzo L. Greene; 1881-1882, Myron H. Parmelee; 1883, Morris W. Townsend; 1884, Philip Snyder; 1885, Morris W. Townsend; 1886, Myron H. Parmelee; 1887, Philip Snyder; 1888-1889, Samuel E. Bower; 1890, Morris W. Townsend; 1891, Benjamin N. Walker; 1892, Morris W. Townsend; 1893, Benjamin N. Walker; 1894-1898, Eugene D. Hull.

The names of the town clerks appearing upon the records are as follows:

1815-1816, Josiah Pierson; 1817-1821, Samuel Taggart; 1823-1824, James Munger;

1825, David Evarts; 1826-1828, D. G. Evarts; 1829, John Cushing; 1830-1832, Theodore Cushing; 1833-1834, Samuel Richmond; 1835-1836, James Gibson; 1837, Nathan B. Griffin; 1838-1839, James Gibson; 1839, Franklin D. Kingman; 1840-1843, Moses S. Gibson; 1844-1846, Francis T. Moseley; 1847, J. B. Hatch; 1848, Lansing W. Hoyt; 1849, John M. Gillette; 1850-1852, James D. Doolittle; 1854, Ezra T. Merrill; 1855, Henry M. Ward; 1856, Andrew Southworth; 1857-1858, Francis T. Moseley; 1859-1860, Chapin Hall; 1861, John H. Parish; 1862, J. H. Moore; 1863-1865, Chauncey D. Graves; 1866, Samuel K. Green; 1867-1868, Elias P. Green; 1869-1870, Thomas J. Tone; 1871, C. T. Moseley; 1872-1874, T. J. Tone; 1875, Peter S. Harkness; 1876-1878, Delos Murdock; 1879-1880, J. W. Stratton; 1881, D. H. Murdock; 1882, George C. Wolcott; 1883-1884, E. L. Fisher; 1885-1887, Daniel J. McPherson; 1888-1893, E. L. Fisher; 1894-1898, Will E. Gillette.

The following are recorded as having been elected to the office of justice of the peace in Bergen in the years designated:

1832, Hart Spafford; 1834, Jonah Guthrie, Abner Hull; 1835, Oren Bliss; 1836, Hart Spafford; 1837, Luther Crosby; 1838, Abner Hull; 1839, Shubael Reed; 1840, Samuel Richmond; 1841, Ebenezer Schofield; 1843, William L. Lewis; 1844, Abner Hull; 1845, Samuel Richmond (l. t.), Stephen Putnam (s. t.); 1846, Luther Crosby; 1847, Stephen Putnam (l. t.), Erasmus C. Dibble (s. t.); 1848, Abner Hull; 1849, Alonzo E. Richmond (l. t.), Johnson N. Tower (s. t.); 1851, D. T. Merrill (l. t.), W. P. Munger, Samuel Richmond (s. t.); 1852, Abner Hull; 1854, Luther Crosby; 1855, Daniel T. Merrill; 1856, Edward Parmalee; 1857, Stephen F. Curtiss; 1858, Luther Crosby; 1859, D. T. Merrill; 1860, E. H. Parmalee; 1861, Stephen F. Curtiss; 1862, Samuel Church; 1863, David R. Fuller; 1864, Horace M. Ward; 1865, Sebastian R. Moore (l. t.) Henry B. Bowman (s. t.); 1866, William P. Munger (l. t.), David Fancher (s. t.); 1867, Horace M. Ward (l. t.), Lawrence L. Crosby (s. t.); 1868, H. M. Ward (l. t.), L. L. Crosby (s. t.); 1869, Porter Davis (l. t.), William Phillips (s. t.); 1870, D. F. Merrill, D. C. Rumsey, l. t., N. J. Munger, s. t.; 1871, Harlan Fordham, Thomas J. Dean; 1872, T. J. Dean, J. R. McKenzie, Myron Lewellyn; 1873, George H. Church, full term, Jerome T. Feezlear, l. t., A. A. Arnold, s. t.; 1874, Francis E. Terry; 1875, Silas C. Pratt; 1876, J. M. Templeton, Jerome T. Feezlear; 1877, A. T. Southworth, l. t., M. M. Conklin, s. t.; 1878, B. F. Henderson; 1879, Silas C. Pratt, l. t., Frank S. Weeks, s. t.; 1880, H. W. Arnold, Alexander Campbell; 1881, J. M. Templeton; 1882, S. E. Parker, l. t., J. W. Stratton, s. t.; 1883, John D. Gifford; 1884, Cyrus Beswick; 1885, Jay W. Stratton; 1886, S. E. Parker; 1887, H. F. Fordham, Thomas J. Deane; 1888, E. H. Parmalee; 1889, Jay W. Stratton; 1890, George W. Emerson; 1891, T. J. Dean; 1892, Thomas J. Bissell, l. t., James A. Growney, s. t.; 1893, James A. Growney; 1894, E. H. Parmalee; 1895, Daniel J. McPherson, Frederick H. Sizer; 1896, James A. Bissell; 1897, Frank S. Weeks; 1898, Daniel J. McPherson.

The principal village in the town is Bergen, located near the centre of the eastern boundary line, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It has a population of about one thousand. It contains four churches, two hotels, a bank, a union free school, a cigar

factory employing over thirty hands, a machine shop, an elevator for grain, two feed mills, a saw mill, and a number of smaller manufactories. It also has an excellent fire department. One weekly newspaper is published. The village is incorporated.

North Bergen is a post-office in the northwest part of the town. It contains a church, a store, one or two small manufactories and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

West Bergen is a hamlet, with post-office, in the western part, on the line of the railroad. It has a store, a hotel and some minor manufactories.

Stone Church, in the southeastern part of the town, contains one church and store. It is a small hamlet.

TOWN OF BETHANY.

Bethany is one of the four towns in the southern tier. It is bounded on the north by Batavia and Stafford, on the east by Stafford and Pavilion, on the south by Middlebury, Wyoming county, and on the west by Alexander. Bethany, like Alexander, is perfectly square in form. Its northern half is gently undulating, while in the southern section it is somewhat hilly. Black creek passes in a northerly direction through the town, east of the centre. White creek rises in the southeast corner, and flows northeasterly. Little Tonawanda creek passes northwesterly through the southwest corner. The soil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of fruit and grain, and to grazing. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad passes through the northern part of the town and a branch of the Erie Railroad crosses the southwest corner.

Bethany was first settled in 1803 by John Torry, who came from Cayuga county. During the same year Orsamus Kellogg, Lyman D. Prindle, Samuel Prindle, Charles Culver, John Dewey, Jedediah Riggs, Nathaniel Pinney, Horace Shepard, M. Scott, David Hall, Captain George Lathrop, Solomon Lathrop, Richard Pearson, and O. Fletcher purchased farms in town and either settled there or declared their intentions of doing so. The first grist mill is believed to have been that built by John Wilder for Judge Wilson, in 1810, on the Little Tonawanda creek, in the southeastern part of the town. That stream furnishes a good water power at that point. A carding and woolen mill was built in 1809 by Calvin Barrows. A saw mill was built even earlier—in 1808—by a Mr. Coles. The first tavern at Linden—then known

as Gad-Pouch—was conducted by Joseph Chamberlain in a house built by Mr. Lusk. Sylvester Lincoln had a tavern near by as early as 1805. In later years Nathaniel Eastman had a stone distillery there, W. H. Barrows a cabinet shop, Mr. Webster and Mr. Gardner had asheries, Mr. Towner a grist mill. The Freewill Baptist church, organized in 1809, was the first in town.

Bethany was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. But there are in existence no official town records prior to 1847, excepting the list of supervisors since 1831, which are to be found in the office of the county clerk. Following are the names of the supervisors of Bethany:

1831, Nathan Rumsey; 1832-1833, Ira Wait; 1834, Josiah Churchill; 1835-1837, Ira Wait; 1838-1840, John Jenne; 1841-1843, Charles Kendall; 1844, William W. Rumsey; 1845-1846, Jesse Norton; 1847-1848, John Jenne; 1849-1851, William W. Rumsey; 1852, Reuben Kendall; 1853, John Jenne; 1854, Daniel L. Worthington; 1855-1856, Orlando R. Croff; 1857-1859, Carlos A. Huggins; 1860-1861, Lemuel F. Lincoln; 1862, Almon Smith; 1863-1865, Robert S. Fargo; 1866-1867, Lyman Brown; 1868-1869, William L. Hamilton; 1870-1871, Charles A. Lathrop; 1872-1873, Benjamin F. Peck; 1874-1875, Carlos A. Huggins; 1876-1881, Benjamin F. Hamilton; 1882, John Markley; 1883, Joseph Crawford; 1884, John Markley; 1885-1888, Collis H. Sammis; 1889-1890, James H. Gifford; 1891-1892, Daniel Harris; 1893, Charles W. Hamilton; 1894-1898, John R. Bennington.

The names of the town clerks as they appear on the records in the possession of the town clerk are:

Charles Kendall, jr., 1847; Erastus Northrup, 1848; Ira R. Gifford, 1849; Erastus Northrup, 1850; Ira R. Gifford, 1851-1852; Solomon B. Lathrop, 1853-1855; Cyrus R. Nichols, 1856-1859; Ebenezer W. Lincoln, 1860-1871; Ganson W. Croff, 1872-1873; Charles W. Cone, 1874; Ganson W. Croff, 1875-1886; Charles W. Rumsey, 1887-1888; Charles M. Stebbins, 1889-1890; Orra R. Croff, 1891-1893; Cary E. Hoxie, 1894-1895; Henry Webster, 1896-1898.

The records of the election of justices are not complete. The names as they appear are as follows:

1847, Mason Blood, Luman Stevens, Charles S. Cone, Daniel L. Worthington; 1849, Dr. Orlando R. Croff; 1851, John C. Cranston; 1852, Alexander G. Perry; 1853, Carlos A. Huggins; 1854, Carlos S. Cone, l. t., Jabin W. Bosworth, s. t.; 1856, Peleg H. Cornell; 1857, Charles Sprague; 1858, Jabin W. Bosworth; 1859, John F. Perry; 1860, Alexander G. Perry; 1861, Dr. Orlando R. Croff; 1862, Peleg H. Cornell; 1863, Charles Sprague; 1864, Alexander G. Perry; 1865, Charles W. Rumsey; 1867, Charles Sprague; 1868, Peleg H. Cornell; 1869, Charles W. Rumsey; 1870, Jabin W. Bosworth, l. t., Henry C. Adgate, s. t.; 1872, Abram J. Voorhees, l. t., Henry C. Adgate, s. t.; 1873, Charles W. Rumsey; 1874, Henry O. Bostwick; 1875, William G. Peck; 1876, Nelson Blood; 1877, John M. Webster; 1878, Henry O. Bostwick; 1879, James H. Gifford; 1880, Nelson Blood; 1881, John M. Webster, l. t., Frederick W. Hamil-

ton, s. t.; 1882, Frederick W. Hamilton; 1883, J. H. Gifford, l. t., Charles A. Norton, s. t.; 1884, Nelson Blood; 1885, John M. Watson; 1886, Charles A. Norton; 1887, G. M. Peck; 1888, Alexander G. Perry; 1889, J. M. Webster; 1890, Walter Brown; 1891, G. M. Peck; 1892, H. M. Smith, l. t., William Carson, s. t.; 1893, J. M. Webster; 1894, William Carson; 1895, G. M. Peck, l. t., Charles A. Norton, s. t.; 1896, H. M. Smith; 1897, Charles A. Norton; 1898, William Carson, l. t., Thurman A. Hart, s. t.

Bethany contains the Genesee county almhouse, which is located in the southern part of the town. Richard Pierson has been a superintendent of the poor for twenty years. Connected with the house is a farm of two hundred acres. The Genesee Manual Labor Seminary, long since extinct, was founded in 1832, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Its first principal was R. Whiting.

Linden, the most important village in Bethany, is located in the southwestern part of the town on the Erie Railroad. It has a good school, a grist mill, built by George Perry in 1881, a sawmill, and one or two other small industries.

East Bethany is in the northeastern section, on the D., L. & W. Railroad. It has one church (Presbyterian), a school, a hotel, two stores and a mill.

Bethany Centre is a short distance south of the centre of the town, has two churches (Presbyterian and Baptist), two stores and a school.

Little Canada (formerly known as Bennett's), is located in the northeastern part of the town, has a Free Methodist church, a school, a grist and saw mill.

West Bethany is a hamlet on the western bounds of the town. It has a church (Freeville Baptist), a school and a store.

Bethany is an agricultural town, and has had and now has few industries aside from farming.

TOWN OF BYRON.

Byron is one of the the five towns in the northern tier, lying in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Clarendon, Orleans county; on the east by Bergen, on the south by Le Roy and Stafford, and on the west by Stafford and Elba. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a gravelly and sandy loam of great fertility, perfectly adapted to the culture of fruit trees and of many other forms of agriculture. The principal stream, Black creek, flows in a northeasterly direction through the central part of the town. Spring creek and Bigelow creek are its principal tributaries, on the west. A

short distance north of Byron, on Black creek, is a sulphur spring emitting carburetted hydrogen gas. In the southwestern part is an acid spring known as the "sour spring," issuing from an elevation four or five feet above the plain. The West Shore Railroad runs nearly east and west through the central part of the town. The town is a portion of the Connecticut tract of the Morris Reserve, and of the Pultney tract.

Byron was first settled in 1807 or 1808 by Benham Preston, who purchased lot 197. In the latter year Mr. Hoskins and Elisha Taylor, who came from Otsego county, located on lot 186. In 1809 Wheaton Carpenter came from Rhode Island and Elisha Miller from Pennsylvania. The first school was opened by Chester T. Holbrook about 1810. In 1815 Ira Newburg opened an inn, the first in town. Amos Hewitt opened a store as early as 1813. The first saw mill was erected by William Shepherd in 1813, and the first grist mill by Asa Williams in 1814. The Byron Library Society was organized May 9, 1824. The first religious services were held in 1809 by the Rev. Royal Phelps, a Presbyterian missionary. The first church established was of the Baptist denomination, in 1810, and was located at Byron Centre. It was disbanded many years ago.

The town was formed from Bergen April 4, 1820, and named in honor of Lord Byron. The records prior to 1850 are missing. The names of the supervisors as they appear on the records in the county clerk's office are as follows:

1831, Amos Hewitt; 1832, James Pendill; 1833-1834, Bartholomew Benham; 1835, Amos Hewitt; 1836-1837, David P. Coy; 1838-1839, Andrew Dibble; 1840, Andrew H. Green; 1841-1842, Andrew Dibble; 1843, Andrew H. Green; 1844, Andrew Dibble; 1845-1847, Andrew Adams; 1848-1850, Levi Fisk; 1851, Addison Terry; 1852-1853, Wheaton S. Miller; 1854-1855, Hiram Tuttle; 1856, Cyrus Walker; 1857-1863, Loren Green; 1864, James T. Boynton; 1865-1866, Loren Green; 1867, Cyrenus Walker; 1868-1870, Holden T. Miller; 1872-1875, Newton H. Green; 1876-1878, Charles A. Seaver; 1879-1881, Francis T. Miller; 1882-1884, John C. Walker; 1885-1888, Elisha H. Miller; 1889-1891, Isaac Dillingham; 1892, Newton H. Greene; 1893, Henry W. Merriman; 1894-1897, Lawton A. Terry; 1898, Iverson W. White.

Following are the names of the town clerks as they appear on the official records:

Charles P. Hall, 1850-1853; John S. Fisk, 1854; Alvirus Loomis, 1855-1856; James W. Seaver, 1857; Theodore Cumming, 1858-1860; Oliver C. Stone, 1861; Holden T. Miller, 1862-1864; Francis C. Terry, 1865; John Seaver, 1866-1867; Earl B. Lounsbury, 1868-1872; Seth C. Hall, 1873-1886; Burt L. McElver, 1887-1890; George H. Radley, 1890-1893; Burt L. McElver, 1894-1896; E. L. McElver, 1897-1898.

The justices of the peace since 1850 have been :

1850, Milo W. Shedd; 1851, John Green; 1852, Ezra Hazen; 1853, Wheaton S. Miller; 1854, Milo W. Shedd; 1855, Isaac A. Todd; 1856, Isaac A. Todd; 1857, Alexander Gardner, l. t., L. J. Woods, s. t.; 1858, Milo W. Shedd; 1859, John Rambo; 1860, Moses B. Gage; 1861, George W. Dewey; 1862, Milo W. Shedd, l. t., Theodore Cumming, s. t.; 1863, John Rambo; 1864, Wheaton S. Miller; 1865, Theodore Cumming, Rialto O. Arnold, s. t.; 1866, Milo W. Shedd, l. t., James W. Seaver, s. t.; 1867, John Rambo, l. t., Irving D. Southworth, s. t.; 1868, Irving D. Southworth; 1869, James W. Seaver; 1870, Milo W. Shedd; 1871, John Rambo, Hiram Tuttle; 1872, Loren Green; 1873, Charles A. Seaver; 1874, Milo W. Shedd, l. t., Irving D. Southworth, s. t.; 1875, John Rambo; 1876, Irving D. Southworth, l. t., Charles B. Judd, s. t.; 1877, Charles B. Judd; 1878, Milo W. Shedd, l. t., A. W. Billings, s. t., James W. Seaver, v.; 1879, H. S. Peckham; 1880, Irving D. Southworth, l. t., Charles E. Cook, s. t.; 1881, James W. Seaver, l. t., William Coward, s. t.; 1882, James E. Mills, l. t., Clifford L. Benham, s. t., Elisha H. Miller, v., George G. Check, v.; 1883, George C. Check, l. t., Albert Eaton, l. v., Zeno T. Croker, s. v.; 1884, Elisha H. Miller; 1885, Zeno T. Croker; 1886, Albert Eaton, l. t.; Dr. A. M. Whiton, s. t.; 1887, F. P. Coward, l. t., E. M. Crocker, s. t.; 1888, Elisha A. Miller, l. t., F. D. Barber, s. t.; 1889, J. M. Sherwood, l. t., George Prentice, l. v., James G. Perry, s. v.; 1890, James G. Perry, l. t., M. C. Benham, s. t.; 1891, Elisha H. Miller, l. t., Bert S. Bean, s. t.; 1892, Charles H. Shedd, l. t., William H. Coward, s. t.; 1893, John M. Sherwood; 1894, George McDaniels; 1895, William H. Coward; 1896, John E. Moore; 1897, John M. Sherwood, l. t., Henry C. Perry, s. t.; 1898, J. M. Gibbs, l. t., A. F. Bennett, s. t.

Byron Centre, the most important village in the town, is situated near the centre of the town, on Black creek and the West Shore Railroad. A considerable business in grain and pork is done at this point. The village contains two churches (Presbyterian and German Evangelical), a good school, two flouring mills, an iron foundry and manufactory of agricultural implements, a hotel, about ten stores, and a few smaller industries. Near the village is the Bergen cheese factory, built in 1867. The Genesee mills stand half a mile east of the village, on Black creek. McElver & Sons agricultural works were established at Byron Centre about fifteen years ago.

North Byron is situated about a mile north of Byron Centre. It is a small hamlet. It has one church (Freewill Baptist).

South Byron is in the southern part of the town, on the main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, an excellent school, three or four stores, a hotel, a mill and a produce warehouse.

TOWN OF DARIEN.

Darien occupies the southwestern corner of Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by Pembroke, on the east by Alexander, on the south by Bennington, Wyoming county, and on the west by Alden, Erie county. The surface is undulating in the north and hilly in the south. Murder creek flows in a northerly direction through the eastern section. Elliott creek, Huron creek and Eleven Mile creek are the other principal streams. In the northern part of the town the soil is a gravelly and sandy loam. In the southern part it is a clayey loam underlaid by limestone. The Erie Railroad extends through the town from east to west, south of the centre; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad extends east and west, north of the centre; the New York Central & Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Railroads pass through the northwestern part.

The first settlement was made near Darien City in 1803 by Orange Carter, who came from Vermont. In 1804 Isaac Chaddock, also from Vermont, settled near the same place. The first tavern was that conducted by Stephen Parker at Darien City in 1808, and the first sawmill was erected in 1809 by Amos Humphrey. It was located on Eleven Mile creek. Stephen King had the first store, which he opened at Darien Centre in 1815. The earliest religious services of which any record has been left were held in 1820 by Elder William Throop, a Baptist minister. The first church society, which has been extinct since 1860, was a Congregational church organized at Darien Centre, May 9, 1823, with twelve members.

Darien was formed from Pembroke February 10, 1832. The first annual town meeting was held April 3, 1832, at the tavern of Stephen King, when these officers were elected:

Supervisor, Hugh Long; town clerk, Thomas Riddle; justices of the peace, Jonathan Durkee, James Sutherland, Adna Tenney; assessors, William Thayer, William Williams, Thomas Miller; overseers of the poor, Chilson Mullet, Price Mattison; commissioners of highways, Lyman H. Seaver, Lewis Clark, William Kidder; commissioners of schools, Daniel Carter, Constantine Gilman, Newton Haws; collector, Daniel Kendrick.

The supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time have been as follows:

1832, Hugh Long; 1833-1835, Selvey Kidder; 1836-1837, William Thayer; 1838-1840, James Long; 1841, Zina Waite; 1842-1843, Stephen King; 1844, Lewis Clark; 1845-1846, Ebenezer Losee; 1847-1848, Adna Tenney; 1849, Daniel Carter; 1850-

1851, Heman McIntyre; 1852-1853, Daniel Carter; 1854-1855, Norman Matteson; 1856, Daniel S. Jones; 1857, Calvin Topliff; 1858, Daniel S. Jones; 1859, Lucius H. Yates; 1860, Alanson Fisher; 1861-1862, Alva Jefferson; 1863, Daniel S. Jones; 1864, Calvin Topliff; 1865-1869, Benajah Griswold; 1870-1872, Frank Chapin; 1873-1874, James Tyrrell; 1875-1876, John Sumner; 1877-1878, Cyrus Wait; 1879-1880, Richard R. Losee; 1881-1884, James H. Sutherland; 1885-1886, John J. Ellis; 1887-1888, James Kinsey; 1889-1892, Flavius J. Whiting; 1893-1895, Frank W. Simonds; 1896-1897, Flavius J. Whiting; 1898, Alexander F. Richley.

Darien Centre, originally called King's Corners, is situated a short distance south of the centre of the town, on the Erie Railroad. It has a Methodist Episcopal Church, a school, hotel, several stores and small industries.

Darien, or Darien City, as it is sometimes called, is one and a half miles east of Darien Centre and about half a mile north of the Erie Railroad. It contains a Methodist Church, a school, a saw and grist mills and two or three small shops.

Sawens is located on Murder creek in the northeastern part of the town. It is a small hamlet with a store, sawmill, cider mill and blacksmith shop.

Fargo is a small hamlet in the northwestern part of the town, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and contains a store, cheese factory and blacksmith shop.

TOWN OF ELBA.

Elba is the central of the northern tier of towns. It is bounded on the north by Barre, Orleans county; on the east by Byron, on the south by Stafford and Batavia, and on the west by Oakfield. The surface of the town is undulating, with gently rising slopes, and the soil is extremely productive. Fruit and grain are the chief crops. Underneath the soil is a stratum of limestone. The principal stream is Oak Orchard creek, which has numerous tributaries flowing into it from the south. The chief source of this stream is a never failing spring called the "Hackley spring," located near Dunham's Corners. Oak Orchard creek flows northeast through the centre of the town to the northeast corner, and thence in a westerly direction a short distance south of the northern boundary. Its tributaries flow in the same general direction. Spring creek rises in the southeast corner and flows northeasterly into the town of Byron. These streams furnish ample water power. The "Scott spring," which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, in the

southeast corner, is the source of a small creek flowing through "The Transit," which for many years has furnished power for the Transit mills on the east line of the town. The West Shore Railroad runs through the town east and west, a short distance south of the centre.

The first permanent settler in Elba was John Young, who, on July 11, 1803, purchased of the Holland Land Company a farm a short distance south of Elba village. In 1804 John Roraback located on the site of Elba village (then called "Pine Hill"). He was the first weaver in town, and many of the pioneers wore clothing cut from cloth made by him. Thomas Turner, Ephraim Husted, Bannan Clark, Orlando Town and Ephraim Wortman were also early settlers. The first school was taught by Chester Scott; Comfort Smith conducted the first grist mill, Solomon Smith the first carding works and distillery, Horace Gibbs the first saw mill, Stephen Harmon the first tavern, in 1815; Samuel Laing the first store, in 1819. Dr. Daniel Wood was the pioneer physician. The first religious society was that of the Quaker denomination, established about 1820.

Elba was erected from Batavia March 14, 1820. The town of Oakfield was set off April 11, 1842. The first town meeting was held March 14, when these officers were elected:

Supervisor, Lemuel Foster; town clerk and collector, Mason Turner; assessors, George Mills, Charles Woodworth and John Underhill; overseers of the poor, Erastus Wolcott and Isaac Benedict; commissioners of highways, Jeremiah Wilford, Mark Turner and Dudley Sawyer; commissioners of schools, Lemuel Foster, Jeremiah Wilford and Isaac Higley; constables, Eleazur D. Davis, Ichabod Hinckley, jr., and Jessamin Drake; school inspectors, Eleazur D. Davis, Samuel White and Martin Wilson; poundmaster, Nehemiah Ingersoll; number of votes cast, 166.

The list of supervisors in existence dates from 1831. It is as follows:

1831-1833, Daniel Woodward; 1834-1835, Charles Woodworth; 1836-1837, Asa Badcock; 1838-1847, Robinson Smiley; 1848, James Fuller, jr.; 1849-1851, Nelson Parker; 1852-1854, Henry Monell; 1855-1856, Anson Higley; 1857, Henry Monell; 1858, Anson Higley; 1859-1861, Alva U. Willis; 1862-1865, William C. Raymond; 1866-1867, Alonzo J. Hulett; 1868-1869, Eli Taylor; 1870-1871, William C. Raymond; 1872-1873, Harlow E. Parker; 1874-1875, William H. Raymond; 1876-1877, Alva U. Willis; 1878-1879, Samuel Parker; 1880, Job A. Staples; 1881, Orlando Town, jr.; 1882, Job A. Staples; 1883-1884, Lanckton Harris; 1885, Edwin Parker; 1886, William F. Robe; 1887, Edwin Parker; 1888-1889, William F. Robe; 1890, Isaac A. Higley; 1891-1892, Joseph N. Parker; 1893-1895, John H. Dorman; 1896-1898, William H. Parker.

Elba is the principal village. It is located on the West Shore Railroad near the centre of the town, and was formerly known as Pine Hill,

or the Pinery. The village has a population of about six hundred, has four churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and German Evangelical; a public school, private school, several stores, a hotel, two stave and heading factories, saw mills and grist mills.

Lanckton's Corners is a small place north of the centre of the town. East Elba, a hamlet in the southeast corner, has a church and school. Davis's Corners, on the southern boundary, is a very small hamlet.

TOWN OF LE ROY.

Le Roy is the most easterly town in Genesee county, and is second in importance to Batavia only. It is bounded on the north by Byron and Bergen, and by Riga, Monroe county, on the east by Wheatland, Monroe county, and Caledonia, Livingston county; on the south by Caledonia and Pavilion, and on the west by Stafford and Bergen. The surface of the town for the most part is undulating, though level in many places. The southern part contains a few low hills. The Oatka creek enters the town at its southwest corner, flows in a northerly direction through the village of Le Roy, and about two miles north of that village turns and pursues a southeasterly course until it leaves the town. It furnishes splendid water power at Le Roy and elsewhere. The first grist mill in Genesee county was erected on this stream at Le Roy by Captain John Ganson. Buttermilk Falls, in the Oatka, are a short distance north of Le Roy. Mud creek flows northeast through the southeast section of the town. Neither has any tributaries of importance. Three railroads traverse the town, all passing through Le Roy village. The Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (Canandaigua branch) pass east and west south of the centre. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway runs parallel with the first two roads mentioned from the east limits of the town to Le Roy village, and there turns and proceeds in a southerly direction into Pavilion. A dozen salt wells are located in the town, and since their discovery the salt industry has been the most important, from most standpoints, of any in Le Roy.

The first settlement in town was made in 1793 by Charles Wilbur, who erected a log tavern on the site of Le Roy village. In 1797 Captain John Ganson immigrated to this point, purchased Wilbur's tavern, and soon afterward built a mill there. Soon afterward Deacon Hinds Chamberlin moved to a farm near by. Both lived in the eastern part

of the present village. Others who came about this time were Chapman Hawley, Gilbert Half, Jesse Beach, Philip Beach, and Samuel Davis¹ who also opened a tavern east of the village. General Daniel Davis, who located in town in 1801, was also an early tavern keeper. He was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed in the sortie before Fort Erie. Asa Buell, a Revolutionary soldier, was another primitive settler. Jeremiah Hascall, who came in 1805, was a justice of the peace when all the territory in the State west of the Genesee river was embraced in his jurisdiction. James Austin, Nathan Harvey, Richard Waite, Stephen Stillwell and the Parmalee family were also pioneers.

The first school house in the town was built in 1801. In it the first school was taught in 1802 by Luseba Scott. Dr. William Coe was the first physician, and Dudley Saltonstall the first to practice law. The first bridge, built on the site of the present Main street bridge over the Oatka, was constructed in 1801, and cost four hundred dollars. The first church services, Protestant Episcopal, began in 1802; but the first church to be regularly organized was the Presbyterian church of Le Roy, founded February 7, 1812.

*Apr 6
1813*

The town of Le Roy was erected from Caledonia, Livingston county, June 8, 1812, and called Bellona. Its name was afterward changed to Le Roy in honor of Herman Le Roy, a New York city merchant who was one of the original purchasers of the "Triangle Tract." This tract was surveyed in 1801 by Richard M. Stoddard, who subsequently became the local agent for its sale. A part of Stafford was taken from Le Roy in 1820, and a part of Pavilion in 1842. Le Roy originally formed a part of the great township of Northampton, which embraced all the territory west of the Genesee river. The first town meeting of Northampton was held at Caledonia (originally known as Big Springs) April 4, 1797. Gad Wadsworth presided. Josiah Fish was elected supervisor, Eli Granger town clerk, Peter Shaefer road commissioner and poormaster, Isaac Scott fence-viewer, Hinds Chamberlin, constable.

Upon the erection of the county of Genesee the present territory of Le Roy became a part of the town of Southampton, erected from a part of the original town of Northampton. The first meeting of the newly formed township was held in March, 1802, when Christopher

¹Samuel Davis was murdered in his own house in 1827 or 1828 by James Gray, because of Davis's refusal to release a child of Gray's who had been indentured to him. Gray was hanged at Batavia, November 5, 1830.

Layburn was chosen supervisor. Early justices of the peace included James Ganson, John Ganson, Ezra Platt, Richard M. Stoddard, Joseph Hewitt, Amos Hall, Robert Nesbitt, Samuel Davis, Jeremiah Hascall, S. Bates, Asher Bates, J. Fox, G. H. Fox, David Davis.

Following is a complete list of the supervisors of Le Roy from the year of the first town meeting to the present time:

1813, William Sheldon; 1814-1815, David L. Barron; 1816, E. Smith; 1817, Thomas Tufts; 1818-1819, William Sheldon; 1820-1822, Thaddeus Joy; 1823, Willis Buell; 1824, Daniel L. Barron; 1825, Harry Backus; 1826-1827, — Yates; 1828, John Hascall; 1829-1830, Seth M. Yates; 1831-1835, Dennis Blakeley; 1836-1839, John Tomlinson; 1840-1841, Knowlton Rich; 1842-1846, Elijah Platt; 1847-1848, Abiel Robertson; 1849-1852, William Morgan; 1853, John G. Bixby; 1854, John Tomlinson; 1855-1856, John J. McPherson; 1857-1858, Dr. David C. Chamberlin; 1859-1860, A. P. Hascall; 1861-1862, Walter G. Gustin; 1863, John H. Lent (died in office); 1863-1864, Abiel Robertson; 1865-1868, Walter G. Gustin; 1869, Richard L. Selden, W. Le Roy Bishop; 1870, Samuel Gillett; 1871, W. Le Roy Bishop; 1872, William S. Brown; 1873, Samuel Gillett; 1874, Walter G. Gustin; 1875, Samuel Gillett; 1876, Richard L. Selden; 1877, Samuel Gillett; 1878-1879, Walter G. Gustin; 1880, Samuel Gillett; 1881-1886, Richard L. Selden; 1887-1891, Melvin D. Pratt; 1892-1893, George F. Lowe; 1894-1897, Dwight H. Pierson; 1898, Clarence Bryant.

The town clerks during this period have been as follows:

1813-1815, Thomas Tufts; 1815-1817, Heman J. Redfield; 1818-1820, Willis Buell; 1821, M. Gates; 1822-1823, Timothy Fitch; 1824-1825, M. Gates; 1826, Augustus P. Hascall; 1827-1878, John H. Stanley; 1879, James B. Gillett; 1880-1891, Samuel F. Comstock; 1892-1893, H. H. Falkner; 1894-1895, Edwin M. Harmon; 1896-1897, H. H. Falkner; 1898, Edwin M. Harmon.

The records in the office of the town clerk begin with the year 1879, the earlier records having been lost or destroyed. Since that time the following have been elected justices of the peace:

1879, Chandler Ganson; 1880, Walter G. Gustin; 1881, William S. Coe; 1882, Angus L. Tompkins; 1883, Thomas P. Heddon; 1884, Charles S. Simons; 1885, William L. Martin; 1886, Angus L. Tompkins; 1887, Sephrine D. Gilbert; 1888, David Jackson Bissell; 1889, William R. Crofoot; 1890, Stephen F. Curtis; 1891, S. D. Gilbert; 1892, Albert A. Parmelee; 1893, W. R. Crofoot; 1894, Melvin D. Pratt; 1895, S. D. Gilbert; 1896, A. A. Parmelee; 1897, W. R. Crofoot;¹ 1898, M. D. Pratt.

Le Roy village is located southeast of the center of the town, on the Oatka creek, which furnishes a fine water power at this point. The original purchasers of the tract on which the village is located were Richard M. Stoddard and Dudley Saltonstall, who bought it from Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers. Ezra Platt subsequently purchased Salton-

¹ Died in office in December, 1898.

stall's interest. Stoddard and Platt built a log house on the bank of Allen's creek in 1801 and opened a land office. In the same year they erected mills at Buttermilk Falls. In 1810 a stone building was built on the west bank of the creek, near the bridge, for merchandising purposes exclusively, and occupied by George A. Tiffany.¹ The first school in the village was taught by Mrs. Wolcott in 1804. The first church, Presbyterian, was founded in 1812.

The village was incorporated by the Legislature in May, 1834. The first corporation meeting was held July 3, 1834, at the house of Theodore Dwight. Hinds Chamberlin presided. As the number of persons in attendance was deemed insufficient for the transaction of business, the meeting adjourned to July 12, at the same place. At this meeting Joshua Lathrop, John Lent, Rufus Robertson, Theodore Dwight and Dennis Blakeley were elected the first trustees; Seth M. Gates, clerk; Heman J. Redfield, treasurer; Jacob Newman, Lewis M. Gates, Chester Barrow, assessors; Stephen Olmsted, collector; Hollis Pratt, police constable; Miles P. Lampson, Howard Bosworth, John Jackson, Olonzo Montcalm and Horatio N. Stanley, fire wardens. Since that date these persons have served as presidents of the village:

1834-1835, Joshua Lathrop; 1836, Lewis M. Gates; 1837-1838, Charles Danforth; 1839-1840, no name given; 1841, H. H. Carpenter; 1842, John P. Mitchell; 1843-1844, Miles P. Lampson; 1845, John P. Mitchell; 1846, Elisha Stanley; 1847-1848, Joshua Lathrop; 1849, Miles P. Lampson; 1850, John W. Shedd; 1851, David Jackson; 1852-1854, John H. Stanley; 1855-1860, Augustus P. Hascall; 1861-1863, John H. Stanley; 1864-1868, J. J. J. Tompkins; 1869, Chauncey L. Olmstead; 1870-1872, Charles Morgan; 1873, A. S. Tryon; 1874, William Huyck; 1875, R. A. Augur; 1876, Horace E. Walker; 1877-1878, Daniel D. McLachlen; 1879, James Allison; 1880, William Lampson; 1881, Horace E. Walker; 1882, Dennis Scanlon; 1883, Horace E. Walker; 1884-1886, A. E. Miller; 1887-1888, George M. Hays; 1889-1890, Thomas B. Tuttle; 1891-1892, Stephen Loucks; 1893, Reuben Glass; 1894, Stephen Loucks; 1895-1896, Edward Rogerson; 1897-1898, Lucius T. Williams.

The village clerks have been:

1835, Rufus Robertson; 1836, Perrin M. Smith; 1837-1851, John H. Stanley; 1852, Abraham D. Lampkins; 1853, Jesse E. Carpenter; 1854, Russell L. Samson; 1855-1858, Owen Bryan; 1859-1860, Samuel T. Howard; 1861, Adam S. Pratt; 1862-1863, Samuel F. Comstock; 1864, John B. Candy; 1865, W. H. Anderson; 1866-1867, Frank W. Adams; 1868, Samuel F. Comstock; 1869, Frank W. Forman; 1870, William Hooker; 1871, Theodore F. Hascall; 1872, James Karlake; 1873, William Howard Olmsted; 1874, J. Fred Köchler; 1875, John Wiss; 1876-1884, Angus L. Tompkins; 1885, Samuel F. Comstock; 1886, Saphrine D. Gilbert; 1887, William R. Crofoot;

¹ This ancient structure is still standing.