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# History of the Town of Farmington 1788-1976



RECOGNIZED BY  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
BICENTENNIAL  
ADMINISTRATION

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THIS BOOK IS # <u>175</u>
OF 500

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ABOUT THIS BOOK.....

A SINCERE ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS VOLUME TO PRESENT AS MANY HISTORICAL TRUTHS AS POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, IN MANY INSTANCES, HISTORICAL ITEMS ARE PRESENTED MORE THAN ONCE BECAUSE THE SOURCES FOR THE CURRENT HISTORY OF FARMINGTON WERE SO DIVERSE AND IN MANY INSTANCES, OVER 100 YEARS OLD. IT WAS FELT THAT AN ATTEMPT TO EDIT TOO CLOSELY MIGHT DELETE AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACT AND LEAVE MEANING OUT OF WHAT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN. NAMES, SPELLING, AND DATES WERE CHANGED ONLY WHEN IT WAS FELT THEY WERE IN ERROR.

MANY ARTICLES WERE TAKEN VERBATIM FROM A PREVIOUS HISTORY. WHEN THIS OCCURRED, AND IT WAS NOT EDITED, CREDIT WILL APPEAR BELOW THE ARTICLE. WHEN PREVIOUS ARTICLES WERE EDITED OR COMBINED WITH OTHER ARTICLES AND CURRENT FACTS BY THE EDITOR, THERE WILL BE NO BY-LINE. IN MANY INSTANCES THE DATE "1876" APPEARS AFTER A STATEMENT. THIS INDICATES THAT THE STATEMENT REFERS TO AN EVENT THAT TOOK PLACE IN 1876 WHEN THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN.

IT IS SINCERELY HOPED THAT THIS BOOK WILL BE OF VALUE TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN OF FARMINGTON AND THAT IT WILL BE ENJOYABLE READING. IF THERE ARE ERRORS, AND THERE ARE SURE TO BE SOME, IT IS HOPED THAT A NOTE WILL BE MADE WHEN THEY ARE DETECTED AND THE ERRORS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF FUTURE HISTORIANS.

MANY PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES, SKETCHES, FAMILY HISTORIES, BOOKS AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO HELP US COMPLETE THE BOOK. TO THEM WE OWE A SPECIAL DEBT OF GRATITUDE, FOR WITHOUT THEIR HELP, THIS PROJECT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

*Diane Robinson*

FARMINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

OUR THANKS TO:

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THE PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE

"The State of New York has no land summarily taken from the Indians, but it was all bought, some fairly, and some by artifice. The policy instituted by the Dutch in 1629 was followed by their English successors. Turner's History says: "Western New York was claimed by Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; each of these claims was based on a charter, and not on actual possession. Pennsylvania claimed northward to a narrow strip along Lake Ontario, but in 1774 this was abandoned, and a boundary was fixed at the 42nd parallel of north latitude. Connecticut next asserted its right to a tract, two or three miles wide, laying along the whole north side of the Pennsylvania line, and usually known as the Connecticut Gore; but in 1800 this right was renounced.

"The claim of Massachusetts, based on a patent given by James I in 1620, was the most important, but was not urged until after the Revolution. A negotiation of about three weeks between the agents of New York and Massachusetts, at Hartford, Connecticut, resulted December 16, 1786 in an agreement. By the terms of this article, the government was ceded to New York, but Massachusetts was given the right of extinguishing the Indian title to about six and one quarter millions of acres of land, and the privilege of selling the pre-emption right. Oliver Phelps of Suffield, and Nathaniel Gorham of Charlestown, Massachusetts obtained this right March 31, 1788, for about one shilling per acre; they were also to purchase the claims of the Indians. These men were the agents of an association which had been attracted by the reports brought from the new grant. Considerable trouble was made them by a New York company which attempted to secure the property by a lease from the Six Nations, but this difficulty was also overcome.

"In May, 1788, Oliver Phelps, Israel Chapin, and William Walker began negotiations with the Indians for the sale of the pre-emption right, but it was not until July 8, 1788, that a deed was given. Tradition says that the Indians at first refused to sell any land west of the Genesee River, but when Mr. Phelps proved to them the benefit they would derive from a mill site, where they could get corn ground and lumber sawed, they consented. The Indians were surprised at the size of the tract required; it being twelve miles wide, and twenty-four miles long. It extended from two miles north of the present village of Avon to Lake Ontario. The agents also bought a larger tract which extended from a point eighty-two miles west of the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, westwardly along the northern boundary line of that state, to a point where Coneseraga Creek unites with the Genesee River; from thence westwardly along the said river to the mill site mentioned, and follows its east line to Lake Ontario; thence eastwardly along the shore of said lake to a meridian passing through the point of beginning; and from thence southwardly upon that line to the starting point. The consideration for the conveyance of about two and one-half millions of acres of land was five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in hand, and five hundred dollars (\$500) annually thereafter."

An error in surveying the new tract made another gore along the east line of the purchase made by Mr. Phelps with the Indians, and on this gore the first settlements were made by a society led by Jemima Wilkinson; one of these settlements was at Jerusalem, Yates County, and had a grist mill which was in operation in 1789.

The first settlement of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was made at Canandaigua, and for about five years its local government controlled the townships northward to Lake Ontario; and a record of its town officers show men who were chosen from what afterwards became Farmington, Palmyra, and Macedon. Early in the spring of 1789, the first settler of Canandaigua, Joseph Smith from Geneva, had built a block house for his family, whom he brought with him, and opened a tavern. Early in May 1789, General Israel Chapin arrived and built a log house near the outlet; some eight or ten others came with him, thus making a good beginning for the settlement. The first sale of Phelps and Gorham was township No. 11, range 3, now Farmington, and the purchasers who became residents were Nathan Comstock, Abraham Lapham, Nathan Herendeen, Nathan Aldrich and Dr. Daniel Brown. The deed was given to Nathan Comstock and Benjamin Russell, a non-resident."

The town had been surveyed, but there was some difficulty which seemed to arise over the lines and it was surveyed again. The town had not been visited by any of its owners and it was concluded to make 144 prizes, being the number of lots in the town, and draw for them, for all, or nearly all knew nothing of the quality of the land, being an entire wilderness. Each lot was to contain 160 acres of land.

## ONTARIO COUNTY

This county was formed from Montgomery, January 27, 1789. It was named for Lake Ontario, which originally formed its Northern Boundary. Steuben County was taken off in 1796, Genesee in 1802, parts of Monroe and Livingston in 1821, and Yates and part of Wayne in 1823. A strip was annexed from Montgomery County west of Seneca Lake, February 16, 1791, and a small tract in the fork of Crooked Lake, from Steuben, February 25, 1814. The territory lying within the limits of this County was the chief seat of the Senecas, the most powerful tribe of the "Six Nations". Their chief village was at Kanadesaga, just west of the present site of Geneva, at the foot of Seneca Lake. During the Revolution the Senecas espoused the English cause, and in 1779 General Sullivan invaded their country from the south, burned their villages, destroyed their corn and orchards, and left the most beautiful region in the Indian domains a desolate waste. At the conclusion of peace, the force and spirit of the Indians was broken, and they quietly yielded to the gradual encroachments of the whites, until the last acre of their hunting grounds within the limits of this County, and the graves of their fathers, passed out of their possession.

By the terms of the charter of the Colony of Massachusetts, the region between its north and south boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was embraced; and the title to this territory was claimed by Massachusetts after the Revolution. The subsequent charter of the State of New York intervened and conflicted with this claim, from which difficulties arose. This was finally settled by commissioners at Hartford, Connecticut, on December 16, 1786. It was agreed that Massachusetts should cede to New York all the territory claimed by the former, lying within the limits of the latter, and that New York should cede to Massachusetts the right of the pre-emption of the 6,000,000 acres to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham for one million dollars. Mr. Phelps collected the sachems, chiefs, and the warriors of the Six Nations at Kanadesaga, and in July 1788, concluded with them a treaty of purchase of a tract containing 2,250,000 acres. The portion of the tract to which the Indian title had not been extinguished being about two-thirds of the original purchase was abandoned by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham and reverted to Massachusetts. It was re-sold by that state to Robert Morris in 1796, and subsequently formed what is known as the Holland Purchase. In 1789 Mr. Phelps, at Canandaigua, opened the first land office ever established in America for the sale of land to settlers. The system adopted for the survey of this land by townships and ranges, with slight modifications, was adopted by the Government for the survey of all the new lands in the U.S. When organized in 1789 Ontario was the first County set off from Montgomery, and embraced all that part of the State lying west of the east line of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, including what was called the "Genesee Country".

The foregoing was by Martin Wehle, from the reprint of the 1874 Ontario County Atlas.

### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF FARMINGTON

The Township of Farmington is located in the northern tier of the towns in Ontario County, west of the center. The surface is nearly level in the southern portion and has a clay soil. Toward the northern part drift ridges interrupt the plain and rise in height from fifty to one hundred feet above the general surface. From the south those ridges rise gradually until they reach their extreme height and then cease with an abrupt declivity. The northern part of the town is a gravelly loam and very productive. The principal crops grown in the town are oats, wheat, corn, hay, potatoes and fruit. The famous lime stone ridge traverses the town from west to east cropping to the surface a portion of the distance. The rock is quarried at several places for use in building abutments to bridges, etc. A lime kiln was operated near Powells Corners.

A. B. KATKAMIER 1897

### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF ONTARIO COUNTY

Ontario County is centrally distant 180 miles from Albany, and contains an area of 640 square miles. It lies on the extreme northern declivities of the central Alleghany mountain range, and has a northerly inclination, the summits of the south hills being elevated about 1,000 feet above the level of the northern portions. The south part, lying west of Canandaigua Lake, is a hilly and broken region, divided into ridges with steep declivities and summits 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. These ridges all take a general north and south direction, declining toward the north, and terminating in a beautifully rolling country, which embraces all of the county lying east of Canandaigua Lake, also those portions west of the lake and north of the north line of the Town of Bristol. In this section the ridges rise gradually to a height varying from 20 to 250 feet above the valleys, which affords sufficient inclination for a thorough drainage of the land. A terrace with declivities 100 to 250 feet high, descending toward the north, extends through the northern portions of East and West Bloomfield and the south part of Victor, at right angles to the general range of the ridges. Drift ridges, similar to those found in Wayne and Seneca counties occupy the extreme north parts of the county.

The geological formation of Ontario county is nearly the same as that of counties lying east of it in the same latitude. The lowest rocks, occupying the north parts of Phelps, Manchester, Farmington and Victor, belong to the Onondaga salt group. The gypsum of this group crops out along the banks of the streams and is extensively quarried along the Canandaigua Outlet, in Phelps and Manchester, and upon Mud Creek in Victor. The water limestone, next above, crops out in Phelps, Manchester, and Victor, and is quarried for building stone in Phelps. The Marcellus and Hamilton shales occupy all the central portions, south of the foot of Canandaigua Lake; and next above these successively appear the tully limestone, Genesee slate, and



FROM THE HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL GAZETTEER OF NEW YORK STATE

R. P. Smith, Publisher, 1860

*Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Ontario County.*

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children (avg.)
Bristol.....	17,023	5,943	\$452,676	\$72,249	\$524,925	862	853	334	397	316	12	571
Canadice.....	10,799	4,959	195,099	35,301	230,400	491	490	185	185	163	9	449
Canadigua.....	34,846	8,433	2,422,920	678,074	3,100,994	3,166	2,314	1,108	1,184	767	20	2,213
East Bloomfield.....	13,277	2,906	717,561	121,050	838,611	1,117	1,051	397	406	339	11	701
Farmington.....	19,676	5,419	761,549	151,895	913,444	928	952	354	368	309	15	660
Gorham.....	22,294	7,621	955,794	121,670	1,077,464	1,185	1,195	496	455	388	16	932
Hopewell.....	16,685	4,043	767,927	71,496	839,423	910	873	305	321	231	13	634
Manchester.....	18,085	3,172	930,704	111,679	1,042,383	1,541	1,468	532	569	349	15	1,232
Naples.....	13,958	10,117	257,589	56,814	314,403	1,658	1,030	408	469	346	17	911
Phelps.....	33,409	6,675	1,630,475	192,125	1,822,600	2,694	2,599	1,605	1,014	761	19	1,905
Richmond.....	18,827	6,979	656,152	240,600	896,752	767	738	285	291	206	11	543
Seneca.....	32,892	10,324	3,957,504	1,354,265	4,441,769	4,633	4,293	1,490	1,589	909	19	2,522
South Bristol.....	10,180	13,593	267,831	12,948	280,779	614	565	225	241	202	12	477
Victor.....	16,081	3,969	787,083	105,430	892,513	1,153	1,055	415	436	295	11	782
West Bloomfield.....	12,728	2,946	486,966	82,435	569,401	820	861	298	325	238	9	594
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>290,629</b>	<b>97,102</b>	<b>14,039,690</b>	<b>3,397,735</b>	<b>17,437,425</b>	<b>21,439</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>7,528</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>15,435</b>

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							Domestic Cloths, as prod.
	Horses.	Forking Cows, and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	RODS OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Bristol.....	736	925	683	6,939	1,427	38,440	6,949	2,796	6,454	47,309	66,225	2,724	381
Canadice.....	459	670	424	2,770	603	17,364	29,344	1,293	3,119	6,543	36,626	4,252	136
Canadigua.....	1,506	2,351	1,615	15,988	3,618	60,744	169,425	5,344	10,526	54,331	146,897	22,601	670
East Bloomfield.....	666	873	692	7,956	1,183	41,446	91,109	2,657	9,511	19,652	55,939	8,538	10
Farmington.....	825	1,600	1,150	10,251	1,748	31,322	110,355	2,875	11,696	30,545	93,258	27,467	325
Gorham.....	1,318	1,453	892	10,279	1,619	27,604	97,596	2,972	6,034	22,318	90,039	10,653	170
Hopewell.....	737	1,072	734	8,825	1,503	21,401	96,619	2,394	5,201	31,851	66,170	12,522	247
Manchester.....	882	1,315	965	7,419	1,773	29,827	121,048	2,164	11,528	22,129	79,571	15,293	189
Naples.....	643	1,089	708	6,602	1,121	16,867	27,545	1,821	5,472	17,173	75,160	7,210	107
Phelps.....	1,710	2,200	2,043	13,141	3,575	66,184	257,571	5,085	48,284	43,134	174,832	33,096	367
Richmond.....	719	1,485	658	5,413	1,413	38,050	61,936	3,224	4,172	19,773	54,236	12,715	51
Seneca.....	1,556	1,969	1,795	854	2,892	32,044	206,446	4,863	12,514	47,753	149,581	11,805	373
South Bristol.....	400	691	464	557	767	10,775	11,663	1,297	1,904	6,292	35,548	5,040	436
Victor.....	902	1,212	820	395	1,775	64,823	102,950	2,234	33,892	29,950	72,049	6,370	105
West Bloomfield.....	603	845	579	1,038	1,252	37,698	70,924	1,767	10,973	18,022	11,947	8,685	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,660</b>	<b>19,760</b>	<b>14,905</b>	<b>10,086</b>	<b>26,419</b>	<b>544,490</b>	<b>1,527,484</b>	<b>42,448</b>	<b>188,990</b>	<b>397,098</b>	<b>1,222,097</b>	<b>205,921</b>	<b>1,885</b>

the Portage group, the last named occupying South Bristol, Canadice and Naples. The sandstone found in the Portage group is extensively used for flagging and building purposes. The underlying rocks seem to have little influence on the soil, except in the drift deposits of sand, clay, and gravel, intermixed with disintegrated gypsum and limestone, in a southerly direction. At some points the rocks appear along the banks of the lakes and the course of the streams. In the town of Bristol are several springs of carburated hydrogen gas, emanating from the strata of Genesee slate. These springs are likewise found in East Bloomfield and Richmond. Sulphur springs are also found in the county, the principle ones being at Clifton, although one has been discovered on the outlet of Canandaigua Lake.

The principal streams which drain the county are Honeoye Outlet, a tributary of Genesee River, Canandaigua Outlet, and Mud Creek, tributaries of Clyde River. Honeoye Outlet receives as tributaries Egypt Brook and outlets of Hemlock and Canadice Lakes; Mud Creek receives Beaver, Fish and Hog Hollow Creeks; and Canandaigua Outlet receives Fall and Flint Creeks. Canandaigua Outlet affords a water power of no trifling importance. Besides those already named we may mention Irondequoit Creek, which flows through the northwest corner of the county, Keshong Creek, and Burralls and Castle Brooks, which empty into Seneca Lake. Several of the romantic lakes which constitute the most interesting features in the peculiar landscape beauty for which New York is so justly celebrated, lie wholly or partially in Ontario County. Seneca Lake, which forms a part of the eastern boundary, is 35 miles long and from one to four miles broad. It is 216 feet above Lake Ontario, 447 feet above tide, and varies in depth from 300 to 630 feet. Lying in a deep valley between the hills, its shores are generally bold, and from the summits the land rises gently, in graceful slopes, to a height of about 200 to 700 feet above its surface. The seeker after the quiet and beautiful in landscape beauty, need go no further than Seneca Lake and the charming country surrounding it, to find a realization of the most enthusiastic anticipations. Canandaigua Lake lies almost wholly within the county. It is about sixteen miles in length and its shores slope gradually down to the edge of the water; except toward the head of the lake, where they rise in steep bluffs 300 to 800 feet high. Its surface is 668 feet above tide, and like Seneca Lake it affords a tourist a rare spectacle of natural beauty. Honeoye, which takes its name from the Indian, Hane-a yeh, lying like a finger; Canadice from the Indian, Skane-a dice, long lake and Hemlock Lakes are similar bodies of water, and are each surrounded by hills and bluffs rising to a height of 500 to 700 feet above them.

\* \* \*

ONTARIO COUNTY

DWELLINGS, AREA, AND PRODUCTS IN ONTARIO COUNTY - 1860

<u>NUMBER OF DWELLINGS</u>		<u>AVERAGE VALUE (STATEWIDE)</u>
STONE	120	\$6,857.89
BRICK	516	5,500.26
FRAME	6,591	784.90
LOG	513	46.13
TOTAL	<u>7,828</u>	<u>\$1,362.76</u>
<u>NO. OF FARMS</u>	3,943	
<u>NUMBER OF ACRES</u>		
IMPROVED	290,639 3/4	
TOTAL	387,749 1/2	

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE CENSUS OF 1855

BAKERIES.....	--	MILLINERY SHOPS	--
BLACKSMITH SHOPS.....	40	PAPER MILLS.....	2
BOOT AND SHOE SHOPS.....	29	PLASTER MILLS.....	7
BREWERIES.....	1	PRINTING OFFICES.....	--
BRICK MANUFACTURERS.....	3	SALT MANUFACTORIES.....	--
CABINET MAKING SHOPS.....	8	SASH & BLIND MANU-	
CARDING & CLOTH DRESS-		FACTORIES.....	--
ING ESTABLISHMENTS.....	1	SAWMILLS.....	54
CARPENTER SHOPS.....	1	SHINGLE FACTORIES.....	1
CHANDLER'S AND SOAP		STAIR BUILDING	
FACTORIES.....	1	ESTABLISHMENTS.....	1
COACH AND WAGON		SILVER WARE MANU-	
MANUFACTORIES.....	19	FACTORIES.....	--
COOPER SHOPS.....	13	TAILOR SHOPS.....	14
FURNACES.....	8	TANNERIES.....	5
GRISTMILLS.....	40	TIN & SHEET METAL	
HARNESS, SADDLE AND		MANUFACTORIES.....	13
TRUNK MANUFACTORIES.....	10	TOBACCO & CIGAR	
HAT AND CAP MANU-		MANUFACTORIES.....	--
FACTORIES.....	1	TURNING SHOPS.....	1
LIME MANUFACTORIES.....	2	WOOLEN CLOTH & YARN	
MACHINE SHOPS.....	3	FACTORIES.....	4
MARBLE MANUFACTORIES.....	1	OTHER MANUFACTORIES.....	46

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1854

- It is noted that 1854 was distinguished by a severe and prevalent drought. From 20 to 50% should be added to obtain the proximate results of years of ordinary production.

Bushels Winter Wheat	528,488
Bushels Spring Wheat	27,659
Tons of Hay	42,448 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bushels of Oats	525,937 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bushels of Rye	16,002
Bushels of Barley	320,375
Bushels of Buckwheat	18,325 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bushels of Corn	617,485 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bushels of Potatoes	188,900
Bushels of Peas	15,297 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bushels of Beans	2,404 $\frac{3}{4}$
Flax - Bushels of Lint	2,070
Bushels of Seed	199 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pounds of Hops	32,751
Pounds of Tobacco	9,180
Bushels of Apples	397,098
Barrels of Cider	8,044
Pounds of Honey	53,135
Pounds of Wax	2,458 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total No. of Neat Cattle	22,962
No. of Working Oxen	2,113
No. of Cows	14,202
Pounds of Butter	1,223,027
Pounds of Cheese	205,921
No. of Horses	13,660
No. of Mules	159
No. of Sheep	132,725
No. of Swine	26,419
Tons of Broom Corn	--
Bushels of Peaches	3,073
Bushels of Pears	599
Bushels of Plums	265



## THE PIONEERS

The desire to better their condition is universal with the human race. Where courage, endurance, and ability are combined, the result is, in the main, success. Prayerfully, yet hopefully, the colonists had crossed the broad ocean in a small vessel, and won themselves a footing, not without persecution, from those who had fled religious tyranny themselves in the province of Massachusetts. From necessity and inclination, the Friends constituted themselves a distinct people, simple in dress, plain of apparel, and bound to the observance of certain societal laws, among which were temperance, peace, and superintendence. The latter feature included a report to the Society of any portion of its members of all important plans contemplated, especially that of a distant removal, in order that the subject should be fairly considered. When the fame of the far-away Indian country came to be noised among the Friends of Berkshire County, Mass., twelve men associated to purchase a body of the native land as soon as it should be put on the market. The subject was canvassed in council, and the decision was adverse to emigration. The distance was too great, and the dangers too formidable, and when the movement was resolutely advanced, the projectors were formally disowned.

Turn we now to the task voluntarily assumed by the pioneer Friends. The Phelps and Gorham purchase had been surveyed into townships by range and number, and the first sale was made of township No. 11, range 3, the Town of Farmington, to the following-named pioneers: Nathan Comstock, Benjamin Russell, Abraham Lapham, Edmund Jenks, Jeremiah Brown, Ephraim Fish, Nathan Herendeen, Nathan Aldrich, Stephen Smith, Benjamin Rickerson, William Baker, and Dr. Daniel Brown. As representatives of the company, the deed was given to Messrs. Comstock and Russell. Nathan Comstock became the pioneer and from Childs Gazette it was learned that: "In 1789 Nathan Comstock with his two sons, Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway, came from Adams, Massachusetts, a part of them by the water route, landing at Geneva with their provisions, and a part by land with a horse and some cattle." When the overland party arrived within 15 miles of Seneca Lake, a calf was added to their stock, which Otis Comstock carried on his back the remaining distance. Arriving on the new purchase, which was lot No. 133, located in the northwest corner of the town, bounded by the town line of Perinton on the west and the town line of Macedon on the north; the Comstocks commenced clearing. The crashing down of old forest trees, and the vigorous strokes of the Pioneer's axe were heard through the neighborhood. The burning of brush, the hatching with a crude form of appliance drawn by one horse were in operation. A log house was constructed, which was the first in the town, located about eighty rods south of the Macedon town line and about the same distance from the Perinton line. A small field was sown with wheat; but when winter approached, all returned to their New England home, save Otis Comstock, who was the first white man to spend a winter in the Town of Farmington, and the first actual resident in the township, although his father, Nathan Comstock, was given the honor of having been the first pioneer settler. Their horse had died shortly after their arrival, throwing the party wholly upon their own resources and Darius, as the subsistence commissary, was obliged to act as a pack horse, going through the woods to Geneva once a week, where he purchased provisions and carried them 20 miles on his back, to their home in the wilderness. A proprietor, named Aldrich, came by water to Geneva, bringing with him provisions and seed-wheat, which he packed to his purchase, and then set to work and put in a few acres of wheat.

Winter drew nigh, and all but Otis Comstock returned to Massachusetts to recount their experience, consummate their plans, and prepare for a permanent removal. Otis remained in the lone dwelling, caring for, and protecting, the stock against wild animals, of which the prowling wolves were numerous, and looking for spring to come when he would again associate with his relatives.

The winter fireside was the place of many a discussion of the coming season; the long route of travel through the old forests; the Indians hovering about their former villages and camping-grounds; the wild beasts howling in the timber, and fierce for attacks upon the flock or herd; and the long, weary journeys to distant mills and markets. Nor was Otis forgotten. Not as now could letters borne with lightning speed convey him tidings of good cheer, and return letters, freighted with pioneer experience, assure them of his welfare. They only could wait, while he, with no neighbors nearer than Canandaigua and Boughton Hill, tenanted the lone cabin, cared for the stock, and waited the coming of spring and the family.

Early in the year 1790 preparations had been made, and on February 14th the journey for permanent settlement began; the old and well-remembered home in Adams was seen for the last time, and the party set out on their long and memorable journey. Nathan Comstock was the leader, and his family formed no inconsiderable portion of the proposed settlers. It consisted of Nathan and his wife, Mary, Darius, Nathan Jr., Jared, Joseph, and John. With him were Nathan Aldrich and Isaac Hathaway. Days and weeks went by, and the distance lengthened till the old home was far away. From Utica they found their way through the wilderness by marked trees. Cayuga Lake was crossed on the ice near the site of "Long Bridge". At Seneca Lake outlet they found what was supposed to have been one of Sullivan's transports, used for the crossing of his expedition, which they used to cross over. Each day saw the party plodding on through mud and snow; each night the snow was cleared from a small plot by the camp-fire, and the children awoke terrified at times at the dismal howls of the prowling wolf. From Geneva they made their roads as they went, for the greater part of the way to their new homes, which they reached March 15, 1790. After leaving Whitestown they, with women and children, camped out every night of the journey, and on arriving at their destination, most of them had to build cabins at this inclement season.

On February 15th, one day later than Comstock's party, Nathan Herendeen, 49, having traded his small farm in Adams for a thousand acres in the "purchase", started upon his trek. With him were his son Welcome, sons-in-law Joshua Herington and John McCumber, their wives and children. In all, about 40 persons emigrated from Adams, Massachusetts about the middle of February 1790.

It was a great undertaking, as there were very few inhabitants after leaving Whitesboro, near Albany, and all provisions to last until more was raised, must be carried, as it would be difficult to return. Putting their trust in God, and using their best endeavors, they resolved to go. Welcome Herendeen proposed to go with those who started first, but Nathan said no. The next day after the Comstocks left, Nathan ordered teams and goods to be made ready and on the following morning they started, so where the other company started from in the morning, Nathan reached at night, where there would be coaling and plenty of fire, so that Nathan had not to strike fire in their whole journey, which lasted 28 days, and they laid out every night. It is believed that Nathan's wife and youngest son, Thomas, did not come with him, but in another company some time later. It is probable that Huldah and Plainfield came with their father.

The first party was not overtaken until they reached the Seneca River. They arrived at Canandaigua the 10th, 3rd month 1790 in usual health, and on the 13th they found lot #21. The selected a building site (Nathan walked west on the line of lot 21 to the farthest corner of the lot), and erected a cabin and on the 15th they moved into their new home. The oxen and cattle they brought stood the journey well, when it is considered that all they had to eat was what they could pick up along the road.

The Comstocks meeting with Otis was wonderful, and Otis was filled with great joy at seeing his family once more. Mary (Mrs. Comstock) was very enthusiastic over the prospect of future prosperity, and she did all she could to encourage her husband and sons in the new project. The crude farm implements, the pulling of stumps and the tilling of the soil with oxen, gave utterance to the fact that the new settlers had come to stay. The settlers were entirely dependent on their own resources, as there was no one to call on for assistance, no mills to grind their corn, not a physician in the town. They pounded their corn and other grain on a stump mortar prepared for the purpose by hollowing out the top.

The newcomers were soon installed in cabins and engaged in clearing, and the close of fall saw a number of fields sown in wheat. The plow was not used in the preparation of the soil; the trees were cleared away, the wheat scattered and raked in, and with this slight culture heavy crops resulted. It was not without struggle, for where the settlers dwelt upon the site of former forest trees; the miasma of decaying vegetation, now exposed to the torrid heat of summer, floated in clouds about the cabin, and thirteen out of fourteen in Herendeen's party had the fever and ague during the first season. Welcome Herendeen escaped only to be a six-months' victim of the disorder during the following season.

All of their breadstuffs had to be brought in from Whitestown, near where Utica now stands. The journey to that place had to be made by water commencing at the foot of Canandaigua Lake at the outlet and following the outlet down below Jack's Riffs, then drawing their boats across into Wood's creek, then down Wood's Creek into Oneida Lake, out of the Oneida Lake into the Mohawk. (The water route was probably Canandaigua Outlet, with portage at Manchester, Seneca Lake, portage at Jack's Riffs, Oswego River, Oneida River, Oneida Lake, Wood's Creek, portage to the Mohawk.) This route was very tedious and hard work to accomplish. What meal was brought would sour in a little time, so corn was their principal living, which had to be pounded in the fall.

Welcome Herendeen, desiring wheat for seed, worked for Nathan Aldrich a period of thirteen days for two bushels and a half. This was his last purchase of wheat; his fields, years later, furnished to his labor the most ample returns. Aldrich had sown wheat in the fall of 1789, on lot 23, and it was harvested in the summer of 1790. Summer crops were put in during the season, and the prospect of bread from ground wheat was regarded with anticipated satisfaction. The stump mortar was the principal dependence for preparing their grain for bread. Some grain was taken in the fall of 1790 to Wilder's Mills in Bristol by long journeys with oxen. In 1791 Levi Smith, who was working for Nathan Aldrich and Abraham Lapham, carried grists upon two horses to the Friend's Mill at Jerusalem. It may be said of Aldrich that his was the second cabin built in the town. In it was held the first town meeting during 1797, and here he died in 1818.

Much of interest is derived from a manuscript written around 1843 by Edward Herendeen concerning this early settlement. The pioneers were conscious of their victorious struggle with the forces of nature, and not more fondly does the soldier delight to fight his battles over again, than the old settler recount his early life and draw his contrast of past and present. It is his well-won right, and it were well if his experience were jotted down.

"What would we now think", says Herendeen, "to take eight children in the dead of winter, with an ox-team, where they could not have or see a fire from morning until night? It looks marvelous to me that they lived through the journey! Often have I thought of it, and it almost looks impossible that it could be done." Edward Herendeen was the oldest child of Welcome and Elizabeth Durfee Herendeen. He was born in Farmington February 10, 1795. Daniel McCumber, grandson of Nathan Herendeen, was 7 months old when he made the journey. James Herington was 18 months old. Pennsylvania Herington was the mother of the first child born in Farmington, Welcome, born September 17, 1790.

The residents of what became Farmington numbered nearly 30 men, besides women and children, in 1790. A list of the inhabitants gives the names of Nathan Comstock, his sons Nathan, Otis, and John; Isaac Hathaway, Nathan Herendeen, Joshua Herington, John McCumber, Welcome Herendeen; John Payne, Israel Reed, John Russell, Abraham Lapham, Jacob, Elijah, Levi, Jeremiah, and Jonathan Smith; Reuben Allen, Nathan Aldrich, Job Howland, John Rankin, Ananias McMillan, Edward Durfee, Thomas W. Larkin, Silas Lawrence, Pardon Wilcox, and Robert Hathaway. Only a part of those who were married had brought their wives with them, but most of them were unmarried.

Jacob Smith brought his family in 1791, and was 31 days in coming from Adams to Farmington. He put his family and furniture on board a boat at Schenectady and drove his stock through the woods. The whole party arrived at Swift's Landing, beyond which he had to make almost his whole road to the settlement.

Nathan Herendeen's family, under the guidance of his son, Welcome, came in February 1791; and about the same time the families of others who came the year before, and some new ones, arrived; among these were Brice and Turner Aldrich, William Cady, Uriel Smith and Asa Lapham. The newcomers were soon in their log cabins, and making clearings about them to let in the sunlight. Nathan Comstock, Sr., was their surveyor general of roads; trees and underbrush were cut, logs turned out of the way, and streams, sloughs and marshes were bridged. In the fall of 1790 a considerable number of fields of wheat were sown. The first settlers brought apple seeds, and peach and plum pits with them, and were early fruit growers. The products of these trees served many purposes, and were esteemed great luxuries.

Nowhere in all the newly settled region was success so uniform and unparalleled as in Farmington. The wholesome discipline and upright example of the Society of Friends preserved the settlement from an excessive use of spirituous liquors, and from other harmful indulgences while the fruits of their proverbial industry and economy gave the town the pre-eminence it now enjoys.

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#### THE EARLY QUAKERS

Nearly all of the early settlers in this locality were from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. The name Quaker was originally applied to the Friends by Justice Bennett, a Derbyshire, England, magistrate, in derision of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. The latter admonished Bennett to quake before the Lord, and he, in turn, called Fox the Quaker, which name has followed the Friends down through to the present time.

The original Friends were a plain people; their best Sabbath suit was always plain black or Quaker gray. The men wore broad-brimmed black felt hats with neither crease nor dent in the crown, the women wore either black or gray poke bonnets, without ornament, except, possibly a little white ruffle inside over the forehead; no golden ornaments or costly apparel for either sex. In summertime the boys very often went to Meeting barefooted, dressed in homespun, home-made garments, either gray or stained a rich brown with walnut shuck dye. John T. Comstock once remonstrated with a Brother for not attending Meetings. The delinquent Brother said he did not have boots to wear, to which John replied: "If thee will come, I will come barefooted, too, and keep thee company", and so that summer those two grown men attended Meeting without boots. The language of the Friends was taken from the plain speech of the Scriptures, using the pronouns "thee", "thou", and "thine". There was no "Mr." or "Mrs."; but each was addressed by the first or Christian name. If a Friend stood with his hat on in the presence of others, it was not because he was rude or without good manners; every man stood equal before God. "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Lord", "Lady", "sir", "duke", or "count", were no better in the sight of God than other men or women. They would not lift their hat to any earthly Potentate. The days of the week and the months of the year as we call them, represented heathen Gods; they never used them, but designated them by numbers. Monday was "second day" and January was "first month". Sunday was not Sunday but "Sabbath" or "first day". They had no music in their Meetings, and they put great emphasis on the Holy Spirit or inner light to guide them in their conduct and correct them in their errors. They accepted no paid salary in their ministry; neither was their Clergy educated in Theological Seminaries. They were men and women who felt called to preach, and spoke as the spirit gave them utterance. The Friends never hurried in their worship, but literally waited on the Lord. If no one in the Meeting was prompted to speak, they would sit in silence the usual length of time. They all kept quiet until one of the Elders of the High Seats extended his right hand in greeting to the one who sat nearest to him, which was the signal for breaking up the Meeting (a benediction, so to speak). A period of silence is still observed in the Friend's Meeting.

From the time of their first settlement, beginning in 1790, the Friends held regular meeting services, and although wholly devoid of display or demonstrations of any sort, the members were none the less zealous or devoted. Ostentation was foreign to their characteristics and repugnant to their doctrines; and it is a serious question whether these sturdy pioneers were not the first settlers in the county to hold and conduct religious services, although the Friends themselves made no claim to this honor, as it did not become them to do so. When they came as pioneers to the Genesee country their action was disapproved by the head of the Friends' Society in the east, and being without consent and approbation, the emigrants were for a time cut off from the parent society in North Adams. In 1794 a group of Pennsylvania Quakers came to Canandaigua to assist the Indians in negotiating the Pickering Treaty with the infant republic. The treaty settled the land claims of the Indians. The Pennsylvanians visited the Farmington Friends and one of them was entertained in the home of Abraham Lapham. The Friends meetings were held from house to house, and the home of Abraham and Esther Lapham was soon known as a place of meeting. The report of the visiting committee was favorable, and the disowned members were restored to membership and a meeting was organized in the same year, but a meeting house was not built until 1796. The representatives from the east had found that happiness and progress was everywhere evident in the Farmington colony, the errors and faults of the former separatists were condoned and forgiven, and the factions became united.



Throughout several of the towns in this part of the state there dwelt families of the society; in Farmington about thirty families, and in Palmyra about forty-five. In 1796 the first Friend's Meeting House was built of logs in the north part of Farmington, near the hamlet called New Salem. In December, 1803, the building was destroyed by fire, and in 1804 was replaced by a larger building of frame construction, but perfectly plain in exterior and interior finish. The Friends were given the site for the first Meeting House by Sunderland Pattison at the four corners in the southeast corner of lot 137, it being on the northeast corner. The first log church had two apartments, which served them for a Meeting House and school. The committee to build the second Meeting House was composed of Nathan Herendeen, Caleb McCumber, Stephen Aldrich, John Sprague, Nathan Walker, Nathan Comstock, Hugh Pound, David Pound, Isaac Wood, Jesse Aldrich and H. Arnold. This building answered the purpose for a time, but the settlers increased so rapidly that the building was soon found to be far too small, so they decided to build again. A committee of five members was then appointed to draft and take care of the work. They were Darius Comstock, S. Pattison, Ira Lapham, Nathan Aldrich, and W. Herendeen. In 1816 they chose a site directly opposite, on the west side of the highway, and erected a good and efficient building that would seat approximately one thousand people. There were many times at Yearly Meeting that this new building was filled to overflowing with people from the different states and Canada.

The Friends Meeting Houses were divided through the center by a partition, with shutters or slides so that they could be raised up or pulled down at will, thus making it possible for the men and women to hold separate Meetings. Simultaneously, this was frequently done when a Brother or Sister was to be censured or a confession made which would be embarrassing in a mixed company. All were expected to attend Meeting unless they were sick. If for any reason those who were unfortunate were liable to become public charges, they were taken care of by the Meeting and never sent to the County House. Children born of parents who were both members of the Meeting were birthright members. The backsliders were visited, and prayers and supplications were offered to reclaim and convert the regenerate. The Friends were very much opposed to slavery, and a great many Southern negroes were freed by their help through the underground railroads. The Hathaway house was one of the depots. The Friends would drive with them by night and keep them secluded through the day; thus they escaped to Canada. The religious Society of Friends thrived and were very congenial until about the year 1827. In 1828 Elias Hicks, an able and eloquent speaker, was moved to so teach and preach sentiments not at all in harmony with previous usages, and the result was a division in the society; a large number of the people flocking to the standard of the new doctrinal expounder, and thenceforth the seceders were called Hicksites, while those who remained faithful to their old allegiance at the same time became known as Orthodox Friends. In June 1828 the portion of the meeting who were displeased rose in a body with their leader, Caleb McCumber, and crossed the road back to the old church. The late Henry Nichols was at the meeting the day of the separation. He said his mother took him by the hand and followed McCumber to the old church which was filled with soap boxes.

In the course of time the house of meeting occupied by the Orthodox Friends burned, and to replace it the members built a neat and commodious modern structure, the first services therein being held June 11, 1876. In addition, it may be stated that another Friends Meeting house was built in the southeast part of the town in 1823 between lots 21 and 22, in which preparative meetings were conducted for many years. All the ill-will, prejudices and old sores have been healed. The Friends believe in the cooperation of churches, and the descendants meet and associate together in perfect harmony. The Hicksite Meeting house was purchased in 1926 by Mr. John Van Lare. In 1927 he moved it 400 feet north and converted it into a packing house. His son, Raymond, bought 2 small rooms from the south end of the Meeting House and moved them to the northwest corner and constructed a nice home. His daughters, Aurelia and Phyllis, occupy this house at the present time.

Having due regard for the educational and physical welfare of their children, the Friends established what has been called a Manual Labor School, in which the youth of the town might acquire necessary education, and pay therefor in manual labor on the lands connected with the institution. On March 19, 1838 Daniel A. Robinson, Isaac Hathaway, and Asa Smith conveyed lands to the extent of 12.14 acres to trustees Gideon Herendeen, Asa B. Smith and John Ramsdell, in whom the management of the school was vested. It may be said, however, that notwithstanding the worthy character of the institution, it failed to produce desired results, and therefore enjoyed not more than a brief existence.

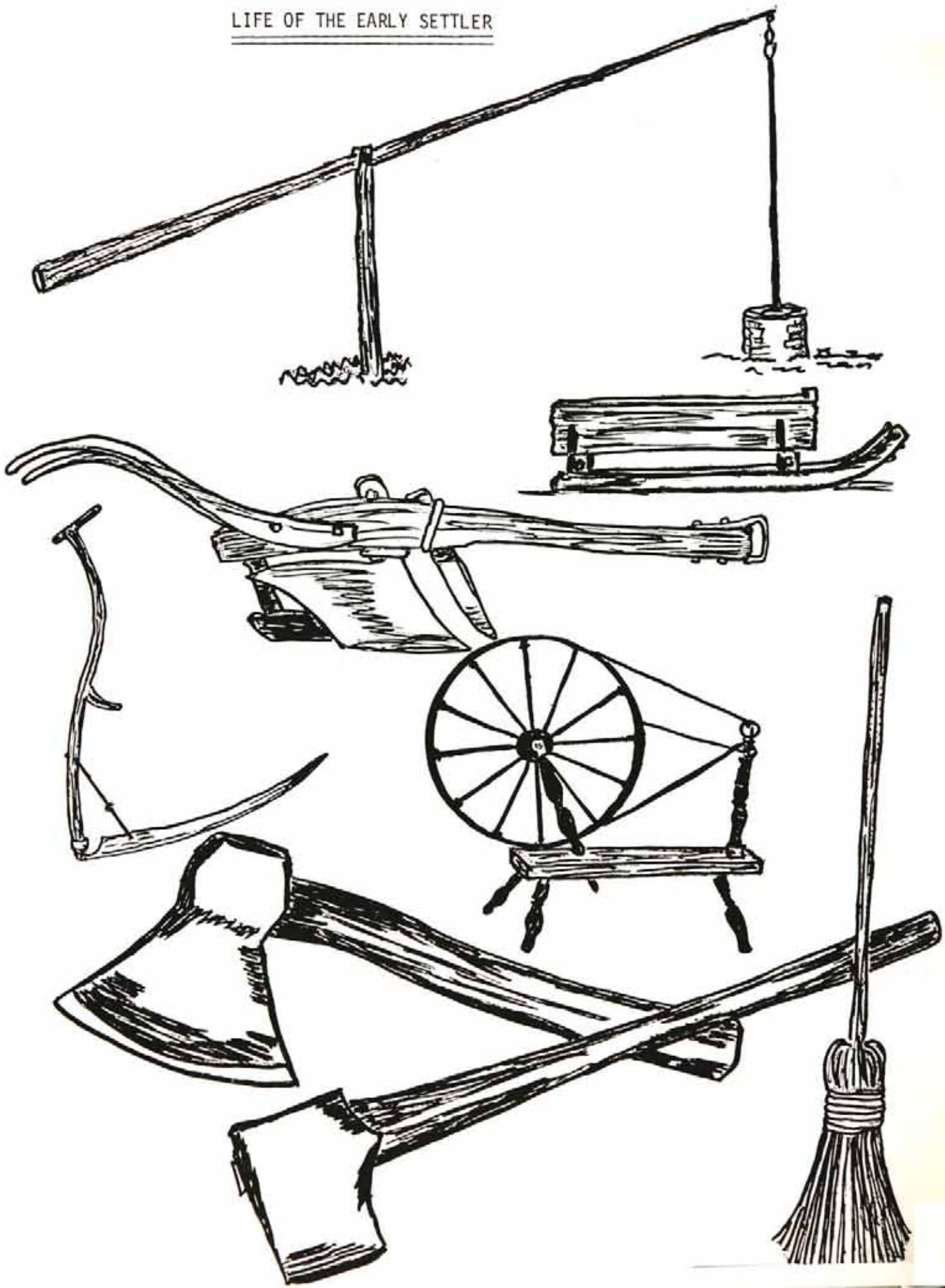
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The schools of Farmington are the subject of considerable attention, and are on a level with those of other towns. The following statistics are illustrative of public interest in this important branch of social culture. The town is divided into fourteen districts, of which all but one have schoolhouses in this county. Three only of these houses are separated from the highway by a fence. Boarding around is not a practice save in exceptional cases. Six districts use library funds in payment of teacher's wages. Verified registers are generally kept. The number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen, residents of the town, on September 30, 1875, was two hundred and forty, of whom two hundred and four respectively attend district school at least fourteen weeks of the year.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY 1876

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LIFE OF THE EARLY SETTLER



## LIFE OF THE EARLY SETTLER

"When a good title was made possible, and something like roads were marked out, the ox teams took up the line of march for the Genesee country, and that mainly in the winter, for the streams were without bridges. Trees had to be felled to build the log cabin, and the big box sleigh served awhile for shelter. Many journals of the pioneers tell how the family of little children lived under the big sleigh box for a week. The box was banked up with boughs, and had a big fire burning before it. The wolves howled by night, and there were no neighbors for miles.

"The crashing down of the old forest trees under the vigorous axe strokes, the burning of the great logs and underbrush, the pulling of stumps, and rude forms and appliances for tilling the soil marked the early settlers' coming. The pioneer's work was hard, uneventful, his chances for social and intellectual improvement shut out by solitude.

Yet he did a valuable work and laid the foundation of wealth and progress. If he was rude in manner and dress, he was cheerful and healthy. The table fare was simple and unadulterated, and as a result the children of the pioneers grew to maturity strong in mind and body, and lived much longer than the average of the race.

Farmington has presented a direct advance from the felling of the first tree down to the present fine farms, with neat buildings and broad fields. The advent of the pioneers was chilled by the ostracism of the society they loved, and in the midst of hardships their minds were set on the future. We see them regain fellowship, and set up a local society. We find them cheerfully submitting to loss of property to vindicate a principle, establishing a school to bring the boon of education within the reach of all, and buying up costly property to exclude the sale of liquors from their midst. Almost the whole town was settled by residents of Adams, Massachusetts, and nowhere could better material be found. In the purchase of the land in this town, but one of the original proprietors failed to become a permanent citizen and pay for his land. Alone in his forest hut one passed a winter, -- a solitary picket on the outpost of civilization; another journeyed long to find a mill where the first grain could be crushed; others planted the peach and the plum pits, and sowed the seeds of the apple, so that in other times the new settlers from different localities journeyed thither for fruit. The apples, cider and applesauce were a fine treat to the pioneers in the clearings of the Holland Purchase. On some winter's day the keeper of a log tavern would set out in a sleigh and secure a load, and on his return, the news would circulate far and wide, and on ox-sled and horse-sleigh the settlers would gather to the feast and the frolic. Singular in customs, plain in dress and speech, yet full of energy, the Comstocks and their bretheren have left an impression upon the society of Farmington, honorable to themselves and beneficial to the community.

Despite the manifest hardships endured by the pioneers, they were satisfied. The people were united and willing to give each other aid. There was equality in condition. People were not accustomed to the distinctions of wealth and commonly went clad in clothing made in their own families, as the result of necessity and economy. The matrons and maidens were not averse to labor, and loved the buzz of the spinning wheel and the double shake of the loom. Sabbath and holiday were the occasions when "boughten clothes" made their appearance. Yet, often suits made by the female members of the family were worn with evident pride by child and parent. The girls made their own dresses, and they were not cast aside with the season.

Amusements were mingled with labor, and pastimes were more prevalent than now. There were corn-huskings and apple-parings, quiltings and choppings, knittings for the benefit of the poor, etc. There were celebrations of memorial occasions, political rallies, and all the ludicrous features of muster-day. There were raisings of barns, and bees for logging -- these last ending with a huge bonfire and a good time, and the consumption of pumpkin pies, sweet cider and rye whiskey. Visits deserved the name. They were given and received with pleasure. Several went together and the hum of conversation was unceasing. Horseback-riding was common, since the horse could pass where tree and stump forbade the use of wheeled vehicles.

If a part for social enjoyment was announced to be held in the neighborhood, none stopped to inquire who would be there, but each set out for a good time.

An early resident gave the following account of the methods employed to conquer the difficulties. "The pioneer first secured an article or contract for his land, and then raised a rude log cabin. He had a chimney built of sticks, with straw mixed with mud for mortar. He made the roof of elm bark, the floor of split logs, and the door of hewn planks. He had a small window of oiled paper. His household goods were brought on an ox sled over a rough, underbrushed road to the new home. Elevated spots and natural ridges were available for beginnings. It was a hard task to make roads. Subsistence, other than wild game and vegetation, could only be procured by bringing it in by pack loads, and on foot, until land could be cleared and crops raised. Year after year the clearing was enlarged, and corn, potatoes, grain, beans, and pumpkins grew among the stumps. Progress was slow until up to 1812, yet there was advance made. Roads were worked, mills were built, and comfortable homes were near enough to see the smoke of each other's chimneys. Schools began to gather the children from the woods, and abundant crops were raised. At times there were difficulties; Indians, soldiers, and wild animals raided upon the settlers, but after a time these caused them no more trouble."

"New England conquered by peaceable settlements, she planted her theology and her townships as coincidents everywhere, until states rose up to copy her constitutions and her creeds, to adopt her holidays, and to respect her traditional opinions. Her sons carried the wooden clocks and spinning wheels, the habits, the manners, and the thrift, of the little land which is forever to be known as the mother. Step by step the most eager pressed forward, to spy out, and to take possession of new fields. Though ever advancing, they never lost the homing instinct, but built New England farm houses and villages, raised New England beans, and planted New England orchards from seeds brought from their old homes. The seedlings were also improved by grafts from the best fruit trees of New England. The households were models of the eastern homes. Besides agriculture, nearly every boy was taught at least one trade. In the household they carded their own wool, spun their own rolls, wove their own yarn or knit it, dipped their own candles, made their own soap, sewed and wove their own rag carpets, and had a dozen other industries, now taken by the factories. These were the common duties of pioneer households."

The pioneers of Farmington were mainly Quakers, or Friends, whose emigration was disapproved by the society, and when they persisted in removing to the Genesee country they were formally disowned. It was an established custom that any families which contemplated so important a step as a journey and residence in a wilderness should consult the society and abide by its decision, but in this instance they saw fit to act on their own judgment, and although denied by their former associates, acted with firmness and independence, and secured unexpected advantages so far as concerned the Friends in Massachusetts. Some of the Quakers came west to attend Pickering's treaty, held at Canandaigua, in 1794, and found their former brethren on the high road to prosperity, and visited them. At the next yearly meeting the embassy reported in favor of taking the western Friends back into the society. A united opinion was expressed, and they were taken back, and constituted members of the Saratoga monthly meeting, in which they remained till 1803.

Their preparatory meetings were held at the houses of Abraham Lapham and others. Their first "monthly meeting" was held on the 21st day of the 4th month, in accordance with the following minutes from the "Quarterly Meeting": "At a quarterly meeting of Friends, held at Easton, on the 16th day of the 2nd month, 1803, three of the committee appointed to visit the preparative meeting of Farmington, on account of a proposal for a division of Saratoga monthly meeting, report that they are united in believing a usefulness would arise from a monthly meeting being allowed them agreeably to the proposal of Saratoga monthly meeting, which, claiming the entire attention of the meeting is united with, and they are allowed to hold a monthly meeting for one year, to be held on the 5th day preceding the last 1st day in each month." At this, the first monthly meeting, Stephen Aldrich was chosen clerk for one year, and was continued some time as such. At this period assemblies took place in a house of worship built of logs, near where the sheds of the Orthodox church now are. (There is a marker to mark the site at this time.) The structure was what was known as a double-log house, and one apartment was used for school purposes, and the other for society assemblies. This log church, erected in 1796, was the first house of worship west of Clinton, Oneida county. This pioneer edifice was burned in December 1803, and the meeting on the 26th of the 1st month, 1804, was held at Palmyra. A new framed church was built by the society in 1804. It was covered with clapboards made from split cedar, cut in four-foot lengths, shaved to a proper thickness, and fastened with wrought nails. Sawed lumber was then very difficult of purchase, and building was done with the means at command. No attempt at ornament was made in the interior, and boards took the place of seats. Their first public Friend, or, as other denominations say, minister, was Caleb McCumber, whose death took place about 1850, at an advanced age. The increase of the society in numbers was very rapid and encouraging. The membership at organization was too large to permit an enumeration here. Over half the society belonged in Macedon, Wayne county. There were about thirty families in Farmington, and forty-five in Palmyra, at the date of their first meeting on January 26, 1804.

It was at this time that the subject of the meeting-house was broached and acted upon. Dimensions were to be forty-four feet by thirty-two, and twenty-foot posts. Cost was estimated at one thousand, three hundred dollars, of which eight hundred and fifty dollars was raised by subscription. The building committee was N. Herendeen, C. McCumber, Stephen Aldrich, John Sprague, Nathaniel Walker, N. Comstock, Hugh and David Pound, Isaac Wood, H. Arnold, and Jesse Aldrich. The first meeting was held October 26, 1804. On May 24 of 1804 Nathaniel Walker and Benjamin Hance were appointed elders, the first recorded since organization. On the 22nd of February, 1816, the growth of membership caused an inconvenience to all from the limited capacity of the place of worship, and it was concluded to enlarge it; but after due consideration this was dropped, and a new building resolved upon and built within the year. It was erected on the west side of the road, opposite the old one, at a cost of two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. The committee in this instance were not so numerous as the one preceding, and was composed of S. Pattison, Darius Comstock, Ira Lapham, N. Aldrich, and W. Herendeen, under whose supervision the work was carried to completion. The society worshiped in concord until the spring of 1828, when Elias Hicks, a very able speaker, came among them, and presented new doctrines subversive of former teachings and contrary to the ideas of many. Quite a body of the Friends accepted the new doctrines, and as a result separation took place on June 26, 1828, and the two branches became known as Orthodox and Hicksites. The latter occupied the new church, and the former, considered to be the rightful and authoritative society, opened the old meeting-house, which had been out of use for some time, and therein held meetings until it was burned down. This society has recently completed (1876) a very neat edifice for worship. Dimensions, thirty-six feet by sixty; framed, and costing four thousand dollars. It has a basement constructed of stone. The building is being handsomely furnished, and when completed will have cost five thousand dollars. The service of dedication was performed June 11, 1876, and was attended by eminent members of the Society of Friends, among whom were Thomas Kimber and wife, of Philadelphia; Elwood Scott, of Iowa; and Mary S. Knowles, Mrs. Lorenzo Hathaway, and Jarvis M. Rider, all recorded as speakers. The society of Friends have a house in the southeast part of the town, wherein preparative meetings are held.

From the History of Ontario County, 1876

### CAUSE OF THE FIRST SEPARATION OF FRIENDS

The following information concerning the first division of Friends, which occurred in 1828, was taken from the "Memoirs" of Sunderland P. Gardner, who was a very popular and influential minister of the original Society of Friends for more than sixty years throughout the United States and Canada. He was born in 1802 and died in 1893, and knew the Friends long before their separation:

"\*\*\*\*To give a full history of the cause and separation of the Society of Friends would make quite a volume; however, I will endeavor to give thee some of the particulars, having had knowledge of things pertaining to the Society since 1826.\*\*\*\*The days of persecution having passed away, Friends, as a natural result of industry and economy became wealthy, and consequently much respected and courted by the people of the world; but, alas! this ease and prosperity soon made the weaker members of the Society forget their dependence on the revelations of God. They turned to the letter (which, Paul says, kills), and in proportion as they did this, died to the true life of religion. They also lost the badge of true discipleship, which is love to one another, and though they still kept to the outward form, they began to contend about doctrines until their very language became, as it were, confounded. Thus stood matters in England when some of the more influential members began to introduce into the Society doctrines borrowed from the Church of England, which doctrines were diametrically opposed to the principles of early Friends. At length some of their ministers came to America, when, on finding that the prevailing influence among us was on the side of the old ground of original Quakerism, they commenced a crusade against those of our members who stood most prominent in the Society. Of course, they found some among us who were ready to follow them, and hence the division.\*\*\*\*"

"At this time there were many eminent and faithful public Friends in America, men who stood high in the walks of truth and practical righteousness, among whom were Elias Hicks, Edward Hicks, John Comly, Jesse Kersey, Thomas Wetherald and others. Elias Hicks, especially, who had been a faithful minister for years, was inferior to none in point of talent or depth of experience. He bore a faithful testimony, was firm, immovable, and could give, moreover, a reason for the faith which he possessed. The English ministers envied Hicks on account of his popularity and unbending integrity, and he seemed to be the particular mark toward whom they aimed their venomous arrows. They felt that English influence alone should be paramount. Their ministers at this time had become numerous, and they did not seem to think that as good Quakers could be made in America as in England.

Elias Hicks faithfully reproved the Philadelphia merchants (some of them very wealthy) for selling or using articles produced by slave labor, and they, too, became his enemies. More ministers from England arrived, namely; Ann Jones, Elizabeth Robson, Hannah C. Bockhouse, Thomas Shillitoe, William Forster, and others, who suggested that a congress should be established composed of all the Yearly Meetings in America, supported at the expense of the common members, although these members were to have no voice whatsoever in the proceedings of the business; thus the Yearly Meetings would lose their independence. This scheme, however, was successfully opposed by Elias Hicks and his friends. When the English found they could not succeed in their designs, they were disappointed and offended, and felt that they must first get Elias out of the way. In order to do this, they pursued the course that other bigoted persecutors followed toward those of their opponents whom they could not dislodge by arguments or flattery, bribes, or force. They took care to fill the ears of the clergy of other denominations with their own representation of the Friend's doctrines, making them appear dangerous to the true faith. Papers and handbills defamatory to the religious character of the Society were thrown into carriages and wagons in villages and cities, and in their ministry almost the whole discourse was filled with damaging and false statements. They went about with the cry of "Infidel! Infidel!" thus embittering the minds of individuals against each other, even destroying the harmony of families, until in 1828 they separated themselves from the original Society. While the Yearly Meeting in New York was in session they left the house and set up a Meeting by themselves. They did the same thing in Farmington.

Caleb McCumber (who was pioneer minister in Farmington), after the arrival of many other Friends ministers, could not help but feel that he was less fluent and less popular than some of the others (and especially Elias Hicks) among the Friends. This created jealousy, and in June 1828 he invited his friends to walk out of the Meeting, and they went back to the old Meeting House across the road (which had been used as a storage for soap boxes by the Pounds), leaving double the number of members behind, who remained faithful to the old and reliable discipline of the religious Society of Friends. The seceders began at once to call them "Hicksites", which was just another mark of their enmity against them. The Society of Friends had never coveted any other name than that of "Friends", which was the original name of the Society. The Church of England openly acknowledged that they were "the true Quakers", but that the Orthodox had come to agree with their church in doctrines. The Society of Friends waxed strong for many years after, but in later years, as the times and customs changed, the plainness of dress, the unpainted seats, the bare floors and walls, and hen-feather cushions, were no longer attractive to the young people. They began to attend other more up-to-date organizations and marry into other churches, their friends constantly passing away, until finally the Society failed to meet, and their descendants mingled with the tide. For many years after the separation, the Orthodox seemed to hold a grudge; they were prejudiced against the Friends (which was contrary to the old discipline of Friends and Friendly People); but as the years rolled by and the old heads passed on, the bone of contention melted away. Today the descendants of both branches mingle in unity and harmony with each other."

CHARLES H. GARDNER

### HISTORY OF BROWNSVILLE

In the western district of the Town of Farmington the earliest settlers were Jeremia Brown, one of the original purchasers of the town tract, and near him were Gideon Grinnell, Peter Smith, and others named Harris and Pratt. In this general neighborhood also were David Brown, Otis Comstock, William Smith, David Gillis, Zurial Brown, Nicholas Brown, Mezekiah Lippett and others. The settlers last mentioned were early residents of what was known as the Brownsville district, a locality which at an early day was of much note as a center of trade. In early days this settlement was called Norton Mills. In this vicinity David and Stephen Brown had a distillery and an ashery, while Stephen Brown and Elias Dennis started a carding and cloth mill. Other early manufacturers hereabouts were James Van Vleck, and the Haskinses, Amos, James and John. Reuben Smith was in trade, as also, later on, were Paul Richardson, Abner and Stephen Brown and Albert Ivey. Peter Cline is remembered as an old tanner, and Otis Brown a blacksmith. Joseph Jones made hats for the early settlers. The pioneer of Brownsville is said to have been David Gillis.

Brownsville is situated on Mud Creek which was formerly called Genarqua River. Down this water way the Indians in their canoes brought their wares to trade with white settlers. The United States mail was carried from Victor to New Salem (Farmington) and the carrier often spent the night with Bryants who operated the woolen mill and acted as Post Master for the area. At one time it is recalled that Peter Frederick conceived the idea that gold was to be found in a hill on his property. After extensive digging he declared "Thar ain't no gold in them thar hills". Even today one can see where dirt was dug out where excavation was made.

The first school house was built of logs in 1820 on the Harris farm, later known as the Gallup farm and now the Emery farm. The second school was built on a corner east of Brownsville. The third was on a farm known as Charles Schraeders. In 1850 the school was built on land owned by Harvey Hart. The site was donated by him for educational purpose. This school remained in operation until the district was centralized with Victor in 1940. This last school house was demolished and a pretty home built here by Robert McLoughlin.

This history of the schools is credited to Nicholas Frederick who attended all the schools, starting at the age of 6 in the log school and graduating from the last school built in 1850 at the age of 20 years. He attained the age of 99 years and died in 1931. The first teacher of the last school was a Mr. Walker, followed by many others. Brownsville school has always been distinguished by its large attendance, often more than 70 on roll.

Many influential citizens received early education here. Rev. P. A. Neville of the East Bloomfield Catholic church & Rev. Hallet Herendeen, rector of a church in Odessa received schooling in Brownsville. They started school the same day in 1869 and sat together. Others were Dr. Ed Bowerman, H. E. Bundy, H. S. Bundy, George Frederick and Albert Sale, who served the community nearly a quarter of a century as Rural Mail Carrier.

At present, 1976, there are no places of business, no schools, no churches, no banks, no post offices, no stores; just a quiet little handful of homes and land given up to agriculture. Here life glides along quietly with no great happenings, much like other small communities.

ADAIR AND BETH LAUDER



BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL - HELEN LANE TEACHER

### HISTORY OF PUMPKIN HOOK

The hamlet now known as Pumpkin Hook was originally known as New Salem and at one time was called Farmington Village. The work on lot 136 on which the village now stands, was commenced in 1808 by Otis Hathaway, brother of Isaac Jr. He was the founder of the village, and gave it its name of New Salem after Salem, Massachusetts. He built the first store buildings and sold building lots to others, and it is noted to be the only village in the Town of Farmington. It grew rapidly and was quite a business center prior to the construction of the Erie Canal.

John Gillem was pioneer blacksmith and built a log house and shop. George Hoag was pioneer wagon maker. Berrick and Beckworth kept a drug store in 1819. Dr. Smith and Lucius Dean conducted a drug and grocery store. Lewis Lombard established an axe and tool factory in 1825. Mattery Windsor was pioneer shoemaker in 1817, and was succeeded by Randall Phetteplace from 1832 to 1838. Daniel Allen kept the first tavern in 1816. Brown kept a tavern and was succeeded by Aden Armstrong. A tavern was opened in 1818 by Noah Smith. New Salem soon grew to be a busy and industrious village of 34 dwelling houses, two blacksmith shops, a cooper shop, a foundry, two shoe shops, two harness shops, and a tin shop, a milliner, a dressmaker, a tailor, a hat factory, both a district school and a select school, and a hotel, all doing satisfactory business.

It is believed that Otis Hathaway built the house on Hook Road owned by Francis and Helen Herendeen. Isaac settled on lot 135 on the property now owned by Jim and Jody Davis on Allen Padgham Road. It is believed that the Hathaways built both stone houses in the Hook and other buildings in the locality.

In 1810 Jonathan Batty opened a store in a building built by Otis Hathaway. It is thought to have been in the house now owned by Dirk Weigert. William Holden once had a cabinet shop here and was postmaster until 1890 when Mr. C. H. Betz was appointed to succeed him.

The first house south of the Hook on Hook Road was the Dr. Robinson homestead which was the first house built in the village. In 1840's it was purchased by Albert Barnes. It was next purchased by Andrew Bove. The present owners and occupants are the Bove Brothers. Across the road from the Bove property was the home of the Hathaways, Otis and Isaac. Later Isaac moved some of the buildings from this farm, farther west, and lived there. They once owned about three hundred acres in this place. It is believed that this house was built around 1810. Joseph Hathaway became the next owner and sold the farm to David H. Sheldon and his wife Ann Gue Sheldon who lived there until their death. Their only daughter, Mary, married Edwin M. Mott. The farm is now owned by Francis and Helen Herendeen.

From the four corners of Hook Road and Allen-Padgham Road, going west on Allen-Padgham Road were the sites where once stood a dwelling house, a harness shop and a blacksmith shop on the south side of the street. Sibil Wandser once lived there. Cyrus Holdridge kept the blacksmith shop and Henry Peckham made harness. The next house was built by Randall Phetteplace about 1837. He lived there for a number of years and then sold to J. C. Hathaway and for years thereafter it was rented. L. Weigert and family now own the property. Across the street is what was the old hotel. "It... has been so remodeled and improved that should one of the old landlords rise up, he would be lost to find it. I am informed that this hotel was first opened by John Bosworth, as landlord, prior to 1820. At this time, the original canal, called "Clinton's Big Ditch" was in use, and a boat loaded with barrels of flour, sank below Macedon; a messenger came to this place for help to unload it as soon as possible. The landlord, being a powerful man, hastened to the boat and lifted all the barrels, alone, out of the hatchway, until the water was waist high and he could do no more. [I would say here that there was no village in Macedon at this time, consequently they had to send here for assistance.]"

The village was called New Salem until 1820 when the first Post Office was located here and it was then called Farmington. The post office had many locations throughout the years, mostly following the then current postmaster to his location. It was once located in the cobblestone house next to Townsend's, in the Reynold's house, and in the Betz store until the advent of rural free delivery February 1, 1902. Abram Wilson was postmaster for a time.

The first doctor in this locality was Dr. Stephen Aldrich who settled on the property now owned by the Robert Payne family. Several doctors were known to practice medicine in Pumpkin Hook. Among those recalled by local historians were Dr. Bullis, Dr. Colburn, Dr. Phillips, Dr. William B. Clapper and Dr. O. J. Mason, the last of the "Country Doctors" in this locality. Dr. Loren V. Cotton was a veterinarian in Pumpkin Hook around 1900.

After the official opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the pace of growth in New Salem slowed. New villages sprang up on the edge of the canal and New Salem remained a quiet, agricultural community, by-passed by the shipping activity to the north.

Two mills were built by Sunderlin Pattison on the banks of Mud Creek in 1813. The grist mill burned in 1945; the saw mill was in operation later than 1874.

The religious societies have always played an important role in the history of the town of Farmington. The original purchasers were Quakers from Adams, Massachusetts. They held meetings in their homes until 1796 when they built a log church and school near where the present meeting house stands. Other societies have formed churches in the community. A Methodist church was formed and a church building erected in 1842. The Methodist meeting thrived until 1876 when a split occurred and the meeting disbanded. The building is now used by the Grange for their meetings.

A Presbyterian society was formed but lasted only a short time. In the mid 1800's several German families emigrated to Pumpkin Hook and shortly built the Lutheran Church. Pastor Ronald Bantle presently holds services for the Faith Baptist Church in the Grange hall. Assemblies are being held by the Baha'i faith in various homes in the area. An interdenominational group holds services in the South Farmington Union Chapel on Sunday afternoons.

The settlers of Farmington turned to the task of educating their children soon after settlement was established. Schools were built throughout the township, the earliest known being in 1796 in one room of the Friends' log church. Shortly afterward, around 1806 a stone school was built on a rise of land opposite Allen Herendeen's home in what is now Bove's cornfield. A select school was built by the Friends around 1812 on property now owned by Joseph and Diane Robinson. Its double doors faced the Grinnell Store, now Townsend's grocery. In 1857 the school was purchased by District #12 and moved to its present location. In 1860 the upper story was removed. Seth Bosworth did the carpenter work and Edward Herendeen was the first teacher after the building was remodeled. Other private schools were located throughout the Hook and will be enumerated in a later section on schools.

The citizens of Farmington also turned to the task of establishing a town government. The earliest town meeting of record was in 1797 when Jared Comstock was voted Supervisor. One of the earliest laws enacted was one forbidding owners to allow their horses to run free on the Commons. It is said that the Commons was near the original site of the District #12 school. A town well was also on this lot, probably in the corner where the Boy Scouts' flagpole and the Girl Scouts' Christmas tree are.

New Salem residents beautified their community in the early years by planting a row of maple trees along what is now Allen-Padgham Road. These trees provided a restful respite for travelers and their horses were allowed to walk through the shaded lane. It is doubtful if any of the original trees still stand.

The Friends have always been against war and were classified as conscientious objectors; that is, a person who refuses to take part in warfare because his conscience prohibits his participation in killing. They resisted attempts to be drafted because of their beliefs. Often they would pay someone to take their place. Many times fines were levied against the Friends for refusing to enter the service and these they refused to pay. The collectors would come and take anything of value to satisfy the fine. The Friends have always helped others, however, and during the Civil War were active in efforts to free the slaves. At least two houses in Pumpkin Hook, the Hathaways and Sherwood Coon's residence, served as stations in the underground railroad.

Many changes have taken place during the years in New Salem. This hamlet no longer goes by that name or the name of Farmington, but rather by Pumpkin Hook. It has been a desire by many residents for many years to return a post office to Farmington. It is felt that our town would regain its identity and be more unified if people could identify it by name.

Pumpkin Hook is now just a cross-roads in an agricultural area. There are several large farms in the immediate area; Herendeen Brothers, Bove Farms Inc, and the Padgham Farm to name a few. We can boast of an active volunteer fire department that has done much to acquaint people with the name "Pumpkin Hook" through their annual carnival in early August. They capably protect our fire district with two fire stations and many thousands of dollars in fire fighting equipment. The men are well trained in the use of that equipment and are often called to assist neighboring communities on mutual aid calls.

The Grange is still active in Pumpkin Hook and draws members from neighboring communities to their meetings in the old Methodist church, now owned by the Grange. There are now only a few active businesses in Pumpkin Hook. Crystal Beeman operates a beauty shop and country store in the old Betz store, William Bove has an active concern on Farmington road with much heavy equipment for contract work, and Mel and Bev Townsend operate a grocery store and gas station in the old Grinnell store.

The Creative Homemakers Club, Farmington Women's Club, and Farmington Ladies Auxiliary are active in Pumpkin Hook with their various community activities and projects. Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops are active in the community. The new housing developments west of the Hook have several hundred homes and the residents offer a variety of dancing, guitar, piano, and other lessons for our citizens, young and old alike.

Some things about Pumpkin Hook have not changed much since 1790. Mud Creek still overflows its banks every spring. Neighborhood boys still float down the creek on a raft and youngsters still go swimming in the creek. The people are still basically the same friendly, caring, and neighborly people that lived here since the town was settled.



NEW SALEM VILLAGE - 1874



**FARMINGTON**

1904



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## PUMPKIN HOOK - PAST AND PRESENT

John Gillem was the pioneer blacksmith in New Salem. He built a log house and shop. He had company one evening and tied the horses in the shop and placed hay for them to eat on the forge. The fire was not completely out as they supposed, and it caught fire. The fire consumed the shop and contents, the horses also being destroyed.

\* \* \*

The Popenhusen farm on Sheldon Road was first settled by James Brooks, who built his first dwelling of logs. It was located about forty rods east of the line of lots that divides the lot from the cemetery. He lived there but a short time when he erected the frame house where Popenhusens live. Slavery was then in force in this state, and Brooks brought two slaves with him when he came from Maryland. One of these slaves was a girl named Cassie Waters, who was arrested for the murder of her infant child. In 1809 her trial was held in Canandaigua, and she was sentenced to be hanged. Respites were given by the Governor but she died before the day set for execution.

\* \* \*

In the early days there were a great many pumpkins grown by the Hathaways for the feeding of stock, and one day a man from a distance came with team and wagon and purchased a load of pumpkins which he intended to take where they were less plentiful and sell them. He put up at a hotel for the night. When the good people of New Salem were quiet in slumber, some fun-seeking boys prowled around and hooked the pumpkins. Upon arising early in the morning, the man found an empty wagon, and every resident in the "Berg" had two or more pumpkins on their porch. The news soon spread about and many were asked if they had been down to the "pumpkin hook". "So you were down to the pumpkin hook?" etc. Thus originated the name "Pumpkin Hook".

More than 140 years have passed away since this incident took place, and our little hamlet still is called "Pumpkin Hook". - - Randall Phetteplace related this story to Charles H. Gardner when Mr. Gardner was a young boy (around 1860). Mr. Phetteplace died January 1, 1888.

\* \* \*

The house owned by Sherwood Coon on Hook Road in Pumpkin Hook was a depot of the underground railroad for transporting slaves from the south to Canada. They kept them in the cellar in daylight and travelled with them at night.

\* \* \*

Henry Gorman kept a gas station on the property that Howard and Virginia DeLano now own.

\* \* \*

Next to the cemetery on Farmington Road in Pumpkin Hook was a tinshop where pails, pans, strainers, bailers, and all wares of tin, sheet metal and copper were made.

\* \* \*

The house owned by Walter Gardner was built in 1900 by Charles H. Gardner. The barn was built in 1905.

\* \* \*

Before the road south of the Hook was put through, at the bend in the road, was the site of a tannery, which was in use until some time between 1830 and 1840. At an early period it was not uncommon to find a wolf or deer skin among the hides that were brought there for tanning. The town paid a bounty of \$10 for each wolf scalp as an inducement to exterminate them, as they were very destructive among the sheep. About 1852 it was decided by the commissioners to build a highway from the bend in the road at a point at the tannery leading south. Gideon Herendeen, owning a large tract of land in the locality through which the road would pass, offered to give the use of the land needed if the town would build the road. The offer was accepted. The vats of the tannery had to be filled in, as they were in the center of the road bed.

\* \* \*

The early settlers of New Salem did much to beautify their little village by planting a row of maple trees on both sides of the road in and about the place. Most of them were set out in 1852 by Isaac Hathaway, and for many years the shaded streets and fine, gravel roads were a great attraction to all who travelled through the village. Many from neighboring towns would take a trip through New Salem and let their horses walk, on their pleasure drives, to enjoy the shade of the maples as long as possible; but in 1934 some less interested people moved in and wanted fuel. They already had more land than was used but felt that the shade was detrimental to their crops and cut the maples down for firewood.

\* \* \*

Edward Wehrlin followed his trade of paper hanging and painting in Pumpkin Hook. He organized and maintained a boy scout troop and for several years was Town Clerk of Farmington.

\* \* \*

A foundry was built by Walter Whipple west of the Wehrlin home in 1834. Charles Jennings and Randall Phetteplace purchased it in 1836.

\* \* \*

A stone blacksmith shop was erected by the Hathaways somewhere in the 1820's. It had 3 forges in operation.

\* \* \*

The building east of the Betz store was built prior to the Civil War and occupied by Harmon Sheffer. It was next owned by Charles Stevens, a soldier in the Civil War who lost one leg; his wife was Sarah Ennis. In 1866 he sold the place to John W. Gardner, who dealt it to Christian Betz for a place one mile south of the Quaker churches.

Betz erected a shoe store and repair shop which he carried on successfully, later Edward Stamp went into partnership and they added a stock of groceries and provisions. After a few years (1873), Stamp retired and Betz remained in the business the rest of his life and was succeeded by his son, Edward C. Betz. For many years the Farmington Post Office was located in this building. Mr. Betz was appointed Postmaster in 1890, which position he held until the advent of Rural Free Delivery on February 1, 1902. The building is presently owned by Al and Sue Gilbert. Crystal Beeman occupies the building with her beauty shop and country store, Crystal's Country Curl.

\* \* \*

On the northwest corner of Hook Road and Allen Padgham Road stands the old hotel. "It has been so remodeled and improved that should one of the old landlords rise up, he would be lost to find it." It is said that John Bosworth was one of the first landlords of the hotel, prior to 1820. At this time, the original canal, called "Clinton's Big Ditch" was in use, and a boat loaded with barrels of flour, sank below Macedon. A messenger came to this place for help to unload it as soon as possible. The landlord, being a powerful man, hastened to the boat, and lifted all the barrels, alone, out of the hatchway until the water was waist high and he could do no more. There was no village in Macedon at that time, consequently they had to come here for assistance.

John Bosworth and his successors each were granted a license to sell intoxicating liquors, and their bar room being in the cellar, was well patronized.

\* \* \*

David and Marian Yahn Ferris live in the house that was once kept as a public house for the accommodation of travelers or tourists who came along by stage, or otherwise, to stop overnight. The barn also, was large enough to accommodate several horses and carriages. It was first opened to the public in 1816 by Daniel Allen; he was allowed to sell liquor in the house, the first place in the village.

\* \* \*

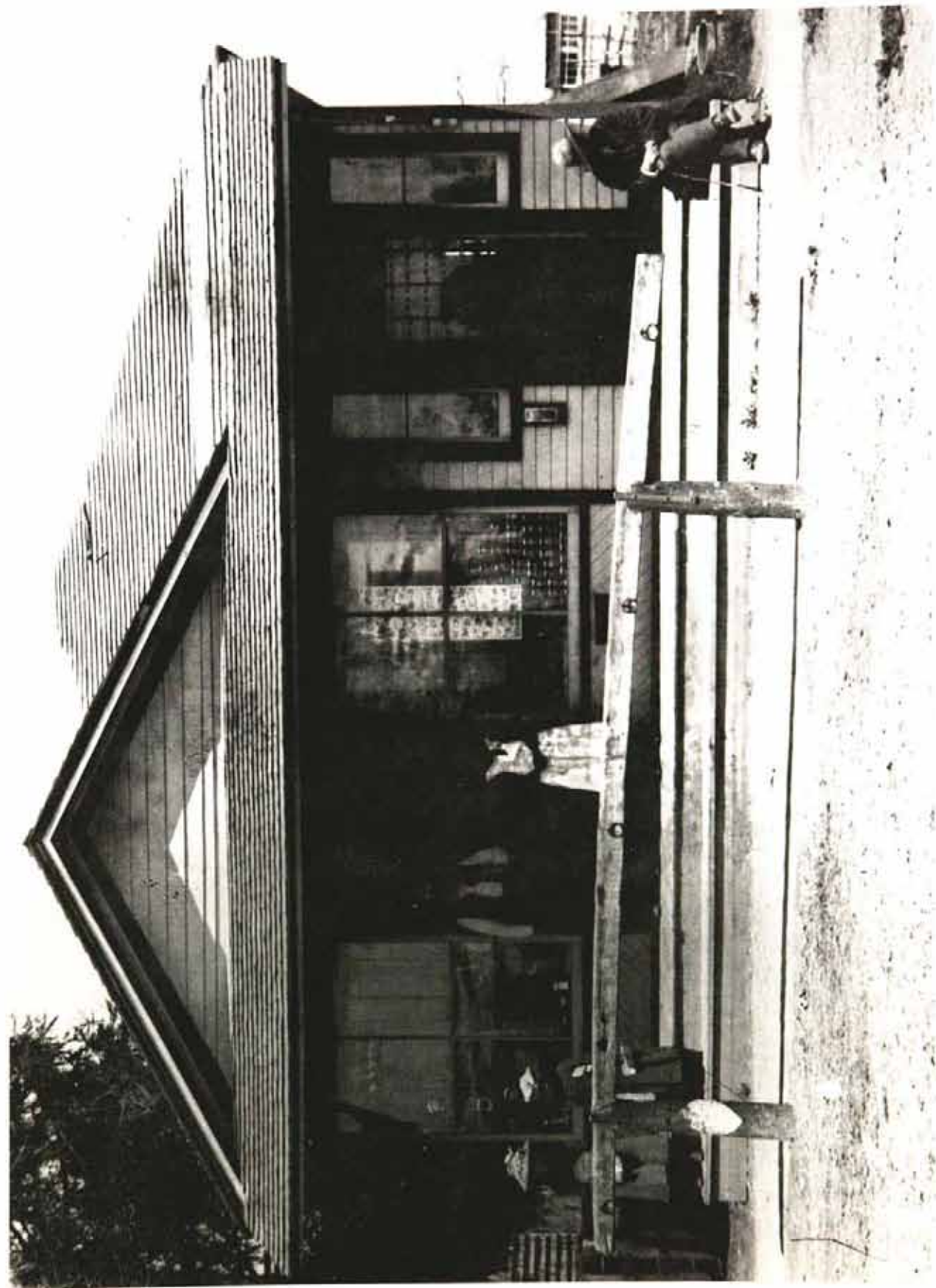
A shoe shop, a hat factory, and residence were located on the south side of Allen-Padgham Road across from the Ferris residence. Harmon Sheffer (father of Horace) carried on the shoe shop.

\* \* \*

The Arnold and Bertha Trautman home, was owned in 1850-1860 by Hearty Abbott, a widow with one son, John, who was a tinsmith. He was always called "Tink" Abbott.

\* \* \*

Across the road from the Lutheran Church stands the colonial stone house, another landmark. This was also built by the Hathaways but an exact date is not known. It was occupied in the early 1850's by Frank Chilson and his father-in-law George Hoag, who by mistake took a dose of laudenum, which killed him. The place was once owned by Harmon Sheffer; his son Horace was born there. Sherwood Snider and family lived there; he was a carpenter and built the Phetteplace store (Townsend's Grocery) and remodelled the old hotel for a dwelling for Sam Phetteplace (Robinson home). At last he fell from a scaffold and fractured his hip, from which he never recovered. His daughter, Julia married I. G. Chilson and they too owned the house. Smith Crocker, Jr. once lived there, also Thomas P. Gardner and family. Mary Betz Redington once owned and remodelled the house and added to it. Ethel Redington Young and four children stayed there for a short time. The house was rented for a few years, one occupant being Mrs. Mary Wilson. Mrs. Robbins and her two small sons and her mother Mrs. Rogers bought the property and named it "Robbinstone". It then was purchased by Henri and Olive Rice Dettman.



BETZ STORE ON ALLEN PADDHAM ROAD

Sunderland Pattison purchased lot number 134. He was a contractor, builder, carpenter, and millwright. He commenced clearing and built the house which is now the residence of Nelson Allen. He also built barn buildings, cleared the land, and lived there many years. In 1813 he built a grist mill, which was known in later years as the Farmington Mills, Youngs Mills, and Newark Mills. He also built a saw mill and did his own custom sawing and grinding. The mills seemed to do a good business, as farmers came from far and near to obtain flour and feed. In 1817 the building of the Erie Canal commenced and was let by subcontracts, and Sunderland Pattison contracted for a section to excavate and open in the neighborhood of Bushnell's Basin, on which he employed many teams and men. Sunderland P. Gardner was a young man and a nephew of Pattison, and he was employed to oversee some part of the work. In 1825 the Canal was completed. The following spring Mr. Pattison decided to build a canal boat and transport flour in barrels to supply the different towns and villages between here and Albany. Having previously sawed the lumber he required in the construction of the boat from timber on his own land, he commenced his building operations early in the season and had completed the boat by the time navigation opened in 1827. It was built in the clearing just north of the Allen house and required forty yoke of oxen to remove the boat to the water's edge at Waynesport, N.Y. The Pattison mill was the principle market for wheat in this locality, and it was kept constantly busy making flour, which, with the exception of custom grinding, was barreled and shipped by boat to different ports along the Erie Canal.

Sunderland Pattison, Jr. was born in Armenia County, N.Y., in the year 1779, where he married Dorcas Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison has six children, namely; Elizabeth Pattison, b. 1801, d. 1870 (married a Wilbur); Merck G. Pattison, b. 1803, d. 1885 (married a Foster); Welcome H. Pattison, b. 1814, d. 1862; Sunderland G. Pattison, born 1811, d. 1882 (married a Smith); and George W. Pattison, b. 1817, d. 1900.

\* \* \*

The original Isaac Hathaway settled on lot number 35 (now Hathaway's Corners). He had two sons, Otis and Isaac, Jr. The latter purchased lot number 135; his brother Otis drew lot number 136. Isaac settled back from the highway on the place now owned and occupied by James and Jody Davis. His first dwelling was of logs. A few years later the log house was replaced by a sawed frame, neatly constructed building, sawed from his own wood lot. At this early date the settlers did not wait to get the land in tillable condition, but the first thought was to get a place ready in which to eat and sleep and be sheltered from the storm; so the first thing they did was to walk into the woods, pick out their location and commence falling trees; clear for their house and construct it of logs. The next thing was to sow some wheat; they had to have flour. They burned away the leaves and scattered wheat among the stumps and raked it in the dirt with a hand rake. In this way the pioneers raised wheat enough for their own bread. Mr. Hathaway was ambitious. He employed help, cleared his land, and was a successful farmer. Nancy, his wife, was a great help to him. They sometimes had from six to eight men to cook for in the haying and harvest season. The work was all done in the field by hand; a scythe to cut the hay, and a cradle to cut the grain. Thomas McKnab carried the water and ground the scythe and Israel F. Chilson led the workmen, for which he received two shillings per day extra. Isaac and Nancy had five sons and one daughter, namely; Richard, Lorenzo, Joseph, Jared, John and Phoebe. Lorenzo married Margaret McCumber (who was an Orthodox preacher); Phoebe did not marry; John married Cassie Hamblin, who was a widow with two daughters, and taught a select school under the supervision of the Orthodox Friends.

\* \* \*

The first farm on the right going west from the church corners on Allen Padgham Road was occupied by pioneer Benjamin Rickerson. He lived there quite a number of years, and later sold his stock and implements and donated his right of possession to the Orthodox Friends, who sold it to Maryette Lapham, who was the wife of Hinckley Tay. Mrs. Tay died there, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married John P. Burns and had one son, Spencer. The buildings were destroyed by fire. Later, Mr. Burns and his wife separated, and Elizabeth went west with her son and spent the remainder of her days there. John P. Burns died of pneumonia a few years later, here in Farmington. The farm, minus the buildings, was purchased by George E. Lapham, who farmed it for several years. It was then sold at referee sale to Fred Wehrlin who erected new buildings. Mr. Wehrlin was a successful farmer. He and his wife, Fannie, spent the remainder of their lives in this home. Their family consisted of two sons and three daughters, namely; Ida, Edith, Alice, Fred, Jr., and Edward J.

Ida married Leonard Long. They had two sons, Arthur and Leslie. Edith married James Hosey. They had one son. Alice married George P. Grinnell, who was a merchant and kept a general store in the Town of Farmington. They had an adopted daughter, Ruth, who was a graduate of Macedon High School. Fred, Jr. and Edward J. also married, and both had small families. Fred, who was in business in Palmyra, married Velma Calhoun. They had two sons, Edward J., a painter and decorator, who married Sarah McLouth. They had one son, Gustavus, our present town historian. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Wehrlin, the farm was sold to Arthur Herendeen, a farmer and fur dealer. He married Leora Allen. The house is now occupied by Allen and Nancy Herendeen and family.

\* \* \*

Further west, on the left hand side of the highway is the site where once stood the first district schoolhouse of district number 12. It was built about 1806. It was a cobblestone building of two rooms; the smaller one was used for wood and served as an entryway to the school room. This building was kept for a schoolhouse until about 1850 or 1852. It was in a bleak place, and the district rented one room of the Friend's schoolhouse in New Salem and about 1855 or 1856 purchased the latter from the Friends. After that the stone schoolhouse was occupied as a residence by Edward Carney and his three children, Bridget, Mary Ann and Thomas. The latter died there in 1870; Carney sold it to John Nolan who had five daughters, namely, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Harriet, Matilda, and Martha. After Mr. Nolan's death the widow and daughters moved to Palmyra, and Albert Barnes came into possession of the place and the building was torn down. Mr. Carney had a cooper shop at the location of the school.

\* \* \*



THE OLD RED MILL

In 1957 a new highway bridge was completed across Mud Creek in Farmington and eliminated the site of what was known to several generations as the "Old Red Mill". The concrete bridge, with entrances to accommodate traffic of converging roads, completely covered the site of the once widely known pioneer grist mill.

History records that Sunderland Pattison was the first proprietor of lot 134 and, in 1813, erected a grist mill on Mud Creek. Tradition says that this old mill had a threshing floor, and farmers drew grain in the straw to be threshed and ground. This seems plausible when evidences of more than a half mile raceway along the stream to carry water to a breast or paddle wheel are yet visible. The mill was changed to meet growing demands, to turbine wheels and a complete roller flour system.

A dam constructed in 1820 impounded a pond of water eight acres in extent. Pattison manufactured Genesee Flour and the barrelled product was drawn to Pultneyville for shipment. The completion in 1825 of the Clinton Ditch, shortened the shipping route. Mr. Pattison built a canal boat in 1826 in a clearing north of Nelson Allen's house out of lumber from his own trees and hauled it to Wayneport with forty yoke of oxen and was soon shipping Genesee Flour ground from wheat grown on his own farm, ground in his own mill, and shipped to market in his own boat. Mr. Pattison sold out to others and moved to Michigan in 1836. The mill had numerous owners and enjoyed a prosperous life until the milling industry followed the wheat fields westward.

The mill was next owned by John Katkamier, by George and William Newark who carried on the milling business for many years. Later Lewis F. Allen, Sr., (brother of Ellery) was master miller, Henry B. Katkamier was in his employ as foreman, Warren Youngs owned and operated it for many years. John Reynolds worked many years in the mill. Others in Mr. Young's employ were Lon Mott, Fred Hook, Will Reynolds, Edwin Youngs and Eastwood were next owners and operated it for a time. Mr. Norris of Troy next bought the mill and his son, Norman and wife Edith moved here in 1904, ran the mill several years, then moved to Caledonia and operated a mill there for one year before returning to Farmington.

Mr. Emerson next bought the mill and added gasoline power. Before this it was a water wheel. Mr. Emerson didn't stay very long. Next George Pardee owned it and did little grinding. Norm and Henry Whipple did some feed grinding about this time. Next George Young bought the property and installed a cider mill. Raymond DeMay bought the old mill next. Mr. and Mrs. VanGee were living in the mill house and helping Raymond convert the building into a 3 story poultry house. At 5:00 a.m., February 4, 1945 the mill burned. This was during a terrible blizzard and only a few men could make it to the mill. Nothing could be done -- 1700 laying hens, 2000 chicks and much equipment was lost.

The present owners and occupants of the Pattison house are Nelson Bowen and Margaret Kreger Allen, and Margaret Allen Baker, sister of Nelson.

The old wooden bridge spanning Mud Creek washed away in high water and heavy ice in March of 1881. It floated downstream and lodged with heavy ice to block the water, which soon overflowed the Allen lowlands to the extent of many acres. A temporary plank bridge, laid on trees thrown across the stream, likewise was washed away. In 1881 stone for new abutments was hauled from Carson's Quarry (Dead Man's Curve). The iron bridge constructed that year was exacted by Henry Greene, Town Highway Supervisor. In 1957 it took the efforts of bulldozers and dredges to tear away the work of the 1881 stone masons in order to construct the present bridge spanning Mud Creek.



### STONE SHOPS

The long, 2 story stone building that once stood on Church Street near the present site of the Lutheran Church was built around 1810. Lewis Lombard was proprietor and master mechanic. The shop was divided into four sections; the first apartment (south) was used as a dwelling. It was occupied by Orrin Fry, next by Silas O'Dell, then by Joshua Clayton and his wife Margaret, again by the widow O'Dell. In 1871 a man and woman and two daughters by the name of Bell kept sort of a restaurant and Oyster Bar. They sold oysters, raw or cooked, pie, cake and sandwiches. It was thought that they meant well; but some of the "ruffs" from outside carried cider there and created a disturbance in the community. The "better element" complained and had the building vacated. It was next used by John Phalen for a blacksmith shop where he worked for many years. After his death he was succeeded by John Doran, who married his widow, Bridget Phalen.

The next apartment was occupied by Isaac S. Wilson as a wagon and repair shop for several years, who later sold to Edwin Coon and moved to Michigan. Coon used it for a stable, Edward L. Gardner owned it, and lastly, Volney Redington opened a blacksmith shop which he retained until his death.

The next apartment was the wagon shop of George Hoag, and was later operated by Charles Jennings, who was succeeded by George H. Lombard. The latter worked at the same bench for 26 years, and in 1874 moved to Michigan. He at one time, along with Isaac Wilson, was an apprentice for Charles Jennings in the carriage shop. The shop was afterwards used as an evaporator or dry house for apples; first by Crocker and Burns, then by John Duffin, and later by Charles H. Gardner.

The next apartment was the tool factory opened in 1825 by Lewis Lombard. He made axes, drawing knives, chisels of all kinds, and braces for auger bits. This section at that time was well timbered and required many choppers, and the Lombard axe was in great demand. He also ironed wagons and sleighs, and kept two blacksmiths in his employ busy. The tools were finished and ground in a stone 4 feet in diameter by six inches thick, and turned by a one-horse sweep power. This was kept at the back in a stone building called a wheel house. There was a paint shop on the second story; the wagons and carriages were drawn up an incline from the outside by a windlass constructed in the back side of the upper story. Lewis Lombard, Sr. had in his employ as blacksmiths Stephen Hatfield, Lewis R. Lombard, Jr., whose wife was Jerusha Lake. Later Lewis Lombard Sr. sold out to John Eisentrager who was a blacksmith and wagon maker; they had one daughter, Mary. William Duffin worked in the old shop "blacksmithing" and last Volney Redington kept the shop.

The old building decayed with the years until the walls collapsed. The stone was used for highway use and there is nothing left to mark the place.

\* \* \*



*W. Zacher*

## TOWNSEND'S GROCERY

Townsend's Grocery on Hook Road, once known as the Grinnell store, was built in 1863 by Samuel Phetteplace who had formerly kept a store there that was destroyed by fire. Sherwood Snider was the boss carpenter. The new store was much larger and more convenient. At this time Samuel was thought to be quite wealthy. He and Thomas Terry were in partnership with this store and two other stores as well, one in Palmyra and one in Canandaigua. Samuel went to New York City to buy goods, taking \$40,000 with him, which he deposited in a bank there. He had a certificate of deposit on his person. He visited the wholesale houses and ordered several carloads of the finest quality of silks, satins, Brussels and velvet carpets. When the wholesaler asked him what security he had, he showed them the bank certificate, and they felt secure. They shipped seven carloads to the Phetteplace address at Palmyra with the understanding that he would return to Palmyra with the shipment.

As soon as the cars were on their way, and three of them had already reached their destination, Samuel slipped by them unobserved, went to the bank, drew the entire \$40,000 out and took the train for home with the money in his pocket. In the meantime, Thomas Terry was at Palmyra with all the help he could muster, unloading the cars and placing the goods in their store.

The New Yorkers soon discovered Phetteplace's trickery and sped to Palmyra. Three cars were still on the track and were seized by them. It was said that the store was filled from cellar to attic; there was hardly standing room. Thomas had made arrangement with Spencer Lapham, a wealthy man in town, to buy them out as soon as papers could be made out, and when the New Yorkers arrived there was another man in the store doing business. He showed his papers and receipts that he had bought the goods from Terry, and they could make no claim to them. Phetteplace was in hiding, and Terry took the sixty thousand dollars he had received for the goods and skipped to Canada, leaving Samuel to fight a big lawsuit.

Phetteplace deposited the money he had brought back in a bank; but the cost of trials and judgments cleaned him out of everything he had. He also got well-meaning farmers involved who believed he would come out all right. They, too, lost heavily in order to keep him out of prison, and thinking that they might recover their loss. The case was tried in Lyons, Wayne County, New York. Thomas Terry, having been informed of the time set for trial, donned women's apparel and bonnet, put up at a fashionable hotel, and attended the proceedings every day. He was a small man of fine features and auburn hair, and his face, being hidden by a veil, which, at that time most women wore, his disguise was complete. No one suspected him as he sat with the ladies. He never came back here to live but sometimes returned secretly for a visit.

The Phetteplace store had burned in 1858, being replaced in 1863. The living rooms were added on later, about 1872 by Edward Nichols who had purchased the store. This was a general store; groceries, dry goods, tobacco, cigars, candy, etc. Charles H. Jeffrey ran a grocery cart for them, contacting residents in outlying neighborhoods. This was a great convenience for the farmers and also provided an outlet for eggs, which he accepted in exchange for groceries, etc. Several years later when Jeffrey bought the store, he still ran the "cart".

Mr. and Mrs. Sanger lived there a short time and operated the store. Harley Hill followed, and he, too, remained but a short time. Charles H. Jeffrey then bought the property and lived there many years. The store was then owned by George and Alice Wehrin Grinnell who were there many, many years. Bert and Adeline Guelph Baker bought the property next. In a few years they sold to Carl and Lottie Maier and in a few years Mrs. Maier sold it to Melvin and Beverly Townsend and it is now known as Townsend's Grocery.

\* \* \*



The area of South Farmington never attained the status of a village but since much of the earliest settlement was done there, it seemed worthy of inclusion.

The south-eastern portion of the Town of Farmington was the site of settlement of many of the early pioneers. It is said that they came by way of water up Paddleford Creek which crosses the Shortsville Road near the dairy barn of Louis Gerlock and Sons. We know they came to Canandaigua and that some followed the Canandaigua outlet to Swift's Landing in Manchester. Since this creek empties into the outlet near Shortsville, we can assume that this is possible and probably was more practical than making a roadway thru the wilderness between Canandaigua and Farmington.

Nathan Aldrich, who was one of the original purchasers, came by way of water to Geneva in 1789, bringing with him seed-wheat and provisions, which he packed to his purchase on Lot 23 near the present residence of Fred H. Gerlock and the above dairy barn. That summer he planted a few acres of wheat. He returned to his home in Massachusetts for the winter and then returned with his family in the spring of 1790 with Nathan Comstock and his party. His wheat was harvested that summer and he is credited with building the second cabin in the town, holding the first town meeting at his residence in 1797 and building the first framed house sometime before 1818 when he died.

Nathan Herendeen was also one of the original purchasers. He and his many sons and sons-in-law followed the Comstock party one day behind, caught up with them at Geneva and came together the rest of the way. The journey is believed to have taken about 31 days. Nathan and his son, Welcome, had traded their property in Adams, Mass. for 1,000 acres in the purchase. Nathan settled on the farm owned by the late Edward Vale on Shortsville Road and is said to have built the third cabin and raised the first barn in the town. He was active in early town and church affairs. This is also the site of one of the cobblestone houses in the town, which was probably built between 1830 and 1860.

His son, Welcome Herendeen, settled the lot where Robert C. Gerlock resides on County Road 28. He escaped the fever and ague that afflicted most of the settlers the first year but was ill with that disorder for 6 months the following season. When he desired some seed-wheat to plant, he worked a total of 13 days to pay for 2½ bushels. Like his father, he was also active in town and church affairs.

Joshua Herrington, a son-in-law of Nathan Herendeen, settled on the lot now the residence of Herbert Reed on County Road 28. In the early fall, having a hunger for some bread, he made the journey to Wilder's Mill in the Town of Bristol to have some wheat ground. Mrs. Wilder's religious convictions would not allow the mill to run on the Sabbath, so he returned home empty-handed to find that an addition to his family had taken place in his absence. His son, Welcome, who was later known as Welcome Herendeen, was the first white child born in the town, September 17, 1790.

Jonathan Reed, another son-in-law, was the pioneer blacksmith and settled on the corner of Routes 96 and 28, which was recently the residence of Harold Walker, now William Jones.

Samuel Mason, also a son-in-law, apparently lived on Lot 21, also owned by Nathan Herendeen, now the site of the home of Louis L. Gerlock on Shortsville Road. In 1791 he moved from there to near the Robert Gerlock home on County Road 28. He later moved to Ohio and died there.

Thomas Herendeen, a son of Nathan Herendeen, ran a tannery for about 15 years in the vicinity of the intersection of Route 96 and Sand Hill Road. This lot was the homestead of another 1790 pioneer, John Payne, whose son, Allen Payne, was born there and who was one of the largest land owners in Farmington when he died in 1875. The site is now the home of A. Drost and both Allen and John are buried on the land they nourished.

Abraham Lapham was the pioneer owner of Lot 2 on the Sand Hill Road; it was later deeded to Nathan Aldrich and his heirs and was until recently the home of Howard Potter's "Clayloam Farm", now the residence of John L. Gerlock.

Jonathan Smith and his family came in 1790 and were identified with town growth and prosperity. Certainly they can be identified as having the most personal grief and sacrifice in the early years. After a meeting held at his home in 1814, a friendly wrestling match was held in which William Brown was thrown and his death resulted; in 1823 the Smith residence burned and a 12 year old son was lost in the fire. Jonathan Smith himself was killed by a falling timber while helping to raise the frame of a house of Jonathan Reed. The Smiths lived on Lot 31 which is on Shortsville Road near the intersection of County Road 8 and is now the farm of George and Wesley Payne.

In 1823, the Society of Friends built a meeting house in this section of town, in which preparative meetings were for many years conducted. It stood on the corner of County Road 28 and Shortsville Road, its site now being marked by a stone marker. The property was deeded by Welcome Herendeen and was a part of the original Herendeen purchase. The building was torn down about 1910-1915 and the wood used to build a house on Route 21 toward Palmyra. Across the road was the Sexton's house, now the home of Ralph Whittaker. On the north end of his lawn, right next to the road, they built a hitching shed which faced the east sometime prior to 1846. It was torn down about 1930 when the owner of the Sexton's house was Sid Matthews.

Somewhere near the Friends South Meeting House, soon after 1790, Joseph Smith and James D. Fish began an ashery for the manufacture of pearlsh. The building was frame and "the first of its class in the town".

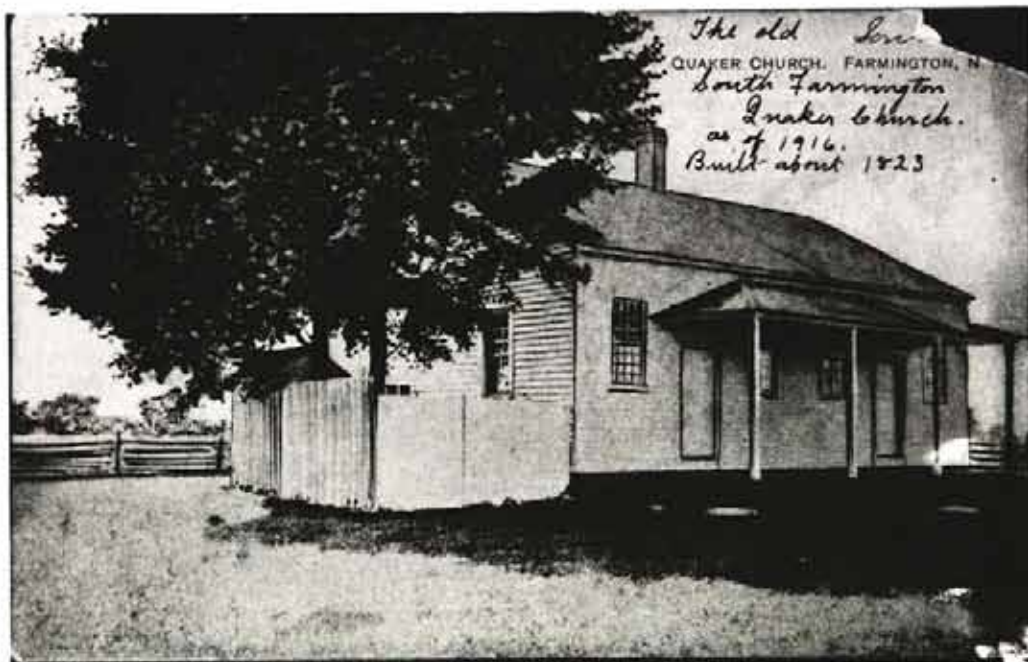
The lot occupied by the Sexton's House and the shed is the same lot the District School was located on, the school being southeast of the 4 corners. It is now the home of Mrs. Betty Anderson. This lot was originally owned by Benjamin Rickerson and from 1802 owned by Nathan Aldrich and his heirs. The school was built prior to 1806 and that year taught by Elam Crane, a practical, educated man who taught in many of the early schools of area towns. In 1806, there was a dark day or "great eclipse" which at that time of ignorance of such things was a frightening and eerie event. Mr. Crane took his class out to the road for the day's lesson on the event, a lesson so impressive that they never forgot it.

The land of the South Farmington Friends Cemetery Association was first deeded in 1823 by Welcome Herendeen; later more parcels were added in 1895 from George P. Power and in 1917 from Charles J. Gerlock. By 1932, it had become known as the South Farmington Cemetery Association.

The little chapel next to the cemetery had its beginnings in 1896 when Charles H. Herendeen deeded the land to the South Farmington Chapel Religious Society. It was later known as the Union Chapel or Union Free Chapel. In 1832, it was transferred by Florence Mason to the South Farmington Cemetery Association.

HELEN GERLOCK

\* \* \*



SOUTH FARMINGTON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE  
BUILT 1823

## HISTORY OF MERTENSIA

1791 - 1976

The area of Farmington known today as Mertensia is situated in the southwest part of the township. It was originally known as West Farmington.

Early history of Farmington refers to a number of early settlers who put down their roots, so to speak, in the West Farmington area. They included Isaac Hathaway, from whom Hathaway's Corners got its name; Jacob Smith, who built the first grist mill in 1793 and Joseph Smith, Jacob's brother who erected a saw mill on the opposite bank of Mud Creek from his brother's grist mill.

The residences of these three pioneers still stand today in the West Farmington area, a compliment to the quality of workmanship of these early settlers. The Jacob Smith property originally totaled "800 acres overflowing into the Town of Victor extending to Boughton Hill with Mud Creek cutting turbulently through the middle of the farm". To the grist mill on the Smith property in the late 1790's came the Indians to exchange their pelts for grain. A holding pond used in the grist mill operation is still visible on the property which is now owned by the John Hayward family.

The home is located on County Road 41 just west of the south end of Mertensia Road. The house originally had eight rooms, each with a fireplace connected to two great chimneys. Two of the fireplaces remain today and one of the chimneys. While working on the walls of the large center hallway on the main floor, former residents uncovered a hand painted mural which the present owners hope to restore. The mural is a scenic view of what is thought to be some of the nearby area.

History of this property and the area would be amiss if it failed to mention the numerous records found in the attic of Hayward home. Carefully preserved now and encased are several promissory notes dated 1805 and 1813, signed by Jacob Smith; also a receipt for the sale of wheat in 1797 and of particular interest, an agreement dated 1799 with one Epraim Little signed by a number of subscribers who employed Little to teach school in Farmington for the term of twelve weeks beginning December 24, 1799 for which the subscribers agreed to give fifteen dollars per month. The names of the "schollars" who were to receive instruction with the number of days for each are listed. So education, though it started well into the winter when farm labors were done, still played a vital part in the life of the early settlers.

Also built in the year 1793, in the summer, was the Joseph Smith home. This home is located at the north end of Mertensia Road on the west side of the road. Joseph was one of twelve original pioneers in Farmington who purchased a full share of 640 acres from the Phelps and Gorham land office in Canandaigua. Joseph was in his 40's when he came into Farmington. Like all of his pioneer neighbors he was a Quaker. He contributed a goodly share in 1796 toward the construction of the Quaker church. Joseph and his wife brought four of their five children with them from New England. Their oldest son, David, took over the farm and it was probably he who built much of the present residence. The house, however, has been a development of the years with each succeeding generation adding some feature. Just prior to 1969, plans to make an apartment house out of the dwelling were in the offing when the Mario Carruba family purchased it and once again it became a spacious one family home. Three years later a fire damaged part of the home and remodeling that was underway became more extensive. The house had at the time of the fire, a front and back stairway which were not accessible to each other on the second floor. The Carrubas at this time opened up the partitions forming a hallway down the center of the second floor and made additional sleeping quarters. Surprisingly the fire which had eaten so rapidly through new 2x4's had not damaged the old solid oak support timbers which stayed the same as they were when cut more than a century and a half before from logs on the land.

While the Smiths were operating their grist and saw mills, one of the original settlers, Isaac Hathaway, who was to become Farmington's first town clerk, was busy in building his home at what is now referred to as Hathaway's Corners. Isaac Hathaway was a member of that sturdy band of Quakers who migrated westward from Adams, Mass. and laid the foundations for Farmington Township. He was then a man of 34, a soldier of the Revolution, who had been attracted by the low land rates which the Phelps and Gorham land office in Canandaigua was offering. The story is that his young wife, Jemina Comstock Hathaway rode horseback from Adams in the spring of 1790 and that enroute she cut a poplar sprig to use as a riding whip. When she arrived at the mile square plot which Isaac Hathaway had purchased, she picked out a spot which seemed well fitted for a home and planted the stripling. It grew into a lofty poplar which survived until 1920. In 1793, Jemina died, one of the first deaths in Farmington. Three years later Isaac married Elizabeth Richmond and it was to their son, Perez, that the family holdings passed. Perez married Hannah Lapham, a member of one of the county's oldest families. She was a second cousin of Susan B. Anthony who was a guest at the Hathaway home several times during her lifetime.

The Hathaway home has not changed greatly with the years. The rear section of the residence stands sturdily. The plain simple woodwork is reminiscent of that earlier period. So is the fine cherry stairway leading from the hall to the second floor. The old cheese room which once adjoined the kitchen has been renovated. The large brick bake oven in the cellar can still be seen. The old well (a century old) is still in good condition.

A history of Ontario County notes that a framed barn built by Annanias McMillan for Isaac Hathaway in 1793 was the first building of its kind at that time. The highway (now County Road 41) which cuts close to the home and barns is now a key traffic artery, was once a stage route and the coaches always halted at the "corners".

Today, Mrs. J. Perez Hathaway resides in the house. Her husband, who passed away Thanksgiving Day, 1968, was the son of Arnold B. Hathaway, the great grandson of Isaac and Elizabeth Richmond Hathaway.

When the 1800's rolled around, it was apparent that the West Farmington area was becoming dotted with family homes. The busy saw mill cut the timbers which Nathan Comstock drew in for the second frame house of worship for Friends built in 1804. Many of the nails used on these timbers were also made by Jacob Smith and have appeared over the years in the oldest homes in the area.

The stage coach wended its way through West Farmington in an east-west direction, perhaps close to the path that one travels today on County Road 41. Knowing that the stage coach stopped at the Wilmarth Inn atop Boughton Hill to change horses on its Buffalo to Albany run and that records state the coaches stopped at the corners (Hathaways) would almost confirm this.

In 1840, West Farmington became more famous upon the election of one of its residents, John Lapham, to the office of County Judge. Judge Lapham's home is the one owned today by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mandrino at the intersection of County Road 41 and the New Michigan Road. Like many others, it still includes the large fireplaces and large rooms.

Business interests picked up in this area with the arrival of the Rochester and Auburn Railroad on September 10, 1840. Trains in the 1840's were scheduled to arrive and depart according to stage coach timetables, often waiting several hours for a tardy Wells-Fargo coach. Timber for the railroad ties and early wooden trestles came from the old Charles Fisher mill at Fishers, according to one historical report. The first engine was a cabless wood burner. The local line catered to local businesses and enjoyed heavy patronage until well into the present century. At its peak 22 trains a day were routed over the Auburn Road. The old road had its great moments. Presidents and candidates for the Presidency rode it. So did members of Congress and other VIP's. Through the years it carried judges and lawyers to court in Canandaigua as well as farm families off for the city and a day of shopping.

In 1891, owing to the confusion of the mail delivery, it was decided to change the name of West Farmington to "Mertensia" after a flower that grows and blooms freely in the locality. The mertensia or blue bell still is in evidence each spring in early May along the banks of Mud Creek south of County Road 41.

The Board of Trade in Mertensia at the turn of the century included a number of active businesses. Next to the New York Central train station was an active warehouse, produce and coal business as well as a cooper's shop where barrels were made. Perhaps one of the most visited places in Mertensia was a variety store run by H. H. (Hack) Collins which stood on the south side of County Road 41 and just west of the Central tracks, where the Vanderwall residence now stands. The variety store also housed the post office and like many such establishments of its time was a thriving hub where all could gather and exchange news. Area farmers often brought their milk to the Mertensia Railroad station and then met at Collins store to chat until the train arrived with the mail. Persons residing as many as three or four miles south of the store walked here to pick up their mail.

The busy railroad station faced a busy creamery owned by David Smith. The creamery walls still remain today near the residence of Mrs. Clark Calhoun. In a residence nearby, lived Michael Cahill who had charge of the railroad tracks. In addition, the railroad provided employment for a station agent, a dispatcher, a flagman and a night watchman.

Think of Mertensia and you might also think of the trolley -- the Rochester and Eastern Rapid Railway to be exact, which was incorporated in New York on January 21, 1901. The road was placed into operation November 15, 1903 and owned 43 miles of track between Rochester and Geneva. The tracks of the trolley ran through Mertensia near the present John Keefe residence a short distance from Route 96 on Mertensia Road. The trolley was transportation for many Mertensia residents and for a number of Catholic children it was a means each Saturday afternoon to get to catechism at St. Patrick's church which was next to the Victor trolley stop. The trolley was also the chief route of passenger transportation between Rochester and two of the Finger Lakes. Picnic parties, summer residents, and college rooters used the trolley as their chief means of transportation. Double cars and additional service were used to carry the crowds of holiday revelers. University of Rochester alumni can recall days when the Rochester and Eastern carried hundreds of rooters from Rochester to Geneva or visa versa to attend the annual Hobart-Rochester football classics.

Ticket agents were employed at the principal villages through which the road operated and scores of tickets were sold daily to the traveling public and commuters. The position of ticket agents was abolished after a time and the conductors collected cash fares on the cars.

Suspension of traffic on the Rochester and Eastern trolley August 1, 1930 left his area without the network of trolleys which served it during the quarter of a century. It became the fifth trolley system to suspend operation within a few years time. It was on this date at 12:16 a.m. the last Rochester and Eastern car passed through Mertensia.

The trolley had been feeling hard blows from the automobile travel as early as 1920. Now the automobile was coming into more abundant numbers and a whole new mode of transportation was carrying Mertensia residents to and from such places as Canandaigua and Rochester. The new Canandaigua to Rochester highway opened in the fall of 1930.

Things slowed considerably in the 1930's. This was the end of the depression era and as one Mertensia resident at that time so amply put it, "The living was slow and not so easy". The hamlet had lost its creamery, its train station had gone by the way, the trolley was gone and to a certain extent much of the warehouse business. A few farmers as late as the 1940's still were loading their straw and hay on the siding of the New York Central in Mertensia. For a time prior to the cessation of passenger service on the Central in 1958, persons could still flag down certain trains at Mertensia for a ride.

The war years came and went with some residents finding work in war plants and factories. Farmers continued to plow their fields, plant their crops and harvest them in the area. On the northern end of Mertensia in 1946 came the Thruway, a modern highway that was certain to have its impact felt here.

In May 1962 a race track was built in Farmington and with the advent of sewers, water districts and gas lines, in 1964 a large subdivision, Doehaven, began to take shape on the east side of Mertensia Road. In 1967, a new State Troopers barracks opened on Route 332 just north of the Farmington Town line. A freight train still makes one or two trips a week through Mertensia on the former NYC track, now the Penn Central.

More homes began to appear shortly on County Road 41 just west of the Hathaway residence. Then came apartment houses and complexes.

What the future holds for Mertensia we know not. Our local business interests may have decreased but, as so well put by A. B. Katkamier in 1897, "The healthful climate, natural and picturesque scenery in and about this quiet hamlet makes it one of the most desirable places on this earth to live."

NOTE: The above history of Mertensia was compiled from history books, newspaper clippings, and conversations with area residents. If there are contradictions, and there are sure to be, it can only be a subject for more conversation about our history which in itself, can be nothing but healthy. My special thanks to the Ontario County Historical Society for their help and to such Farmington residents as Floyd Katkamier for the loan of a Farmington history dated 1897 and to Mrs. John Hayward who so graciously made available much of the history of the Jacob Smith home to me.

CHERIE B. EXTON

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#### EARLY AND LATER CUSTOMS

A conscientious regard to apparel was a custom of the pioneer Friends. All superfluities and ornaments were discarded, and clothing was fashioned in the plainest style; not a useless button was sewed upon a garment, and suspenders were considered a useless appendage. Hats were worn in church and in the house, and it is said that the old pioneer Nathan Comstock slept at night with his hat on. The women were accustomed to fasten their hair with wooden hairpins made by whittling a hard wood stock smooth, and pointed at one end. In time, combs were made of cows' horn, perfectly plain and of the natural color, began to be worn. Any carving or coloring, being for show, was regarded as superfluous. Ornaments were regarded as indicative of disposition to follow fashion and frivolity, and as such were considered vain and sinful. As an example of the customs adopted by these good people, the following is adduced: "Twenty-fifth of fifth month, 1804. Whereas, Samuel Willets hath had a right of membership amongst Friends, but for want of attending to the dictates of truth hath so far deviated from the principles of our profession as to neglect an attendance upon our religious meetings, to depart from plainness of speech, behavior, and apparel, to have consummated his marriage with one not of our society, and to attend trainings when called upon, for which he has been labored with without the desired effect; we, therefore, deny him to be a member of our religious society until his future conduct shall render him worthy, and he shall make satisfaction for his conduct, which we desire may be his happy experience." The preceding was the experience of any of the society who "went astray", and was not unusual for persons to make confession, express sorrow, and be again taken into membership.

The Friends are historically a peace people, and have always refused to do military duty, and to train or attend a training was a misdemeanor. The fine for refusing to do military duty was three dollars, which sum was collected from any available quarter. In January, 1827, a cow, valued at twelve dollars, was taken by Constable Foster from Ira Lapham to satisfy a fine of three dollars, imposed upon his son for refusal to train. John Sprague, collector, took from Arthur Power five sheep, valued at ten dollars, to pay a fine of four dollars, imposed upon his son for disobeying military orders. Daniel Raymond was imprisoned in the county jail in 1843 during a term of five days, as a payment of three dollars fine. William Getchell, refusing either to train or pay the fine of four dollars, was deprived of fourteen sheep, worth twelve dollars and twenty-five cents. David Wilson was the owner of a colt valued at fifteen dollars, which was taken from him as satisfaction of a four dollar fine, imposed as a neglect to do military duty. Job Ayres had eleven and three-fourths bushels of rye in his granary, and its value was five dollars and eighty-nine cents, but it was taken as the penalty for refusing to muster. Asa and Harris Aldrich owned two fine calves and two good axes; their value was eleven dollars and a half, and all went to pay fines. Among various articles levied upon to pay these fines were hats, clothing, spinning wheels, saddles, brass kettles, watches, stock, and grain. In all instances the property was worth far more than the amount of fine. The Friends, regarding conscience more than property, appointed committees on "Suffering", and resolutely adhered to their principles, which ultimately triumphed. While obedience to law is the first and highest duty of the citizen, yet the unflinching devotion of the Friends to the tenets of their faith must ever win admiration.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY 1876

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FARMINGTON IN THE REBELLION (Civil War)INFANTRY

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company H. -- Orin J. Herendeen, captain. Enlisted August 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry in 1862; exchanged, killed at battle of Gettysburg.

Simon Anthony, private. Enlisted August, 1862.

Francis M. Aldrich. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted at Harper's Ferry.

John L. Bullis. Enlisted August, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; wounded; exchanged; re-enlisted 1864; commissioned captain of a colored company.

James M. Carpenter, corporal. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Morris Cahill. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted at Chicago.

William H. Chilson, sergeant. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness; served in the Invalid Corps to close of war.

George Deets. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Hubbard S. Dickson. Enlisted August, 1862; lost a leg in the battle of Gettysburg; discharged 1865.

John Gorman. Enlisted August, 1862; taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Peter G. Hopkins. Enlisted August 1862.

Patrick Kanaly. Enlisted August 1862.

Smith B. Ketchum. Enlisted August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; discharged at Chicago for disability.

Thomas W. Lathrop. Enlisted August, 1862.

John McCray. Enlisted August 1862; discharged at close of war.

Sandford B. Mead. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George Nicholson. Enlisted August 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Samuel H. Osborn. Enlisted August, 1862; killed in intrenchments near Petersburg in the fall of 1864.

M. A. Payne. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted and went to Canada.

David Phipps. Enlisted August, 1862; lost an arm in the battle of Gettysburg; discharged.

Charles L. Shepard. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged at close of war.

David A. Turner. Enlisted August 1862; served through the war; discharged.

James A. Young. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Charles D. Stephens. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; lost a leg; discharged.

James Graham. Enlisted January 29, 1864.

Twenty-Eight Regiment, Company E -- James McMynn. Enlisted April 1861; re-enlisted August, 1863; in 1st N.Y. Cavalry; died in service.

Charles F. Beddlecome. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on account of sickness; drafted in 1863.

James Taylor. Enlisted April, 1861; killed in battle in Virginia.

Edward Payne. Enlisted 1861; discharged at expiration of term.

Isaac S. Wilson. Enlisted April, 1861; served under General Patterson in Virginia; accidentally wounded; discharged.

Eighteenth Regiment, Companies H and G. -- Charles Bryant. Enlisted April, 1861; in Co. H; served his time in the Potomac army; discharged.

George Redfield. Enlisted April 16, 1861, in Co. G; discharged at expiration of term.

Willis E. Putnam. Enlisted April 18, 1861, in Co. G; served his time; discharged.

Thirty-third Regiment -- Thomas Bond. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on account of sickness, February 1863; drafted August, 1863; served till war closed.

John Cramer. Enlisted April, 1861; served his term; discharged.

Michael J. Ebert. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville; taken prisoner; paroled; discharged with the regiment.

Millard J. Ransom. Enlisted August, 1862.

George Johnson. Enlisted August, 1862.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment -- Cassius Chilson. Enlisted January 5, 1864; served to end of war; discharged.

George W. Crocker. Enlisted January 5, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness; died at Andersonville, Ga.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment -- Lyman Aldrich. Enlisted January 27, 1864; did not enter service.

Orlin C. Power. Enlisted January 23, 1864; discharged at close of war.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment -- David H. Myers. Enlisted September 21, 1864.

William Lent. Enlisted September 21, 1864.

Eighty-fifth Regiment -- William H. Dillon. Enlisted January, 1862; wounded in battle of Williamsburg; discharged; re-enlisted February 10, 1864, at Canandaigua, in 146th Regiment; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness; died at Andersonville, Ga.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment -- D. Megham. Enlisted in August, 1862.

One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment -- George P. McCumber. Enlisted August, 1864; served till close of war, and was discharged with the regiment.

The following are known to have enlisted in this regiment, in the year 1864, but full roster cannot be given:

William Aldrich, Ambrose Young, Jacob Swartz, Asa Mason, James Evans, Samuel Lumbard, and Charles H. Williams.

Fiftieth Engineers -- John Whalon. Enlisted January 19, 1864.

O. C. Millett. Enlisted January 13, 1864; served to close of war; discharged.

Joseph Anderson. Enlisted January 5, 1864; discharged.

#### CAVALRY

Eighth Regiment -- Henry Jeffrey. Enlisted November 1861; died in Columbia Hospital, D.C., March, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Patrick Hayes. Enlisted November, 1861; wounded in battle of Gettysburg; promoted sergeant; taken prisoner to Richmond, September 16, 1864; paroled; discharged December 1864; re-enlisted March, 1865.

Oscar B. Mitchell. Enlisted November, 1861; died in service.

John Gallagher. Enlisted November, 1861.

#### ARTILLERY

Sixteenth Regiment -- Edward J. Cotton. Enlisted January 5, 1864; discharged at close of war.

James B. Estes. Enlisted January 5, 1864; died at Williamsburg, Va.

George W. Gardner. Enlisted January 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira.

Alonzo Johnson. Enlisted January 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira; was re-taken, 1865; served to close of war.

Abbott Master. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

John Neustaumer. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

Lyman Odell. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

Henry C. Stephens. Enlisted January 5, 1864; died at Elmira, in service.

Alvire Speaker. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

William Stevenson. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

Harris Shaffer. Enlisted January 5, 1864.

Charles Williams. Enlisted January 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira, and went to Canada.

Henry Whipple. Enlisted January 5, 1864; served through the war.

George Walker. Enlisted January 19, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Frederick Gearing. Enlisted December 11, 1863.

David H. Bliss. Enlisted December 11, 1863.

Ninth Regiment -- Cornelius Scott. Enlisted December 16, 1864; died in the service.

Fourth Regiment -- T. G. Heton. Enlisted February 26, 1864, at Canandaigua.

David Lake. Enlisted December 1861; discharged for disability at Fort Carroll, in spring of 1862; drafted in Wayne County, in 1863; discharged from hospital July, 1865.

Bemis Battery -- Wm. Gorman. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged at end of war.

Raynolds Knowles. Enlisted September 1862, sergeant; went home on furlough from New Orleans, and forgot to return.

William Ramish. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged on account of sickness, in July, 1863, at New Orleans; re-enlisted January 26, 1864, in 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged at close of war.

Harry Ensign. Enlisted September, 1862; went on Red River expedition under General Banks, and since has not been heard from.

Sixteenth Rifles -- Alexander M. Hudson. Enlisted August, 1862.

There were thirty-three (33) enlisted from various places, mostly Pennsylvania, for one year, September, 1864, who received one thousand dollars bounty. The record shows fifteen substitutes, who enlisted October, 1864, mostly for three years, who also received from the county one thousand dollars bounty. There were also twenty-four (24) enlisted April 3, 1864, for six hundred dollars bounty, paid by the county.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY 1876

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## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FARMINGTON BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The following section was taken from the Ontario County History of 1876. Many references will be given to that date. Updates are given when possible.

### DISTRICT #1

Nathan Herendeen and others built their cabins and settled on lot 21 of what is now District #1. To him is ascribed the raising of the first barn in the town. The period is placed at 1794. Seventeen years passed away, and in 1807 Herendeen died and was buried upon the land his labor cleared and rendered of service to his family. (The remains of Herendeen and his wife were later interred at South Farmington.) Joshua Herrington, a son-in-law, was desirous of bread for his family, and made the journey to Wilder's mill to get some wheat ground. The conscientious scruples of Mrs. Wilder against running a mill on the Sabbath day made the trip fruitless, and he returned home to find an increase had taken place in his family. On September 17, 1790, was born this the first white child native to the district of Farmington. His name was Welcome Herrington, later known as Herendeen. It is known of him that he married while young and moved to Michigan. He attained a weight of 350 pounds, a notable sample of the early productions of this prosperous and friendly neighborhood. Joshua Herrington was a dweller upon the farm on lot 27, now owned by N. Redfield (1876). Here he lived 60 years, and in 1851, like a shock of corn fully ripe, was cut down at the age of 90 years, leaving behind a name for sobriety and honesty. Welcome Herendeen and his father, Nathan, occupied the homestead on lot 21 until the death of the latter on September 17, 1807. The mother continued to reside with Welcome until her decease in 1822. Welcome married Elizabeth Durfee of Palmyra in 1794. Of five children, Edward, the oldest, was born on February 10, 1795, grew up, married Harriet Cudworth of Bristol and raised a family of 11 children.

Abraham Lapham was an occupant of land in District #1 as early as 1790; his descendants are still found residents of the town. In the spring of 1790, John Payne transferred himself from Massachusetts to Farmington and located on lot 46. A large family was raised, one of whom, at the age of 72, is a present citizen of Manchester (1876). The death of Mr. Payne occurred at the farm in February, 1821.

Schools, once large, have become reduced to a small group; lands once tilled by the children of the settler and trades once practiced by them, are gradually passing to alien hands, who, growing up, infuse new elements into our heterogeneous society. The subject is one of more than ordinary interest and presents a new phase of our still primitive and growing condition. It suggests the gradual extinction, not by war nor pestilence, of families whose influence in the past has been productive of great benefit to the community wherever they were found. Local attraction gave way at times to necessity, and we find the pioneers, having dwelt a few years in one place, shifting to another, or merging with the stream of western migration, sweeping out to the Holland purchase and beyond. John McCumber moved in 1791 from lot 21 to near the present residence of W. W. Herendeen (1876) and later, moved to Ohio, where he died. Jonathan Reed, son-in-law of Nathan Herendeen, moved upon the farm at present (1876) owned by P. Trenfield soon after the commencement of settlement, and was the pioneer blacksmith. Many the needed repair; many the tool set right; many the gathered group at his shop during stormy days; and much the work done during that period when the hammer and anvil were the chief agencies in a manufacture of sickle and pruning-hook, hoe and plow. He ceased to be known as a resident after 1816. Another son-in-law, Samuel Mason, settled upon and cleared up land where Charles Jeffrey now lives (1876). His trade was that of a cabinet maker; for several years he engaged in the construction of the ample and durable furniture in vogue at that time.

John Dillon, making a choice of location in this neighborhood, obtained No. 1 for his home. He had previously been engaged in farming in Dutchess County, and, with the experience there gained, applied himself to his occupation and successfully. To the west of him, on No. 2, was his neighbor, Adam Nichols. Here, in a period not remote when compared with European civilization, but old when traced back in changes of customs and society gone forevermore, these farmers carried on their farm work and, knowing no better way, dropped their corn by hand and covered with the hoe; sowed their wheat and harrowed it in; mowed the regular swath and hand-raked the windrow; gathered the brown grain with the sickle, and kept time to the rapid flail-stroke on the threshing floor. As the Indian was distinctive in his life and pursuits, so was the early farmer. Time and patience accomplished in those days what the improved machinery of the present has made a pastime (1876). On No. 30, the primitive settler was Joseph Wells, who prior to 1795 had marked the locality for his own, and where the toil of years and the enjoyments of rest and observation made up the round of life. Here for a long period lived his son Joseph, and just east of the tract dwells his grandson Joseph Wells (1876).

Joseph Smith and James D. Fish soon after 1790 started an ashery near the Friends' south meeting-house, and therein manufactured pearl-ash, an article prominent at the time as finding ready sale and returned somewhat of profit to those engaged. The building was a frame structure, and, as such, was known as the first of its class in the town. It was taken in charge by Ahab Harrington in 1800, and was carried on by him for a number of years. A tannery was built in 1800 by Thomas Herendeen, a son of Nathan Herendeen. He conducted the business about 15 years, was succeeded by Peter C. Brown, and by him the interest was continued until about 1826. Its site was near the late residence of Allen Payne.

The history of the district would be incomplete without a reference to its early school. Who were the teachers had passed to oblivion -- none living know. Little they reckened then of the future, and as little the present has cared for them. The house is known to have stood on lot 21, on the southwest corner of the roads. The instructions of the well-known Elam Crane were made available to the residents of this neighborhood during 1806, a year made remarkable in many localities from the occurrence of the "dark day" or great eclipse -- an event fraught with terror, wonder, superstition, and gloom. Fortunately, the children of this district had in the person of their instructor a practical, educated man, as is evidenced -- aside from other sources of knowledge -- by his taking the entire school out to the road, and,

as the singular and deepening gloom spread, and the forest in utter quiet put on a wierd, unearthly aspect, directed their attention to the dark body stealing slowly across the disk of the sun, and taught a lesson so impressive that it never became effaced. Of all that school, master and pupils at the writing of this history in 1876, were gone except Daniel Arnold, who, then a lad of five years, and an aged resident of the district #9 in 1876, recalled this event from early childhood.

#### JOINT DISTRICT #8

South of No. 6 is joint district No. 8, whose former residents are numbered in the names of Levi Smith, Arthur Power, and William Daily. An early marriage in the town was that of Mr. Smith to a daughter of Stephen Hayward, who was his neighbor over the way. The school was on the town line.

#### DISTRICT #4

District No. 4 is a long strip of land bordering upon Victor, and traversed along its lower west boundary by Mud Creek. Upon this stream, in this locality, Ananias McMillan erected the first mill in the town. It was built for Jacob Smith in 1793, and was a small framed concern used for custom grinding. It stood just below the road, east of Jared Smith's residence (1876). The settlers came hither from considerable distances to obtain a pulverization of their grain better than their home mills could accomplish. Two years after the mill was in operation, a saw-mill was put up on the opposite side of the creek (1795). The grist-mill was run until 1839, and the saw-mill until 1841.

It was often seen that the location of a mill was the origin of a village. A well-chosen mill site was a promising place for settlement. The mills ground slowly, and time hung upon the farmer's hands. Could repairs be made or a social glass be enjoyed it was found less irksome, and hence the blacksmith shop and the distillery were not infrequently found in close proximity to the mills. It sometimes transpired that the miller, having set the grist to running, could adjourn to the blacksmith shop and shoe the customers' horses. This was done by Mr. Smith, who was thus enabled to do two things of profit at one and the same time. Jared Smith said that the boards of the house of which he was a resident, and which was built in 1799, were nailed on with wrought nails of his father's manufacture. Upon the lot Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived many years, he dying in 1836, aged eighty-four years, and she some years later, having reached the same age. Joseph Smith, brother of Jacob, and partner in ownership of the mill, came in from Massachusetts about 1791, and located on the east side of the creek, where R. P. Smith lived in 1876. He was an early surveyor, and found much to do in the exercise of his calling. New roads were being laid out, and lines had to be run between the lands of settlers, older lines found and later ones established.

Jephtha Dillingham was the predecessor of G. Adams upon lot 12. He raised a large family, and died upon the farm he had won by labor from the forest. Richard Thomas came in on the day of the "great eclipse", in 1806, and settled upon No. 12. David Smith, who is remembered as Farmington's first constable, lived several years upon lot 60. He became a militia captain during the War of 1812, and later held office as Justice of the Peace for several terms. On August 1, 1842, while engaged in showing a hired hand how to mow, he stepped unguardedly within reach of the swing of the scythe. The arteries of his leg were severed, and within a short time he bled to death.

#### NORTH OF DISTRICTS NOS. 4 AND 6

North of Districts Nos. 4 and 6, upon lot 62, lived Jeremiah Brown, son of one of the original proprietors of the town. His father was located on the ridge in Wayne County, and was remembered as one of the prominent members of the Masonic order of that day. Gideon Grinnell was a pioneer of lot 84, where he reared a family and passed his days. Peter, son of Stephen Smith, an original purchaser, lived on No. 86, where Germond Ketcham lived in 1876. Mr. Smith finally moved to Michigan, where he died. A man named Pratt seems to have come in early, built himself a cabin upon the lot held at one time by G. Loomis, and afterward gone west. On the farm west of the school-house lived one Harris, of whom nothing is known.

"It is constantly brought to mind, in locating and naming these original settlers of Farmington, what little there is of variety attached to their existence. Were we back to the days when De Liancourt traversed these then wilds and noted the surroundings and life-labors, we could see the arrival of the pioneer parties, and observe the crashing down of the old trees under the vigorous axe-strokes and the logs rolled up in position to form the cabins; then the underbrush being cut out, the trees girdled, and the wheat scattered in the rich soil, we follow them on their return to their homes. Entered upon their routine of farm-work, we see new fields added to the older, additions made to house and barn, families increasing in numbers, and gradually a look of old and established occupation taking the place of former newness. The minutiae, the society, the customs of the time, were changed as wealth and improvements advanced. The children were rude of dress and robust in health; the fare was simple, and as a result, we find the lives of these pioneer children prolonged beyond the average of the race. Uneventful, but not less valuable, has been the life of the working class of early settlers."

#### JOINT DISTRICT #6

The Brownsville district owes its name to Dr. David Brown, an original purchaser and pioneer settler upon lot No. 9. David Brown and his son Stephen built a log distillery at an early day, and connected it with an ashery. These were continued for quite a number of years. Stephen Brown and Elias Dennis erected a building, put into it a carding machine, and after a time became proprietors of a woolen-mill, which was

continued by them till 1835. New woolen-mills were constructed, using stone material, during 1837, by James Van Vleck, Amos and James Haskins. The wood work was done by John Haskins, John Riddle, and his son Robert. The property was bought in 1845 by Myron H. Norton, who carried on both the factory and a store for several years, and engaged extensively in business. From causes to us unknown he was compelled to suspend about the year 1850; effected a sale and removed to Michigan. The pioneer tradesman in the place was Reuben Smith, who was engaged in the sale of merchandise as early as 1815 or 1816, leasing the business. Smith was succeeded by Paul S. Richardson, who in time was followed by Albert Nye, during whose career as a storekeeper the building was destroyed by fire. Abner and Stephen Brown were early storekeepers, and the latter was also connected with the erection and conduct of a saw-mill. The history of tanning, as known to the pioneers, was full of novelty, and the skins of deer, bear, and wolf were often found with those of sheep and cattle. A tannery was built about 1820 by Peter Clyne, and for thirty years he was known as its manager, and did a good and paying business.

Otis Brown was the pioneer blacksmith. Beginning in 1814, he continued his labors at the forge for twenty-two years, and truly he may have been noted as the village blacksmith, if time of service was the gauge of merit. The manufacture of hats in various parts of Ontario seems from the earliest date, to have been a feature of the situation, and in Brownsville this industry was inaugurated by Joseph Jones, who in time was succeeded by Nathaniel Lampson. This latter, entering upon the business of making and selling these goods in 1824, continued at it for ten to twelve years. No business of note, aside from the saw-mill and cider-mill of John Grinnell was carried on at the place in 1876. Trade centres at common points, and the once promising hamlet becomes the temporary resort, while facilities of travel and demands of business call all classes to the villages. The perusal of town history exhibits the mill, the shop, the still, and the tannery, erected at convenient and scattered points, and tradesmen practicing their calling within their homes; but these rude structures fall into disuse and decay. The streams fail from evaporation of their sources, and the various trades, moving to the villages, erect their shops and stores, their mills and manufactories, and dividing labor, approach perfection in their several callings.

Otis Comstock was a pioneer on the farm now owned by Brice Bowerman, Sr., once owned by John A. Gillis. Otis was the son of Nathan, of whom we have spoken, and accompanied his father from the east in 1789, and remaining during the winter, was the first actual resident of the town. There is no mention of the greeting with the relatives as they arrived in the spring; but we may imagine the pleasure with which this temporary hermit saw their approach. He was long a resident of the town; its first road commissioner, held various offices, and had a family of seven children, of whom Augustus was the oldest, born March 25, 1793, and Zeno, the next oldest, born in 1794. William Smith, son of Stephen Smith, an original purchaser, was the builder and occupant of the stone house which was once the property of J. G. Robbins. David Gillis was a pioneer in the Brownsville neighborhood. Zurial Brown, a carpenter by trade, and a son of Jeremiah Brown, one of the town proprietors, owned a farm in this district. On the occasion of building the house of Peter Smith (owned by Germond Ketcham in 1876), Mr. Brown was enjoined to be very particular in the performance of his work, and as an inducement was offered a bonus of five dollars if, in driving his nails, he would not split any clapboards. He was Justice of the Peace for many years, and died upon the farm. Mechanics, not able to find sufficient employment in the east, emigrated to Ontario in hopes of bettering their condition, and united with their trade employment on a farm. Not infrequently the carpenter, the mason, the tailor, and others, entirely ignored their trade, excepting so far as related to their own farm and household, and gave their attention during life to agriculture. Such was the case with many in Farmington, and among them was Nicholas Brown, a carpenter, who located on the north part of lot 131. Hezekiah Lippett, an early teacher, was a settler on the same lot. Mr. Lippett opened a school in the house of David Brown, carried it on for several years during the winter seasons, and is remembered as a good teacher. Of his former pupils few survived in 1876; among them was Lorenzo Hathaway, a resident in Farmington, who in 1876 was sixty-eight years of age. The rude building, the plain teacher, the elementary studies are described in later years, but the scholarship of that period had many excellencies. Surveys were accurate, handwriting was often superior in legibility to that of the present, and it is questionable whether the instruction in many districts of Ontario today is even equal to that of the early time.

#### DISTRICT No. 6

District No. 6 lies west of No. 13, and contains the hamlet of West Farmington (Hathaway's Corners). Hither came Isaac Hathaway, from Adams, Massachusetts, and located at what has since been known as Hathaway's Corners. He was a companion to Comstock on the journey west in 1790, and conveyed his family, consisting of a wife and two children, through the wilderness upon an ox-sled. "Think of this, you who ride in the palace-car luxuriously and swiftly over the New York Central, and bestow a grateful thought upon the memories of those whose labors laid the foundation for present conveniences." (1876 History of Ontario County) It is said that the framed barn built by Ananias McMillen for Mr. Hathaway in 1793 was the first structure of the kind in Farmington. Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman were joined in the holy bands of wedlock in 1792, by Dr. Atwater of Canandaigua, at the dwelling of Isaac Hathaway. This wedding was the first in the town. As evidence of dernier resorts of the pioneer, it is stated that Mr. Hathaway carried potatoes on his back from Whitestown, and planted them. Impelled by hunger, he dug them up, cut out and planted the eyes, and ate the remainder.

Asa Wilmarth lived near the "Corners", and was one of the early justices. He built an ashery and ran it for several years, and so utilized the ashes from the log heaps burned by the settlers in their work of clearing up their lands. Levi Smith, one of the pioneers of the town, purchased a farm of about two hundred acres from Nathan Aldrich, and made payment by giving the labor of a day for an acre of land, as had been mutually agreed. The farm thus won by days' labor became the heritage of his son, P.A. Smith.

The farm now owned by John Berry (1876), and formerly designated as the "Melvin Power Farm", and located near Farmington Station, was originally the location of Arthur Power, by whom its fields were cleared and fitted for cultivation. Moses Power, Sr., settled in 1798 upon a farm of two hundred and fifty acres owned by E. Rushmore in 1876. Abiather Power made a temporary settlement upon the farm of Charles Goodrich (1876), but later located at Hathaway's Corners, on the farm later the property of his son, Waterman Power. Robert Power settled near the Corners; he was reputed to have been an excellent carpenter and joiner, and the workman employed upon the woodwork of Yale College buildings. Essick, Jesse, and Willis Aldrich were former farmers in this district, being located near the school-house. Uriah, son of Willis is on the old homestead, and Clarkson, a son of Essick, is yet a resident of the town (1876). Far back, and close upon the primitive settlement of the town, a log school-house had an existence in this district, and Lydia Smith was of those who taught in it. The fields upon the farm of Frederick Woodworth were cleared, as early as 1804, by Samuel Cooper, and the large framed house where N. C. Herendeen lived in 1876 was built and for many years occupied by Gideon Payne.

#### DISTRICT NO. 7

District No. 7 had for its pioneer settler one of the best men known to the early settlement of this region - Dr. Stephen Aldrich. He was the first physician in town, and settled on the farm at present the property of Robert Payne. It was owned in 1876 by W. P. Markham. As the missionaries in the cause of religion, so the doctor, as a good Samaritan, made many a long and tedious journey to bring hope and comfort to the sick settler or the fever-stricken family. No night so cold, dark, and stormy but that Dr. Aldrich would respond to the call of distress, and travel miles through the woods in snow or mud to the log cabin. He knew no difference in circumstances, and was alike the friend of both rich and poor. At the bedside his duties did not end with the prescription, but his welcome presence was given till danger was past or all was over, and kindly cheering word gave needed encouragement. Generous and active, he made but little money in his practice, yet acquired considerable property and at his death was missed and mourned by many. His farm was subsequently owned by Joseph Sheldon.

The name of Gideon Herendeen is associated with large land ownership and former residence in this district, where he passed his life. His son, G. F. Herendeen, then owned and resided on the old place. Elisha Gardner was early on the farm owned by his son, S. P. Gardner in 1876, who was then far advanced in years. Turner Aldrich was a pioneer on lot 114, and as early as 1797 was elected to hold one of the town offices. In 1795, Ebenezer Horton settled on lot 89, and attracted attention by claiming control of the weather. He was accustomed to dress in costume, part of which consisted of a scarlet coat. He claimed that he could, by his incantations, "make weather" of any kind desired. The older settlers told of his driving furiously to get ahead of some passing storm.

This district was not without its manufacturers in the early day. Talcott and Batty built an ashery near the site of the school house in the year 1817, but the supply of ashes failed after a few years and the business was discontinued. In 1815, Reuben Hayt put up a small tannery, worked at the business of tanning about four years, and did not make it a success. A tavern was kept at the corners on lot 113 in the early days by John Sheffield. Isaac and Aldrich Calvin were engaged in the manufacture of hats in this locality. Save a cobbler's shop in 1876, the place had known very little business for many years. Not far from school-house No. 7 a blacksmith named Augustus Bingham had a shop many years since, but finally removed to New Salem. The district is now strictly agricultural, and from the convenience of roads was favorable to attendance at the school. The crossroads was once known as Poverty Huddle.

#### DISTRICT No. 8

The settlement of District No. 8 was deferred until a comparatively recent date, the lands being to a great extent low and swampy. Roads from the east intersect a single road (Sheldon Road) running from New Salem mainly southward, and, branching on lot No. 78, eastward and to the south. Upon this road is located the school-house (Orbaker's residence), and at the forks was a black-smith shop. John Pound and Elijah, his brother, from New Jersey, were the first farmers upon the land now owned by G. Sheldon. The widow Eads was an inhabitant upon the land of A. Adrich (now V. Aldrich). Upon the same lot lived Stephen Ackley, who had a wagon shop afterwards upon No. 102. The enterprise of James Hoag, a settler from New Jersey, in about 1802, near the forks of the road, on No. 78, deserves mention. At the east his business had been that of shoe and harness-making, and, arriving here, a small shop was built, and the trade continued with success. The brief chain of occupation upon No. 69 gives Calvin Whipple as the pioneer. He died, and his son became the owner, and A. G. Markham was the owner in 1876.

#### DISTRICT NO. 9

District No. 9 is traversed by Black Brook and its tributaries, suggesting pioneer efforts in the line of saw and grist-mills. Nor are we mistaken, for Job Howland, locating in 1790 on lot 50, built upon the stream a saw-mill at a very early period. Howland lived upon this place, which he partially cleared up, for twenty-two years, and dying, the land was divided so that one son, Benjamin, took the homestead, and another son, George, received the east half, which was still occupied by his widow in 1876.

The presence of apple trees of large size, in numbers, and bearing abundantly, was a stimulus to the setting out of trees. The providence of some pioneers was manifest in their bringing with them from their distant homes apples, and planting them as their first investment in the soil. The labor was well rewarded, and later settlers, and those not so enterprising, were glad to obtain fruit, and in time became the owners of orchards themselves. Where Joseph M. Browning lived in 1876, the first white settler was Major Smith, who had a good orchard in 1800, and furnished apples to newcomers. In 1803 he sold to Benjamin Hance, from Maryland. Hance brought with him four negro slaves, and afterwards purchased another. The laws of the State allowed slavery, and the slaves were held as such for a number of years. A. C. Brown was living on the farm in 1876 whose original proprietor was William Dillon, of Dutchess County. Dillon made a sale, in 1808, to March Aldrich, and moved to Chapinville. Pardon Arnold came out from Massachusetts in 1800, during the winter, and took up his abode in a log house in the same place where Martin Aldrich lived in 1876. Daniel, son of Pardon Arnold was still a resident of the district in 1876 at the age of 75. In connection with Pardon Arnold is told the story of the last wolf-hunt in the town. It is well known that these animals were very troublesome to the settlers, and a fierce war was waged upon them by Indian and white, and their numbers reduced to occasional stragglers. About the year 1813 one of these committed many depredations among the sheep in the eastern part of the town. A party set out during a winter's day, and tracked the wolf to a swamp, where he was surrounded. Pardon Arnold fired the shot which killed him, and the head being taken to Nathan Pierce, Sr., the town supervisor, a bounty of ten dollars was received, -- that being the sum then offered by the town as an inducement to hunt the "varmints". In the year 1801 Jonathan Archer bought fifty acres of lot No. 69, and moved upon it. Eight years later he sold to a Jerseyman, named John Webster. The land occupied by Stephen J. Smith in 1876 was settled by his grandfather, George Smith, in 1802; and where W. H. Gatchel lived in 1876, Ahez Aldrich was an inhabitant about 1801.

#### DISTRICT NO. 10

The record of early settlers in District No. 10 is brief as its area is limited. Peter Pratt was on lot 95, the property of John Cover in 1876. In the north part of the same lot was Lawrence McLouth, who was known as a pedagogue of the olden time for many years; nor was his information confined to a pouring in and drawing out of mental pabulum, but the physical was duly considered, and order was his first law. He had served in the war of the Revolution and held the rank of sergeant. The old soldier and school-master passed away upon the farm which had received the labor of many a day, and the place descended to his grandson, A. McLouth. Perez Antisdale was also a soldier of the War for Independence, and came west with those feelings of patriotism and courage which have been handed down to the citizens of this day, and won undying fame on the battle-field, and preserved what he labored to win. Antisdale lived on lot 74, the possession of D. Rush in 1876, and died there. On no. 97 an early resident was Samuel Rush. Benjamin Peters lived upon no. 72, where T. J. McLouth resided in 1876, as early as 1790 or 1791, and, as roadmaster, was one of the first officers in Farmington. Peter McLouth located in 1800 on no. 49, where Mrs. Ostrander occupied in 1876. His sons, Lonson and Marshall were yet residents of the town in 1876; the age of the older was seventy-six years.

#### DISTRICT NO. 11

District no. 11 was settled by Moses Power, in 1798. He lived on lot no. 100, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. About 1805, Isaac Price lived upon no. 117. Simpson Harvey and his brother Benjamin settled on no. 122 at an early day. This district, in comparison with others of the town, was late of settlement.

#### DISTRICT NO. 12

District no. 12, likewise known as New Salem (Pumpkin Hook), is notable as the place of Farmington's primary settlement, by Nathan Comstock and his sons Otis and Darius, in 1789. His was the first white man's cabin in the town. Besides those mentioned, four other sons came west with Mr. Comstock; namely, Nathan, Jr., Jared, Joseph, and John. Jared settled back in the field, and built the house owned in 1876 by A. Barnes on lot 128. He moved to Lockport about 1825, and afterwards to Michigan, where he died in 1844. Joseph lived at the homestead till the death of his father, in 1816, and likewise moved to Lockport, where he died, in 1821. In 1804 Nathan Comstock drew timber to Smith's mill (in Mertensia) for the construction of the Friend's meeting-house which burned in 1875. His son Nathan was a pioneer at Lockport, where, after a residence of many years, he died in 1830. Darius went first to Lockport, and then to Michigan, where he became the owner of land upon which a part of Adrian City was laid off. His death occurred there in 1845. Otis, spoken of in the history of Brownsville, died in this town. Isaac Hathaway, Jr., the son of the pioneer Isaac, located on lot 135, where his son Lorenzo still lived in 1876 at the age of sixty-eight, in good health, sound memory, and well versed in the events of the former days. It was remembered that his father was engaged in cutting and piling brush upon lot 135 at the date of the great eclipse, which supplies us with the year 1806. Work had begun upon lot 136 in 1808 by Otis Hathaway, brother of Isaac, Jr. Otis Hathaway was the founder of New Salem village, and erected therein the first store-buildings. Hugh Pound was a former owner of lots 129 and 130, and settled where Henry Green lived in 1876. S. Pattison was the first proprietor of lot 134. He built a saw mill and a grist-mill upon the creek in 1813. Both are gone now. Lot 138 was first settled in its northern portion by a surveyor from Adams, Massachusetts, by the name of Isaac Lapham. A Marylander named James Brooks came to Farmington, and settled on lot 127, where William Wood lived in 1876. Leola Popenhusen and her son Glen and his wife Barbara and their children now reside on the property. Slavery was then in force in this state, and



Mr. Brooks brought two chattels west with him. One of these slaves was a girl called Cassie Waters, who was arrested and tried for the murder of her infant child in the year 1809. The trial was held in Canandaigua, and she was sentenced to be hanged. Respite was given by the governor, and her death took place before the final time set for the execution. A successor to Mr. Brooks was William P. Smith, who purchased the farm and became a large land proprietor and farmer. Benjamin Rickerson, one of the original proprietors of the town, donated a lot in this district to the Friends, but did not himself become a settler. Upon lot 136 has grown up a flourishing little village known as New Salem. It was founded and named by Otis Hathaway. This was quite a business place prior to the construction of the Erie Canal, and in those days rejoiced in the appellation of Pumpkin Hook. "The name originated with a man whose delight was to give names of this character, and was suggested by the circumstance that several families had made it a pastime to steal, or "hook", pumpkins."

A store was opened about 1810 in one of the buildings put up by Hathaway (Dirk Wiegert's home) and Jonathan Batty was the keeper for about ten years. Daniel Talcott engaged in the same business during a like period. Dr. Smith and Lucius Dean carried on a drug and grocery store here till 1820, when they discontinued. Berrick Beckwith engaged in keeping a store for the sale of drugs in 1819, but closed up soon after. Lewis Lombard established an axe-factory in 1825, and continued his manufacture until 1859. His business was extensive, and the Lombard axes were widely known through this part of the country. The long stone building, still in use as a blacksmith shop in 1876, was the site of the business. This building is no longer in existence. About 1850, Mr. Lombard associated with him Josiah Holdridge, and the firm continued till the date above given. George Hoag established a wagon shop here about 1823, and continued the business nearly twenty years, and was the pioneer wagon-maker. At an early date John Gillem came in, and built a log house and shop. This primitive shop stood but a few years, and fell prey to flames. It seems that the blacksmith had company, and for lack of other accommodations put the horses in the shop, and placed hay for them to eat upon the forge. The hay caught fire from the unextinguished cinders, and shop, its contents, and the horses were all consumed together. Gillem, soon after this misfortune, removed to Canada, and was succeeded by Augustus Bingham. Walter Whipple established an iron-foundry in 1834 or 1835, and, after two years' experience, sold out to Randall Phetteplace and Charles Jennings, who continued it for three years, and then closed up. Matthew Windsor was the pioneer shoemaker, and dates his arrival at 1817. He remained about five years. Prior to his coming itinerant shoemakers went around among the families, boarding with them, and making up their shoes. This custom was in vogue with tailors as well. Windsor was succeeded, in 1822, by Randall Phetteplace, who carried on shoemaking until 1838. Randall Phetteplace came to Farmington in 1819 and died January 1, 1888. He was a much respected citizen of the community. Waters and Cook were the pioneer hatters, and did a good business for many years. To judge of profitable business by the number engaged in it, there was no more lucrative occupation than keeping a tavern.

The first inn-keeper of the place was Daniel Allen, who, in 1816, opened a house of entertainment in a building which was the property of Margaret Clinton in 1876. A man named Brown kept about the same a tavern where Elwood Smith lived in 1876. A tavern stand was opened by Noah Smith, in 1818 or 1819. The old building was still standing in 1876 and was the residence of Mr. Crandall. The residence of Thomas E. Smith in 1876, was used as a tavern by William Van Duzen, about the year 1821, and a number of years thereafter. Aden Armstrong was one of others who were engaged in the business. "At this date (1876) there is no tavern in the town, and it is a gratifying fact that there is no place in Farmington where intoxicating liquors can be had." Circumstances have changed since 1876 when the last sentence was written. There are now several locations in the town of Farmington where liquor can be purchased; among them are the Trenholm East Inn, Harold's Office, Turf-Side, The White Stallion, Winged Pheasant Golf Club and DiPacifics. There is no tavern, however, in the village of Pumpkin Hook. The last hotel was purchased and closed by the Society of Friends at an early date, believed to be about 1838.

At an early day some enterprising person, to us unknown, built and ran a tannery, which stood south of the corners, at the forks of the road. When the road was laid through there the pits where the vats were situated were covered, and the middle of the road passed directly over the site of the old tannery.

#### DISTRICT NO. 13

District no. 13 had for one of its first settlers Jacob Smith, who located in 1791 upon lot 41. He came from Adams, Massachusetts, with his family to Farmington, and experienced difficulties well calculated to daunt the courage. At Schenectady the family and furniture were placed on board a boat, and the stock driven through the woods along the water-courses till Swift's landing was reached; thence he had his own road to make to his purchase, which he reached in 31 days from the time of departure. What mattered the log cabin and the dark woods now? The journey was accomplished, and a life-time before him to improve his condition, -- and well had his persistence been rewarded. In the log cabin a daughter, Zimroda Lapham, was born in 1793 and in 1876 was still living at the age of 83. Here, too, was born Jared Smith, a resident of lot 36, district no. 4, in 1876. To him we are indebted for much of the information herein given, and the history of that district will be found their history.

Jonathan Smith was one of those who came on in 1790, and his location was upon no. 31, where J. T. Wisner lived in 1876. Smith afterwards erected a frame house, in which town meetings were held on several occasions.

As incidental to the meeting of 1814, a wrestling-match was in progress between William Brown and another settler, when the former was heavily thrown, and so injured that he died in a short time. The house was burned in 1823, and in the flames died a son of Smith's, a youth of about twelve years. Mr. Smith was killed while assisting to raise the frame of the house which was the property of Peter Trenfield in 1876. The falling of one of the timbers caused the accident. Icabod Brown was known as an early settler where his grandson L. A. Brown lived in 1876. The settlers were accustomed to call on Brown to aid in butchering, and he was an expert in the business. Ebenezer Wells was an early resident of the district. Abiather Power settled on the lot owned by Charles W. Goodrich, on lot 57. He afterwards removed to No. 6, south of Hathaway's Corners. Among others of the olden-time settlers in the neighborhood were George Jenks, prior to 1800, on lot 56, Shotwell on 65, and John Young, a member of the old family of that name in Phelps. Although not in the center of the town on account of the land there being a swamp, yet the location of the town house in the northern part of the district is as convenient a site as could be obtained.

\* \* \*

#### THE EARLY SETTLERS

NATHAN COMSTOCK  
 BENJAMIN RUSSELL  
 ABRAHAM LAPHAM  
 EDMUND JENKS  
 JEREMIA BROWN  
 EPHRAIM FISH  
 NATHAN HERENDEEN  
 NATHAN ALDRICH  
 STEPHEN SMITH  
 BENJAMIN RICKERSON  
 WILLIAM BAKER  
 DR. DANIEL BROWN  
 ROBERT HATHAWAY  
 ISAAC HATHAWAY  
 WELCOME HERENDEEN  
 JOSHUA HERRINGTON  
 JOHN McCUMBER  
 JOHN PAYNE  
 JONATHAN REED  
 SAMUEL MASON  
 JOHN DILLON  
 ADAM NICHOLS  
 JOSEPH WELLS  
 ELAM CRANE  
 JOSEPH SMITH  
 JAMES D. FISH  
 AHAB HARRINGTON

PETER C. SMITH  
 JACOB SMITH  
 JONATHAN SMITH  
 ICABOD BROWN  
 EBENEZER WELLS  
 ABIATHER POWER  
 GEORGE JENKS  
 JOHN YOUNG  
 ELIJAH POUND  
 LEVI SMITH  
 MOSES POWER  
 ROBERT POWER  
 SAMUEL COOPER  
 GIDEON PAYNE  
 WILLIAM DAILY  
 JEPHTHA DILLINGHAM  
 RICHARD THOMAS  
 DAVID SMITH  
 GIDEON GRINNELL  
 ELIAS DENNIS  
 REUBEN SMITH  
 PETER CLYNE  
 JOSEPH JONES  
 DAVID GILLIS  
 HEZEKIAH LIPPETT  
 DR. STEPHEN ALDRICH  
 ELISHA GARDNER

JOHN SHEFFIELD  
 OTIS HATHAWAY  
 HUGH POUND  
 DANIEL TALCOTT  
 BERRICK BECKWITH  
 LEWIS LOMBARD  
 JOHN GILLEM  
 JOHN POUND  
 ASA WILMARTH  
 CALVIN WHIPPLE  
 JOB HOWLAND  
 MAJOR SMITH  
 BENJAMIN HANCE  
 PARDON ARNOLD  
 GEORGE SMITH  
 ABEZ ALDRICH  
 ISAAC PRICE  
 SIMPSON HARVEY  
 PETER PRATT  
 LAWRENCE McLOUTH  
 PEREZ ANTISDALE  
 SAMUEL RUSH  
 PETER McLOUTH  
 SHARON BOOTH  
 JACOB GILLETT  
 JOSHUA VanFLEET  
 NATHAN PIERCE

\* \* \*



Hotel Casman  
4/2/96

## A HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

### IN THE TOWN OF FARMINGTON

In this record of educational opportunities in the Town of Farmington, I will divide the development into six phases or eras. There will be considerable overlapping of phases, as all grew up and matured in competition with at least one other phase influencing the scene.

#### PHASE I - PARENTAL TEACHING

In a democracy parents have always had a major degree of responsibility for the education of their children. As in all pioneer movements, the early education of the young in our town was done at the mother's knee -- and perhaps under the influence of the father's willow switch. Parental instruction in the home is Phase I of our treatise. It was natural for parents to follow this course during the earliest and most rugged period of our town history.

Members of the Society of Friends started the settling of the town in 1789 on the first lot set off from the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. In 1796 The Society of Friends, or Quakers as they are commonly called, secured land and erected the first meetinghouse for worship west of Utica on the site of the present Friends Meetinghouse.

#### PHASE II - PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

The house of worship mentioned above was a one-story, two-room log building. One room was used for religious purposes. The other room was apparently used for both Sunday School and week day instruction. This room would thus have been the pioneer school in the Town of Farmington. This school commences Phase II of our essay. History relates that this building burned in 1803. The original church building was replaced in 1804 by a frame building which was also used for a time for school purposes. Records indicate that in addition to supporting the public schools, the Quakers also maintained some semblance of parochial school education for nearly the first 100 years of the Town's existence.

#### PHASE III - PRIVATE (SELECT) SCHOOLS

These educational opportunities were soon augmented by a period when the Private or Select Schools were available in competition to the Parochial and the Public schools. Soon after 1790 the growth of the Town of Farmington was very rapid. By 1840 there were over 2000 residents in the Town. From 1800 to 1840 records are rather obscure. However, it is certain that the Society of Friends had a Select School on property now owned by Joseph and Diane Robinson in the "Hook". This building was erected around 1812. Sunderlin P. Gardner moved here with his family in 1814. He attended the above mentioned school. In 1816 a tavern was opened next door to the Friends Select School. Apparently the early Quakers were concerned as to what the students might "select," as we note that the Friends purchased the tavern and closed the doors. However the liquor interests were not crushed as another tavern soon opened next door on property now owned by David Ferris.

Records indicate that around 1840 a private school was opened near the north end of Hook Road, on property across the road from Dick Allen's. These buildings were of Gothic architecture and rather ornate. They were framed in Rochester and shipped on the Erie Canal to Macedon. They were erected for Mrs. Cassie Hamblin who was sole owner and teacher. This school was known as the "Birds Nest School." One version as to the origin of this appellation is that robins built their nests beneath the eaves of this ornate structure. Another explanation is that Mrs. Hamblin was a beautiful widow with two beautiful daughters. Young men especially might have called it the "Birds Nest". Both versions must have some truth. In a few years Mrs. Hamblin married John Hathaway. They closed the school and moved to Michigan.

Another private school was opened by Miss Carrie Comstock in 1847 in a room in her father's house. We are not sure of the date this school closed. Miss Comstock later taught in the previously mentioned school in the "Hook." In 1876 she, with others, established the Granger Place School in Canandaigua. Between 1858 and 1879, the Quakers maintained a private school on property now owned by the Bowe Brothers near where Vernon Bowe now resides. For a few years after this school closed, the Friends maintained a day school in the basement of the present meetinghouse. This brings us to the end of the Private (or Select) Schools and the Parochial Schools in the area and covers a full hundred years of the Town history.

#### PHASE IV - THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

Second only to religion, and intimately associated with it, was education. No sooner had a few settlers found themselves sufficiently numerous and some young New Englander or old-time teacher made his appearance that a settler's cabin was used and a school started. In the log house age of country schools, the buildings erected primarily for education were generally occupied also for religious purposes, and on occasion may have been held as common property.

In 1795 a State law was enacted providing for the establishment of a school system which applied only to cities and villages. This law was amended in 1812 to include a complete system of rural public schools. Thus the familiar rural district school came into being. It appears that the rural district school boundaries in the town were established in 1813 or 1814. Actual boundaries were arbitrary as walking distance

for the children was a vital factor. The first public school was built on property now owned by the Bowe Brothers. It was located across Allen-Padgham Road from Allen Herendeen's driveway. This was a one-story, two-room stone building. Presumably this building was erected for school purposes by the local #12 school district.

Ellery G. Allen stated that the stone building was used until 1855 when the condition of the building made a change necessary. After 1855 public school sessions were for a time held in what is now the Grange Hall. About 1857 the familiar District #12 building, now located on property owned by our Volunteer Firemen's Association, was purchased by School District #12 from the Society of Friends for \$1000 including the land. This building had previously been moved from its original location on land now owned by Joseph and Diane Robinson. For a few years this building had been used as a manual labor school where students could earn some of the cost of education by manual labor. Among other things, agriculture was taught and also home keeping. This manual labor school was soon closed, and the building sold to District #12.

Records of early education in other areas of the town do not seem to be available. It must be assumed that there was less emphasis on Parochial and Private Schools and that the rural district school system became dominant at an earlier date than in the "Hook" area. Charles Milliken in his "History of Ontario County" indicates that many rural schools were in operation soon after, or before, the establishment of local district boundaries in 1813 or 1814. The rural District School System was born and matured in the horse and buggy days and remained the dominant type of basic education for about 130 years. All of the children walked to and from school each day. The coming of the automobile, and especially the school bus, led us naturally to the Central School System which is now prevalent.

Since the rural school districts have been superseded by the central schools, it might be of interest to determine the location of these 12 rural districts and note some of the early settlers in these districts.

District #1 was in the southeast area of the Town. The building was located at the intersection of County Road #28 and Shortsville Road. Early settlers were Joseph and James Smith, Thomas Herendeen, John Payne, Jonathan Reed. Some of these names are still prominent in the town.

District No. 2 was located at the intersection of Route 96 and County Road #8. Adam Nichols, Joseph Wells, and Jacob Smith were among the early settlers.

District No. 3 building was on Farmington-Canandaigua Townline Road and just east of State Route 332. This was a joint district with Canandaigua Township. Arthur Power was one of the early residents of this district.

District No. 4 building was in the hamlet of Mertensia on Boughton Hill Road at New Michigan Road. An early settler was Jacob Smith who had a flour mill built in 1793 and a saw mill built in 1795.

District No. 5 school was located on Loomis Road at its former intersection with Weigert Road. Early settlers were Gideon Grinnell, Germond Ketcham, and a Mr. Pratt. None of these names seem to have endured there.

District No. 6 school was located on Hook Road just north of Route 96. Early settlers were Isaac Hathaway, Asa Wilmarth, and Robert Power. These names are still in evidence.

District No. 7 school was on Martz Road near County Road 8. P. Daylor, J. Burns, G. F. Herendeen were early settlers.

District No. 8 building was located on Sheldon Road near Wiborn Road. John and Elijah Pound and James Hoag were early settlers.

District No. 9 school building was on County Road #28 at Kyte Road. Jacob Howland built a saw mill on Black Brook, and Major Smith had a good orchard by 1800. Benjamin Hance moved there in 1803.

District No. 10 was on the east side of the Town. Present day residents locate the building at the intersection of Yellow Mills Road and Stafford Street. Early settlers were Peter Pratt and Lawrence McLouth.

District No. 11 building was on County Road #28 north of its intersection with Fox Road.

District No. 12 was located in the hamlet of the "Hook" on Hook Road. This was the first area in the town to be settled. It was settled by Comstocks, Hathaways, and many others at an early date.

District No. 13 was in the central part of the Town, according to an 1850 map. Present day residents do not recall a District No. 13. It may have been absorbed by District No. 2 and District No. 7. Early residents in this area were Dr. Stephen Aldrich, who was the first physician in the Town, Turner Aldrich, Gideon Herendeen, and John S. Sheffield who ran a tavern at Stevensons Corner. There are no doubt some errors as discrepancies seem to occur between my source books and present day minds. The source books are 100 years old and we can expect that changes have been made during that expanse of time.

Several of the old buildings are still visible as parts of shops, homes, and utility buildings. Others are gone or just decaying. There were some joint districts with the neighboring towns. These will not be considered in this article.

#### PHASE V - CENTRAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Once again we see the overlapping of the old and the new. District No. 12 became a part of Victor Central School District on August 18, 1943. From 1943 until its closing in 1954, the District No. 12 school was operated by Victor Central. Midway in the 20th century this same fate befell all of the rural districts in the Town. All have now been absorbed by one or another of the adjacent Central School Districts.

It might be of interest to review some of the changes within the school system since early pioneer days. The Town of Farmington now has 1210 students attending Victor Central School. There are also additional students who attend the adjacent Central Schools of Palmyra-Macedon, Red Jacket, and Canandaigua. Due to the fact that the largest percentage of the Town's school children attend Victor Central, I am using some data based solely on the Victor School. Nearly one third of the students at Victor come from the Town of Farmington. The annual Victor Central budget is \$4,800,000. There are 152 teachers and 22 school buses which travel 287,000 miles yearly. When we add the students who attend adjacent Central Schools, we can estimate that about \$2,000,000 is spent in the education of Town of Farmington students every year.

#### PHASE VI - THE FUTURE

One can but ponder over what change will augment or supplement the Central School System. It has already been superseded in some areas of educational endeavor by the Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Most counties now also have a Community College. This has been accomplished under the State Department of Education's attempt to offer educational opportunity from the "cradle to the grave". What next? Who knows? There will be change -- some good, some bad.

Much of this information has been taken from an extensive article written in 1937 on this subject by Lewis F. Allen. Historical facts of an early date are from early Histories of Ontario County. Facts of the recent past are from present day residents.

HERBERT L. ALLEN

\* \* \*

The following is a list of teachers as remembered by the students of District #12. It is not a completely accurate list, nor is the list given in the exact order of the teachers' service as memory must span a period of about 78 years, from 1857 to 1935.

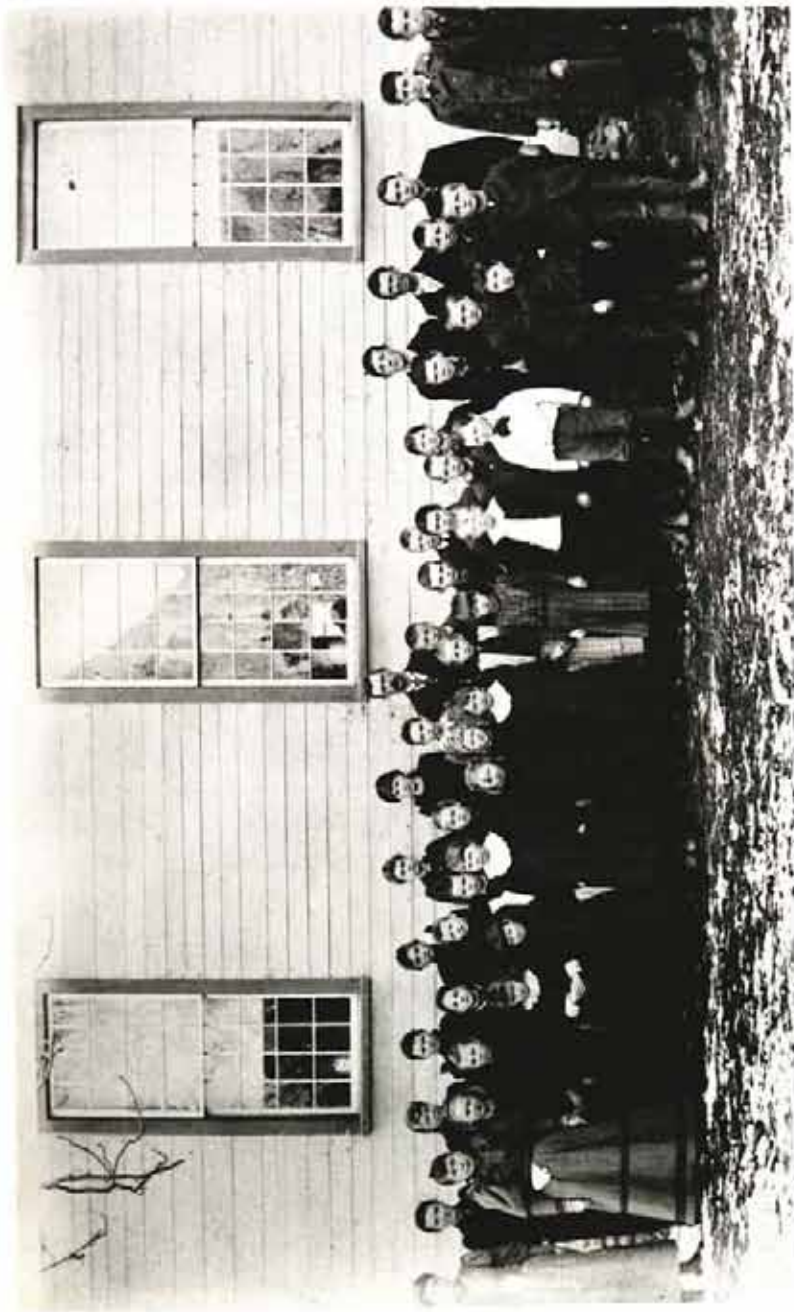
Edward Herendeen	David H. Baker	Nettie Maxon	Jennie M. Allen
William Bosworth	Helen Lane	Sarah Cline	Lillian Katkamier
Nathan Comstock	Carry Davis	Matilda McLouth	Clara Sawyer
Amasa Chase	Lottie Bowers	Cora Marquis	Ida Lincoln
Myron Colwell	Charlotte Selleck	Lizzie Wood	Alberta Arnold
Morris Bullis	M. Louise Brown	Nettie Peckham	Gilbert H. Padgham
Charles Hatfield	Susan Howland	Eugene Hyde	Edith Clapper
G. S. Freeman	Susan Vorce	Nettie Allyn	Hannah Smith
Harace Van Winkle	Francis McAuley	May Henry	Mable Padgham
George E. Lapham	George Newman	Nettie Young	May Gardner
Frank Brown	Jennie Harse	Lula Craft	Helen Thayer
Sarah Peckham	Viola Crandall	William H. Vandevort	Edith Gascoigne
Henry S. Johnson	Albert Johnson	Emma Scholls	Rev. E. Partington
Sarah P. Johnson	Lanie Yorton	Carrie Coville	Beatrice Early
Eugenia Payne	Ella Daylor	Jennie Corrigan	Nellie S. Padgham
Mary J. Smith	Bayard Biddlecome	Mark Mathewson	Lewis F. Allen
Charles H. Wood	Emma Biddlecome	W. H. Thacher	Elizabeth Katkamier

\* \* \*

#### ST. JOHN'S CHRISTIAN PRESCHOOL

St. John's Christian Preschool was organized in 1969 and opened its doors to the community in September 1969. The school has grown from 9 students in a 2 day program for age four to a 5 day program and three classes, one being for age 3. In 1975 there were 50 students. The school concerns itself with spiritual, physical, emotional, social and skill development. A planned religious curriculum is followed plus all the secular activities for total growth for each child. Mrs. Lila Gilbert Kuehnert has been director of the school since its inception.

\* \* \*



DISTRICT #12 - MARK MATTHEWSON, TEACHER

FIRST ROW:

2nd ROW:

3rd ROW:

- Belle Carpenter, Ethel Redington, Cecelia Dillon, Satie Reynolds, Edna Baker,
- Vevia Smith, Willie Duffin, Frank Early, Lindley Gardner, John Coleman
- Cora White, Eliza Coniff, Satie Duffin, May Gardner, Dora Carpenter, Grace Wood,
- Mabel Baker, Carrie Carpenter, Bertie Padgham, Joe Greene, Ed Early,
- Martin Dillon, Ernest Coleman, George Wood
- Ida Redington, Maggie Early, Carrie Allen, Bee Early, Bertha Coleman, Verna
- Cotton, Nellie Coniff, Mamie Reynolds, Mark Matthewson (T), Ernest Crocker,
- George Curran, Eddie Carpenter, John Coniff, Willie Gouldrick, Willard Allen,
- Leslie Lapham, Will Wood

TAKEN IN FRONT OF DISTRICT #12



DISTRICT #12 - MARK MATTHEWSON, TEACHER

LOWEST ROW: Grace Wood, Emma Coleman, Carrie Carpenter, Isabel Carpenter, Estella Padgham  
 Ethel Redington, Frank Early, Willie Duffin, Lindley Gardner  
 2ND ROW: Gertie Howe, May Gardner, Eliza Coniff, Agnes Dillon, Dora Carpenter, Satie Duffin,  
 John Coleman, Ernest Coleman  
 3RD ROW: Eddie Carpenter, George Wood, Joe Greene, Bert Padgham, Tommy Dillon, Ed Early,  
 Martin Dillon, George Curran  
 4TH ROW: Rosa Brown, Mamie Reynolds, Maggie Early, Carrie Allen, Ida Redington, Cora White  
 5TH ROW: Verna Cotton, Hattie Chilson, Nellie Coniff, Leslie Lapham, Will Wood  
 6TH ROW: Mark Matthewson (T), Bertha Coleman, Willie Gouldrick, John Howe, Ernie Crocker,  
 John Coniff, Lloyd Smith, Eddie Gouldrick

TAKEN ON OLD PORCH OF GRANGE HALL #431



DISTRICT #12





DISTRICT #8 - HATTIE FISH TEACHER

BACK ROW: Hattie Fish (T), Nellie Howland, Margaret Mahoney, Morris Mahoney, John Hosey, Patsy Curran, George Eisenberg (or Chilson), Will Hosey  
 MIDDLE: Libbie Herendeen, Evelyn Sheldon, \_\_\_\_\_, Jimmie Howland, \_\_\_\_\_ Curran, \_\_\_\_\_ Powers, Allie Sheldon, \_\_\_\_\_ Chilson, Mabel Herendeen  
 FRONT ROW: \_\_\_\_\_ Powers, Mamie Howland, \_\_\_\_\_ Chilson, Alice Sheldon, Clarence Aldrich, \_\_\_\_\_



DISTRICT #8

BACK ROW: Will Hosey, George Eisenberg or Chilson, Patsy Curran, John Hosey, Morris Mahaney, Margaret Mahaney, Nellie Howland, Hattie Fish Stevenson (T)  
 MIDDLE: Ray Chilson, Allie Sheldon, Mabel Herendeen, John Curran, Jimmie Howland, Maggie Powers, Libbie Herendeen, Evelyn Sheldon  
 FRONT ROW: Alice Sheldon, Mamie Howland, Eddie Powers, Corporal Chilson, Clarence Aldrich, \_\_\_\_\_



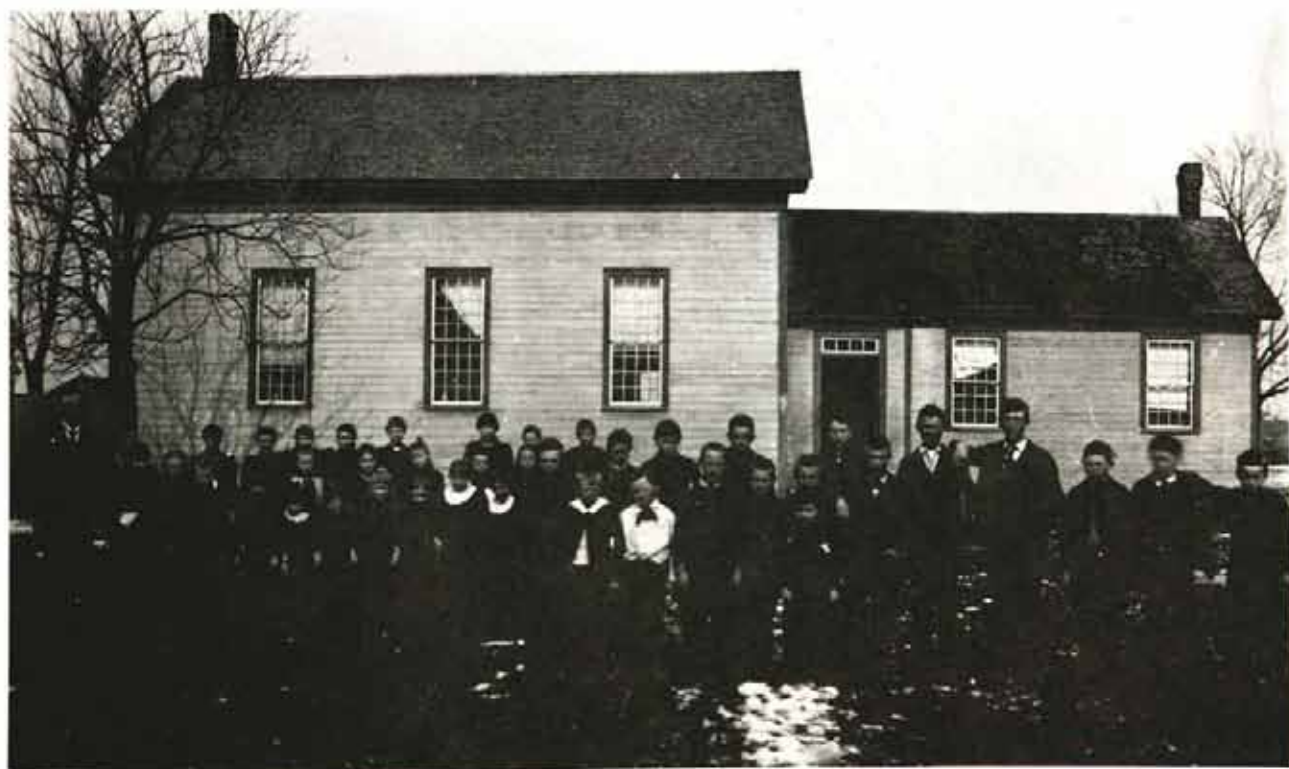
ONE OF FARMINGTON'S SCHOOLS  
HATTIE FISH STEVENSON-TEACHER



A SCHOOL IN FARMINGTON  
NAMES UNKNOWN



DISTRICT #5 - FLORENCE BOWERMAN TEACHER



DISTRICT #12 - MARK MATHEWSON, TEACHER



DISTRICT #13 SCHOOL - SCRIBNER DISTRICT  
MAE GARDNER, TEACHER



MACEDON ACADEMY WHERE MANY FARMINGTON  
STUDENTS WENT AFTER GRADE SCHOOL



CARRIE ALLEN                      MAE GARDNER  
MACEDON ACADEMY GRADUATES - 1899

## TOWN RECORDS

No town history is more interesting than that which treats the formation of the machinery of local government. It is the pride of the citizen, a system of pure democracy, and lies at the threshold of republican power and performance.

"At a town meeting held at the house of Nathan Aldrich, in and for the town of Farmington, on the 4th of April, 1797, agreeable to an act of the Court of Sessions for the county of Ontario, a meeting was opened and superintended by Phineas Bates, Esq., when the following officers were chosen:

Jared Comstock	Supervisor	Gilbert Bush	}	Path-Masters & Fence-Viewers
Isaac Hathaway	Town Clerk	Benjamin Peters		
Jonathan Smith	Commissioners of Roads	Job Howland		
Nathan Pierce		Welcome Herendeen		
Otis Comstock		Turner Aldrich		
Asa Wilmarth	Assessors	Nathan Herendeen	}	Pound-Masters
John McLouth		Joab Gillett		
Isaac Hathaway		Joseph Smith	}	Sealer of Weights and Measures
Nathan Herendeen	Poor-Masters	Jacob Smith		
Joseph Smith	Collectors	Jared Comstock		
Abiatha Powers		Sharon Booth	Joshua Van Fleet	
David Smith	Constable			Committee on Schools

"Voted, ten dollars for every wolf's head that is caught and killed within the bounds of said district.

"Whereas David Smith is voted in constable, the town has reconsidered his standing as constable for the present year. Sharon Booth is made constable.

"Voted, one hundred and fifty dollars to be raised to defray town charges.

"It was agreed that the town meeting should for the future be held at the house of Nathan Herendeen in said town."

On April 25, 1797, the town called a special meeting and elected John McLouth assessor, and Joseph Smith poor-master and sealer of weights and measures, to fill vacancy, the others not serving.

On May 15th another meeting was held, and the people finding their self-imposed tribute too high, concluded to take off one hundred dollars from the amount voted to defray expenses.

"David Gold produced a wolf-scalp, which he caught in this town, with the ears thereon, which were cropped agreeable to law, January 25, 1798, which I gave him certificate for."

Isaac Hathaway, Town Clerk

The following is a report of a committee on roads: "We the commissioners of Farmington, having by public request been called upon to lay out a road, having attended to the business as follows: First, beginning at a canting oak-tree at the corner of the roads running from Job Howland's (corner and distance here given) to Abiather Powers' and Gideon Payne's improvements; hence on the line between Powers and said Payne west six hundred and forty rods to the town line near Mud Creek....five miles and one hundred and forty-eight rods or nearly."

Jonathan Smith  
Otis Comstock  
Nathan Pierce  
Commissioners

The first census taken in Farmington was in 1830, showing a population of 1,773. Other census figures are:

1840	2,122	1880	1,978	1910	1,568
1860	1,868	1890	1,703	1970	3,565
1870	1,896	1900	1,607	1976	7,000 (estimated)

\* \* \*

The district of Farmington, as it was termed, originally included both Farmington and Manchester within its boundaries. The latter was taken off March 31, 1821, and was named Burt, in honor of a member of Assembly by that name. The name gave much dissatisfaction, and on April 16, 1822, the present name was given. After the town of Manchester was formed, the town meetings, with the exception of a year, were held at the barn of Wilmarth Smith, until the town house was built.

\* \* \*

In 1830 a committee of three persons, John Lapham, Welcome Smith, and Simpson Harvey, were appointed to locate a site for the Farmington town house. Considerable difficulty was met with in an endeavor to accomplish the object. The members of the committee being from different parts of the town, each desired to locate it nearest his section. The geographical center was in the midst of a swamp, where it could not be built. While the matter was still in dispute, Mr. Harvey died, and R. M. Rush was appointed in his place. It was finally agreed that it should be built upon the present site, No. 65, in district No. 13. A town house was erected upon this site about 1833 by Theodore Hayward. This building presented a neat and attractive appearance. It had three rooms; the front room was a place of assembly, and connected by doors to the judges' room and the office of the town clerk. The town hall was located on County Road #8 and Collett Road, facing County Road #8.

Town meetings were held in the old town hall until 1960 and then were held in the barns for a while. A new town hall and road equipment storage barn was built on Collett Road behind the site of the first town hall in 1962 at a cost of \$40,000. The old town hall was torn down in 1966 and is missed by many residents of the town. Some residents felt that the town hall was an obstruction to view when approaching the corner. Meetings in the old town hall were held around an old pot-bellied stove and many can remember the Town Meetings held there.

\* \* \*

#### THE LAST WOLF HUNT

In the year 1813 a wolf killed and wounded many sheep in the eastern part of the town. A party set out during a winter's day and tracked the wolf to a swamp, where he was surrounded. Pardon Arnold fired the shot which killed him, and the head being taken to Nathan Pierce, Sr., the Supervisor, a bounty of ten dollars was received, that being the sum then offered by the town as an inducement to hunt the "varmints". This was the last wolf hunt in the town. In this connection we quote the following from an old record:

"David Gold produced me a wolf-scalp, which he caught in this town, with the ears thereon, which were cropped agreeable to law, January 25, 1798, which I gave him certificate for."

Isaac Hathaway, Town Clerk

\* \* \*

#### THE LIQUOR LICENSE

In an old book called the "Book of Records of Excise for the Town of Farmington", we find that the sale of liquor was at one time "absolutely necessary", as the following will show:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of Excise for the Town of Farmington, in the County of Ontario, held at the house of Alfred Cooper, on the 19th day of May, 1847, Thomas J. McLouth, Supervisor; Nathan Aldrich and Lindley W. Smith, two of the Justices of the Peace of said town, being present, on application of Alfred Cooper, of the aforesaid town, to keep a tavern for the accommodation of travelers in his house, and also to sell strong and spirituous liquors, to be drunk in his house, and he having executed and delivered to the supervisor of said town, a bond to the people of the State of New York in the penal sum of \$125, with sufficient security, and also having paid to the said supervisor the sum of \$5 for a license; therefore,

Resolved, License is hereby granted by us, the aforesaid Commissioners, to Alfred Cooper aforesaid, to keep a public house and to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, to be drunk in his house, we being satisfied that the said Alfred Cooper is of good moral character; that he is of sufficient ability to keep a tavern, and that he has the necessary accommodations to entertain travelers, at the place where the said Alfred Cooper proposes to keep the same.

In witness thereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, the 19th day of May, 1847:

SIGNED: Thomas J. McLouth, Supervisor  
Lindley W. Smith Justices  
Nathan Aldrich

For many years the sale of intoxicating beverages was illegal in the town of Farmington. The last license issued in the 1800's was issued the third day of May, 1852 and was to run one year. It read as follows:

"At an annual meeting of the Commissioners of Exise of the town of Farmington, held at the town house in said town on the third day of May, 1852, Present:

Lindley W. Smith, Supervisor

Robert B. Robinson  
Nathan Aldrich  
Marshall McLouth

Justices

The board being thus organized, Arthur Power appeared and applied for a license to keep an Inn, or Tavern, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, to be drunk in his house where he now resides, during the ensuing year.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that License be granted to the said Arthur Power to keep an Inn or Tavern at his house in the town of Farmington for the ensuing year, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drunk therein and that he pay the sum of five dollars for the same.

SIGNED: Lindley W. Smith, Supervisor

Nathan Aldrich  
Marshall McLouth  
Robert B. Robinson

Justices

Filed the 3rd day of May.

Edward Herendeen Town Clerk

\* \* \*

The following were town officers in 1897:

Wm. H. Edmonston	Supervisor	Marvin D. McLouth	Overseer of the Poor
A. H. Stevenson	Town Clerk	Julius F. Aldrich	Highway Commissioner
Charles G. McLouth	Justice of the Peace	E. A. Adams	Assessor
James S. Carson	Justice of the Peace	E. J. Berry	Assessor
Edwin J. Gardner	Justice of the Peace	Milton A. Smith	Assessor
A. B. Katkamier	Justice of the Peace	Charles Gardner	Constable
George Whittaker	Collector and Constable	Fred Robbins	Constable

At the town meeting held in March of 1897, the cemetery formerly connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, was declared town property and duly incorporated, with Ellery G. Allen, Joseph Popenhusen and Theodore Bastian, trustees.

\* \* \*

The following are town officers in 1976:

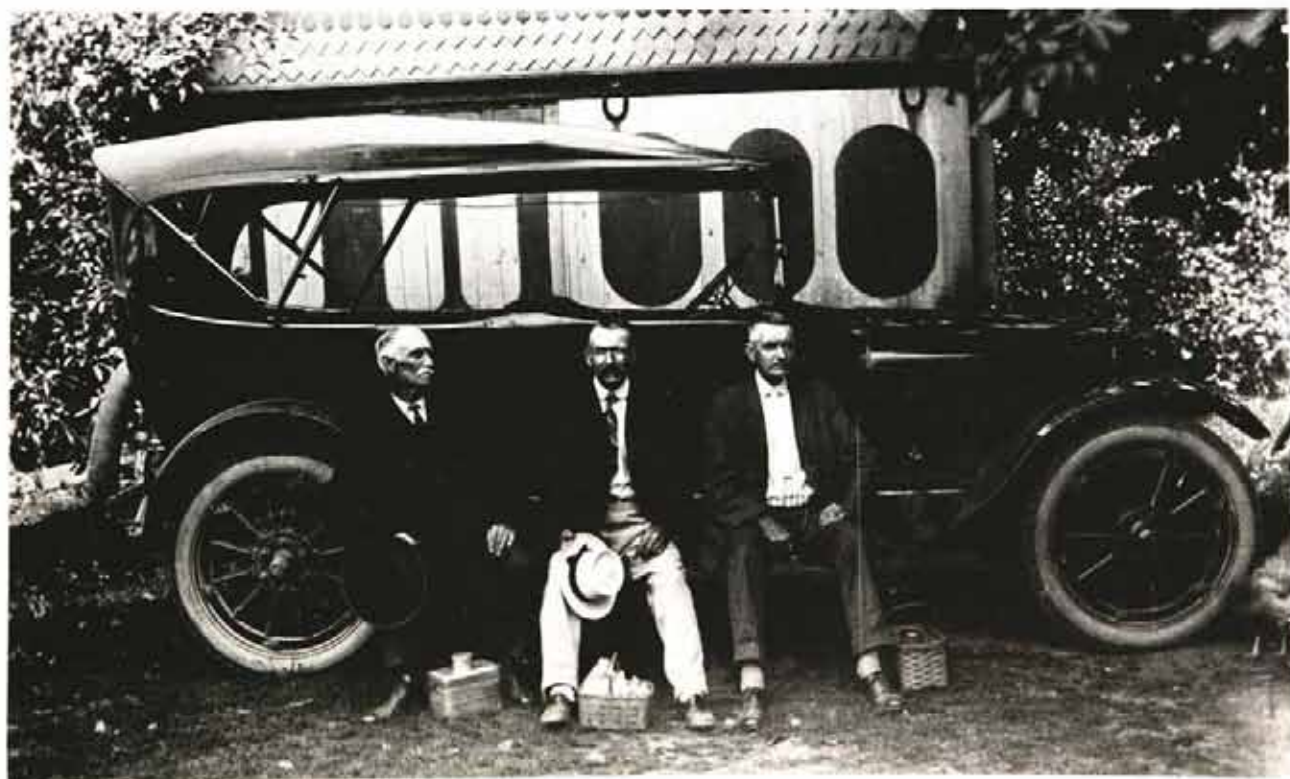
Wesley T. Payne	Supervisor	John G. Herriman, Ch.	Zoning Board of Appeals
Raymond C. Phillips	Town Justice	George Grube, Ch.	Town Planning Board
Elwin D. Wasson	Town Justice	Everett J. Blazey	Zoning Enforcement Officer & Building Inspector
Nathan L. Aldrich, Jr.	Councilman	John G. Mandrino	Water & Sewer Superintendent
Robert B. Anderson	Councilman	Gustavus C. Wehrlin	Town Historian
Leo M. Everdyke	Highway Superintendent	L. Edward Monaghan	Town Attorney
Rose M. Kleman	Town Clerk	Grace B. Allen	Deputy Clerk
Robert C. Gerlock	Assessor	Audrey Everdyke	Deputy Clerk
Everett J. Blazey	Assessor	George E. Tillson, Ch.	Board of Assessment
George C. Payne	Assessor	Robert Roys	Dog Warden
		Allen Herendeen, Ch.	Recreation Commission
		Jody Davis, Ch.	Conservation Advisory Council

\* \* \*





TOWN HALL AND BARN  
BUILT AROUND 1833



ASSESSORS

LEVI A. REDFIELD - EDWIN J. GARDNER - JULIUS F. ALDRICH



REPUBLICAN RALLY - SCHOOL HOUSE YARD #12  
Wm. McKinley/Hobart Ticket



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AROUND 1900  
TAKEN ON COURTHOUSE STEPS, CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.

HISTORY OF THE FARMINGTON FRIENDS CHURCH

Many of the pioneers of the Town of Farmington were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. One of these members was Nathan Comstock. He deeded the property where the church now stands to the Society of Friends on the third day of the eighth month 1796.

In 1796 a double log house was erected, part of which was used as a school house and part for religious meeting. This log meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1803 and all records of the meetings in the log meeting house were burned. A new meeting house was built in 1804. It was a very plain frame building and boards were used in the place of seats. Caleb McCumber was the first Public Friend, or minister as we call them.

In 1816 the building seemed too small and a larger building was erected on the west side of the road opposite the old one. It was called the Hicksite Meeting because soon Elias Hicks presented his views which caused a split in the congregation. The other branch, the Orthodox, met in the building on the east side of the road for many years. The Orthodox building burned and our present church building was built and dedicated on June 11, 1876.

The Hicksite building was used for worship until 1926 when it was sold and moved a short distance north on the same side of the road where it now stands, and is used for farm storage on the Van Lare farm.

In 1954 the present kitchen and two Sunday School rooms above it were added to the building. In 1964 the Educational wing was added. This consists of six permanent class rooms and an assembly room, which can be divided into six additional class rooms by the use of folding partitions.

In 1918 the wooden porch across the entire front of the church gave way to the present small cement one with the walks to the drives. An organ was used in the meetings for worship in the early 1900's. In about 1920 the meeting purchased a piano. In 1958 the present organ was installed. We have grown under the influence of two active choirs and many young folks who take a turn at the organ. The sanctuary was redecorated and the present rug and light fixtures were installed in 1968-69.

There is some very interesting early history of the development of other meetings in this area. Between 1803 and 1828 there were not less than 25 meetings set up. All were set off from Farmington, or from Monthly Meetings set up by Farmington. These include South Farmington, Macedon, Palmyra, Williamson, Junius, Galen, Rochester, Wheatland, Henrietta, Orangeville, Hartland, Elba, Lockport, Royalton, Shelby, Somerset, E. Hamburg, E. Eden, Holland, Collins, N. Quaker St., Ellery, Elk, Evans, and possibly a few more. We find an interesting mention of Farmington Meeting in Rufus Jones' book "The Later Periods of Quakerism". "By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century there was a very large and flourishing group of meetings in the western counties of New York State, especially in Ontario, Genesee, and Cayuga Counties..."

Somewhere between 1876 and 1893, a select school was held in the church basement for the benefit of the children of Friends but was soon discontinued because of lack of support. There was also a Friends boarding school in the village of Pumpkin Hook at an early date.

In the early history of our church many names of ministers are noted. These were unpaid and often traveled from meeting to meeting with their messages.

Through the years the people of our church have fostered many projects. Graded Sunday school is held regularly and Vacation Bible Schools have been held for many years. Junior and senior choirs are a real part of our Sunday services which also include a short silent period of worship. Summer musicales and Christmas and Easter cantatas are popular. The annual Turkey Suppers have been held each fall for many years. Ice cream socials, class picnics, church picnics, Young Friends' conferences, week-end retreats, etc. have been held here many times. Our church has sponsored many mission projects both in the United States and in foreign countries. There have been Father and Son and Mother and Daughter Banquets a few years ago, and Youth groups have been active for many years. The United Society of Friends Women was started in the late 1960's and continues to carry on a very interesting and helpful program. The ladies are visiting nursing homes and others who are ill in the hospitals plus sewing for Friends relief in many countries.

Currently we are joining in support of the project which is starting a meeting for worship in the Auburn prison.

We plan to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the building of our present building this year.

MARGARET A. BAKER

The following list of ministers of the Friends church as taken from "The History of New Salem", written by Carrie Padgham in 1966.

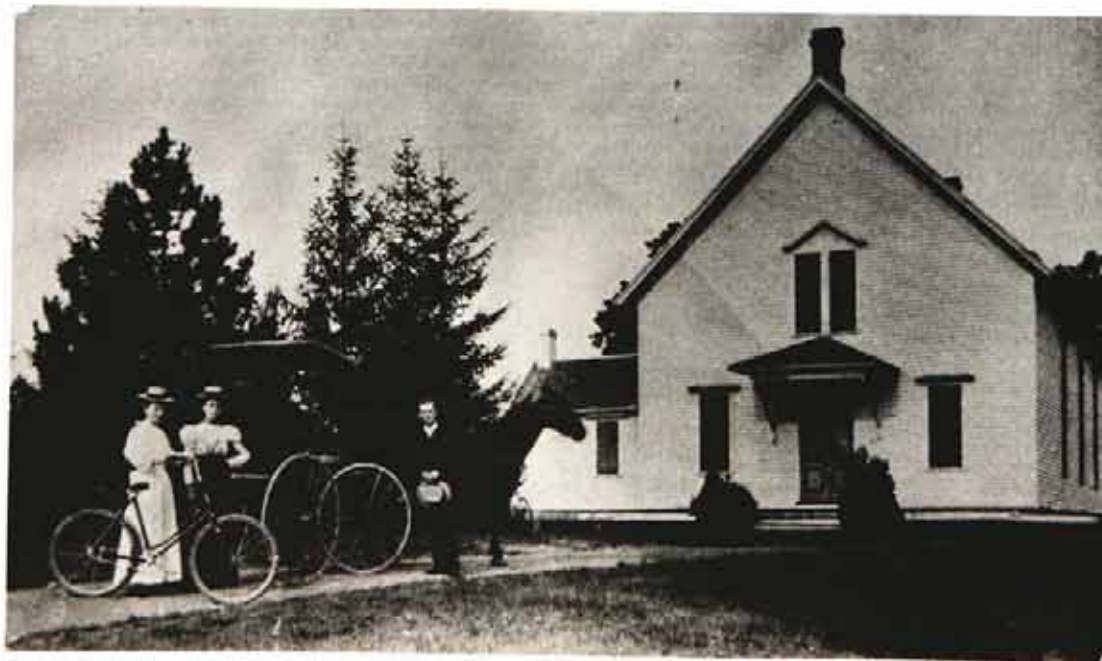
ORTHODOX FRIENDS MINISTERS SINCE 1828

Caleb McCumber	Arthur Santmier
Thomas Ellison	Lizzie M. Leggett
Beersheba Herendeen	Eliezer Partington
Ira Lapham	Arthur Hammond (1929-Nov. 1937)
William Clark	Parker Barroughs (Nov. 1937-June 1938)
Edward Dorland	Charles Lampman (1938-1941)
Lydia McCumber	Leonard Hall (1941-1945)
Margaret Hathaway	Dr. Isaacs and Thomas Williams (1945-46)
Jarius M. Rider	Robert Rumsy (1946-June 1949)
Alexander M. Purdy	Wilbur Kamp (June 1949-Sept. 1950)
Robert Knight	Kent Larabee (Nov. 1950-1952)
Mary Knowles	Herbert Kimball (1952-1954)
Adelaide H. Wood	Donald Deer (1954)
Edwin P. Wood (1902)	Richard Faux (1954-1962)
Thomas Williams (1900, 1902)	Adolph Baker and Graham Wilkens (Sept. 1962-Jan. 1966)
George Evans (1904, 1907)	Paul Walaskay (Feb. 1966-August 1966)
James Renfrew (April 1908, 1913)	Mr. Rosecrans, Adolph Baker and other substitutes
Leverite Rugg and wife (1907)	Richard Hartman (June 1967-June 1973)
Reuben J. Payne (1913)	Herbert Kimball (August 1973 - Present)
Roy D. Marsh	

HICKSITE MEETING HOUSE  
BUILT 1816



ORTHODOX FRIENDS CHURCH - BUILT 1876



REV. WOODS - FIRST PAID  
MINISTER



UNVEILING OF MONUMENT MARKING SITE  
OF FIRST FRIEND'S MEETING HOUSE  
ERECTED WEST OF UTICA, NEW YORK



ORTHODOX FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

The following is taken verbatim from A. B. Katkamier's History of Farmington 1897:

#### GERMAN FAMILIES

About twenty years ago (1877) several German families came to reside in Farmington. From that time other families have continued to arrive until now we have quite a German population. The older persons find it somewhat difficult to master the English language, but a few years' contact with English speaking neighbors and the constant effort to learn and to make themselves understood gives them a working knowledge of the language. The younger members of the family do not find it a hard matter to learn both German and English and for the most part they speak both languages with equal facility.

Four years ago (1893) the German society determined to erect a house of worship and have it under their control. A piece of ground was purchased adjacent to the old stone shops in the village of Farmington. A building contract was given to S. G. Dillingham and he proceeded to erect a commodious church edifice. It stands today an ornament and an honor to the German society and the town. The total cost exceeded \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. H. Liebich, who came direct from Germany to take charge of the pastorate. Although Mr. Liebich was young in years and fresh from college, he took hold of the church work here in a very enthusiastic and satisfactory manner. As a pulpit speaker he was eloquent and impressive, not confined to his notes but preaching almost entirely extemporaneously. He served the church for two years and then went to the western part of the state where he has charge of important religious interests. Rev. H. Liebich was succeeded by Rev. Ernest Reissig. Mr. Reissig has the confidence of his parishioners and is doing a splendid christian work in the community.

Most of the German families in the town emigrated from Mecklenburg, Germany. They left a country where wages were extremely low and the opportunities for advancement hedged in by caste and competition. They entered a land where equality of rights in business and law is the accepted principle of operation. That they made a wise change by identifying themselves with America and her progressive institutions is evidenced by the material success each family has achieved almost without an exception. They own some very fine farms. Their horses can hardly be equalled in the town. They are liberal buyers and are beginning to enjoy the proceeds of honest persistent labor. Among the more prominent families may be mentioned Joseph Popenhusen, Christ Wiegert, Henry Holtz, Theodore Bastian, Fred Mamer, Fred Harloff and John Proeber. In politics they are Republican, seldom failing to vote a straight ticket. It may be safely predicted that much of the future history of Farmington will be connected with the descendants of these families.

#### HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. John's Lutheran Church entered the history of the Town of Farmington in the afterglow of our nation's Centennial celebration. However late St. John's may have been in establishing itself, we are indeed happy to have been a part of the history and life of the Town of Farmington and of our country.

St. John's started in 1879 as a mission post in the District #5 School House in the Town of Macedon, located at the Victor-Canandaigua Road intersection, also known as Chimney Corners. A Lutheran pastor, The Rev. G. Seel of Newark, N.Y., served the infant parish. In 1886 the congregation was formally organized, and its constitution was adopted in January, 1887. Sixteen men signed the original document.

In 1888, the parish moved to Farmington (New Salem), using the abandoned Wesleyan Methodist church building, now the Farmington Grange. Here St. John's members, who were mostly German immigrants, worshipped until August 27, 1894, when part of the present church structure was dedicated. The church, measuring 30 feet by 40 feet, was built for \$1000, with an additional \$240 for the steeple structure.

The present parsonage, located next to the church, was erected in 1905 for \$900. In 1953-54 an additional 35 feet was added to the back of the 1894 church structure for approximately \$20,000. This doubled its size, which is the building as it now appears. A 4000 square foot educational building, costing \$36,000, was dedicated in the spring of 1963.

In January, 1911, another Lutheran Church was opened in Macedon Center. As time passed, the two churches were served by one pastor. In 1936, it was found to the best interest of all concerned to amalgamate the two churches. The Macedon Center property was sold, and its members joined in fellowship with the Farmington congregation.

During the years of existence, the parish has been served by 16 pastors: G. Seel; J. Holstein, 1885-89; G. Doering (the first resident pastor), 1889-91; A. Krause, 1891-92; H. Liebrich, 1893-95; F. E. Reissig, Sr., 1895-1902; E. Saul, 1903-1906; W. Seidel, 1907-1909; J. Flierl, 1910-14; Wm. Mueller, 1915-17; H. Fichenscher, 1918-22; E. Miller, 1923-35; M. Mueller, 1936; L. G. Leonard, 1936-41; A. Kreutz, 1942-50; and E. Kuehnert, 1950-present.

In 1958, Mrs. Lucy (nee Reissig) Schenk, daughter of a former pastor, published a book about life in the parsonage when the ten member Reissig family lived in the cobblestone house across the street from the church (the Olive Dettman property). The book, entitled Seven, Eight, Shut the Gate, Greenwich Book Publishers, New York, gives a humorous and nostalgic look at turn-of-the-century life in Pumpkin Hook.

LUTHERAN CHURCH COMMITTEE



LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF  
LUTHERAN CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FARMINGTON, N. Y.

## FARMINGTON WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

The Farmington Wesleyan Methodist Church was legally organized January 12, 1846. The first board of trustees elected was composed of Lewis Lombard, William Pound, Benjamin L. Haight, William Plum, and Rufus F. Holbrook. The records show annual elections and a full board to January 1, 1876, when Gifford Bowerman, George Holdridge, David Padgham, Joseph Padgham, and John McCrae were trustees. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Burrows, who served the church acceptably for two years. The roll of pastors is not at hand, but of those who once served this church here were Revs. Owen, Payne, and Randolph. Former pastors were Rev. Edwin Burnetson, who moved to Prattsville; Rev. John L. Bush, who moved to White Hall, Michigan; Rev. P. S. Slauson, moved to Westfield, Pennsylvania; Rev. Sylvester Adams, deceased, (1876); Rev. George Pegler, who became a minister in the west; Rev. J. W. Fancher, who was with the church three years; then Rev. W. G. Woodruff, one year; and Marshall Frink. Other pastors thought to have been there were Randolph Barnetson and Rev. Fausea.

The meeting thrived until 1876, when the parishioners met to appoint delegates to attend a conference to engage a new minister in the place of Elder Frink. The Frinkites wished to retain his services for another year, but the other portion desired a change and attended a conference and procured a Mr. Slauson. Both ministers met in church and differences arose which broke up the meeting. The "Slausonites" retired to the Joseph Moore house (now owned and occupied by Sherwood Coon) and the "Frinkites" held possession of the church. Slauson was arrested and the matter was taken before the Grand Jury who ignored it and threw it out of court. From this time on the meeting was of little account; the building was mortgaged to keep up repairs, and finally sold at auction from the courthouse steps at Canandaigua, by a referee and was bid off by Mary (Mrs. Joseph) Padgham, the 6th day of September, 1890 who later sold it to Farmington Grange No. 431 P. of H. This change of ownership occurred in 1891. The Grange has made many alterations and improvements. At one time the basement of the church was used by Charles Jennings for a carpenter shop. He manufactured most of the coffins used in this vicinity in this shop. Later, a family by the name of Bortle lived in there.

The site of the present building was deeded by Joseph C. Hathaway, and Esther, his wife, to the trustees of the society in the year 1842. The consideration for the forty-five rods of ground was one hundred and fifty dollars. A building was commenced, but ere its completion was sold to William Pound, who, united with his wife Mary, deeded the property to the society for two hundred dollars. The article bears date March 9, 1848. A lot and parsonage were given to the church by Fannie Robeson, a member of the society. A cemetery was deeded by Benjamin Soule and Mahala C., his wife, on June 16, 1842, to the society. The price paid for the acre of consecrated ground was one hundred and seventy dollars, and it was made a burial-place for "all persons, of whatever condition, color, clime, sect, or creed." The membership of the society on February 10, 1865 was seventy-six. Some died, others removed, and a few withdrew and so reduced membership to twenty-three in 1876. A Sabbath-school was connected with the church, and a children's aid association existed in the school, along with a small library.

\* \* \*

## PRESBYTERIAN

A church of the Presbyterian denomination was formed in the town as early as 1817. It was received under the care of the presbytery of Geneva on August 13 of the year given. It was reported to consist of eighteen members in 1825, and annually thereafter, until 1831, its name was found on the reports. Later it is lost and forgotten.

\* \* \*

## THE BAHAI FAITH IN FARMINGTON

The first Local Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Farmington was formed on April 21, 1971 by members who had come here from such diversified places as Israel, Canada, Jordan, Maine and Farmington. They hold regular meetings for prayer, consultation and study as well as provide a means through which the spiritual aims and principles of Baha'u'llah are brought to the attention of those who have not heard of the Baha'i Faith.

Although there is no paid clergy, the Baha'i Faith, founded in Persia in the mid-19th century, is world wide and teaches such principles as independent investigation of truth, the oneness of mankind, the equality of men and women, universal education, the importance of a common universal language and freedom from prejudice of all kinds - national, political, racial, religious and class.

The Baha'is congratulate the Town of Farmington on its Bicentennial Observance and look forward to its continued progress as a fine American community.

MRS. ELTON M. SMITH for THE LOCAL SPIRITUAL  
ASSEMBLY OF THE BAHAI'S OF FARMINGTON

\* \* \*





METHODIST CHURCH IN PUMPKIN HOOK  
NOW GRANGE HALL

FAITH BAPTIST CHURCH

In September, 1974, Pastor and Mrs. Ronald A. Bantle moved to Farmington for the purpose of establishing a Regular Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Fellowship of Baptists for Home Missions, Elyria, Ohio. Wednesday evening Bible Study and Prayer Meetings were started first in their home at 851 Hook Road, Victor, on March 19, 1975. Soon after, the Farmington Grange was rented, and Sunday services were begun. The first Sunday services were attended by 25 in Bible School and 39 in the church service.

The first Daily Vacation Bible School was held August 18 - 22, 1975, with an average attendance of 85 (highest day was 92). Joy Clubs (week-day children's Bible clubs) are held in homes of church families. Search The Scriptures club meets each week for the teens.

Missions giving and a Building Fund were begun at the very beginning of the work in Farmington. This new church is now looking for property, and trusting the Lord to provide for a church building in His time. Missions giving has risen to about \$100 a month in the first year.

After 10 months of services, attendances have climbed into the 80's on Sunday mornings. Official organization is anticipated in the next few months. The Bantles are thankful to the Lord for bringing them to Farmington.

\* \* \* PASTOR RONALD A. BANTLE



GRANGE HALL

## HISTORY OF FARMINGTON GRANGE #431

A little band of local townsmen met in Nichols' Hall and after preliminary organization plans, signed the application for a charter and took the necessary steps toward the formation of this Subordinate Grange March 8, 1880. The First Master was Ellery G. Allen, Overseer L. L. Morse, Lecturer Nathan L. Aldrich, Steward E. M. Mott, Assistant Steward George E. Lapham, Chaplain T. E. Smith, Treasurer George Loomis, Secretary John Van den Berg, Gate Keeper Norman Gourlay, Ceres Mrs. H. Tay, Pomona Mrs. G. E. Lapham, Flora Mrs. L. L. Morse, Lady Assistant Steward Mrs. S. G. Bowerman. There were 27 charter members who joined this organization which had as its purpose the betterment of agricultural pursuits by banding together.

For the first ten years the meetings were held in Nichols' Hall, with a social hour being made enjoyable by frequent Grange suppers. Soon Grange socials were held in the homes of the members. A New England supper is recorded with about 200 in attendance at the home of the first master. A husking bee was held at the barn of S. G. Bowerman. Those were the days of homemade entertainment, and the socials and the programs were the product of the imagination of the lecturer and his or her assistants. The Grange Quarterly was much enjoyed during its life span. At least three Grange Fairs were held. Grange picnics were a favorite feature and are still held annually.

About 1890 the property now owned by the Grange was offered for sale and a committee soon reported the purchase for \$400. The meetings and social get-togethers were mostly held in the Grange Hall after that.

Many have been the topics for discussion over the years that have been held in Grange meetings. The Farm Bureau was discussed in Grange circles, tax laws were often a chief concern, development of fertilizers and weed killers and changes in farm machinery from the horse drawn period to the present big machines and combines. Rural mail delivery came about in part through the efforts of some of the local Grange members. Dairymen and poultrymen have been helped by the efforts of the Grange.

The Grange included women in its organization and many local projects have benefited from their interest in the community. Many Grange suppers are still held and made profitable by the efforts of the ladies. An annual Chicken Barbeque is still held.

The Juvenile Grange was started in the early 1930's as a plan to make Grange attendance a family affair. The Juveniles have made many contributions to the Subordinate Grange as they grew older.

The Loan Closet was established in 1962 through the efforts of the ladies and is a boon to those needing sick room aid - beds, crutches, wheel chairs, etc. are available.

Neighbor's Night has been a Grange feature for many years. Other Granges join together with the host Grange for an evening of enlightenment and sociability. Many members are members of the Pomona and State and National Grange.

Grangers have long been interested in educational opportunities for their children and many local boys and girls have attended Cornell University, or other agricultural schools in the state.

The Grange building was originally a church and once again a church group meets there on Sundays. The Grange building has long been a polling place for the voters of the district. The area population has so increased that voting time often means long lines of persons waiting to cast their ballots.

The Grange insurance program is of real interest and benefit to many people. This started as a Fire Insurance program but has expanded to include other insurance coverages.

A good Granger places faith in God, nurtures hope, dispenses charity and is noted for fidelity.

MARGARET A. BAKER

\* \* \*



FIRST AWARD - GRANGE EXHIBIT 1909

LEWIS ALLEN      A. B. KATKAMIER

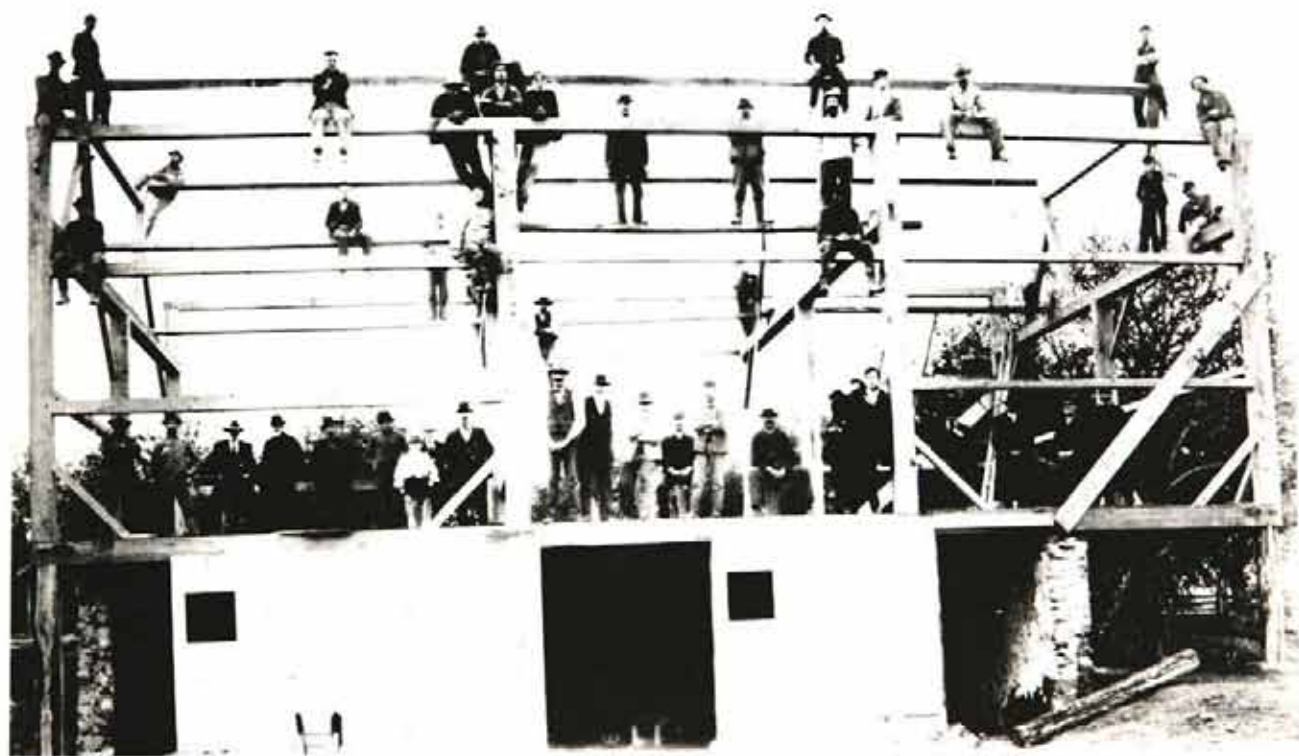


"CHARLIE'S DRY HOUSE" - SOUTH OF HOOK

L-R: CHARLES H. GARDNER, CLARA E. GARDNER, ERNEST CROCKER, FRANK COTTON  
HENRY GARDNER, EDDIE GARDNER, ADELIA POWERS, CARRIE COTTON WHIPPLE,  
AMY ANN COTTON, DIDE JOHNSON, LEONARD GARDNER



BERT STEVENSON'S "PLOWING BEE"



ED STEVENSON'S BARN RAISING



CORNFIELD IN FARMINGTON AROUND 1900



GRAVEL PIT FIELD SOUTH OF GRAVEL PIT HOUSE



VET BUCKLEY - FIRST ORCHARD SPRAYING  
IN LOCALITY - DRIVER - FRITZ SCHROTH



LITTLE MIKE CROWLEY - BROWNSVILLE

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT FARMINGTON

Isaac Hathaway's wife was Jemima Comstock, daughter of Nathan Comstock. Their children were Isaac Jr. and Otis. Jemima died in 1793 and her grave in the Hathaway Cemetery is the earliest marked grave known in the town. The first death in the town was Elijah Smith in 1793.

\* \* \*

Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman were united in marriage in 1792 at the home of Isaac Hathaway, Sr., Town Clerk, it being the first marriage in town.

\* \* \*

Ruth Grinnell conducted a beauty shop and hair dressing establishment in some of the upper rooms of her father's store in New Salem.

\* \* \*

The stone school house on the Bowe property in New Salem was built in 1806-7. It was used as a district school until 1858 and then was used as a dwelling by Edward Carney who had a cooper shop there.

\* \* \*

Tradition has it that this village was named New Salem by Friends who came from, and had friends in, Salem, Massachusetts and went by that name until in the 1820's when the first Post Office was located here. The village was then named Farmington, which was named after Farmington, Connecticut.

\* \* \*

Otis Comstock was the first white man to brave the rigors of winter in the Town of Farmington. In 1789 his companions all returned to Massachusetts to prepare for a permanent removal to this town. He had no neighbors nearer than Canadaigua and Boughton Hill.

\* \* \*

On September 17, 1790, the first white child was born, Welcome Herington, later known as Herendeen. He married while young and moved to Michigan. He attained the weight of 350 pounds.

\* \* \*

In 1790 Isaac Hathaway, from Adams, Massachusetts, located at what has since been known as Hathaway's Corners. His wife and two children were brought through the wilderness upon an ox-sled.

\* \* \*

Levi Smith, one of the pioneers of the town, purchased a farm of about 200 acres from Nathan Aldrich, and made payment by giving the labor of a day for an acre of land. The farm thus won by day's labor became the heritage of his son, P. A. Smith.

\* \* \*

In 1790, Joseph Smith and James D. Fish started an ashery near the Friends South Meeting House, for the manufacture of pearlash, an article prominent at the time as finding ready sale, and returning considerable profit. The building was a frame structure and as such was known as the first of its class in the town.

\* \* \*

John Pound, and Elijah, his brother, from New Jersey, were the first farmers upon the land owned by the Sheldons.

\* \* \*

In 1802 James Hoag arrived from New Jersey and built a small shop and began a successful business as shoe and harness maker.

\* \* \*

In 1790 Job Howland located at Black Brook in the eastern part of the town and built a saw-mill.

\* \* \*

A tannery was built in 1800 by Thomas Herendeen. He conducted the business about fifteen years, was succeeded by Peter C. Brown, and by him continued until 1826. Its site was near the Allan Payne Farm.

\* \* \*

The womens group known as Creative Homemakers is a unit organized through the Cooperative Extension in Ontario County. It has been determined that the first meeting was held in 1921 with Mrs. Gilbert Padgham being the first Chairman. The group was known as Farmington Home Bureau. In the 1950's it became known as the Farmington Home Demonstration Unit and eventually, sometime in the late 60's, the name was changed to Creative Homemakers of Farmington. There are four charter members listed in this group. Three are living at this writing. They are: Mrs. Gilbert Padgham, Mrs. Iva Redington, Mrs. Mae DeMay and Mrs. Bertha Popenhusen (deceased). The main objective of this group from its inception is to educate themselves and to share previous skills or knowledge pertaining to any facet of homemaking and motherhood with one another and the community. Each generation dedicated themselves to making their vocation as homemakers as interesting and informed as possible. There are other groups in the town; Mertensia and Farmington Chapel, organized around the same time with generally the same objectives.

\* \* \*

EILEEN ACKERMAN



### THE INDIANS

The Indians have left traces of their occupation of the town. Flint arrowheads, knives, scrapers, fish spears and stone pestles have been found in liberal quantities. The farms once occupied by Ellery G. Allen, John J. Reynolds, Thomas R. Baker, Oliver Ryan, Cornelius McGloskey and Oscar Randall yielded many fine specimens of these relics. After each plowing the soil gave up a greater or less number of these tokens of by-gone inhabitants. This section was the camping ground of the Senecas. Near the springs of fresh water the flints were found in greatest abundance. Early settlers have said that near these springs little patches of ground had been cleared, where the squaws raised maize and melons. It is only by the utmost stretch of the imagination that we of the present day can form any idea of the almost unbroken forest covering the fertile farms we now take so much pleasure in tilling. In this forest the savage Indian hunted the bear, the deer, the timid rabbit and the frisky squirrel. The brooks and creeks teemed with fish. The Indian, with his sharp flint fish-spear, was able to secure enough for the coming meal. Lewis F. Allen found several of these barbed spears. There was scarcely a home in the northern part of the town which did not contain one or more flint or stone relic of the Indians.

It was said that the neighborhood of the mills was an accustomed hunting and fishing ground of the Indians. Their fish and game were offered to the settlers in exchange for meal and flour. The Indians would come into the grist-mill bringing their fish or game, and lay them down before Mr. Smith (Mertensia Mill) and say, "The skano trout" or "The skano game", and then be off before any answer could be returned. In a few days they would be back for their "gifts" and say, "Skano ingum meal". The miller humored their caprice and gave them as they desired. This mill, on County Road 41 was in close proximity to the headquarters of the Six Nations.

\* \* \*

### THE GOOD TEMPLARS (A.B. KATKAMIER, 1897)

Farmington Lodge No. 983, I.O. of G. T. was organized March 2nd, 1894 by S. H. Davis, a young man who became a powerful public speaker and an eloquent pulpit orator. Little did Mr. Davis think when he organized the lodge with a few charter members that it would reach its present large membership (1897), and exert so much influence throughout the community. For a time the little lodge struggled along, scarcely able to hold its charter. After a time circumstances grew brighter; the more self-sacrificing services of a few devoted members began to bear fruit. More interest was taken in the proceedings of the lodge sessions and the community was canvassed for new members.

A series of entertainments were planned which proved very popular and successful. In the summer of 1896 it was decided to hold a band concert and the celebrated Manchester Cornet Band was engaged at considerable expense. The concert was held on the evening of the 2nd of September, and was attended by over one thousand people.

The membership of the lodge was made up from the first families in the neighborhood. So skillful were the members to become in parliamentary practice and in the transaction of society business that two-thirds of the members could act efficiently as chairman of public meetings.

The officers in 1897 were: A. B. Katkamier, Chief Templar; Edith M. Clapper, Vice Templar; Charles E. Allen, Secretary; Oscar B. Gardner, Treasurer; Charles A. Green, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Sarah Peckham, Chaplain; Fred Popenhusen, Marshall; Edward Early, Dep't. Marshall; Willie Cotton, Guard; Robert Bowerman, Sentinel; Percy Baker, Past Chief Templar; Lewis F. Allen, Lodge Deputy; Lillian Katkamier, organist.

\* \* \*

### THE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL

A general movement for the establishment of schools for instruction, in its influence, was felt by the Friends, who concluded that it would be advantageous to found and maintain a school where manual labor would go as payment for tuition and other expenses, and so enable indigent young men to obtain an education. Accordingly, March 19, 1838, the movement was set on foot by a conveyance to the society by Daniel A. Robinson, Isaac Hathaway, and Asa B. Smith of 12.14 acres of land for that purpose. Gideon Herendeen, Asa B. Smith, and Jonathan Ramsdell were appointed trustees, and a school was opened in a building which stood on the premises. It was designed that both instructors and scholars should take part in the work. The property thus bequeathed to the society was conditioned to remain common possession in the event of a division. "If a split should occur in the society, the property was to be held by those who adhere to our ancient doctrine as found in 'Barday's Apology', and in the 'Testimony of the Society of Friends' issued in Philadelphia in the year (1829) eighteen hundred and twenty nine. Should a deficiency of means occur, it was to be supplied by voluntary contributions." The school was subject to the immediate control of the Farmington Monthly Meeting. Its existence was brief, and we have no knowledge of teachers or attendance, course of study, or duration and number of terms. Its creation is of value here as showing an educational and benevolent spirit on the part of the prominent citizens of the town.

\* \* \*

POST OFFICE

Prior to the advent of rural delivery, the residents of the Town of Farmington were served by four post offices, located within the village of New Salem (Pumpkin Hook), Brownsville, Mertensia, and Tuttle Station (the intersection of the Lehigh Valley RR and County Road #8). The advent of Rural Delivery prior to World War I sounded the knell of these offices and though the fact that there were those who adamantly opposed the idea of the mail carriers, the Post Office Department subsequently determined that the town would be served by the offices of Victor, Canandaigua, Shortsville, Palmyra, and Macedon.

It is to be noted that the short-sightedness and the resistance to change of those persons has caused the town to lose its identity to a degree and effected a confusion on the area. There are eighteen Farmington Post Offices in the United States with over half of these communities with less than 1,000 persons and yet as recently as November 1975, the Post Master General's Office said, "Community growth in itself, is not sufficient cause to establish an independent post office. Post Offices are not established for the primary purpose of providing community identity or to conform districts to corporate boundaries."

The fact remains that all our neighboring towns have one or more post offices within their boundaries and the town to our east that was a part of Farmington in the Phelps and Gorham purchase avails its residents service from four post offices with two of these offices having rural carriers.

Attempts have been made by our town historian and others to compile a roster of those residents of Farmington who have served this country in World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era. By virtue of the fact that persons registered for the draft by post office addresses rather than by the town resided in, it is an impossibility to give a completely accurate listing of Farmington residents who have served their country. It is significant to note that whenever the nation has been involved in a major conflict, the young men and women of Farmington have volunteered to serve and a grateful country has bestowed its accolades on those who served.

GUSTAVUS WEHRLIN

\* \* \*

THE RAILROAD

The fate of the two railroads that have served Farmington hangs in the balance as Conrail assesses the needs of the country. The Lehigh Valley and the New York Central Roads have served the area for well over three quarters of a century. The baggage station and depot on the Central was at West Farmington or Mertensia and H. H. Collins was one of the last of the agents at that stop. The original name of the station was "Farmton" on the Lehigh and its location was where the road crosses County Road 8. This station catered to both passengers and freight and served the town for about fifty years. It was demolished in the early forties as the road determined that there was no further need for its existence. A third railroad was planned and survey stakes were placed for its route to travel from south to north through the town. It was intended that this road would haul coal from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario but the construction was never realized.

About a half century ago many rural areas were served by a form of transportation known as a "trolley". Farmington was served by the Rochester and Eastern and its route was through the southwest quadrant of the town. Its route from Victor entered the town south of the present Route 96 and then it went south near Route 332 and then to Canandaigua. The line ran from Rochester to Syracuse. There was also another line north of town known as the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern and this service served towns along Route 31. It is interesting to note that there is a definite possibility that there is growing support to have this type of transportation come back under the name of "light rail transit". Rochester has decided to use a 19.4 mile corridor that will include the central business district and similar studies are under way in the area. Here again, we see the past being reworked into our present day with the point being that here is a form of transportation that causes relatively little pollution.

GUSTAVUS WEHRLIN

\* \* \*

FINGER LAKES RACE TRACK

Plans for the Finger Lakes Race Track in Farmington first began in 1954 by Karl Schlegel, Jr. and were abandoned June 17, 1955. The option for land was kept open and two groups of promoters worked at getting state approval for a running track at this site. The Finger Lakes Racing Association, Inc. headed by J. P. Maguire, Jr. received approval April 9, 1959 and hoped to have the track set up for 1960 racing. The race track finally opened 5/23/62.

The local people and surrounding towns gave much disapproval, this being the Bible Belt and a Quaker township. From a business standpoint, only through the amounts the FLRA helped financially, brought water and sewer projects to this town. The school tax paid by the association is a considerable amount. The jobs provided for local people have been many. Restaurants and motels, as well as individual rooms rented, have brought money into our town. In fact, the fast growth of the town began with the Race Track.

People came to town who owned and bred thoroughbreds for racing, but I do not think pari-mutual windows have had much influence on our Farmington natives.

BETTY BLAZEY

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### OTHER RACE TRACKS IN FARMINGTON

Farmington has been the site of three horse race tracks. There is no question but what the present Finger Lakes Race Track is the best and widest known of the tracks. This is the only fast track of the three with the others being known as harness racing tracks. One of these tracks was located on the "Stockfarm" near the intersection of the Shortsville Road and County Road 8 and the other was located on the south east quadrant of the intersection of the Allen Padgham Road and the Hook Road. The former of these properties is presently the site of Payne Farms while the latter was on the present Bowe Farms.

GUSTAVUS WEHRLIN

\* \* \*

### IRIS GARDENS

In 1927 A. B. Katkamier purchased the former hotel in the Hook (corner of Allen Padgham Road and Hook Road). He also purchased a lot on Farmington Road which is now the property of the Bowes.

Soon after his purchase, Katkamier established his world famous Iris Gardens. He had the largest individual plantings in the world, at one time numbering over 2,000 varieties. It was said that people came from all over the world to view the gardens. He made a great success of his project, having varieties of peonies, oriental poppies, chrysanthemums, iris and around 65 varieties of perennials for sale. From a 1940 price list we learn that the prices for his iris went from 10¢ for the Halo and other varieties to \$75 for the Prairie Sunset variety. A. B. Katkamier was a beautiful penman, a well educated man and a valuable asset to the community. In 1897 he compiled and edited The History of Farmington which has been a valuable tool in completing this history. Mr. Katkamier died in 1947 and Mrs. Katkamier sold the house to Ansel and Dorothy Koegler in 1949. Joseph and Diane Robinson purchased the house in 1974.

\* \* \*

### FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Farmington Volunteer Fire Company was formed in the fall of 1947 with 31 Charter Members. The first officers were: President Kenneth Bowe, Vice President Louis Pegelow, Treasurer Gardner Sheldon, Recording Secretary Edward Wehrlin, Financial Secretary Walter Gardner and Sergeant at Arms James Padgham. The line officers were: Chief Lloyd Wells, 1st Assistant Karl Popenhusen and 2nd Assistant Lewis H. Martz. The company has two stations, both located on Hook Road. Station 1 at New Salem or "Pumpkin Hook" was built in 1949 and the Station 2 operation was moved from the Finger Lakes Race Track site in 1975 to its present location in a new fire hall that cost in excess of \$100,000. The present officers are: President Fred Bean Jr., Vice President Richard McClurg, Treasurer Roger Pasnak, Secretary Gustavus Wehrlin, Sergeant at Arms Ronald McKee, Chief Melvin Townsend, 1st Assistant Chief Lewis Martz, Jr., 2nd Assistant Chief George Lord, Captain Francis Parker, 1st Lieutenant William Reeser, 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Fingar and Directors Glenn Popenhusen, Gordon Smith and Carl Pilbeam.

The Town of Farmington is organized as the Farmington Fire Protection District and the Town Board contracts for fire protection from the Farmington, Manchester and Shortsville Fire Departments. The town contracts directly with Farmington Fire Department and the other departments are contracted through the villages that sponsor the units. The town residents also have the ambulance and emergency services of the Victor-Farmington Ambulance Corps, the Shortsville FD Ambulance, the Macedon Fire Department Ambulance and the Palmyra Oxygen Service. The actual costs to the residents is minimal in view of the fact that all of these units are served by volunteers and the monies received by these units goes toward new equipment or the maintenance and upkeep on present equipment along with the buildings that house the units.

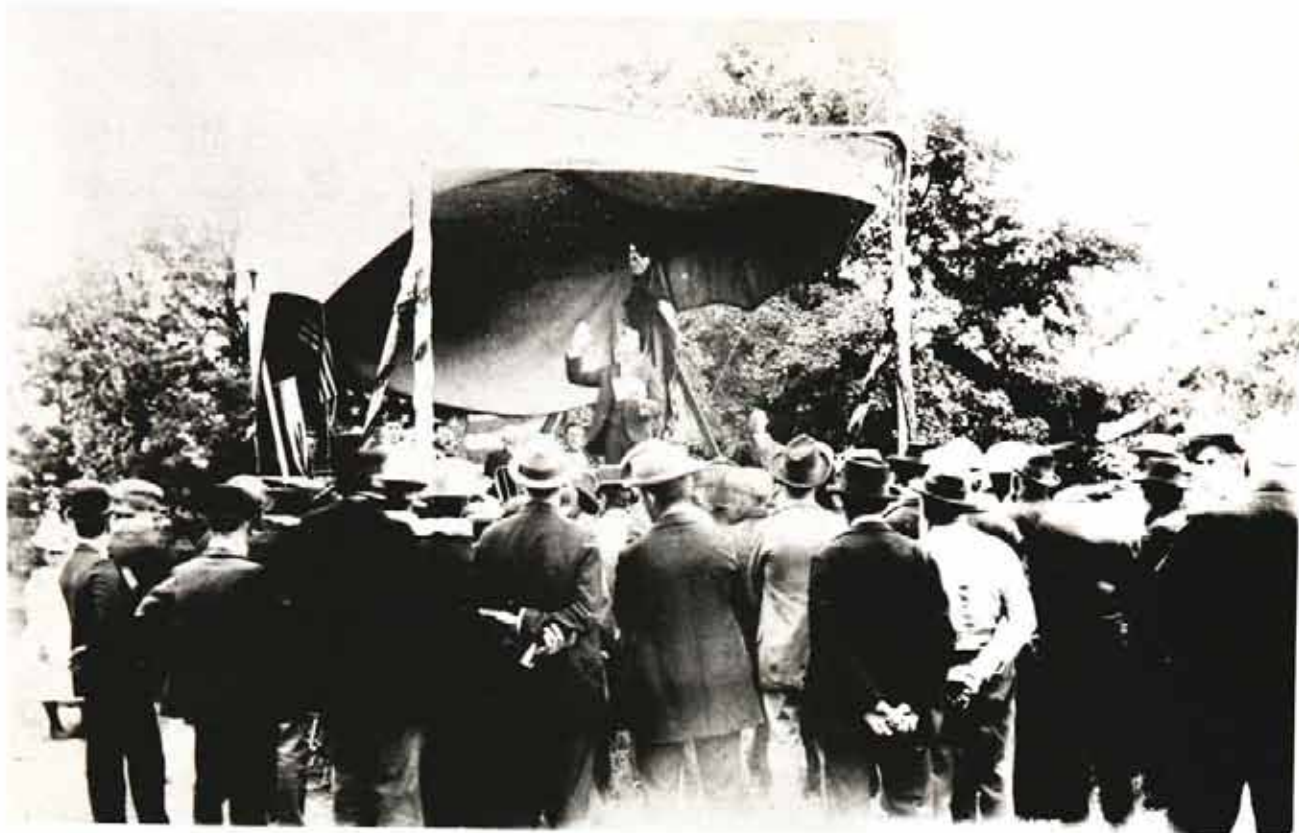
GUSTAVUS WEHRLIN

\* \* \*

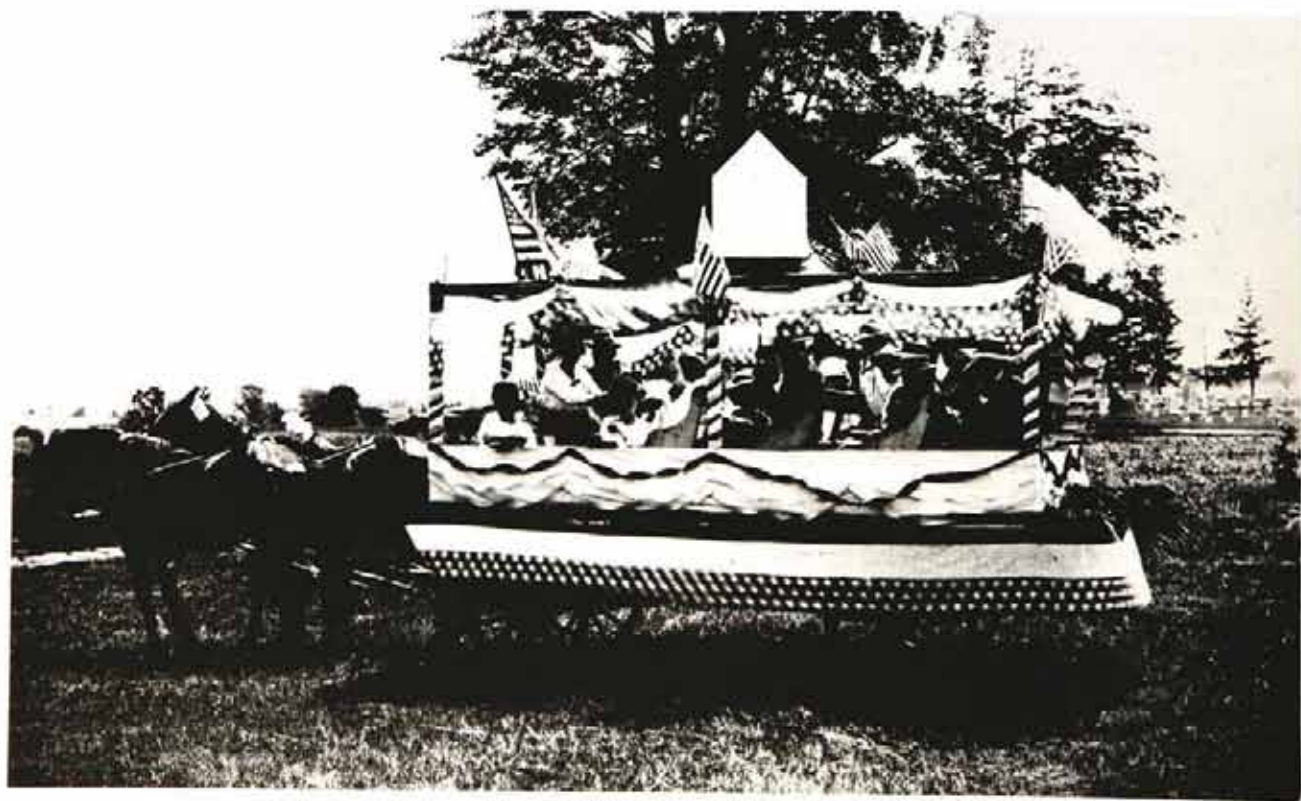
### COUNTERFEIT RING

The Town of Farmington was the scene of considerable excitement about 1824, in connection with the issue of a large quantity of counterfeit coin which flooded this section of country. A counterfeiter was taken at Genesee, and informed upon the others. Acting on the information that the bogus coin was made in the cellar of a house occupied by a man named Butler near the west line of Farmington, the county sheriff and posse came first to Victor and were guided by Thomas Embry, a clerk for Bushnell and Jenks, of Victor, to the suspected house. Leaving their team at the corner by the orchard of David Smith, the party proceeded on foot. Arriving at the house and demanding entrance, they were refused permission to come in by Mrs. Butler, who was alone. They took a plow standing near, and with it as a battering-ram, broke open the door, but the visit was fruitless. A party was left to watch the house, and in a short time it was announced that Butler was about, yet he eluded them. A search was now made of the house from garret to cellar, and in the latter place were found all the necessary material and implements for coining money. These were seized and taken away. Butler was never caught, and shortly after the descent, Mrs. Butler was missing, and never afterwards seen. The counterfeiter's den was formerly the residence of Calvin Payne, who found moulds and other tools used in the nefarious business in the bottom of a well. It was then owned by George Loomis, and was occupied by him prior to building his new house.

\* \* \*



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION  
FARMINGTON, N.Y.  
ANSON GARDNER "ORATOR"



FLOAT IN FARMINGTON PARADE  
JULY 4TH



ONE OF LOT CHILSON'S PARTIES  
MUD CREEK



JULY 4TH CELEBRATION  
ORTHODOX CHURCH YARD

HARRY WARLOW, Wm. BOWERMAN - HORSELESS CARRIAGE



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES & JULIA GREENE AROUND 1900  
FORMER HOME OF RAYMOND DEMAY



HENRY MOORE FAMILY



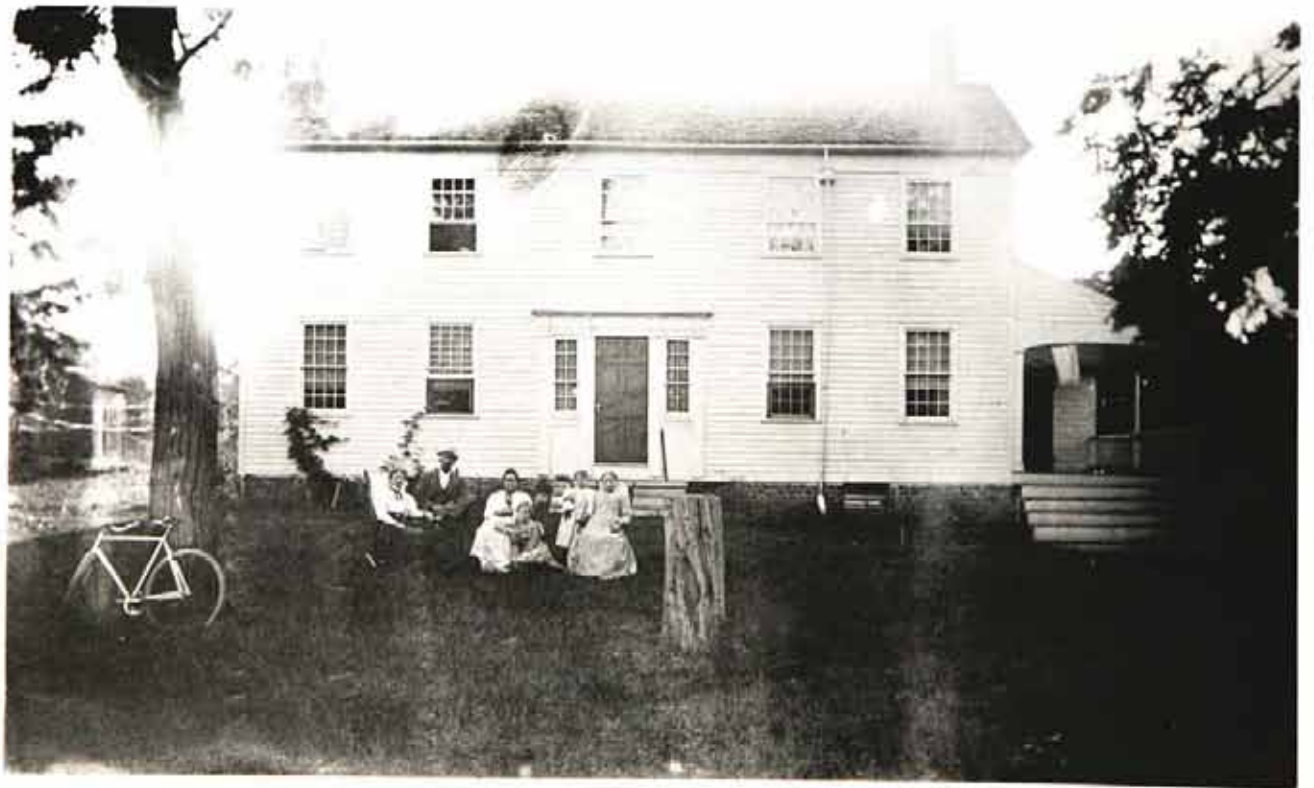
RESIDENCE OF HENRY AND CYNTHIA GREENE  
AROUND 1900 (ON GREEN ROAD)



ALBERT & LAURA PADGHAM HOME  
NELL AND CHILDREN  
NOW JOSEPH & DIANE ROBINSON  
HOME

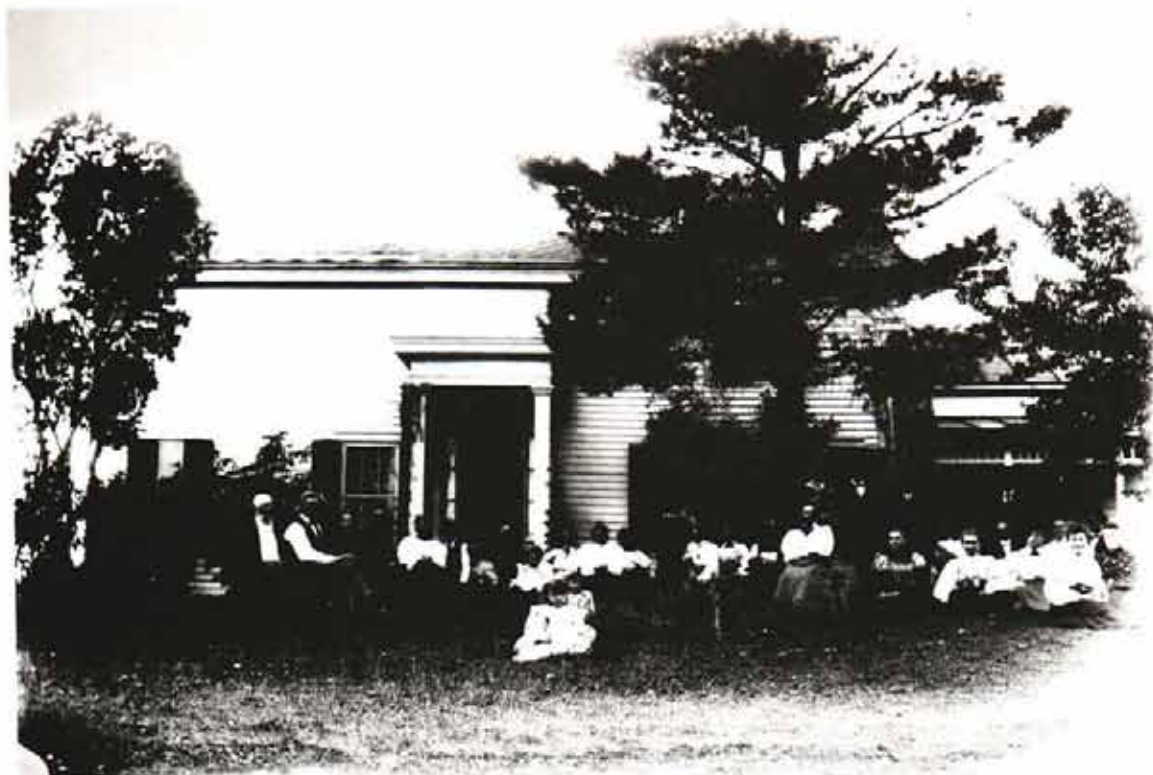


E. J. GARDNER RESIDENCE - HOOK ROAD  
NOW FORD RESIDENCE



SCRIBNER HOUSE - FORMERLY THE GEORGE HERENDEN HOME  
NOW OCCUPIED BY DAVID RANNEY & FAMILY





GRAVEL PIT HOUSE



CROWLEY FAMILY ON CROWLEY RD.  
NOW RESIDENCE OF HAROLD WEIGERT FAMILY

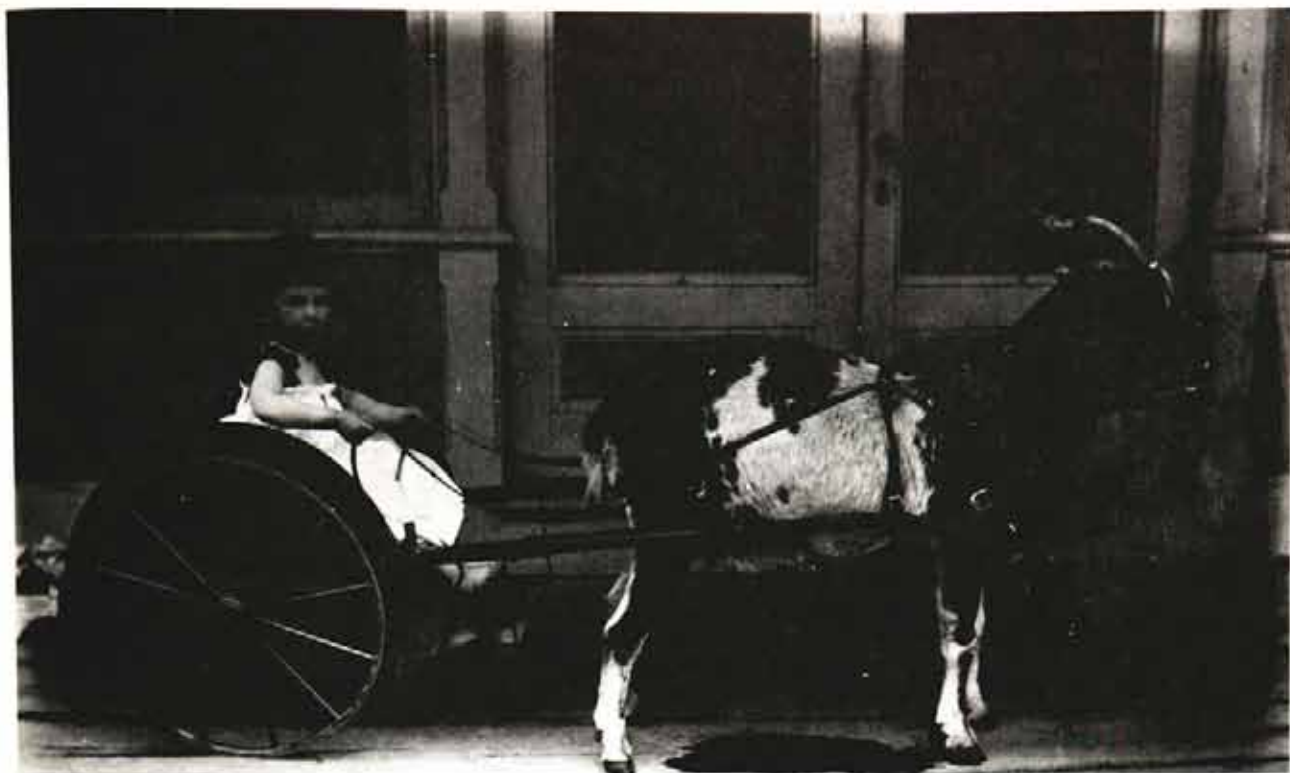


C. H. GARDNER HOME - BUILT 1900  
CHARLES R. ON HORSE

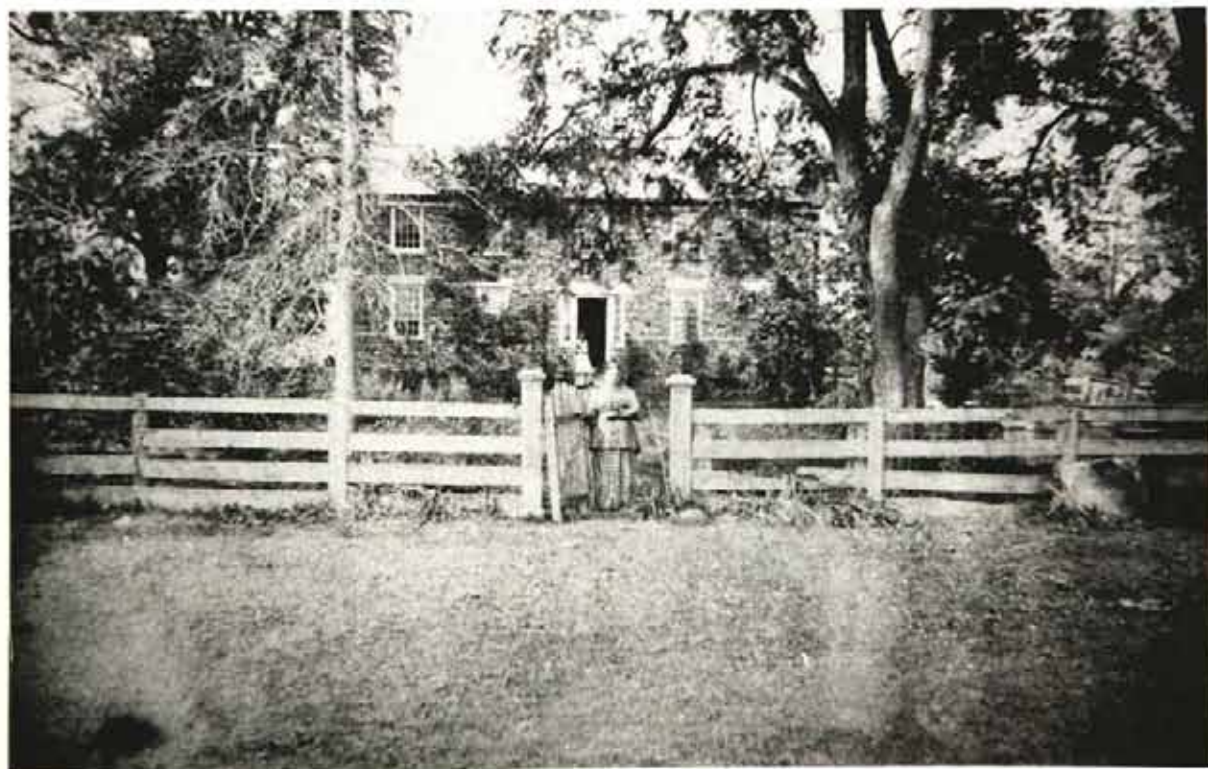
NOW RESIDENCE OF WALTER GARDNER



CHARLES H. WOOD RESIDENCE (CHARLES, ADELAIDE, WALTER, WILL, GEORGE, CORA)  
NOW THE POPENHUSEN RESIDENCE



"GUSSIE" BRUNDAGE

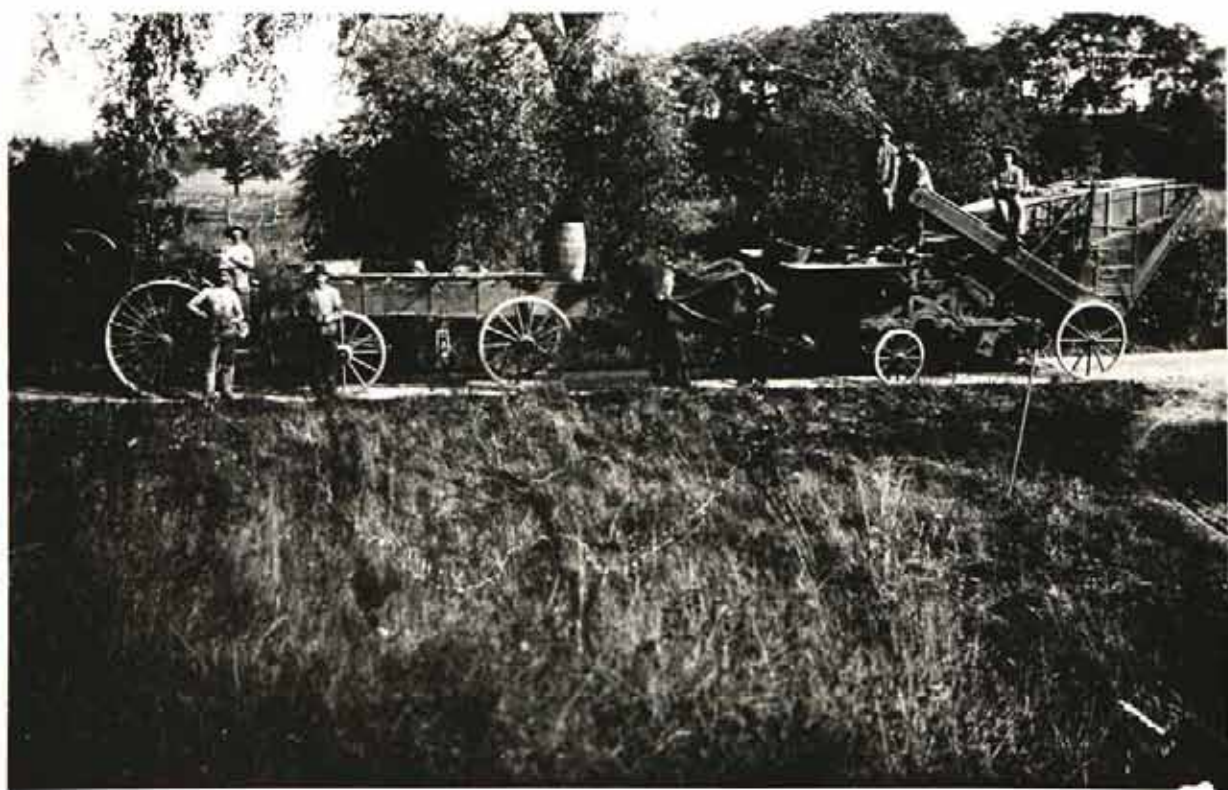


HERENDEEN HOMESTEAD BUILT 1832

RESIDENCE OF HAROLD & CAROLYN HERENDEEN & FAMILY



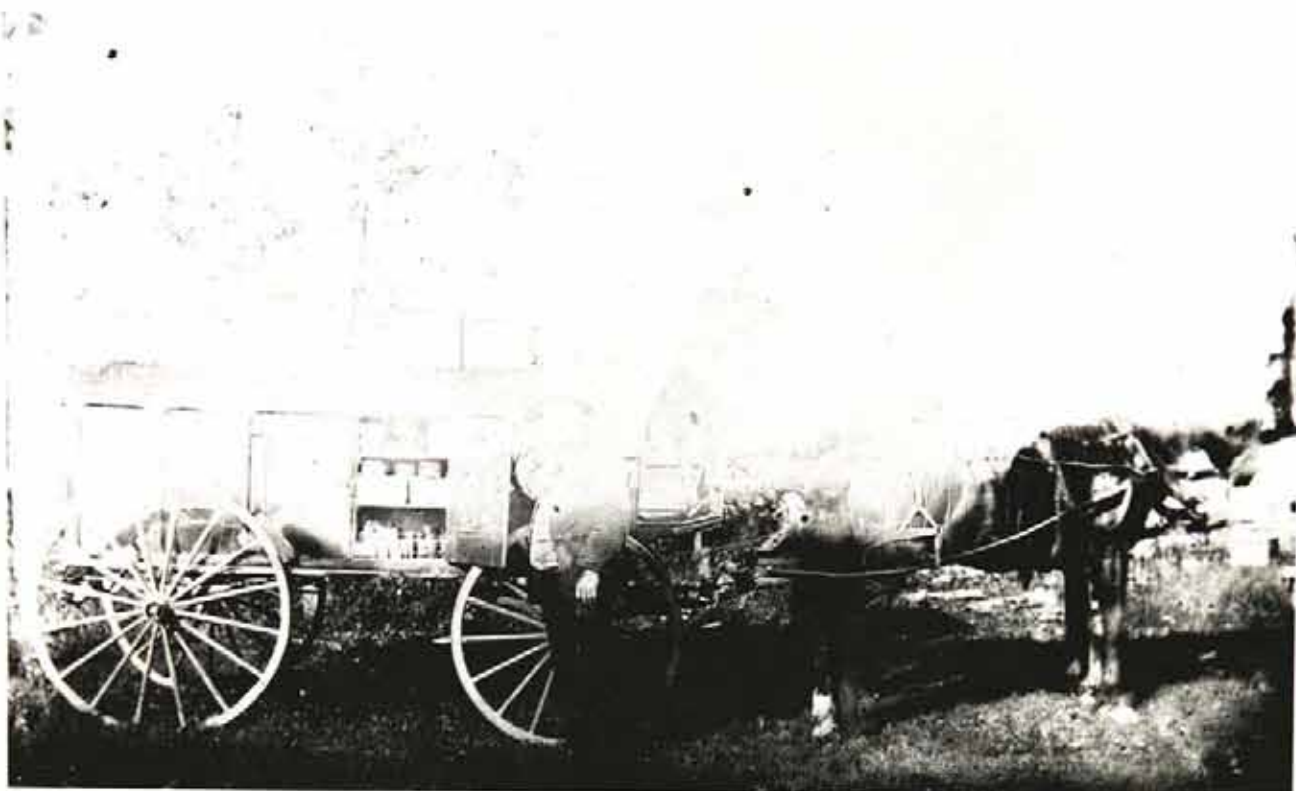
— PLOWING SNOW



JAMES NEARY AND HIS THRESHING OUTFIT



RUTH CLAPPER



CHARLES JEFFREY'S GROCERY CART



TUNNEL OF SNOW - SOUTH OF FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE  
NOW COUNTY ROAD 8  
CHARLES H. GARDNER, MYRON COTTON

FARMINGTON TODAY

To bring the history of the Town of Farmington more up to date, and to acquaint residents with some of the growth of the town, the following facts and figures will be presented.

UTILITIES

Rural electrification may have been established as early as 1889. There was a utility pole on Allen-Padgham road in 1924. Rochester Gas and Electric had a franchise in 1925.

Telephones were in Farmington as early as 1890's.

Other utilities and services were installed with the advent of the Finger Lakes Race Track. The gas lines, sewer system, and Town of Farmington water mains and water authority came into existence in 1961. The sewage disposal plant was built in 1967.

INDUSTRIES

The town of Farmington in 1976 has four industries. They are Nero Equipment, established in 1971 in the town; ASI, 1970; R.D. Products, 1970; and Rochester Lumber, 1970.

SMALL BUSINESSES

The following small businesses now operate in the town:

Hitching Post Laundromat	Mobil Service Station	Bell Hi Hones
G. L. Keyes, Inc.	Arco Service Station	Crystal's Country Curt
Cross's Service	Beals Auto Service	
Farmington Shell	KOA Campgrounds	
Farmington Exxon	Zeibart Rust Proofing	

There are two grocery stores in the town: Townsend's Grocery  
Wades Shopwise

RESTAURANTS

Trenholm East  
DiPacifics  
White Stallion  
Exit 44 Harold's Office  
Turfside  
Dari-Ann

GOLF COURSE

Winged Pheasant Golf Course

TROOPER'S BARRACKS (TROOP E)

The New York State trooper's barracks were established September 6, 1967. Troop E covers a 10 county area and employs 361 people.

NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY

In 1946 the New York State Thruway was cut through the town of Farmington. It used approximately 254 acres from town lands.

TOWN HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

There are 73 miles of roads in the town of Farmington that the town maintains each year.

FIRE DISTRICTS

The town of Farmington is ably protected by the Farmington Volunteer Fire Association. The department has two locations, one building in Pumpkin Hook and the other on Hook Road near Route 96. The new building on Hook road was built in 1975.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Farmington Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1963.

VICOR-FARMINGTON ROTARY CLUB

The Victor-Farmington Rotary Club is active in this area. They were formed in 1969. Dinner meetings are held weekly on Wednesday evening at the Trenholm East Inn.

NEW HOUSING

Since 1958, with the inception of the community of Doe Haven, the town of Farmington has seen a rapid rise in the number of houses in the town. The following list will give the number of units or the number of permits issued to build units in the town since 1958:

<u>SUBDIVISIONS</u>		<u>APARTMENTS</u>	
Farmington Grove Section I	100	Terrace Apts.	50
Farmbrook - Townhouses	55	Higby Apts.	8
Farmbrook - Phase I (1970)	65	Farmington Court Apt.	32
Farmbrook - Phase II	80	Finger Lakes Garden Apt.	32
Farmbrook - Phase III	120	Jockey Club Apt.	92
Farmbrook - Phase IV	45		<u>214</u>
Phase I - Resub.	18	<u>TOWNHOUSES</u>	
Sunny Acres (1965)	116	Stonehedge Village	90
Doe Haven (1958) 1-2-3-4	69	Collett Woods	96
Doe Haven - 5	69	Doe Haven Manor	16
Doe Haven - 6	37		<u>202</u>
Fairdale	30	<u>TRAILER PARKS</u>	
Old Mill	24	Hunts	271
Sweetbrier (1969)	97	Northrups	111
Brier Patch	33	Farmington Park	138
Greenbrier I	49		<u>520</u>
Greenbrier II	22	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Sunset View	18	Trailers	520
Kings Village I	16	Apartments	214
Kings Village II	80	Townhouses	202
Weigert Sub	13	Subdivision	1134
New Salem Sub	8		<u>2070</u> Units
Wyman Sub	5		
Ranney Sub	4		
	<u>1134</u>		

E. BLAZEY, JR.

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Farmington has seen many ups and downs since the first pioneer laid eyes on its rich farm land in 1798. Communities have come and gone, some leaving only a trace of their existence. Brownsville and Mertensia remain only as clusters of houses on Ganaragua Creek. No one today can remember the mills and communities that once thrived on the water's banks. Poverty Huddle is now only a cross-roads, it never attaining full community or village status.

Pumpkin Hook is now only a shadow of its former self -- where once there was a thriving community and many industries, there now stands a few houses, a grocery store/filling station, fire hall, Lutheran Church and the Grange Hall. Nothing remains of the vestiges of its former glory; the blacksmith shops, tannery, mills, wagon shop, shoe shops and other thriving businesses. Pumpkin Hook is still a good place to live, however, and a good place to bring up children. Quiet permeates the area except for an occasional car or tractor on the highway.

Who is to decide which is better, our long forgotten past, or the freshness of today, or the promise of tomorrow. The pioneers suffered many hardships in order to settle our town. Farmington is now a growing community and will continue to grow, with the right guidance and foresight; just as the pioneers had the right guidance and foresight to bring us to where we are today.

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### THE GARDNER FAMILY

The Gardner family name originated in France. After the conquest of Normandy, they went to the County of Kent, England. From England they emigrated to America. Some early settlers settled in Gardner's Island, New York, near Long Island. Curtiss C. Gardner, our ancestor, settled in Newport, Rhode Island, prior to 1620.

Curtiss C. Gardner's son, George, married Herodeous Long Hicks, ancestor of Elias Hicks, a renowned Quaker Minister and Sunderland P. Gardner, "Two of the most famous Quaker Ministers this country produced."

Mary Dyer, a sister of Herodeous L. Gardner, was executed in Boston on June 1, 1660 for being a Quaker. "After this savage and inhuman treatment against her, led many against the persecuting sect and favor the cause of the Friends."

Mercy Gardner, daughter of Herodeous L. Gardner and George Gardner, married Welcome Herendeen in 1806. He was the first white child born in the town of Farmington, N.Y. They moved to Michigan with their children Elizabeth, Welcome, and Nathan Gardner Herendeen.

Mercy Gardner's brother, Elisha Watson Gardner, came to Farmington in 1814 with five children, transportation being made by oxen from Albany, County, New York (Rensselaerville). Their journey took 9 days through the wilderness. Their son, Sunderland P. Gardner, led the head ox. They settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Ruth Wolfe. They later built the home now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Thompson. Sunderland P. Gardner, was the father of Oscar B. Gardner, former Town of Farmington Supervisor. "He labored for the truth in preaching the Gospel as taught by Jesus Christ, and was a leader in the Society of Friends throughout the United States and Canada." Other descendants of the Elisha Watson Gardner children married into the Cottons, Sheldons, and other Farmington families.

Six more children were born to Elisha Watson Gardner and his wife Sarah Pattison Gardner in the Town of Farmington; one being John W. Gardner, father of my great-grandfather, Charles H. Gardner. "Charlie H" was a birthright Quaker and was well known throughout the Pumpkin Hook area for his knowledge of history. Several books were compiled by him on the early history of the Town of Farmington and the Society of Friends. He was a carpenter contractor and built many homes around the Macedon and Farmington area. He built the Lutheran Parsonage and the Gardner Homestead now owned by Walter Gardner. The masonry work around the Friends Cemetery, Friends Church and the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Ferris, where Charlie H. and his wife Clara Lombard lived for many years was all done by him. Quotation from Kent Larabee on the memorial written at the time of his death reads, "Jesus Christ was Divine. He was the very Son of God. These words were often and firmly spoken by one who was close to the heart of all who knew him."

Charlie H. and Clara L. Gardner had two children, Grace L. and Charles R. Grace L. married Joseph Greene. The "Green" Road is named after the Greene family. They had 5 children, Clara, Florence, Gladys, Charlotte and George. The youngest relatives of the Greene family residing in the Town of Farmington would be the children of Mr. and Mrs. John DeBrock (Gladys Greene DeBrock's grandchildren).

"Charlie R", my grandfather, was born in 1887. He also was a birthright Quaker, a farmer by trade and was active in the Farmington Grange. He married Ethel Stearman, who was the first Welfare officer in the Town of Farmington. They had three children, Walter, Grace Virginia, and Harry. All three are presently living in the Town of Farmington. Virginia is married to Howard DeLano. The youngest relatives of the Charlie R. Gardner family living in the Town of Farmington would be the children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bauer (Walter Gardner's grandchildren).

DIANA DeLANO Van der VELDEN AND HARRY W. GARDNER

### THE HERENDEEN FAMILY

The following information is taken from papers done by Lewis and Marion Allen on the History of the Herendeen family. Much of their information came from a history written by Edward Herendeen, a grandson of Nathan Herendeen, the pioneer.

Nathan Herendeen, born in 1741 in Cumberland, R.I., moved to Adams, Massachusetts in 1769 where he bought a small farm. In 1779 he lost his wife Huldah Dillingham, leaving a large family of seven children. In 1785 he married Sarah Pierce, a widow. They had a son, Thomas. His family being large he had tried to maintain them by carrying on a forge, which was not very profitable.

He had an offer to swap his small farm with the Comstocks for 1000 acres in township no. 11, 3rd range in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. This township was named Farmington. The town had not been visited by any of its owners. There were 144 parcels, being the number of lots in the town. Each lot contained 160 acres of land. Each of these lots were drawn for to ascertain ownership. In drawing for his 1000 acres, it took 6 lots to make up his 1000 acres; therefore, it was scattered all over town.

On February 15, 1790 the Herendeens left Adams, Massachusetts. The group consisted of Nathan and his wife, his son Welcome, his sons-in-law Joshua Herrington and John McCumber, with their wives and children, some quite small. The Herendeens left a day after the Comstocks so they were able to use the same places and fires as they journeyed on. They came in the winter months because there were no roads or bridges after they left Whitestown (Utica).

After many hardships they arrived at Canandaigua the forepart of March in pretty good health and spirits. The men very shortly went to look for their land. Lot 21 was the nearest to Canandaigua. This would be in the southeast corner of the town near County Road 28 and Shortsville Road. On the 15th day of March 1790 they arrived at their new home with their families where they built a cabin. The four families lived together for the first year when Joshua Herrington and John McCumber left to go onto their own farms. In these first years these families endured many hardships but with patience and faithfulness they soon prospered with a comfortable living.

In 1807 Nathan died after a short sickness. His wife continued with his son Welcome until 1822 when she departed this life. Welcome married Elizabeth Durfee in 1794. It is interesting to note that Welcome worked 13 days for Nathan Aldrich for 2½ bushels of wheat to sow. Nathan sowed some the previous fall. Welcome sowed his wheat that fall and never had to work again to have wheat to sow to feed his family.

Welcome Herendeen was the first white child born in Farmington on September 17, 1790. He was a son of Joshua Herrington who later changed his name to Herendeen.

The nearest direct descendants of Nathan Herendeen are Elwyn, our former supervisor, and his brothers Donald, Clarence and Kenneth Herendeen. The Arthur and Francis Herendeen families are cousins going back to James who built the stone house on County Road 8, in 1832, the only existing Herendeen Homestead in town. It is presently occupied by Harold and Carolyn Herendeen, son of Francis. It has always been in the Herendeen family.

James Herendeen would be great, great grandfather of Harold. He was a year and a half old when the long trip was made in February and March 1790.

There are many descendants of these early families, some still living in Farmington and the surrounding area. To my knowledge there are only three existing family names left in town of the original six who arrived in March 1790. These would be the Aldriches, Herendeens and Hathaways.

ALLEN HERENDEEN

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#### HATHAWAY

The Hathaway home at Hathaway's Corners is probably the oldest house in the town of Farmington and in Ontario County in continuous family use. Isaac Hathaway, 34 years old and a veteran of the American Revolution was attracted by the low rates offered by the Phelps and Gorham land office in Canandaigua. He and his wife Jemina left Adams, Massachusetts in the spring of 1790, she riding horseback. Along the way she had cut a poplar spring to use as a riding whip and when she arrived in Farmington, she chose the spot for the home, in the mile square lot Isaac had purchased, and planted the stripling, the resulting lofty poplar surviving until 1920. Hers was one of the first deaths in Farmington and about a year later Isaac married Elizabeth Richmond, and it was to their son that his homestead passed. Isaac was first town clerk, performed the first marriage, was a member of the constitution committee which drew up the first code of laws for Ontario County. He gave 53 hours of labor and a barrel of hand-wrought nails towards the Friends Church. In 1816, Perez Hathaway came into full management of the estate. His wife was second cousin of Susan B. Anthony, the militant women's rights advocate; she being a guest in the Hathaway home several times during her lifetime. The house has not changed fundamentally during the occupancy of the succeeding generations of Hathaways living there. The rear section goes back to the pioneer era and still stands sturdily. A fine cherry stairway leads to the second floor. The old cheese room next to the kitchen has been renovated. The large brick bake oven in the cellar can still be seen. The modern highway passing by the house was once a stage route and the coaches always halted at Hathaway's Corners. Perez was born July 12, 1805 in Farmington, he died January 25, 1854. On March 7, 1827 he married Hannah Lapham, b. February 20, 1799, died 1884. She was the youngest daughter of David Lapham of Farmington.

Perez Hathaway's children were Elizabeth Canterbury, born July 14, 1829, died July 17, 1840; Joseph Perez, b. August 31, 1833; Ann Maria Victoria, b. November 12, 1838, d. August 11, 1914, m. January 5, 1860 George Collins, son of Guy and Marie (Ellis) Collins, b. E. Bloomfield, N.Y., June 20, 1833, d. April 17, 1903; Rebecca J., b. August 13, 1843, d. September 8, 1873.

Jared Perez Hathaway was the grandson of Joseph Perez Hathaway, he was born at Hathaway's Corners, Farmington, on December 19, 1897. He resided on the Canandaigua-Rochester Highway in the homestead and was a livestock dealer. His grandchildren are the seventh generation to enjoy the homestead. He married Ethel Louise Sterling, daughter of Lyman Henry and Mary Amelia (Hutchinson) Sterling on November 11, 1915. She was born August 15, 1895 and still resides in the homestead. They served as airplane spotters during the war. Their daughter is Virginia Lee, b. December 31, 1917, married October 24, 1941 to Wilfred Stanton Stewart, son of Dr. John Stewart. She is now town clerk of Aurora and is active in Republican affairs in East Aurora. She married second George R. Lefler. Her son, Bruce Hathaway Stewart is a commercial airline pilot, he married Aileen Abe and has a daughter, Lisa. Gail Stewart, married Charles Daugherty and they have a daughter, Tamara. Kathleen Stewart married Douglas Crank and is a teacher. The Stewart lineage is the last remaining direct line to Mary, Queen of Scots.

VIRGINIA LEFLER

\* \* \*

ALDRICH

George Aldrich, the first Aldrich in America, was born in Derbyshire, England and came to Mendon, Massachusetts, U.S.A. on November 6, 1631, accompanied by his wife Catharine Sealid. The descendants of George and Catharine was Jacob, 2nd generation, b. December 28, 1652, d. October 22, 1695, married to Hulda Thayer. Their son, Peter, 3rd generation, b. October 17, 1686, d. March 1748, married Hannah Hayward. Peter's son, Peter, 4th generation, b. November 19, 1722, d. March 17, 1790, married Esther Comstock. Their son, Nathan, 5th generation, was the pioneer in Farmington. He was born August 13, 1762 and died November 5, 1818. He married Abigail Lapham.

Nathan Aldrich, decendent of Peter Aldrich and Esther Comstock of Mendon, Massachusetts made his way to Farmington, New York in the spring of 1789. With the help of his man he cleared a small tract of land and was the first white man to sow wheat in this town. He returned to Massachusetts in the fall of 1789 and came back the following spring of 1790 with the colony that came to settle Farmington. This colony included Herendeens, Aldrichs, Comstocks, Browns, Laphams, Smiths, Russells and Hathaways. Nathan Aldrich settled on lot number 23.

John Aldrich, 6th generation, b. October 30, 1790, d. December 15, 1860, married Sarah Dillon, his first wife. She died December 20, 1815. John as a young man was sent back to Massachusetts with a team to move Jason Aldrich, 6th generation, son of Silas, 5th generation, and his family to the town of Farmington. On seeing one of the young ladies, Leonora of the 7th generation, the oldest of Jason's family, he made the remark that if he could do so he should make her his wife, which he afterward did. So it must have been a clear case of love at first sight. So we now take the line of John the 6th generation, and Leonora the 7th generation, which we call 6th in line. Issue of John and Leonora Aldrich are as follows: Silas, b. July 13, 1820, d. May 12, 1850, married Adelia Allen. Edward, b. November 22, 1822, d. January 17, 1886, married Julia McComber. Nathan, b. May 25, 1824, d. April 10, 1888, married Lydia Herendeen. Sarah, b. July 28, 1826, d. October 14, 1847, married Edward Eldrich. Phebe, b. June 28, 1829, d. September 27, 1897, married Garet Wagoner. Adelia, b. March 25, 1831, d. March 8, 1853, married Henry Allen.

Nathan, 7th generation, was the grandson of the pioneer Nathan Aldrich. With the exception of two years when he resided at or near Port Gibson, he lived in his nativity until the day of his death. During his adult years a large portion of his life work was devoted to the advancement of Farmington's material interests and in the service of his fellow-townsmen. He was a public spirited citizen, and his influence was invariably given in favor of any proposition which would reflect credit upon the town or enhance its prosperity. He also served the people of Ontario county two years as one of their Justices of Session, in such manner as to reflect credit upon himself and his constituency. During his whole life he was an intelligent and active tiller of the soil. He believed in ariculture. He loved his home and his farm. City or village life had no charms for him; knowing that all wealth and prosperity emanate, either directly or indirectly, from the land, he was not only content but was proud to be one of the original producers.

He was an earnest adherent to, and believer in, the doctrines of the Hicksite Friends, and furnished in his own daily life proof of their efficacy. At the time of his death he was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance Society of Shortsville and was also a member of Farmington Grange. During his entire political life he was an earnest and unflinching republican. His faith in the immortal principles upon which that party was founded never wavered. During the trying period of the war he was active and instrumental in causing his town to respond promptly to each new call for troops, and in disseminating the principles of loyalty and teaching love of freedom and hatred of slavery and treason. We now go on to the issue of Nathan and Lydia Aldrich as follows: Helen, b. November 9, 1847, d. April 24, 1854; Charles, b. June 15, 1849, d. September 13, 1928, married Charlotte Cobb; Harriet, b. June 14, 1851, d. July 26, 1929, married Samuel Young; Julius, b. January 2, 1854, d. January 16, 1947, married Abbie Smith first, Eva King second; Clarence, b. May 31, 1856, d. May 26, 1864; Mary, b. August 20, 1858, d. March 3, 1829, married Carlton Davis.

Julius Aldrich was the great grandson of Nathan Aldrich. He was born on Collett Road, Farmington, New York. After marriage he moved to Manchester, New York and operated a carriage and blacksmith shop. In the year 1888 he moved to a home on Sheldon Road, previously owned by his father, Nathan Aldrich. Here he continued to operate his business of repairing wagons, sleighs, cutters, etc. He then went on to saw filing, furniture repairs, and fine woodwork. He also operated the farm with the help of a hired man. In the year 1892 he was Commissioner of Highways. He was also the Town Assessor for a number of years.

He was on the committee of the "Quaker Club" who promoted the platform or pavillion ball on the premises and near the residence of N. L. Aldrich. Pleasantly situated and appropriately located, while the accommodations were unique; to be more specific, in the orchard of N. L. Aldrich. Entertainments were held every two weeks, generally on Friday evening. It was the wish of Julius Aldrich that the home on Sheldon Road be handed down to a son of each descendant, which is now occupied by Verne, the 10th generation of Aldrichs in America. We now go to the issue of Julius and Eva Aldrich as follows: Clarence, b. January 14, 1890, d. May 29, 1973, married Bertha Nichols; Floyd, b. May 16, 1892, d. April 7, 1968, married Edith Gascoign; Nathan, b. April 7, 1894, married Mildred Fox.

Nathan Lee Aldrich, born on Sheldon Road, Farmington, New York, is a life long resident. He received his first eight years of education at District #8, Farmington. He completed his four years of high school in Oakwood Seminary, Quaker Boarding School, Union Springs, New York. Upon completion of schooling he was working toward being a pharmacist, when he was drafted into the army. He went into service on September 8, 1917, his training being such as it was at Fort Dix, New Jersey. He was one of the first occupants of Fort Dix, New Jersey. He helped to build the camp consisting of cornfields, rail fences, and a few incomplete buildings at the time of his arrival. This camp was completed at the time of departure, which was April 18, 1918. From Fort Dix to Liverpool, across the Channel to Lahaurve, France. He served in the Headquarters Company, 309th Field Artillery, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He received the "Silver Star" for gallantry in action in the Bois des Loges, France, November 1, 1918. While acting as active scout for the artillery during an attack, he made his way forward in the face of intense enemy fire and obtained valuable information which enabled the artillery to successfully carry out its mission. Later as a member of the Artillery liaison detail, Aldrich, while engaged in a reconnaissance in the forward area, assisted, under heavy enemy fire, in removing a seriously wounded man to safety. Upon the completion of his service in 1919, Nathan was a Corporal.

He then returned to the town of Farmington to resume the life of a farmer. In the year of 1920 he married Mildred Fox, also of Farmington. Nathan held the office of Tax Collector in Farmington from 1927 to 1928, and again from 1932 to 1936. He acted as Town Justice and Town Councilman from the years of 1950 to 1970. In the year of 1970, he was awarded the "Citizen of the Year". He has also been a member of the Farmington Grange #431 for fifty years. He is presently the Secretary and Treasurer of the South Farmington Cemetery Association. Nathan Aldrich and his wife Mildred of fifty-six years are now residing on Herendeen Road, in Farmington, New York. The issue of Nathan and Mildred Aldrich as follows: Nathan, b. July 31, 1921, married Elma Baker; Robert, b. March 6, 1923, married Mary Lou Hester; Harley, b. April 3, 1924, married Betty Bavis; Verne, b. April 16, 1926, married Lorraine Joyce, first, Edna Vanderwall, second; Claire, b. February 20, 1929, married Joan Yancy Johnson; Laura, b. March 5, 1932, d. June 9, 1975, married Edward DeJeager.

Nathan Aldrich, the 10th generation, great, great, great grandson of the first Nathan, is also a lifelong resident of the Town of Farmington. Nathan Aldrich and Elma Baker were joined in wedlock on the 5th day of April, 1946. Nathan's first eight years of education was at District #9, in Farmington. He completed his four years of high school at Manchester High School, Manchester, New York, in 1938. In the year of 1943, he was drafted in the 13th Division Airborne. He served as a paratrooper until 1946, at which time he returned to Farmington.

Nathan, also a man interested in agriculture, followed his father's footsteps as a farmer on the Aldrich farm on Sheldon Road. In the year 1949, he and his family moved to the Aldrich home on Herendeen Road, where he now resides and continues the business of dairy farming. Nathan was a member of Red Jacket Central School Board for eight years. In 1971 he became a Councilman of the Town of Farmington. At present he is still acting as Councilman for this town. He is the fourth generation of Aldrich's acting in the political structure of the Town of Farmington.

Nathan assisted in the unveiling of the boulder tablet and marking of the approximate spot on which was erected the first Friends meeting house in Western New York in 1796. "The curtain which concealed the bronze tablet was lifted by 5-year old Jessie Eldridge, a descendant of Benjamin Hance, the first recorded elder of the Friends Society here, and Nathan Aldrich, who is the fifth generation from Nathan Aldrich, the early pioneer in Farmington." Nathan, as has been concluded, has been a life member of the Farmington Friends Church. Issue of Nathan and Elma Aldrich follows: Stanley, b. Dec. 5, 1948, married Candace Cornish; Dianne, b. August 2, 1951; and Karen, b. September 5, 1953.

LEE, MILDRED, VERNE & EDNA ALDRICH

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#### SMITH

Jonathan Smith came to Farmington and settled here at the stock farm in 1790. Descendants of his family still reside on the farm on Shortsville Road.

Porter Daniel Smith was born March 20, 1851 in Farmington. He was the son of Daniel Porter and Lydia Brown Smith. He lived in Farmington until 1920 when he moved to Canandaigua. His wife, 3 daughters, and one son were killed when their carriage was struck by a Lehigh Valley railroad train at a crossing in Farmington on February 25, 1900. He married Elizabeth Rushmore Briggs in July 1910, who died May 12, 1924. They had two sons; Gardner Smith and Daniel Smith of Redlands, California. There were six grandchildren. Mrs. Betty Blazey and members of the Herendeen family are related to the Smith family.

MRS. MELVIN PIERCE

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## LAPHAM FAMILY

Abraham Lapham was one of twelve men from Adams, Massachusetts who purchased land in 1789 from Phelps and Gorham. He came to the property in 1790 and in 1791 brought his wife (Esther Aldrich Lapham) and family to settle among the Friends in Farmington, New York. In 1795 they moved and built a new home about one mile southwest of Macedon where he planted the first orchard and before 1800, it is said that he built the first frame house (two story) in the township. This house was moved in later years and stood on the south side of route 31 about one mile west of the village of Macedon until it was burned in the early nineteen seventies.

The Lapham family was known for their hospitality. Visitors were always welcome. The home of Esther and Abraham Lapham was known as a meeting place for the Friends Society before the first log cabin Meeting House was built in 1803.

There were ten children in the Lapham family of whom Esther was the youngest daughter. She was born February 24, 1794 and died June 26, 1862. Abraham Lapham died at Collins, New York on July 3, 1836. His remains are interred in the North Farmington Friends Cemetery.

The family of Benjamin and Sara (Dare) Hance freed their slaves and in 1804 moved from Calvert County, Maryland to the southern part of Farmington. The Hance family ancestors came from England and settled on a large farm in Calvert County, Maryland in 1659. This was soon after Lord Baltimore established the colony of Maryland. Thomas Claire Hance, their son, was born September 27, 1782. As a young man, he lived in Baltimore, Maryland from 1799 to 1802 or 1803. It was here that he joined the Society of Friends. He came with his parents in 1804 to property in the town of Farmington about where County Road 28 and Herendeen Road meet, (the Roy and Mina Wyman property). In 1806, he brought from the old home in Maryland roots of carnation and rose and scions of apple, pear, and cherry for his father's orchard from which in later years many of the best orchards in Farmington, Palmyra and Macedon were supplied. He lived on the farm and taught school for several years. A short part of the teaching time was in the Friends' school.

On December 4, 1817, Thomas Claire Hance and Esther Lapham were the first couple to marry in the newly completed Farmington Friends Meeting House which in later years became the Hicksite Meeting House. Today it is a storage barn situated a bit farther north on County Road 8 (Canandaigua Road) having been sold and moved from its original site in 1927.

Thomas C. Hance established the first nursery in Macedon and engaged in the first mercantile business there. In June 1820, he received the first patent of its kind for a horse rake on wheels. The rake was tested on the John Lapham property on Mud Creek Flats.

From the spring of 1825 to the fall of 1828, he and his family lived in Marion County, Ohio. In 1828, he returned to Macedon to establish a farm on Hance Road which runs north from Route #31F about 1/2 mile west of Macedon Center. He lived at this home until his death on April 18, 1888 at the age of 105 years, 6 months. Esther and Thomas Hance brought up a family of seven children. The names of Benjamin and Thomas Claire have been carried down to the 8th generation of the Hance family.

The 221 descendants of Abram Hance, second son of Esther Lapham Hance and Thomas Claire Hance are scattered across the United States. However, the majority of them are living in New York State within a radius of about 25 miles from the site of the old Meeting House. In 1976, six of the 7th, 8th, and 9th generation of descendants of Esther Aldrich Lapham and Abraham Lapham are members of the Farmington Friends Church congregation and reside within 2 1/2 miles of the Meeting House. They are: Leola Popenhusen, Jean Popenhusen Parker, Glenn Popenhusen, Scott Parker, Jeffrey Parker, and Laurel Popenhusen.

Note: This account of the Lapham history in Farmington takes into account only one family line.

LEOLA POPENHUSEN

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## BIOGRAPHIES OF FARMINGTON FAMILIES

The following biographies were originally written for a history of Ontario County published in 1893. Some up-dating was done when A. B. Katkamier incorporated them into his history of 1897, and some was done at the time of this writing.

Dr. Wm. B. Clapper, son of Abram and Elizabeth (Appleton) Clapper, was born in the town of Bristol, Ontario county, New York, December 13, 1864. He attended the common schools and entered Starkey Seminary, from which institution, after a four year course, he graduated in 1891. He then studied one year in the Medical Department of the University of Syracuse. In October, 1892 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore Maryland. He graduated therefrom April 19, 1894. During the summers of '92 and '93 he took special courses in hospital work. In June, 1894, he successfully passed the New York State Medical Examination, and July 5th began practicing medicine in Farmington. From the start he gained the confidence of the people of the community, and his practice increased until his time was almost completely occupied in attending his numerous patients. He was frequently called by his brother physicians, for consultation in critical cases. On the 1st of May 1895, Dr. Clapper was married to Minnie A. Hausner, of Dundee, formerly of Mecklenburg, New York. Ruth E. and Mildred Lucile were the two children. The children of Abram and Elizabeth Clapper are: Richard A., A. Lincoln, William B., Arthur A., Mary E., and Edith M.

Randall, William, Farmington, was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1826, and came to the United States in 1851, locating in Farmington, where he was a successful farmer. In October, 1852, he married Dinah Ann Allen, who was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1830, and came here the same year. They had ten children: Edward, born in 1853; Frank, born in 1857; Cora, born in 1859; Durfee, born in 1861; Eliza, born in 1863; Albert, born August 25, 1865; Herbert, born October 10, 1867; Wilkinson, born in 1871; John, born in 1873; and Walter, born in 1875. Edward married Charlotte Jeffrey, and had three children; Florence, Herman and Mabel; Walter married Chlo Morris and had three children; Grace, Gertie and Harriet; Frank married Mary Donahoe; Cora married Frederick Knowles and had two children; Mary B. and William E.; Durfee married Marion Soule; Eliza married Henry Howland; Herbert married Ida Pardee; three were not married when this history was written, Albert, Wilkinson and John.

Gardner, Sunderland P., was born in Rensselaer, Albany county, New York, July 4, 1802, and was the oldest of twelve children, two of whom, Mrs. Mariam Sheldon of Barre, Orleans county, and E. W. Gardner, Esq. of Canandaigua, survived him, at this writing. His father, Elisha W. Gardner was born in Rhode Island, May 8, 1775 and on April 19, 1801, married Sarah Patterson, daughter of Sutherland Patterson, a soldier in Washington's Army and one of those who accompanied the latter on his expedition to Trenton on Christmas Eve, 1776. The Gardners were of English ancestry who settled in Rhode Island and Nantucket prior to 1620. The subject of this sketch came in 1814 with his parents to Farmington, where he resided until his death, February 13, 1893. Having no opportunity of schooling save those common to a new country, but being a lover of learning and possessed of a superior mind he became a self-educated scholar. As a young man he taught, and was at one time commissioner of schools; but at about the age of 30 he was called to the ministry and eventually became a leader in the Society of Friends of which he was a birth right member. He was for sixty years a faithful standard-bearer in the church, for which he traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, and beside other gospel work, was called to attend more than two thousand funerals, many of them hundreds of miles from home and among various classes of people. He loved to study and teach the beautiful lessons of the Bible, of which he was a diligent student, and was able "to give a reason for the faith that was in him". Being of a peace loving disposition he desired not controversy for his own sake, yet when attacked on doctrinal points by those who failed to understand the real principles of Quakerism he was ready and able to explain and if need be, to defend what he preached. The sermons of Mr. Gardner during his long ministry were delivered extempore, but many were taken down by stenographers and a few have been published; he also made contributions to science which were received in favor by scholars, and have entered into standard works. He labored for the gospel without pecuniary reward, believing with the old time Quakers the work of Christ, "Freely ye have received, freely give," until a few years before his death, when certain members of the Society of Friends were impressed with the conviction that his burdens were too heavy to be borne alone, and nobly returned a part of the large amount he so willingly expended in the cause of truth. Thus was fulfilled the promise, Ps. 41: 1-3. Mr Gardner was married three times; first to Mary Willets who survived but a few years, leaving with him a daughter, who married Nath Powell of Mendon; his second wife was Lament, youngest daughter of William and Eunice Gatchel of this town; his third wife was Annette H., daughter of William and Sarah (Lord) Bell of Crawford county, Penn. They had three sons; Sunderland P., Oscar B. and Anson L. Anson was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Canandaigua. We make the following extracts from the Ontario County Journal, published February 17, 1893: "It is not easy to find words to express an adequate measure of the good and the great in the life that has ceased to throw its direct influence upon the world. The life itself is life's best eulogy. Loved by his intimates for his kind and genial personal traits; admired by casual acquaintance for his rugged simplicity, revered by his parishioners for his nobility and character of mind, esteemed by the community for the lessons of peace which his life embodied, his epitaph will find most thoughtful expression engraved upon the hearts of all who ever came within the human circle of his personality". Also from the same paper we take the following statement: "In early life Mr. Gardner became a member of the Masonic Order. In 1826 his religious objection to warfare compelled him to protest against rendering any military support, he was arrested and incarcerated in the county jail for failure to pay what was called the "training fine". During his confinement there those charged with the abduction of Morgan the noted exposé of Masonic secrets were brought to the jail and also imprisoned. Among these men were the late Nathaniel W. Chesebro and Sheriff Bruce of Niagara county. From these men, thus imprisoned, Mr. Gardner, by virtue of his affiliation, learned the entire details of the affair, details which to day probably known by one person.

Doubleday, Harvey, Farmington, was born in the town of Kingsley, Washington county, April 10, 1892. He was educated in the common schools, has been a clerk general merchant, commercial travel and a farmer in Farmington. He married twice, first on May 21, 1850, Mary G. Carey of Stillwater, Saratoga county, and had four children: William C., Florence Carey, and Ruth E. For his second wife he married Mrs. Melvin (Humphrey) Wright formerly of Delaware county, on May 15, 1884. He had resided in this town since

1866. The Doubledays can be traced from one Elisha Doubleday, who came from England in 1676, locating in Massachusetts. Mr. Doubleday had seven great uncles in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Doubleday has married three times, first on May 28, 1849, Cyrus Baldrige of Seneca county, and had four children, Alexander, Anna, Cyrus and William. Mr. Baldrige died in 1866. January 9, 1878, she married second Charles Humphrey of Phelps, who died in 1879, and third Mr. Doubleday. Her father the late Augustus Wright was born in the town of Danbury, Conn., in January 1786, and came to this State with his mother and stepfather when he was two years old. In 1810, he married Margaret Fowler, formerly of Scholharie County and had eleven children; eight survived: Aaron, Olivia, Mary, John, Martin, Hulda, Melvina and Harvey. Mrs. Doubleday's mother's father was a colonel in the Revolutionary War.

Long, Leonard, Farmington, was born in the kingdom of Wurtenburg, Germany, September 17, 1833, and was educated in the common schools. In 1859, he married Catharine Schmidt of his native place and came to the United States in September, 1860, and soon after located in Farmington. They had two children: Rose, who died when she was four and one-half years old; and Leonard, Jr. born October 8, 1876. He married Ida Wehrin. Mr. and Mrs. Long own a splendid home and farm, the result of energy, good judgment and industry. Mr. Long was a democrat.

Lane, the late Jacob, father of Helen M., was born in the town of Charleston, Va., June 25, 1797, and moved with his parents to Canada some time before the war of 1812. The family espoused the cause of the Americans. In consequence of this event their property was confiscated. The family came to the United States locating in Victor. Jacob, her father, enlisted in the American army, and was honorably discharged at its close. He married and had six children: Andrew J., George W., Helen M., who was a noted school teacher; Charles L., Isaac B. and Ambrose T. Mr. Lane died December 24, 1889. Helen M. resided on the old homestead in the town of Farmington. Her grandfather, Thomas, married and had nine children: Peter, Jacob, John, Eleanor, Hannah, Catharine, Margaret, Betsy and Mary. Miss Lane taught school many years and was the first assistant in the Union School of Canandaigua. Mrs. Jacob Lane died October 24, 1889.

Rose, Jared S., was born in Victor, March 10, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua Academy, and has always followed farming. He was elected Supervisor of Farmington in the spring of 1880, and served continuously four years, he was the Town Clerk ten years and Assessor two years. December 19, 1871, he married Sarah L., daughter of Hiram L. and Nancy Bloodgood, of Victor, and they had six children, Smith J., William H. E. Adeline, Verna L. Lydia N. and Edgar J. Mr. Rose's father, Henry, was born in England, March 28, 1821, and came to the United States when he was about sixteen years old. About 1840 he married Lydia E., daughter of Wilmarth and Saloma (Eddy) Smith of the town of Farmington. They had six children, two died in infancy, four survived: Jared S., Mary A., Edgar D., and Carrie E. Mary A. married George Powers, and had two children, Frank D., and Lula. Mrs. Powers died in 1884. Edgar D., wife and children, all died December 6, 1881. Mr. Rose's mother's grandfather, Jonathan Smith, was one of the pioneers of the town. The Smiths were identified with the town growth and prosperity. Mrs. Rose's father, Hiram L. Bloodgood, was born in Dutchess county in 1829, was a farmer and married Nancy Young of Farmington. They had six children, two died in infancy, four survived: Sarah L., Emma, Mulford C., and William J. Mrs. Rose is a member of the M.E. Church of Victor.

Allen Payne was born in the town of Farmington, November 12, 1801. His father, John Payne, came from Massachusetts in an early day. Mr. Payne acquired a good education, and laid the foundation for his subsequent career. In 1823 he married Sophronia Compton and had a family of seven children. One daughter died in infancy, Amanda died in 1844, Wilson, the oldest died in 1857; David the second went to Iowa. The surviving daughter Mrs. Harriet Brewster lived in Manchester. Allen Payne was one of the representative men of the county. He began the battle of life empty handed, but by perseverance and energy, he succeeded in acquiring considerable property, and winning the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

LeGrand L. Morse was the son of William Morse and grandson of Isaac Morse a Revolutionary soldier and one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Canandaigua. He was born at Adams Basin, Monroe county, and resided there until the age of seven years, when he removed with his parents to Canandigua, Ontario county, in which county he resided, with the exception of about six months spend in Will county, Illinois. He received his education in the common schools and at the Canandaigua Academy. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the school house on the town line between Canandaigua and Bristol, near the home of the late Timothy and Wells Gooding. He continued successfully in this work for twenty years, having had charge during this time of the schools (among others) of Manchester village, Shortsville, East Victor and Orleans. In the year 1867, while residing in the town of Hopewell, he was married to Amelia L. Loomis, daughter of George Loomis, of the town of Farmington. In April 1873, he removed to the farm of Mrs. James Upton, in the town of Victor, where after remaining three years, he removed to the town of Farmington in March 1876, and had been a resident of this town down to the writing of this history. In politics Mr. Morse has always been a staunch Republican from the time he cast his first vote. After having been chosen to fill several of the minor offices of the town he was elected Supervisor in the year 1885, and re-elected to the same office in 1887. At the first School Commissioner District Convention held at Clifton Springs, in the last named year, he was nominated for the office of School Commissioner, and was elected at the election following. He assumed the office of School Commissioner on the first of January, 1888, and being re-elected twice held this office continually until the first of January, 1897. Mr. Morse, in submitting the items for the sketch of his life said: "While my life has been but a commonplace one, I have striven to do my duty in a quiet, efficient manner". It is the lives of such men as L.L. Morse that give the solidity and the town its good repute.

McLouth, Marshall, Farmington, was born in Farmington, August 30, 1815. He was educated in the public schools, and was a farmer until he retired. December 31, 1838, he married Margaret, daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret (Spear) Pratt of the town of Manchester. They had seven children, five survived: Lucy, who married Charles Converse of Michigan and they had eight children: Milton, Edward, Charles, Howard, LeRoy, Allison, Roscoe and Margaret; Mary, who resided at home with her parents at this writing; Louis H., who married Celia Thayer and had three children: Wells, Hannah and Marshall; Gustavus A., who married Mary Bloodgood, and had five children: Eva, Harriet, Jesse, Carlton and Sarah. Jessie married Edwin A. Adams. Mr. McLouth's father Peter, was born in Taunton, Mass. in 1761 was a brick manufacturer and school teacher by occupation. He came to Farmington in 1800. He married twice, first Lavina Wells, of Williamstown, Mass and had one son, William W. For his second wife he married Lydia Osgood, formerly of the State of Vermont. They had eleven children, eight grew to maturity: Walter, Lonson, Thomas, Jr., Cyrus, Harriet, Lyman, Peter and Marshall. His father, Peter and four of his brothers served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. McLouth served two years as supervisor of his town in 1864-65, and was a right loyal man during the Civil war. His grandfather was educated in the Maynooth College, and after coming to the United States taught a grammar school in Massachusetts. John Hancock was one of his pupils. Mrs. McLouth's father, Ebenezer Pratt was born in Berkshire county, Mass., came to this county in the year 1795, and married Margaret Spear, formerly of Keene, N.H. and had seven children, six grew to maturity: Electa, Dighton, Achsah, Ebenezer, Meritt and Margaret.

Lapham, George E., Farmington, was born in Farmington, October 11, 1848. He was educated in the public schools, Macedon and Belville Academies, and is a farmer. September 20, 1870, he married Ida M., daughter of George and Hannah Loomis of his native town. They had five children: Dircie M., Mary B., Leslie D., George J. Jr., and Ruth. Mr. Lapham's father, Elias H., was born in this town in 1808. He was educated in the public schools and Canandaigua Academy, and was a farmer. He married Dircie A. Brown of this town and they had three children: Helen D., died in infancy; David B., born July 2, 1837, and died May 16, 1889; and George E., His mother died May 2, 1859, aged forty six years. His grandfather, Isaac Lapham, was born in Berkshire County, Mass. in 1777. He came here and located north of the Friend's meeting house. He married Mary, sister of Jared Smith, and they had eight children: Epephras, Elias H., Anson S., Ambrose S., Isaac S., Loucina S., and Mary E. His great grandfather, David Lapham, was a native of Massachusetts, and his great-grandmother, Judith died in 1846 aged eight-eight years.

James S. Carson, came to live in Farmington in 1857. In August 1860, he enlisted in Company B., 85th Regiment, N.Y. Volunteers for three years, and re-enlisted in the field as a veteran. He was captured at Plymouth, N.C. and taken to Andersonville Ga. From there he was taken to Charleston S.C. and finally to Florence, S.C. He was held a prisoner of war nearly one year. Eventually he escaped and after enduring cold, hunger and fatigue, he reached the U.S. Gunboats and was taken to New York, then to Annapolis, Md. Here he received a furlough and started home. He soon received orders to report to Elmira. He was discharged in June, 1865. From the soldiers profession he turned to farming. He was elected Justice of the Peace.

Henry C. Osborn, son of John and Hannah G. Smith Osborn, was born September 23, 1843, on the farm where he now lives. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of the town, being 87 years old when he died. In 1867 Mr. Osborn married Mary Howland, daughter of Abram Howland. Three sons were born: Louis C., John A. and Stacy Leroy. Louis C. is married and lived on the John Osborn homestead. Mr. Osborn had always been identified with the progress of the town, taking an active part in its business and political interests. He had served the town as Assessor and Supervisor.

Power, George P., Farmington was born in Farmington, June 20, 1848, was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua Academy and followed farming. December 28, 1869, he married Mary A., daughter of Henry and Lydia Rose, and they had two children, Frank C. and Lulu M. Mrs. Power died July 23, 1884, and he married second March 17, 1886, Carrie D., only daughter of Henry J. and Frances D. Redfield. Andrew T., father of George P., was born in Farmington, June 10, 1819 November 17, 1840, died he married Eunice Eddy of his native town and they had six children: R. Bruce, who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Emma A., Truman, George P., Metta E., and William C. Mr. Power's grandfather, William P. was born on the old homestead, March 4, 1795, and married Dorcas Arnold of this town, by whom he had eight children. His great grandfather on his mother's side, Abiather Arnold, was born in Adams, Mass., in 1770 and came to Farmington when a young man.

Thomas Bloodgood married Miss Newman and had a family of three children. Mr. Bloodgood lived on what was known as the Bradbury farm and conducted a successful gardening business, finding a market in Canandaigua for his products.



Christian H. Betz was born in the kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany. He landed in America July 1855. For two years he resided in Bedford, Mass. He then went to Rochester, New York, where he lived until April 1863, when he came to Farmington. Mr. Betz received a good education in the public schools of his native country, and early learned the shoemakers trade. He followed this business until 1871, when he entered into a partnership with Edward Stamp, and started a grocery in the building which is now owned by Al Gilbert. In 1873 Mr. Stamp withdrew and Mr. Betz conducted the business alone. In 1890 Mr. Betz was appointed Postmaster, to succeed William H. Holden.

Daniel Arnold was born in Farmington, December 22, 1800. In 1829 he married Betsey Pierce. Mr. Arnold held the office of Commissioner of Common Schools most of the time from 1825 to 1843. In 1853 he was elected Supervisor of the town, and in 1860 as County Superintendent of the Poor. He also served the town as Assessor for seven years. From 1840 to 1870 he was engaged continually in settling estates and acting as guardian for minor children.

Herendeen, Nathaniel C. Farmington, fourth child of Edward and Harriet Herendeen, was born August 2, 1827, in Farmington. He was educated in the common schools and when fourteen years old had a severe illness which rendered him lame for life. October 11, 1858, he married Helen M. daughter of Esquire and Esther Thomas of his native town. She died July 8, 1878. They had four children: Roswell C., born June 20, 1860; Mary E. born April 1, 1864, married August 13, 1885, William McComb of Manchester then Chicago, Illinois, a machinist, and they had one son who died in infancy, and one daughter, Frances W.; Samuel died in infancy, and Lydia M. born April 15, 1866, who married March 16, 1887, Charles E. Harrington, of Manchester, and they had two children: Helen M. born December 28, 1889; and Nathaniel C. born June 20, 1892. The ancestry of this branch of the family is Welsh and Scotch.

Stevenson, Albert H., Farmington, was the youngest son of William and Charity A. Stevenson. His father, William Stevenson, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, October 14, 1833, and came with his parents to the United States when he was ten years old, where they first located in Monroe county. He came to the town of Farmington in 1852. January 1, 1855 he married Charity A. Webb of this town and had two sons: Edward W., who married Anna I. Tuttle, a member of one of the oldest families in the town. They had one son, William A. Albert H. was born August 6, 1884, he was elected town clerk and held the office many years. William Stevenson was a soldier of the Civil War. January 5, 1864, he enlisted in Company M., Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, N.Y.S. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mrs. Wm. Stevenson's father, William Webb, was born April 8, 1807, and was educated in the public schools. June 17, 1830, he married Susanna A. Cotton of this town and they had three children: Charity A., George A. and Isaac H. both sons died. Her grandfather William M. Webb was born in Rhode Island and married Elizabeth Sheffield, August 20, 1800, and came to Albany county, at an early day, and in 1819 they came to Farmington.

Tay, Hinckley, Farmington, was born in the town of Concord, N.H., October 10, 1822 and came to this State with his parents when he was two years old. He was educated in the common schools, and came to Farmington in 1839, and had always followed farming. He served the town as poor-master for twenty-three terms. He was married twice; first in 1850, Mary Lapham, and had one daughter, Mary who married John Burns. Mrs. Tay died in 1864, and he married second, March 10, 1872, Sarah E., daughter of Cornelius and Mercy Johnson of this town. They had two children: Harriet E. and Walter H. Mrs. Sarah Kelly Tay's grandfather, Ebenezer Kelly, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The ancestry of the family is English, German and Irish.

Young, Samuel D., Farmington, was born east of the homestead upon which he resided, November 8, 1848. He was educated in the district schools and followed farming. October 18, 1870, he married Harriet L. daughter of Nathan L. and Lydia S. Aldrich. Both paternal and maternal side of these families were of the oldest and first settlers of the town. They had two children: Electa L., and John N. Mr. Young's father John, was born in Phelps, August 18, 1808. He was educated in the district schools and was a farmer. February 5, 1827, he married Electa Wilcox, and had seven children: Nancy, born in 1829; Sarah in 1832, who died at the age of fourteen years; Mary A. born in 1834, Elizabeth, born in 1836; William, in 1841; Irena, born in 1845; and Samuel D. Their mother was born in the town of Phelps, September 4, 1809, and died October 12, 1870. John moved his family to Farmington in 1835, with a capital of less than \$500, but by strict attention he acquired considerable property, owning at one time 1,100 acres in this county. He died August 31, 1892. Mr. Young's grandfather, William, was born in 1782, in Massachusetts, and came West when a young man. In 1807 he married Mrs. Nancy (Dickinson) Pulling, and they had four children: John, William, Oliver and Ambrose P. The ancestry of the Young family is Dutch. William married Althina Frost in 1864, and had three children: Mary E., Hattie and Carrie. He died January 31, 1870.

Young, James A., Farmington, was born at Oaks Corners in the town of Phelps, November 9, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and was a farmer. He enlisted twice, first in July, 1862, Company H. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth N.Y.S. Vols., and served until 1863, when he re-enlisted as a veteran in Company H. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and paroled; was in the campaign under Generals Hooker and Meade, was under fire three days in the battle of Gettysburg, and wounded in the left arm; he was wounded a second time in the right thigh in the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. November 25, 1868, he married Lucina A. McLouth and had one son, George W. Mr. Young's father was born at Oaks Corners, August 10, 1810, and married Lucinda Van Deren. They had eight children: William A., Sarah E., Mary A., James A., Edward P., John M., Samuel L., and Anna I. Mrs. Young's father, Allison McLouth, was born May 24, 1816, in this town, and married Julia Pomeroy. They had four children: Charles G., Lucina A., Matilda and Emma L.

Wood, Charles H., Farmington, was born in Farmington, July 2, 1846. His early education began in the common schools. He began his course of academic studies at Macedon Academy, 1862 and completed his course at Canandaigua Academy, 1867. During the winter of 1863-4, Mr. Wood attended Eastman's Commercial School at Rochester and won his diploma with high and marked distinction from the faculty of that institution. Mr. Wood was a careful and obedient student and fitted himself for teaching. He taught several years in our common schools, also one year in Department No. 4, of Canandaigua Academy. As an instructor he had growing success, but owing to failing health and the advice of his physician he gave up teaching and engaged in farm pursuits. Mr. Wood was the first and only practical temperance voter in his township, having voted the first Prohibition ticket in 1872. December 23, 1875, he married Adelaide, oldest daughter of George and Sarah (Birdsall) Hallock of Milton, N.Y. They had four children, Walter H., William C., George H., and Grace W. Mr. Wood's father, William, was born near Millbrook, N.Y. November 12, 1812, and came with his people to this county in 1833. April 22, 1845, he married Julia C. Willson of this town, who was born in Allamuchy, Warren county, N.Y., May 20, 1823. They had two children Charles H. and Cora E. The latter was born January 19, 1865 and died November 15, 1886. Mr. Wood's father died July 4, 1886. His mother lived at their homestead "Brookside" onto which they moved April 11, 1871. Mrs. Adelaide H. Wood's father, George Hallock, was born in Milton, May 2, 1815. December 4, 1845, he married Sarah C. Birdsall, who was born September 20, 1828. They had eleven children; only five survived: Adelaide, Caroline, who married Edgar M. Clarke of Milton, George W., who married Mary E. Haggard of Vermont; Martha H., who married Arthur E. Bell of Milton and Robert W. who married Isabel Taber of Milton. He is now the only descendant living in the township of the late Joseph Wood, who had litigation with the N.Y.C. R.R. Company fourteen consecutive years and won the suit as to their right of way through his land, but leased it to the company for fifty years; said lease expired in 1889. The validity and force of said lease was pending in court when this biography was first written.

Herendeen, Wilkinson, Farmington, was born January 29, 1835. He was educated in the public schools, and has followed farming. February 10, 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Alanson and Elizabeth Goodnow, of Ontario. They had four children, Edward J., who died in his twenty-first year, Charles W., who married Mary A. Tuttle of this town and had four children: Elizabeth, Mabel, Edward W., and Ruth C. Harriet E. and Florence. Mr. Herendeen's father, Edward, was born in the southwest part of the town Feb. 10, 1795 and was a farmer. He was county superintendent of the poor seventeen years. March 8, 1821, he married Harriet Cudworth of the Town of Bristol. They had eleven children: G. Maria, Lydia S., Nathaniel C., Mary E., Hulda A., Wilkinson, who died young, Wilkinson A., Welcome D., Gideon D., Edward F., and Henry M., who died in infancy; Mary also died when she was thirteen years old. Mr. Herendeen's grandfather, Welcome, was born in the town of Smithfield, R.I. and went with his father to Adams, Mass. in 1769, then to Farmington in 1790. He married Elizabeth Durfee of Palmyra, and had five children: Edward, Gideon, Anna, Hulda and Durfee. His great grandfather Nathan, was born in the town of Cumberland, R. I. in 1741. He was the father of Welcome who went with him to Massachusetts, and he traded his property in the above place for 1,000 acres in Farmington, and came with his family here in 1790. Mrs. Herendeen's father, Alanson Goodnow, was born May 25, 1796. May 8, 1822, he married Elizabeth Stewart of Niagara Upper Canada. They had ten children: Miranda, Charles, Anson Jr., William, Willis, Andres J., Elizabeth E., Truman W., Josephus and Lucius. Mrs. Herendeen's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. The ancestry of the family is Danish.

Walter Knapp was born in Hopewell, Ontario County, March 23, 1855. He attended the county public schools until fourteen years old and then prepared for college, at the old historic Canandaigua Academy. He graduated at Amherst College, Mass., July 1879, with the degree of A.B. He began his legal studies with Thomas H. Bennett, Canandaigua, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October 1885. He had practiced law at Canandaigua without a partner or associate. He was elected County Judge of Ontario county in Nov. 1893, and entered upon his duties Jan. 1, 1897. As a lawyer he was painstaking and devoted to the interests of his clients. As a judge he was impartial and just. August 3, 1879, he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late N. K. Cole, of Manchester. Taught in Placerville, Calif. from 1879 to 1883 and was Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, from Eldorado county Calif. in 1882. Mr. Knapp resided in the town of Canandaigua.

Hudson, Henry C., Farmington, was born at Stockport, England, June 18, 1837, and came with his grandfather to the United States when he was about thirteen years old, and located in Oneida county. December 3, 1872, he married Carolina A., daughter of Jeremiah B. and Louisa A. Cooper, of Little Falls. His father, Thomas, was born at the old home and married Mary Ann Cheetham, of his native place. They had five children: Sarah, who died young; Henry C., Joel, Sarah 2d, and Martha. Mrs. Hudson's father, Jeremiah B. Cooper, was born in Herkimer county, and married Louisa A. Hall, of his native place. They had these children: Mary A., Sally, Carolina A., Eleanor, Roselia Benton and Coradori. Mrs. Hudson's great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hudson's mother at the death of his father came to her son in 1857. She died in 1862.

Berry, John Farmington was born in Ireland, October 25, 1840. He was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua Academy, and was a farmer. January 31, 1866, he married C. Maria, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Bower, of Victor. They had two sons: Carlton J. and Leon R. September 4, 1862, Mr. Berry enlisted in Company G., One Hundred and Forty Eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers. He was in sixteen general engagements: Clover Hill, May 8, 1864, Swift Creek, May 12, 1864, Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, Fort Walthall, May 26, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, Rowlet House, June 15, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864, Mine Explosion, near Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, for several weeks up to August 25, 1864; Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864; Fort Gilmore, September 30, 1864; Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864, Hatcher Run, March 31, 1865, Fort Greig, April 2, 1865; Rice's Station, April 5, 1865; Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. He received a wound by a fragment of shell at the battle of Fort Harrison, and at the battle of Fair Oaks he was the only one that escaped out of forty from being taken prisoner.

Loomis, George, Farmington, born in the town of Bloomfield, Hartford County, Conn., December 1818, and came with his parents to Onondaga county when a child. At about the age of six years he came to Farmington. He was educated in the common schools, has always followed farming, and has been identified with the property of the town, of which he was one of oldest inhabitants. Mr. Loomis was supervisor of the town one term, and also highway commissioner. October 19, 1842, he married Hannah M., daughter of Benjamin and Lavina A. Ketchum of Farmington, and they had six children: Amelia L., who married LeGrand L. Morse, a farmer and school commissioner; Benjamin who farmed on the homestead; Ida M., who married George E. Lapham; Georgianna, who died at the age of eighteen years; Leslie G., a produce dealer of Victor; and Charles P., who died of scarlet fever, only five days apart from his sister, who died of the same malady. Mrs. Loomis died suddenly, August 25, 1892. Mr. Loomis's father George, was born in Connecticut in 1784, and married Amelia Palmer. They had four children: Eunice, Charlotte, George and Jerome. One of his ancestors Captain John Loomis, was soldier in the Revolutionary War. The Loomis family came from England at an early day with the Rev. John Wareham, locating in the East.

Henry Sawyer, son of J. Norris and Caroline (Johnson) Sawyer, was born in 1852, at the old Sawyer homestead. He received a common school education and had followed farming for his occupation. In 1880 he married Ella Pauline, only daughter of Lewis and Deborah Rushmore.

Allen, Ellery G., Farmington, was born in the town of Oppenheim, Fulton county, November 13, 1843. He came to Farmington with his parents July 5, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and Lima Seminary. April 14, 1870, he married Jennie M., daughter of Ichabod W. Briggs of Macedon, Wayne county, and they had six children: Jennie M., George S., Lewis F., Charles E., Willard H. and Carrie B. Mr. Allen had been Supervisor of his town six years and chairman of the board one year, Justice of the Peace eight years, and had charge and settled up nineteen different estates. Mr. Allen's father, George S., was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, August 28, 1802. He was educated in the public schools and was a farmer, September 14, 1826, he married Sally Bowen of that county, and had five children, one died in infancy: Lydia J. who married Orlando White; Phoebe B., who married Joseph Reynolds; Lewis F., who married Judith Allen Dec. 18, 1873, and Ellery G. His father died February 16, 1874, and his mother 1885. His grandfather, Daniel L. Allen, was born in Massachusetts, July 31, 1753, and married Lydia Smith, who was born September 29, 1762, and had five children. For his second wife he married her sister, Mary Smith, and had six children. Mrs. Allen's father, Ichabod W. Briggs was born in Schoharie county, March 24, 1809, and married Sarah Case, and had nine children: Albert H., Lottie M., Jennie M., Jeremiah B., Charles M., Kittie S., George O., Ichabod and Margaret (twins). The family is the fifth generation from George Allen who came from England in 1635, locating at Weymouth. George S. Allen, eldest son of Ellery G., was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

Barnes, Albert F., Farmington, was born in Farmington, May 24, 1824. He was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua and Macedon Academies, and followed farming. He married twice, first in December, 1848, Sarah M. Case and had three children: Marion, who died at the age of a year and a half, and another son who lived but a few days, and Carrie L., who married Lewis Quackenbush of Penn Yan, they resided in Canandaigua. Mrs. Barnes died April 3, 1875, and he married second Christina A. Robson, of Hartland, Niagara county. They had two daughters, Ethel L. who died at the age of four years and one that was not named. Stephen Barnes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rhode Island, December 24, 1791. He married twice, first to Charlotte Alger of his native place, and came here in 1810. They had three children: Emily, who married Clarkson Aldrich, they had one daughter, Charlotte, who died at the age of seventeen years; Ira married Abigail Woodbury, they had five children, two sons and three daughters: Charles, Stephen, Frances, Susanna and Charlotte;

Frances married Henry Redfield and lived in this town, the third child, Adeline, died when young. Stephen Barnes married for his second wife Rachel Wilbur of Macedon, in the year 1822. They had four children: Albert T., Stephen H., who died at the age of two years, Edward G.S. and Charlotte M. His mother's side was of the Friends denomination; her father, Henry Wilbur, being one of the earliest Friends who came from Massachusetts in the year 1792. He was an exemplary member of the Friends Society of Farmington during a period of nearly seventy years. He lived to the age of 94 years. Stephen Barnes died August 18, 1865, and his wife, Rachael Barnes, twenty years later on January 14, 1885. Mrs. Barnes' father, Kendra Robson, was born in Yorkshire England, in 1803, and came to the United States with his parents and two brothers in 1820, locating in Niagara county. The family were members of the Society of Friends, the father, Michael Robson, having become convinced of the truth of the gospel as held by them, when a young man and followed the seas. He was left an orphan when quite young, his father having died when he was but three years of age, and his mother before he was ten. He was bound apprentice to a sea captain when he was twelve years of age and followed the seas for many years; he lived to the age of 94 years. Kendra Robson married Ruth Brecken, who also came from England ten years later. They had thirteen children: James K., John B., Mary A., Elizabeth C., Rachael L., Christiana A., William, Charles M., Eliza J., Alice S., Henry L., Francis E., and Ella T.

Gatchel Family, Origin and Descendants of the - First, William Gatchel, grandfather and great grandfather to the generation of descendants living when A.B. Kaskamaier wrote this history, was born April 12, 1733, birthplace not known, but lived in the town of Chazy, near Lake Champlain in northern part of New York. At an early date he married Eunice Graves, by whom he had the following children: William, Nancy, Don A., Harvey, Saphrona and Lucretia. William Gatchel died January 24, 1805. Second, William Gatchel, was born in Chazy, November 7, 1796. At an early age the family removed to Oneida county, when he learned the clothier's trade which he followed successfully for several years. In 1821, he left his paternal home and came to Farmington. April 2, 1822, he married Hulda Herendeen, daughter of Welcome Herendeen, one of the first pioneer settlers in town. By this marriage four children came to bless their home, namely: William H., Welcome D., Harriet A. and Arthur M. These children all lived and situated as follows: William H. on the homestead farm; Welcome D. in Louisville, Ky. a seller of photo stock supplies, married Frances Tripp, of Walworth, March 19, 1856. Four children were born to them, Mary, Albert D., Willie., who died at the age of four and Frank T. a graduate of Yale. Harriet A. married Theodore E. Lawrence, formerly of Cayuga county, March 24, 1875. They had one son, William. Mr. Lawrence died October 7, 1888. He had successfully followed farming for a business. Arthur M. lived on the home farm with his elder brother and widowed sister and son. William Gatchel, the father, died September 23, 1871, Hulda Gatchel, the wife, died November 7, 1860.

Herendeen, Oscar D., Farmington, was born on the old homestead in the south part of the town of Farmington, March 30, 1841; was educated in the common schools and the Friends' Boarding School at Union Springs, and through the early years of his life was a farmer. March 13, 1860, he married Anna E., daughter of Peter and Rebecca Smith of Farmington, and they had one son, Louis D., born June 25, 1863. He was educated in the public schools. Macedon and Lima Seminaries, and November 22, 1886, married Minnie L. daughter of Morey E. and Esther Power. They had one son, Howard D., who was born July 29, 1887. Nathan G., father of Oscar D., was born in Farmington on the old place, February 21, 1813, and married Jane Sage of Hopewell. She was born May 31, 1816. They had four children: Marietta, Welcome G., Oscar D., and Caroline E. Nathan died February 22, 1855, and his wife April 15, 1854. Mr. Herendeen's grandfather, Welcome was born in Smithfield, R. I., April 18, 1768. In 1769 his father moved his family to Adams, Mass., and in 1790 came to Farmington. He was twice married, first in 1794 to Elizabeth Dunfee of Palmyra by whom he had five children: Edward, Geidon, Anna, Hulda and Durfee. Mrs. Herendeen died in 1804, and he married in 1806, Mercy Gardner, who was born January 1, 1772, and they had three children: Elizabeth, Welcome W., and Nathan G. Mrs. Annie R. Herendeen's father, Peter Smith, was born on the old homestead in Farmington, November 23, 1817, and in 1837, married Rebecca Mills, and had four children: Sarah E., Annie E., Abigail and John Q. Mr. Smith's father, Levi was born in Adams, Mass., in 1774, and came to this state when a young man where he married Tabitha Culver in 1798, and had ten children. Mrs. Smith's grandfather was in the Revolutionary Army.

Sheldon, Gardner L., Farmington, was born in Farmington, September 20, 1826. He was educated in the public schools, and followed farming. October 17, 1849, he married Hulda A., daughter of Edward and Harriet Herendeen of this town. They had three children, two sons and one daughter. Edward J. was born July 1, 1851; was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua Academy. May 1, 1873, he married Harriet E. Bullock of Brighton, Canada. They had four children: Edward C., Lulu I., Fred G., and Frank C. (twins) who died at the age of three months. Mr. Sheldon was a miller by occupation, and died February 23, 1885. Albon G., born September 15, 1857, was educated in the public schools and Palmyra High School. He too was a farmer by occupation. December 17, 1884, he married Lizzie, daughter of Cullen H. and Mary C. (Beebe) Rogers of Palmyra. They had two daughters and one son: Evelyn R., Albon G., Jr. and Mary A. (twins), Hattie E. died in infancy. Mr. Sheldon's father, John, was born in the town of Farmington in the year 1796, was educated in the district schools of his day, and married Eliza Gardner, who was born in the eastern part of the state. They had five children, three sons and two daughters: Sarah, William B., Gardner L., William P., Hannah B. Mr. Sheldon's grandfather, Nathaniel, married Sarah Winslow and had nine children, four sons and five daughters: Stephen, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Anna, Ruth, Webster, Sarah and Vania. The ancestors of the Sheldons were Scotch.

Smith D. Waterman, Farmington, was born on the family homestead in Farmington, August 16, 1821. He was educated in the common schools and at Canandaigua Academy and the Friends' Boarding School near Poughkeepsie. Mr. Smith had been a railway conductor for several years. He was with the Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railway Company. The above company becoming extinct, he entered the employ of the N.Y.C. & H. R. R. Co., serving as conductor five years, and then retired. April 13, 1847, he married Lydia Carey of Half Moon and they had six children, two sons and four daughters. Three survived, Fannie E., who married Ransom B. True of Syracuse; David C., and James H., who lived at home. Mr. Smith's father David was born in Rhode Island, April 10, 1774, he came with his parents to this town when about sixteen years old. December 6, 1812, he married Mary Shotwell of this town, and they had six children: David P.,

Rebecca T., D. Waterman, John H., Rhoda M., and Isaac B. of who three survived; Rebecca Laphan, B. Waterman and Isaac B. Mr. Smith's father held a captain's commission in the war of 1812, the commission now being the possession of the family. His grandfather, Joseph Smith, came to Farmington in an early day, and his sons operated a grist-mill.

Lewis H. McLouth, son of Marshall McLough was one of Farmington's most respected citizens. In 1875 he married Celia Thayer of Perinton. Three children were born: Wells G., Louie Hannah and Marshall T. Mr. McLouth received a good education and early engaged in teaching school. He has always been an earnest Republican, casting his first vote with that party. At the time of his marriage he purchased what was known as the Egbert Halstead farm where he resided. Fruit growing and general farming has been Mr. McLouth's occupation, since he relinquished school teaching.

Andrew Brizee, son of William and Sarah Brizee, was born in 1852. He came to reside on the farm he owned in 1883. This farm consisted of seventy acres and was a mile long, being seven lots deep. Mr. Brizee was a large grower of beans and potatoes. He began with a stock of seven sheep to breed high grade Oxforths. In this he was very successful. Mr. Brizee married Carrie, daughter of Henry and Lydia Smith Rose. Mrs. Brizee's ancestors were among the first settlers of the town.

The Newark Family- In 1834, George and William Newark, came to this country from Yorkshire, England locating at Freedom, both obtaining employment with Jabez Felt, proprietor of the Freedom Mills. The family of George Newark consisted of his wife and seven children who followed in the summer of 1838, coming from Albany via the Erie Canal to Pittsford. At about this time George Newark, with his family moved to Palmyra. Mr. Newark obtaining employment with Stephen Seymour, lessee of Ganargua Mills. In 1840, George with his brother, William Newark, moved to town and purchased the mill property of John Katkamier, conducting a general milling business for a number of years. During their reign as proprietors, a great business boom was created, and Newark Mills was known far and wide. George Newark's health becoming impaired they sold the property to Lewis F. Allen. George Newark moved to New Salem where he retired from business activity, dying at the ripe old age of 75 years. William Newark survived him by four years.

A. B. Katkamier, son of Darwin A. and Rebecca J. Deyo Katkamier, was born in the town of Perinton, New York August 27, 1866. He traces his ancestry back to the early settler of the town. While an infant his parents moved to a cottage overlooking the Newark Mills, Farmington. Here he passed his boyhood days, gathering flowers, fishing, hunting, swimming, skating, reading, attending school and working, all in due season. His mother took charge of his studies until he was seven years old. He says he cannot remember the time when he could not read. At the age of twelve years his parents moved to Farmington village and he had since resided at that place with the exception of fourteen months when he was clerk for A.L. Knapp, of Manchester, N.Y. He attended the district school until he was eighteen years old. He spent a few weeks at the Zanerian Art College, Columbus, Ohio, and also at the Rochester Business Institute. He has been engaged in numerous enterprises with varying success. He has taught penmanship, clerked, manufactured brooms, grown fruits, been a commercial traveler, done reportorial work for the newspapers, published a small journal, acted as advertising solicitor, has worked up a good trade in nursery stock and was the Junior Justice of the Peace of Farmington. The history of the town was his latest venture. He was a candidate of Town Clerk on the first Prohibition ticket nominated in the town of Farmington. After due deliberation he changed his political affiliations and has since been an ardent Republican. He acquired a fine library of books and magazines, and was considered a good writer for the press.

Elbridge Gerry Lapham was probably the most noted man ever born in the town of Farmington. He passed his youth on his father's farm and attended the public schools. Later he attended the Canandaigua Academy, where he was the classmate of Stephen A. Douglas, who achieved fame in the immortal Lincoln and Douglas debates. Mr. Lapham was admitted to practice law in 1844. He opened an office at Canandaigua, and acquired much prominence as a well qualified lawyer, particularly as an advocate before a jury. On July 22, 1881, Mr. Lapham was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling.

Sawyer, William H., Farmington, was born on the farm where he resided, October 26, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and Macedon Academy. May 19, 1875, he married Helen J. Pratt of Marion, and they had three children: Clara A., and Henry P. who lived at home and Howard J., who died at the age of four years. Henry, father of our subject was also born in Farmington April 25, 1803. He married Susannah S. Dewey of his native town, but formerly of Connecticut, who was born September 11, 1806, and they had six children, three sons and three daughters: Cornelia, Joseph H., William H., Frances M., Edwin D. and Louisa M. The grandfather, Joseph was born in Vermont and came to this State with his parents. He was twice married, first to Desire Root of this state and second to Anna Coats. Mrs. Helen J. Sawyer died January 20, 1890 mourned by a bereaved family and many friends.

Young, W. Ambrose, Farmington, was born at Oaks Corners in the town of Phelps, April 25, 1836 and had always been a farmer. September 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company A., One Hundred and Eleventh N.Y.S. Vols., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was married October 2, 1868 to Almira M., daughter of Theodore and Matilda (Winnie) Pomeroy of this town. They had one daughter, Nettie, who married Thomas Barnsdale of Walworth and had two daughters, Iva and Orr. Mrs. Young's father, Theodore Pomeroy, was born in Springfield, Mass., and married Matilda Winnte. They had nine children: David, Julia, Eliza, Lucena, Alvira, Mark, Mary J. 2d, and Daniel. Mrs. Young's father was an excellent school teacher.

Mott, Edward M., Farmington, was born in Gorham, Ontario County, June 5, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Oneida Seminary, and was a farmer. March 8, 1875 he married Mary A., only living daughter of David W. and Ann Sheldon of this town. They had one daughter, Emma, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Mott's father, Henry, was born in Washington, Dutchess County, April 20, 1791, and married Catherine Mackey, who was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County in 1807. They had eight children, five survived; Anson, Alvira, Lucius, Edwin M. and Dilwin, three died young. His father died October 26, 1883, and his mother September 15, 1881. His mother's father, Benjamin E. Mackey, was a colonel in the War of 1812. Mrs. Mott's father, David W. Sheldon, was born in this town January 21, 1814. February 12, 1840, he married Ann Gue, and they had four children; Daniel, Hannah C., Emily B., and Mary A. The other three were deceased. Her father died September 17, 1882, and her mother resided with them. In politics Mr. Mott was a Democrat. He identified himself with all movements tending to advance the best interests of the community and the town.

Edmonston, John A., Farmington, father of Erastus H., was born in Maryland, April 23, 1795, and came with his parents to Manchester when ten years old. In 1818 he married Rebecca P. Baggaly, of that town, by whom he had six children; Erastus H., Hezekiah B., Eliza A., Mary J., Caroline A., and William H. Hezekiah B. married Susan A. Warner, of the town of Orleans, and they had two daughters, Jessie F. and Lillie B. Eliza A. married Benjamin Parker, of Manchester, and they had three children; John C., Mary A., and Julia A. Mary J. married Hiram Knapp, of Walworth, Wayne county, and they had two children; William H. and Edmonston H., who died aged twenty. Charlotte A. married Alexander Shekell, of Washington, D.C. and they had eight children; Eddie, R. P., Harriet A., Lee J., Daisey M., Percy, Clyde and Amy, and one who died in infancy. William H. married Alice A., only daughter of Aldin and Eliza Cole of Antwerp, Jefferson County, and they had three children, two of whom died in infancy, and one R. Howard, survived. Erastus H. was born March 7, 1819, in Manchester, and was educated in the public schools, and was always a farmer. He met with an accident around 1846 which nearly deprived him of the use of one foot. He was one of Farmington's representative citizens, and resided here 65 years. He never married, and died in the summer of 1896.

Hugh Pound, son of Samuel and Catherine Pound, was born at Pescatawag, N.J., June 3, 1773. He was married April 24, 1794 to Sarah, daughter of Nathan and Sarah King, of Amwell, N.J. About the year 1804 he moved his family to Farmington, N.Y., first settling on the farm later owned by John F. Sadler, and next on the farm later owned by Henry Greene. Eight children were born; Edna C., Nathan K., Asher, William, Jediah S., Anna, Catherine Eliza and Sarah K. Catherine Eliza Pound, married Seth W. Bosworth, at Farmington, N.Y., November 27, 1827. Five children were born; Elizabeth Jane, married, first, Henry G. Zovitz; second, William Cornell. Mary G. married Richard H. Herendeen, William H. married Susan Jennings; Sarah K., married Nathaniel B. Sheldon; John H., married Mary B. Cline. Asher Pound married Mary Birdsell. Seven children were born; Ira L., married Marion DeGraw, Sarah Ann married Seymour Allen, Maria married Stephen Katkamier; Emeline died young; Clarkson A., married Mary Gage; Mary Jane married Marshall Lapham, and Albert Orlando, who had twice married.

Jeffrey, Charles, Farmington, was born in Warwickshire, England, November 29, 1816, and came to the United States in 1833, sailing from Liverpool May 14, landing in New York July 6, remaining in the city one year, coming to Farmington in 1834. February 1, 1843, he married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mason of this town. She died in 1892. They had two children; Hannah, who married Henry Herendeen, of Macedon; he died in 1873; and Mary, who married James Carson of this town and had three children; C. Edward, Sidney J. and Henry H. The farm owned by Mr. Jeffrey was bought by Samuel Mason from Nathan Comstock, who purchased it from Phelps and Gorham in 1789. Samuel Mason was born in Swansea, R.I., in 1772, and married in 1797, Hannah Herendeen at Adams, Massachusetts. They came here in 1801.

Redfield, Nathan, Farmington, was born June 1, 1834, in Livingston County, and came to Farmington with his parents when he was five years old. He was educated in the common schools and followed farming. December 9, 1857, he married Ruth, daughter of Berling and Hannah Hoag of this town, formerly of Greene County. They had no children and owned a good farm in the southern part of Farmington. Mr. Redfield's father, Ezra, was born in Hopewell, February 12, 1812. He moved to Steuben County, and married Lucy A. Bolster, who was born September 12, 1806. They had four sons, Nathan, William, Henry J. and George. Mrs. Redfield's father, Burling Hoag, was born in Baltimore, Greene County, April 8, 1802, and married Hannah Bedell of his native place. They had four children; Benjamin C., Hannah B., Ruth C., and Anna E. Mrs. Hoag was born December 1, 1801, and they came here from Albany. The railway extended no further in 1838. Mrs. Hoag resided with her daughter, Mrs. Redfield, in her ninety-first year. Mrs. Redfield's father, Berling Hoag, died in 1878. Mr. Redfield's father, Ezra Redfield still resided in the town in 1897. His mother died October 14, 1851. Mr. Hoag's grandfather, Eli Nelson, was impressed in the British navy for seven years. Mr. Redfield's brother, George, was a soldier in the Civil War, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

Sadler, John F., Farmington, was born in the town of Phelps, September 28, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and the Union School of Phelps. For several years he followed the trade of carriage-making and blacksmithing. March 10, 1873, he married Diantha C., daughter of John and Caroline Maconber of Farmington, who was born in Mendon, Monroe County. They had two children; Minnie L., who was a music teacher, residing at home, and Edna, who died in infancy. Mr. Sadler was justice of the peace eleven years, and a resident of the town for seventeen years. His father, Winslow, was born in the town of Ashfield, Mass., in 1815, and came to Phelps with his parents when a child of 3 years. His father died, and his mother returned to their old home. He married Louise C. Allen, formerly of Massachusetts, and they had three children; Aretus A., John F., and Myra S. Mr. Sadler's father died December 31, 1890, and his mother September 13, 1871. His grandfather, Aretus, was born in Massachusetts in 1790. In

1813, he married Naomi Rogers, formerly of Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Captain John Rogers, was burnt at the stake by Indians. They had one son, Winslow. Mr. Sadler had a plaited whale-bone rope that has been willed down in successive generations, that came, or was brought over in the Mayflower through the Rogers family. Mrs. Sadler's father, John Macomber, was born in Farmington, February 20, 1821. He married in April, 1848, Caroline Payne, and had two children; Diantha C., and Albert P., now of Manchester. Mrs. Sadler's mother was the daughter of Elisha Payne.

Adams, Edwin A. Farmington, was born in Farmington, October 7, 1856, was educated in the public schools and Macedon Academy, and always followed farming. He married twice, first Mary Southworth, and had one daughter, Edith, who married Beverly Cromwell. Mrs. Adams died July 16, 1886, and he married second, Jessie C., daughter of Marshall and Margaret McLouth of Farmington, February 29, 1889. They have one son, Vernon P., born October 1, 1890. Mr. Adams' father, George A., was born in the town of Manchester, January 21, 1816. He was educated in the common schools, and was always a farmer till he retired in 1885. January 15, 1845, he married Cynthia, daughter of Calvin and Cynthia Parker, of the town of Manchester. They had four children; Mason, who married Nellie Petty; Melvin and Mason (twins) both deceased, and Edwin A. Mrs. George A. Adams died July 18, 1882.

Cotton, Edward J., Farmington, is a son of Jeremiah B., was born August 17, 1814, in Farmington. He was educated in the common schools of his day and was a farmer until he retired. His son, Edward J., next had charge of the farm. February 19, 1845, he married Sally M. Cheeseboro, of this town. They had ten children, of whom seven survived; Mary J., William, Edward J. and Edwin B. (twins), Eliza A. and Louisa (twins), and Charles T., Almira, Jeremiah and a son who died in infancy. Mr. Cotton's father, Isaac, was born in New Jersey about the year 1785, and married Charity B. Bennett, of his native state, and came to this state about the year 1811. They had seven children; Nathaniel, Susan, Jeremiah B., Ann, Matilda, Isaac, Leonard. Edward J. was born on the old homestead, January 8, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and Macedon Academy. January 17, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, N.Y.S. Vols, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Jeremiah B. Cotton died in the late 1800's over eighty years old. His wife died March 12, 1831. His grandfather, Jeremiah Bennett, on the maternal side, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Edward J. Cotton's great-grandfather on the paternal side came from England.

Gardner, Edwin J., Farmington, was born in Farmington, January 22, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and followed farming. He was justice of the peace in the town of Farmington, and also did photographic work for his friends. Many of the photographs in this history of the town of Farmington were taken by E. J. Gardner in the late 1800's and early 1900's. To him we owe a debt of gratitude. March 30, 1880, he married Roseline R., daughter of John J. and Lydia B. Doty of this town. Mrs. Gardner was born in Farmington, September 15, 1860, and they had two children, Mary R. (May) and Lindley J. Mr. Gardner's father, John W., was born in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, and was one of a family of 12 children, was a brother of Sunderlin P. Gardner, and his father was Elisha W. He was born November 13, 1814, and married Anna B. Cotton of Farmington. They had eight children; George W., Sarah P., Anna E., Leonard W., Charlotte S., Mariam A., Edwin J., and Charles H. John W. Gardner died February 23, 1875. Mrs. Gardner's father, John J. Doty, was born in Washington County, July 15, 1812, and came here with his parents when he was a boy. He married twice, first in 1834 to Amy Lane, and had one son, John S. For his second wife he married, August 27, 1836, Lydia B. Wilson of Morris County, N.J. and had five children; Mary W., Susan J., Charles E., John M., Roseline R. Mr. Doty died September 23, 1878.

Herendeen, Charles H. Farmington, was born on the farm which he owned in 1897 and on which he resided at that time. He was born June 13, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and Macedon Academy and was a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat and was elected supervisor of the town in the spring of 1892, the first Democrat in 13 years, and was re-elected. December 18, 1862, he married Julia M., daughter of Proctor and Mary L. Newton, of the town of Manchester. Mr. Herendeen's father, W. Walker, was born on the old homestead, July 10, 1810, was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer. January 13, 1832, he married Caroline L. Arnold of this town, and had two children, William R., died in infancy, and Charles H. Mr. Herendeen's grandfather, Welcome Herendeen, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 18, 1768. He married twice, first in 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Gideon and Anna Durfee, of Palmyra. May 18, 1806, he married second, Marcey Gardner, and they had three children. The Herendeen family of the old stock belonged to the Friends. Mrs. Herendeen's father, Proctor Newton, was born in Suffield, Conn., June 16, 1799. May 4, 1823, he married Mary Larned, who was born March 16, 1801, and came to the town of Hopewell in the year of 1830. They had seven children. The family are all Baptists. Mr. Herendeen's father died December 16, 1892, and his mother May 8, 1887. Mrs. Herendeen's father died May 15, 1878, and her mother July 13, 1884. The Herendeen family entered their new log house in this town March 15, 1790.

Charles G. McLouth traces his ancestry back to the first settlers. He began life as a school teacher in this profession he was unusually successful for a long term of years. He served his town as assessor, and senior Justice of the Peace. He was actively engaged in settling estates, and had the confidence of his townsmen in all business transactions. He married Gertrude Canfield. Two children were born, Edson and Mark.

Gorman, Hugh, Farmington, was born in County Down, Ireland, May 18, 1820. He was educated in the schools of his day, and came to the United States in April, 1844. June 27, 1851, he married Rose A. Keenan, formerly of his native county. The ceremony took place in New York city. They had these children: Edward, who married Hannah Daylor, and had one son, Henry J., who resided at home; Mary, who married John Dailor; and Rose, who married Garrett Burns. Mr. Gorman located in Farmington in 1855.

Gunnison, Charles C., Farmington, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 20, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and spent two years at Canandaigua Academy. He was a wholesale produce dealer and commission merchant, as well as a farmer, at Mertensia. In April, 1892, he married Ellen J., second daughter of Joseph P. and Ella A. Hathaway, of Farmington, one of a family whose ancestors settled in the town in the eighteenth century. Henry, father of Charles C. Gunnison, was born in Claremont, N.H., about 1826, and came to this state with his parents while young. He married Esther L. Smith of Farmington and they had four children; Louie, who died in infancy, Charles C. Florence and Ellen V. S., who married D. Arthur L. Benedict, a physician in Buffalo. Mr. Gunnison's home was built in 1800; the saw-mill in 1792, and the grist mill in 1794, by his mother's people.

Greene, Henry, Farmington, was born in Rochester, Monroe County, January 21, 1841, and moved with his parents to Macedon, Wayne County in 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Macedon Academy, and for some years was a carpenter and filled a vacancy for supervisor part of a term. December 17, 1873 he married Cynthia A., only child of Isaac L. and Sarah D. Carpenter, at Macedon Centre. They had three children; Carrie E., who died at the age of twenty months; George W., and Joseph. Mr. Greene's father, Joseph, was born in the State of Rhode Island, on the Island of Conanicut in Jamestown, January 28, 1806, and came with his parents to Cayuga County, this state, when he was four years old, and resided there until 1827, when he went to Rochester. June 2, 1831, he married Rosanna Bunket, formerly of Ghent, Columbia County, who was born August 26, 1812. They had five children; Sarah A., Edwin, Henry, William and Charles A. The ancestry of the family is English. One, John Greene, came to the United States, and was associated with Roger Williams in the Province purchase in 1636. Mrs. Greene's father, Isaac L. Carpenter, was born in Dutchess County, February 2, 1812, and was educated in the common schools. November 16, 1836, he married Sarah D. Cornwall, of Henrietta, formerly of Westchester County, and had one daughter. The ancestry of the family is English, Welsh and French.

Gourlay, Norman, Farmington, father of Eli M. and Mark C. Gourlay, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, May 22, 1836, and came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York when he was four years old. Afterwards he came to Glens Falls, where he was educated in the public schools and was a farmer until he retired. He married twice, first on February 24, 1858, Relief Moore of Queensbury, Warren County, and they had six children; two died in infancy, four survived; Keziah P., and Mark C., who married Franc M. Outhouse of Canandaigua, and had one child, a daughter. Eli M. who engaged at farming with his brother, Mark C., and Grace F. Mrs. Gourlay died in 1886. April 27, 1892, he married second a widow lady in Victor. Mr. Gourlay enlisted in Company A., One Hundred and Eighteenth N.Y.S. Vols., and was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. He was a member of Albert M. Murray Post, 162, G.A.R.

Nichols, the late Edward H., Farmington was born June 6, 1819. He was educated in the common schools and was a merchant. He married twice, first on January 1, 1843, Mary A. Adams, of this town, and had one son, George E., who married Mary Gue on December 24, 1868. Mrs. Nichols died April 4, 1844, and he married second, November 14, 1852, Anne E., daughter of George and Eliza (Wright) Stevens of this town, formerly of England. They had one daughter, Lillie A., who had charge of the store with her mother. George E. Nichols died September 2, 1885, aged forty-one years. His father, Charles H., was born in Bounbrook, N.J., April 15, 1788. He married Rhoda Lish and had seven sons and one daughter. His grandfather, Benjamin Nichols, was born in New Jersey in 1754. Mrs. Nichols' father, George Stevens, was born in Southwell, Nottinghamshire, England, 1799, and married Eliza Wright of his native place. They had eleven children, who grew to maturity. Mrs. Nichols and daughter were members of the M. E. church. The ancestry of the family is Scotch on the paternal side, and English on the maternal.

Peter H. Plumb, son of the late William and Mary Plum, was born October 1, 1836 in a log house situated in the northwest corner of the town. Here he lived until he was five years old, when his father built a frame house across the road. Mr. Plumb lived in this house sixty-one years, and was always a good neighbor and respected in the community. On the 25th of December, 1860, he married to Ellen Dewey, of Victor. Four children were born; Matie, Geniveve, Lanson W., and Etta. Matie died January 20, 1884 at the age of 24. She was a beautiful young woman and loved by all who knew her. Geniveve lived at home. Lanson W. married Miss Marion Snyder, of Victor, and followed farming for a few years but finding it uncongenial, changed his occupation, and was in the clothing business in Rochester. Etta married Harry Pimm, of Victor. She died July 22, 1897, aged 25 years.

Aldrich, Nathan, late of Farmington, was born in Farmington, May 25, 1824, was educated in the district schools and was a farmer. He was justice of the peace more than thirty years, and a public spirited citizen. October 15, 1845, he married Lydia S., daughter of Edward and Harriet Herendeen, who was born April 30, 1824. They had six children; Helen M, born November 9, 1847; Charles H., born June 15, 1849; Harriet L., born June 14, 1851; Julius F., born January 2, 1854; Clarence E., born May 31, 1856; Mary E., born August 20, 1858. Mr. Aldrich died April 10, 1888. Charles H. married Charlotte Cobb of the town of Manchester, and had these children; Ida L., Mary E., Edna G., Fred J., and Frank C. Harriet, whose marriage is noted in another family; Julius F., married twice, first Abbie Smith, descendent of one of the oldest families of the town. She died August 12, 1882, and he married second Eva King, formerly of the town of Manchester, and they had two sons; Clarence G. and Floyd C.; Mary E. married Carlton A. Davis, of Farmington. Mr. Aldrich's father, John, was born in this town, October 30, 1790, and married Leonora Aldrich, formerly of Massachusetts. They had six children; Silas, Edward, Nathan,



Sally, Phoebe and Adelia; and his father, Nathan, was born in Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, 1762, and came to this town, one of the first pioneers; sowed the first wheat sown in the town, and returned to Massachusetts. In the spring of 1790 he came with his family, and later built the first frame house, which was later occupied by Willis D. Newton, of Victor, who married his great-granddaughter.

Berry, Joseph J., Farmington, was born in Canandaigua, November 14, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Canandaigua Academy, and followed farming. January 13, 1886, he married Jennie B., daughter of David and Elizabeth Loring of Scandia, Kansas. They had two children, Verne E. and Merle. Mr. Berry's father, Richardson, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1842, locating near Canandaigua. He married, previous to his arrival here, Eliza Johnson, of his native place, and they afterwards bought a farm near the town line of Farmington. They had nine children, six survived; Esther (was Mrs. Morey Power, of Canandaigua); John C., Thomas J., William H., Joseph J., Anne E., who married Erastus Hiscock, of Canandaigua. Mrs. Berry's father, David Loring, was born in the town of Canandaigua, February 1, 1819, and married Elizabeth Nichol, formerly of Washington, Pa.

DeBow, James C., Farmington, was born in Canandaigua, May 30, 1832. He was educated in the common schools and Canandaigua Academy and always followed farming. October 14, 1856, he married Luzetta, youngest child of twelve living of Leonard and Mercy Knapp of the town of Hopewell. They had two children, both sons, Hiram and Jefferson T., both were well educated at Canandaigua Academy and Rochester Business University, and were farmers at home. Mr. DeBow's father, Garret, was born in the Mohawk Valley in 1798, and came with his parents to the town of Canandaigua when a year old. He married Almira Thurber, formerly of New Hampshire, and they had two children; James C. and Mary J., who married Thomas U. Cost of Hopewell. Mr. DeBow's father, Leonard Knapp, was born in Pennsylvania County in the year 1765, and came to Hopewell when eighteen years old. He married March Brown of that town (born in New Lebanon, N.Y.) and they had twelve children who grew to maturity; Lucinda, Chloe, Glens, Leonard H., Sally A., Henry, Mercy, Elizabeth, Fidelia B., Franklin, Hiram and M. Luzetta. Mrs. DeBow's father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and both families were among the first settlers. Mr. DeBow was a Democrat. Henry F. Thurber, appointed private secretary to President Cleveland, was a first cousin to James C. DeBow, and was a son of Jefferson Thurber.

Russell A. Servoss, son of David Servoss, was born in Woodon, Yates County, N.Y. in 1853. In 1878 he married the daughter of Jonathan Sprague, and moved to Farmington. He followed the agricultural business. As an agent he was a good salesman, having sold to the farmers of the town and vicinity over \$100,000 worth of fertilizers and agricultural implements (1897).

Payne, the late George, Farmington, was born in Farmington, west of the old homestead, September 29, 1809. He was educated in the district schools and was a farmer. July 2, 1834, he married Nancy Jane, daughter of William and Martha Brown of his native town and had seven children; Gideon, who died March 2, 1880, Andrew G. who married Cynthia Christie of Mayfield, Fulton County and is a farmer, Martha L., who married David Padgham, Phebe L., who married John Corrigan of Canada, Minnah L., who married Walter Norton of Victor, one died in infancy and one, Frances L., lived at home. Mr. Payne died July 22, 1847. His father, Gideon, was born January 19, 1765, in Berkshire, Mass. February 18, 1793, he married Phebe Hill, of his native place, and at once came to Farmington, one of the first settlers in the town. His ancestry has been traced back to 1090 and some of the family 1060. The name originated in Normandy, and the first ancestor, Hugh de Payne, was a son of the name who went to England with William the Conqueror. Elizabeth Payne, the mother of Oliver Cromwell, was a daughter of one of the ancestors. Hugh de Payne was one of the leaders of the first crusade. He established the Order of Europe for three centuries. Mrs. Payne's father, William Brown, was born February 28, 1778, in Cumberland, R.I. and came to this place at an early day. He married Martha Hill, of Swansea, R.I. in Farmington, October 1805, and had four children; Chloe, Hannah H., Nancy Jane, and Levi A. Chloe died when she was six years old. William Brown was killed in a friendly wrestling match with a neighbor, April 28, 1814, and his wife died March 11, 1825. William Brown's father, Ichabod, was born in Cumberland, R.I. He married Hannah Ballou of the place, and they were among the early settlers here. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Joseph Tuttle, son of Anson and Amanda (Smith) Tuttle, was a successful farmer residing opposite the town house. Mr. Tuttle also dealt in coal and was local buyer for Loomis & Woodworth produce dealers in Victor, N.Y. He was also postmaster of Tuttle's Post Office, which office was named in his honor. He married Lizzie Padgham.

SOURCES OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following is a list of volumes used as reference for this History. It cannot be in true bibliographical form as many had no official publishers.

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History of New Salem, Charles H. Gardner, Author, 1934

History of the Schools, Lewis F. Allen, Author, 1933

History of the Herendeen Family, Lewis and Marion Allen, Authors

History of Ontario County, 1893

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