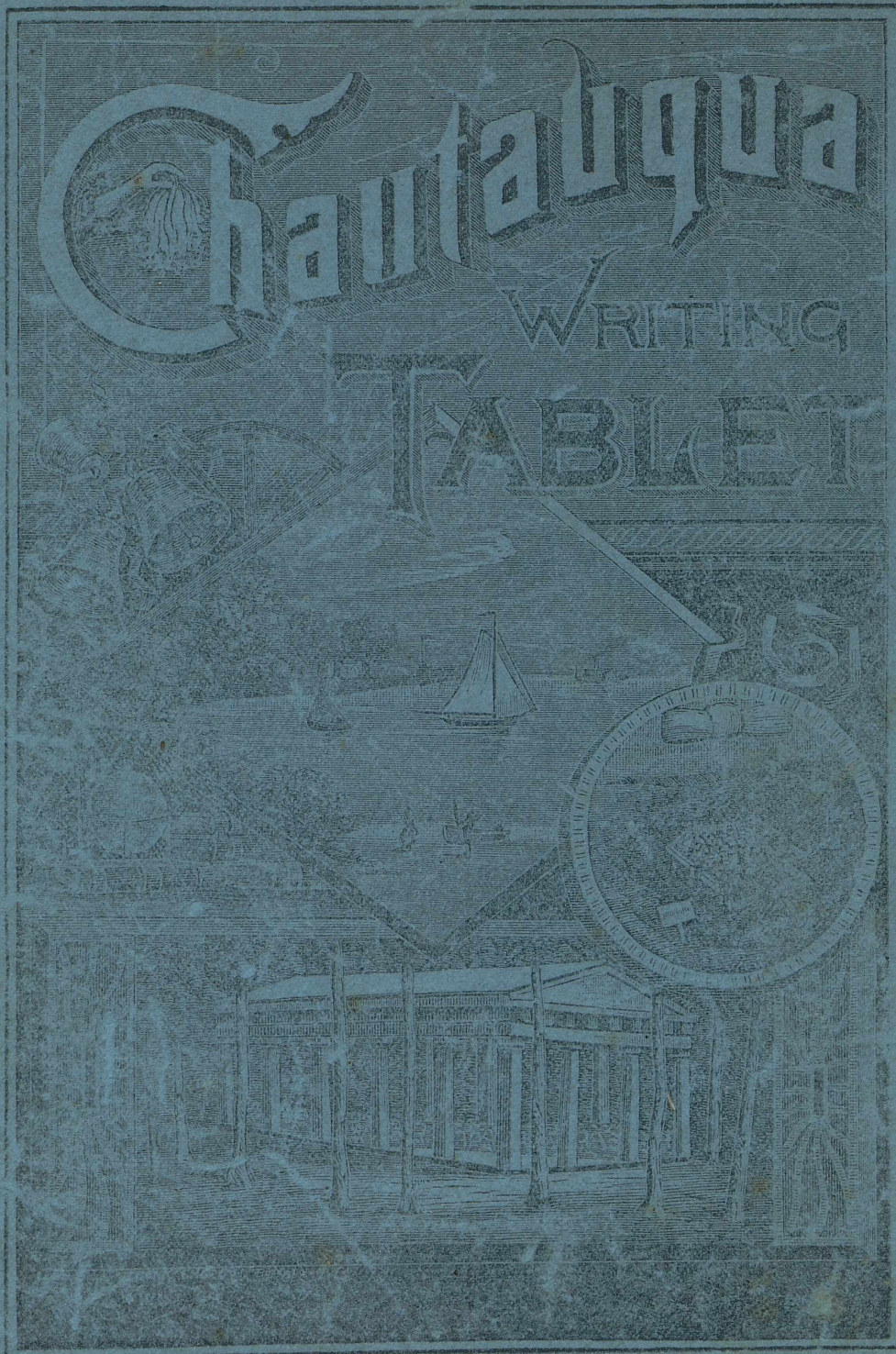


No. 202

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1789.

1889.

You are cordially invited to be present
at the
Centennial Celebration
of the Settlement of the
Town of Wheatland, Monroe County, N. Y.,
at Brown's Grove,
"Peter Sheffer Farm," Scottsville,
September 13th, 1889.

R. S. V. P.

INDUSTRIAL PARADE
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Exercises to commence at
one o'clock, P. M.
at the Grove.

OLIVER ALLEN,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES H. KELLY,
WM. C. PAGE,
GEO. E. SLOCUM,

Committee on Invitations.

Address delivered in "Sheffer's Grove," at
Methuena's centennial celebration, Sep. 13, 1889
Geo. E. Stocum

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens:

The farm upon which this
assemblage are gathered is historic ground.

On this spot, one hundred years ago,
an impetus was given toward a higher
civilization. Here commenced the
grand transformation scene, that has
changed Western New York from a
state of nature, into fruitful farms,
and thriving villages.

In the year 1787 Ebenezer Allan,
or as he is better known, Indian Allan,
by a title obtained from the Seneca
Indians, took up his abode upon the
flats, between the village and the river,
building a log cabin upon the rise of
ground on the north bank of the Cattaraugus
about one hundred rods from its con-
fluence with the Genesee. Two years
later, in the fall of 1789 he sold his
possessions to the Sheffer family, and in
the following year, that of 1790 built at

The Falls of the Genesee, the rude mills that have become famous in the annals of Rochester.

The query arises; Why not date the commencement of your settlement from the advent of Allan? Notwithstanding he erected these mills, and put a few acres of land under cultivation, he contributed but little to the settlement of the country. Allied by birth to the white race, he was by nature more than half a Savage;—treacherous, cruel, vindictive, unmerciful. A Tory of the revolution; a fugitive from justice; a recluse from civilization; with blunted moral perceptions, brutal instincts, depraved tastes, and a roving disposition, his life and character were a far fitter representation of barbarism than of civilized life. It would be a perversion of language to designate him a pioneer or settler.

The Sheffer family consisted of an aged father and two sons, Peter jr. and

* Well might Shaffer have been pleased with the outcome of before leaving the grounds, you will take the trouble to step over to the Eastern slope of this hill, look across the flats, and up and down the valley, a scene of enchantment will present itself to your view, such as the eye of man seldom notes upon.

Jacob. In our day it is common to see young men forsake their father's household, and in a new section of country create a home of their own; but here is an instance of a man verging upon eighty years, leaving the more sterile soil of south eastern Pennsylvania, traversing a sparsely settled region a distance of more ^{than} two hundred and fifty miles, that he might locate his boys upon the more fertile lands of the Genesee; glowing descriptions of their productiveness having been carried to him by the returned soldiers of Sullivan's expedition against the Seneca's in 1779.

His expectations were fully met, and the purchase of Allan's improvements speedily consummated. *

will might
outborn of peace

In the spring of 1790 the family of Jacob Schoonover, which numbered among its inmates a girl of eighteen summers, settled upon the banks of Sugar creek, three miles south of the village. There was no woman in the Sheffer

household, and the presence of one was highly desirable. Peter Sheffer jr, was not long in making this girls acquaintance. His suit was pressed with ardor, and having no rival for the possession of her hand, was speedily crowned with success. Before the close of the year, with the ^{legal} assistance of Judge Chapin of Canandaigua, Miss Elizabeth Schoonover became Mrs. Peter Sheffer jr; and ^{was} duly installed as mistress of the "Allan cabin".

This was the first marriage between white persons that occurred west of the Senesee. The fruit of this union was a family of seven sons and four daughters; of whom Lorenzo, Maria and Mrs. Caleb Allen still survive.

The first birth in the town was that of Nancy Sheffer, who became the wife of Phillip Garbutt; and the first death that of Jacob Sheffer, the brother of Peter jr. in 1795; followed by that of his aged father in 1798.

Sheffer occupied the Allan cabin until the year 1797, when the timber was hewn, and the frame of the dwelling over the brow of the hill, now occupied by Thomas Brown was raised. The lumber used in its construction was obtained from the Allan mill at Geneva Falls; the nails, which were hand made, as well as the iron bar over the fireplace, were brought on horseback from Geneva. This was the first frame building erected between the Genesee and Niagara rivers. Its present appearance does not indicate its ^{antiquity} ~~antiquity~~ but appearances are deceitful. Its present owner, in remodeling, has succeeded in giving it the look of a modern structure. Its original occupant passed more than half a century beneath its roof, entering into his final rest in 1851 in the 89th year of his age.

Peter Sheffer was a man of the strictest integrity; genial and kind hearted. Possessing more than an ordinary

share of this world's goods, he was of invaluable assistance to emigrants less favored, in aiding them to obtain a start in their new homes.

Sheffer was of German descent, inheriting the peculiarities characteristic of that nationality. He was no genius. The blood coursed sluggishly through his veins. Patient, - persistent, - plodding, he accomplished more, and was far better fitted for the position in life he was called to fill, than would have been a man of more brilliant parts, or of a higher nervous temperament.

~~Perhaps~~

The settlement of the town at first was very slow. For ten years after the arrival of Sheffer, the accessions scarcely exceeded that number of families.

Christopher Dugan, Jacob Schomover, Joseph Morgan, Isaac Scott, Cyrus Douglass, Stephen Peobody, Christopher Lybourn, Reuben Heath, Frederick ^{and} Nicholas Wetzler, Francis Albright and John McNaughton are about the only names of those who came before

7

The close of the last century. During the decade from 1800 to 1810 the tide of emigration set in with a stronger current. In the opening year of the new century came the Scotchmen to the west end. Followed in the east by Newman Warren, ^{John Smith} James Wood, Powell Carpenter, the Garbatts, the Coxes, Thomas Lowry, Darius Shadbolt, Thomas Stobie, George Goodhue, Harris Rogers, John Sage, Rufus Ledy, Joseph Blackmer, William Lacy, and many others, affording unmistakable evidence that the scattered families were about to reap the social and educational advantages, incident to a more thickly settled community.

The first dwelling erected in the village of Scottsville, a double log house, was built in 1790 by Isaac Scott, from whom the village derives its name. It was located upon the site of Salyer's block, and presented from the north the appearance of a one and half story building, containing on the first floor two square

The house occupied by Otto Bennett was built in 1814 by
Abraham Sampson; and the residence on the Edson
homestead by the doctor in 1815

rooms with sleeping loft above, while in the
basement, which was lighted from
the east and south sides, was the kitchen
and dining room. This house was

occupied jointly by Scott and Cyrus
Douglass as a private dwelling until
about the year 1800, when it was opened
as a public house, and kept as such
by Scott and his son Jacob till 1820,
when Powell Carpenter purchased the
Scott farm, and upon the opposite
corner, erected a portion of the frame
building, known as the Eagle Hotel.

The first frame house in the vil-
lage was built by Mr. Augustus Bristol
in 1812 upon the rear of the lot owned
by Mrs. ^{Emily} Paul. It was occupied without
alteration for a half a century, when it
was moved farward and now forms
the kitchen part of Mrs. Paul's house.

The first manufacturing enterprises
of the town were the distilleries of John
McNaughton and Stephen Peobody. So
striking was this particular branch of trade

So striking was this particular branch of trade, that there were alone
periods no less than eleven of these concerns in operation

that at one period there were no less than eleven of these concerns in operation ^{in town}. The first cloth dressing works, not only of Wheatstone but of all western New York, were those of Donald McKenzie, built in 1808, upon Spring Creek in the village of Manford. The first Tannery was erected at Bellevue by Mrs. Shirts in 1812. For fifteen years after the arrival of Sheffer, the only means of procuring meal, except that obtained by crushing the grain in a hand mortar, was from the Allan Mill at Genesee Falls; those living in the vicinity of the river, making the trip in skepps. As this mill a portion of the time was without an attendant, each customer became his own Miller. This arrangement was not without its advantages. If the work was not as artistically performed, the toll at least was saved.

In the year 1804, Francis Albright at the center of the town, constructed the first grist mill ever erected upon the banks of the Carra. This was a one and a half story frame building,

an exceedingly crude affair, with a single run of stone, and yet it answered the wants of the community for many years. People came to it from a great distance, and "Albright's Mill" became widely known. In 1811 Peter Sheffer built upon the same stream, the grist mill at Garbuttsville; and five years later, in 1816 Donald McLean, father of James McLean of Caladonia, erected in Scotsville the wood mill long known as the "Hanford Mill". A dam was thrown across the creek forty rods above and a race way constructed along the foot of the high bank, thus obtaining a fall of four or five feet. By the use of what was known as a tub wheel sufficient power was secured to operate the mill. This raceway, and the location of the dam, though unused for more than three score years is yet plainly visible. In 1826, under the survey and superintendence of Alvin Savage; Abram Hanford jointly with Powell Carpenter constructed the

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raceway in present use; and in 1830
Powel Carpenter built the Brick Mill
that was destroyed by fire in 1878.

The flouring mill at Mumfords was
built in 1817 by Robert McKay ^{and} Jos. Mumford.

The first person engaged in selling
goods in the village of Scottsville was Abram
Hanford who opened with a small stock
upon the north side of Main Street in 1813.

He was also engaged in milling, in
distilling, and in the manufacture of potash.

He sold his mercantile interest to
Osburn Filer, who built the cobble
stone ^{store} now upon the site. Mr. Hanford
was an active, energetic business man,
but met with reverses late in life.

His daughters became the wives of
Wm. Wisner, Foreman Edson, Osburn
Filer and Ira Carpenter, of whom
Mrs. Wisner is the sole survivor.

W. Haines Hanford commenced his mer-
cantile career as a clerk in his
brother Abram's store, soon after entering
into trade upon his own account.

He built the brick store now occupied by Joseph Brown, and the east part of the block occupied by Joseph Chambers, where he conducted business for a long series of years. William H. Atanfora, and Mrs. W. H. Carter of Washington D. C. are his children.

The first one who opened a law office was Phedrus Carter in 1831. The late David H. Carter, Chief Justice of the district court, of the District of Columbia commenced reading law in his brother's office. His successors were Joseph A. Eastman, Thomas Frothingham, E. Perkins Smith, John C. Chumason, Alexander Mann, John Dorr and W. D. S. Brown.

The first medical practitioner was Dr. Guthrie, a tall, gaunt, muscular Scotchman. The doctor was a man of education, and a skillful physician. But had contracted the habit, not uncommon with his countrymen, and, alas! not confined to his countrymen, of partaking of the cup that both cheers and

inebriated; and to show the sincerity of his faith in his school of practice, he took his potations in allopathic doses. The doctor removed to another part of the County in 1817 and died soon thereafter.

Dr. Augustus Bristol commenced practice in 1811; and for nearly forty years followed his chosen profession. His genial presence and sympathetic spirit, were as efficacious in the sick room, as the most potent medicine. As we have already seen, the doctor erected the first frame house in the village. He died in 1862, aged 83 years.

In 1814 came Dr. Freeman Easton, a young man, who commenced a practice that continued uninterrupted until the doctor had passed the age of four score and ten years; responding to the last, to every professional call, with a step firm, a form erect, the lustre of his eye undimmed and the powers of his mind unimpaired. The doctor

was a man of positive convictions, and a determined will. His professional, religious and political opinions were held with a tenacity that yielded to no opposition, and admitted of no compromise. He rejoiced in his country's prosperity, and felt a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow men. Every measure calculated to advance their material interests, or elevate and improve their condition, received from him an earnest and cordial support.

Dr. Edson died in 1883 aged 92 years.

The first School Building within the borders of the town was in the Sestek settlement, a log house built in 1813, located upon the creek road, one quarter of mile west from the John A. McBean homestead. Alexander McDonald was the presiding genius of this institution for some years. The first school house in the east-part of the town was of logs, situated upon the south point

of the triangle lot, west of this grove.
 It was built in 1805, and destroyed
 by fire the following year. John Smith
 Fisher of the late Thomas Smith of Chili,
 was the first teacher. At the time of the
 destruction of the building, the school
 was under the charge of Miss. Elizabeth
 Garbutt, who afterwards became Mrs. William
 Reed. To complete her term Miss. Garbutt
 occupied an unfinished barn, upon
 the farm of Powell Carpenter. Soon
 afterward a small frame building was
 erected upon the Heath farm, which
 answered the wants of the community
 until 1820, when a new and larger
 structure, which was used for school
 purposes for a period of twenty years,
 was erected upon the south east corner
 of the lot now owned by Alexander Han-
 nahs. The only persons living who
 taught in this building are Rev.
 Samuel Simons of San Francisco Cal. and
 our townsman William Henry Harmon.
 In 1824, to give their children the

advantages of a more advanced grade of studies than it was possible to obtain at that early day in the common schools, the residents by voluntary contribution, purchased a lot in the west part of the village, and erected thereon a two story brick building for an academy or high school. This was placed under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Mulligan, a Presbyterian clergyman who succeeded in gaining for it an enviable reputation.

Joseph A. Eastman followed Mr. Mulligan as principal. In 1832 the property fell into private hands and the school was discontinued.

Among the names of those who in early manhood taught in the public schools of Wheatland, are the three Lieut. Governors, Daniel S. Dickinson, Sanford E. Church and Henry J. Raymond.

The "Presbyterian Religious Society" of Caledonia, the first church organization, not only of this town, but of all

Western New York, was formed in the log school house, before mentioned, on the creek road, west of the homestead of John A. McVean, in the year 1815 Donald McKenzie, Duncan McPherson, and Donald Anderson were elected Elders. When a house of worship for the use of this society was erected, it was located in Caledonia village.

The Baptist Church of Wheatland, located at Belcoda, was organized in 1811, with twelve members. Viz: Rawson Harmon, Jirch Blackmer, Benjamin Irish, Andrew S. Bone, Denny Martin, Lydia Harmon, Mary Martin, William Lacy, William Welch, Joseph Douglass, Joseph and Pothy Tucker. Solomon Brown was the first Pastor. For forty years this society increased in numbers and wealth, until it became one of the strongest connected with that denomination. The establishment of Baptist churches in Mumfords and Clifton in 1852, weakened the parent society. Its membership decreased until services were discontinued, and the organ-

ceased to exist. In 1885 the church edifice was sold, taken down and converted to a more ignoble use.

The First Presbyterian Church of ~~Southampton~~ ^{Wheatland} was organized in March 1822, with eleven members. Its first pastor was the Rev. Shuman Cook. Isaac J. Lewis, Freeman Eason, Daniel Van Antwerp, John Cott and Phillip Garbutt were elected elders; its first board of trustees were Clark Hall, Abram Stanford, Isaac J. Lewis, Stephen Warren and Ebenezer Skinner. Their first house of worship was erected in 1831, and destroyed by fire in 1856.

M.E. Church
F.P.O.

The "Germess Library" of Southampton, now Wheatland, was founded in Jan. 1815, and antedates every institution of the kind in Western New York. The nucleus of this library was brought by John Garbutt on foot, from the store of Myron Holly in Canandaigua. Additions were made to it until it numbered more than 1500 volumes of standard works. The membership and interest in this society increased with its years, until its annual

gathering for the election of officers ^{resem-}
 bled a town meeting in point of numbers and
 enthusiasm. This library was kept in
 Southville till 1810; at Albright's Mill till
 1816, when it was removed to Garbattsville,
 where it has since remained. In the
 infancy of this institution, but few books
 were to be found in the dwellings of the
 settlers; - the postal facilities if any ex-
 isted, were irregular and uncertain; -
 the issues of the daily press of the present
 unknown; consequently this library was
 resorted to eagerly; its works perused
 with avidity, their contents forming
 the theme of family conversation, and of
 public discussion; thus exerting a silent
 yet powerful influence, in forming the
 character, and shaping the destiny of
 those having access to its privileges.

The founders of this library were ten
 in number, viz: Peter Sheffer, Isaac
 Scott, Cyrus Douglass, James Wood,
 John Finch, Christopher Leybourn, John
 Garbutt, Francis Albright, Powell

Carpenter and Nathaniel Taylor.
Of Sheffer mention has already been made.

Isaac Scott, from New Hampshire,
a man past the prime of life, with a
family of grown children located here
in 1798. He was of medium stature;
a man of refinement, affable and
courteous in demeanor. He acquired
and ever retained the confidence and
respect of the Indians then living
in the vicinity. Two of his daughters
married, brothers by the name of Douglass.
His wife, a most estimable lady, a
member of the Christian Church in her
New England home, resided here nine
years before an opportunity occurred
for attending public religious worship.

Scott died in 1818, aged 73 years. His
wife survived him fourteen years, dying
at the age of 82.

Cyrus Douglass was a son-in-law of
Scott, a man of fine personal presence,
general intelligence, and a good business
qualifications. He had charge of his

father-in-law's farm; and discharged with fidelity the duties of several important town officers. In 1822 he removed to Wabash County, Indiana, where his descendants still live.

James Wood lived upon the farm now owned by Isaac Budlong and was a man of character and influence. He held the office of Commissioner of highways in 1803, when the town was known as Southampton. He sold his farm in 1808 to Samuel Cox, and removed to Chili.

John Finch, was a blacksmith, the first of his calling, in the village. He was supervisor of ^{Southampton} ~~Colton~~ in 1802; a man of quite extensive reading, and possessing colloquial powers, delighted in disputations, particularly those of a theological nature. As his views upon religious subjects were generally deemed heretical, he was in a constant war of words with his more orthodox neighbors. Finch removed from the town in 1820.

Christopher Seybourn resided upon the

farm now owned by J. Julian McLean, in a log house upon the south side of the road. Leybourn took an active and prominent part in all the public enterprises of the day. He was Supervisor during the four years the town was known as Southampton, and one year after the name was changed to Caledonia. He sold his farm in 1811 to John McLean ^{father of} and removed to the state of Illinois.
the late senior deacon of the church & merchant

John Garbutt came with his father's family from England, and in 1803, located ^{upon} lot No. 48, the place that has since borne the family name. He was Supervisor of Caledonia in 1820. Upon the formation of the County of Monroe in that year, and the consequent separation of this town from Caledonia, he became its first supervisor. To his influence is ascribed the change of the name from Inverness to Wheatland. He was one of Monroe's representatives in the legislature of 1829.

Garbutt was a man of strong, practical common sense; of good judgment, and

with a mind well stocked with information. He was withal witty; possessed a fund of humor; had a keen sense of the ridiculous; was quick at reports, and like every genius was somewhat eccentric. He died in 1855, on the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the library.

Francis Albright was from Seneca County, and as has been noticed, built the first mill in the town. Albright was a benevolent kind hearted man, but considerably inflated with the idea of his own importance; his haughty pompous bearing, subjecting him to the shafts of ridicule. He removed at an early day to Niagara County, and died nearly fifty years ago.

Powel Carpenter came from Westchester County in 1804 and located upon the farm now owned by William Ackley. He built the Eagle Hotel; the brick mill, and engaged several public enterprises for the advancement of the Village interests.

He was a generous, public spirited man;— enjoyed, and deservedly so the confidence of his fellow men;— was frequently called to offices of trust, among others that associate judge of Monroe County. He reared a family of ten children, all sons, of whom Charles and Jefferson alone survive. Carpenter died in 1853 aged 83.

Nathaniel Taylor was a resident of Garbutes; a man sufficiently advanced in years to be termed an old bachelor. He taught school in Belcoda, and afterward married one of his pupils, a girl many years his junior. This event called forth sharp criticism, particularly from the elderly spinsters, who could see no propriety in a couple in years, ^{thus} unequally yoked together. Taylor and his young wife removed to the West, and as no reports to the contrary has ever come back, it is taken for granted that their domestic relations were pleasant and lasting.

Before the construction of the Genesee

Valley Canal, the surplus products of this vicinity were sent down the river, being shipped from a warehouse at Sheffers Landing.

To avoid land transportation from the village to the river, a stock company, with a capital of \$30,000, was formed in 1836, to construct a canal from the bridge over the creek at Scottsville to the Genesee. Thomas Halsted and ~~Samuel~~^{Joseph} Boy were the contractors. A dam was thrown across the creek where the state dam now is, the entrance to the canal where the feeder gates were. It took a north easterly course for eighty rods, then in a direct line to the river.

This canal was completed, and in operation a portion of two seasons. The first craft to navigate its waters was a boat named the "United States," commanded by the late Capt. John Ott. The cost of this work greatly exceeded the estimate. The capital of the company was sunk, and the contractors lost heavily in their operations. In building the Valley Canal in 1840 the

Gloom, George E.

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Manuscript of historical address
-1889 at Centennial. [Handwritten]
also handbill of Centennial.

Boxed

State took possession of the dam, and a portion of the Scotsville Canal, paying its stockholders about one fourth of the amount they had expended in its construction.

Upon the completion of the Gruesee Valley Canal, an office for the collection of tolls was established in Scotsville, and maintained for the period of twenty two years; during which time the following residents of Wheatland officiated as collectors, viz: Levi Lacy, Thomas McIntosh, W. W. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, R. H. Halsted, James F. Beckwith, Wm. G. Lacy and Geo. E. Stocum.

Prior to the year 1815, the only way of crossing the river with a team was by fording; a method that was practicable only at certain seasons of the year. At that date ferries were established between this town and Rush, and this town and Henrietta, near where the river bridges are now located.

These ferries consisted of a flat bottom boat, attached by rings to a cable stretched from shore to shore, fastened to trees. The

boat was propelled by pulling upon the cable hand over hand. A windlass upon the bank was used in case of a heavy load or when the current of the stream was rapid.

In 1820 and 21 the upper ferry was under the charge of the venerable Rev. W^m D. Buck, now of Buffalo; who says that the volume of water in the Genesee was much greater seventy years ago, than it is today.

In 1830 Ira Carpenter constructed the wood bridge between this town and Bush, that was torn down in 1870 to make place for the present iron structure. In 1848 was built between this town and Henrietta the wood bridge, that was carried away by a freshet ten years later. The present bridge between these towns was built in 1860.

In 1836, by legislative enactment, Powell Carpenter and his associates were empowered to build a rail road, from the village of Scotland to the village of Canandaigua. A preliminary survey of this route was made, but no further action taken. In May of the same year 1836 a charter was obtained for building rail road

from Scottsville to LeRoy. Powell Carpenter,
 Abram Hanford, Phillip Garbutt, Clark Hall,
 E. A. S. Mumford, Ira Carpenter and Thomas
 Atalsted were named as incorporators. The
 Capital stock of the road was \$200,000. From
 Scottsville to Caledonia the road was
 graded, ties laid and timbers placed
 thereon; instead of rail, a ribbon of
 hard wood was spiked down; No iron
 was used except at the highway crossings.
 Cars propelled by horse power were used
 two or three seasons, principally in bringing
 flour ^{& ~~grain~~} from the mills on its line to Seneca
 for shipment. \$40,000 was expended, and
 lost in this enterprise. In its inception
 this road was no visionary scheme. That
 its projectors contemplated pushing on to
 Batavia and the West, and to connect
 at Canandaigua with the road then
 in process of construction from Auburn
 to that village shows them to be men of
 broad views, and that they were eminently
 deserving of, if they did not achieve success.
 The Rochester & State Line rail road

may not improperly be called a Wheatland institution. Its God-fathers at least were residents of this town. In proof of this it may be stated, that during one period of its construction, the President of the road, its vice president, its Secretary and Treasurer, and a majority of its board of nine directors were Wheatland men. It is no disparagement from the just merits of others, to say that the late D. D. S. Brown was the master spirit of this enterprise.

The patriotism of the citizens of Wheatland has been demonstrated upon every occasion when their Country has required defenders. Upon the breaking out of hostilities between this Country and Great Britain in 1812, the settlers upon the northern frontier were kept in a state of anxiety and alarm by the attacks of the enemy upon Sacket's Harbor, Oswego and Buffalo. One Sabbath morning, in August 1814, intelligence was received that an attack was threatened upon Fort Erie, and asking

At the Service of the Baptist Society held in the log school house at Belcoan, 1814.

for immediate assistance. Those who were willing to volunteer in its defense were requested to meet at Garbutt's that afternoon. Increditable as it may appear, this call was responded to by seventy-five men: - nearly the entire, able-bodied, male population of the territory now embraced within the town of Wheatland. With such arms as could be collected, on the following morning they set out for Buffalo. On Sep. 1 1814 they were enrolled as a company and accepted in the service of the U. S.

Following is the Company roll: viz:
 Captain: - Levi Lacy; Lieut: - Ward Smith.
 Ensign: - Timothy Doty.

Sergeants. John Garbutt, Ephraim Blackmer
 P. W. Lacy, William Gray

Corporals: - Robert Budd, Thomas Armstrong,
 Ephraim Lacy, Hull Case, Jonathan Harris.

Musicians: - (John Harmon, fife
 Nathaniel Cobb drum)

Privates

Nathan Bapett, Jish Blackmer, William Johnson,
 Ambrose Killam, Bela Armstrong, William Darling,

Alpha Wheeler	Reuben Durbin	Daniel Hetsler
Ezra Carpenter	Hull Case	Denny Gilman
James Jones	Andrew G. Bone	Hugh Leeds
Isaac Grant	Thomas E. Fletcher	Jason Peirce
Timothy Jackson	John Kelsa	Joshua Howell
Theron Brown	Joseph Shaddock	Ezra Brewster
Amasa Johnson	Abram Sweet	Charles Hillam
Jonathan Webb	Thomas Armstrong	John Johnson
Ezra T. Bone	Stephen Peobody	George Hetsler
Ezekiah Higby	Aaron Usher	John M. Goodhue
Asa Jacquith	William Garbutt	Harvey Guthrie
Jonathan Babcock	Daniel North	Harby Hugh Sage
Reuben Jacquith	Ransom Harmon jr	Reuben Hurlburtou
Philander Higby	Daniel Grant	Martin Sage
William Steadman	William Cox	Stephen G. Peobody
Abram B. J. Grant	Thomas Shadbol	Wm P. Pentland
Caleb Balkins	Benjamin Warren	Phillip Garbutt
Thubal Lamb	Danil VanAntwerp	James Lewis
	Andrew Gray	Geo. F. Hetsler

Wheatland at this date was a part of Caledonia. That this list is composed almost exclusively of Wheatland names is accounted for by the fact that another company was raised in Caledonia, commanded by Capt. Robert McKay, under whom most of those residing in the

vicinity of the big Springs enlisted.

Capt. Laidy company participated in the successful defense made to the attack upon the Fort Sep. 23. 1814. Stephen Gay Pebody and William Garbutt were wounded. Pebody and one other were taken prisoners, conveyed to Montreal, and held in confinement six months.

In 1824 an artillery company was organized, a six pound gilld piece being furnished ~~with~~ by the state. Isaac S. Lewis, Abner Cushman, Simeon Sage, George Ensign, Danl P. Hammond and Francis X. Beckwith were successively commanders of this company during the trouble with Canada, known as the Patriot war, this company, then under the command of Capt. F. X. Beckwith was ordered by the Governor to Buffalo, to aid in protecting that portion of the frontier.

The company went to Rochester, when they took passage on open, or platform cars, on the Tonawanda Trail Road, then just opened for business. It was a rough, bleak ^{winter} day, the wind sharp and piercing. Six hours were

condemned in making the trip from Rochester to Batavia, arriving at the latter place after dark, cold and tired and hungry. As Batavia was the western terminus of rail road transportation, from there they marched to Buffalo. The company while upon the line discharged camp and guard duty. After an absence of a little over one month, were discharged and returned to their homes. There is no roster of this company in existence. The following thirty three names, out of the forty who obeyed the order, were furnished some years since by Capt. Beckwith and Hugh McVean, from memory.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Captain - Francis X. Beckwith | | Musicians | |
| 1 st Lieut. | John Hammond | 1 st Major | Mark Hammond |
| 2 ^d " | Gas. F. Beckwith | Theodore Wilber | |
| 1 st Sergeant | Sam'l Welch | Fifers | Chas'ter Key |
| 2 ^d " | Gilbert T. Whitney | John Wilber | |
| 3 ^d " | James Wells | Drummers | Gasper Buck |
| 4 th " | Paul Austin | | |

- Privates
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Hugh McVean | Samuel Wood |
| James Savage | William Rogers |

Henry Vosburg
 John Whitney
 John Johnson
 Mack Lard
 James Satter
 William Stewart
 Rogers Austin
 Erastus West
 Archibald Robinson

William Huff
 John A. Barker
 Ezekiel Lard
 George Lambson
 Henry Tarbox
 Price Springstead
 Caleb Peirce
 James Cox.

The cannon belonging to this company was burst at a public celebration in 1824 and the company soon after disbanded.

In the war for the perpetuity of the union, there was no distinct company organization from this town; and yet there were one hundred and seventy five men who responded to the several calls for volunteers. These men went into every branch of the service, Infantry, Cavalry Artillery and the Marine: The greater part of them enlisting early, before large bounties were offered as an inducement.

Of the number who enlisted from Wheatland fifteen were killed in battle; Seventeen more

Wounded; fifteen taken prisoners, of whom nine were exchanged, and six died in Rebel prisons; twelve died in hospitals, while a large number of those who returned to their homes, have since died from wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service.

Following is a list of the casualties, viz:

Killed (This list imperfect)

Daniel Armstrong	Darius Deitrick	Michael Mular
Horace Chapin	James B. Estes	Scott Munson
Peter Clark	Patrick Glennon	John B. McNaughton
Charles Coon	William Johnson	James Nellis
Ralph Croft	Christopher Lowe	Brainard Farbox

Wounded

Myron Annis	Andrew Guthrie	John McKeboey
Wm L. Beckwith	John Hume	Hugh McPhillips
Edward H. Cox	Frank Mallery	Silas Remington
George De Forrest	Rice Martin	John Weigart
Frederick Deitz	Archibald McBean	Seth Wells
John Deitz	Romanta J. Miller	

died in Rebel Prisons

James Blair	Eldridge Hyde	John Reiley
Lewis Cox	Charles McBean	James White

Prisoners exchanged

Wm L. Beckwith Michael Fitzmaurice

James Atupho

George Heitz

Alexander Graham

George Shadbolt

John Farley

Mells Atalunbeck

Moas G Smith

Miss in Hospital

Peter Leair

James Garbutt

Peter Shyffer

George Leate

James Atuphah

William G Smith

Robert Leate

Thomas Johnson

Charles T. Milner

James Davis

Wm D McLaughlin

William Wilson

Miss on the March

Sheppard Gleason

^{first} Prior to the year 1803 all the territory now
of the Sussex was known as the town of Northampton
of Ontario County. The first town meeting was
held at the house of Peter Sheper in 1794.

^{first}
^{human}
^{breeds}

Josiah Fish, who lived at the mouth of Black
Creek was elected Supervisor.) Upon the
formation of Sussex county in 1802 this
territory was divided into four towns, viz:
Northampton, Northampton Sinceler and Batavia.

In 1816 the name was changed from South-
ampton to Coleraine. Westland remained
a part of Coleraine, Sussex county, came to the
formation of the counties of Livingston and

Monroe in 1821. When the south part of the town, retaining the name Calcedonia, was taken into Livingston, and the north part, first as Inverness, afterward Wheatland into Monroe. (Insert here list of Supervisors)

In 1840 William Garbutt, was a Presidential Elector. Wheatland has furnished the County of Monroe with two clerks; W. S. S. Brown ¹⁸³⁹ and Henry U. McNaughton ¹⁸⁸³; and two Treasurers; - Samuel Scofield ¹⁸⁶⁴ and Alexander McVean ¹⁸⁷⁹. The third assembly district of Monroe County has been represented in the Legislature by residents of Wheatland, viz: John Garbutt 1829; John McVean 1848; Elisha Harmon 1849 and 51; Volney P. Brown 1870 and 71 and Phillip Garbutt 1884 and 85; ^{91 & 92} while the 29th Senatorial district, comprising the Counties of Monroe and Orleans, is at the present time ably represented by our townsman Donald McNaughton.

That the voice of Wheatland has never been heard in the Councils of the Nation, is from no lack of material, but is owing to the innate modesty of her sons.

The town of Wheatland early acquired a reputation for intelligence and thrift. — It has ever been noted for its observance of law and order. No capital crime was ever committed within her borders. Peace, and Prosperity, and Plenty, is the legacy bequeathed us by the fathers.

May the present generation realize more fully the cost of the purchase of the privileges they enjoy; — the toil, the privation, the self sacrifice endured, that convenience, and comfort, and competency might be transmitted to them.

In no other manner can the living of today so effectually obey the divine injunction, to honor their father and their mother, than by imitating their virtues; — by practising their habits of industry and economy, and by striving to maintain and to perpetuate, on the earth, the principles of civil and religious liberty.

18 1/2

(This list to follow the organization
of the M. E. Church on page 18
& before the Farmers Library)

The Lanesville Post Office was estab-
lished May 20, 1820, Mr. Freeman Eason
receiving the appointment of Post Master.
His successors, with the date of their com-
mission is as follows: viz:

Ira Carpenter	Oct. 19	1829
Wm G. Lacy	April 19	1849
Dyer W. S. Brown	April 11	1853
David B. Lewis	Sep. 29	1855
Benj. B. Carpenter	Sep. 29	1860
Otto Bennett	March 14	1861
John Croft	Dec. 22	1871
Earl A. Sticium	Aug. 12	1875
Otto Bennett	Jan 29	1880
Bridget Scanlan	May 13	1886

The Wheatland office was opened in 1826
and continued for (32) thirty two years. During
this period it was under the charge of

Clark Hall	April 5	1826
Benjamin Bipell	Sep. 7	1847
John Murdock	Sep. 18	1848
The office was discontinued	Sep. 20	1858

The office in Munjora was established
in 1844. The following having served as Postmaster

Duncan McNaughton	June 20	1844
Russell W. Harens	June 9	1849
Duncan McNaughton	July 15	1853
James McQueen	March 14	1861
Harriet E. Maynora	May 7	1872
Ezra A. Price	May 27	1877
Charles McNaughton	March 20	1882
Chester D. Woodard	Nov. 9	1885
John E. Harvey	April 15	1889

The Garbutt office was opened in 1880

Harlan P. Wheeler	May 3	1880
Ezra Price	June 22	1882
Duncan McQueen	June 21	1883

List of Supervisors to follow formation given
on page 33

The following list have served the
town as its Supervisor

John Garbutt	1821	Lewis Goarich	1842
Rawson Harmon	1822	Josh Blackmer	1843
" "	1823	Duncan McBean	1844
Levi Lacy	1824	" "	1845
" "	1825	Elisha Harmon	1846
John Garbutt	1826	" "	1847
" "	1827	Geo. R. Hall Phillip Garbutt	1848
Isaac J. Lewis	1828	Phillip Garbutt	1849
William Garbutt	1829	Ephraim Blackmer	1850
David McBean	1830	Phillip Garbutt	1851
" "	1831	" "	1852
William Reed	1832	" "	1853
" "	1833	" "	1854
John McBean	1834	William Welch	1855
" "	1835	" "	1856
" "	1836	Ephraim Finch	1857
Theron Brown	1837	" "	1858
" "	1838	" "	1859
John McBean	1839	Saml Scjield	1860
Josh Blackmer	1840	" "	1861
" "	1841	" "	1862

Sam'l Scofield	1863
Donald McNaughton	1864
u u	1865
u u	1866
u u	1867
W. G. Ashby	1868
V. P. Brown	1869
J. R. Sibley	1870
Donald McNaughton	1871
u u	1872
u u	1873
u u	1874
Phillip Garbutt	1875
u u	1876
Julian J. McLean	1877
J. R. Sibley	1878
Phillip Garbutt	1879
u u	1880
u u	1881
u u	1882

Phillip Garbutt	1883
Chas. T. Brown	1884
u u u	1885
u u u	1886
Wm L. Page	1887
Stephen Bennett	1888
Wm L. Page	1889

Mr. Freeman Eddon receiving the appointment
of Postmaster. His successors, with the
date of their commission, is as follows: viz.

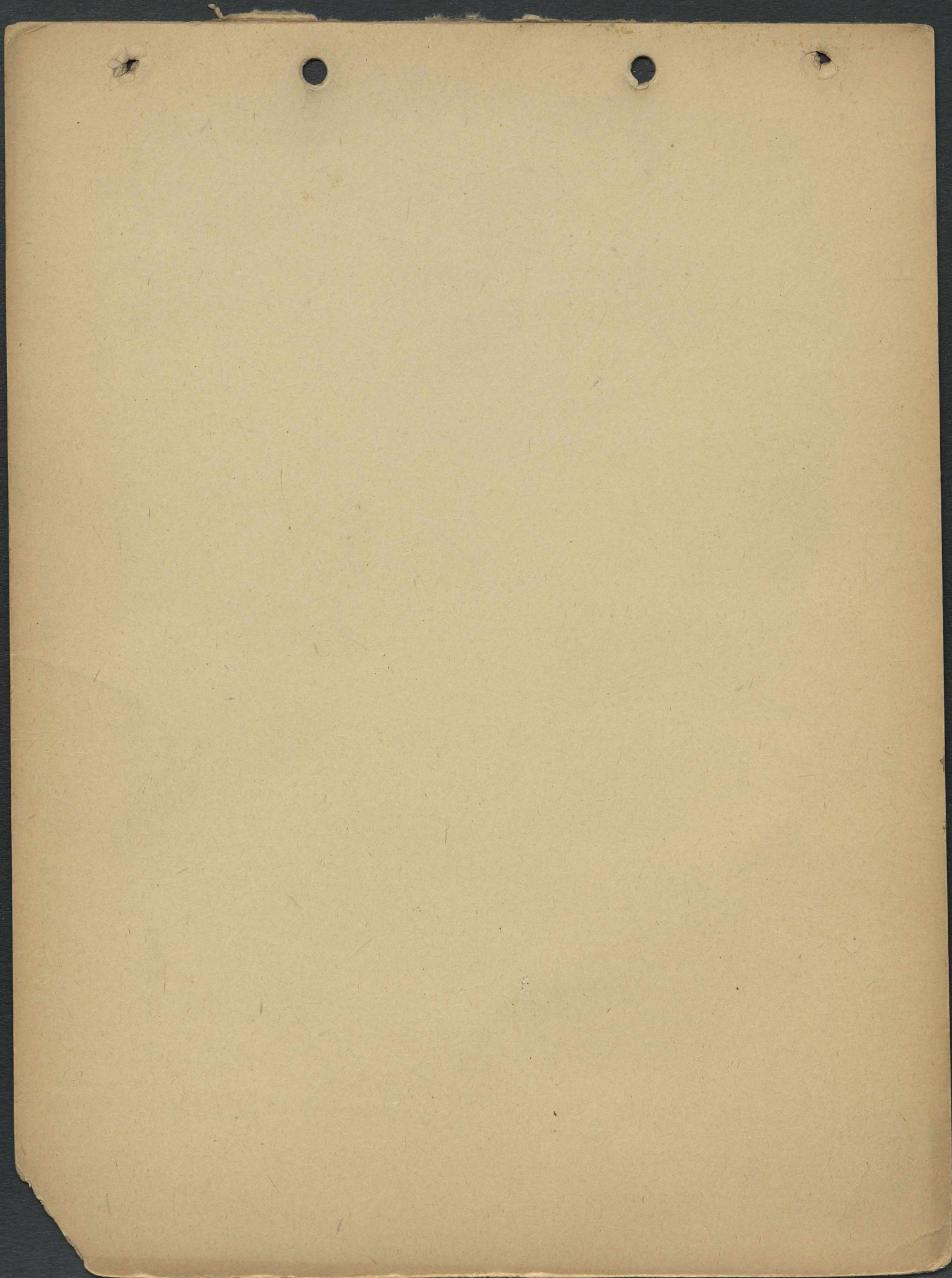
Ira Carpenter	Oct. 19 1829	John Croft	Dec. 22 1871
Wm. H. Lacy	Apr. 19 1849	Carl H. Hocum	Aug 12 1875
W. H. S. Brown	April 11 1853	Otto Bennett	Jan 29 1880
David B. Lewis	Sep 29 1855	Briquet A. Scanlan	May 13 1886
Benj. B. Carpenter	Sep 29 1860		
Otto Bennett	March 4 1861		

In April 1826 an office was opened at the center
of the town, known as "Wheatlane" which was contin-
ued for the period of thirty two years, being discon-
tinued Sep. 20 1858. During this time the office
was under the charge of

Clark Hall	April 6 1826
Benjamin Bissell	Sep 7 1847
John Nordock	Sep 18 1848

The office in Munjora was established in 1844
the following persons having served as Postmaster

Lucas McNaughton	June 20 1844
Reuben V. Havens	June 9 1849
Lucas McNaughton	July 15 1853
James McLucas	March 4 1861



Centennial