

Not least of the attractions of this vicinity is the natural scenery. Every landscape touching the Lake is one of beauty. Each side of the Lake viewed from its opposite, appears like a vast and fertile garden, in which nature and human effort have combined to plant delights for the eye as well as supply material comforts for the common life. The bold shores of the Lake, and the deep ravines of Big Stream, and Rock Stream, abound with picturesque features, which have become famous among those who admire these bold and romantic aspects of external nature. The railway bridge that spans Big Stream at an elevation not less than two hundred and fifty feet above the Lake level, affords not only a fine picture from the Point below, but a dizzy downward sight to the passing traveler, who gazes with wonder from his car window, at the rocky ravine and precipitous cascade far below him, and Point and Lake still lower, and glides over the yawning chasm, with a sense of relief quite equal to the pleasure inspired by the grandeur of the scene.

William C. Potter, a young and talented Artist of Elmira, during several successive seasons, made this locality a special study, and painted a number of landscapes at various points, which his friends have cherished with pride and satisfaction. Mr. Potter also made a like study of Canandaigua Lake, and many of his pictures representing Bare Hill and other places on its banks are much prized at Canandaigua, where he died very suddenly in 1867.

Few localities in all our favored country are so rich as this town of Starkey in advantages of soil, climate, scenery and situation. Its abundant products find an easy and convenient market, and the fatness of the land has been well transmuted into wealth and easy conditions of life by its enterprising farmers. If salubrity, material prosperity, and every advantage of mental and moral culture at their doors, can make a happy, intelligent and exemplary community, we should expect to find it here. Beginning with pioneers of the better class, it must be admitted there has been no deterioration, but a gratifying progress in social elevation.

CHAPTER XIV.

TORREY.

TOUNGEST of the towns of Yates County, Torrey can yet boast that on its territory was begun the first settlement, and the civilized history of the Genesee Country. That memorable community, widely known as the Friend's Settlement, was largely included in what is now Torrey. City Hill belongs to Torrey; and so do the original homes of nearly all that band of adherents who came into wilderness with the Universal Friend to found the New Jerusalem. Though our latest geographical division it is our oldest historical ground.

Torrey was taken in 1851 from Benton and Milo, and its erection seriously marred the fair proportions of both the older towns. The creation of the new town had its motive in a desire to increase the importance of Dresden as a social and municipal center, and thus to detach the people of the contiguous community in political and civil association from the larger bodies to which they had belonged. A notice was published in the Dundee Record, Sept. 24, 1851, setting forth that application would be made to the Board of Supervisors for the creation of a new town, signed as follows:

RESIDENTS OF BENTON.

Josiah C. Swarthout,	Levi Speedman,
Caleb J. Legg,	Harvey W. Norman,
William Mittower,	Daniel King,
Martin Mittower,	Samuel Mittower,
John A. McLean,	John VanDeventer,
Russel Brown,	Peter VanDeventer.

RESIDENTS OF MILO.

Charles J. Townsend, Rufus E. Townsend,
 Wright Brown, Henry Dubois,
 Benjamin Youngs, Samuel B. Buckley,
 Elijah Swarthout, Washington Barnes,
 Adam Castner, Moses B. Headley,
 George S. Prosser, Asa Russel.

The Board of Supervisors of 1851 was constituted as follows:
 Barrington—Daniel Disbrow. Benton—Edward R. Briggs.
 Italy—Nathaniel Squier. Jerusalem—Samuel Botsford. Mid-
 dlesex—John Mather. Milo—James Lawrence. Potter—Hen-
 ry Torrey. Starkey—James Huntington. Abraham V. Har-
 pending was Clerk of the Board.

A remonstrance was submitted by inhabitants of the district to be included in the new town. On the 12th of November, 1851, George W. Simmons appeared before the Board with maps, papers and statements favoring the erection of the town, and Benedict W. Franklin appeared in opposition. On a vote being taken, by ballot, the proposition was voted down. On the evening of the same day it was reconsidered, and a vote was taken by ayes and noes, with the following result: Ayes—Botsford, Briggs, Disbrow, Mather, Squier and Torrey. Noes—Lawrence.

Supervisor Torrey had the honor of conferring his name on the new town, and that consideration is said to have carried the influence necessary to reverse the first vote of the Board, and secure the passage of the resolution by which the town was organized.

The town thus erected contains 22 square miles, or a trifle more than fourteen thousand acres of land. It extends from north to south, seven and one half miles, and following the indentations of the shore, has a Lake line of eight and one half miles bounding it on the east. From Milo was taken a tract extending west from the Lake on the Benton line about two and two-third miles, three miles on the south boundary, three and one half miles from north to south and embracing with Long Point about ten square miles. This includes lots

1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 of the Potter Location or Friends' Tract, with about one-third of lots 4 and 15 and two-thirds of lot 21; also the largest section of the Little Gore, and more than two-thirds of Lansing's Purchase, leaving to Milo the same length of Vredenburgh's Purchase, a strip three-fourths of a mile wide east of the Old Pre-emption Line.

On the Benton line and northward the town extends west one mile and a quarter, beyond the section taken from Milo, and includes one tier of lots west of the Old Pre-emption Line, yet owing to the trend of the Lake the Benton section has a less average breadth east and west than that taken from Milo. From township number eight are taken lots 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, also a diagonal section of lot 12, from the southwest corner of which the north line of the town runs in a north-easterly direction a distance of two miles, and thence directly east three-fourths of a mile to the Lake. The north east corner of the town on the Lake is two and one half miles south of Kashong, and three-fourths of a mile north of the north-west corner. The average breadth of the town is hardly more than three miles. The portion taken from Benton that lies east of the Old Pre-emption Line, was originally a part of the Ryckman, or Reed and Ryckman Location. It lies chiefly between the Old and New Preemption Lines and hence the titles of that portion are derived from Charles Williamson. The New Preemption Line passes through the Public Square at Hopeton and strikes Seneca Lake about two miles north of that point. No map of the Ryckman Location has ever come under the observation of the writer and hence no information is given here concerning its original survey or the size and numbering of its lots.

The surface of the town inclines to the Lake, and the altitude of the ridge directly west from Dresden reaches upwards of three hundred and fifty feet above the Lake level. The only important water course of the town is the Keuka Lake Outlet, which empties into Seneca Lake one and three-fourth miles north of the lower extremity of Lake Keuka six miles east and two hundred and seventy feet below its level. This stream is

an excellent one for water power and its banks are the only rough and broken land in this town worth mentioning.

The lowest group of rocks meeting the surface within this town is the Hamilton Shales which appear all along the Lake and up the outlet until the Tully Limestone is seen in the south bank at Hopeton. The same rock formerly capped the Sugar Loaf mound at that point. It is also seen in its best exposure at Croton Falls, at the Oil Mill Still farther up, and in Bruce's Gully. Above this rock which is nowhere more than fourteen feet thick is the well known Genesee Slate, which is the next formation below the Portage group.

As a farming district this town is probably as good as any territory of its size in western New York. It is a section that teems with abundance and has no poor farms. The natural forest that covered this land was of the finest quality, consisting of oak, hickory, maple, black walnut, and other varieties of timber common to the richer lands of Western New York, with a very thick and luxuriant undergrowth. There was no illusion in the inviting appearance of the country to the pioneers who selected City Hill, as the center of the new commonwealth to be founded by the Friend and her adherents. It was all it promised to those who chose the ground, and the Friend's Settlement soon early established in the deep recesses of the wilderness soon became like another Egypt to all surrounding settlements and needy pioneers even as far distant as Bath, and often still farther. Charles Williamson often drew on this early granary of the Genesee Country for supplies at points where his enterprising Friends, whose thrifty labors extorted this bounty from the virgin soil. It must not be inferred that the community thus favored were rich, for hardly any of their number could be counted wealthy, and many were quite straitened in their resources. After one or two starving years they had abundance of grain; but grain could not often nor easily be converted into other necessities and comforts almost as desirable as bread to civilized men and women. Wheat almost uniformly bore a low price until the Erie Canal came to bestow on western New

York all that it needed to make it the garden of the State—a market.

The story has already been related how the Friends made their entrance on this beautiful territory, ambitious to found the terrestrial counterpart of the New Jerusalem; and how they soon wrecked their more sanguine hopes by internal dissensions, which greatly impaired the unity and strength of their work, and resulted in the removal of the Friend and many of the more devoted members of the society to another location. How all this came to pass, and why, has never been fully traced by the writer. Perhaps it cannot now be fully brought to light. That some of the chief pillars of the society were rent from the structure soon after the settlement begun, is the most we know. Of the root and reason of the trouble no proper explanation has appeared to the mind of the writer. No document has come to the light showing the exact nature of the compact, or common understanding which they formed and proposed to be guided by, before their exodus from their eastern homes, nor is tradition very clear on the subject. There is no direct proof that the Friend or any of her disciples ever indulged any dream of community of property. It does appear that all were to share in the division of the land, in such proportions as their several contributions to the purchase would entitle them. It is said the agreement was not held to in good faith by the principal shareholders, and that this violation of the compact was the root of bitterness that distracted the Society. It is rather probable that this breach of faith was based on some antecedent difficulty the origin and nature of which are not now understood.

Whatever may be the truth of history on this question, it is quite clear that a common motive, and the greatest unity of sentiment prevailed in the society in its colonizing enterprise. The rupture of this unity occurred very soon after their homes were clustered about the vicinity of City Hill. The first two or three years witnessed the migration of nearly all the Friends that ever came to join the colony. It is hardly to be doubted that more would have come, and that the society would have

been a great power, had its union and its early zeal been preserved.

They came with confidence in the mission of their leader and the future of their Society. One log house contained all who remained the first winter. The next year, 1789, there was a large accession to their numbers, and a cluster of log houses was erected a little eastward of the place where the Friend's framed house was built in 1790. Other dwellings were scattered along on both sides of the road toward Norris' Landing. Benjamin Brown, Sr. had a residence about one fourth of a mile below the Friend's house, where he lived, and died early in the present century. He was the ancestor of many noted descendants. Thomas Hathaway lived in a log house, still farther eastward, and somewhat east of the head of the little ravine below that passing the Friend's house. The aristocratic Potter family inhabited a log house a little south of Mr. Hathaway. Alice Hazard had another log house near by. Abel Botsford made his home a short distance northwest of the Friend's home, Elnathan and Jonathan Botsford directly west of City Hill, and within a circuit of two or three miles dwelt all the familiar names of that remarkable community.

The law for the erection of Ontario County was enacted in 1789. It was declared to be expedient as "the county of Montgomery is so extensive as to be inconvenient to those who now are or may hereafter settle in that country." Justices of the Court of Sessions were authorized to divide the county into districts as they should deem expedient. The first division constituted the District of Canandaigua, District of Tolland, District of Sodus, District of Seneca, and District of Jerusalem. It was in the latter District that the Friend's Settlement belonged, and it was not till 1792 that it had any municipal organization. It was in that year that Thomas Leo was chosen Supervisor, and the first tax was collected. For a copy of the roll the writer is indebted to Adam Clark, of Torrey, and it is here introduced.

Valuation of the real and personal Estate of the inhabitants of the District of Jerusalem, taken by us, the subscribers, May 25th, 1792.

Names.	Real Estate.		Personal Estate.		Tax.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d. q.
Peleg Briggs,	-	17 12	21	"	"	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peleg Briggs, Jr.,	-	28 12	6	"	"	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Briggs,	-	19 8	7 12	"	"	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac Nichols,	-	24 14	31 12	"	"	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Supplee,	-	16	23	"	"	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Davis,	-	14 16	16	"	"	6 5
William Robinson,	-	"	16	"	"	3 4
Micajah Brown,	-	28 12	21	"	"	10 4
Elijah Brown,	-	22	29	"	"	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beloved Luther,	-	15 2	6	"	"	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Sherman,	-	28 16	45	"	"	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Hathaway,	-	12 8	21	"	"	7
Lewis Birdsall,	-	29 6	21	"	"	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Daniel Brown, Jr.,	-	27 16	111	"	"	1 8 11
John Lawrence,	-	35	45	"	"	16 8
Abraham Dayton,	-	"	140 13	"	"	1 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Smith,	-	150	6 16	"	"	1 12 8
Adam Hunt,	-	16 12	23 16	"	"	8 5
Silas Hunt,	-	22 8	22	"	"	9 3
Silas Spink,	-	7	20 16	"	"	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Prentiss,	-	22	4	"	"	5 5
James Parker, Esq.,	-	32	42	"	"	15 5
David Wagener,	-	224	20	"	"	2 14 2
Jesse Dains,	-	18 16	23	"	"	9 9
Castle Dains,	-	25 10	23 6	"	"	10 2
Eleazer Ingraham,	-	16 16	1	"	"	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amos Guernsey,	-	15 16	51 10	"	"	14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reuben Luther,	-	27 14	32 10	"	"	12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
George Sisson,	-	22 2	14 16	"	"	7 8
Sheffield Luther,	-	15 4	8 12	"	"	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ezekiel Shearman,	-	19 4	46 16	"	"	13 9
Noah Richards,	-	30 16	10	"	"	8 6
Hezekiah Townsend,	-	24 6	10	"	"	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Landers,	-	89 4	13 16	"	"	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Enoch & Elijah Malin, -	-	18	6	"	1	"	"	"	4	0½
Stephen Card, -	-	1	4	"	31	"	"	"	6	8½
Benedict Robinson, -	-	75	18	"	86	"	"	1	13	8½
Sarah Richards, -	-	12	"	"	107	"	"	1	4	9½
Elnathan Botsford, -	-	32	"	"	39	"	"	"	14	9½
Mercy Aldrich, widow, -	-	13	"	"	8	"	"	"	4	4½
Susanah & Temperance Brown, "	"	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	4	9½
Jonathan Dains, -	-	33	"	"	12	"	"	"	9	4½
Asabel Stone, -	-	31	"	"	47	"	"	"	16	3
Jonathan Botsford, -	-	24	"	"	33	"	"	"	11	10
Jacob Wagener, -	-	20	"	"	16	"	"	"	7	6
Jedediah Holmes, -	-	18	"	"	23	"	"	"	8	6½
Thomas Hathaway, -	-	24	"	"	43	16	"	"	14	1½
Abel Botsford, -	-	43	"	"	70	12	"	1	3	8
Benajah Mallory, -	-	20	"	"	40	12	"	"	12	7½
Benjamin Brown, -	-	59	"	"	102	"	"	1	13	4½
John Blake, -	-	"	"	"	33	"	"	"	6	10½
Anna Wagener, -	-	38	"	"	18	1	"	"	11	8
Elijah Botsford, -	-	16	"	"	1	"	"	"	3	6½
Barnabas Brown, -	-	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	2	6
Levi Benton, -	-	80	8	"	78	14	"	1	13	1½
Samuel Taylor, -	-	78	"	"	103	12	"	1	17	10
Capt. Daniel Brown, -	-	58	"	"	38	12	"	1	1	1½
James Spencer, -	-	"	"	"	57	12	"	"	12	"
Martin Spencer, -	-	10	"	"	21	16	"	"	6	7½
Richard Hathaway, -	-	50	"	"	33	12	"	"	17	5
Philemon Baldwin, -	-	24	8	"	17	"	"	"	8	7½
James Scofield, -	-	24	16	"	31	"	"	"	11	7½
George Wheeler, -	-	34	"	"	57	12	"	"	19	1
John Pond, -	-	8	8	"	23	6	"	"	7	0½
Perley Dean, -	-	18	"	27	16	"	"	"	9	6½
Robert Chissom, -	-	13	12	"	27	10	"	"	8	7½
Truman Spencer, -	-	56	"	"	21	16	"	"	16	2½
Abraham Voak, -	-	14	"	"	32	"	"	"	9	7
Edward Walworth, -	-	6	"	8	31	"	"	"	"	8

The roll was signed by Israel Chapin, James Spencer, and Thomas Lee, "Supervisors of Ontario County." James Spencer whose name appears on the tax roll, was, with little doubt, the father of Truman and Elijah Spencer. It would hardly seem that James Spencer, the Supervisor, could have been the

same, as he and Thomas Lee both lived in the District of Jerusalem. Yet there seems to have been no town meeting in Seneca till 1793, and it is possible that Mr. Spencer may have served by appointment.

The warrant was directed to "Thomas Hathaway, Jr., Collector of the District of Jerusalem." He stated that it was with much difficulty he found all the tax payers, scattered in the woods, and most of them away from roads. The total sum of the tax was £44, 18s. 6d., New England currency. The Collector was directed to pay £20 to the Overseers of the Poor of the District of Jerusalem, and the residue to James D. Fish, County Treasurer. David Wagener, Richard Smith, Levi Benton, Samuel Taylor, Benedict Robinson, Benjamin Brown and Captain Daniel Brown, appear as the seven largest real estate owners; and Abraham Dayton, Sarah Richards, (in trust for the Friend) Samuel Taylor, Daniel Brown, Jr., Benjamin Brown, Benedict Robinson and Levi Benton, appear as the seven largest owners of personal property. Of these seventy two primitive tax payers it will be observed that all but sixteen belonged to the Friend's Settlement, and were at first connected with the Friend's Society. It is singular that the name of Thomas Lee who acted as Supervisor, does not appear on the roll of tax payers.

Samuel Taylor is believed to have been a brother-in-law of Dr. Caleb Benton, and is said to have resided near Kashong, in which vicinity some of his descendants are reported to be still living.

The first road was opened in 1789, from Norris' Landing to the mill built that year on the Garter, just west of the Old Pre-emption Line, and quite commonly designated the Friends' Mill. This road passed by the Friend's house, the log meeting house, and near the early residence of James Parker. Norris' Landing, which was about one mile south of Dresden, was for many years the gateway to the Friend's Settlement. All goods and supplies were landed there from batteaux that brought the colonists and their effects to the new settlement. Benajah Mallory

is mentioned in Turner's History of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, as the first merchant in the Friend's Settlement, and the first in the Genesee country. He married a daughter of Abraham Dayton, and came to the Settlement in anticipation of that event. He subsequently became a noted citizen of Niagara county. Eliphalet Norris reached there in 1792, and the Landing took its name from him and retained it.

One point for trade was at the Landing, another at the Mills where David Wagener had a public house, on a moderate scale, in a short time. As early as 1796 one Collins had a grocery near the mills, just out of the ravine on the north side. Still earlier, a man by the name of Noyes kept a school in the same log house, Samuel Castner had a shoe shop, quite early, on the south side of the stream. An apprentice of his was Asa Ingraham, son of Elisha Ingraham. On the hill south, and east of the highway leading to Nichols' Corners, John Hill had a store. This was where James Lee afterward lived. Not far east of this, James Parker lived on the north side of the road. He had a gate with tall posts, and a cross piece high enough to pass under with a load of grain. On the ridge farther east and on the south side was a log tavern which was quite a resort for drinking. It was there that James Parker held his courts. Oliver Parker afterwards lived on that place.

Joseph Landers lived near the head of what has subsequently been called Bruce's Gully, and the ravine was known by his name several years. He was succeeded on the same location by John Bruce, a Scotchman, who married Fear, daughter of Nathaniel Hathaway and Susannah his wife. The ledges of the ravine were, at an early day, a wonderful harbor for rattlesnakes. It is related that Castle Dains, on one spring day, as the snakes came forth to the sunshine, killed seventy. He was made desperately sick, not by the labor of killing so many of the ovidians at one time, but by the strange and peculiar odor emitted by them.

Jonathan Dains Sr., started a tannery very early in the history of the Friend's Settlement, about forty rods northwest of the log meeting house.

Of the leading characters connected with the Friend's Colony, the principal one not already sketched, is,

BENEDICT ROBINSON,

who was born at Jamestown, Rhode Island, Feb. 10, 1758, and was the posthumous and only child of Robert Robinson and Phebe Carr, his wife. His father also an only child, perished at sea, and likewise his grandfather, both being seafaring men. In his youth he gained a moderate education and learned the art of surveying. Becoming one of the earliest converts of the Friend, he was a devoted and enthusiastic disciple, and traveled in her retinue on many of her journeyings. A journal in his handwriting is preserved by his descendants, in which he relates the stopping places of the Friend and her attendants, the dates and places where she preached, and the texts which were made the themes of her discourse. Most of the more prominent members of the Society are thus mentioned, and one journey to Pennsylvania is traced by this journal. Dr. Hatmaker states that he was informed by Benedict Robinson himself, that he was one of the three men who came as a committee by appointment of the Society in 1787 to select a location for their settlement. It has been heretofore stated that the committee consisted of Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith and Thomas Hathaway. It is most probable, therefore, that the name of Benedict Robinson should take the place of one of these. That he was deeply engaged in all the operations by which the Society acquired land, is clear, from his papers. In conjunction with Thomas Hathaway he purchased township number six, in the second range of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. And that this purchase in its original purpose was for the aggrandisement of the Friend's Society, and made under the advice and counsel of the Friend, is apparent, not only from the letter of Benedict Robinson printed on page sixty one of this book, but many other facts that have come to light under the inquiries made for the materials of this work. It has also been ascertained that the land purchases made in behalf of the Society, included much more than fourteen thousand acres on Seneca Lake, commonly known as the Gore, and now recognized

as the Potter Location. Besides this there was not only the "Garter," but several lots and parts of lots in townships six, seven and eight of the first range, and nine of the second range of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. These lands were distributed by "draught," as it was called, and the following schedules show how they were classified. The first relates to lands belonging in the "Lessee towns," now Barrington, Milo, Benton and Gorham; and the second to the so-called Gore, or Potter Location.

"We the subscribers, being appointed by the associates of James Parker, in the land business, to divide the lands which said Parker agreed for in behalf of said associates with the Commissioners of the Land Office, called the Gore, and also the land said Parker obtained of John Livingston for said associates, in which manner as they shall judge to be most just and equal, as appears by the votes of said associates. Dated Oct. 27th, A. D. 1791, and June 11th, A. D. 1793, do hereby mutually agree, as one, that the said land obtained of John Livingston, be and hereby is divided into twelve equal parts or classes, as in the following manner, to wit:

1st Class, the north half of lot No. 38, in town No. 9, in the 2d range, exclusive of 5 acres at the West end.

2d Class, the south half of lot No. 38, in town No. 9, in the 2d range, exclusive of five acres at the west end.

3d Class, the east $\frac{3}{4}$ of lot No. 90, in town No. 8, and 30 acres from the north remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of said lot.

4th Class, the East $\frac{3}{4}$ of said lot, No. 92, in town No. 8, and 39 acres from the south remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of said lot.

5th Class, lot No. 114, in town No. 8, and the east $\frac{3}{4}$ part of lot No. 44, in town No. 6.

6th Class, lot No. 116, in town No. 8, and the middle $\frac{1}{4}$ part of lot No. 44, in town No. 6.

7th Class, the north half of lot No. 49, in town No. 9, in the second range, and the west $3\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 27, in town No. 6.

8th Class, the south half of lot No. 49, in town No. 9, in the 2d range, and the east $2\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 27, in town No. 6.

9th Class, almost the remaining 1-5 part of the Garter, next the mill seat, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the north half of the west $\frac{1}{4}$ part of No. 44, in town No. 6.

10th Class, above the next, or 2d, remaining 1-5 part of the Garter, next the mill seat, 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the west $\frac{3}{4}$ part of No. 64

in town No. 6, and the 1-6 part, being the south half of the west $\frac{1}{4}$ of No. 44, in town No. 6.

11th Class, the next, or 3d, remaining 1-5 part of the Garter, next the mill seat, and the east $\frac{3}{4}$ of No. 64, in town No. 6, and twenty acres at the southwest corner of No. 90, in town No. 8, and 5 acres from the west end of the north part of lot No. 38, in town No. 9.

12th Class, the next, or 4th, remaining 1-5 part of the Garter, next the mill seat, and south remaining 1-5 part said Garter, and 20 acres at the northwest corner of No. 92, in town No. 8, and 5 acres at the west end of the south half of No. 38, in town No. 9.

Witness our hands, the 1st day of August, A. D., 1793.

WM. POTTER,

THOS. HATHAWAY.

JAMES PARKER."

"We the subscribers, being appointed by the associates, of James Parker, in land business, to divide the lands which said Parker agreed for in behalf of said associates with the Commissioners of the Land Office, called the Gore, and also the land said Parker obtained of John Livingston for said associates, in such a manner as they shall judge to be most just and equal, as appears by the votes of said associates, Dated Oct. 27th, A. D. 1791, and June ye 11th, A. D. 1793. Do hereby agree, all as one, that the said Gore be and hereby is divided into twelve equal parts or classes, in the following manner, to wit:

The 1st Class, No. 1, and 150 acres, on the north part of No. 18.

The 2d Class, No. 2, on the north half of No. 17.

The 3d Class, No. 3, and the south half of No. 17.

The 4th Class, No. 4, and the south half of No. 14, and the south half of No. 22, and 60 acres lying parallel with the south line of the 150 acres appropriated at the north part of No. 18.

The 5th Class, No. 5, and No. 9.

The 6th Class, No. 6, exclusive of 40 acres at the southwest corner and No. 13, and No. 23.

The 7th Class, No. 7, and the north half of No. 8.

The 8th Class, No. 11, and No. 24, and 40 acres at the southwest corner of No. 6.

The 9th Class, No. 15, and No. 21, and the north half of No. 14, and the north half of No. 22, and 60 acres laying south of and parallel the 60 acres appropriated in No. 18.

The 10th Class, No. 16, and No. 20, and No. 19, and 80 acres lying south and parallel with the 2d 60 acres appointed in No. 18, and bounded exactly on the west line of a 170 acres lot in the south-east corner of said No. 18.

The 11th Class, No. 12, and No. 25, and about 43 acres, being the remainder of the unappropriated lands in No. 18, and lying parallel with the south line of said No. 18, and easterly on the west bounds of a 170 acre lot in the southeast corner of said No. 18.

The 12th Class, No. 10, and No. 26, and the south half of No. 8, and 170 acres lying at the southeast corner of No. 18, beginning at the southeast corner at the Lake, extending west along the line between No. 18 and No. 19, until the north line, running from said line to the Lake will cut off 170 acres at said south east corner.

All the above mentioned lots are surveyed and numbered by Jabez French, Surveyor, and appears on a platt of the same, made by him.

the _____
Witness our hands the 2d day of August, A. D., 1793.

WM. POTTER,

THOS. HATHAWAY,
JAMES PARKER."

The sums paid by each of the associates and in the several classes are noted in one of the manuscript memorandum books preserved with the papers of Benedict Robinson. The record of no draft, however, has come under the observation of the writer, nor any other authentic record to show how the final settlement was made. It is indicated by concurrent traditions that many members of the society were aggrieved by the terms imposed, and it is certain that most of the poorer ones settled in Jerusalem.

In regard to the question whether the grant of land in Jerusalem to the Friend was an outright gratuity or a sale by Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson, for a just consideration, the covenant heretofore noticed, is not alone in evidence. In the suit relative to the Friend's title to her Jerusalem lands, Benedict Robinson testified, in 1813, "That he does not know from whom Sarah Richards obtained the money with which she purchased the land deeded to her by this deponent, in township number seven, but has heard Jemima Wilkinson and Rachel Malin say that the said Sarah Richards obtained it from the said Jemima Wilkinson."

Benedict Robinson made his home on the Gore, about one mile southeast of the Friends' mill, where he had in his life

time an estate of eight hundred acres. By his property and his solidity of character, he was an important man in the new settlement, and a citizen held in high consideration through life.

The Duke Liancourt, who visited Mr. Robinson in 1795, speaks of him as follows: "This Benedict Robinson is a mild, sensible and well behaved man, resides on an estate of 500 acres, 150 of which are improved. Last year he sold a thousand pounds of cheese at a shilling a pound. He does not plough his land, but contents himself with breaking it up with a harrow."

Among the disciples of the Friend who made their homes in that locality were Susannah and Temperance Brown, sisters of Lucy Brown and Daniel Brown, Jr., of Jerusalem. Susannah and Temperance had their abode in a little log house, covered with bark, near the head of Bruce's Gulley. Susannah became housekeeper for Benedict Robinson, and although both members of the Society of Public Universal Friends, they agreed upon matrimony and were united in wedlock by Charles Williamson Sept. 1, 1792. Mr. Williamson had just been appointed a Judge of Ontario County.

Though not among those who were the earliest alienated from the Friend, he too changed in his regard for her and became greatly embittered in his hostility. He was even harsh and denunciatory, and advised unseemly proceedings that savored much of vindictive feeling. What justifying motive there was for this acrimony cannot now be stated. Yet later in life, when admonished by advancing years, and infirmity, that this life was fleeting and unsubstantial, he sought again an interview with the Friend, and found satisfaction in her religious ministrations. It appears that this reconciliation was permanent, and in after years he frequently attended the Friend's meeting in Jerusalem. He was a large man, of commanding mien, and rather austere manner. He died Feb. 18, 1832, and his wife, who was born Sept. 3, 1760, at Stonington, Connecticut, died June 10, 1837. She was a woman of excellent traits of character and deserved well the high esteem in

which she was universally held. Their children were Phebe, Daniel Arnold, James Carr, and Abigail.

Phebe, born in 1793, died unmarried in 1864, residing all her life on a portion of her father's original premises.

Daniel A., born in 1795, was educated a physician, and was in early life a teacher. He became a Quaker, and married in 1820 Isabella B. P. Richardson, a Quaker lady. They were married in the Quaker form, and resided in Farmington, where he practiced his profession till the latter period of his life, when he moved to Union Springs, Cayuga County, and died there in 1871. In 1841 he was one of the members of Assembly from Ontario County, and was long a leading character in the community of his residence, a man of pure and upright life, and a good physician. Their children were Benedict, Robert B., Susannah, Joseph R., Daniel A., William P., and James C.

James C., born in 1797, married in 1819, Susan Stewart, and was for some years a farmer, and a somewhat conspicuous politician. He was Postmaster at Penn Yan under the Fillmore administration. He died in Milwaukie in 1856. His wife survives. Their children were Mary S. and George D. S. Mary S., born in 1823, married Edwin H. Goodrich, and resides in Milwaukie. Their children are Susan R., Anna B., James R., and Julius. George D. S. died in 1838, at thirteen.

Abigail, born in 1802, married in 1824 Dr. John Hatmaker

DR. JOHN HATMAKER

was born at Canajoharie, N. Y., July 18, 1793, and was a son of Henry Hatmaker and Barbara Pritcher his wife. He studied medicine with Dr. David Little of Otsego, and completed his studies with Dr. Delos White of Cherry Valley. He was licensed in 1821 by the Otsego County Medical Society, and came the same year to Penn Yan and formed a partnership with Dr. Andrew F. Oliver. The same year he united with the Presbyterian church. In 1824 he was married by Rev. ichard Williams, to Abigail Robinson, and both are still living in 1872. After a short residence in Penn Yan he moved to his present residence, included in the old Robinson estate, a short distance east of Milo Center. He has been an esteemed

Abbey, Samuel	763	Crandall, Ira	972
Alexander, William	1059	Culp, Philip	1068
Allen, Enos	1000	Curran, Dr. Johnaton	1047
Andrews, Amherst	998	Curry, William	1068
Andrews, Ichabod	997		
Andrews, Isaac	1085, 1142	Davis, John	1068
Andrews, Samuel	862	Davis, Johnathon	1068
		Dean, Moses	1067
Baker, John	1060	Demorest, Jacobus	1002
Barber, Jeremiah	818	Dennison, Oliver	1076
Barnes, Enos	1008	DeWitt, Daniel	908
Bartholomew, David B.	1069	Dinturf, Philip	923, 825
Barton, Daniel	1068	Drake, Philip L.	1017
Bassett, William	793	Durland, William	1067
Bates, Cyrus	1030	Dutch, Dr. Frederick	823
Bates, George	785	Dyer, Dr. Jacob	803
Beam, Peter	946	Dyer, Willis	803
Beard, William	1051		
Bell, Clark	1078	Eddy, William	895
Bell, Hiram	969	Edgerton, Andrew	1001
Bellamy, Joseph	1068	Ellis, Amos	1043
Bennett, David	1068	Ellis, Levi W.	1044
Bennett, Ephraim	1007	Ellis, William	1043
Bennett, William	1068	Fitzsimmons, Thomas	1067
Bigelow, Rev. Samuel	970	Fowler, Ira	1070
Bigger, Robert	1053	Francisco, Henry	792
Blodgett, Cyrenus	1068	Francisco, Michael	923
Booth, Andrew	905	French, Benjamin	923
Bordwell, Conider	803	French, Jabez	791
Bordwell, Enoch	805	French, John	922
Bostwick, Lewis M.	848	French, Levi	924
Briggs, Abel	784	French, Philemon	921
Briggs, Caleb	784	Faulkerson, Caleb	913
Briggs, James C.	782		
Briggs, Job	784	Gabriel, Peter	915
Briggs, Peleg	781	Gardner, Ezekiel	832
Brown, Benjamin	778	Gilbert, Elias	796
Brown, James	780	Goodwin, John	1065
Brown, Jesse	780	Green, Benjamin	1067
Brown, Joshua	780	Green, George	808
Bunce, Isaac	1068	Griffin, John	857
Burnett, Dr. Archibald	832		
Card, Job	809	Hackett, Jacob	965
Carpenter, Jacob Y.	1038	Haines, Cap't. Frederick	1055
Carr, Reuben	867	Hair, Nicholas	1068, 1074
Chambers, Samuel	912	Hair, Robert	1068
Cheever, Benjamin	1016	Hall, William	786
Clark, Carey	811	Harkness, Bufum	814
Clark, Elisha	1047	Harpending, Samuel	966
Coe, John	1053	Harrington, Garrett	1013
Conklin, Gamaliel	1063	Harrison, Andrew	915
Conklin, Samuel	1063	Hatmaker, John	1163
Conley, Luke	829	Hawkins, Daniel	927
Cook, John O.	951	Hay, David	925
Coryell, Samuel	1068	Hayne, Frederick	1055
Coykendall, Emanuel	1045	Heermans, Dr. James	833
Craft, Major	798	Hemiup, Alexander	1040
		Henderson, Reuban	904