

THE EARLY PIONEER DAYS

(Continued from page ten.)

The Le Roy Gazette has been received and wears a very handsome appearance. Its mechanical execution is evidence, that the printer understands his trade; and the editorial remarks are appropriate and sensible.

WILLIAM MITCHELL JUDGE.

William Mitchell, of Bethany, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Genesee county in 1826, to succeed the Hon. Henry Rumsey, who had moved to Michigan.

JEFFERSON'S AND ADAMS' DEATHS.

On July 15, 1826, the column rules of The People's Press were turned in mourning the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, both of whom died on July 4, 1826. "This astonishing coincidence," said The Press, "must be providential; and nothing can be more glorious; or if the wishes of mortals in these matters could be consulted, nothing could be more desirable to these sages." Jefferson was sensible of the approach of death and prescribed the mode of his own interment.

LAYING CORNERSTONE OF BETHANY CHURCH.

The laying of the cornerstone of Zion church (Baptist) in the center of Bethany was celebrated on July 4, 1826. A procession formed opposite Lincoln's Tavern, under direction of J. K. Barlow, marshal, moving to the rise of ground opposite Huggins' Tavern, the cornerstone being laid by officers of O. B. Masonic Lodge, W. Jonathan Greig, master; John Wilson, S. W.; Calvin Barrass, J. W. Under the stone were deposited an American coin and a sealed vial with the records. The Rev. E. M. Spencer of Middlebury Academy delivered the sermon, and Judge Mitchell made an oration.

LOTS OF FUN.

Batavia became rather gay in 1826. During the summer there were a "rare show," a speckled negro exhibition, Williams' theatrical show, a show of monkeys, a panorama, wax figures, Gilbert & Trowbridge's theatricals and a learned goat show.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

St. James' church in Batavia was consecrated on Friday, September 22, 1826, by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, the service beginning at 10 a. m., with the rite of confirmation at the same time.

TONNEWANTA CANAL MEETING.

Delegates assembled at the home of Freedom Lord in the town of China, Genesee county, on September 2, 1826, to promote the proposed Tonnewanta Canal. Henry Brown of Batavia, David Scott of Attica, Isaac Wilson of Middlebury, Joseph McClure of Franklintonville, Arvester Hamlin of Holley, James Richards of Orangeville and David Backus of Orleans were appointed a committee to procure a survey and estimate the probable expense of the canal.

FIRE KINDLED NEAR PRINTING OFFICE.

The People's Press on September 16, 1826, contained an article regarding an alleged attempt to burn the Republican Advocate printing office on September 10th. The fire was kindled by the side of the printing office and also by the side of the building next adjoining, the upper story of which was occupied by the publication of a new edition of "Teachin and Boaz." Some thought the Masons were involved in the fire episode, but the charges were refuted. Armed men had been guarding the building for fear of a fire plot. Little actual damage was done, but the incident created intense excitement for quite a period.

DEATH OF JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

Joseph Ellcott died in New York on August 19, 1826, aged 68 years. He was buried in the Friends' cemetery in that city. His connection with the Holland Purchase and his long years of service to Batavia endeared him to all, and his death was sincerely mourned. There was criticism of Land Office Agent Evans for taking Mr. Ellcott to an asylum, the necessity for which action was explained in a long editorial in The People's Press.

INVENTED PERCUSSION PISTOL.

Fordyce Ruggles of Gaines, Orleans county, who invented the percussion pistol, was accidentally shot by one of his weapons in Ware Village, Mass., on March 19, 1828, and fourteen days later died from the wound. A young man innocently snapped the weapon, which he had unobserved taken from Mr. Ruggles' pocket, and the ball entered the victim's breast.

ELBA POSTMASTER IN 1829.

In September, 1829, Mason Turner was appointed postmaster of Elba. S. Laing, the incumbent, resigned.

BYRON MINERAL SPRINGS.

About a mile north of the Byron hotel in 1829 a medical and mineral spring attracted widespread notice, its virtues being said to rival the Avon springs. A house, containing a shower bath, was erected over the Byron spring. A few rods away there was an emission of carbonated hydrogen, or inflammable gas, which would burn several days at a time.

MILES WAKEMAN KILLED.

While Miles Wakeman of Batavia was returning from hunting on November 22, 1830, he put his rifle through a brush fence and in securing it again the weapon was discharged, the ball entering his groin and severing an artery, causing death.

OAK ORCHARD HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

In 1830, General Swift made a report to Congress regarding improving the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, estimating the expense at \$36,000. Gen-

erty of a railroad from Oak Orchard creek to Olean, "to open a route between Lake Ontario and the navigable streams that convey steamboats and other craft to the Gulf of Mexico." ROCHESTER'S FLOUR OUTPUT IN 1829.

A report in December, 1829, stated that the mills in Rochester since the last harvest had manufactured 125,000 barrels of flour, which, allowing five bushels to the barrel, consumed 625,000 bushels of wheat.

COMMENT ON LAND OFFICE WAR.

Volume 1, No. 201, of the Detroit Daily Free Press, May 19, 1835, L. J. Grand Morse and John S. Bagg, editors and proprietors, referred to the Land Office war in Batavia, printing an extract from the Buffalo Journal which stated "the whole body of settlers, 1,200 men from Chautauque county, were to rendezvous at Alexander, about eight miles from Batavia, at 2 o'clock, whence they were to proceed to the latter place, to effect their object." The Free Press further commented: "We trust, however, that they have reviewed their purpose and that we shall be spared the mortification of being compelled to record further violence growing out of the unhappy dispute between the settlers and the successors of the Holland Land Company."

BATAVIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ARRANGED.

Trumbull Cary, William Seaver and Daniel H. Chandler in April, 1829, announced that a number of gentlemen had associated themselves together to establish and sustain a public school in Batavia.

LOTTERY DRAWINGS FLOURISHED.

The New York Consolidated Lottery had an office in Batavia in 1829 and advertised drawings. A. P. Parker was agent.

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.

At a term of court held in Batavia on February 1, 1830, fifteen bills of indictment were found by the grand jury—two of them against James Gray and Elijah Gray for the murder of Samuel Davis.

THE ONTARIO REPOSITORY.

The Ontario Repository, published at Canandaigua, edited in 1830 by Morse & Harvey, Volume XXVIII, was well patronized, carrying a fine line of advertising. In 1824 The Repository was published by James D. Bemis & Co. in 1825, by Bemis, Morse & Ward, and in 1829, C. Morse was the proprietor.

DISTILLERY IN ELBA.

A. B. Jones ran a distillery in Elba in 1826, and sold old whiskey, under 2,000 gallons, at 25 cents per gallon, or seven quarts of good whiskey for sixty pounds of wheat, rye or corn.

ADVOCATED NAVAL DEFENCE.

In Volume 1, No. 4, of the New York Tribune, April 14, 1841, Horace Greeley had an article advocating better naval defenses for the United States, citing the Norfolk Beacon, which commented on a report made by the board of army officers, giving as an instance the attack on Fort Moultrie during our Revolutionary War, where thirty guns behind a palmetto rampart defeated vessels carrying more than 250 guns.

CHANGES IN PEOPLE'S PRESS EDITORS.

"In January, 1827, Benjamin Blodgett retired as proprietor of The People's Press, being succeeded by Adams & Thorp, while in May, 1828, the paper became the property of D. P. Adams. In July, 1829, it was published by Adams & McCleary. In September, 1829, the firm became Parker & McCleary, D. C. McCleary being editor.

NEW STEAMBOAT ENTERPRISE.

The Sandusky, Ohio, Clarion, D. & J. K. Campbell, proprietors, on August 5, 1826, advertised the new steamboat Enterprise, L. Johnson, master, to leave Buffalo for Detroit on August 13th on the initial trip.

THE REVOLUTIONARY REVELLE.

While 150 soldiers of the Revolution were assembled to apply for pensions at Springfield, Mass., on August 12, 1832, a tent was pitched in front of the court house for their accommodation and while they were gathering the reveille was beat and played by a fife of '76.

EARLY DAYS IN THE TOWN OF ALABAMA

Brief Mention of Some of Its Pioneers

(By Bruce Wight, of Alabama.)

A large part of the present towns of Alabama and Oakfield was a part of the Tonawanda Indian reservation, for several years after the first settlements were made in Genesee county.

The writers' grandfather went to Alabama in 1837. The farm he moved onto had a log house, and some minor improvements, but for the most part, the town was a wilderness.

Now, I will give the names of some of my grandfather's neighbors, and such incidents in connection therewith as were narrated in my hearing. There were four brothers, Elijah, Adna, Samuel and Ebenezer Ingalsbe, that were there when my grandfather came. They had farms on the Judge road. Adna Ingalsbe had served in the War of 1812, and on a march

one stream of water. He stopped to get a drink and noted the primitive beauty of the spot, the purity of the water, etc., and thought, that if he should survive the war he would like to have a farm in such a country with such a stream of water running through it. Some years later, he was surprised to find on the farm he owned the identical spot where he crossed the stream on his march, and the log on which he crossed.

These four brothers were substantial men and became the leading men in church and other community affairs. The late P. V. Ingalsbe of Oakfield was a son of Elijah Ingalsbe.

Some Early Settlers.

Caleb Marble was already settled in Alabama before my grandfather came. He told me that when first came the people did not dare let children go out after dark on account of the wolves.

Samuel Basom was a near neighbor of Marble and came soon after Marble did. He lived and died on the farm he bought. One of his sons, S. H. Basom served as Supervisor of Alabama 13 terms. Philip Buchanan was another early settler. He was a highly successful farmer. He also served as Town Clerk. Chester Cabot was another pioneer. He served the town several times as Supervisor, and whenever he was nominated for that office, the opposition party made no nomination. Jacob Winslow was one of the popular and prosperous men of those early days. He built a grist mill at Alabama Center. That did not prove to be a profitable venture, and after he sold it, it was converted into a still. That was not profitable, and later was torn down and removed to Indian Falls, and for many years was the only grist mill there.

Lancaster Gorton was one of the early settlers, who lived and died on the farm he cleared up. He was a Justice of the Peace many years. Ward Martin was another of the early settlers, though his farm was much improved when he bought it. He bought a farm when it was a part of the primitive wilderness. Sterling Hotchkiss was another man who cleared the woods from the farm which he made his home for the remainder of his life. This man performed a feat considered remarkable by his neighbors. A child had fallen into a deep well. The women called loudly for help, and Mr. Hotchkiss and another man were soon there, but how to assist the child was the problem which needed immediate solution. Mr. Hotchkiss solved it by lowering the other man into the well and drawing him out again with his wife's clothes line.

Of course, I have mentioned only a few of these being the ones my grandparents were familiar with.

Pride Taken in Spelling.

The people soon made an effort to have schools, but persons competent to teach were not very plenty. Most of those who offered themselves as teachers each taught beyond the four fundamental operations. For the most part grammar and geography were not considered. Much pride was taken in spelling and the old time spelling school was the leading social gathering. I was personally acquainted with persons, who in their spelling bee gatherings could not be downed by any word in the spelling book. I was acquainted with a woman who took a school of upwards of sixty pupils and taught every other Saturday for 75 cents per week and board. She boarded around. This woman enjoyed a good reputation as a teacher, and a district in the town of Elba which thought they needed a teacher above the ordinary, and were willing to pay more for schooling, engaged her services for the winter. She taught the school, boarded around and received \$25.00 for her services.

My grandparents, in common with their neighbors, made their own clothing, from their own wool, and their own flax. They were dependent on the shoemaker for their boots and shoes.

The Mr. Marble above mentioned had one of the earlier machines for cutting wheat. I saw him using it in 1860 to cut his wheat. He walked behind it and drove the team and one of his sons followed and pulled the gages off with a common hand rake and then ran to catch up with the machine in time to pull off the next one. When I was four years old, 1855, I saw a reaper which raked the gages off ready for binding. The man who owned it could not use it. He thought he could cut his wheat cheaper with cradles. His neighbor, who by the way was an expert horseman, thought he would like to try the machine, and was permitted to do so. He put on four horses and cut a large field of heavy wheat and left it in good shape for binding.

Among the other incidents connected with the early days in Alabama was the location of the Judge road. In that early day there seemed to be no thought of the part of many to want to put the roads, and also the line fences over onto the other fellow.

How "Judge Road" Was Named.

There was a certain pettifogger, Moses Hoskins by name, a man of considerable natural ability, and having some knowledge of the law. He was also a Justice of the Peace. He knew that it was a crime to move a surveyor's stakes, but thought he was cute enough to evade the law. So by his advice one Patrick Graham, an ignorant but daring man, went in the night and changed the position of the surveyor's stakes. This change was soon discovered and a bitter controversy among neighbors began. Hoskins and Graham considered it better for them to make themselves conspicuous by their absence, and departed for parts unknown. The quarrel about the proper location of the road grew worse, and some of the more thoughtful men made an effort to effect a settlement. It was finally agreed that the matter should be left to certain judges. The judges came and located the road as nearly where it was first located as they could without the assistance of a surveyor, hence the name—Judge Road. When I first began to go over the road, there was an offset or jog of about four rods at the four corners north of the present village of Basom. The people were still bickering about the road, and in 1864 arrangements were made to straighten it. The new road was

IN HOLLAND PURCHASE DAYS

ROBERT MORRIS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR RENOWN WHO SOLD MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND

THEOPHILUS CASENOVE THE FIRST GENERAL AGENT—JOSEPH ELLICOTT FOUNDER OF BATAVIA

Interesting Incidents that Transpired in Batavia Early in the year 1800—Looking Back Into Pioneer Affairs—Settlements and Founders of Nearby Communities Down to the Dedication of the Land Office in 1894.

What a niche in international history is occupied by the Holland Purchase! The title, from King James II, William and Mary and Charles II, sovereigns of England, to Robert Morris of Revolutionary War renown, who sold the land to the Holland Land Company, involved several million acres. Theophilus Cazenove was the first general agent of the Holland Company, and in all the negotiations with Mr. Morris he acted for the company and conducted the surveys.

SETTLEMENTS UNDER MR. BUSTI.

Paul Busti of Milan, Italy, succeeded Mr. Cazenove, his agency embracing almost the entire period of pioneer settlement. In 1791, Morris bought from Massachusetts nearly all the land west of the Genesee river, and in 1792 he sold a greater portion of it to the Hollanders. John J. Vander Kemp, a native of Leyden, in the kingdom of Holland, succeeded Mr. Busti.

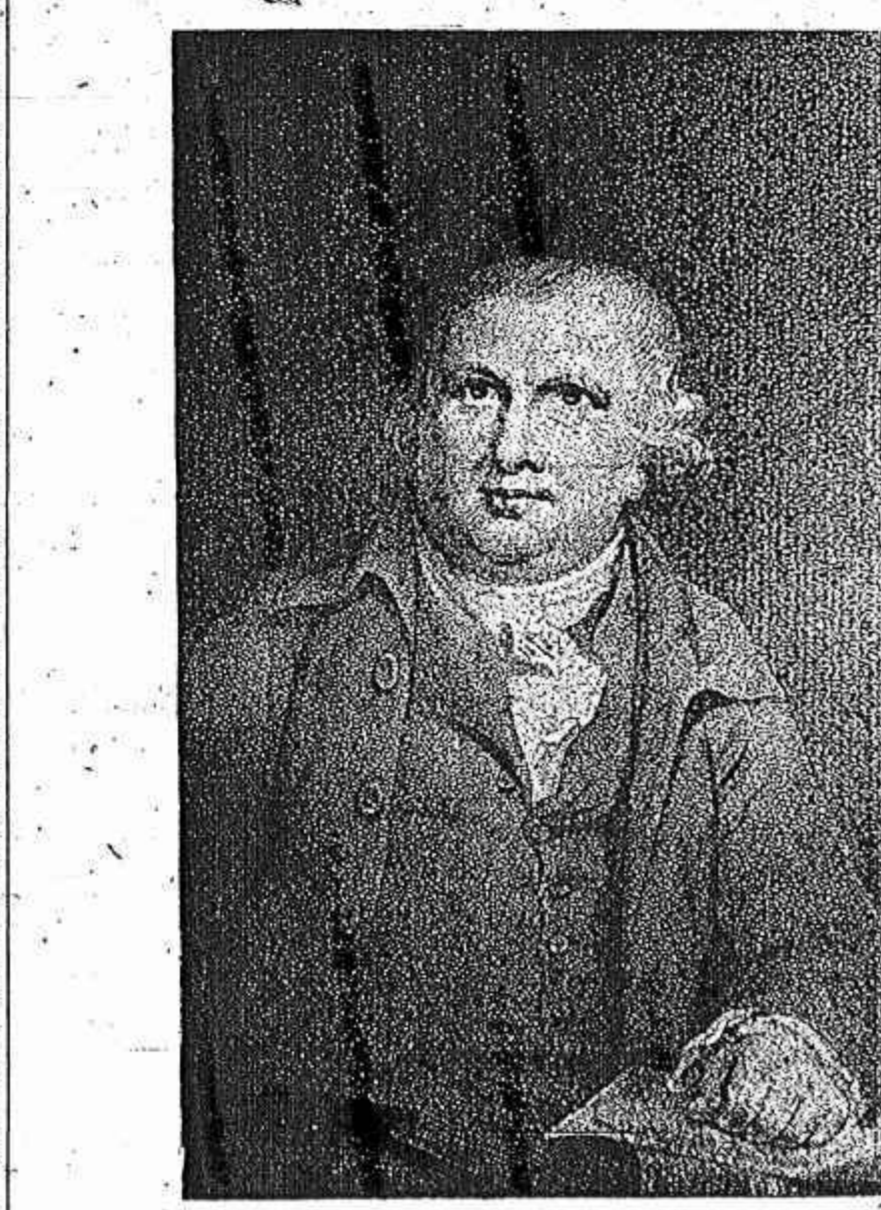
THE RENOWNED JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

General Agent Cazenove in 1797 appointed Joseph Ellcott to survey the Holland Land Company's possessions in Western New York, and Mr. Ellcott was present at the famous council of the Genesee between the Indians and the Holland Land Company's agents. Mr. Ellcott settled in Batavia in the year 1800, making his headquarters here. He administered the affairs of the Holland Land Company twenty-

land Land Company. Early in life Mr. Evans had been a clerk in the office under his uncle, Joseph Ellcott. Mr. Evans' agency continued until 1837, and embraced large sales of the Holland Land Company's interests, and marked nearly the termination of its business. Mr. Evans served as a State Senator and had been elected a Representative in Congress, but resigned to discharge the duties of the agency. He purchased the residence of Mr. Ellcott's heirs, and the Evans mansion henceforth became a seat of hospitality and one of the most beautiful and tasteful residences then in the Empire State.

PIONEER PRINTERS.

Pioneer printers upon the Holland Purchase included the following: Batavia—Elias Williams, 1807. Alexander—P. Lawrence, 1837. Attica—David Scott, 1834. Warsaw—L. W. Walker, 1828. Perry—G. M. Shipper, 1834. Pike—Thomas Carrier, 1838. Forestville—W. Snow, 1824. Jamestown—Adolphus Fletcher, 1826. Westfield—H. Newcomb, 1829. Dunkirk—Thompson & Carpenter, 1834. Panama—Dean & Hurlbut, 1846. Mayville—R. H. Curtis, 1819. Fredonia—James Percival, 1817. Olean—Benjamin F. Smead, 1818. Ellcottville—Richard Hill, 1826. Lodi—G. N. Starr, 1829.



ROBERT MORRIS.

one years. He died in New York in 1826 and his remains rest in the Batavia cemetery, where a monument was erected at the expense of a portion of his heirs, under the general supervision of the Hon. David E. Evans, B. & J. Carpenter of Lockport were the architects, who furnished the limestone shaft from their quarry at Cold Spring.

AGENCY OF JACOB S. OTTO.

Jacob S. Otto was the successor of Mr. Ellcott. Mr. and Mrs. Otto drove with a wagon and team of horses from Philadelphia, Pa., to Batavia. Mr. Otto had previously engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits. He was one of the delegation from Genesee county to the Erie Canal celebration in Lockport on October 26, 1825. He died on May 2, 1826, and was buried in lot No. 3 in the Batavia cemetery, to the right of the south drive, facing Harvester avenue, being one of the first plots purchased when the cemetery was laid out. The plan of receiving cattle and grain from the settlers was effectually commenced under Mr. Otto's administration. Depots were designated for the delivery of wheat, where the settler could convey it and have its monetary value endorsed upon his contract. Cattle were received in the same manner, and the beneficial relief

ADMINIS

David I.

D. E. EVANS, Associate of Mr.

Busti, however, declined the honor. The name Batavia was then substituted.

SURVEY OF BATAVIA VILLAGE.

The survey of Batavia village was made in 1800. Abel Rowe was the first tavern keeper, his location being nearly opposite the Land Office, but was afterward changed, Mr. Ellcott making his five hundred acre reservation there.

William Keyes followed Rowe, the hotel located nearly on the present site of the new Federal postoffice on West Main street, being known far and wide as "Keyes' Stand." Here, in those days, gathered the huge covered wagons which transported goods from Albany to Buffalo. In the War of 1812 it became headquarters for officers of the American army. Then came changes, and later the hotel, too, passed into history.

FOUNDER OF ALEXANDER.

Alexander Rhea in 1802 took lands south of the Buffalo road and founded the village of Alexander, and erected a saw mill there in 1804. William Blackman was the pioneer settler of Alexander and raised the first wheat and corn. His child was the first born in the town.

PIONEER SETTLER IN BETHANY.

Lewis Disbrow was the pioneer settler of Bethany. He was a progressive man and lived to see much of the Holland Purchase land there taken up by settlers.

CAPTAIN OF MILITIA WHITE.

Aaron White, a settler in 1801, was a captain of militia. In the War of 1812, at the battle of Black Rock, he was killed in action the morning Buffalo was burned.

PATRICK O'FLING, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Patrick O'Fling, a soldier of the Revolution, was one of the early settlers in Elba. O'Fling, in 1813, enlisted again and went into service, with his three sons, at Fort George, then in command of General Dearborn. One of his sons was killed at the sortie at Fort Erie.

RUSSELL NOBLE, PIONEER FIDDLER.

Advent of music on the Holland Purchase came with Russell Noble, Christmas and New Year's frolics were not considered complete unless Fiddler Noble was on the scene. He was in great demand at log-house raisings, logging bees, etc.

CAPTAIN GEER BUILT COURT HOUSE.

In 1802, Captain Samuel F. Geer came to Batavia, and, assisted by Major Isaac Sutherland; built the court house. Captain Geer also erected a saw mill in Medina in 1805 and a salt works building about two miles from Medina.

FIRST HOLLAND CO. DEED.

The first deed issued by the Holland Purchase Company was to John Young, who settled on the Oak Orchard road, near Pine Hill in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Young came to Batavia from Virginia on horseback. Their travels were exciting, panthers and other wild beasts making nights hideous. They purchased from Merchant James Brisbane a cotton bag and, stuffing it with cat-tails, made a bed. Mr. Young died in 1836.

FOUNDER OF BUSHVILLE.

In 1806, William H. Bush came to Genesee county from Bloomfield, and immediately built a saw mill at the location of Bushville. In 1808 he erected a machine shop, a carding and cloth dressing establishment, and in June of that year carded a sack of wool, the first ever done by machinery on the Holland Purchase. A grist mill was established in 1809 and a paper mill and distillery in 1817. The first ream of paper manufactured west of the Genesee river was the product of this mill.

PIONEER SETTLER OF WARSAW.

Elizur Webster was the pioneer settler of Warsaw. Judge Webster built a saw mill in 1804.

ATTICA'S NOVEL SINGING SCHOOL.

The first singing school in Attica was held in a hollow bittonwood tree. Benches were placed in a section about thirty feet long, there being room enough for a man to stand upright. Light was admitted through holes and the interior presented the appearance of an arched room.

SETTLEMENT OF BENNINGTON.

In 1805, the settlement of Bennington was founded by Chauncey Loomis. Justin Loomis built the first log house there. Ezekiel Hall erected a saw mill. Mr. Hall subsequently became landlord of the Eagle Tavern in Batavia. Chauncey Loomis, in 1808, cut out the road from Bennington, through the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, coming out near Red Jacket's wigwam. Chauncey Loomis married Rachel

Evans, a niece of Joseph Ellcott. He was a State Senator, and died in Albany in 1817.

TOLLES BOY NEVER CAME BACK.

In July, 1806, a son of David Tolles of Le Roy disappeared. The boy was about nine years old, and after driving home the cattle one evening he went back into the woods. Searching parties followed his trail for days, but never found him.

SOME NOTED INDIAN CHIEFS.

There were noted Indian chiefs in this region, the most famous being Red Jacket, Little Beard, Jack Berry and Hot Bregd.

PURCHASE OF GOAT ISLAND.

Judge Porter, the first postmaster in Niagara county, and his brother, General Porter, in 1814 purchased Goat Island in the Niagara river. Luther Cole was the first mail carrier west of the city of Utica. Judge Porter had the contract for carrying the mail from Utica to Fort Niagara.

INTRODUCTION OF MERINO SHEEP.

Louis Le Conteux, who resided in Buffalo in 1804, and afterward was employed by the Holland Land Company as an agent, introduced Merino sheep into the United States, having imported a pair from Spain in 1789, which he presented to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Merino sheep were forbidden exportation by Spain, under severe penalty.

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting held west of the Genesee river was at Batavia on March 1, 1803, at the home of Peter Vandeventer, who was chosen Supervisor with David Culley as Town Clerk.

ORGANIZATION OF FIRST COURT.

The first court in Genesee county was organized in Batavia in June, 1803, the judges being Ezra Platt, John H. Jones and Benjamin Ellcott. Nathan Perry was an assistant Justice.

FIRST MANSLAUGHTER INDICTMENT.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer held in Batavia in June, 1804, the first indictment for manslaughter was handed up—the people vs. Joseph Rhineberger. The offense was committed in Allegany in a drunken frolic. Rhineberger, who was defended by Judge Howell, was sentenced to State prison for ten years.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

In June, 1807, occurred Genesee county's first murder trial. James McLean was indicted for the murder of William Orr, the crime being committed near Caledonia Springs. The presiding judge was Daniel D. Tompkins. Judge Howell appeared as counsel for McLean, who, in a dispute over a whitewood tree, struck Orr down with an axe, killing him with two blows. A man named McLaughlin, interfering, was similarly fatally injured by McLean, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung in August. Men, women and children, on foot and on horseback, came to Batavia from settlements miles away to witness the execution of McLean.

FIRST SHERIFF OF COUNTY.

The first sheriff of Genesee county was Robert M. Stoddard, the undersheriff and jailor being Robert McCracken. The first county clerk was James W. Stevens, with James Brisbane as deputy county clerk. Ebenezer Mix was appointed deputy county clerk in March, 1811.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ORGANIZED.

In 1815 the Episcopal church was organized in Batavia, the Rev. Anson Welton officiating. The first trustees were John Hicks and Samuel Benedict; first vestrymen, Richard Smith, Isaac Sutherland, Isaac Spencer, John Z. Ross, Chauncey Keyes, David C. Miller, Aaron Van Cleave and Oswald Williams. The first secretaries were Trumbull Cary and Simeon Cummings.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

The First Congregational Society was organized in Batavia in 1817, with Lemuel Foster, William H. Bush and Horace Gibbs as trustees. One of the earliest ministers was the Rev. Calvin C. Colton, who became a well-known author.

INCREASING HOLLAND LAND SALES.

Although only forty sales were made in 1801 by the Holland Land Company, the next year showed an increase, 56, which went by leaps and bounds, until in 1809 there were 1,160 sales of property.

FIRST ALEXANDER FRAME HOUSE.

John and Samuel Latham built the first frame house in Alexander, in

(Continued on Page Fourteen.)



THE RICHMOND LIBRARY