

A Trip in Time; from Endicott to Maine, NY.

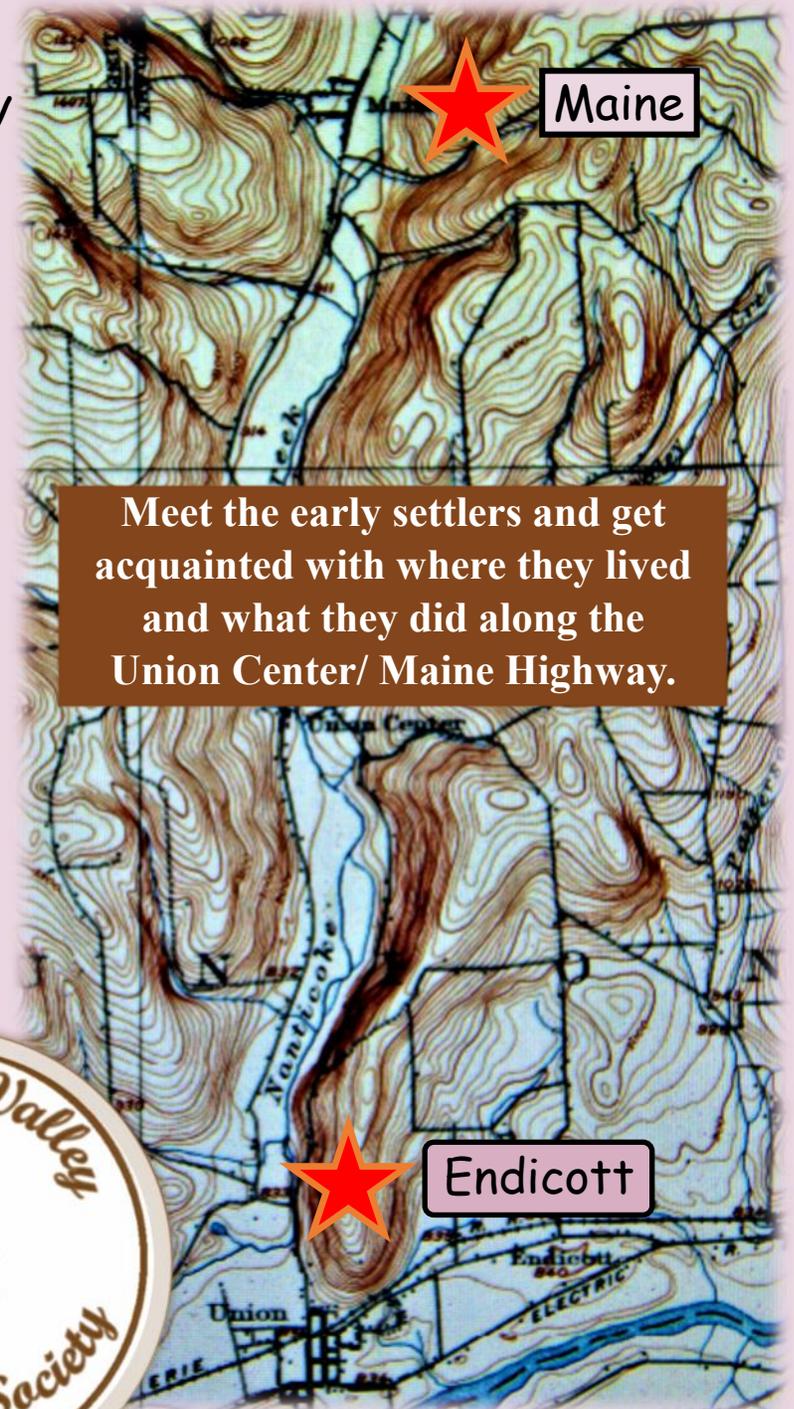
Part I

Nanticoke Valley Historical Society of Maine, NY

Virtual Field Trip

Created by: Philip Childs

May 17, 2021



Meet the early settlers and get acquainted with where they lived and what they did along the Union Center/ Maine Highway.

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**Old Growth Forest  
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## General Timeline Referring to Some Facts Concerning Maine NY 13802 – Starting 1700 -1816

- Prior to 1700 the New York State region was the home to the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois and the Algonquian tribes) which formed an alliance called the Five Nations (Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca) The Tuscarora joined later and it began the Six Nations.
- 1722 Nanticoke Tribe (Nantaquak -People of the tidewater) leave Maryland, Delaware area and move into upstate NY with permission of Six Nations.
- 1754 - 1763 French and Indian War British and Iroquois vs. France and Algonquian; British won. It was the North America aspect of the Seven Years' War (1756–63) in Europe.
- April 19, 1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 7.14.1776 Declaration of Independence
- Winter of 1777 – 1778 Valley Forge
- 11.11.1778 Cherry Valley Massacre
- February 1779 Congress asks George Washington to protect the frontier.
- 4.15.1779 Washington writes letter to General John Sullivan to destroy British/Loyalist, and Iroquois
- John Sullivan Campaign with General James Clinton. Sullivan travels north from Wyoming Valley Pa. , Clinton comes down Susquehanna,
- 8.18.1779 Cochugant tribe of Tuscarora village on Choconut Creek in Vestal destroyed by General Enoch Poor's army sent by Sullivan to meet Clinton.
- The two armies meet in August 28, 1779 at modern Union NY, thus the name. Campaign ends Oct. 1779
- Oct 1781 Battle of Yorktown
- 1780 settlers in Hooper (Endwell) Amos Patterson and Col. Robert Hooper, from New Jersey, settled in the region in the 1780s
- 9.3.1783 Official end of American revolution with signing of Treaty of Paris with Great Britain.
- 1786 Boston Purchase formed. The **Boston Ten Townships** refers to an area of 230,400 acres (932 km<sup>2</sup>) in Tioga County and Broome County, New York State
- 1786 William Cooper settles Cooperstown
- 7.26.1788 New York State formed
- 1789 George Washington 1st President April 30, 1789 – March 4, 1797
- 3.16.1791 Town of Union and Tioga from dividing Tioga County Vestal separated 3.23.1823 and Town of Maine 3.27.1848.
- 1792 Riverside Cemetery starts burial of Joshua and John Mersereau.
- 11. 1812 Jedidiah Dudley (38 years old) oldest grave in Union Center Cemetery Nanticoke Valley Cemetery
- 4.1816 Grove Slosson (7 months) oldest grave in Maine Cemetery.

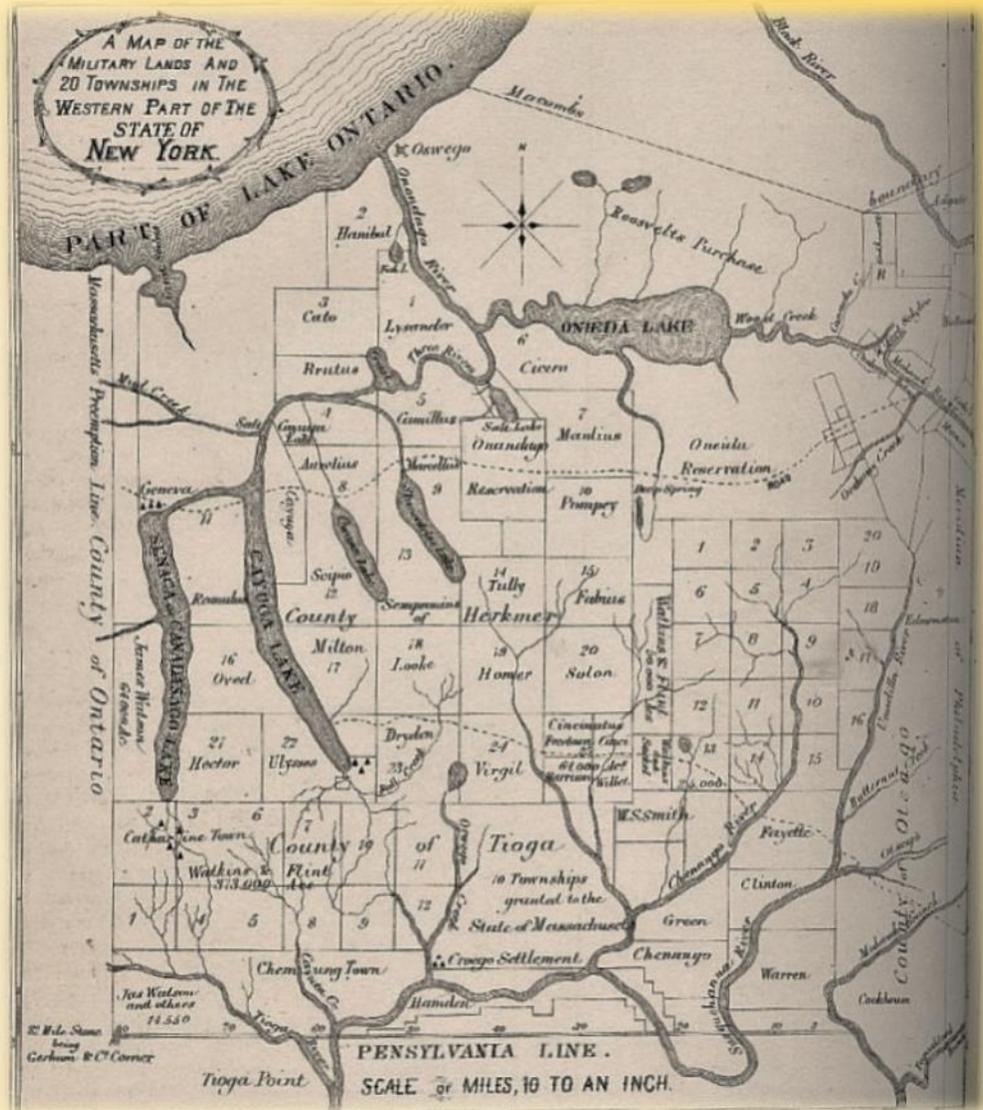
## The Boston Purchase

“The **Boston Ten Townships** refers to an area of 230,400 acres (932 km<sup>2</sup>) in Tioga County and Broome County, New York State, between the Chenango River (to Chenango Forks) and Tioughnioga River (east boundary) and the west branch of Owego Creek (west boundary), from the Susquehanna River about twenty-five miles northwards; it includes the northern half of the town of Owego and the towns of Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford in Tioga County, and a portion of the Broome County towns of Lisle, Nanticoke and Maine east of these. It is bounded on the west by the Watkins and Flint Purchase and a small portion of the original Chemung County, and on the north by the Central New York Military Tract (present-day Cortland County). The boundary between Tioga County and Broome County is very irregular.

The Treaty of Hartford of 1786 settled the western boundary between Massachusetts and New York at the modern largely north-south east of the Hudson River (except for Boston Corners, which was transferred later). As part of the treaty, New York gained undisputed sovereignty over the area, but granted the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the right to purchase the property rights from the local Indians. This right was subsequently purchased in the same year by a company of Boston investors (originally 11, later 60) named the Boston Purchase Company. One of the investors, Colonel Avid Pixley, came to the area to negotiate with the native inhabitants for the land rights. Most of the investors actually settled in the area, and were soon able to extinguish the Indian claims by purchase from the Oneida; one half-township of Owego (including the village) had already been acquired from the Oneida by James McMaster; some delicate negotiations led to his claim being recognized as the McMaster Patent.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston\\_Ten\\_Townships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Ten_Townships)

The price was twelve and one half cents per acre. A lot was about 200 acres.



# History of Maine, New York

## History of Maine, New York

FROM: BINGHAMTON and BROOME COUNTY  
NEW YORK A HISTORY

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: WILLIAM FOOTE SEWARD

LIBARIAN FOR THE BINGHAMTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
PUBLISHED BY LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, 1924



“The original sources show that the first settler in the northern part of the township of Union was Benjamin Norton, who came into this section in 1794. Three years later, Amos Howard located near him, and Alfred and Russell Gates settled still farther to the northward in what came to be known as the Gates neighborhood. About the same time Daniel Howard and Winthrop Roe became neighbors of those already mentioned, while Moses Delano and Nathaniel Slosson entered the Nanticoke valley at this point in 1800. The first birth that can be definitely recorded to the settlers of this part of Union was Cynthia, daughter of Winthrop Roe, born in July, 1797. The first school was taught by Betsey Ward, in 1802; the first grist mill was built by Daniel Howard in 1810, while Jared Ketchum opened the first store in what was afterward called Maine village in 1825. Other early settlers in this vicinity were Asa Curtis, tanner, currier and farmer; Thompson Lewis, Samuel Stone, Heman Payne, Marsena McIntyre, Timothy Caswell, Henry Marean, John Marean and James Ketchum, all of whom came between 1794 and 1820. A little to the eastward of Delano’s Corners a number of Scotch men settled at what was known as Mt. Ettrick, in remembrance of their countryman and relative James Hogg. Among these were ‘Squire William Hogg, James Hogg, Robert Hogg, the Paisleys, and the Youngs family.

**March 27th, 1848, the township of Maine was formed from the township of Union.** Eight years later a small portion of the northeastern part was set off to Chenango, leaving 28,429 acres, which comprises its territory at the present time. At the first election held for the election of officers after the organization of the township the following were chosen: Supervisor, Andrew H. Arnold; town clerk, John W. Hunt; superintendent of schools, Marshall Delano; collector, John T. Davis; justices of the peace, Cyrus Gates, John Blanchard and Hanan W. Mooers; assessors, Orange H. Arnold, Thomas Youngs, Jr., William H. Tuttle; commissioners of highways, Hanan Payne and Edward W. Ward; overseers of the poor, Dexter Hathaway and Matthew Allen; pound master, Lyman Pollard. These additional particulars in regard to the township at the time it became a separate organization will be of interest. In 1848 the population of Maine was not far from 1,800; in 1850 the number of people had reached 1,843; 1860, 1,609; 1870, 2,305; 1880, 2,129; 1890, 1,692; 1900, 1,534; 1910, 1,363; 1920, 1,360.”

## **Brief Notes of Four of the Early Settlers to the Nanticoke Valley.**

Taken from Shirley Woodward 1974 publication

**1. Arrives in 1794 Corporal Benjamin Norton (age 43) (1751—1819)** and revolutionary war veteran married to Lois Wentworth Curtis (1647—1804) with 9 children. He purchases Lot 51 of the Boston Purchase (1 mile north of the current town of Maine. They would travel from Stockbridge in the winter so that they can cross the major rivers (Hudson) when they were frozen.

**2. Arrives in Maine 1797 Brothers Gates Deacon Russell Gates (age 19) (1776—1839)** marries Ester Briggs 1792 After they arrive., he went back to get his children and wife and returning via ox cart.

**Alfred Avery Gates (age 23) 1772—1859** marries Lucretia Tubbs 1797 after they arrive, they had 16 children. Both brother from East Haddam Massachusetts. Went to Binghamton, first “Chenango Point” not satisfied with soil came to Centerville (Union Center) and cut a 7 mile road to their home sites on Nanticoke Road.

**3. Arrives in 1796 Jedidiah Dudley (age 22)** family arrives in “America” during the “Great Puritan Migration of 1621-1646. William arrives in Guilford Connecticut in 1639. four generation later you find **Jedidiah (1774—1812)** living in Stockbridge MA. Around 1792. His family lives around him and this twenty year old has heard from the community about the Boston Purchase organized in 1786 which offers land in Tyoga County NY. He is unmarried. He leaves for Maine in 1796 “came by ox team across the frozen Hudson and Catskill rivers, over the mountains near Stamford and down the Susquehanna Valley to Chenango Point, by primitive road to Union, and then through the “Wilderness” to a point about halfway between what is now Union center and Maine.” He probably discussed this region with Corporal Benjamin Norton

**4. Arrives in 1793 Philip Councilman (36 years of age) (1757—1831)**, wife, Catherine Foster and six small children, who came up the Susquehanna River to Glen Aubrey from the Wyoming Valley (Luzerne County) PA. It was suggested that they left due to his families disfavor of marrying Catherine. “Their means of travel was by Indian canoe, which they pushed up the Susquehanna river with a setting pole. This craft was leaden with the family of eight persons and with what household goods they could take along to begin life anew they arrived at the Chenango Point, now called Binghamton procured a yoke of oxen and a two wheeled cart into which was stowed all their earthly goods the wheels of that cart, one going down into a hole and the other going over a knoll, one hub careening into a tree, and the cart shy across cod the other hub strike on a tree, and the other side, the tongue from the yoke against the rains and then back against the collared shoulders of those poor oxen with their tongues out. Taking four days to travel to the first settlement in Nanticoke. at what was then termed **Councilman settlement**. The boys grew up doing most of the farm work and clearing the land of Lot 208 of the Boston Purchase. . The girls helped spin the yarn, make the cloth and clothes and knit the stockings, for everything had to be done by hand in those days .” Four more children were added once they settled. Article in Tioga County, New York Herald Reunion Occurred 1899

## Transportation

**“Transportation In pioneer days** the roads followed existing Indian trails. Since they were made for foot traffic the paths were narrow, and settlers with horse or ox carts had to widen the trails by cutting trees and brush. Family legend is that one pioneer group required four days to journey from Chenango Point (Binghamton) to the area of the Maine Cemetery. As the region became more populated paths were widened into roads, but they were still rough and bumpy. Small streams were unbridged, and in the Spring, roads became nearly impassable, muddy quagmires. A minor improvement was the log or corduroy road, which was simply tree trunks laid across the path. As can be imagined, it was a bumpy ride in a wagon. Rocks were also used for road fill, and after the tanning industry became established in Maine, spent bark and peeled hemlock tree trunks were available in quantity. A considerable improvement was a plank road. Sawn planks or tree trunks with the upper surface planed flat were laid across the road, providing a reasonably smooth surface. A plank road, however, was expensive to build and maintain, so most were constructed by entrepreneurs who charged a fee for their use. They were called toll roads. Such a road was built by a private company from Maine Village to Union. There was a toll house at the present location of the Ray Marean property. When the road was abandoned as a toll road, the toll keeper’s house was moved to the property of the Maine School (Church Street). For a time it was used as a home for the school principal, and in 1957 it was rented to Lyle Ward. Good roads, by comparison, led from Maine to Binghamton. The first Susquehanna River bridge to affect Maine was built in Binghamton in 1808. It was a toll bridge, 600 feet long, and constructed for \$6000. Binghamton was also the southern terminus of the Chenango Canal, complete in 1837 to Utica at the Erie Canal. It was 95 miles long, and operated until 1872. The Erie Railroad was completed from the Hudson River to Union (seven miles from Maine) in 1848 and continued to Lake Erie in 1851. The Maine plank road ended at the Union railroad station and helped bring settlers and business to Maine. In particular, the tanneries imported hides from the southern states and South America. Educated families subscribed to the New York Times and New York Tribune. In the mid 1800s, a branch of the Seneca Turnpike crossed the Town east-west, north of the Leigh Ames farm.( Ames and Nanticoke Roads). In the 1920s a macadam road was laid on the plank road foundation, and it was one of the first macadam roads in this area (Route 26). Early automobiles were driven to the road for trial runs over its smooth surface. Highway miles in the Town are 101.76. Of this total there are 16.30 miles of State roads, 25.30 miles of County roads, and 60.16 miles of Town roads.<sup>44</sup> Half of the roads are still dirt or gravel.”

Elton Parr, Essay on History of Maine, NY 1957

**The West Corners to Maine toll road was started in the early 1800’s and closed in the mid 1850’s . Typical toll road rates in NYS are shown below:**

**“Tolls along the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike** were less expensive for vehicles with one horse than those with two horses. Other animals carried along the turnpike were charged on a case-by-case basis depending on the type of animal.<sup>[7]</sup> For instance, in 1807 the toll for 20 sheep was \$0.04, the toll for 20 hogs was \$0.06, and the toll for 20 cows was \$0.12. The toll for a person riding a horse or mule was \$0.03. The toll for a two-wheeled vehicle with a single horse was \$0.06 and with two horses the toll was \$0.08. The toll for a four-wheeled vehicle with two horses was \$0.12 and for four horses it was \$0.20”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susquehanna\\_and\\_Tioga\\_Turnpike](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susquehanna_and_Tioga_Turnpike)

## Historic Background Of Maine Township - Elton Parr 1957

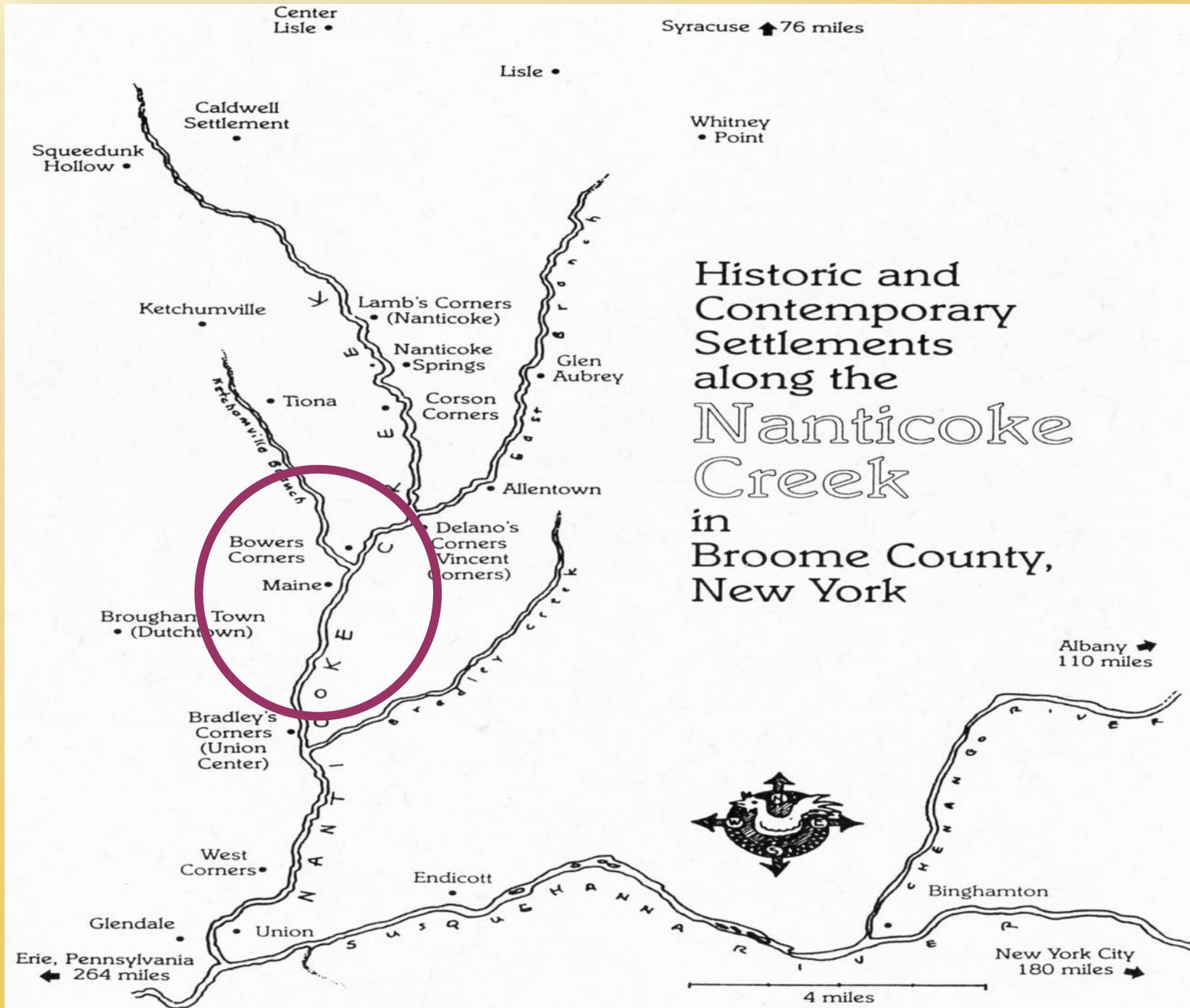
“There are several theories on how Maine received its name, but no documentary evidence. **One view** is that it was the “main” settlement between Whitney’s Point and Union, and was therefore called Maine. In the early 1800s farmers from the north driving their cattle to market were accustomed to spending the night at Hathaway’s Inn, sometimes called the half-way house. **Some believe that since** the Town was mostly settled by New Englanders, it was named after the New England State. However the settlers came principally from New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and not Maine State. In 1935, Ken Kimble, a journalist for a Portland newspaper became interested in why a small town 300 miles southwest of Portland had the name Maine. He wrote to postmaster, F. H. Tymeson, and asked for information about the town. His entire column for Sunday November 17, 1935 was devoted to Maine, NY. **The theory preferred by** Clement Bowers is this: In the 19th century there was a revival in interest in classical Greece and Rome. It influenced literature, poetry, architecture, and even dress. In mid-century, the state Surveyor General, Simeon Dewitt, was confronted with the task of naming several towns and townships. It was necessary to eliminate duplicate names in order that mail be delivered properly. As Surveyor General he fixed the boundaries and provided the names if the residents expressed no preference. Many classical names were selected by Dewitt and by residents; witness Rome, Athens, Syracuse, and Troy. In keeping with this trend, Dewitt may have selected the township name from an old French atlas. **Two adjacent provinces are named Maine and Lisle.** This amazing coincidence seems to account for the naming of both New York towns. (Dr. Bowers has such a French map, dated 1633). While not disputing the French map theory, some historians believed that the principal author of New York names was Robert Harpur, not Simeon Dewitt.”



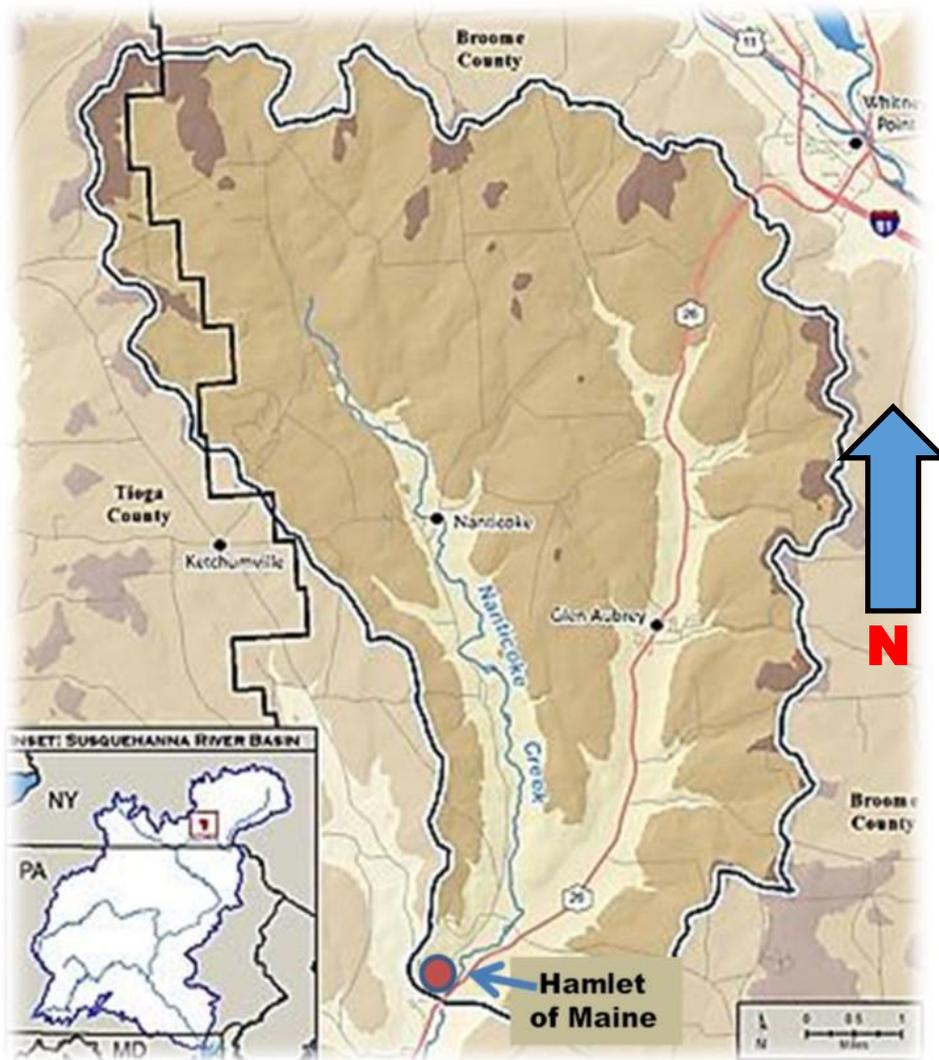
*Proud of the Past...Trusting in the Future.*



# Early Names of Settlements Within the Nanticoke Valley



# Headwaters of Drainage Basin of Nanticoke Creek North of Maine NY



## Land Use in the Nanticoke Creek Drainage Basin 2006

- Forest: 62.1%
- Grassland/Herbaceous: 1.4%
- Agricultural: 34.1%
- Developed: 1.2%
- Barren/Extractive: 0.1%
- Water: 0.5%
- Wetlands: 0.3%

Nanticoke Creek, located in Broome County, begins near Nanticoke Lake and then meanders for approximately 22 miles to its confluence with the Susquehanna River.

[http://mdw.srbc.net/remotewaterquality/watershed\\_profiles/nanticoke.htm](http://mdw.srbc.net/remotewaterquality/watershed_profiles/nanticoke.htm)

[http://mdw.srbc.net/remotewaterquality/watershed\\_profiles/nanticoke.htm](http://mdw.srbc.net/remotewaterquality/watershed_profiles/nanticoke.htm)

**Nanticoke Creek Drainage Area:**  
48 square miles

**Carl Street and NYS Route 26 (Union Center/Maine Highway) heading north Toll Gate 00.0 miles**



**Carl Street and NYS Route 26 heading north. This is the location of the toll house for the Union Center Maine roadway.  
0.00 miles**



**Linneaus W. West school c. 1938**



**1866 Map**

Until 1954 Route 26 went north from Endicott and crossed the Nanticoke Creek at a bridge on Carl St., next to CVS today . In the early 1800's West Corners was the start of the Union Center/Maine highway (NYS Route 26). It started at a toll gate and went about 5 miles north and ended at a toll gate across from the farm of Jedehiah Dudley.

West Corners was named after the West family, original settlers of the area; **Orman** 1807 –1884) and Margaret's (1812—1880) farm was located here (Boston Purchase lot 110). Their son **Martin** (1831—1915) and Catherine (1834—1916) and later Martins son Linneaus Witheral West (1865—1938) and Leona ((1866—1918). Just north of Day Hollow Road is the L.W. West school (c. 1938) of the U-E school district. L.W. West obit 4.5.1938 states; "He was an active farmer until 1933 when he retired because of ill health . He was president of the West Corners school board for several years and was a member of Endicott Lodge 925, I.O.O.F. , and of several parish organizations of Central M. E . church." Linneaus also was on the board for the centralization of the Maine Endwell Schools in 1930's.

The toll road ended in the 1850's and afterwards the plank road was extended to Bower's Corners (north of Maine). This road was kept in great repair and it is the reason that the Hamlet of Maine NY was in touch with "the world". One example would be that the tannery (1835—1890's) in Maine received its cow hides from Texas and South America.

This "tour" will travel north and point out some historical properties from the 1800's .

The first location is at Boston Purchase lot 107 (see next slide) and was located about 0.9 miles from the toll gate. These properties were owned by Dan and then Milton Bostwick and L.W. Luce.

L.W. West school was built in 1938 , previously School House Number 15 was located here.

# 1463 Rte. 26, farm of Milton Bostwick .9 miles from toll gate, c. 1866

The map to the right is from 1876 and you might note that the West property is owned by Martin (son of Orman (1831—1915)) and Catherine (1843—1916) West . The properties to the west of the toll road where mostly farms which usually stretched to the hilltops.

Milton Bostwick's had a farm which was (part of Boston Purchase Lot 107. Milton 1841– 1915) and Julia L. (1846 –1926) had five children. The youngest Charles (1884 –1974) built the home next door at 1457 Rte. 26. The 1876 map shows a brick yard next to the toll road . Milton (son of Daniel 1806—1894 and Lucina 1812—1908) married in 1866 and lived in Union Center before purchasing the farm at 1463. three children of Daniel fought in the Civil War. Milton's obit contains the following:” *Mr. Bostwick enlisted In Company H of the 168th Regiment of New York Volunteers, on the 18th day of September, 1862. From this service he was honorably discharged October 31, 1863. He reenlisted in the 16th New York Battery, August 1, 1864, and served till the close of the war, his discharge papers being dated July 6, 1886. The folds of an American flag draped about the casket and a profusion of flowers were tributes of love and respect from comrades, relatives and friends. Had he lived one day longer he would have celebrated the 49th anniversary of his wedding day. “10.23.1915*

On the next slide is a photo from 1909 of the original house which is now covered with blue aluminum siding.



1457 Rte. 26 Charles Bostwick built this house.



1463 Rte.26 .9 miles from toll gate

## 1463 Union Center/Maine Highway c. 1866 0.9 miles from Toll Gate

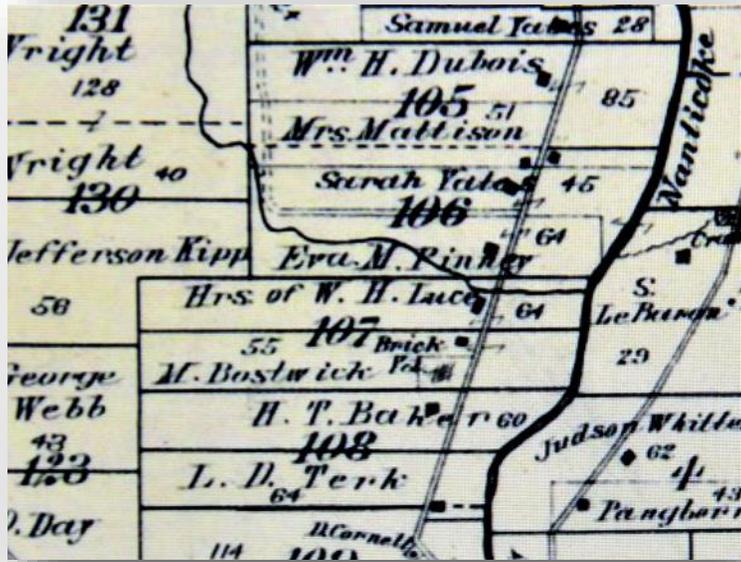


Milton c. 1864

Three of Daniel Bostwick's sons volunteered to fight in the Civil War. The Town of Maine had fifteen soldiers die out of the 190 soldiers who volunteered from the town in the Civil War. Leroy Bosket brother of Milton lived in the Hamlet of Maine and was a pharmacist. He also served in the Civil War. All of Milton's and Julia L.s. five children were born in this house. The youngest Charles (1884 - 1974) later lived in a house he built next door (1457 Union Center Highway) and lived with his daughter and her family.. Charles was an amateur painter and captured scenes of the area. He also had a large collection of arrow heads which he found in the fields of the farm. (see next page)

# Charles Bostwick; farmer, carpenter, painter.

Paintings of Charles Bostwick son of Milton



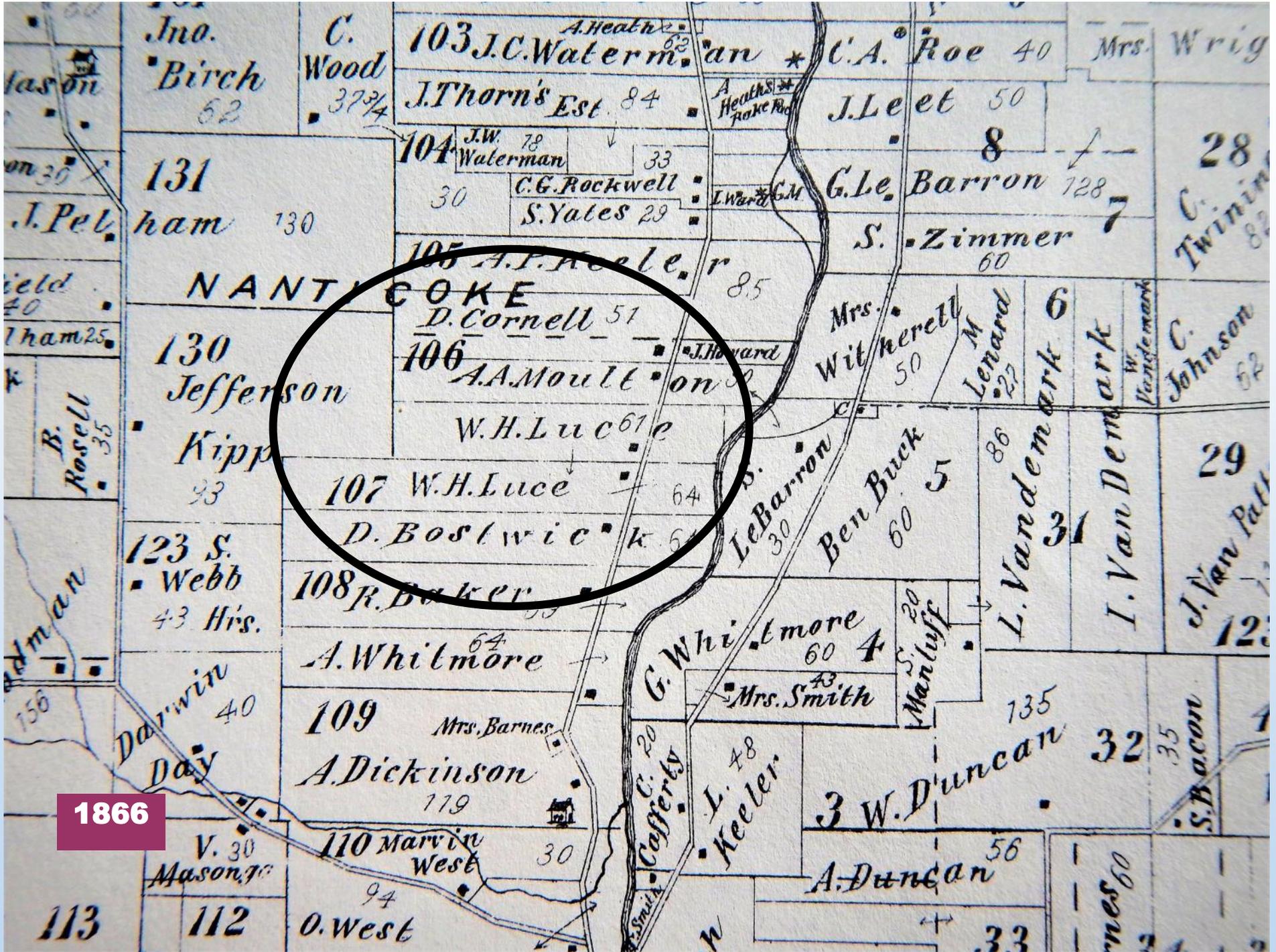
Daniel Bostwick—(1806—1894) and Lucina (1812 - 1908)  
Milton (1841—1915) and Julia L. (1846—1926)  
Charles R. (1884— 1974) plus 4 others



Indian artifacts found on the Milton Bostwick farm.



Map of West Corners region north Including Dan Bostwick Farm and W.H. Luce Farm



1866 Map of West Corners region north Including Dan Bostwick Farm and W.H. Luce Farm

## 1465 Union Center/Maine Highway 1.0 miles location of W.H. Luce home Underground railroad

The home brick home at **1465 Union Center/Maine Highway**, is next to Payne Road and was built in 1950. This is the location of the **William Harvey Luce** home. In 1973 Shirley Woodward wrote a book which the following quote comes from. *"I know of only one route in Maine township for the travel and care of slaves. This route has, as far as I have been told, its first point of contact in a home in Vestal, New York. Its next station, or stop, the Luce home on Route 26, south of Union Center, and next, to the Russell Gates home. The next and last known point was the Bushnell home on the Newark Valley, Dryden Road at the crossroad where the Bushnell house stood. From there the next station was in or near Ithaca, but where I have no information."* (Woodward 1973 p. 52). \*\* I'm hoping that we will get more information on this location. Shirley Woodward was The Town of Maine historian for thirty five years. And Broome County historian from 1971 to 1978. She just celebrated her 92 birthday in 2021. Later in this trip we will visit the Woodward home in Union Center. This house dates from the 1830's.

Reverend Eleazer Luce (1790—1843 is buried in the Nanticoke Valley Cemetery. Rev. Eleazer Luce was the son of Rev. Eleazer and Mehitable (Downs) Luce. He was the husband of Elizabeth "Betsey" Howell Luce. Rev. Luce was a local Preacher in the Baptist Church. Their son William Harvey Luce (1822—1907) is buried in Riverside Cemetery in Endwell, his wife was Mary A. Luce (1831—1896).

\*\* A conversation with Sam Arcangeli 1571 Union Center/Maine road said that he was told by his grandfather that an Underground railroad safe house was on his farm located at the top of the hill. A stone foundation remains are still visible. He mentioned that an historian a few years ago was researching a book on the local underground railroad but he was could not recall her name.



## 1543 Union Center/ Maine Highway Nanticoke Gardens 1.3 miles c. 1820

Alexis Addison Moulton (1815—1889)

farm Lot 106 Boston Purchase. The painting by Clarence Stratton in 1973 shows the Moulton farm around 1900. The road in the front is the Union Center/ Maine highway. This farm extended from the creek to the hill top. In the background of the painting shows the cleared farm fields. Within fifty years of the first settlers in the region the old growth forests had been harvested and grains filled the fields. The soil was exhausted after years of farming and the farmers then turned to dairy farming. Today this is the location of Nanticoke Gardens next to the parking lot is the original Moulton home. Photo is of this house which belongs to the owners of the business. Many of the families that bought land from the Boston Purchase date back to the earliest history of our country, some even back to the Pilgrims. The Moulton family came to Salem MA in 1637.



## **Moulton family Genealogy 1602—1962 House located at 1543 Union Center/Maine Hgwy.**

**“Generation 1. JAMES MOULTON was born in Norfolk County, England** ( probably Ormsby) , in 1602 , made an inhabitant of Salem June 7, 1 637 free-man , 1 637 ; j joined the church in December , same year was granted by Salem eighty acres of land October 9, 1 639, and three - fourths of an acre 1 64 0 . The Moulton family has been in north American for over 14 generations. . The 9th generation arrived in Broome County prior to 1820. They have owned this farm since that time. Nathaniel (Generation 9) is listed in the 1820 census as famer in Union NY. Dana (generation 10 inherited the farm from his father.

**Generation 6 William<sup>6</sup> Moulton** (James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>)<sup>1,2</sup> was born 1672 in Wenham, Essex, MA, and **died 29 August 1748 in Wenham, Essex, MA.**

**Generation 8 NATHANIAL MOULTON** B. 7 Mar 1737 Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts **D. 21 Feb 1823 Conway, MA**

From the Moulton Annals, P. 155-156.” Nathaniel Moulton, born in 1737, was a man of fine address, about 5 ft. 10 inches in height, well developed and active. Born in Ipswich, near Boston, MA, when a colony, he served with honor in the war between France and England. Enlisting about 1754, was captured and imprisoned at Quebec by the French, with many others, who were so starved that they ate the raw flesh of rats and dogs. The prison was packed almost to suffocation, and many died from it. After some weeks of imprisonment, a French officer opened the door, and ordered 50 prisoners to prepare for shipment to England for exchange. A Newfoundland dog crowding into the prison, was choked down until the officer retired, when it was torn into as many pieces as there were prisoners; a piece of the tail, about 2 inches long, fell to Moulton's lot, which he was devouring, hair, meat and bones, when the 50 prisoners were ordered out. He was near the door, and dropping his sweet morsel, sprang out; the 50 were marched on ship-board, and fastened below the hatchway, as they outnumbered the crew. They soon learned they were heading for France, where they would, without doubt, be imprisoned, and resolved to take the ship if possible and steer for England. The fight was a hard one, as they only had marlin spikes, and such things as could be found below deck. When the hatch was removed, for letting down food and water, they pulled down the cook, gained the deck and captured the crew, after a desperate fight, none being armed except the captain and mate. All were driven below deck except one, whom they forced to navigate the vessel, and run her to England, and there it was given up to the government; the navigator was released and his expenses paid to France. They were much honored and awarded prize money, which far exceeded the cost of their return to America. His weapon in the deck fight was a light bar of iron, which he wielded with both hands, with good effect, much after the fashion of the Scots, in the use of the claymore in the time of Wallace. Having been furloughed, he remained at home in Ipswich for some time, and when married, moved to Hopkinton, MA, where most if not all of his children were born.. Subsequently he moved to Conway, MA, where he died. He enlisted in our revolution, against England in 1775, and served in several campaigns. John, his eldest son went with him, and probably saved the life of his father, when suffering on the field of one of the battles in New Jersey; John carried water to him in his hat and secured aid for his removal. He was an accomplished wood engraver, but gained his living mostly by work in leather and manufactory of boots and shoes, when machinery was not far advanced for such business.”

### **Generation 9**

**Nathaniel<sup>9</sup> Moulton** (Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>7</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) was born 10 October 1765 in Hopkinton, Middlesex, Massachusetts, and **died Bet. 1823 - 1825 in Union, New York.** He married **Betsy Grant** 16 January 1788. She was born 1770 in possibly MA, and died Bet. 1820 - 1830 in Union, New York.

Census : 1820, Union, Broome, NY, 1 male 45 or over, 1 female 45 or over, 1 free white female 16-26 Occupation: 1820, Farmer

### **Generation 10**

33 i. **Dana M<sup>10</sup> Moulton**, born 1788 in MA; **died 13 December 1847 in Union, Broome Co., New York.**33. **Dana M<sup>10</sup> Moulton** (Nathaniel<sup>9</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>7</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) was born 1788 in MA, and died 13 December 1847 in Union, Broome Co., New York. He married **Sarah** 1814. She was born 1788 in Mass., and died 31 October 1852 in Union, Broome, New York.

**Dana inherited** the Farm from Nathaniel his dad. Alexis' Moulton in the 1880 census stated his father was born in Mass.

Burial: 1847, Riverhurst Cem., Union, New York

### Generation 11

**56. Alexis Addison<sup>11</sup> Moulton** (Dana M<sup>10</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>9</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>7</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) **was born 19 January 1814 in Otsego, NY**, and died 24 August 1889 in Union Center, Broome Co., NY USA. He married **(1) Katherine Loomis**. She died 06 August 1848 in Maine, Broome Co., NY, USA. He married **(2) Eveline Milliman** 1850, daughter of George Milliman and Mary Bratt. She was born 12 February 1824 in Ransaelaer, New York, and died 27 July 1902 in Union, Broome Co., NY USA.

#### From the Surrogate's Court, Broome County.

Property set apart without being appraised, under the Revised Statutes and Laws of 1874, to the Widow of said deceased. All household property on the Homestead farm about 2 1/2 miles north of Union Village.

Property amounting in value to \$150.00 set apart under the Laws of 1842, 1867 and 1890, to the Widow of said deceased, Cash ----- \$150.00.

On 24 August 1896 Eveline Moulton was sworn in as Executrix of the Estate of Alexis A. Moulton, deceased, late of the town of Union in Broome County. Eugene M Andrews, Notary Public, also witness to mark (X).

Inventory consisted of the following.

- One horse (bay) \$100.00
  - One colt (brown) 32.00
  - 2 cows 41.00
  - 10 sheep 51.00
  - Double Harness 10.00
  - Wheel Rake 10.00
  - Note given to Alexis Moulton by Sike Haines \$25.00
- Total \$269.00 less money paid widow \$150.00 leaving \$119.00

### Generation No. 12

**82. George M.<sup>12</sup> Moulton** (Alexis Addison<sup>11</sup>, Dana M<sup>10</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>9</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>7</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) was born 1854 in Union, Broome Co., NY USA, and died 1934 in Union, Broome, NY. He married **Emma Parsons** April 1874 in Union, Broome Co., NY USA. She was born 1853 in Maine, Broome Co., NY, USA, and died 1929 in Union Broome, NY.

### Generation No. 13

**100. Fredrick Alexis<sup>13</sup> Moulton** (George M.<sup>12</sup>, Alexis Addison<sup>11</sup>, Dana M<sup>10</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>9</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>7</sup>, William<sup>6</sup>, James<sup>5</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) was born 1876 in Union, Broome Co., NY USA, and died 1962 in Broome, NY. He married **Cora Arlene Stowell**, daughter of James Stowell and Phoebe Knight. She was born 1876, and died 02 April 1950 in Broome, NY.

#### Generation 14 Children of Fredrick Moulton and Cora Stowell are:

110 i. Bert G<sup>14</sup> Moulton, born 27 May 1898; died 08 December 1976. He married Minnie Ellen Hughes; born May 1909 in Vennacher, Addington, ONT., Can; died 16 February 1990.

111 ii. Fay Clyde Moulton, born 28 September 1899 in Union, Broome Co., NY USA; died 20 February 1978 in Broome Co., NY USA. He married Leona E Corwin; born 18 June 1901; died 23 July 1993.

112 iii. Floyd Fred Moulton, born 04 February 1905. He married Marian Laura Martin 08 May 1926; born 01 January 1906; died 04 July 1970.

113 iv. Madeline M. Moulton, born 16 May 1914. She married William Corson 20 December 1941.

114 v. Pauline Moulton, born 10 November 1916. She married Ralph Russell.

115 vi. Maybelle Moulton. She married Moorehead."

<http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nybroome/family/moulton.htm>



# 1571 Union Center/Maine Highway 1.5 miles Boston Purchase Lot 104

**Arcangeli Farm ( Annie's Wheelbarrow).** Within a few years of settling most trees were removed. The two preferred trees to harvest to sell were White Pine and Hemlock, most of the other trees were burned and the ashes were sold by the barrel. This farm has retained its cleared fields and the farm has about 95 acres. They kept the field clear for dairy cattle to graze.



## Arcangeli Farm ( Annie's Wheelbarrow) 1.5 miles



The Arcangeli Farm has belonged to this family for three generations starting around 1920's

**Chester** (Cesare) 1895- 1968) and Rose (Rosa) Baldoni 1890—1986)

**Serafino F. Sam** (1925 - 11.16.2006) and Annie M. (1924—1984)

This was a dairy farm for the first two Arcangeli generations. The current owners is **Sam M.**

In the summer months Sam operates Annie's Wheelbarrow a fresh produce stand.

Serafino (Sam) was a self-employed dairy farmer and the CEO of Annie's Wheel Barrow, Endicott. Annie's Wheelbarrow is still in operation during the summer months selling local produce.



Family stories' dating back to Chester, mention that an **underground railroad safe location** was on the farm at the top of the hill. The foundation of this structure is still there. However definitive sources are not available, just word of mouth.

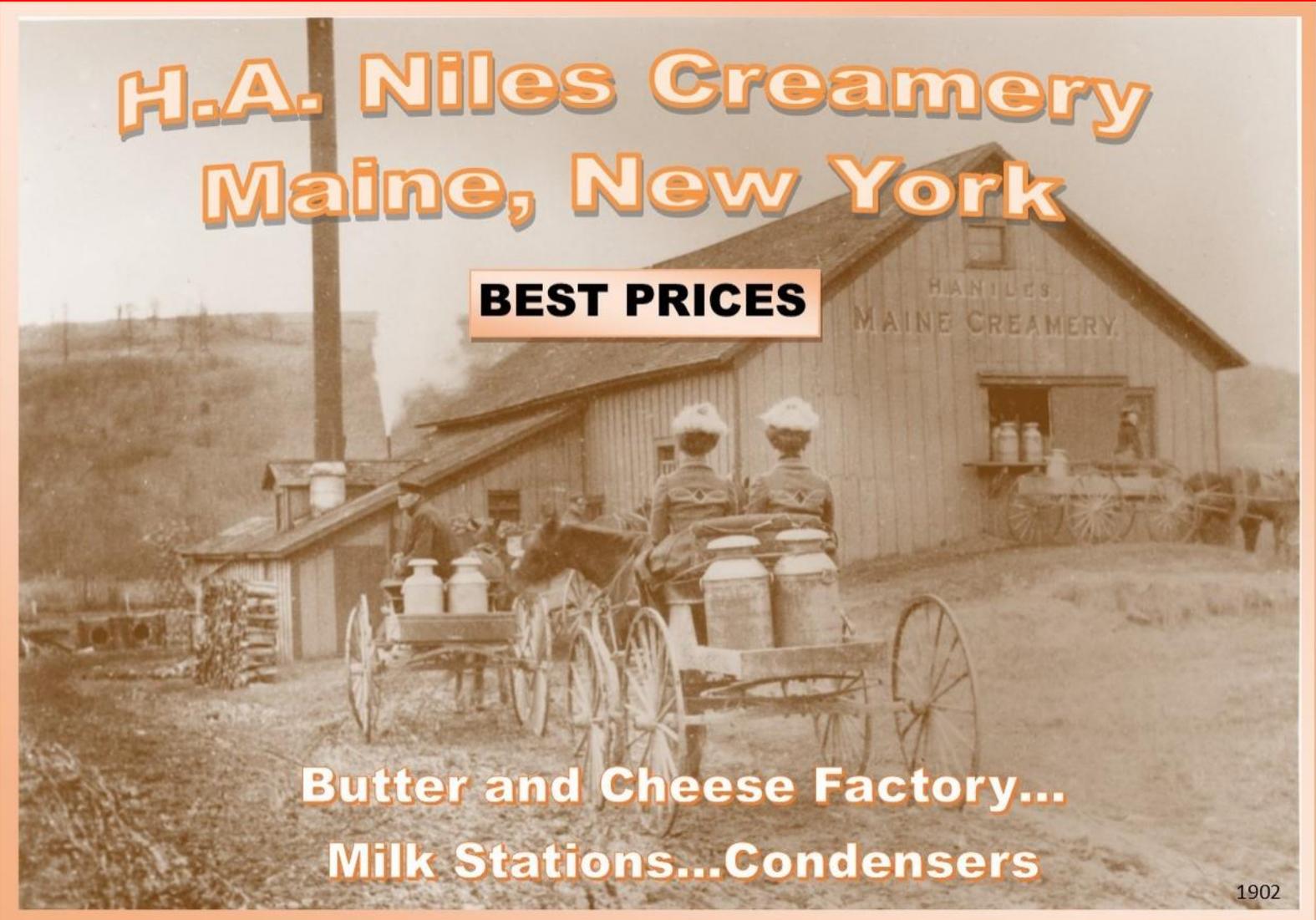
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Milk Stations...Condensers**

1902



## View of Union Center, NY 1910 looking east



“ *Union Center* was originally known as *Bradley’s Corner* after Medad Bradley, who settled there in 1790. Around 1800, it became known as *Centerville*, as it was halfway point between Union and Maine, Around the time of the Civil War, it was renamed Union Center. “ S. Lisk

The creek which enters the Nanticoke here is Bradley Creek which today parallels Bradley Creek road. Medad (1772—1850) wife was Rhoda (1773—1852) m. 1790, came from Stockbridge MA. They had three children Lyman, Harriet and Rhonda. Four generations before Medad, the Bradley family was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut around 1638. His brother Elisha (1770—1829) also settled in this town and their families are buried in the Nanticoke Valley cemetery.

## Hamlet of Union Center

“Halfway between Maine and Union is the cross road hamlet of Union Center. In the last census it was listed as having a population of 165 people with a total of 80 households. It would be difficult to imagine that in the 1800’s it was a thriving community. Two churches, two large general stores, two saw mills, a rake factory, blacksmiths, two school house, a carriage maker, a cheese factory, creamery and along with a grange gave an indication of how prosperous this community was!. Driving through it today gives little indication of its former glories. The original settlers choose this location for its; old growth forests, abundant game, and a stream which one could harness its power to run saw and grist mills. At one time over seven saw mills were found along the Nanticoke and its lumber was rafted down its waters to the Susquehanna River and then south, providing wood for growing cities along the east coast. Farms occupied the hills and valleys after the trees were harvested. Creameries supplied milk and butter to surrounding towns. Poultry was a large business and in Union Center the Woodward Poultry and Egg business, since 1921, was sold in 1982 to V.C. McGregor's & Sons of Maine, NY. Road names reflect the original families who settled here and if you look many of the early homes are still around. “

### UNION CENTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY. 1866

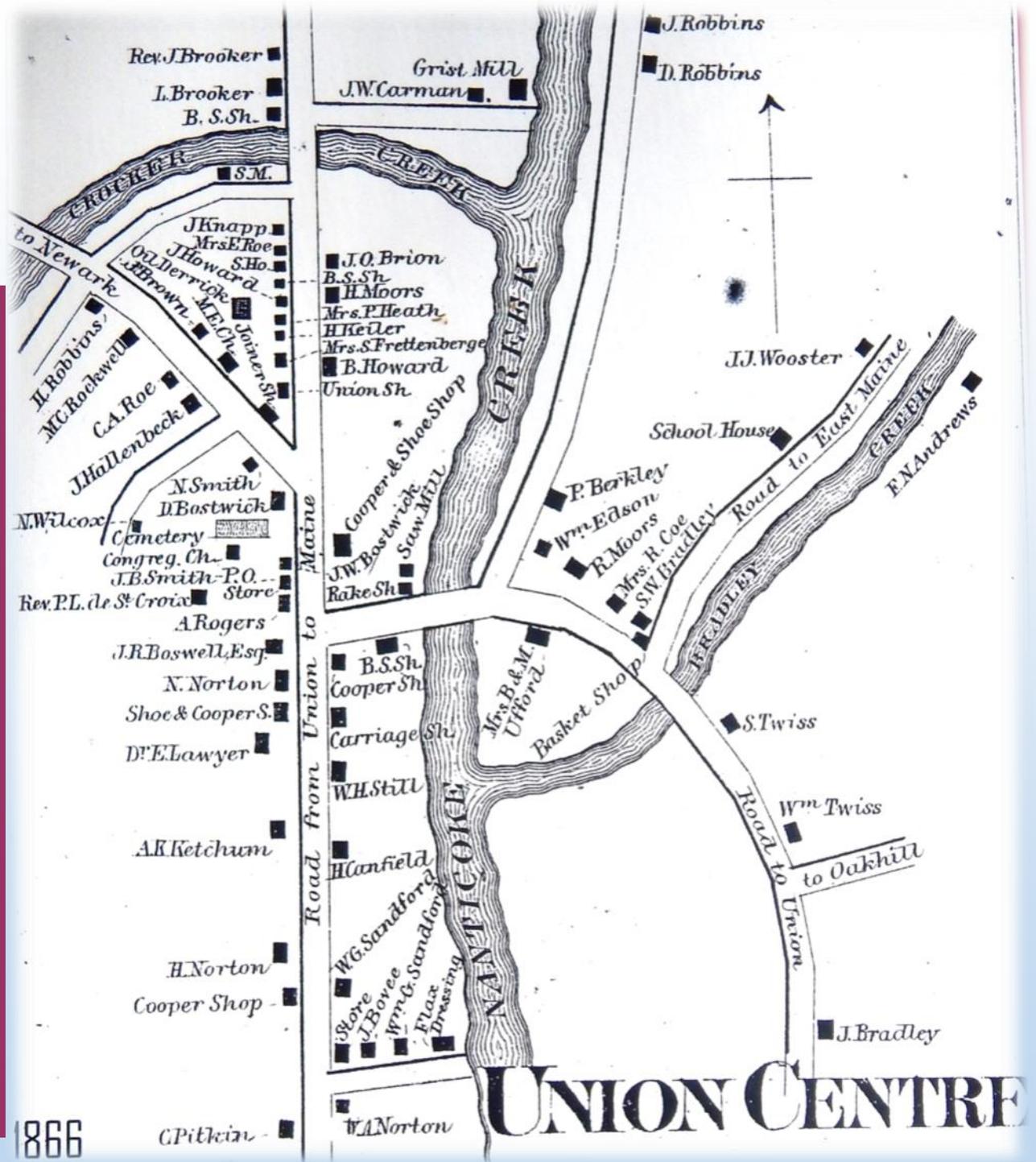
- J. R. Boswell...Justice of the Peace and Manufacturer of Churns  
Butter Tubs, Firkins, Packing Barrels, &c.
- J. B. Smith...P. O., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots,  
Shoes, &c.
- E. Lawyer...Physician and Surgeon.
- W. A. Norton...Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, and Repair-  
ing done to Order.
- D. Bostwick & Son...Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Tubs,  
Butter Firkins and Packing Barrels, &c.
- Wm. Edson...Manufacturer of Hand Hay Rakes, Broom, Fork  
and Hoe Handles. Also, all kinds of Lumber, Lath,  
Pickets, kept on hand for Sale. Orders solicited.
- J. De St. Croix...Carriage Maker. Orders solicited, and prompt-  
ly attended to.
- A. A. Moulton...Farmer and Manufacturer of Hand Hay  
Rakes.
- Luké Ward...Ground Plaster kept on hand for sale, and Feed  
Ground to order.
- E. Cunningham...Manufacturer and Dealer in Tubs, Butter Fir-  
kins, Packing Barrels, &c.
- D. Mersereau...Manufacturer and Dealer in Hand Hay Rakes,  
Broom Handles, &c. Orders solicited.
- A. K. Ketchum...Farmer and Agent for the Sale of Prince  
Melodeon.

Prince Melodeon was a “parlor sized organ. Less expensive than a piano and very popular .The company closed in 1871

# Town of Union Center Map 1866

## Address on Union Center/Maine Highway

- 1841 Brougham House
- 1902 Old grange Hall
- View South 1909
- View North 1909
- 1921 Old church (Union Center Congregationalist Church c. 1841)
- 1812 Nanticoke Valley Cemetery (Union Center Cemetery) next to church Earliest grave 1812 Jedediah Dudley (1774– 11.24.1812)
- 128 Maple drive Union Methodist Church (c 1852)
- 2016 c, 1830 Shirley Woodward home
- Weber Road Old Carmen grist Mill Old Red Mill c. 1810 rebuilt 1856 torn down 1939
- 2136 William Mace House c. 1830's



## 1817 Union Center/Maine Highway c. 1880 2.7 miles

“Greek Revival cottage, with one and one-half stories. Also known as a Classic Cottage, or a New England One-and-a-half due to the one-and-a-half stories or floors. This type of house is easily identified with the New England region.

“<https://architecturestyles.org/greek-revival/>

Other early homes in the region were colonial style. The settlers constructed houses which represented the area that they migrated from. (Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire where the locations where many settlers came from around 1800.



The Dudley house at 2319 Union Center/Maine Hwy. C. 1830 was the third home built on the property from when they settled in 1794. A log cabin was built near the creek, after that a clapboard home followed by a Greek revival house. Barns were usually the first structure built to protect the animals from wolves, bears or mountain lions. “Wolves were so dangerous that a bounty of twenty shillings was placed on them as early as 1790. As late as February 1822, it was made lawful for the supervisors of counties to raise the bounty for wolf scalps to ten dollars and five dollars for whelps. Henry Wright a pioneer, had sixteen sheep killed by wolves in one night.” Shirley Woodward p. 6. 1973.

## 1841 Union Center /Maine Highway Lewis Brougham home c. 1850 2.8 miles



1841 Union Center /Maine Highway is set back and west of the roadway. It is located before the intersection of 26 and Nanticoke Drive. Lewis Brougham built his home next to his general store c. 1850. his store burned down in 1938.

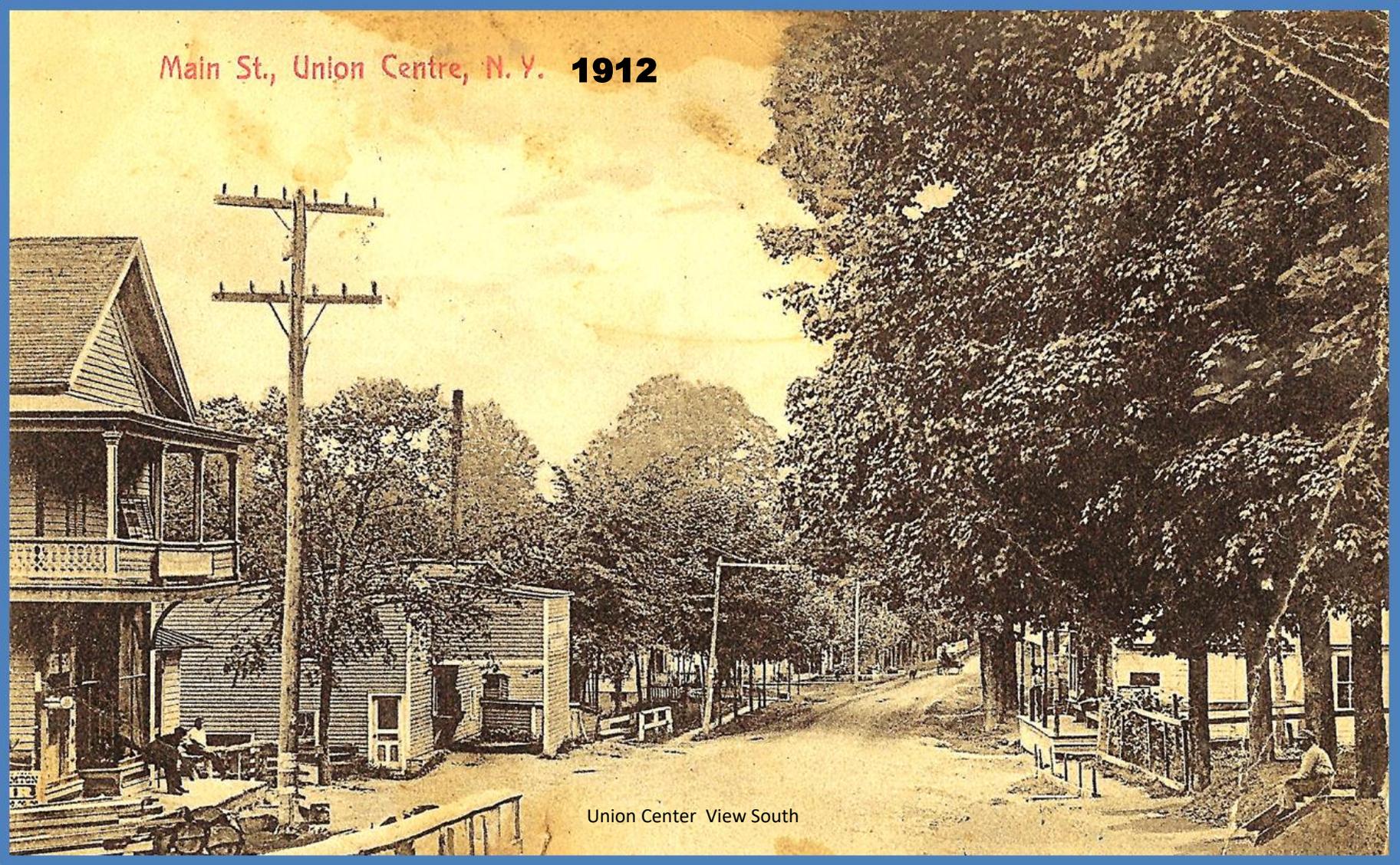
### LEWIS BROUGHAM, 89, IS TAKEN BY DEATH AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Old-time Resident of Community Dies at His Home  
—Funeral to Be Held at Residence  
on Wednesday

### SERVICE HELD FOR REV. MR. PARSONS

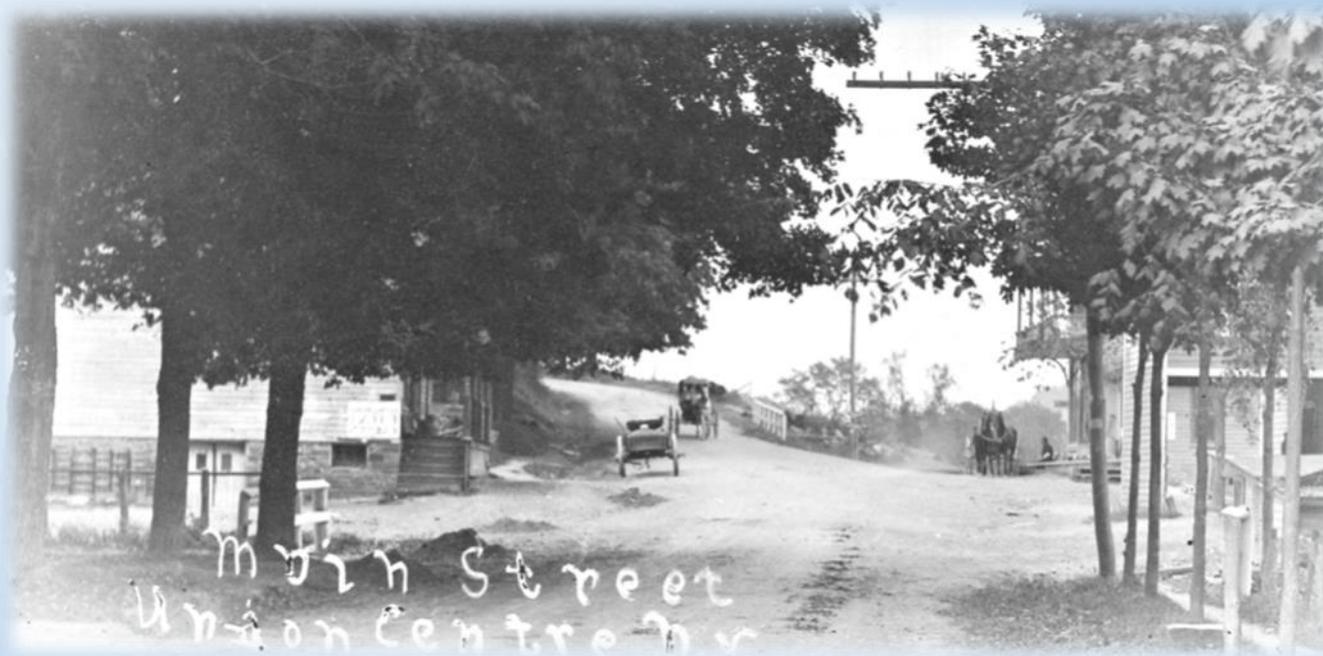
Lewis Brougham, 89 years of age, died at his home, No. 903 Park street yesterday morning at 1:45 o'clock after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Georgia A. Brougham; one son, Irvin D. Brougham of Endicott, and one sister, Mrs. Lydia Winner of Johnson City.

## Intersection of Union Center/Maine Highway and Nanticoke Drive looking towards Endicott



This 1912 view is at the intersection of Union Center/Maine Highway and Nanticoke Drive looking towards Endicott. To the left is the Charles Pitkin store built in 1872. Across the street was the Lewis Brougham store. Various individuals owned the two general stores. The Brougham store burned down in 1938 and the Pitkin store burned down in 1930. The Post office was located in either store depending whether a Republican or Democrat were President, Pitkin was a Democrat Brougham was a Republican.

## Union Center/ Maine highway looking north, 2.8 miles



Union Center/ Maine highway looking north towards Maine, the upper photo is around 1910 the bottom one today.

The road veers to the west and up hill. The original road to Maine followed the creek and to the north the land gets very marshy. The toll road hugged the hill side as you travel north. Fill for the road was supplied by materials from the tannery in Maine. This tannery opened in 1830 and the main source of tannic acid was from the bark of the hemlock tree. When the bark gave up its tannic acid the waste materials then was used to build the road up. The road was dirt until after 1920 when Macadam, mixture of tar and stone was used on the road from Maine to Union. This was one of the first macadam roads in the Southern Tier.



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## 1902 Union Center Maine Hwy , was once the Union Center Grange Hall c. 1839 (Rake Factory)

The building which is now Hulse motors, 1902 Union Center Maine Hwy, Endicott, NY 13760, was once the Union Center Grange Hall. The group first started in 1908 and met in the rake factory. They eventually voted to buy the factory and move it to its present location. The factory was located next to Nanticoke Creek , a few hundred feet to the east of its present location. It used to have two floors but after a fire it was reduced to one floor.

“The **Grange**, also known as the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in 1867 to assist farmers with purchasing machinery, building grain elevators, lobbying for government regulation of railroad shipping fees and providing a support network for farm families. By the early 1870s there were more than one million members. “ Wikipedia

“The **Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange**, was founded in 1867 to advance methods of agriculture, as well as to promote the social and economic needs of farmers in the United States. The financial crisis of 1873, along with falling crop prices, increases in railroad fees to ship crops, and Congress’s reduction of paper money in favor of gold and silver devastated farmers’ livelihoods and caused a surge in Grange membership in the mid-1870s. Both at the state and national level, Grangers gave their support to reform minded groups such as the Greenback Party, the Populist Party, and, eventually, the Progressives.”

[https://](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/grange-movement-1875)

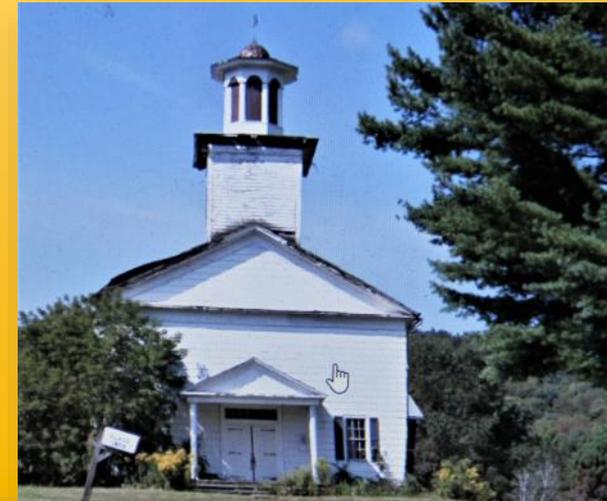
[www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/grange-movement-1875](https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/grange-movement-1875)

This Broome County Grange meeting was held at the Union Center Congregational Church around 1912. Union Center grange No. 1153 was organized on December 36, 1908. In 1940, the Grange was moved to Maine and the name was changed to Nanticoke Valley Grange.” S. Lisk p. 83



# 1921 Union Center/Maine Highway 2.9 miles c. 1841

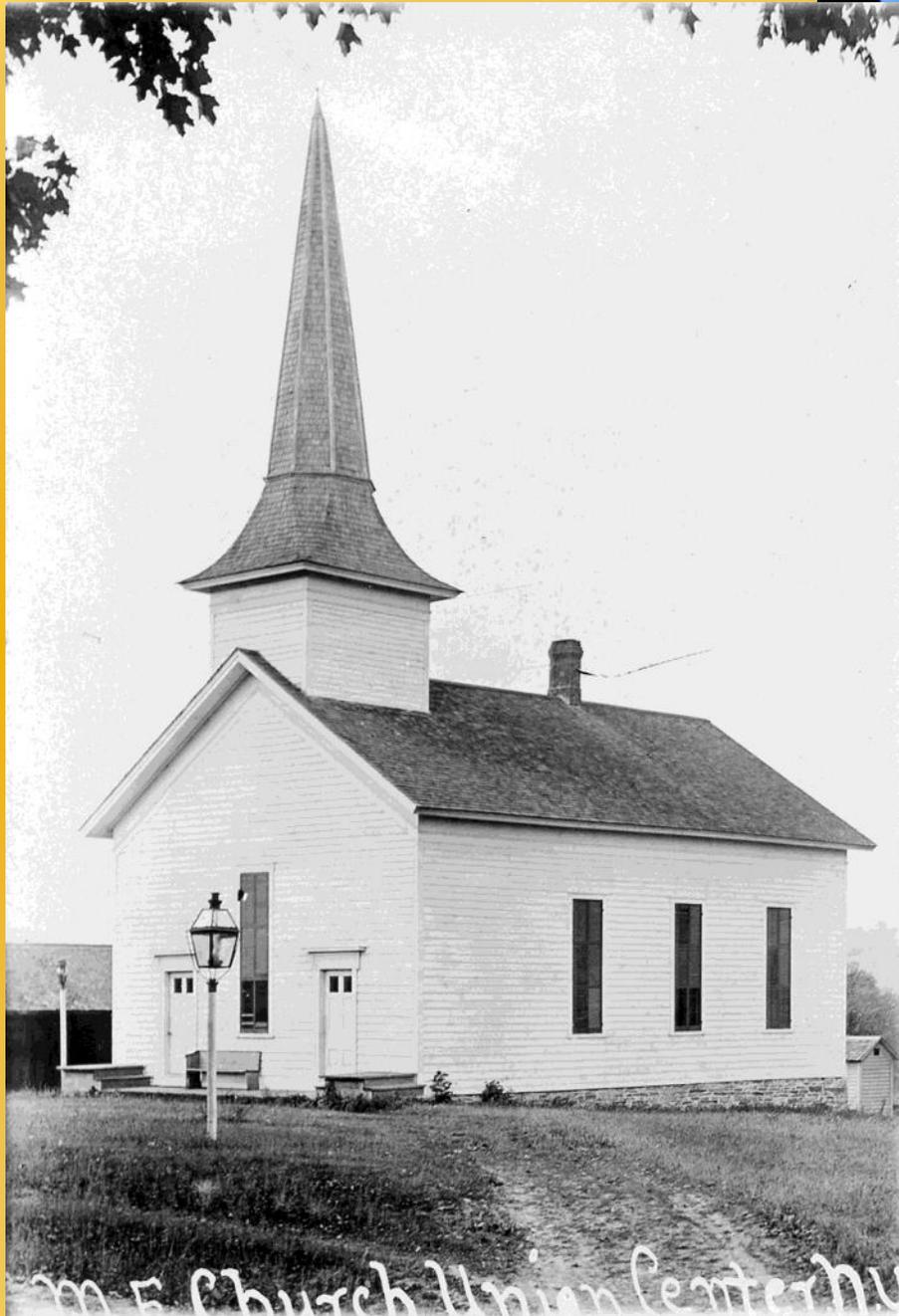
1921 Union Center/Maine Highway was the Union Center Congregational Church, photo below, taken in 1908, a recent photo is to the right. The church was built in 1841 and it sits next to the Nanticoke Valley Cemetery (1,150 interments). Many of the “original” settlers are buried here. Check [http: findagrave.com](http://findagrave.com) . Its current address is 1921 Union Center Highway and it is no longer a church.



The Union Center (Nanticoke Valley) cemetery is still active. Medad Bradley the founder of the town of Union Center is buried here next to his wife Rhonda (1773—1852). He was born in Stockbridge MA 8.4.1772 and died 9.28.1850.



## 128 Maple Drive just off Union Center/Maine highway c. 1852

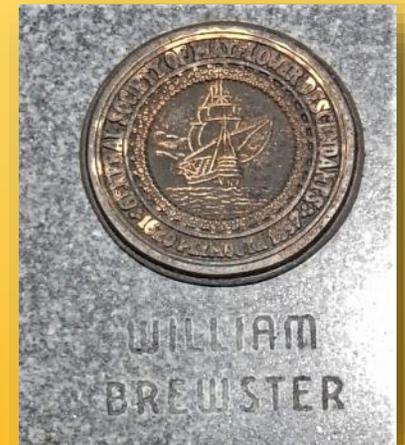


“The Union Center United Methodist Church was built in 1852 –1853 on Boston Purchase Lot No 98. The land had been owned by David and Lois Rockwell. The first meeting of this church was on May 18, 1825. The church was renovated extensively in 1886. The educational wing was add in 1952. The front was changed in 1964-65.” Notice the removal of the steeple.” Ann Lewis Then and Now 1998.

## 2016 Union Center Highway (3.4 miles c. 1830)

As you continue on NYS Route 26 you note the Welcome to Maine NY just before the intersection with NYS Route 38B. You are about 2.5 miles to the Hamlet of Maine where our tour ends. In 1848 (see next slide for details) the town of Maine was separated from the town of Union. This meant that Union Center was partially in Union and Maine. The next few homes date from the 1830's and are still here. I have selected only some sites in Union center so that you can get a feeling of how old is this town.

This home at 2016 Union Center Highway dates from c. 1830. "Hanan Moores, the son of Hezekiah and Lydia Pages Moores, bought the property for \$500 in 1840 which included 85 acres, the house, a barn, and a blacksmith shop. The former owners were Martin and Sarah Brigham." and in 1945 the original clapboard structure was covered with siding and the and the wooden shake roof was shingled. In 1956 the Gordon Harry (1922 -214) and Shirley Anne Lond Woodward (1929—bought the property and in 1996 they moved to Arizona. "Shirley was the former Town of Maine Historian o\for 35 years and was also County Historian from 1971—1978. Gordon's Family on both sides (Woodward, Ketchum, Howard, Norton) have been in this area since 1792." Anne Lewis Gordon was a *Sons of the American revolution and Mayflower Descendants (of William Brewster)* Shirley's (Long) family has a similar family history.



## Carman gristmill c. 1810 Weber Road off of Union Center Maine Highway torn down 1939

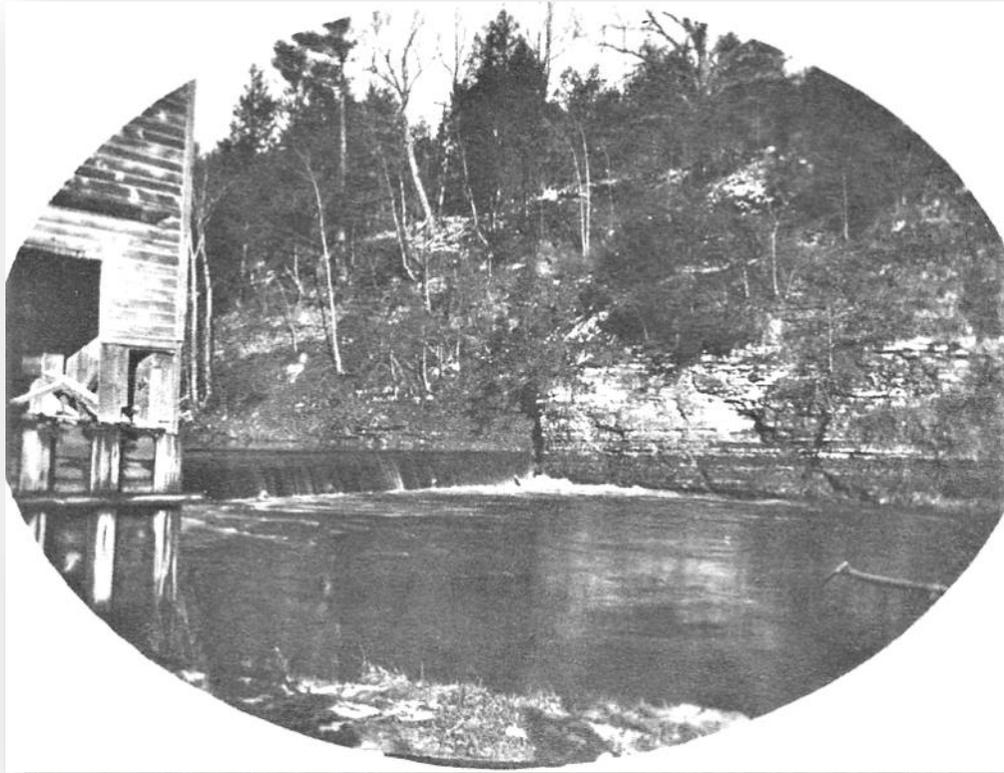
“The old Carman Mill was located on the Nanticoke Creek just north of Union Center (Where Crocker Creek join Nanticoke). The only things that remain in 1998 that would tell you something was here are the stone foundation and a cleft in the rock across the creek where the dam was. **Daniel and Nathan Howard** built a grist mill about 1810 on what was called the “finest location for a dam” along the entire Nanticoke creek.

In 1856, James Carman build another mill by the other’s side. The first building was gone by 1914 according to an article in “Whitney’s Point Reporter.” In 1908, it was on land owned by the Woodward's. A Mr. Lepper ran the mill from 1911 to at least 1914 according to this same newspaper report. Wayne Woodward was the last to run it. It was torn down before 1939.” Ann Lewis Then & Now 1998 Note the lack of trees on the hillside.

Daniel Howard 8.8.1779 Richmond MA — 7.7.1842 Union Center

Nathan Howard 12.3.1777 New London, Conn. -3.16.1864 Union Center



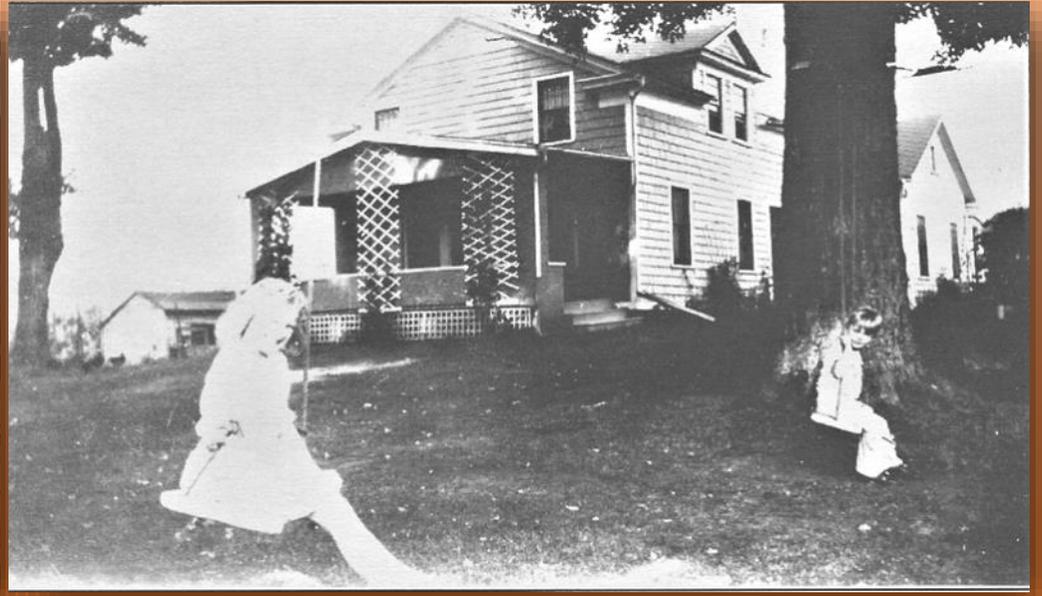


“The old Carman Mill was located on the Nanticoke Creek just north of Union Center (Where Crocker Creek join Nanticoke). The only things that remain in 1998 that would tell you something was here are the stone foundation and a cleft in the rock across the creek where the dam was.” Ann Lewis Then & Now p. 133 .

If your turn onto Weber Road and head east towards the creek the road ends. The Mill would have been about 150 yards, north of where Crocker Creek joins the Nanticoke. In the lower photo the location of the former dam is shown with an arrow.



**2136 Union Center/ Maine Highway William Mace house 3.9 miles c. 1830's.**



William H. Mace 1827—1908 Wife Mary West Mace 1829—1897 child: Lillian Mace Hawkins 1865—1951.

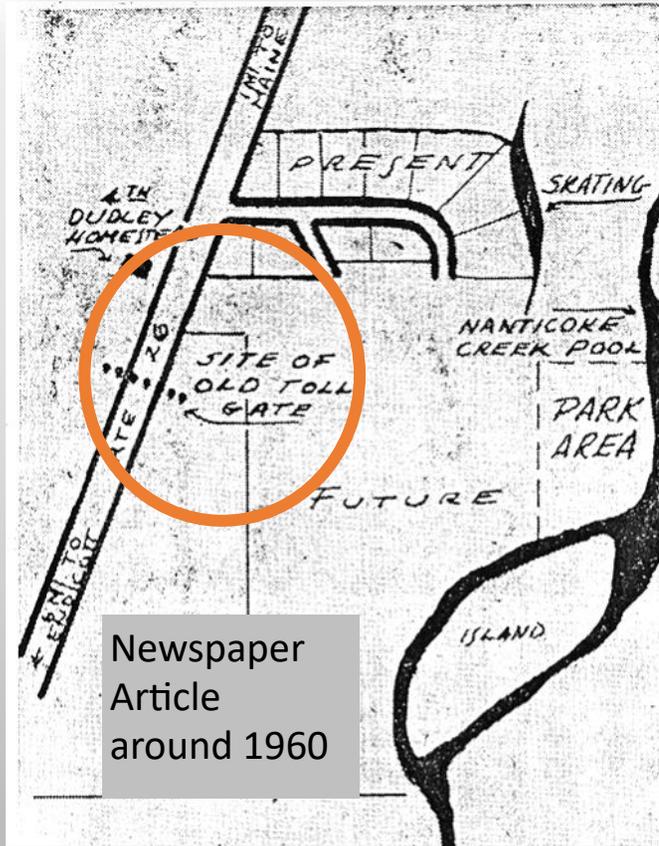
The photo on the right shows the children of Esten and Ruth Tickner (Beverly and Charles). Ruth taught school in Maine. The home is located on the south half of Boston Purchase Lot 95.

As you travel towards Maine the Union Center/Maine highway veers to the west and hugs the hill. This was done to avoid the swampy area north of here. The next location that will be discussed is the end toll gate. The toll road was 4.8 miles long and its excellent condition led to the growth of the town of Maine. The early center of population was intended to be near where the Maine Cemetery is located. Early settlers Jedidiah Dudley first settled here followed by John Curtis built as the land was not swampy.



# The northern Toll House was 4.8 miles from the Endicott toll gate.

Dr. Guilford Dudley (1891—1982) developer of the Shadowbrook development around 1960. The land was once part of the Dudley farm (Boston Purchase Lot) that extends to the creek. The name for the development was named after the families home in Stockbridge MA.



Newspaper Article around 1960

This map shows part of the Dwight Dudley estate between Union Center and Maine on Route 26. "Present" indicates where first lots in subdivision are being prepared by Dr. D. Guilford Dudley of Endicott, executor of the estate. "Site of Old Toll Gate" is reminder that Route 26 was once a toll road. It was constructed as alternate to what is now called the back road to Union Center on the east side of Nanticoke Creek. Old road, not shown on map, follows ancient Indian trail. (Bulletin Map by Lewis)



Lyman Burrell Gray was the keeper of the tollgate on the plank road. In 1845, he married Theresa A. Norton, and they had four children. Gray enlisted in the Civil War as a bugler (16th NY Battery) in 1861 and died of yellow fever at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1863.

When the toll road was extended ( 1850's) up to Bower's corners, the tollhouse was moved to Church St. and was demolished in 1970.



1866 map

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## 2319 Union Center/Maine Highway 4.8.miles 7 minutes c. 1830

The **Dudley farm** reached from the hilltop to Nanticoke Creek. It was a working farm from 1790's until the 1930's. George Dudley was the last generation to work the land until it was sold to develop a housing development called Shadow brook. George like many of his generation took a job with Endicott Johnson in Endicott. . He returned after a few years with EJ back to his farm. His peers did not want to farm and they worked as : teacher, a medical doctor, and funeral home director..

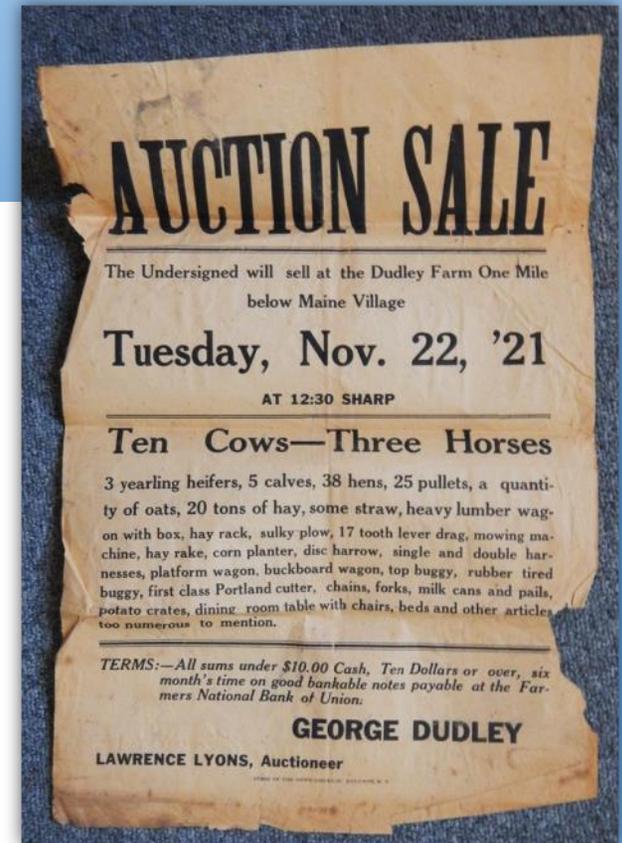
4<sup>th</sup> Child of  
Dwight & Alice

**George D. Dudley**

**George** Dunn 1896 – 1952  
m. Virginia Bennett  
m. Marion H. Stone 1896 -  
1983



“George Dudley started farming the family homestead in 1914, when he was 18. He attended class and lectures in modern agriculture, taking winter courses at Cornell University in Ithaca. He also attended Farmers Week each year. Dudley used his horses, Simpson and Harry to haul wood, manure, and milk; to plant crops; and to provide transportation. According to his diaries, he gave up farming in 1916 and tried to go back to high school or to work at Endicott Johnson Corporation, but by 1919 he was back on the farm. “



**2319 Dudley Farm looking east... 1920's north of toll gate.**



**JEDIDIAH DUDLEY** arrived in 1794 from Stockbridge, MA. His home was built in the late 1820's .He and his wife Lydia had four children: Lydia Ann, Alva, Martha, and Jedediah. Jedediah Jr. 1813 - 1899 and his wife Emeline Chloe Marean 1821 – 1907 had three children; Dwight Guilford., Samira and Martha . The Dudley home and farmland were sold and today Shadowbrook subdivision is located at this site.

# The Dudley Family Story

The Dudley farm one mile below Maine has been in the family since 1796. A log house was built on the old road, which at that time ran along the creek. The road was soon moved to higher ground and neighbors helped old Jed Dudley build a pine plank home near the present structure built in the 1820's. The barn was built in 1812 and only recently was removed. Dr. Dwight Dudley lived here nearly 50 years. Because the wolves were so troublesome in the early 1800's, the stock had to be shut in the barns at night. If they came too close to the houses, the residents would throw fire brands out the upper windows to scare them away.



DUDLEY HOME



In 1796 Jed Dudley also from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, came by ox team across the frozen Hudson and Catskill Rivers, over the mountains near Stamford and down the Susquehanna Valley to Chenango Point, by primitive road to Union, and then through the "Wilderness" to a point about halfway between what is now Union Center and Maine. There he built a log cabin, later replaced by a plank house, near the site of the present Maine Cemetery.

## Curtis Settlement

This was the time of most spectacular growth and prominence for what later became Maine Township, and the center of the activity focused around a community founded by the Curtis brothers, Asa and Iram, and Jedidiah Dudley, known as the Curtis Settlement. This center was bounded by such landmarks as today's Maine American Legion Post 1390, the Maine cemetery, and the Shadowbrook housing development west of the Nanticoke Creek and about one mile south of today's Maine village.

All signs indicated that the Curtis Settlement would flower. The Curtis schoolhouse (opposite American Legion

Hall) was built in 1804, followed by Daniel Howard's gristmill downstream in 1810, then the new Congregational Church in 1824 which became surrounded by cemetery headstones, and across the road, the first Post Office of "Maine" was erected in 1828.

A new connecting road (now Daugherty Road) led directly to Newark (now Newark Valley) to the west in 1824.

However, simultaneously there was a competing element promoting a village complete with village square at the site of today's Maine, offering proximity to a store, an inn and hotel, a blacksmith shop, and a brand new sawmill.

OF THE TOWNS  
**Tempo**

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Vol. IV, No. 4

Vestal, New York 13858

Wednesday, March 6, 1914

22 Pages 20 Cents

## John Carpenter Curtis 1802—1865



JOHN C. CURTIS.

*History of Broome Co. New York with illustrations. Edited by H. P. Smith Syracuse, N.Y., D. Mason & Co. Publishers. 1885.*

“ John C. Curtis, p.o. Maine, born in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1802, was supervisor one term, justice of peace three terms, assessor several terms, school commissioner, and in early life a school teacher; first wife, Bethia Monroe, of Suffield, Conn., born in 1803, married in 1824, settled in Maine in 1825, died in 1865; children ten,....:Cyrus M., Elbridge, Watson, Rodney, Mary Dewey and Ellen; second wife, Orrilla Slosson of Maine, born in 1814, married in 1865.” pg. 571.

“The first post-office in the town in 1828, and Mr. Curtis was made the first postmaster. “ p.495 Image page 494.

*History of Broome Co. New York with illustrations, Edited by H. P. Smith Syracuse, N.Y., D. Mason & Co. Publishers. 1885.*

“ *Maine was established as a Post Office on January 7, 1828, and John C. Curtis was appointed the first Post Master. Mail was received twice a week. It was carried from Binghamton to Union and hence to Maine, Nanticoke, Whitney Point and Lisle, taking three days for the trip.* “S. Woodward p. 14.

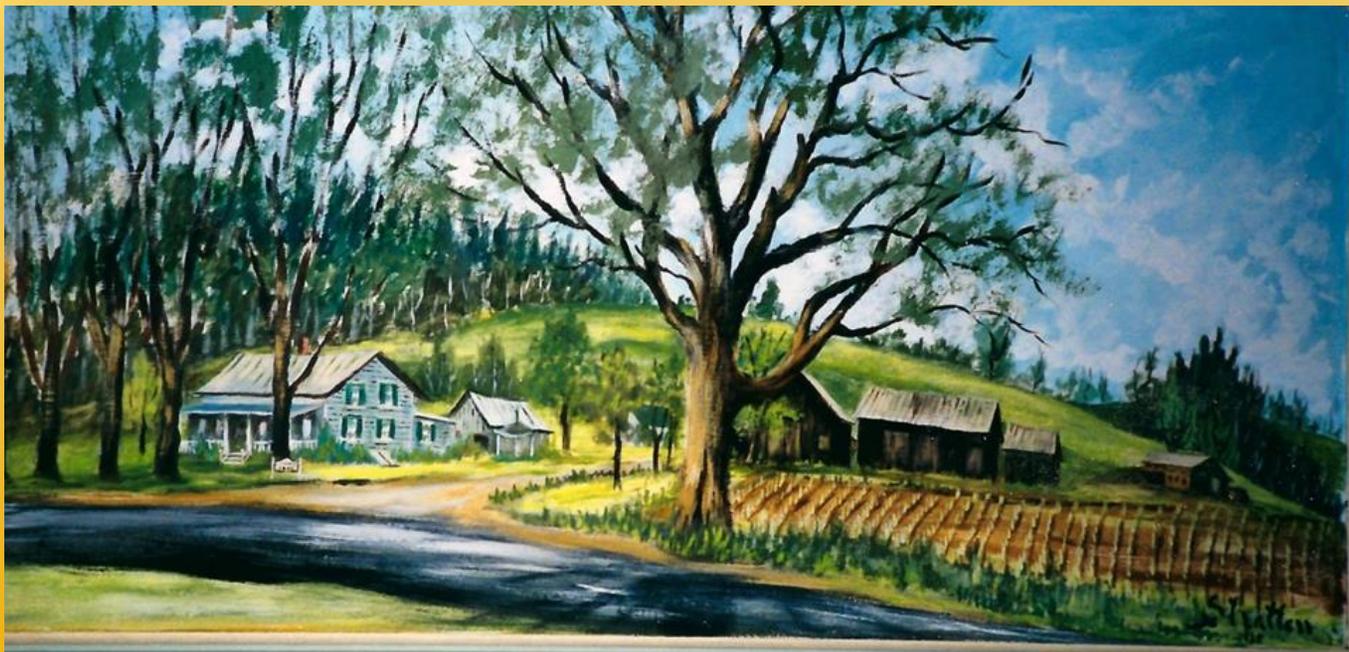
“For a single-sheet letter, the rates were as follows: Distances less than 30 miles: 6 cents; 30 to 80 miles: 10 cents; 80 to 150 miles: 12½ cents; 150 to 400 miles: 18¾ cents; over 400 miles: 25 cents “

[https://www.whig.com/archive/article/once-upon-a-time-in-quincy-mailing-a-letter-in-early-1800s-was-expensive/article\\_7b0ecd0b-c80b-5c16-961b-](https://www.whig.com/archive/article/once-upon-a-time-in-quincy-mailing-a-letter-in-early-1800s-was-expensive/article_7b0ecd0b-c80b-5c16-961b-)

## 2349 Union Center/Maine Highway 4.9 miles c. 1828 The Curtis Settlement

Clarence Stratton captured the Curtis home and surrounding buildings. Many of these are still standing today. The home is on Route 26 just south of The Maine Cemetery. John C. Curtis arrived at this site in 1824 and built this home which dates from 1828. He had the first post office at his home here. The house is one and one half story Federal-Greek Revival Style. \

John Carpenter Curtis (1802—1890) came from Stockbridge MA. with his wife Bethia Monroe Curtis (1803-1865) Ten children. One son Rodney Curtis, (1839—1915) and other local entrepreneurs organized the Denver Electric and Cable Railway Company in 1885, before renaming the enterprise as the Denver Tramway Company one year later.”



By Betty and Leo Welch

# Thomas Curtis 1598 to Rodney Curtis 1839 Brief Genealogy

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Curtis-617>

**Thomas Curtis** aka Curtice, Curtiss

Born about 1598 in England <sup>?</sup> [uncertain]

Father of John Curtis, James Curtis, Joseph Curtis, Samuel Curtis Sr., Isaac Curtis, Ruth (Curtis) Kimberly and Elizabeth (Curtis) Stoddard

## **Joseph Curtis**

Born 31 Mar 1644 in Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

Father of Meribah Curtis, Joseph Curtis Jr., Henry Curtis, Mary (Curtis) Deming, Sarah Curtis, Thomas (Curtis) Curtiss and David Curtis Died 31 Dec 1683 in Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

## **Thomas Curtiss** formerly Curtis

Born 24 Dec 1680 in Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

Father of Rebecca (Curtis) Curtiss, Sibyl (Curtis) North, Zebulon Curtis, Elnathan Curtis, James Curtis and Lydia (Curtis) Woodruff Died 20 Jan 1752 in Torrington, Hartford, Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

## **Elnathan Curtis**

Born about 22 Mar 1713 in Hartford County Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

Father of Elizabeth Curtis, Lucy Curtis, **Abel Curtis**, Mary (Curtis) Wilson, Samuel Curtis, Lois Wentworth (Curtis) Norton, Isaac Curtis, Rhoda (Curtis)

Boughton and Elnathan Curtis Jr. Died 20 Aug 1781 in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts <sup>?</sup>

## **Abel Curtis**

Born 17 Feb 1740 in New Milford, Litchfield, Colony of Connecticut <sup>?</sup>

Father of Samuel Curtis, Lucy Curtis, Mercy Curtis, **Iram Curtis**, Orry Curtis, Thirza Curtis, Daniel Curtis, Ocran Curtis, **Asa Curtis**, Harvey Curtis, Hannah Curtis, Barnabas Curtis and Jay Curtis Died 31 Jul 1829 in Stockbridge, Berkshire, Massachusetts Province of Bay <sup>?</sup>

*"Revolutionary War record of Abel Curtis, taken from page 251 in the record of "Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution" published by Wright and Potter printing company, State printers, 18 Post Office Square, Boston Massachusetts. 1898. "Abel Curtis: private, Captain Ebenezer Cooks, Colonel John Brown's (Berkshire company) regt; enlisted September 22nd 1777, discharged October 4th 1777: served 12 days at northward; also Capt Ezra Whittelsey's Co., 3rd Berkshire Co. regt; enlisted October 14th 1780; discharge October 18th 1780: served 4 days on the alarm at the northward (also given Westward) of October 14th 1780." Abel was born in 1740. <sup>[1]</sup> He passed away in 1829.*

## **Iram Curtis**

Born 1 Sep 1773 [location unknown]

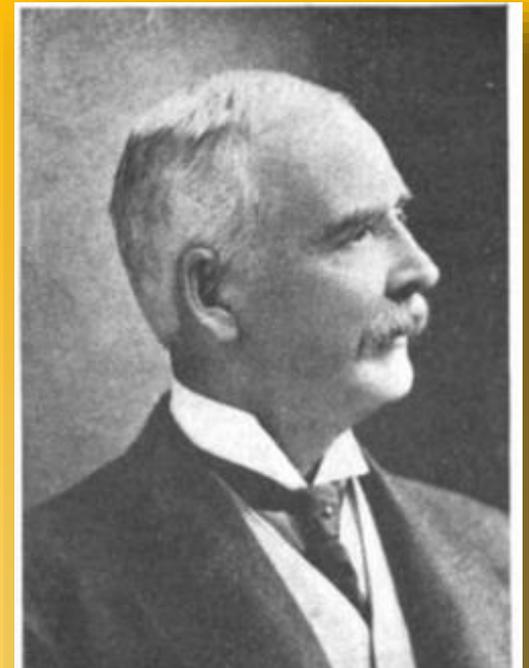
Father of **John Carpenter Curtis**, Charles Curtis, Edwin Curtis, Erastus Curtis and Mary Curtis Died 30 Nov 1857 [location unknown]

## **John Carpenter Curtis** <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Curtis-7161>

Born 15 Apr 1802 [location unknown]

Father of Cyrus Monroe Curtis, Elbridge Curtis, Margaret Elvira Curtis, Watson Curtis, Mary Dewey Curtis, Iram Curtis, **Rodney Curtis**, Permilia Throwbridge Curtis, Ellen Curtis and Irene Curtis Died 25 Feb 1890 [location unknown]

## **Rodney Curtis**



## The Maine Cemetery 1816 . Original site of Congregational church in 1825



1825



The Maine Cemetery is located on the site of the First Church. It is about one mile south of the Hamlet of Maine. It is almost across the road from the Dudley Farm. The oldest grave dates from 1812.

### *"The First Church Congregational*

The Congregational church as it may have looked when it stood in the cemetery in 1825. The steeple may or may not have been part of the building. This "meeting house" was used until our present church was built and dedicated in the spring of 1841.... The minister who first preached at this church Rev. Olin Niell (1824 - 1830)." L. Stratton 1969 Church Hall

# Maine Cemetery



One mile to the south of the village of Maine, N. Y., lies a continuation of a lot once owned by the Congregational Church Society of Maine and where their first church was erected. As was the practice in those by-gone days, burial of the dead was made in the church lot.

The first burial on this plot was that of the remains of Grove Slausson, on April 14, 1816, and from that time the graves were opened by the public without order or regulation until March 17, 1896, when the lot was deeded to the Maine Cemetery Corporation which had purchased land adjoining.

The new plot was laid out with walks and driveways and the lots numbered and sold and deeds given. Under the supervision of T. T. Lawton a system has been inaugurated which provides the community with a beautiful place of burial for the dead.



**1915 Cemetery Entrance**

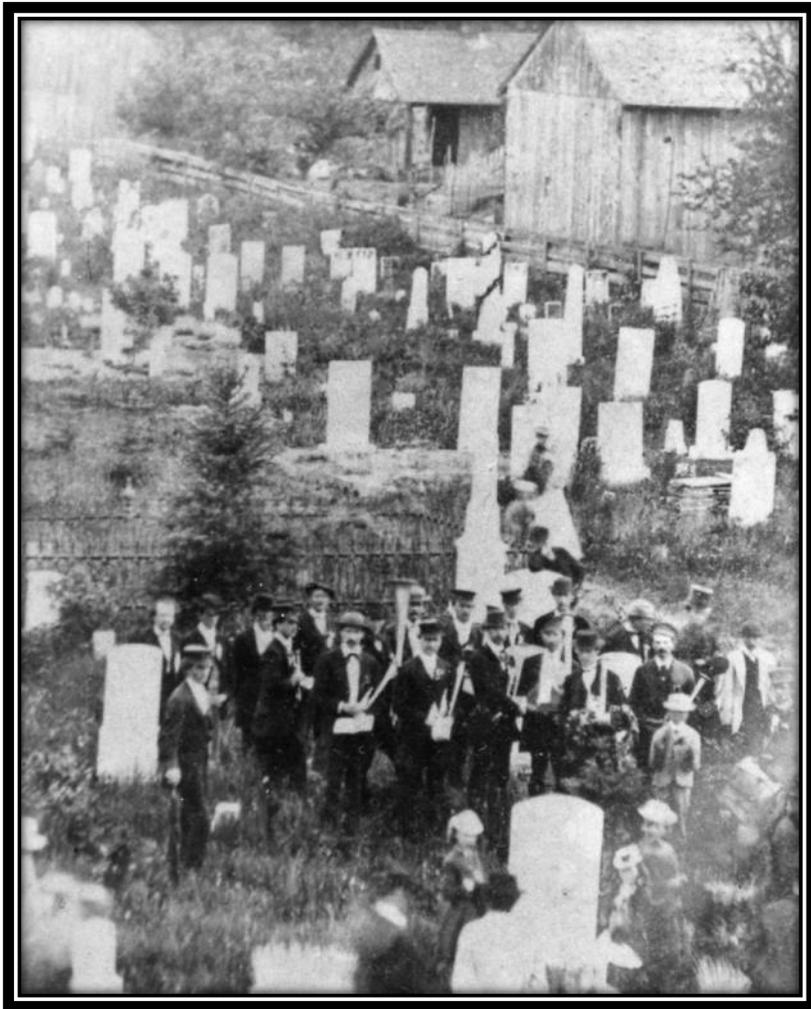
## Maine Cemetery Dates from 1816



As you stroll through the Maine cemetery located on Rte. 26, about one mile south of the town, you will notice many medallions next to grave stones. These medallions represent wars that the person fought in or organizations that they were members of. This cemetery dates from 1816, so lots

of history is covered, starting with Revolutionary war veterans. The ones below are all from this cemetery. This special marker to the left is from *The Daughters of the*

## STRIKE-UP THE BAND!



Photograph of the Maine Community Band in the *Maine Cemetery* taken in 1861.

"This band, consisting mostly of brass and percussion instruments contained several over-the-shoulder horns. These instruments were only popular during the Civil War, when the band needed to be heard by the following army."

"Members included: N.B, Wright, George Hathaway, E.E. Todd, Henry Marean, F.W. Hovey, **Dwight Dudley**, Myron Lewis and W.O. Lincoln."

Pg. 114 *Maine and The Nanticoke Valley* by Susan H. Lisk





*Autumn Stroll,* 1968. Maple Glen Farm on Route 26. by Clarence Stratton. This farm is just north of the Maine Cemetery and is still active. Emmett and Gertrude Walter, Glen & Barbara Walter lived on the farm. This farm, Jedidiah Dudley's and John Curtis' were the first families in this region. A school house was built across the current route 26 and it was thought that this is where the town of Maine was to be centered

**Alexander Maples** was born on May 29 1803, in Montville, New London, Connecticut, United States. d 1873

**Alexander** married Lydia Maples in 1832, at age 28 in Berkshire, Tioga, New York. and established a farm in Maine, Broome Co, NY They had 5 children: Franklin Maples, Edward Maples, Jane Maples, Ruth Maples and Daniel Maples. **Alexander** passed away on September 27 1873, at age 70 in Maine, Broome Co, New York, United States. **Frank Maples** 1833-1904 Married Mary J. Maples 1842-1895



## Early school location....it was moved and it still exists.



“The first Maine school was opened in 1802 by Betsy Ward, a widow. Female students were taught in her home, and she charged tuition for instruction. In 1812 the State passed laws permitting towns to tax residents to support schools. In **1815** Maine’s first school building (one-room) was built on a triangle of land across from the present American Legion building. The region was called the Curtis settlement, after the brothers Asa (1782-1847) and Iram (1773-1857), who developed the area together with Jedidiah Dudley. Records of the Congregational Church mention an organizational meeting in October 1819 held at the “new school.” From these remarks it is assumed that the school was the 1815 building. The Congregationalists met in the school until they built their own structure in 1825. The school was used until after 1900...” Elton Parr 1957

**2429 House c. 1890 with attached school house c. 1815 moved from field c. 1900 across the road.**



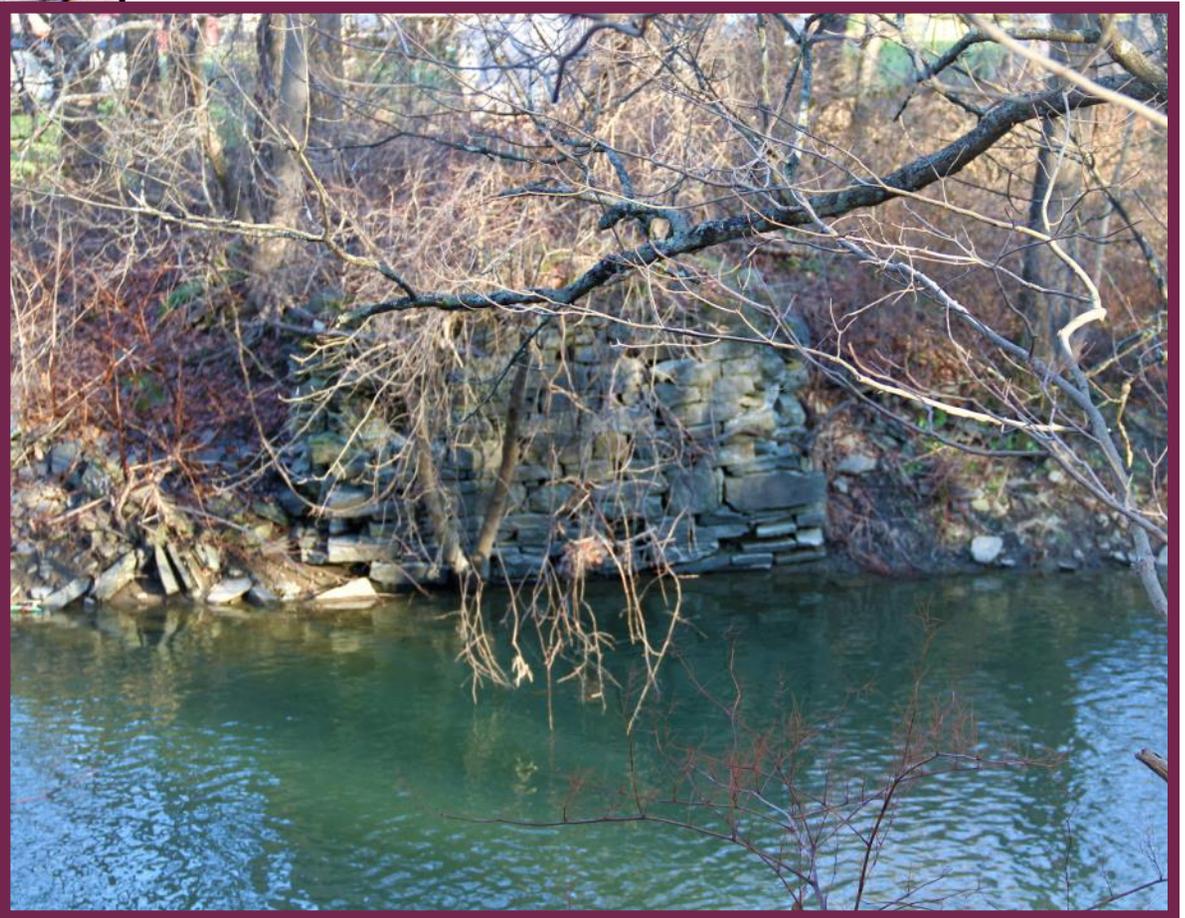
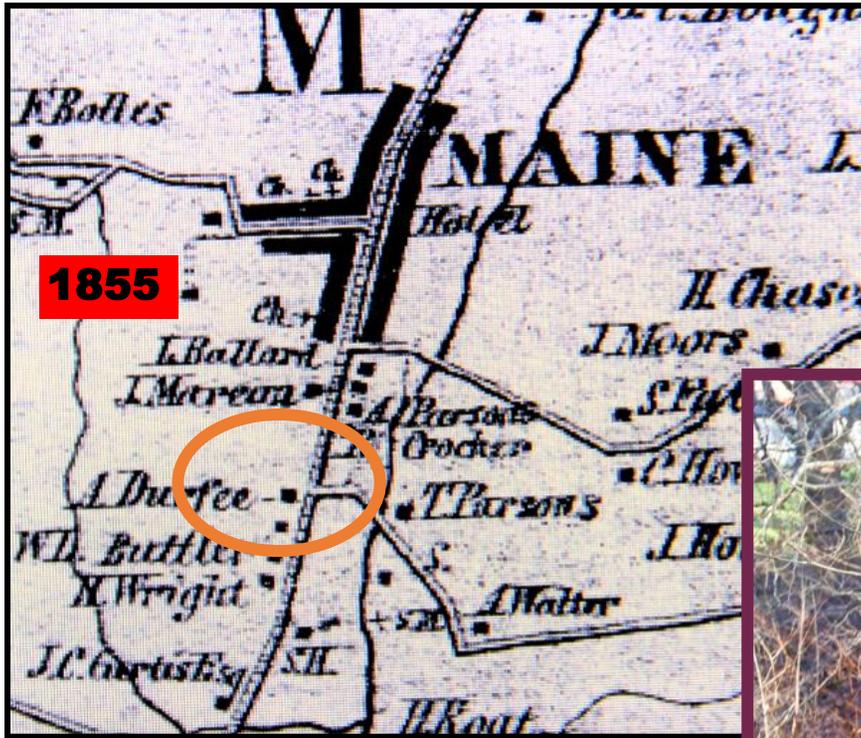
The first Maine school was opened in 1802 by Betsy Ward, a widow. Female students were taught in her home, and she charged tuition for instruction. In 1812 the State passed laws permitting towns to tax residents to support schools. In **1815** Maine's first school building (one-room) was built on a triangle of land across from the present American Legion building. The region was called the Curtis settlement, after the brothers Asa and Iram, who developed the area together with Jedidiah Dudley. Records of the Congregational Church mention an organizational meeting in October 1819 held at the "new school." From these remarks it is assumed that the school was the 1804 building. The Congregationalists met in the school until they built their own structure in 1825. The school was used until after 1900, and Burt Durfee attended there." Elton PRR 1957



Curtis School House—Moved and combined with a home at 2429 Union Center/Maine Highway

## Old Bridge Supports north of 2474 Union Center/Maine Hwy.

The 1855 map below has a few things that might be of interest to you. As you travel south of the town you have Pollard Road just as it is today but a little further you will see a bridge going across Naticoke Creek. This is next to the white house at 2474 Rte. 26 on the east side of the road, just as you are in the “S” curves. The bridge foundation is still there (see photo) but I must confess I have never noticed it in the 35 years I have driven this route.



**2455 Union Center Maine Highway c. 1850 replaced in 1980...large barn and small house original**

Spring Ridge Farm Quarter Horses. Owners Mike and Laurie Scanlon. Mike's parents; William J. (1923-2008) and Sandra S. (1929-2018) along with 6 children, bought this property in 1976 living in the original house and adding an addition (north). Sandra (Sweet) was the last granddaughter of George F. Johnson. That home totally burned down in 1982. They rebuilt on the same location adding a two story addition. The outhouse that we have at the Museum (13 Nanticoke Road) was donated to the NVHS and it was located behind the small home on the property. When the Scanlon's first moved in they found letters in the walls along with empty small pouches of gold. These old letters mentioned it was to their mother and they hoped she could leave her abusive spouse.



Bill and Sandra Scanlon



## 2455 Union Center Maine Highway c. 1850

The main house was built on the same site as the 1850's home. The large red barn with the Spring Ridge Farm Quarter Horses sign and the small house west of the main house are original to the property c. 1850. The large barn was a dairy barn originally.

At one time the farm bred race horses and one Sheer Luck (sp?) was a winning thoroughbred



## 2505 Union Center/Maine Hwy. C. 1846 Jason and Judy Ann Marean



**Thomas Marean 1753–1829**

**Esther *Patterson* Marean 1756–1832**

They were part owners of the "Boston Purchase" and were among the first settlers of Broome Co., NY. Her brother was Amos Patterson and he and Thomas Marean fought during the American Revolution for the Colonies. Arrived in 1793 brother of Ester ; Amos Patterson first settler in Union area.

**Lewis Marean 1783 – 1830**

**Patience Kettle Marean 1790 – 1869  
m. 1811**

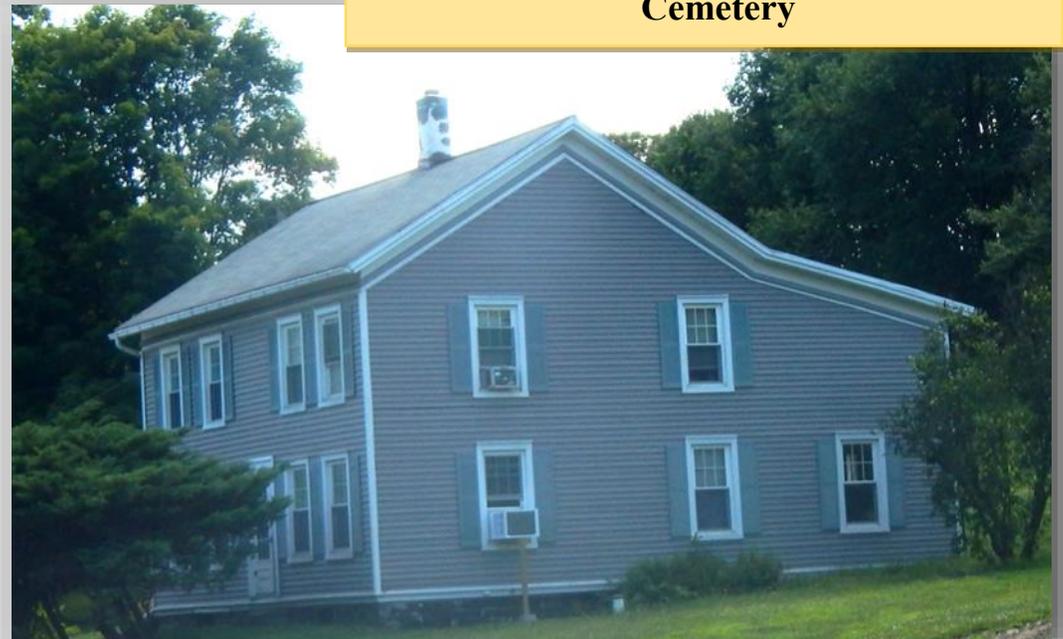
**Jason Marean 1819 – 1894**

**Judy Ann Bunnell Marean  
1824 – 1886**

**Owners of 2505 Union Center/  
Maine Hwy.**

**All above buried in Maine  
Cemetery**

**“Jason and Judy Ann Marean** built this house on Boston Purchase Lot No. 11 around 1858. There was a previous house built here by Marean’s in 1826. F.H. Marean owned this property in 1908. The Marean’s owned land on both sides of the road. At one time, there was a large front yard; however, the road keeps getting moved closer to the house. The property has three hand-dug wells.” Ann Lewis p.118



## 2549 Lyman Pollard house c 1830

Lyman Pollard owned this house and land extending east to the creek where he operated a sawmill (see 1866 map of Maine). Its original design was a one and one half story Greek Revival home. Lyman 1809-1876 born in New Hampshire, arrived in Maine in village in 1829. and Adelia (Brown) Pollard 1813—1907. They had eight children.

His early work dealt in wood and lumber. He would raft logs down the Susquehanna selling them in Baltimore. In early life was a pilot on the Susquehanna river.

*“Came to Maine N.Y. with brother in law John Durfee in 1829. He was the son of Jonathan & Lois (Knight) Pollard Lyman came to Maine, NY probably from New Hampshire, in 1829. Lyman was the original owner of the family farm on Pollard Hill. The property, of 198 acres, was purchased in 1829 from Calvin Chapin and M.C. Marean. Mr. Marean was the son of Thomas Marean, one of Maine's early pioneers who came there in 1790 after fighting in the Revolutionary War. Lyman owned a saw and cider mill which was operated by Don C. and Lucy Norton. Lucy was Lyman's daughter. He began his business career floating logs down the Susquehanna River to Harrisburg. He later was a founder of the Merchants National Bank in Binghamton, NY May Pollard/Bush, a descendant of William C. Pollard (Lyman's son) claimed that there was another son (Thomas Pollard) who was killed in the Civil War. There is record found so far to substantiate this. When Lyman died he left Eugene Saddlemire with "life use" of the farm on Pollard Hill..” Find A grave website*



## Summary of Pollard Family 1638—1876

When **William Pollard** was born in **1638**, in Coventry, Warwickshire, **England**, United Kingdom, his father, William Pollard, was 45 and his mother, Elizabeth Marshall, was 41. He married Marye Farmer about 1659, in King and Queen Court House, King and Queen, Virginia, United States. They were the parents of at least 10 sons and 3 daughters. He died in 1700, in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, United Kingdom, at the age of 62, and was buried in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, United Kingdom.

When **Thomas William Pollard** was born on 28 December **1666**, in Ansley, Warwickshire, **England**, his father, William Pollard, was 28 and his mother, Marye Farmer, was 26. He **married** Sarah or Mary Farmer on 1 November 1692, in Billerica, Middlesex, **Massachusetts**, United States. They were the parents of at least 10 sons and 6 daughters. He died on 4 April 1724, in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States, at the age of 57, and was buried in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States.

When **Nathaniel POLLARD** was born on 18 October **1706**, in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States, his father, Thomas William Pollard, was 39 and his mother, Sarah or Mary Farmer, was 37. He married Mary Davol in 1735. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 4 daughters. He lived in Hudson, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, United States in 1706. He died in 1779, in Westford, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States, at the age of 73.

When **Benjamin Pollard** was born on 16 February **1741**, in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America, his father, Nathaniel POLLARD, was 34 and his mother, Mary Davol, was 36. He married Susanna Tayon 15 September 1768, in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 5 daughters. He died on 28 April 1814, in Greenfield, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, United States, at the age of 73, and was buried in Greenfield, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, United States.

When **Jonathan Pollard** was born on 2 December **1777**, in Billerica, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States, his father, Benjamin Pollard, was 36 and his mother, Susanna Tay, was 28. He married Lois Knight in 1805. They were the parents of at least 2 sons and 4 daughters. He died on 11 December 1841, in Hancock, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, United States, at the age of 64, and was buried in Hancock, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, United States.

When **Lyman Pollard** was born on 28 October **1809**, in Hancock, Hillsborough, **New Hampshire**, United States, his father, Jonathan Pollard, was 31 and his mother, Lois Knight, was 24. He **married** Adelia Brown Clark on 11 November 1831, in **Maine, Broome, New York**, United States. They were the parents of at least 5 sons and 5 daughters. He lived in New York, United States in 1870. He died on 8 March 1876, in Maine, Broome, New York, United States, at the age of 66.

William B. Pollard 1832–1833

William C Pollard 1835–1908

Emeline Pollard 1838–1885

Lucy Pollard 1840–1841

Phoebe Pollard 1841–1900

Lucy J Pollard 1843–1919

Sarah M. Pollard 1846–1925

George Henry Pollard 1849–1890

Charles F. Pollard 1855–1880

Frank M. Pollard 1857–1926

Pollard family Nanticoke Valley Historical Society



Osterud, Nancy Grey, *Bonds of Community The Lives of Farm Women in Nineteenth Century New York*,

Cornell University Press, ISBN 0-0814-2510-7 1991, p. 276

Lyman Pollard family 1870 Federal Census

		George	20	m	w	Mason		
		Frances, Mrs	8	f	w	At home		
40	447	Pollard Lyman	60	m	w	Farmer	7500	17860
		Delia	57	f	w	Keeps house		
		Charles	14	m	w	At home		
		Frank	12	m	w	" "		
		Hicks Parmelia	50	f	w	Domestic servant		
41	448	McNamis Theodora	19	m	w	Works in saw mill		200

## 2554 Union Center/ Maine Highway c. 1840

This home was constructed after 1840. The wrap around front porch and first floor wings were added by the present owners around 1990, they also added the extensive landscaping at this time.

Previous owners were **Frederick Andrew Zhe 1903-1977** and **Leona M. Pearson Zhe 1910—1992**. In 1960 the town bought 50 acres for use as a town park from Mr. Zhe. It is the property behind the Most Holy Rosary church. Since it was landlocked property the town added Park street to access it.



“His parents Nicholas 1823-1908 and Francis Zhe 1824—1906 are all buried in the Maine cemetery. Nicholas was born in Berne, Albany, New York, USA on 2 Oct 1823 to Johannes (John C.) Zhe and Clartje Clarissa Bradt. Nicholas Zhe married Frances Cram and had 5 children. He passed away on 14 Apr 1908 in Maine, Broome, New York, United States. William Zhe 1863-1938 and Flora Ella Harvey 1868-1931 who had three children. Burton, Ruth and **Frederick**. “  
<https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/nicholas-zhe-24-5hg5g2>

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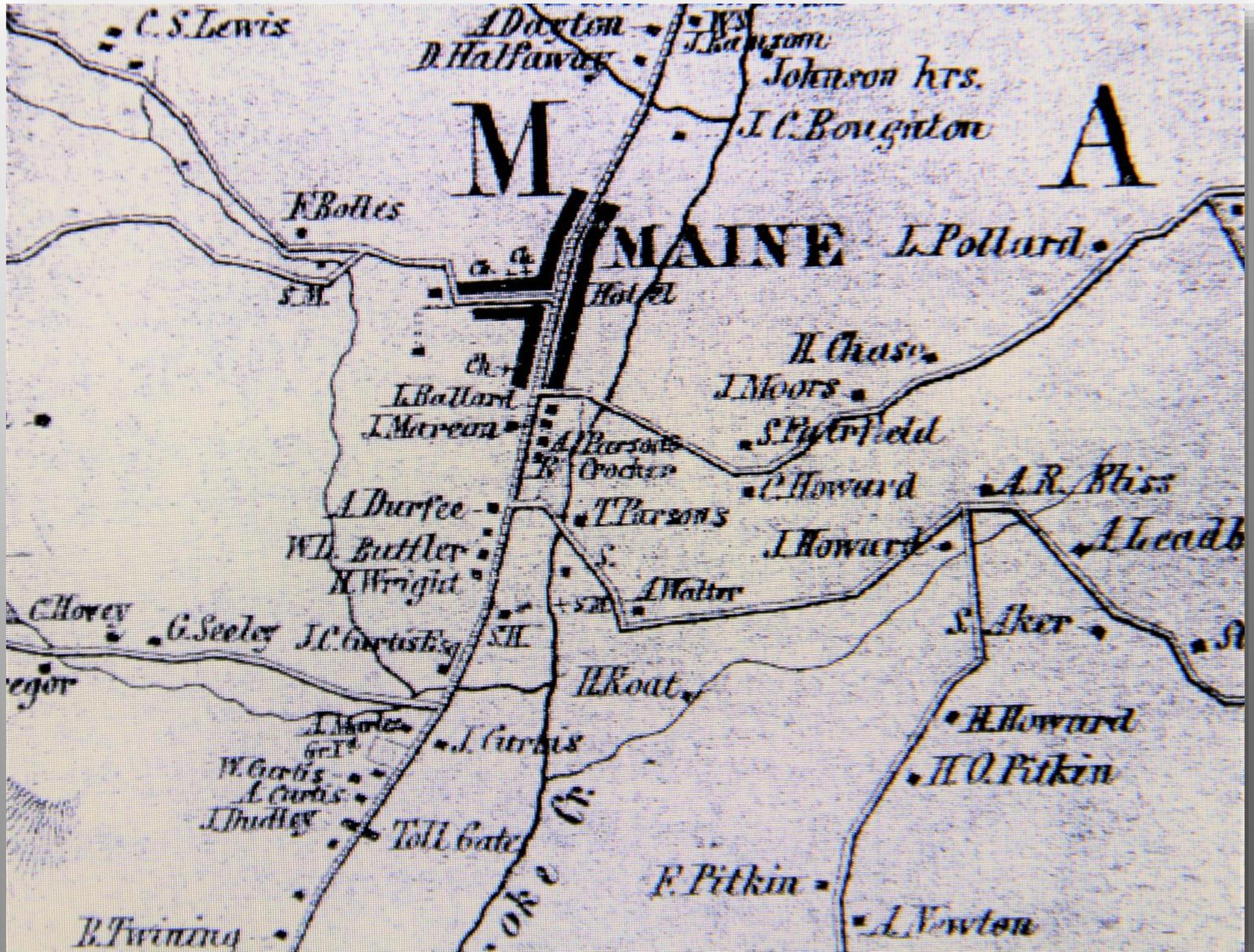
**<https://nanticokevalleyhistoricalsociety.com>**



**Welcome Sign Showing The Pagoda and Pitcher's Grist Mill across from American Legion**



# 1855 Map of Town of Maine NY



# Plan of MAINE

Amos Deane

C. Paine  
H. Stevens  
School  
Church  
D. J. Ball  
J. H. Butler  
Dr. Wm. Butler  
J. H. Butler  
E. Smith  
E. Smith  
M. Moore

J. D. Benton  
W. Lincoln  
Pap. Parsonage  
Mrs. Hawley  
N. Eastman  
Rev. Wm. Calef  
Ch. Wrean  
Met. E. Church  
Mrs. Butler  
H. Ke. hum  
E. A. More  
Lyman Pollard

L. Pollard  
Saw Mill  
A. Parsons  
R. d. Crocker

J. Marcan

M. Moore  
E. Smith  
E. Smith  
C. v. Parsonage  
J. H. Butler  
Dr. Wm. Butler  
J. H. Butler  
D. J. Ball  
J. H. Butler  
Tannery  
C. G. Howard  
Willard Trull  
D. Hathway  
Dr. Wm. Butler  
Mrs. Stosson  
Wm. Cady  
Hotel by Wm. Gray  
W. Lincoln St. & P.O.  
Store by T. Pearson  
Tin Shop  
P. Bean, Black Smith  
J. G. Gongdon  
F. H. Marcan  
Dr. Niles  
A. Lashier  
Cyrus Gate Surgeon  
B. P. Lewis  
J. Councilman

Nanticoke Creek

## Maine, NY c. 1910 view from near Lewis St. South East



“ The town of Maine is without railroad communication with other localities, but since the completion of the Erie and the Syracuse and Binghamton road (the latter in 1834) the inhabitants have derived much benefit from their proximity to these lines. “  
“**The Chenango Canal** was a towpath canal built and operated in the mid-19th century in central New York in the United States. It was 97 miles long and for much of its course followed the Chenango River, along Rt. 12 N-S from Binghamton on the south end to Utica on the north end. Built in 1837. “

*[https://en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Chenango\\_Canal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenango_Canal)*

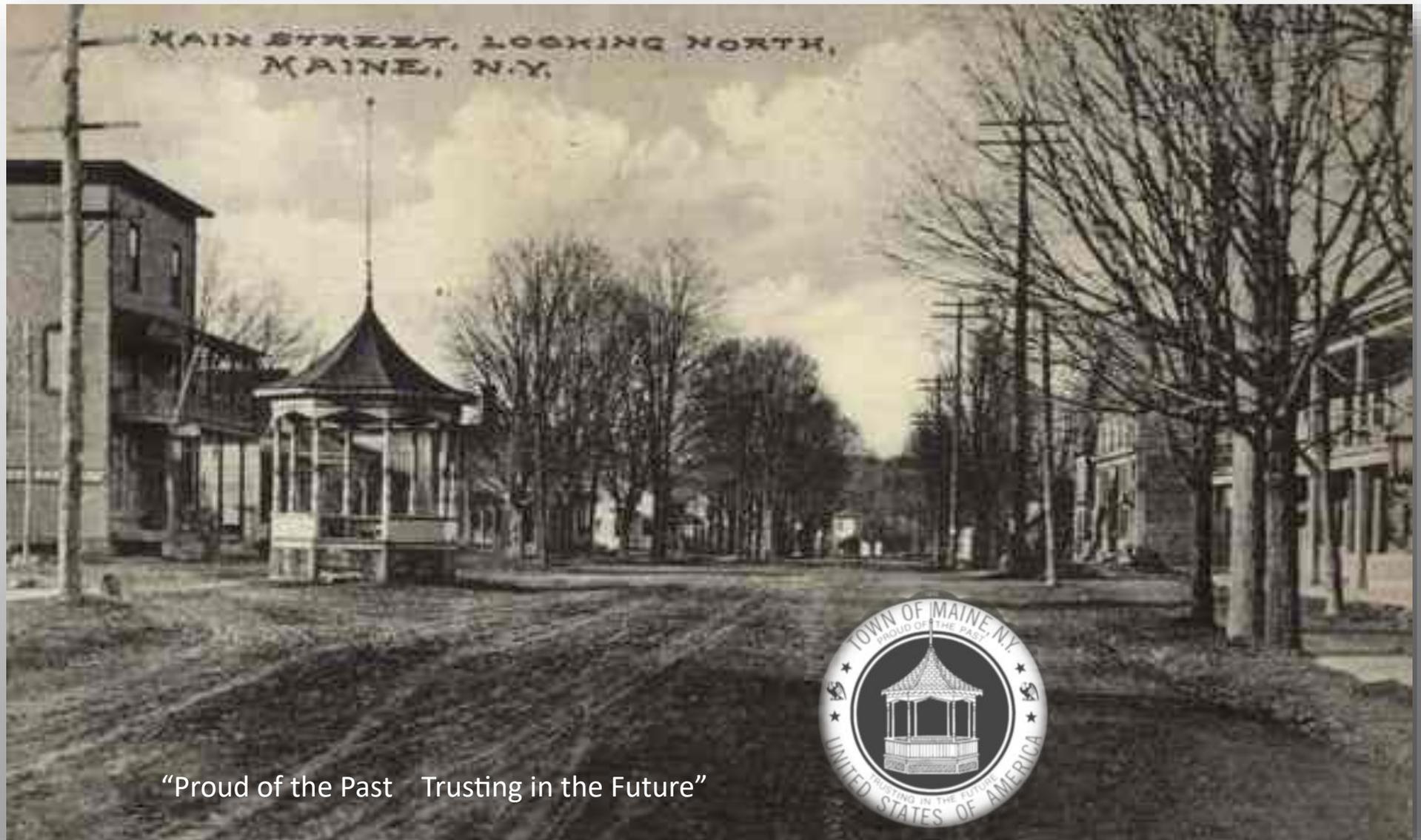
“**The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad** ran from Geddes to Binghamton for a total distance of 81 miles (130 km). The company was chartered as the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Company on August 18, 1851, to bring coal from Pennsylvania so it could be used as fuel for Syracuse, New York's salt industry.<sup>[3]</sup> In 1853, the company was consolidated with the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad after the act was authorized by the New York State Legislature.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syracuse\\_and\\_Binghamton\\_Railroad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syracuse_and_Binghamton_Railroad)

## Maine Main Street Looking South c. 1910



A few things of note in this post card view: J.R. Allen Undertaker sign...in 1915 Allen Funeral Parlor moved into Endicott, Street are dirt covered, Sidewalks are found of both sides of the street, Large maple trees line the streets.

# Maine Main Street Looking North c. 1910



“Proud of the Past Trusting in the Future”

This post card dates from around 1910 and faces north. . Note that the Pagoda was within the Church and Main Street intersection. This structure was about 50% larger than the one found today. The original pagoda burned down in 1928 and was not replaced until 1973. In 1972 Clarence and Lil Ames constructed a pagoda on their property at Church and Main Streets. Clarence took about one year to do this project and it was the center piece of the 1973 125th anniversary town celebration. That same year a contest was held to create a town logo , the winning entrée featured the pagoda. After Clarence's death Lil donated the Pagoda to the town of Maine.

Map of Hamlet of Maine NY showing a few homes and the ages of them . The addresses are from 1982 , taken from a pamphlet by Cornell University: Walking tour of Maine NY.



*The Tiny Hamlet of Maine, New York*  
By Richard Barons  
Photographs By Bruce Wrightson  
Victorian Homes Winter 1987 pp. 22– 25

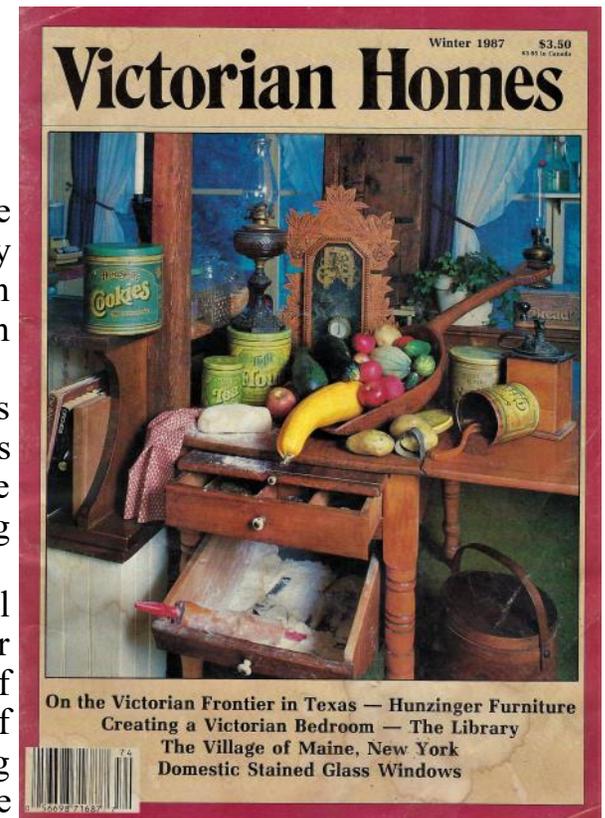
“The tiny hamlet of Maine, in New York’s Southern Tier, is nestled between the trees walls of the Nanticoke Valley. Not far from the high-tech pursuits of nearby Binghamton, this little town has changed only slightly sine the end of the nineteenth century. Just off the beaten path, railroads and super highways never brought Maine in the race that has propelled the rest of this area into the computer age.

As you drive up Main Street today, a sense of quiet begins to transform this snugly-fit valley village into a rural hideaway. The huge, over-hanging maple trees shade the narrow street from the bright sun. Behind the houses, the valley walls are visible. Nothing seems hurried. Wicker rockers move gently in the breeze, making sounds on the verandah floor.

Main Street architecture dates from the teens in the nineteenth century up until the first decade of the twentieth. This is not a town of mansions. Even the larger homes lack the resplendent details that are often associated with the revival styles of the post Civil War and the building boom. Not that Maine is razor sharp in severity of plainness, rather there is a sparse and spare approach to decorative detail. The strong geometric shapes stand with simple verge boards or small lace-trimmed porches— these house look like buds about to open, rather than the full-blossoming styles from the 1850’s on.

There is a square-faced honesty about Maine’s homes that reflects hard work and living rather than luxury. This is a town in which rocky soil fights the farmer and church hymns mix with the echoes of Civil War marching songs. Those who had the money for ornament certainly did have ornament. The front doors are often rich in moldings and carved motifs, and over-hanging roof line s are often verge-boarded. The living that the nineteenth-century owners of these houses followed was most often geared to the local land. Mills aground grain and sawed lumber, fresh-cut from the surrounding hills. Even bark off the trunks of the hemlocks helped dictate and industry—tanning. Creameries abounded ; there was a carriage works and a busy rake factory. In 1878, a shopper in town could visit four general stores, two drug stores, two shoe shops, two black-smiths, and two wagon repair shops, as well as a tin shop, flour and feed store, millinery shop, furniture store, post office and hotel.

When Maine was organized in 1848, the population was 1,800. In 1880, a peak in the census was made with a listing of 2,129 people, an increase of little over 300 people in 30 years. Maine was out of the mainstream. The population began to decline in 1880, and in 1915 there were fewer people living in the town hat when the town fathers set aside and organized Maine. But by the 1940’s, the town began to be reborn. (Continued)



“The old houses that had changed little from the time they were built began to be viewed no as out-of-date, but rather charming. There was a national trend toward recreating the atmosphere of the small town; the caring and sharing that seemed to be missing in the suburban web that engulfs the once-green borders of the nearby city.

Maine’s old houses began to sport new painted exteriors, and old storefronts began to open their closed shutters to a wide variety of shops and businesses. But always the sense of the old blended to make the new harmonize. By the end of the 1960’s, an historical society was born, and it has helped guide Maine into its refurbished best. The town did not really need to be restored, just pulled up by the boot straps.

Today, Maine looks like the clock stopped. On summer evenings, the town band plays in the pagoda in the town square, as it has since 1873. Church socials are very much part of the town’s way of life. The carriages of yesterday are now Japanese cars, but Maine is an ideal hometown — a perfect marriage of the best of two centuries. And it is the buildings that this life feeds on. Those simple and strong dream house of 1875 or 1864 are now symbols of our modern dreams. Our search for peace and self-pride are mirrored in the same architectural looking glass that our great-great grandparents used. — the Victorian home.”



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