



**The Early Settlers of Northwestern Broome County --  
Maine, New York .**

**Broome County Historical Society**

**June 19, 2019**

**Presenter from the  
*Nanticoke Valley Historical Society of Maine NY***

**Phil Childs**

**[www.nanticokevalleyhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.nanticokevalleyhistoricalsociety.com)**

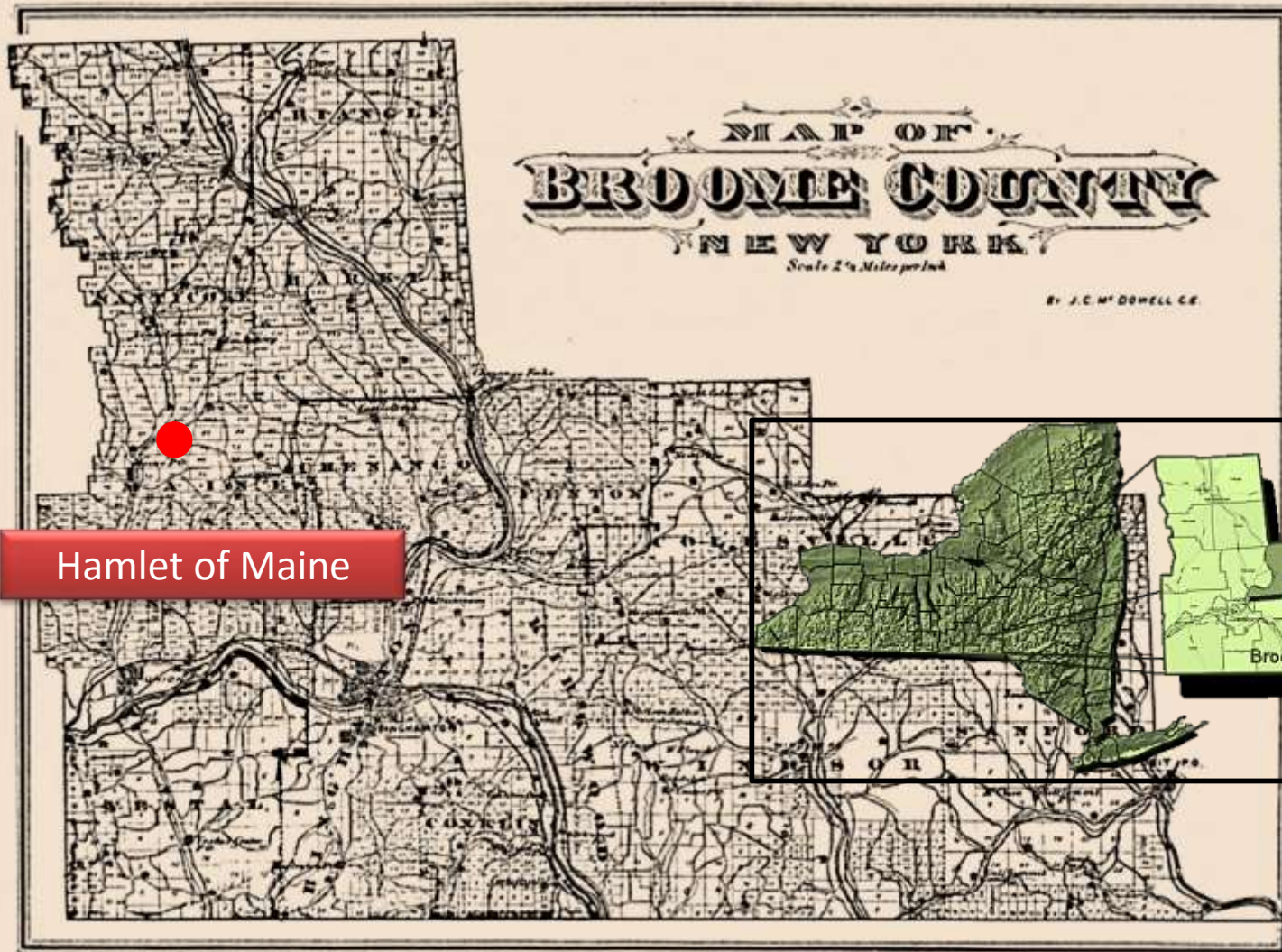
# The Early Settlers of Northwestern Broome County ---Maine, New York .

DESCRIPTION: In the 1790's, what will become Maine, NY, was the wilderness and land speculators (Boston Purchase -11.1787) opened the frontier to settler's. This talk will introduce you to some early settlers and the earliest industries near Maine, NY.

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Hamlet of Maine

Source: Combination Atlas Map of Broome County New York. Philadelphia: Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1876, p. 14.

## 1876 Broome County Atlas



Circa 1850 Janet W. Bowers Museum

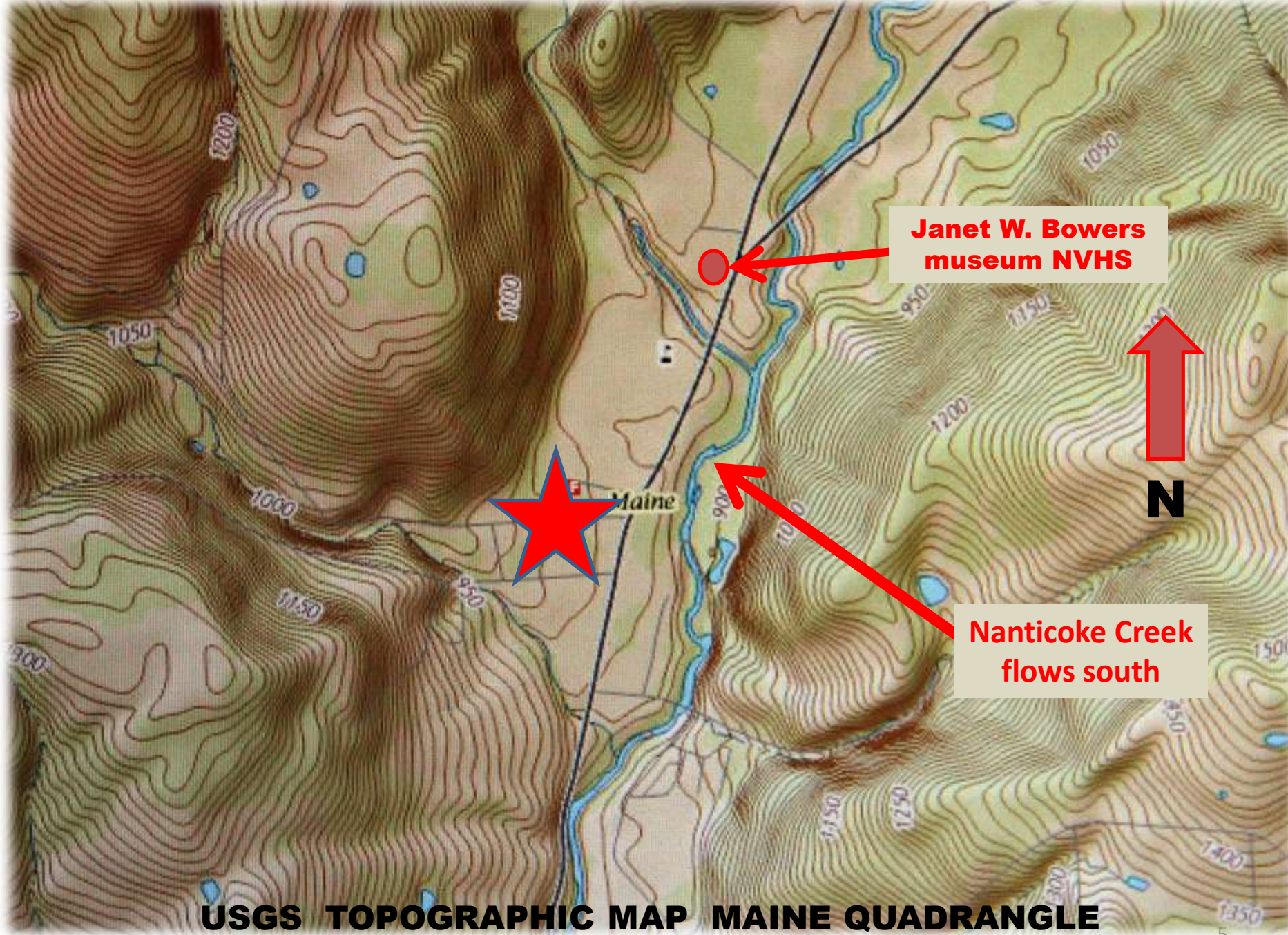
Circa 1840 Norton Carriage Shops



Circa 1845 One room school house

Circa 1830 Pitcher's Grist Mill





**Janet W. Bowers  
museum NVHS**

**Nanticoke Creek  
flows south**

**N**

**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP MAINE QUADRANGLE**



**Tymeson Bldg.  
- Post Office**

**View looking north east around 1900**

## TOWN ON MAINE HERITAGE

**" Maine is situated within a tract of 230,000 acres of land known as the "Boston Purchase." This tract was purchased by a group of sixty residents of Berkshire County, Massachusetts in 1787 for three-hundred and thirty-three Spanish dollars (twelve and one-half cents an acre).**

The first settler in Maine was Benjamin Norton from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who settled about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village site in 1794. Two years later Jed Dudley also came from Stockbridge and built a log cabin near the site of the present Maine Cemetery. Later arrivals in the 1700's were Russell and Alfred Gates, Timothy Caswell, Ebenezer and Matthew Allen, and Marsena McIntyre. Early 1800 arrivals were Aaron Delano, John Durfee, Martin and Samuel Ingraham, Asaph Morse, John Wilson, Thomas Marean, and Daniel Chamberlain. Phineas Pomeroy and Abner Rockwell settled in Union Center. Those who settled in east Maine were Moses Delano, Nathaniel Slosson, Samuel Stone, John and Herman Payne, and James Ketchum.

***There is no proven theory how Maine got its name. Several descendants of early pioneers claim that General LaFayette named Maine and Lisle after estates in France.*** Names of small settlements in Maine are: Mount Ettrick, Gate's Four corners, Tiona (North Maine), Arbutus (Craftville), East Maine (Stone Settlement), Allentown, Delano Corners, New Ireland (Pender's Corners), Brockett Hollow, Bower's Corners, Norton's Corners, Union Center (Centerville), Oak Hill, Finch Hollow, and Broughamtown."

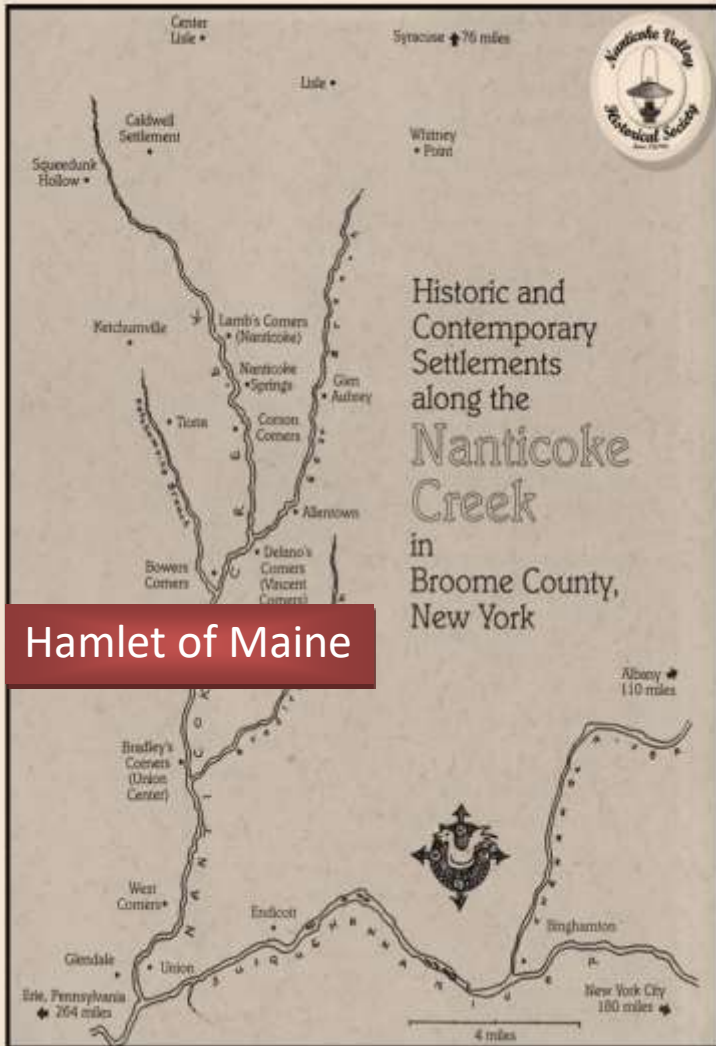
**“ Maine was officially formed from the northern part of the Town of Union, March 27, 1848. The first Town meeting was held April 25, 1848, at the school house in Maine Village** with John C. Curtis, Sand Niles, and Louis Gates as the presiding officers. They decided at this meeting that there would be four constables, three assessors, three commissioners of highways, and one pound master. At their second meeting, they elected the following officials: Andrew H. Arnold, supervisor; John W. Hunt, town clerk; Marshall Delano, superintendent of common schools,; John T. Davis, collector; Cyrus Gates, justice of peace; John Blanchard, justice of peace; Hanan W. Moores, Justice of peace,; Orange H. Arnold, assessor; Thomas Yourn, Jr., assessor; William H. Tuttle, assessor; Herman Payne, commissioner of highways; John R. Wheeler, commissioner of highways; Edward Ward, commissioner of highways; Eustis Hathaway, constable; John B. Smith, constable; Joel Benson, constable; Ransom F. Gates, constable; Jefferson Ransom, supervisor of elections; Luke Curtis, supervisor of elections; Amasa Durfee, supervisor of elections; James W. Carman, sealer of weights; and Lyman Pollard, pound master. At the annual county meeting of town supervisors in 1848, Maine was recorded as having 33,037 acres of land with a total evaluation of \$109,693. Maine's county tax was \$555.72 and the town tax was \$510.96. **In 1848, the population of Maine was approximately 1,800 persons. In 1880, there were 2,129 persons. The population then declined; in 1915 there were only 1,339 persons. The population then began to increase and by 1970 there were 5,842.** In the 2000 census, there were 5,459 people in the Town of Maine.”

Shirley Woodward, <http://townofmaine.org/content/History>





**Benjamin Norton earliest settler in Maine (1794) gave land to his son Isaac who built this clap board home in 1810. Demolished around 1970. It was located where Nanticoke Road meets Tiona Road.**



Hamlet of Maine

A large portion of the men in these armies were from the New England States, and they were very much impressed by the territory, so much so, that some of them eventually returned to settle along the new frontier. At least they must have carried back many stories, for we find most of the early inhabitants coming from New England, principally Massachusetts. The first one to actually take up land was a short distance up the Chenango or "Ochenang" River in 1787.

Maine was situated within a tract of 230,000 acres of land known as the "Boston Purchase", or "Massachusetts Ten Townships", purchased by a group of sixty residents of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on November 7, 1787. The purchase price was 333 Spanish Dollars. The land cost twelve and one-half cents per acre but was subject to any title that the Indians might have. Previously, Samuel Brown, with three other grantees; Elijah Brown, Orringe Stoddard, and Joseph Raymond, representing the Boston Company, and two white settlers, Amos Draper, a trader living near Vestal, and James McMaster, a farmer near Owego, made a satisfactory treaty with the Indians of this territory on June 22, 1787.

# The Boston Purchase or Boston Ten Townships

" In the year 1785 or 1786 there was formed in Boston, Mass., a company of eleven men (later enlarged to sixty) for the purchase of land "in the west." Three of the original eleven soon came to this part of the county to "view the land." These men were Amos Patterson, his brother-in-law, Co. Avid Pixley and Captain Joseph Raymond. The company, or syndicate, as it would be termed now, purchased this tract of land from the "Government of Massachusetts," then called the Boston Purchase or Boston Ten Townships. They called themselves the "Boston Purchase Company." Col. Pixley was one of the commissioners sent out to trade with the Indians for "rights to the soil." He learned the Indian language and greatly endeared himself to the Indians.

This tract of land comprising the Boston Purchase included the parts of the counties of Broome and Tioga which lies between the Chenango River on the east, and the Owego Creek on the west and extended Northward from the Susquehanna River about twenty-five miles. It contained about 230,000 acres of land and was divided into lots, each of the sixty proprietors taking his share of lots according to the amount of money he invested. ...the original map is now property of Library of Cornell University."

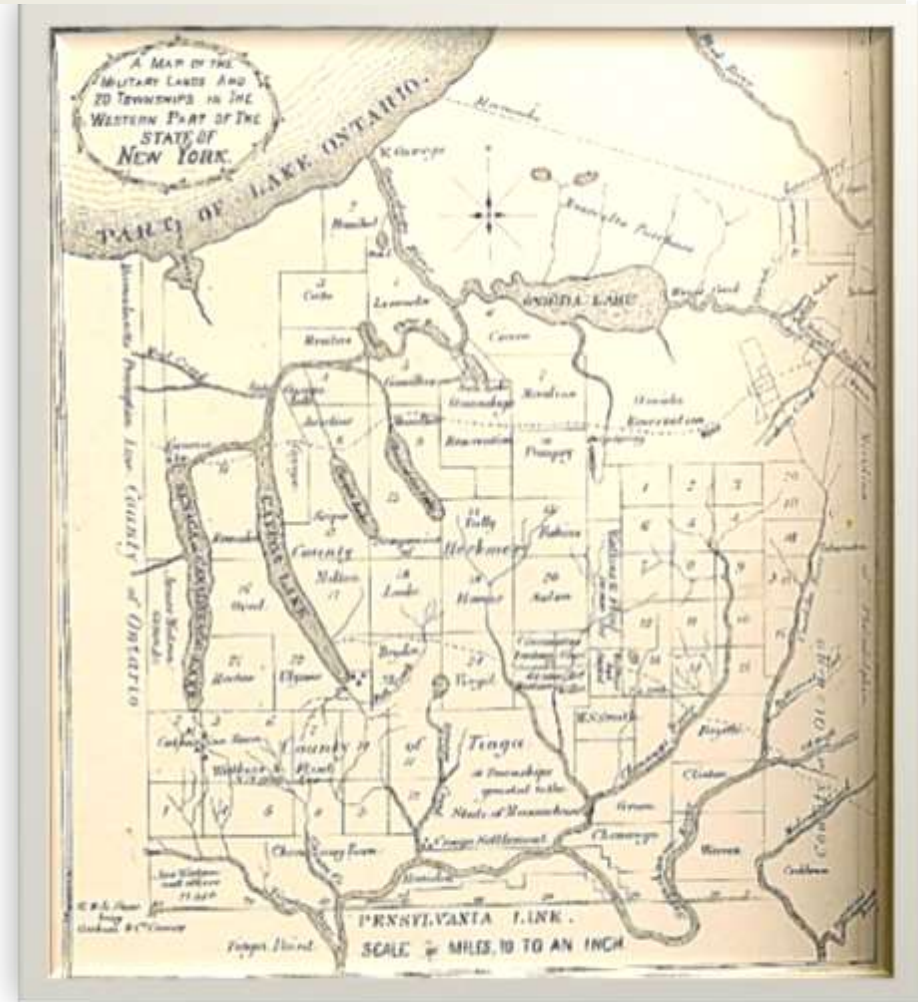
**Town of Newark Valley History** By Shirley Callahan, Historian

[http://www.tiogahistory.org/Site/Newark\\_Valley.html](http://www.tiogahistory.org/Site/Newark_Valley.html)

## The Boston Purchase or Boston Ten Townships

”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 MA 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)

**Map of the military lands in 1796;  
Boston Ten Townships in south center**

## Early History Maine, NY

**IMAGINE** that you can travel back in time to visit the town you live in today. Let's turn back the clock to around 1799 and look around. Many of the earliest settlers traveling from the New England states have arrived and a few are listed here; Benjamin Norton from Stockbridge, MA in 1794; Russell and Alfred Gates from East Haddam, CT in 1795; Nathaniel Slosson from Massachusetts and Jedidiah Dudley from Stockbridge, MA in 1796. Why did they leave their homesteads in New England to travel to the wilderness of what would be Maine, NY? Why did they come here, and more importantly, what did they hope to accomplish once they established themselves here?

**The land was covered from hilltop to hilltop by old growth trees such as hemlock, white pine and hardwoods.** The eastern hemlock takes over 250 years to reach maturity and may live for 1000 years, attain a height of 160 feet and have a trunk diameter of over six feet. Forests had to be cleared to gain open farm lands. Wild animals were abundant including many which were dangerous livestock and people. **Mountain lions, bobcats, bears and wolves were common and early settlers first built barns to protect their livestock from these predators. Settlers arrived with the bare essentials: perhaps an iron plow head, axes, firearms and oxen. Roads had to be created by "hand" but that would occur later!** On their land they would build a small shelter and barn and slowly they would clear the land. The trees were a great natural resource, and some early settlers rafted logs down the Nanticoke Creek to the Susquehanna River for sale. **By 1825 sawmills and grist mills were built and population centers started to grow.** In 1832 E.H. Clark started a tannery in the Hamlet of Maine. It was located behind the site of the current Masonic Lodge building .

## Early History Maine, NY

The tannery slowly grew in size from two employees in a 30 x 40 foot building, which held four tanning vats to twenty five workers in a 40 x 100 foot building housing 132 vats. The tannery bought hemlock bark from local sources. The bark was needed to make the acid necessary for tanning hides. Each day required up to ten cords of bark and over thirty thousand tanned hides were produced at this location yearly. The hides came from Texas and South America. “Lamont Bowers told of seeing one hundred loads of hemlock bark pass in one day.” The used bark from the tannery was brought south of the hamlet and used as fill along the toll plank road which stretched from the today’s Maine cemetery to Union. Slowly the hills were cleared of trees, fields were farmed and by 1848 the town of Maine was formed. The tannery operated until 1890 and the buildings were torn down around 1908. Doanes Creamery would be the next industry to occupy this site.

**In 1870 the town had grown to a population of over 2,305** and both Lewis St. and McGregor Ave. were laid out. The major industries in the region were lumbering and farming. Between 1875 and 1883 Maine had a fair ground. Our museum has a copy of **the 1876 Broome County Atlas, one illustration is of the Maine Agricultural Field Ground (Notice that the hill in the background is cleared of trees).** This hill is the one behind the Maine Memorial Elementary School and the next time you are at the *Maine Scoop* ice cream shop look west. You’ll note that the hill is now covered with trees.



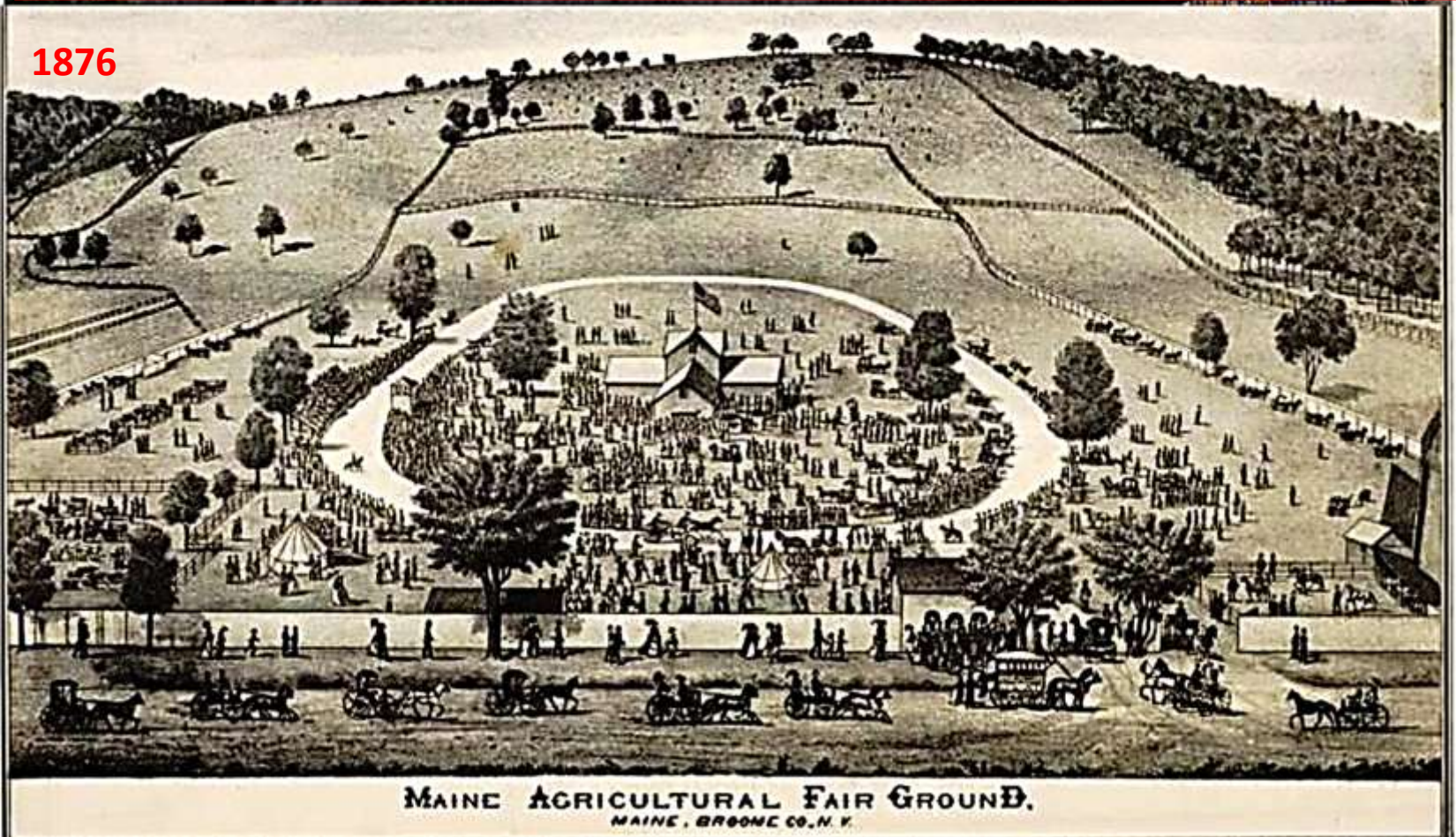
Eastern Hemlock

# SAME HILL 146 YEARS APART

2018



1876



Perhaps in 1790 this is what it looked like!



**Old Growth Stand of  
Eastern Hemlock and  
White Pine**

in  
Tiadaghton State  
Forest, PA



Old growth white pine, circa  
1923. Photo: Harvard Forest  
Archives

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stand\\_of\\_Eastern\\_Hemlock\\_and\\_White\\_Pine\\_in\\_Tiadaghton\\_State\\_Forest,\\_Pennsylvania.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stand_of_Eastern_Hemlock_and_White_Pine_in_Tiadaghton_State_Forest,_Pennsylvania.jpg)  
<http://northernwoodlands.org/articles/article/pisgah-forest>



## Bucking up a large white pine with a crosscut saw, circa 1890



*Superior National Forest Minnesota*

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bucking\\_up\\_a\\_large\\_white\\_pine\\_with\\_a\\_crosscut\\_saw,\\_circa\\_1890s\\_\(5188097294\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bucking_up_a_large_white_pine_with_a_crosscut_saw,_circa_1890s_(5188097294).jpg)



Early Wilderness Farm: Taming the  
Wilds  
*Engraving from: American  
Agriculturalist  
November (1864)*

<http://www.mcz.harvard.edu/Departments/InvertPaleo/Trenton/Intro/HistoryPage/Social%20History/earlysettlement.htm>

**“In fact, Keesler (1999) has stated that by 1825, most of New York's frontier regions had been purchased, ... Once roadways were established, the pace of deforestation was magnified by the development of the potash industry which not only provided an additional source of income for the immigrant farmers, but also fueled the incentive to clear lands for agricultural use.** The illustration below, drawn by David Hamilton (Keesler, 1999) emphasizes the processes involved in the production of potash. However, most compelling is the comparison of this image with that from above. Although these scenes represent an artist's rendition of early industry in frontier America, the fact remains, that by the 1820's and scarcely 40 years after the initial settlement of the region, much of ... upstate New York had become substantially modified.”

Keesler, M. P. 1999. *Kuyahoora: Discovering West Canada Valley*, Canterbury Press Publisher, Rome, New York, 286 p.

## Potash Industry in the early 1800's

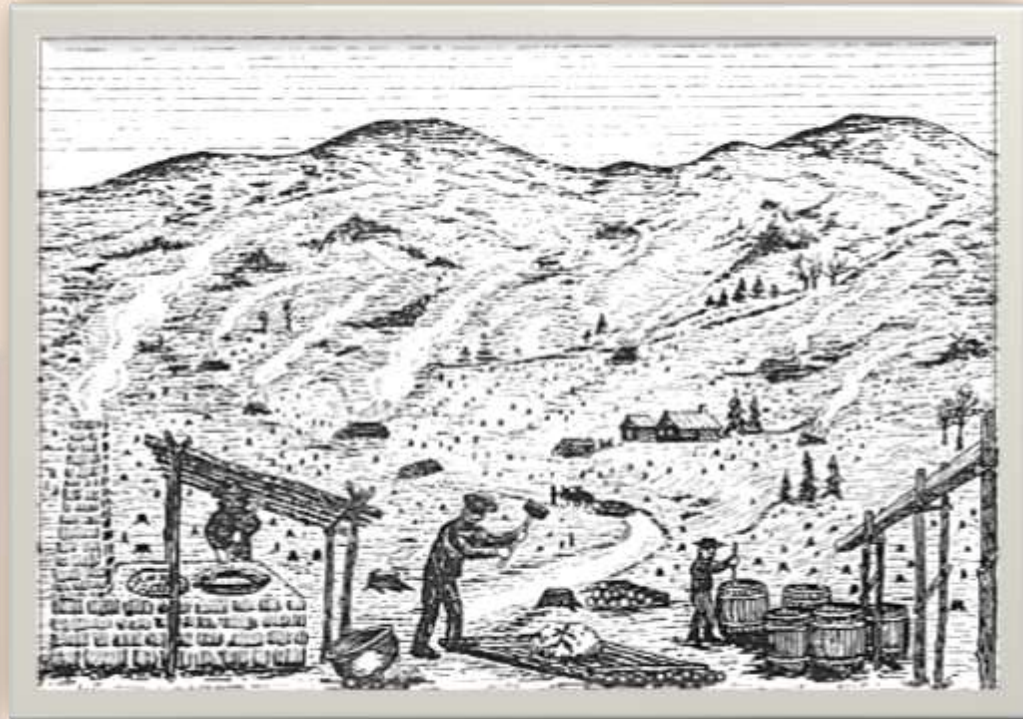
Drawing by: David W. Hamilton  
Keesler 1999

**A S H E S.**

THE subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public in general that he will give ten cents per bushel for good house ashes; delivered at the still house of Capt. LUKE BATES, about two miles up the river from this Village, at which place he purposes to erect a Potash works for manufacturing the same.

Tioga, Owego Village, Feb. 25.  
CHARLES PUMPELLY.  
[ns8t].

"The American Farmer," Owego, New York, December 29, 1812. BCHS.



<http://www.mcz.harvard.edu/Departments/InvertPaleo/Trenton/Intro/HistoryPage/Social%20History/earlysettlement.htm>



"Making Rafts on the Susquehanna," engraving. BCHS.

**Logs, Lumber and "Black" Salts (Potash) were rafted to Baltimore and Philadelphia**  
"Making Rafts on the Susquehanna." engraving BCHS

## First Year



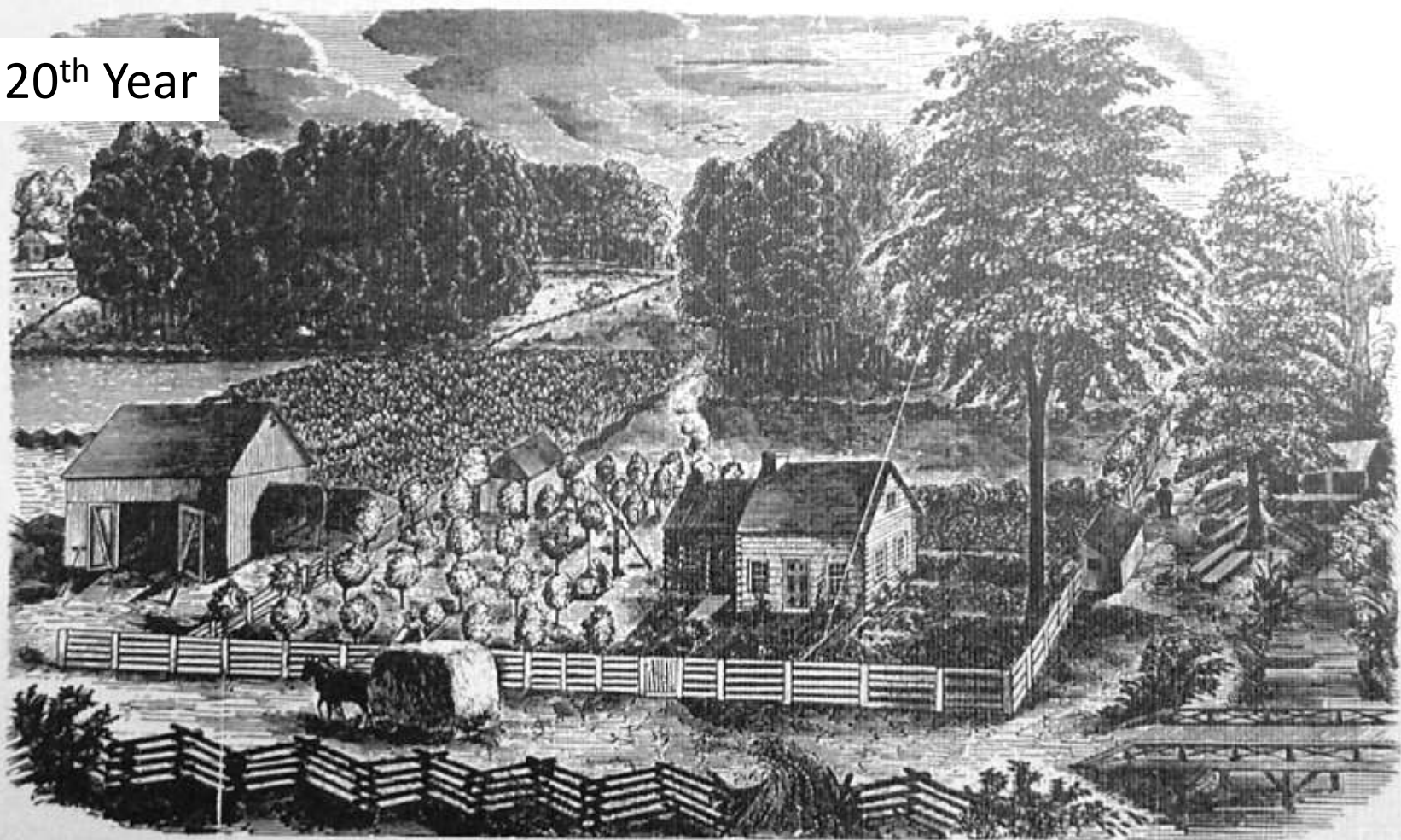
The Pioneer Settler, first year, from the "Pioneer History of Holland Purchase," O. Turner, (Buffalo, 1850).

10<sup>th</sup> Year



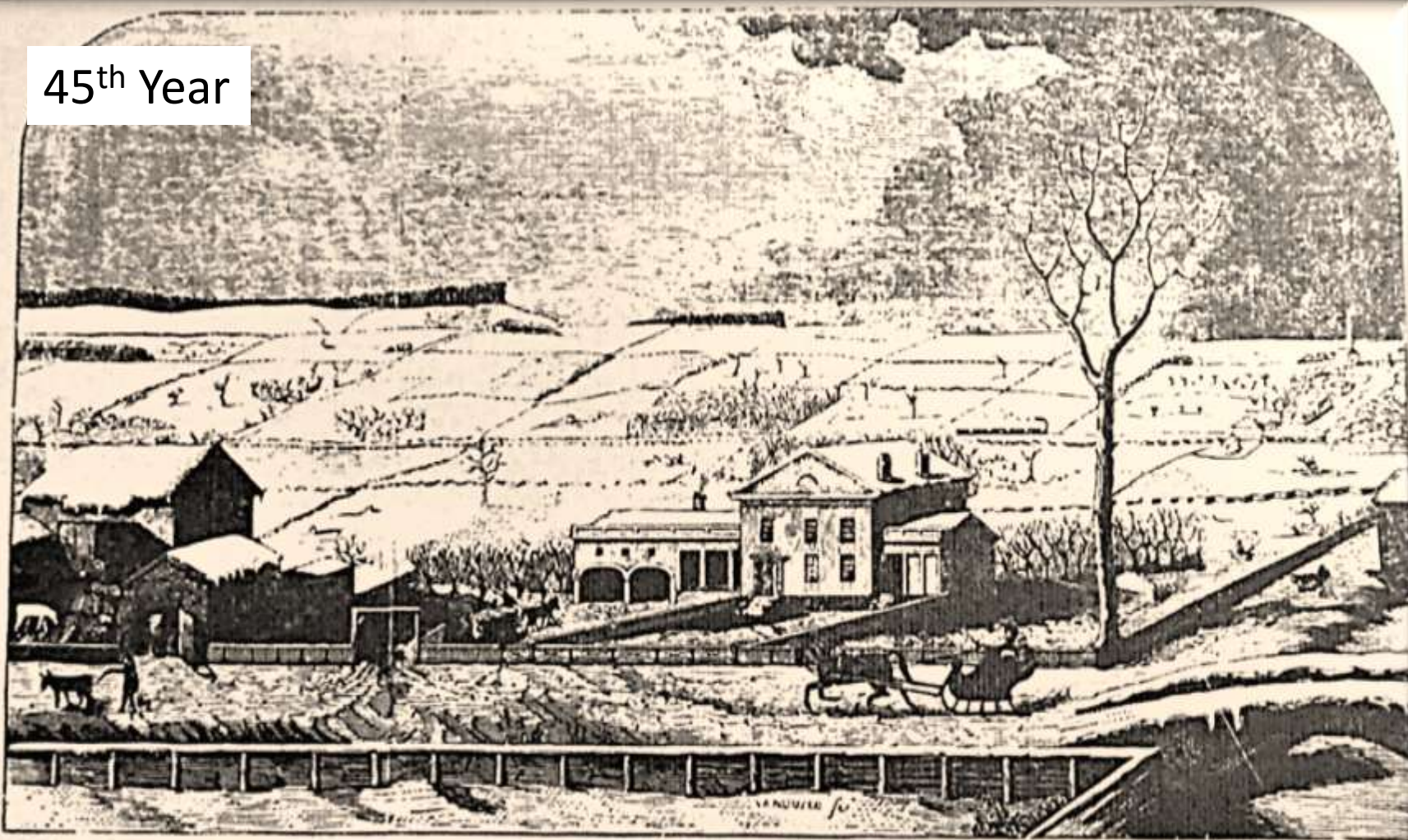
The Pioneer Settler, tenth year, Turner.

20<sup>th</sup> Year



The Pioneer Settler, twentieth year, Turner.

45<sup>th</sup> Year



The Pioneer Settler, forty-fifth year, Turner.



## 56 Years After Settling, Taylor House Nanticoke Road



RES. OF MRS. ZARAH S. TAYLOR,  
MAINE TP., BROOME CO., N. Y.

229 Nanticoke Rd. Illustration found in **1876** Broome County Atlas. The home dates to 1820 and sits along the current Nanticoke Road. The view is looking north.

## After the Land Was Cleared

When the land was cleared crops were planted, mostly grains (rye, wheat, buck wheat and corn) and thus a second industry grew with the opening of grist mills. Pitcher's Mill in Maine, NY circa 1830 is an example of an early mill and this one lasted until 1955. The soil was initially fertile however the farmers did not fertilize the soil nor practice crop rotation and the land was "used up" within twenty years. By the year 1875 one half of the land of Broome County was cleared of trees.

The population of Broome County grew from 13,893 in 1825 to 25,808 in 1845. Maine NY was incorporated in 1848 and it had a population of 1,843 individuals, today's population is 5,238.

Another industry was that of Potash making. The hardwoods were burned and the ashes could be sold for twelve cents per bushel. Water was poured through the ashes and then boiled down to make "black salts" - this could be sold for three dollars per hundred pounds and it was then sent to *asheries* where it was put into brick kilns and made into "pearl ash". This material was rafted down to the major cities where the potash was used; in the making of glass, fertilizer, soap and manufacturing of gun powder.

After about twenty years of straight farming the soil was depleted of nutrients and many farmers turned their fields to grazing lands. In 1842 the Broome County Agricultural Society held classes in crop rotation and fertilization of soils. Our region also requires the addition of lime to the soil. By 1850's many farmers left the land for the next frontiers such as; Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. The fields turned to grazing which saw a large increase in dairy cattle and the introduction of creameries to the came about. Milk would spoil quickly and therefore much of it was turned to butter and cheese. The butter market sent the product via the Chenango Canal in 1836-1878 and the Erie Railroad in 1848, opening sales to Albany and New York City.



## The Demise of Farming after 1870 – Growth of Industries

The farmers who stayed, besides using modern agricultural techniques also turn to machinery which assisted with planting to harvesting. The farming families, many times had large families to help with the labor needed around the farm however many realized that they would not inherit the farm. Around 1870 many starting seeking employment in “town.” They would have a room in Endicott or Binghamton returning on weekends to Maine.



“In 1878, Henry Curlhair started an express line between Maine and Binghamton for freight and passengers...” S.L.

Industries where located in Maine such as a; rake factory, tannery, wagon works, grist mills, poultry/eggs business and creameries but they had a small work force. The town continued to grow and shops and services, continued to serve the towns people and farms. Major industries had factories in Binghamton and Endicott including: furniture making, glass making, cigar making, shoe manufacturing, and time clocks which attracted workers from the country side. In 1922 electricity reached Maine.



Ideal Creamery, Main Street—painting by Clarence Stratton 1972



“In 1902, the Pitcher twins, Inah and Inas, take their milk to the H.A. Niles Creamery, which was behind the Columbian block, east of Main Street. This creamery was listed in the New York State list of “butter and cheese factories, milk stations, and condenseries” as producing 26,828 pounds of butter in 1902.” S.L.

## Some Families who where among the early Settlers to Maine, NY

- Russell and Alfred Gates from East Haddam, CT in 1795
  - Gardner Swain Bowers from Rindge, NH in 1822
  - Jedidiah Dudley from Stockbridge, MA in 1796
    - Philip Councilman settled Glen Aubrey
    - Levi Baldwin 1793 land purchased



## Some Early Settlers in and around Maine, NY

**Corp. Benjamin  
Norton  
Stockbridge MA in  
Arr. 1794**

**Russell and  
Alfred Gates  
East Haddam  
MA  
Arr. 1795**

Nathaniel  
Slosson 1794  
1764 - 1822

Asap  
Morse

Daniel Howard  
1795

Isaac Norton  
Born 1778 -  
1868  
Wife Ruth S Atkins  
1784 - 1859

**Levi Baldwin  
1793  
Nanticoke  
Major Levi  
D. Baldwin  
Arr. 1848**

**Gardner  
Sawin  
Bowers  
Arrives 1822  
from Rindge,  
NH**

Isaac Lamb  
1804  
Lamb's  
Corners -  
Nanticoke

Winthrop Roe  
1795

**Jed Dudley  
Stockbridge MA  
Arr. 1796**

In Allentown  
Timothy Caswell  
1815

Ebenezer  
and  
Matthew  
Allen 1836

James  
Ketchum  
1802

Joseph  
Howard  
1756 -  
1827

Marsena  
Hitchcock.  
McIntyre 1829

**Philip  
Councilman -  
Arr. 1793  
Nanticoke  
(Glen Aubrey)**

John Durfee  
Connecticut early 1800's

Aaron Delano early 1800's

Thomas  
Marean

“The first settler in Maine was **Benjamin Norton** from Stockbridge, Massachusetts who settled about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village site, in **1794**.

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.

In **1795** **Russell and Albert Gates** , of East Haddam, Connecticut, who came in 1791 to “Chenango Point” and who were not satisfied with the soil there, migrated up the Nanticoke Valley to the end of the road near “Centerville” at the Dudley place. From there they cut their way through the wilderness to a place about four miles up the west branch of the Nanticoke Creek. It was necessary to continually guard against wolves and other wild beasts as all sorts of game and wildlife were plentiful at that time\*\* ; however, little trouble was experienced with the Indians as most of them had begun to leave following the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign(1779). The Gates families were followed by the Daniel Howard and Winthrop Roe families in the same year”

\*\*“Because of attracting large numbers of wolves, they found they could not carry any food in their lunches that gave off agreeable odors. ...A bounty of twenty shillings was placed on wolves in 1790 and raised to ten dollars per in 1822.”

# Philip Adam Councilman

Birth 23 Dec 1757, Buck,Luzerne, PA

D. 29 Oct 1831 Nanticoke, Broome, NY

wife **Catherine Foster** b. 1757, PA d. 15 Nov 1822 Nanticoke, Broome, NY She is Buried right next to him, according to a book written by Eleanor Brown Swan in 1981 called the Story of the Valleys, Town of Nanticoke.

**AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COUNCILMAN REUNION, GLEN AUBREY,  
SEPTEMBER 3RD 1894  
BY  
E. W. COUNCILMAN**

“A little over a century ago, Philip Councilman, the progenitor of our race, with his wife, whose name was Catherine Foster and six small children, Barbara, Catherine, John, Philip, Henry and Peter, left Tioga Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and came up the Susquehanna River to Glen Aubrey, then a part of the town of Union, Tioga County, New York, to find a home. *The country was then almost a wilderness, inhabited by the bear, wolf, panther, elk, deer and the wild Indian. Their progress up the river was slow and tedious. Their only means of travel was the primitive Indian canoe, to be pushed up the river with a setting pole. This frail craft was laden with the family of eight persons and with what household goods they could take along to begin life anew.* Their substance consisted principally of the wild game of the forest brought down by a trusty rifle in the hands of the father, and the fish caught from the river, while the mother prepared the frugal meal by the camp fire, while watching over the six little ones. They were usually lulled to sleep by the howling of the wolf, screeching of the panther, hooting of the owl, interlude to vary the monotony, perhaps, by the bark of the fox.

*After a slow and tedious journey, paddling against the current, they arrived at the Chenango Point, now called Binghamton, where then there was but one house far down on the point of land between the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers. After a few days of rest and recuperation the father procured a yoke of oxen and a two wheeled cart into which was stowed all their earthly goods together with those members of the family who were not able to trudge on foot.* You who have traveled by stage coach, rail, or perhaps by the Cunard Line to Europe, think of a two-wheeled cart being the only conveyance to carry a family of eight persons with their household goods from Binghamton to Glen Aubrey and over a road made only with an axe, through a dense forest over these hills!

**Why, I can see 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 and 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. I can hear the mothers sing out "oh!" and see the children thrown from side to side and cry out with pain while being tumbled about in the cart. I can hear father crack his whip over those oxen's heads, saying, "whoa up, Buck and Broad!" to steady to cart over the rough road.**

I don't wonder that dyspersia was an almost unknown desire in those days. If there is anything in the wide world that would stir up dyspersia it would be that mode of traveling. Arriving at Glen Aubry with only the canopy of leaves and the inter-locking branches for a covering, would to us, their descendants, they had poor outlook for a home, but that for a sturdy pair of oxen, five descendants of the tentative race, endured the hardships of the early days, they knew not what it was to quit. A rude log house was soon thrown up, into which the family was soon settled. The wild game of the forest and the fish from the bubbling brook still furnished the principal supply of food. The trees and underbrush were soon cleared away and a patch large enough to plant some corn and potatoes and the garden truck was soon prepared. Soon to them the desert (wilderness) began to blossom as the rose.

Thus our grand parents laid the foundation of their future home, where we now celebrate. There were added to the family four more children; Betsey, David, Jacob and Samuel, making ten in all, all of which lived to rear families of their own, dieing at a ripe old age.

The boys grew up doing most of the farm work and clearing the land. 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.



In those early days, the sheep and cattle were allowed to get their living in the woods. The millennium not having arrived, it was not thought best to allow the wolf and the sheep to lie together, so some of the boys were dispatched early enough in the afternoon to bring them into the fold at night. The boys soon contracted the habit (boy-like) of loitering, sometimes not getting in till after dark. After the usual anxiety on the part of the mother, she conceived the idea of giving the boys a scare to teach them to be in before dark, as savage wild animals abounded in those days. So she went in the direction from which they were to come, and on hearing the bell she hid behind a tree. After they had passed, she commenced imitating the wolf.

After listening (Philip and Henry) and on being convinced that the wolves were really after them, such a shooing and shouting is seldom seen or heard. Sometimes the boys were ahead of the sheep and sometimes they were on top of the sheep, and sometimes the sheep were on top of the boys. Thus it was boys and sheep and sheep and sheep and boys all mixed up together.

It had the desired effect. The boys could ever after get in on time and our grandmother was noted as a great knitter. She would be seen on the road knitting, making neighborhood calls. On one of these occasions a cross sheep buck took it into his head that it was not quite the proper thing for an old lady to be knitting along the road, so he put his theory in to practice and went for the old lady. But, she was too sharp for him: Stepping to one side as he made his plunge, she took him where old Grimes took the spotted steer, by the horns. She led him even into the brook, where she got a stone with which she pummeled his nose 'till it looked like the drunken woodpecker that smashed his face against a tree 'till 'twas all agore of blood. Mr Bucky, in his sheep talk (sheep talk sometimes, you know) said "Just knit or sew along the road as much as you please, but stop that."

Frequently the old hunter, on his hunting excursions, would sleep under the root of an upturned tree or log. On one of these occasions, a huge bear undertook to dispense of the old man at an unreasonable hour in the morning. Mr. Bear mounted the log, growling and thumping and advancing on the enemy's woods in the bear-ship style, but when thought too near for comfort or safety, the old hunter brought his flint lock at the crook of which Mr. Bruin tumbled off the log and summarily died without discussion.

Tradition says our ancestors were from Germany, and of the Lutheran persuasion. They were as a race, a deeply pious people, believing strictly in the doctrine as taught by Martin Luther. It might be mentioned in this connection that the doctrine taught by Luther were those of the mother church, from which he seceded. His protest was against the temporal rule and methods of the Pope, but not against the dogmas and doctrines of the Roman Church. To go back to the introduction of the Councilmans into their country, tradition states that the first progenitor was Christopher, a cultured German Gentleman, who landed at Baltimore some 150 years ago, at least. From him has sprung a numerous race which now inhabit Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, and California.

Although it might be said, without disparagement, our bunch has never arrived, as yet, to any great degree of eminence in literacy attainment, political preferment, or in the accumulation of wealth. But this can be truthfully said: They are a kind-hearted, sympathetic, temperate, law abiding people. Kindness in preference to genius - one drop of human sympathy is better than an ounce of wealth, one grain of true patriotism to all the political trickery of the nineteenth century. So let our lives be one of usefulness, integrity and honesty. Let our aim be to discharge every duty that presents itself. To all our fellow men as far as circumstances will allow, and to do injury to none. Let our lives be one of good motives and good deeds. Ever let our conduct be squared by the highest principles of right, of justice and of truth. These are the greatest good."

Article in Tioga County, New York Herald  
No Date, Reunion Occurred 1899

## Joseph Baldwin 1610 – 1684

- Immigrated from England with wife around 1638 with two brothers.
- Arrived in New Haven then moved to Milford, Massachusetts where they farmed.
- Nine children by first wife. Married three times.
- Buried in Old Cemetery Hadley MA.
- Descendants purchase land in Nanticoke NY 1993

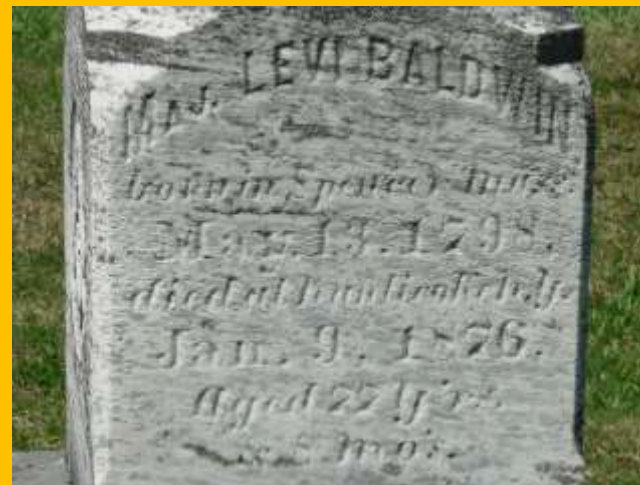




Levi Baldwin  
(senior)  
1755 -1837  
Revolutionary  
War Soldier  
Spencer, MA



Maj Levi Darius Baldwin  
(War of 1812)  
1798 -1876 Nanticoke  
Cemetery



## ***Brief account of land being purchased by a Revolutionary War Soldier from Spencer, Massachusetts. By Dick Baldwin***

- **Levi Baldwin (senior)**, b. 1755 Spencer, MA, **Revolutionary War veteran, bought Nanticoke farm in 1793 from Ebenezer Mason (an original Boston Purchase proprietor and a veteran from Spencer), never moved to NY ... quite possibly never saw the land, buried Spencer, MA**
- **Levi Baldwin, Junior (Major Levi)** b. 1798 Spencer, MA, served in Mass. militia, cleared land in Nanticoke and relocated his family to Nanticoke 1847, buried Nanticoke, NY
- - Nicholas Morgan (another Spencer family) and Sarah Baldwin Morgan settled early on northern half of the Levi Baldwin tract, Sarah was Levi's sister, Major Levi's aunt. Morgan was a prominent early Nanticoke family. Nicholas's son Halcey (or Halcy) was a son-in-law of Isaac Lamb (settled on site which my wife and I now own) and succeeded him in the mills in town. He also had a successful store in Nanticoke on the lot where Charlie Baldwin now lives.

“ The Baldwins were an early Nanticoke Family. They were not the earliest to settle in town. They were, however, among the earliest to own land in Nanticoke which they ultimately settled on. **Isaac Lamb** is reported to have settled in the hamlet that would become known as Lamb’s Corners, later Nanticoke, in **1804 or 1805**. Levi Baldwin, Jr., known as “Major” Levi, didn’t move his family to Nanticoke until 1847. Both Isaac Lamb and Levi Baldwin (Major Levi’s father) bought land directly from original Boston Purchase proprietors. While the deed running from the estate of Warham Parks of Westfield, Massachusetts to Isaac Lamb was granted in 1805, the deed running from Ebenezer History of Broome County, New York, 1885, Smith (while Isaac Lamb is generally reported as having settled in what became known as Lamb’s Corners in 1804, the deed he received to the property he settled on the southern half of Lot No. 271 of the Grand Division of the Boston Purchase was dated 1805 and Smith conflicts reporting 1804 in the chapter on the “History of the Town of Nanticoke” (pg. 419) and reporting 1805 in the “Brief Personals” section on page 616.

The date the Baldwins settled in Nanticoke has been the subject of some debate. The Levi Baldwin deed from Ebenezer Mason is dated 1793. Major Levi’s 1827 request to be discharged from duty as Major in the Massachusetts militia cites his intention to remove to New York State the following year (i.e. 1828). Meanwhile, it is clear that he did not relocate the family for some time. A letter from Major Levi to his father-in-law giving an historical account of his tarrying in Nanticoke was posted at Nanticoke Springs where a post office was first established on February 10, 1831. Levi, Sr. died in 1837 ... speculation is that Major Levi relocated his family after settling the estate of his father. It wasn’t until then that Major Levi’s brother Simon deeded his interest in the Nanticoke farm to Major Levi. The obituary of Cynthia Bemis Baldwin, wife of Major Levi, presumably written by Elizabeth M. Baldwin (her daughter-in-law) reports that Cynthia “came to this place” in 1847. That appears to serve as evidence that while Major Levi had spent a considerable amount of time “tarrying” in Nanticoke, clearing land in preparation for a move of his young family, the family did not relocate until 1847. Note that the 1793 deed wasn’t filed with the Broome County Clerk until 1848. County Clerk Office.”

The Gates Family  
Started in East Haddam, CT  
In 1634

Brothers Russell and Alfred arrived 1795 in  
Maine, NY

Alfred (1772 – 1859) 15 children

Russell (1766 – 1839) 3 children

Pioneer to Maine  
about 1793 with  
brother, Russell,  
from Connecticut  
1791.

# Alfred Gates

b. 1792 Conn. - d. 1860 Maine

son of Levi Gates & Lydia Crocker

m. 1st 1797  
m. 2d

Lucretia Tubbs

b. 1790 d. 1882

Cynthia

b. 1791 d.

*See record of Lucretia Tubbs  
m. 1790  
b. 1790  
d. 1882  
m. 2d  
Cynthia  
b. 1791  
d.*

Horace Gates 1798 - 1861	Alice Gates 1800 - 1821	Billy Gates 1801 - 1885	Louisa Gates 1805 - 1889	Betsy E. Gates 1813 - 1895	Seyona Gates 1814 -	Alfred Avery Gates 1816 -	Rumina Gates 1818 - 1875	Ransom T. Gates 1822 -	Levi S. Gates 1823 -	Lewis Gates 1821 -	Ancie Andy Gates 1803 - 1885	...	
m. Dorcas Blin 1799 -	m. Ira P. Lamb 1800 - 1885	m. Jacob Councilman 1798 - 1868	Not married Lydia Crocker b. 1792 m. ca. 1810 Class. S. Terry d. 1860	m. William R. Omsas 1816 - 1878	m. Sophronia J. Freeman	m. m. 1848 Sletha Councilman 1850 - 1850 m. m. 1849 Betsy R. Jewell 1855 - (widow of Saml. Allen)	m. 1850 Cyrus Edwards 18 - 1849 m. 1855 Philander Merrill 1795 - 1883	m. 1841 Sarah K. Taylor 1849	m. Margaret 1827 -	m. Mary J. Omsas 1837 -	m. 1846 Chas. Morgan 1799 - 1839	m. C. D. Allen	
Lived Maine	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Lisle	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Maine	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Maine	Lived Maine	Lived Maine	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Nanticoke	Lived Nanticoke	
1. Anna Gates 1818 -	1. Lucretia Lamb 1828 -	1. Nathan Jacob Councilman 1822 - m. Hannah M. Brown m. Mary Ann Johnson	1. Din S. 1840 - 2. Margaret Stone 1848 - 1849 m. Thomas Angell 3. Frances L. 1849 - 1849 m. 1857 William Richard Wood	1. Levia Maria Omsas 1840 - 1848 m. David Merrill 18 - 1848 m. Daisy 2. Polly S. Merrill 1841 - m. Basile	1. Diantha E. Gates 1841 - 2. Rachel Emily Omsas 1844 - m. Howard	1. Valer Adin Gates 1842 - 1849 m. 1848 Julia Nix 1848 - 1855 A. Russ D. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Elizabeth 2. John S. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Elizabeth 3. Francis M. Gates 1850 - m. 1850 Elizabeth 4. James B. Gates 1847 - m. 1847 Elizabeth 5. Ransom Gates 1849 - m. 1849 Elizabeth 6. Clayton Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Elizabeth 7. Julia Gates 1849 - m. 1849 Elizabeth 8. John E. Gates 1849 - m. 1849 Elizabeth 9. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	1. Cyrus E. Edwards 1848 - 2. Alfred S. Edwards 1841 - 1849 m. Elizabeth 1848 - 1850 3. Malissa Edwards 1848 - 1848	1. Eliza Lucretia Gates 1843 - m. Samuel Perry m. 1844 Salome Allen (m.) A. Ransom T. Perry 1840 B. Lafayette Perry 1848	1. Paulina N. Gates 1844 - 2. Charles H. Gates 1851 -	1. Albert Z. Gates 1846 - 2. Frances B. Gates 1846 - 1848	1. Emeline m. Albert Freeman A. Lelah m. Edmund Wood 1848 2. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	1. Erma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	1. Erma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas
2. Betsey Gates 1824 -	2. Davius N. Lamb 1828 - m. Lydia 1828 - A. Fred D. Lamb 1844 - B. Lydia Lamb 1847 -	2. Timothy Shepard Councilman 1823 - m. Rebecca Brown m. Mary A. Simmons A. Tina F. Councilman	4. Alfred A. 1847 - 1849 5. William M. 1848 - 6. Maria A. 1848 - 1851 7. Samantha M. 1852 - 1853 8. Emily 1848 - 1849	3. Alvah Jeffers Omsas 1848 - 1852 4. Olivia L. Omsas 1852 - 1858	3. Alphonso D. Gates 1848 -	3. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	3. Josephine M. Gates 1848 -	3. Lafayette Perry 1848	3. Harvey L. Gates 1855 -	3. Rosalinda Gates 1848 -	3. Lesther m. Oliver	3. Lesther m. Oliver	
3. Estarney B. Gates 1840 -	3. E. E. Lamb D. J. D. Lamb E. Herbert Lamb F. J. J.	3. Silas Tubbs Councilman 1849 - m. Olive R. Hartwell A. Sarah E. Councilman	9. Emeline 1855 - 1863 10. Diantha 1852 - 1853 11. Maria 1848 - 1853	5. Horace H. Omsas 1841 - 1848 6. Ella P. Omsas 1846 - 1848	4. Eliza S. Gates 1847 -	4. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	4. Malissa Edwards 1848 - 1848 5. Josephine M. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Dr. DeLacy 18 - 1872 m. 1848 Eliza 1848 -	4. Lafayette Perry 1848	4. Charles H. Gates 1851 -	4. Frances B. Gates 1846 - 1848	4. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	4. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	
4. Susan E. Gates 1841 -	4. Susan E. Gates 1841 -  Ira Lamb married 3 more times, and had 10 more children	4. Lewis Harris Councilman 1847 m. Mary L. Tholeman  Lucinda Councilman 1820 - 1846	12. Maria 1848 - 1853	7. Elizabeth Omsas 1846 - 1875	5. Altha Gates 1848 -	5. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	5. Malissa Edwards 1848 - 1848 6. Josephine M. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Dr. DeLacy 18 - 1872 m. 1848 Eliza 1848 - No children by 2nd husband, Philander Merrill. He had a dau. by 1st wife: Ann O. Merrill 1841 - 1870 m. Phippa	5. Lafayette Perry 1848	5. Charles H. Gates 1851 -	5. Frances B. Gates 1846 - 1848	5. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	5. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	
					6. Delem B. Gates 1851	6. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	6. Malissa Edwards 1848 - 1848 7. Josephine M. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Dr. DeLacy 18 - 1872 m. 1848 Eliza 1848 - No children by 2nd husband, Philander Merrill. He had a dau. by 1st wife: Ann O. Merrill 1841 - 1870 m. Phippa	6. Lafayette Perry 1848	6. Charles H. Gates 1851 -	6. Frances B. Gates 1846 - 1848	6. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	6. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	
						7. Adalson Avery Gates 1849 -	7. Malissa Edwards 1848 - 1848 8. Josephine M. Gates 1848 - m. 1848 Dr. DeLacy 18 - 1872 m. 1848 Eliza 1848 - No children by 2nd husband, Philander Merrill. He had a dau. by 1st wife: Ann O. Merrill 1841 - 1870 m. Phippa	7. Lafayette Perry 1848	7. Charles H. Gates 1851 -	7. Frances B. Gates 1846 - 1848	7. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	7. Emma m. Nathan Councilman A. Pharis E. Edith C. S. Lusk D. Sijuanas	

Shirley Woodward

**Russell and his brother Alfred arrived in Maine in 1795 and started to cut their way through the dense forest and made a seven-mile road from their land to the Hamlet region, this is now know as Nanticoke Road. Both brothers were charter members of the Maine Baptist Church at its incorporation in 1835 . All three of Russell's children had an impact on the town; Reverend William Gates (1795 -1882) 1st child of Russell and Deacon Cyrus Gates (1802 - 1891) 3<sup>rd</sup> child of Russell. Russell Gates' son Louis was appointed as one of the three moderators at the incorporation of the Town of Maine in 1848. Louis was the father of Granville Gates who make his fortune as a merchant in the West. Sarah Jane Bowers 1st child of Gardner Bowers (1830 – 1904) married Rev. Granville Gates on 9.19.1850 in Maine NY. Their third child was: Frederick Taylor Gates, (1853 – 1929). He worked with John D. Rockefeller and was instrumental in introducing Lamont Bowers to John D. Rockefeller.**

The following is a partial listing of major offices held by **Frederick T. Gates**: Original trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1913-1923), A trustee (1902-1917) and chairman (1907-1917) of the General Education Board, Chairman of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission (1909-1914), Trustee of the University of Chicago (1896-1910), Trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1909-1929), Member of the International Health Commission Board (1913-1923), Member of the China Medical Board, Trustee of the Peking Union Medical College (1914-1917)





“Rev. William Gates ran the Maine Academy from 1837 until 1852. Students at the school came from as far away as Owego. The Baptist minister was pro-slavery and used scripture to support his point of view, and it was also said that Reverend Gates spoke eight languages.” Maine and the Nanticoke Valley S.L.

## Reverend William Gates 1795 -1882 1st child of Russell

“Eldest son of Deacon Russell Gates (1766-1839) and Esther Briggs (1761-1850), **William**, though a backwoods boy, was absorbed in books from childhood. For some years he conducted an academy in Maine Village, Broome County, New York. Then for forty years he was the comfortable pastor of a quiescent Baptist church in a neighboring town. There he entertained his abundant leisure with the driest of books, linguistic, theological, and other. It was whispered that Reverend William Gates had mastered eight languages. Some old Greek and Hebrew books came down through the family from him. Without having seen the inside of a schoolhouse except as teacher, he was given a degree for his learning by Madison University, now Colgate. Without ambition, without interest in visible things, William Gates lived among his books at cost of all practical efficiency. (Ref: Our American Ancestry, by Frederick Taylor Gates)

September 18, 1795 - 2.22.1882

William married Mary Ellen Stevens on 03 September 1833 in Union, Broome, New York; they had one child.

Family links:

Spouse:

Mary Ellen *Stevens* Gates (1804 - 1877)

Burial:

Riverside Cemetery

Whitney Point

Broome County

New York, USA

Find A Grave Memorial# 74212185”

Deacon Cyrus Gates 1802 - 1891 3<sup>rd</sup> child of Russell



“The home of Cyrus and Arabella Gates was built in 1848 on Old Nanticoke Road in Maine. Cyrus was a surveyor and cartographer. This home was once a station on the Underground Railroad, and the Cyrus Gates Farmstead is now listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places.” Maine and the Nanticoke Valley S.L.

## Underground Railroad in Broome County

“Broome County, New York played a very important role in the Underground Railroad by helping runaway slaves escape their bondage from Southern plantations and slave masters. From 1848 until the end of slavery in the United States in 1865, the **Cyrus Gates** Farmstead in Maine, New York was a station or stop on the Underground Railroad. Its owners: Cyrus and Arabella Gates were outspoken abolitionists as well as active and vital members of their community. Oral history says that through those years many escaped slaves came through the Gates' station. The slaves would travel from the South to the North from station to station mostly under the cover of darkness. Often times, once runaways got into the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they would not be in much danger of being captured by bounty hunters or the police. Runaways in New York would often work and do chores with the station owners during the day. One runaway female slave, a 16-year-old girl named Margaret "Marge" Cruizer was so comfortable with the Gates family that she decided to stay at their station and live with them. Marge ended up spending the rest of her life with the Gates' and is buried in the cemetery right next to the house.

In 1850 the United States government in trying to prevent a war between the slave and non-slave states passed a new Fugitive Slave Act. This law gave bounty hunters from the South more rights to chase slaves into the North and forced Northern police officers into arresting and returning runaway slaves that they captured. Abolitionists hated the Fugitive Slave act, and started working even harder to find ways to end slavery. Southern slave plantation owners hated Northern abolitionists because the abolitionists wanted to end slavery which in turn would mean that the plantation owners would lose their laborers-the people that worked for them. The plantation owners kept trying to get back their slaves that would run away to the North and on to Canada if they had to. The average slave was worth a lot of money to a slave owner, so owners would pay people called bounty hunters to bring runaway slaves back to them if they could.

We should be proud of our strong abolitionist heritage here in Broome County. Slavery was a terrible thing and families like the Gates' knew in their hearts and minds that it had to be stopped. The Gates' and many other abolitionists risked much to end slavery, but unfortunately it took the great Civil War to end slavery in the United States. ”

Stephen G. Beukema

November 19, 2005

<http://www.wpcsd.org/UndergroundRailroad.aspx>

The Bowers Family  
Started in Cambridge, MA  
in 1635

Gardner Bowers came to Maine in 1822



1920

Bowers Family Homestead 51 Nanticoke Road originally settled by Gardner Swain Bowers and his wife Achsah Taylor Bowers . The 1824 house burned and was replaced in 1871.

**Gardner Sawin Bowers  
photo c 1880 arrived in 1822  
from Rindge NH**

- Father, Nehemiah Bowers, II,  
1752 - 1828  
was a minute man at Lexington and  
Bunker Hill
- Mother; Sarah Sawin 1756 – 1856
- Gardner moved here from NH in  
1822. Married Achsah Taylor in 1827  
who was the oldest daughter of  
Andrew Taylor/Jane Dinsmore
- Commissioned by Governor DeWitt  
Clinton
- Recommissioned in 1861 to raise  
troops for the Civil War
- Was a millwright, and served as  
local magistrate



## Gardner Sawin Bowers

b. April 4, 1802 Rindge, New Hampshire. d. February 20, 1882 Maine, NY

“Gardner Sawin Bowers was the son of Nehemiah (II) Bowers (1752-1828) and Sarah Sawin (1757-1856)

Gardner Sawin Bowers, born in Rindge, Cheshire County, New Hampshire in 1802. He was the youngest son of Nehemiah and Sarah who had lived near Boston and later moved to Rindge, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. **They were among the second wave of New England immigrants whose search for land led them into central New York State. They moved from New Hampshire into an area which was part of the Boston Purchase in 1822.**

Straight down the Nanticoke Creek was the Andrew Taylor farm, and Gardner Sawin Bowers, a young man of twenty-two, bought land in 1824 adjoining this Taylor farm. Andrew Taylor, with his fine family of nine children had several pretty daughters, among them **Achsah**, two years younger than Gardner. Gardner and Achsah were married in 1827 and went to live in the modest frame house that Gardner had built with his own hands half a mile south of the fine mansion of Andrew Taylor.

Gardner was a millwright by trade but had made a profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian church in 1825, two years before his marriage. There was no mills started at that time and the people in the area soon found his skills in clearing the timber and making ready to cultivate the land and building houses were in great demand. He took an active part in the building of houses for the new settlers and later on, in the erection of saw and grist mills.

His military title of Captain is derived from commissions held in the New York State militia during the "training days" and granted by Governor DeWitt Clinton from 1829 to the mid-1830's. An interesting conflict between church authority and State authority was brought out a trial and excommunication of Captain Gardner Sawin Bowers, a commissioned military officer who had been forced to court-martial a brother member for failure to obey a militia training order. Since the church trial was for slander, only evidence bearing directly upon this charge was admitted and Captain Bowers was not permitted to introduce evidence regarding the situation as a whole. In 1834 he was excommunicated from The Congregational Church of Maine, New York. The family withdrew from the church and thereafter attended the Baptist church, although never becoming members. Although physically unable to serve, he was again commissioned as honorary Major in 1861 in order to raise troops for Lincoln's second call for the Civil War.



## Gardner Sawin Bowers

“As a millwright, Gardner became interested with several others in a patent milling process. The partners bought territorial rights. The patent proved worthless. Gardner alone was financially responsible (as his friends were without means) and was obliged unassisted to pay the notes which the partners had given, and he had endorsed, besides the expenses of a long and unsuccessful litigation. It was more that twenty years before he was able to discharge this debt, principal and interest.

He served as a justice of the peace, learned the rudiments of law, often acted as attorney in local suits when not presiding, and was for one term associate judge on the County bench. He was a vigorous and sometimes a vehement speaker. He was the local boss of his township for the Republican party, pulled all the political wires and dominated the party caucuses. The outbreak of the Civil War filled him with excitement and zeal. Despite financial difficulties which plagued the family throughout most of Gardner's life, he became a prominent member of this small community.

**Gardner and Achsah had six children. All of these children died without issue except Sarah Jane Bowers and Lamont Montgomery Bowers.** The old family mansion at "Bowers Corners" with its invaluable keepsakes and heirlooms burned to the ground in 1870 and the present rather tasteful building was erected in its stead immediately after, by the filial piety of the sons.

Gardner Bowers died in 1882 at the ripe age of eighty. His brothers and sisters inherited with him the longevity of his mother and of the Sawin family. He had a fair share of personal and family pride, and desired to have the old farm kept permanently in the family as a memorial. The old farm was inherited by Lamont M. Bowers and passed down through his descendants.”

(Ref: Clement Gray Bowers letter 07 March 1968) (Ref: Biography: Lamont Montgomery Bowers, written by Jerry Pepper) and (Ref: Our American Ancestry, by Frederick Taylor Gates)

Spouse: Achsah Taylor Bowers (1804 - 1875)

**Gardner Sawin Bowers 1802- 1882 Age 80 and**  
**Wife Achsah Taylor Bowers 1804 – 1875 Age 71**

**BOWERS**

**1802**  
–  
**1935**  
**(2004)**

*Six Children*

1. **Sarah Jane** 1830 - 1904 - 74
2. Achsah Ann 1832 - 1906 - 74
3. Charles Gardner 1838 - 1918 - 80
4. John Milton 1842 - 1900 - 58
5. ElizabethAnnDuane 1844 - 1868 - 24
6. **Lamont Montgomery** 1847 - 1941 - 93

Sarah Jane (1) m. Granville Gates  
Two sons Frank and Frederick Taylor

Achsah Ann (2) m. Vandeburgh  
No children

Charles Gardner (3) m. Esther Jane  
No Children

John Milton (4) m. Mary Jamina  
No children

Lamont Montgomery (6) m. Fanny Gray in 1872,  
Frances Irene Gere m. 8.22. 1911 from Montrose, PA  
Two sons: Franck Taylor 1875 - 1932  
Clement Gray 1893 – 1973

Elizabeth Ann Duane (5)  
Not married

Franck m. Frances Nicoll m. 1903  
One daughter with Franck: Frances;  
remarries Thomas Stephens Miller in 1934 no children

Clement Gray m. Janet Whitney in 1925  
One Daughter Janet

Frances Shelton Bowers Miller,  
1907-1991

Janet Bowers 1935 - 2004 m. Larry  
Bothwell in 1957 he dies in 1995  
No children



**1st Sarah Jane Bowers 1st child of Gardner**  
September 19, 1830 – October 23, 1904

Married Rev. Granville Gates on 9.19.1850 in Maine NY. Rev. Gates was the son of **Deacon Louis Gates** and Emily Payne. He served churches at Lamb's Corners, Yorkshire, Mott's Corners, and Ovid.

They moved to Kansas, 1867, where he served as superintendent of Baptist home missions for the entire state.

#### Children:

1. Frank Gates, born June 28, 1851. He died of heart disease, January 24, 1884, unmarried, in Highland, Doniphan County, KS. He was buried at the Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Montclair, NJ.
2. Sarah Gates, born 1852. Died Young.
3. **Frederick Taylor Gates**, born July 2, 1853. Died 6 Feb 1929 in Phoenix, Arizona.



## **Frederick Taylor "Fred" Gates Son of Sarah Bowers and Granville Gates**



Sibling: Frank Gates 1851 in Maine NY – 1884 in Kansas

Spouses:

Emma Lucile *Cahoon* Gates (1855 - 1934)

Lucia Fowler *Perkins* Gates (\_\_\_\_ - 1883)

Children:

Federick Lamont Gates 1886 - 1933

Franklin Herbert Gates 1888 - 1945

Russell Cahoon Gates 1890 - 1964

Alice Florence *Gates* Pudney 1891 - 1974

Lucia Louise *Gates* Hooper 1893 - 1967

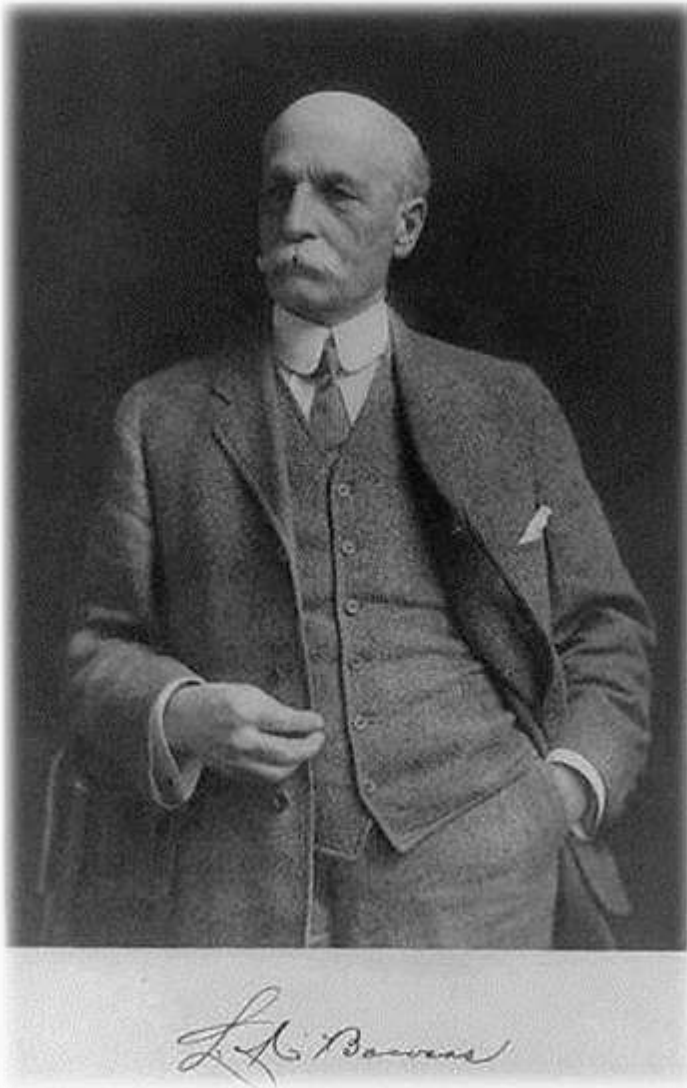
Grace Lucile *Gates* Mitchell 1895 - 1981

Percival Taylor Gates 1897 - 1978

**The following is a partial listing of major offices held by Frederick T. Gates.**

- **Original trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation (1913-1923)**
- **A trustee (1902-1917) and chairman (1907-1917) of the General Education Board.**
- **Chairman of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission (1909-1914)**
- **Trustee of the University of Chicago (1896-1910)**
- **Trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1909-1929)**
- **Member of the International Health Commission Board (1913-1923)**
- **Member of the China Medical Board**
- **Trustee of the Peking Union Medical College (1914-1917)**

## Lamont M. Bowers, 1924 6<sup>th</sup> child of Gardner



- 1847 Born in Maine, NY son of Gardner
- 1867-71 Ford & Meagley, soap company, sales and then partner
- 1872 Marries Fanny Gray
- 1878 Moved to Omaha, formed Bemis & Bowers, real estate
- 1879 Parker & Bowers, state agents for farm equipment, Omaha
- 1883 Returned to Binghamton. Semi-retired, local investing
- 1895 **Confidential representative for J. D. Rockefeller**
- 1895-01 Mgr. of Bessemer Steamship Co, Cleveland. Anchor Co.
- 1904 Supervised building 17-story Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland
- 1907 Moved to Denver. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
- 1909 Fanny died
- 1911 Marries Frances Irene Gere
- 1915-31 To Binghamton. On the board of American Shipbuilding Co
- 1941 Died in Binghamton

<http://www.amazon.ca/Historic-Print-LaMont-Bowers-slightly/dp/B003HN5T9Y>



**Clement Bowers son of Lamont**  
and family dog Bibbs,  
c.1902 taken by his brother Franck



“Possible image of John D. Rockefeller, the partner of Lamont Bowers who is the father of Clement Bowers, the infant seated on the man's lap. Bowers as the financial advisor to Rockefeller and helped run his operation in both New York and Colorado.” Bowers Collection of Broome County Historical Society

<http://nyheritage.nnyln.net/cdm/landingpage/collection/p261501coll8>

**JANET W. BOWERS** daughter of Clement  
**January 9, 1935 – May 29, 2004**



1936



Miss Hall's School - 1952



Vassar College - 1956



Janet and Lamont – c. 1940

Founded in 1898, Miss Hall's School was one of the first all-girls established in New England [http://www.misshalls.org/boarding\\_schools](http://www.misshalls.org/boarding_schools)

Founded in 1861, Vassar College is a highly selective, residential, coeducational liberal arts college. <http://www.vassar.edu/>

“Janet Bowers graduated with an A.B. in Art History from Vassar College and a Master of Divinity from Union Theological Seminary. Descended from early settlers of Broome County, she is a keen student of needlework, crafts and gastronomy. She is Curator of the Nanticoke Valley Historical Society Museum.” Book jacket comments from, *Broome County Heritage: An Illustrated History* (Windsor Publications, 1983)

The Dudley Family  
Started In Guilford, CT  
In 1639



A large portion of the men in these armies were from the New England States, and they were very much impressed by the territory, so much so, that some of them eventually returned to settle along the new frontier. At least they must have carried back many stories, for we find most of the early inhabitants coming from New England, principally Massachusetts. The first one to actually take up land was a short distance up the Chenango or "Ochenang" River in 1787.

Maine was situated within a tract of 230,000 acres of land known as the "Boston Purchase", or "Massachusetts Ten Townships", purchased by a group of sixty residents of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on November 7, 1787. The purchase price was 333 Spanish Dollars. The land cost twelve and one-half cents per acre but was subject to any title that the Indians might have. Previously, Samuel Brown, with three other grantees; Elijah Brown, Orringe Stoddard, and Joseph Raymond, representing the Boston Company, and two white settlers, Amos Draper, a trader living near Vestal, and James McMaster, a farmer near Owego, made a satisfactory treaty with the Indians of this territory on June 22, 1787.

The first settler in Maine was Benjamin Norton from Stockbridge, Massachusetts who settled about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village site, in 1794.

Shirley Woodward *A Short History of Maine*  
*New York, 1973*



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.

# Dudley Family

Jedidiah Dudley arrived in 1796 from Stockbridge MA. His home was built in the late 1880's.(see below) His son was) Jedidiah Jr. b. 1813 and his wife Emeline b.1821. The children of Jedidiah Jr. were: Dwight G., Samira, Martha and George D. The Dudley home and land were sold and it's where the Shadowbrook subdivision is located.



**George Dudley (4)** b. 9.15.1721 Guilford CT d. 12.9.1790 Stockbridge MA. m. Martha Coan b. 1.18.1759

Children Six

- · Lucy (5) b. 10.17.1759 d. young
  - · Wright (5) b. 9.20.1761
- · Hooker (5) b. 7.3.1764 d. unm. Stockbridge
  - · William (5) b. 1766
  - · **Clarissa** (5) b. 1770
- · **JEDIDIAH (5)** b. 8. 1774 d. 11.24.1812 Union Center ,NY

**JEDIDIAH (5)** m. 1808 ~~LYDIA BARNES~~ b. 1777 of Richmond MA.

Children Three

- ☐ · Lydia (6) b. 1.16.1809 d.6.11.1887 2 Children m. Capt. A.K. Ketchum Union Center NY
  - ☐ · Martha (6) b. 1811 d. 1862 in Phelps NY 9 Children
  - ☐ · **Jedidiah (6)** b. 4.10.1813 d. 1899 Maine, NY

**Jedidiah (6)** b. 4.10.1813, m. 12.14.1840 Emeline C. Marean b. 3.15.1821

Children Three

- · **Dwight (7)** b. 10.28.1841 d. 1921
- · Samira (7) b. 9.12.1842 d. unm. 5.11.1863
- · Martha (7) b. 2.25.1857 d.1933 m. LeRoy Bostwick b. 1834 d. 1924 Children (2) Nellie, Dudley L. b. 1893 d. 1963

**Dwight Dudley (7)** 1841 - 1921 m. 3.17.1884 Alice Haskins b. 12.16.1861 m

Children Four

- · Myra Emeline. (8) b. 1.17.1885
- · Jessie Alice (8) b. 11.5.1887
- · Dwight Guilford (8) b. 10.1.1890
- · George Dunn (8) b. 5.16.1896



4<sup>th</sup> Child of JED AND LYDIA

- Jedediah Jr. 1813 - 1899  
m. Emeline Chloe Marean  
Mar. 15, 1821 - 1907\*\*

Children Three \*\*

- 1 Dwight 1841 -1921  
m. 1884 *Alice* Haskins 1861 – 1955 \*\*\*
- 2 Samira 1843 – 1863  
Not married
- 3 Martha 1857 - 1933  
m. 1885 to LeRoy Bostwick 1834 – 1924



Dr. D. Dudley born in  
Maine, NY 1841,  
enlisted in the Union  
Army at 23 he  
became the youngest  
commanding officer  
at the Elmira Prison.



"Army Square"

U.S. Gen. Hospital  
Washington D.C.  
May 28<sup>th</sup> 1863

Dear Friend Dudley

Your last came safely  
You will please excuse me  
for not answering it sooner  
as I have been very busy.  
As you noticed I am in the  
volunteer service. there were  
no vacancies in the regular  
army, and after having been  
examined for several days  
by three old army surgeons  
I was accepted, and have  
been on duty since at  
this hospital. when I first  
came I had charge of all  
the sick and wounded officers  
which duty I fulfilled until  
about two weeks ago when

The review that took place  
here last week was the  
grandest military collection  
ever witnessed on the continent  
the soldiers were as black  
as indians and covered  
with dust -

I had tickets sent to me for  
seats on the stand next  
to the Presidents where I saw  
very well x

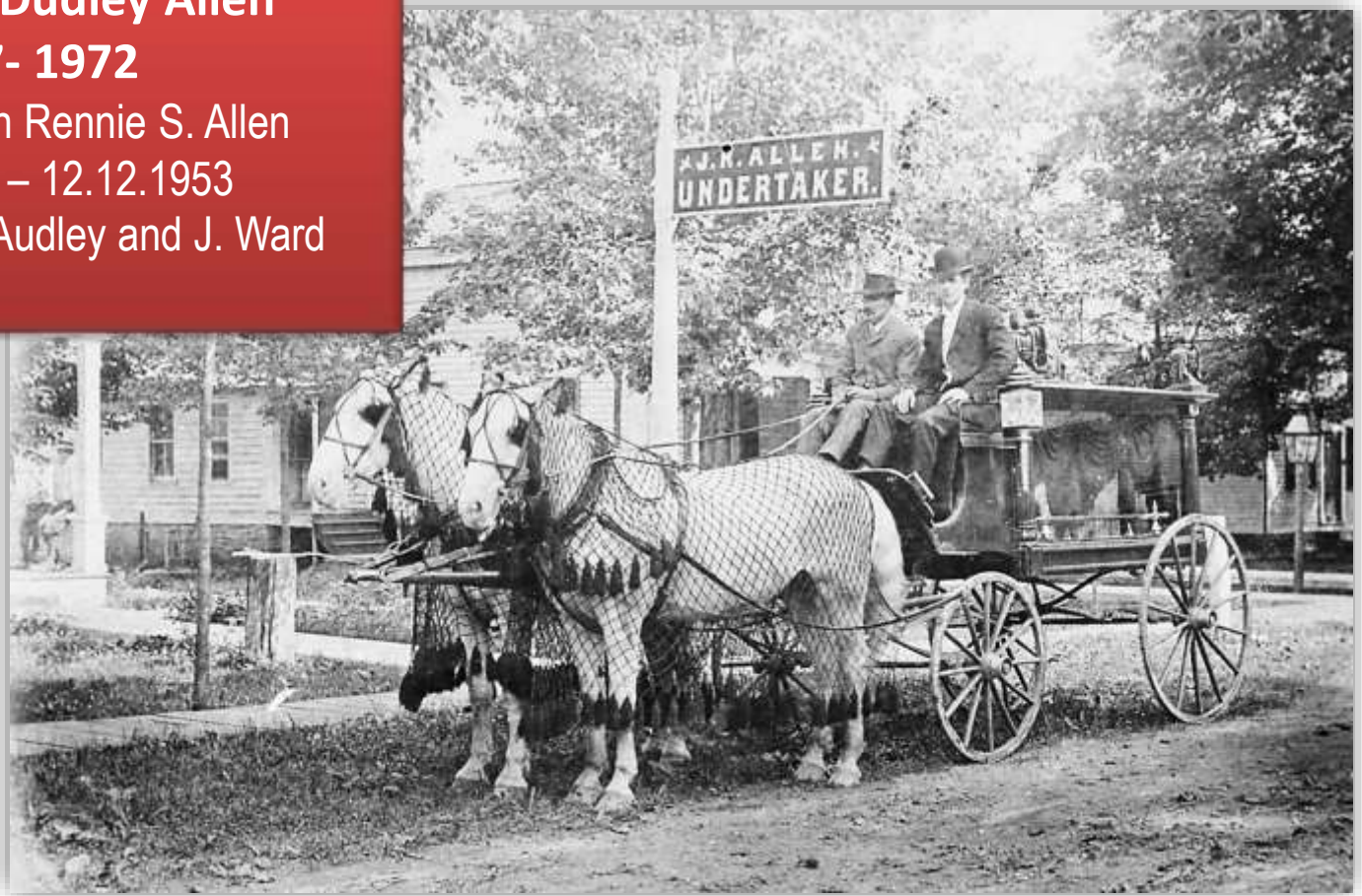
I recd a letter from Dr. Gov.  
Smith last week. he is still  
at Ball's Home kept my  
where both of us have had fun.  
Allow me to congratulate you  
on your happy prospect  
in the future.  
Please remember me to the Agers  
G-ivy and all inquiring friends  
and believe me yours sincerely  
Chas. A. Leake

Letter to Dr. Dudley from Dr. Charles Leake re: his assistance in aiding  
President Lincoln after he was shot. 8 pages total

**2nd Child of Dwight & Alice  
Jessie A. Dudley Allen  
1887- 1972**

m. 1906, John Rennie S. Allen  
7.16.1883 – 12.12.1953

Two Children: Audley and J. Ward



“1908 image of J.R. (John Rennie) Allen(right). The hearse is parked in front of Allen’s Home at what is now 2586 Main Street. J.R. also worked at the Tymeson Brothers store and was a member of the town band, playing he bass drum. He was married to Jessie Alice Dudley (1887 – 1972) daughter of Dr. Dwight and Alice Dudley. They had two sons Audley and George. In 1915 the family moved to Endicott to continue his business. “



3rd Child of Dwight & Alice  
***Dwight Guilford***

1890 - 1973

marries 1914 Ellen Halpin

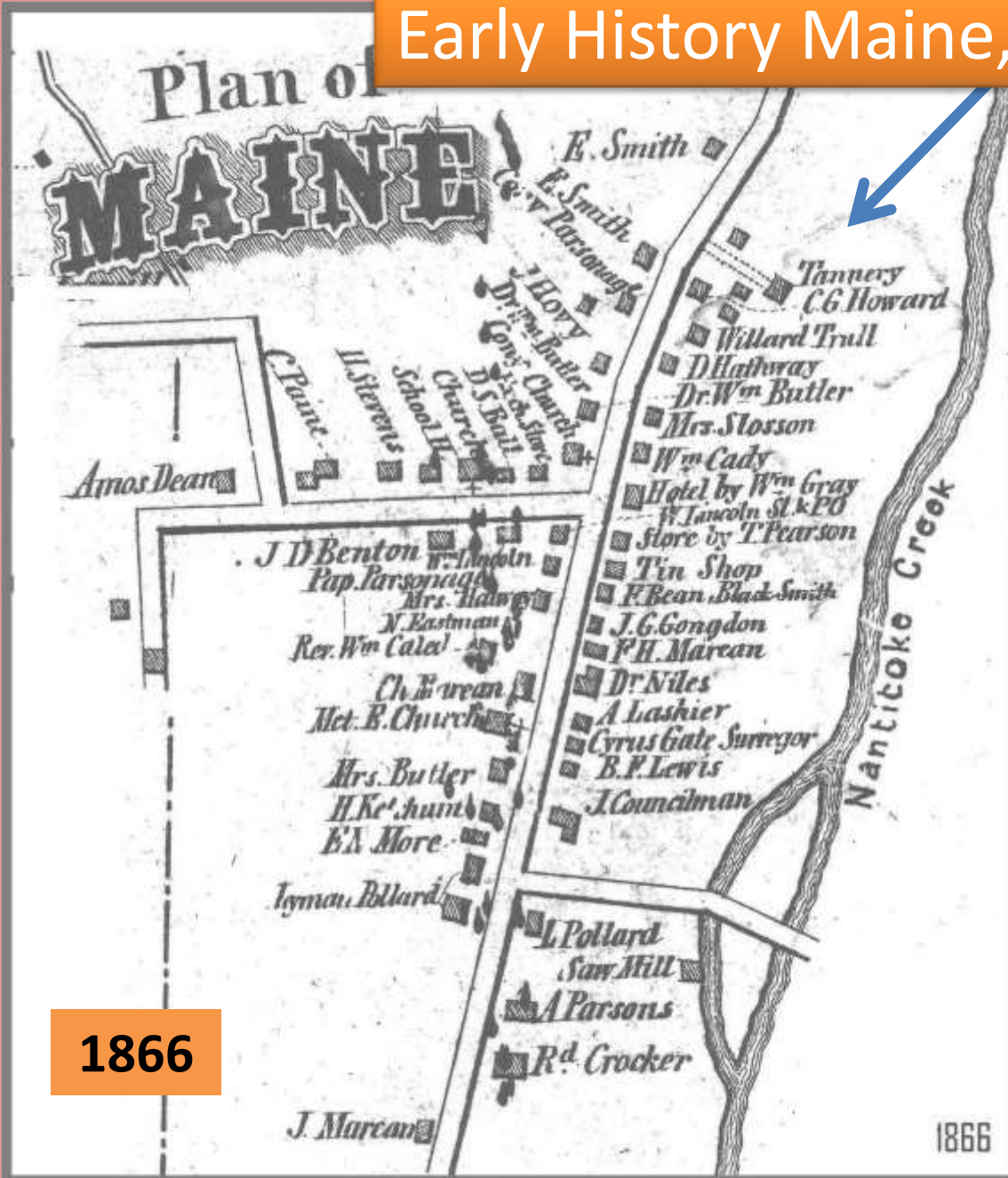
marries 8.31.1925 Bertha. (Betty) Smith

**Dr. D. Guilford Dudley** 1890 - 1972, son of Dr. Dwight Dudley. In 1913 he had a practice in Maine and then moved to Endicott. In World War I he was a first lieutenant in France from 1917 - 1919. He helped develop an anti-anthrax serum during the war. Many soldiers were dying after contracting the disease from shaving brushes. He became president of Ideal Hospital.

**Dr. D. Guilford Dudley, second generation doctor**



# Early History Maine, NY



1866



Former E.H. Clark Tannery  
Clarence Stratton, 1970

In 1848, the population of Maine was approximately 1,800 persons. In 1880, there were 2,129 persons. The population then declined; in 1915 when there were only 1,339 persons. The population then began to increase and by 1970 there were 5,842. In the 2000 census, there were 5,459 people in the Town of Maine.

## Early History Maine, NY

### Maine Business Directory 1866

1. A.R. Payne...Dealer in Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c.
2. W. Lincoln .... Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c.
3. L. Pollard...Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Lumber and Farmer.
4. C.R. Heaton...Physician and Surgeon
5. Dr. Niles...Physician
6. Dr. W. Butler...Physician
7. Dr. Hathaway..Physician
8. F.C. Curlhair...Harness Maker
9. W.C. Pollard...Lumber Dealer.
10. B.F. Lewis ...Farmer.
11. O. Holden ...Farmer.
12. E.N. Mooers...Farmer
13. J.W. Councilman...Lumber Dealer and Farmer
14. G. M. Hardendorf...Carpenter and Joiner.
15. W.W. Collins...Pastor of Congregational Church.
16. Cyrus Gates... Surveyor
17. F. Bean...Blacksmith
18. D. C. Norton...Lumber Dealer
19. F.H. Marean & Son...Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Flour, Provisions &c.
20. E.K. Ketchum...Proprietor of Ketchum's Hotel.
21. F.H. Marean...Post Master
22. E. H. Clark...Tannery
23. Cooper Shop
24. Tin Shop
25. T. Pearson...Store
26. Saw Mill on Mill Street  
(Pollard Hill Road)
27. Turning Mill
28. Grist Mill
29. Rake Factory

***Historic  
Hamlet  
of  
Maine***



**Circa 1865**



# J. Ralph Ingalls School

35 Church Street Maine, NY

National Register of Historic Places 1998



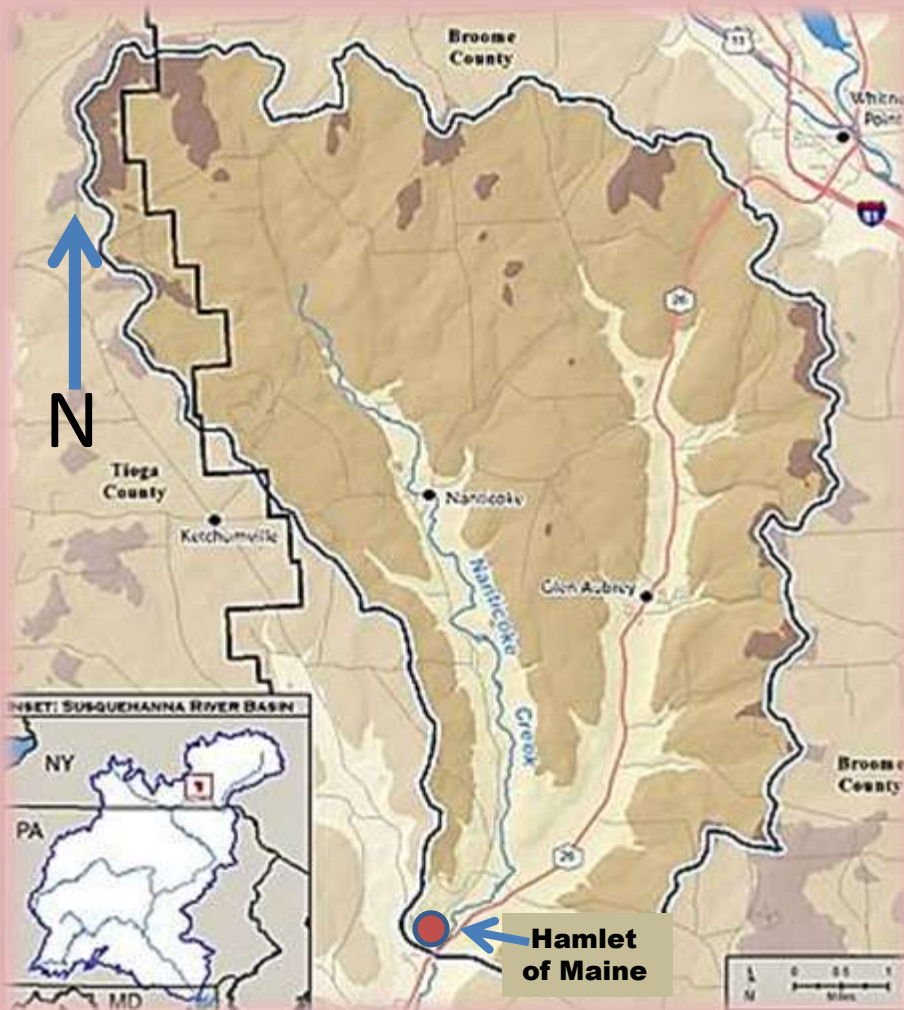
“J. Ralph Ingalls School, is an historic school building located at Maine New York. It was built in 1940 and is a substantial two story, nearly square building. It has a steel frame structural system, clad in red brick over concrete block and limestone trim. It features a low hipped roof crowned by a multi-stage cupola with a Chippendale-inspired balustrade in the Colonial Revival style. The main block is organized around a center entrance within a monumental two story, three bay projecting wooden portico. The school was built in part with funds provided by the PWA—Public Works Administration. Located in the Hamlet at 35 Church Street.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maine\\_Central\\_School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maine_Central_School)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maine\\_Central\\_School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maine_Central_School)

## NANTICOKE CREEK



Nanticoke Creek looking south on Ames Road bridge. It flows south from the town of Lisle to the Susquehanna River in Endicott. The amount of water in the stream varies greatly throughout the year.



## 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

## NORTON CARRIAGE SHOPS

Built in 1840 by Henry Norton it is located at the corner of Tiona Road and Nanticoke Roads, It was built when our 8<sup>th</sup> president, **Martin Van Buren** was in office. The Town of Maine was incorporated in 1848. The Wagon Shops sits across the road from the Bowers home.



1899



2014

**GEO. E. NORTON,**  
 Manufacturer of the Celebrated  
**DAVIS BROS. PATENT**  
**COMBINATION SPRING PLATFORM,**



**THE BEST CARRYING, EASIEST RIDING AND MOST DURABLE WAGON IN USE.**

The best carrying because of perfect Springs, and bearings at proper points to give the greatest strength.

Easiest riding. A Wagon carrying 1500 lbs. rides as easy for one man as the best Phaeton.

Most durable, because the combination of the Springs is such as to give perfect elasticity to the gear, thereby entirely obviating the sharp side motion and consequent strain on the Wheels and other parts of the Wagon, allowing the Wagon to pass over all irregularities of road without winding or cracking the box, or jerking, or inconvenience to those riding. The binding of the circle, a necessity with all other Platform Wagons, is entirely obviated, allowing the Wagon to follow the road without crowding the team from side to side.

Our Wagons are manufactured from choice material, by the best mechanics, thoroughly painted, with fine finish and trim, and warranted.

If you want the best Wagon for the money ever made, write or call on us. If you want a Family Wagon, an Express Wagon, a Peddler's Wagon, Market Wagon, or a Wagon for any of the purposes for which the Platform or Democrat Wagon is generally used, see and try these Wagons and you will use no other.

We have arrangements whereby we can ship to any part of the United States at the lowest rates.

All communications will be cheerfully answered.

Special terms given to those wishing to deal in these Wagons.

**L. A. DAVIS & BRO., Patentees, Binghamton, N. Y.**

**GEO. E. NORTON,**  
 Manufacturer of

**Heavy and Light Lumber Wagons, Platforms, Carriages,  
 Buggies, Cutters, &c.**

Repairing done on short notice. Painting a Specialty.

**MAINE, Broome County, N. Y.**

Republican Print, Binghamton, N. Y.

“ The wagon shop was started by Henry Norton. He not only made wagons but made guns, fixed musical instruments. He pulled teeth, rubbed headaches away, and prepared bodies for burial. As a blacksmith he could make anything out of iron or steel. He was succeeded by his son George.”

“The advertisement, printed by Republican Print in Binghamton advertised a combination spring platform wagon as the ‘best carrying, easiest riding and most durable wagon in use.’ This wagon was patented by L.A. Davis & Bro. and manufactured by Geo. E. Norton. Mr. Norton was asking for dealers to sell these wagons. He also made heavy and light lumber wagons, platforms, carriages, buggies, and cutters. Repairing and painting of wagons was also done at the Norton wagon Shop.”

Then & Now A Pictorial History of the Town of



## THE AMES HOUSE 1850



241 Nanticoke Road is known as the Ames House, named after Dorothy and Leigh Ames. This house dates from 1850. At one point it had five fireplaces. The second owner was William Lincoln who bought it for his daughter. Mr. Lincoln was the owner of a store in the Hamlet . It is located on the intersection of Nanticoke and Ames Roads.

**Pitcher's mill**  
**2819 NYS Route 26,**  
**donated to NVHS in**  
**1988.**

Grist Mill what did the make?  
“A gristmill (also: grist mill, corn mill or flour mill) grinds grain into flour. The term can refer to both the grinding mechanism and the building that holds it.” One of the main products was animal feed.

### **WHO BUILT PITCHER'S MILL ?**

It was Daniel Slosson who died in 1853 at 41 years of age. Pitcher's Mill was built in **1830** by Belden and Daniel Slosson. Archie Pitcher owned the mill from 1925 - 1941 and gave his name to the building. The mill closed in 1955.



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<https://archive.org/details/pioneerhistoryof00turn/page/n8>