

The next day after his arrival Trall caught a wolf and shortly after helped to kill two bears, which had been caught in traps. One Damon was a very successful trapper, catching bears, wolves and large numbers of smaller game. A good yoke of cattle would then bring from \$50 to \$60, the best of three-year-old steers from \$18 to \$20. The Holland Company for a few years sent their agents over the "Purchase" to receive and collect cattle and receipt the price agreed upon on their land contracts. This was quite an aid to the settlers, as the country was not yet visited by the professional drover and many were hard pressed for the means to make their payments. These cattle were driven to Philadelphia and sold.

Pioneering on the "Gore." While these settlements were being made the Indians still occupied the river flats of the reservation. The tortuous course of the stream, exposing such a vast surface to evaporation, the consequent fogs and malaria, the prevalence of fever and ague, conspired to retard settlement on the river. Elisha Johnson notes in 1807 that "N. Dixon had made improvements on lot 109," now in part owned by Geo. Gillett and Judson Stockwell. He was probably the pioneer of that part of the town. John Bellinger from Otsego came in 1809, "taking up" land on lot 112, now owned by John Gleason, Dexter Carpenter from Vermont, came in 1819, taking part of lot 111, now owned by Frank Gillett.

When Gillett came he found a log house tavern kept by one John Potter near the river on the land he purchased. This was on the first road opened up the river, which followed substantially the "Indian Trail." Being centrally located, when this region was all Nunda the elections and town meetings were there held, as well as the first company and "general training." Capt. Samuel Russell used to command at those dispa^ys.

Esau Rich, a Cheeny, Daniel Hendee, a Fancher, Joel Stockwell and a Hawley, were also early settlers east of the "Transit," and north from the Reservation, and one Lay was there found who had been for 30 years leading a roving life with the Indians. Jason Goodell taught the pioneer school on the "Gore" in a log barn near Mrs. Dudley's place. Maria Bellinger succeeded him there. The settlers generally went (in 1819) to Hunts Hollow to trade, and get their mail. The nearest physician was Dr. Moses on "Oak Hill" and ague the prevailing complaint. There were no bridges and fording was the usual way of crossing the river, except in high water when canoes were used and in winter ice bridges were the popular thing. Some deaths by drowning occurred, and many exciting adventures and hair breadth escapes are related by the pioneers upon the river. The first religious services were held by Eld. Lindsley, a Presbyterian missionary. The first ground used for cemetery purposes was the "Carpenter burying ground." The first interment was that of Phebe Coon about 1834.

HUME VILLAGE. (Cold Creek)*—During the progress of the events we have just related, the site of this village was dressed in its natural loveli-

*I am largely indebted to Mrs. Sarah Ingham, landlady of the Ingham Tavern for so many years, for information concerning the settlement of this village.