

In 1788 Phelps and Gorham two land speculators purchased six million acres of land by arrangement with the Colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York and with the Seneca Indians.

This Phelps and Gorham Purchase was for the land from the Pennsylvania border to Lake Ontario, in a strip 36 miles wide, bordered on the west by the Genesee River. Thus the Genesee Country was opened for settlement.

Running into financial difficulties, Phelps and Gorham sold their undisposed lands to Robert Morris of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolutionary War. Morris in turn sold the lands to Sir William Pultney of England, after whom Pultneyville is named.

Sir William Pultney appointed Charles Williamson and James Wadsworth as resident land agents, under an agreement whereby for each 100 acres sold, Williamson and Wadsworth received 100 acres as unassigned land free.

The land was laid out in townships. In 1806 Stephen Rogers surveyed the township of Henrietta into farm lots. In the same year two settlements were begun, one in the east and the other in the west part of the town. Lyman and Warren Hawley came from Avon in 1806 and located on the John Bushman farm southwest of the West village.

## History of Henrietta, Monroe Co. N.Y.

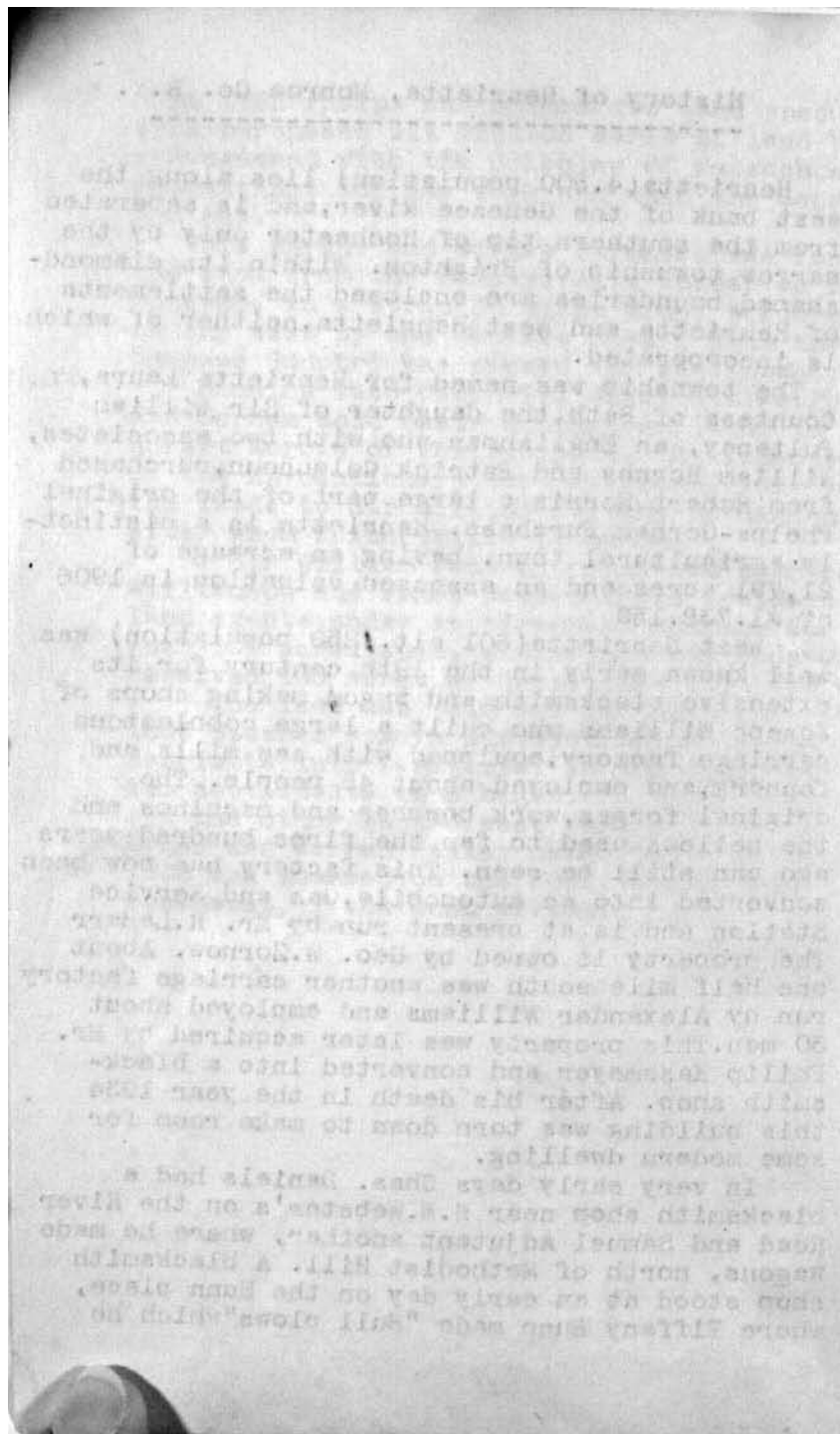
Henrietta (4,500 population) lies along the east bank of the Genesee River, and is separated from the southern tip of Rochester only by the narrow township of Brighton. Within its diamond-shaped boundaries are enclosed the settlements of Henrietta and West Henrietta, neither of which is incorporated.

The township was named for Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, the daughter of Sir William Pulteney, an Englishman who with two associates, William Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun, purchased from Robert Morris a large part of the original Phelps-Gorham Purchase. Henrietta is a distinctly agricultural town, having an acreage of 21,791 acres and an assessed valuation in 1906 of \$1,738,150.

West Henrietta (601 alt./250 population) was well known early in the 19th century for its extensive blacksmith and wagon making shops of Joseph Williams who built a large cobblestone carriage factory, equipped with saw mills and foundry, and employed about 45 people. The original forges, work benches and machines and the bellows used to fan the fires hundred years ago can still be seen. This factory has now been converted into an Automobile, Gas and Service Station and is at present run by Mr. R. LaBarr. The property is owned by Geo. W. Zornow. About one half mile south was another carriage factory run by Alexander Williams and employed about 30 men. This property was later acquired by Mr. Philip Kassmeyer and converted into a blacksmith shop. After his death in the year 1934 this building was torn down to make room for some modern dwelling.

In very early days Chas. Daniels had a blacksmith shop near H.M. Webster's on the River Road and Samuel Adjutant another, where he made wagons, north of Methodist Hill. A blacksmith shop stood at an early day on the Hunn place, where Tiffany Hunn made "Bull plows" which he





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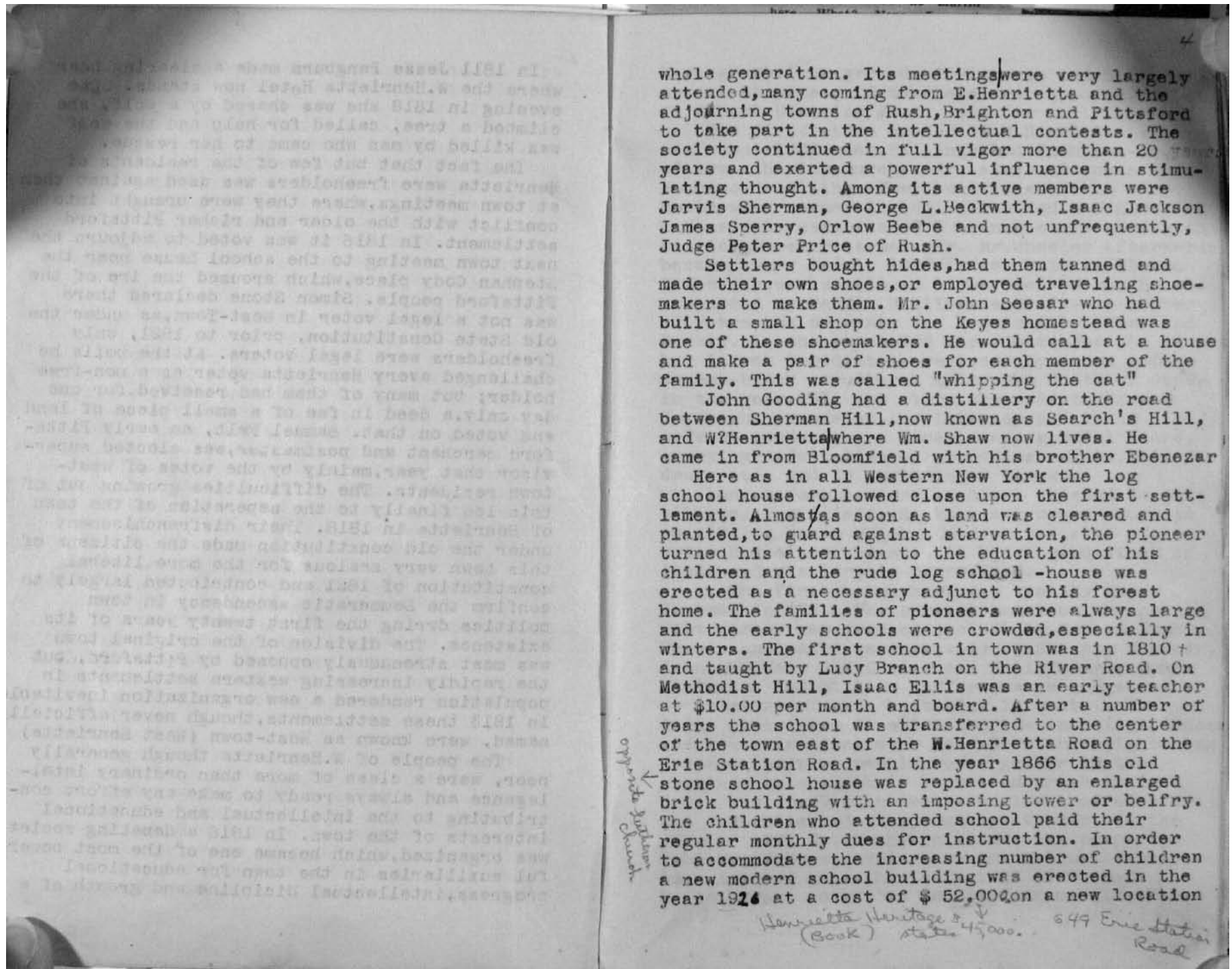
sold at \$10.00 each. They were made of wood, with wrought-iron shares and designed for plowing among stumps. These however were small establishments and continued but a short time. The first blacksmith shop in West Henrietta village was built in 1816 by Moses Swift on the hill where Mr. Keyes lives. In a year or two he moved to the Williams shop and sold to a German named Fruitye, who in 1818 sold to the Williams Bros. These men had previously built a shop on the southwest corner of the road, on land long occupied by T.O. Jones, near the swamp. For several years shoeing oxen was the principal business done in the village shops, and through the Messrs Williams have made West Henrietta what it is.

Just north of West Henrietta is Methodist Hill, on which early automobiles were tested for their hill-climbing abilities. It is said to have received its name on account of the services which Rev. Calvin Brainard, a methodist preacher conducted in his barn, in the rear of the century-old cobblestone house at the hill top. He had purchased 400 acres of land in 1822 and settled at that place and early became active in the religious interests of the town, organizing the first Methodist Episcopal Society in the village.

North of Methodist Hill, David Deming settled on a farm in 1816 where he died. About 1820 he made the first brick in the town. The first made were used for chimneys and ovens. The oldest brick houses in town - Monroe Academy in 1826 and the brick store in the village - were built of brick made in this yard, some of which the earliest manufacture, are of enormous size and solidity.

It should be noted that 150 years ago this section was an almost unbroken wilderness, populated with Red-men and bears, wolves and deer. The early forests were of black walnut, white and black oak, elm and basswood. In 1811 near the first log school-house a bear was killed and its head raised upon a pole in front, for the scholars to look at. It was an "object lesson" in Zoology which none of the scholars were likely to forget in a lifetime.

The people of W. Henrietta though generally poor, were a class of more than ordinary intelligence and always ready to make any effort contributing to the intellectual and educational interests of the town. In 1816 a debating society was organized, which became one of the most powerful auxiliaries in the town for educational progress, intellectual discipline and growth of a





which generation. The meeting was very  
 attended, many during from E. Henrietta and  
 adjoining towns of Henrietta, and  
 to take part in the intellectual contest.  
 society continued in this village more than 20  
 years and exerted a powerful influence in  
 raising thought. Among its active members were  
 James Sherman, George L. Henrich, James L.  
 James Henry, Orlow Beebe and not infrequently  
 Judge Peter Price of Knott.  
 society ceased, and then turned and  
 made their own shops, or employed traveling shop-  
 pedlers to make them. Mr. John Sherman who had  
 built a small shop on the Hayes homestead was  
 one of these shopkeepers. He would call at a house  
 and make a pair of shoes for each member of the  
 family. This was called "making the set".  
 John Goodrich had a distillery on the town  
 between Sherman Hill, now known as Sherman's Hill,  
 and Henrietta where he then now lives. He  
 came in from Rochester with his brother George  
 and as in all western New York the  
 school houses followed along soon the time came  
 when the school was soon as land was cleared and  
 cleared, to find against attention, the school  
 houses his attention to the education of his  
 children and the time for school - houses were  
 erected as a necessary adjunct to his farm.  
 home. The families of pioneers were always large  
 and the early schools were crowded, especially in  
 winter. The first school in town was in 1813  
 and taught by Lucy Bryant on the site of the  
 Methodist Hill, James Hill was an excellent  
 teacher. The school was closed. After a number of  
 years the school was transferred to the corner  
 of the town east of the E. Henrietta road on the  
 Erie station road. In the year 1868 this old  
 school house was replaced by an enlarged  
 building with an increasing number of pupils.  
 The children who attended school held their  
 regular weekly games for recreation. In order  
 to accommodate the increasing number of children  
 a new modern school building was erected in the  
 year 1888 at a cost of \$25,000 on a new location

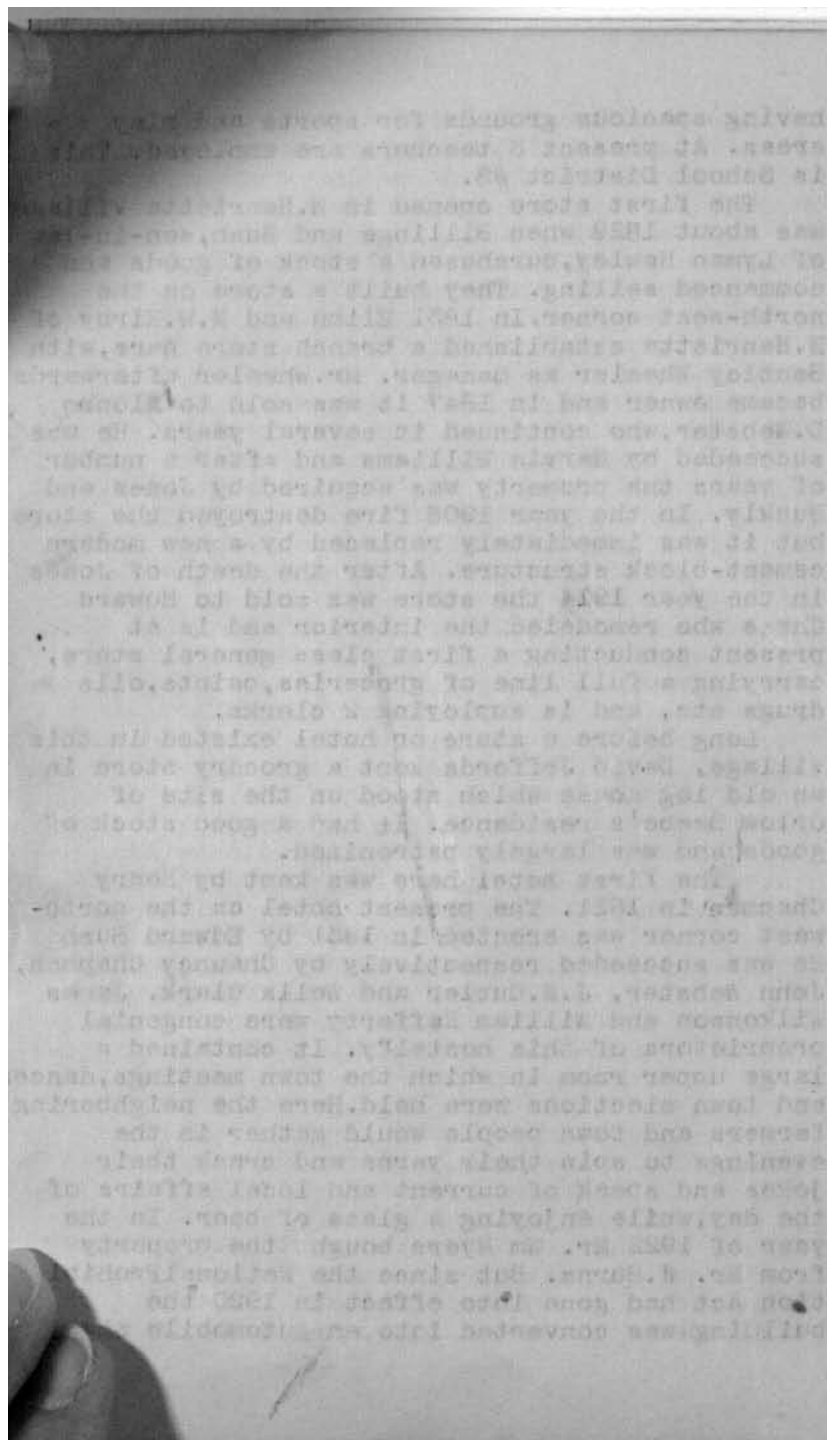
*Abel Reynolds*

having spacious grounds for sports and play  
 areas. At present 3 teachers are employed. This  
 is School District #8.

The first store opened in W. Henrietta village  
 was about 1829 when Billings and Bush, son-in-law  
 of Lyman Hawley, purchased a stock of goods and  
 commenced selling. They built a store on the  
 north-west corner. In 1831 Elihu and M.W. Kirby of  
 E. Henrietta established a branch store here, with  
 Bentley Wheeler as manager. Mr. Wheeler afterwards  
 became owner and in 1847 it was sold to Alonzo  
 D. Webster, who continued it several years. He was  
 succeeded by Marvin Williams and after a number  
 of years the property was acquired by Jones and  
 Buckley. In the year 1906 fire destroyed the store  
 but it was immediately replaced by a new modern  
 cement-block structure. After the death of Jones  
 in the year 1914 the store was sold to Howard  
 Chase who remodeled the interior and is at  
 present conducting a first class general store,  
 carrying a full line of groceries, paints, oils  
 drugs etc, and is employing 2 clerks.

Long before a store or hotel existed in this  
 village, David Jeffords kept a grocery store in  
 an old log house which stood on the site of  
 Orlow Beebe's residence. It had a good stock of  
 goods and was largely patronized.

The first hotel here was kept by Henry  
 Chapman in 1821. The present hotel on the north-  
 west corner was erected in 1831 by Edward Bush.  
 He was succeeded respectively by Chauncy Chapman,  
 John Webster, J.M. Cutler and Wells Clark. James  
 Wilkenson and William Rafferty were congenial  
 proprietors of this hostelry. It contained a  
 large upper room in which the town meetings, dances  
 and town elections were held. Here the neighboring  
 farmers and town people would gather in the  
 evenings to spin their yarns and crack their  
 jokes and speak of current and local affairs of  
 the day, while enjoying a glass of beer. In the  
 year of 1922 Mr. Wm Myers bought the property  
 from Mr. J. Burns. But since the National Prohibi-  
 tion Act had gone into effect in 1920 the  
 building was converted into an Automobile Shop



and Service Station. After the repeal of the Prohibition law in 1935 under the Roosevelt Administration, the building was remodeled and turned into a hotel again.

Mr. Bush was also the first postmaster, appointed in 1831; prior to that time the mail was received from the E. Henrietta Post-office. Chauncey Chapman held the office from 1835-1849, then followed Marvin Williams who was succeeded by Fred. Buckley the present postmaster who was appointed in 1889 under the Cleveland Administration.

The Grange Hall situated in the heart of the town was built in the year 1904 at a cost of about \$10,000. The dedicatory exercises were held April 18th. It was the ninth Anniversary of the organization of the Grange. The exercises which were open to patrons only was held at 2 P.M. followed by a public meeting in the assembly room at 8 P.M. In the basement is a large dining room fully equipped; on the first floor is an assembly hall, with stage, cloak room, and ticket office; on the upper floor is the lodge room where the secret meetings of the Grange are held on the 1st and 3d Thursday of every month. The assembly hall and basement are rented out for dances, dinners and banquets to other organizations and societies.

The Grange at present has about 425 members. The present officers are: Rev. R.W. Slowman Chaplin; Donald Bushman, Master; Harold Ward, Overseer; Mrs. Blanch Schwartz, Secretary; Wm. Robert, Treasurer; Howard Klick, Steward; Loyd Norris, Ass. Steward; Mabel Stark, Lady Ass. Steward. LECTURER -

#### West Henrietta Baptist Church

In 1813 a Baptist society was organized on the River Road with the assistance of Elder E. Weaver of Mendon who for some time previous had conducted the services of that denomination occasionally in private houses. In 1814 Elder Thomas Gorton, a Baptist preacher, came into town



and settled on the River Road and through his  
zealous efforts a new impetus was given to  
religious interests. In 1815 the second Baptist  
church was organized from this society with seven  
constituent members viz; Rev. Thomas Gorton, Mrs.  
Thomas Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brininstool,  
Mr. and Mrs Isaac F. Nichols, and Samuel Parker.  
Regular services were held in school and private  
houses in the vicinity until 1818 when a block-  
house was erected for a house of worship. This  
was the first church edifice erected in town and  
was of the most primitive construction. In 1838  
the West Henrietta Baptist church was organized  
from the United Henrietta church as it was still  
called with which the members of the disbanded  
church united. Rev. Thomas Gorton, pastor of the  
old, was instrumental in the formation of the  
new organization, of which he continued pastor  
for two years. He was succeeded by Rev H. Miner  
Solomon Goodall, A.C. Kingsley, and others. A  
beautiful church building was at once erected  
on the north-east corner of W. Henrietta Road  
and Erie Station Road. During the pastorate of  
Rev. Greensmith in the year 19 the church was  
enlarged so that it now contains a Sunday School  
and Assembly rooms of generous dimensions. Of  
late years this church like the East Henrietta  
Baptist church has been supplied by students  
from the Rochester Theological Seminary. This is  
one of the oldest and most interesting churches  
in Monroe Co. The present Pastor is Rev. R.W.  
Slowman.

#### Methodist Episcopal Church

In the year 1830 the second Methodist  
Episcopal church was organized on the River Road  
by members living in the west part of the town,  
where a house of worship was erected, near the  
Post homestead. In 1863 this church building was  
transferred to the German Methodist who conducted  
services here for many years. In 1881 the German  
Lutherans rented this church for their services.  
This property was finally sold to Mr. Clarence



CONCORDIA GERMAN CHURCH  
WEST HENRIETTA, NY

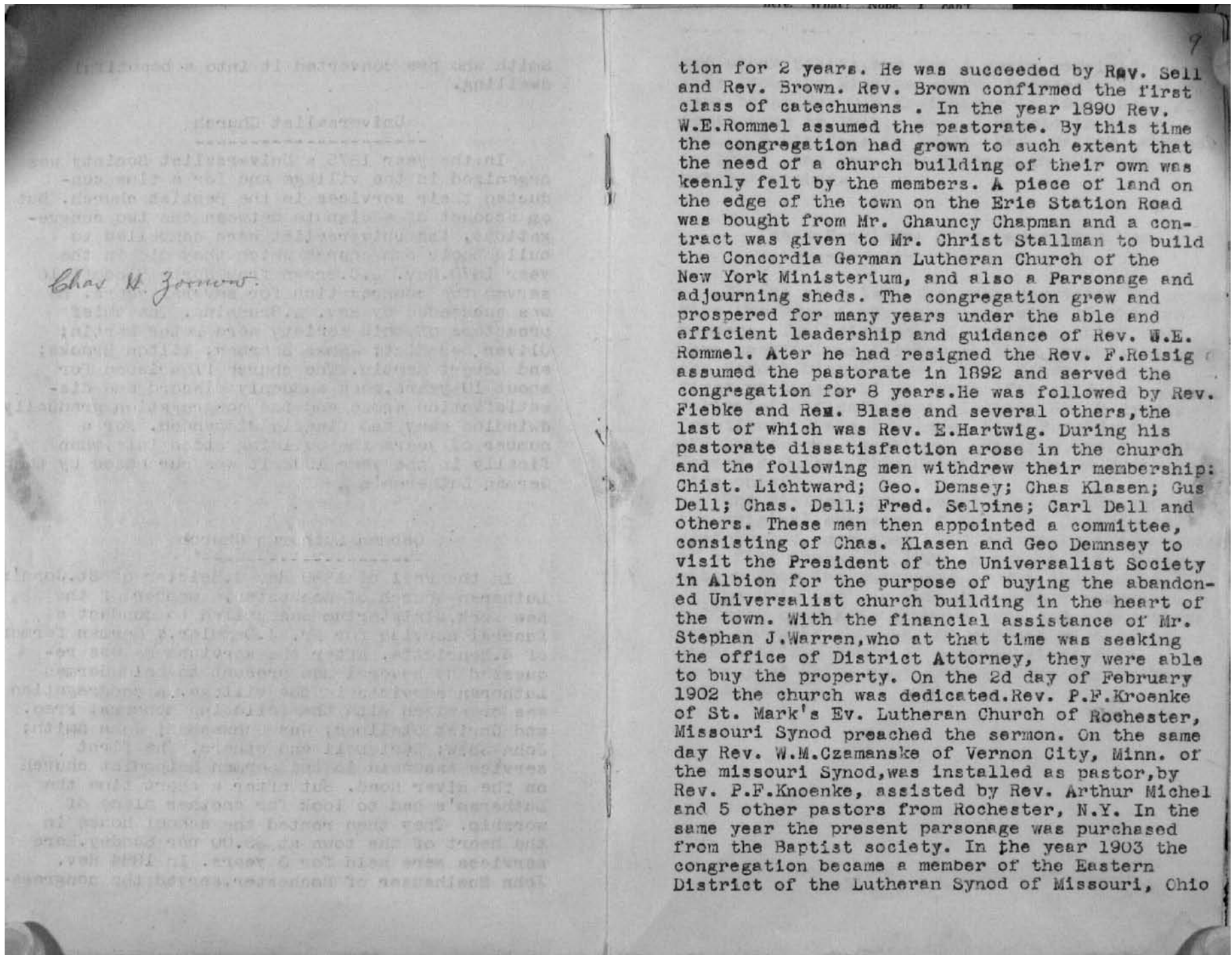
Smith who has converted it into a beautiful dwelling.

#### Universalist Church

In the year 1875 a Universalist Society was organized in the village and for a time conducted their services in the Baptist church. But on account of a dispute between the two congregations, the Universalist were compelled to build their own church which they did in the year 1878. Rev. L.C. Brown from North Bloomfield served the congregation for several years. He was succeeded by Rev. A. Brunning. The chief promoters of this society were Peter Martin; Oliver Benedict; James Sherman; Milton Brooks; and Robert Martin. The church flourished for about 10 years, when suddenly discord and dissatisfaction arose and the congregation gradually dwindled away and finally disbanded. For a number of years the building stood idle, when finally in the year 1902 it was purchased by the German Lutheran's ,

#### German Lutheran Church

In the Fall of 1880 Rev C. Heidler of St. John's Lutheran Church of Rochester, a member of the New York Ministerium was called to conduct a funeral service for Mr. J. Demmler, a German farmer of W. Henrietta. After the services he was requested by several men present to hold German Lutheran services in the village. A congregation was organized with the following members; Fred. and Christ Stallman; Gus Schwasman; John Smith; John Shaw; Carl Dell and others. The first service was held in the German Methodist church on the River Road. But after a short time the Lutheran's had to look for another place of worship. They then rented the school house in the heart of the town at \$5.00 per Sunday. Here services were held for 3 years. In 1884 Rev. John Muelhauser of Rochester, served the congrega-





and other States, and for 4 years received a subsidy from the Mission Board. Succeeding pastors have been: Rev. O.W. Kreinheder in 1904; Rev. W. Schierbaum in 1912; Rev. J. Rabold in 1919; Rev. D.H. Steffens in 1920; Rev. Walter Labrenz, in 1922; and Rev. R.W. Huebsch in 1928 the present pastor.

#### West Henrietta Fire Department, Inc.

In the year 1925 the West Henrietta Volunteer Fire Department was organized with 15 charter members. The brick school building, which had been vacated, was donated to this organization by the School District for a Fire House. At the first meeting held on March 17th 1926, the following officers were elected: Wm. R. Myers, President; Craig J. Nelson, Vice President; A.F. Lamberton, Secretary; Harry W. Howitt, Treas. Howard F. Chase, Fire Chief; and Wm. R. Myers Ass. Fire chief.

The Village Improvement Association, who were the original sponsors of the Fire Department, contributed more than \$700.00 toward the purchase of a fire truck. In 1928 a second fire truck, with pumper, was purchased by the town Board.

The building has been thoroughly renovated and many necessary improvements and alterations were made, so that at the present time, West Henrietta can boast of a first class Fire Company of which the community can justly be proud.

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have been Rev. O. W. Amelander in 1904; Rev. A.  
Schlenger in 1912; Rev. J. J. J. in 1913;  
Rev. B. A. J. in 1914; Rev. J. J. J. in 1915;  
in 1916; and Rev. R. W. Huebsch in 1918 the  
present pastor.

#### West Henrietta Fire Department

In the year 1905 the West Henrietta Volunteer  
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been vacated, was offered to this organization by  
the School District of the town. At the  
first meeting held on Sept. 17, 1905, the  
following officers were elected: W. A. J.,  
President; J. J. J., Vice President;  
A. J. J., Secretary; J. J. J., Treasurer.  
Howard J. J., J. J. J., and W. A. J. were  
the first.

The first fire engine was purchased, and with  
the original members of the Fire Department,  
organized more than 200 feet from the town  
of a fire truck. In 1908 a second fire truck,  
with pump, was purchased by the town board.  
The building has been thoroughly renovated  
and many necessary improvements and alterations  
were made, so that at the present time, with  
members and board of a fine class, the  
company of which the committee are J. J. J.,  
J. J. J., and W. A. J.



PUBLIC SCHOOL



FIRE HOUSE



HOWARD CHASE, STORE



Eric Hanson Road





LUTHERAN CHURCH



MYERS GARAGE



At the left are shown Peter Muirhead, principal, and Dorothy Dziekonski, pupil at Henrietta High

School. In the center is the school, housed in a building that is more than 100 years old. In

the insert is the building before its top story was removed. At right is Henry Burger, board clerk.

### Story and Pictures By Pete Culross

**C**ONFRONTED with the problem of disciplining her pupils, the rural school teacher of old was likely to turn as red as the "little red schoolhouse" over which she presided.

That's the recollection of 72-year-old Henry Burger, Henrietta, school clerk of Henrietta High School's board of trustees for the last 20 years. Surrounded by records more than 100 years old, the keen-memory Burger forgot about the neatly-kept documents and reminisced recently when a curious reporter-photographer asked him about this oldest school of its kind in the section.

Faithfully at the beginning of each fall term, he said, a woman teacher was hired, because her fee was less than that of a man. Matters proceeded peacefully until the older boys, kept to work on farms until cold weather set in, returned to classes.

Discipline posed a real problem for the teacher. Hard work in the fields hadn't softened the boys any. As sure as a woman was hired in the fall was the discovery that she couldn't handle her husky charges.

"A male instructor," Burger recalled, "took over the teaching duties after the first couple of months and even

some of these found the going a little too difficult. As a result of this rapid turnover, an idea was conceived by the boys which was not exactly conducive to educational advancement.

"When the new teacher took up his or her new duties, the question was put to Johnny. How far have you got in Arithmetic? Johnny would answer 'as far as fractions.' The class in Arithmetic would then begin with fractions.

"With the advent of each teacher, this question and answer would be repeated so that the class automatically reverted once more to fractions. The first 12 pages of my arithmetic book were well worn, but the remaining pages were as good as new."

Andrew Jackson was president of the United States when public-spirited citizens of Henrietta and vicinity worked together to arrange for the building by subscription of the "Monroe Academy." Their school was not the usual one-room building with stove and coal box in one corner, but an imposing edifice of three stories surmounted by a belfry tower. Later, the top story was removed, leaving two stories.

At that there are more than two stories to the building—the others are contained in the minutes of monthly meetings, handed down intact through the years. In them is included the record of consolidation of the institute of

as District 5 Union School in 1886.

Andrew S. Wadsworth, secretary of the board of trustees of the Monroe Academy, had this to record on Jan. 3, 1865, at one of the regular monthly meetings:

"Resolved that in case any scholar connected with this institution shall wantonly, or accidentally cause any damage to be done to the building, grounds, furniture, or anything appertaining to the property, said scholar shall be held accountable for the repairs, or payments of such damage, and having been informed of this requirement and a reasonable time having been allowed to comply with the same, then any such scholar refusing or neglecting to comply with these conditions may be suspended from the school until such damages or repairs have been satisfactorily arranged." The resolution was adopted.

And on the same day: "Moved that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase a Kerosene Oil Lamp, oil can and oil suitable for the use of this Board before our next meeting."

And Aug. 10, 1867, after a resolution was adopted that D. S. Neely be appointed as a committee of one to put the academy in suitable repairs for the coming year, it was resolved that a committee of six be formed, "to visit the school twice each term (individually) and that any member of said committee

falling in the performance of this duty in whole or in part shall forfeit 50 cents."

Keeping the academy and grounds in A-1 condition seems to have been quite a problem, for two years later on Mar. 9, 1869, the secretary of the board recorded in his minutes that a motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a committee of three "to rent rooms, repair the buildings and grounds, and keep the same in order and well lubricated."

The board convened at a special meeting, on Nov. 9, 1870, to authorize the purchase of an "American Base Heating Stove," for the school room at a cost of \$50, "with the privilege of testing before paying for it."

If some of you teachers today think your job is tough, listen to this. On Oct. 16, 1879, Prof. S. William Oley, after due deliberation, agreed to teach the winter term for \$10 a week, and also agreed "to take charge of building fires and sweeping both rooms without extra compensation."

Today, after 150 years of educational activity, without interruption, Henrietta High School employs a staff of 12 instructors headed by Peter Muirhead, principal. Two hundred pupils about evenly divided between primary and high school enjoy virtually all of the modern conveniences of present day education.



GRANGE HALL



HOTEL, WEST HENRIETTA, N.Y.



15

Reformed  
The Evangelical Lutheran Church  
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On December 22, 1856 the Evangelical Lutheran Reformed Church was organized in Thomas' school house in Rush, N.Y. Rev. Samuel Muck presided, Frank Berryer, clerk Martin Ditsell, secretary and Samuel Gunger and Ludwig Berg, deacons.

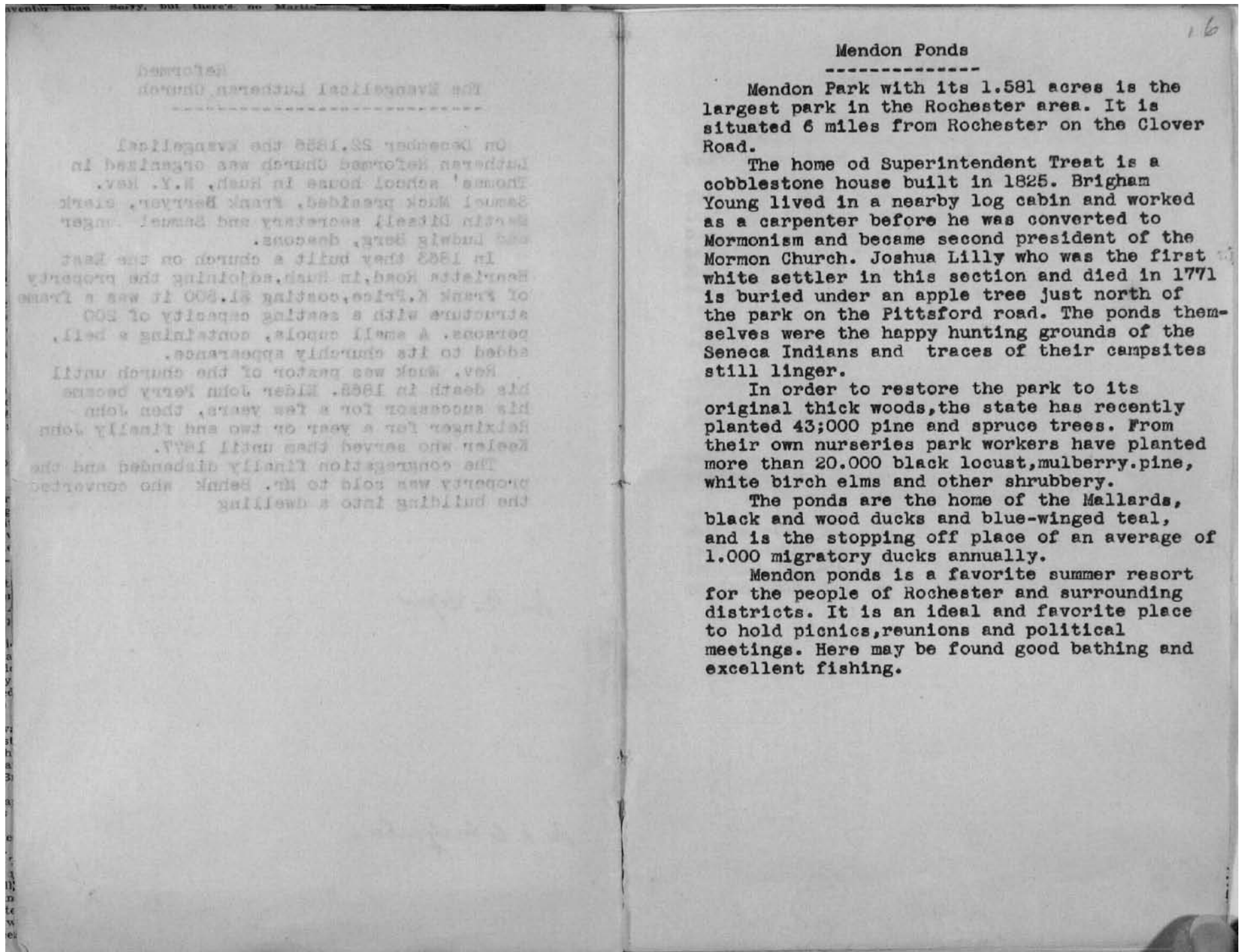
In 1863 they built a church on the East Henrietta Road, in Rush, adjoining the property of Frank K. Price, costing \$1.500 it was a frame structure with a seating capacity of 200 persons. A small cupola, containing a bell, added to its churchly appearance.

Rev. Muck was pastor of the church until his death in 1865. Elder John Perry became his successor for a few years, then John Reixinger for a year or two and finally John Keeler who served them until 1877.

The congregation finally disbanded and the property was sold to Mr. Behnk who converted the building into a dwelling

*Rev. Geo. Wagner*

*Rev. H. C. Metzger*



### Mendon Ponds

Mendon Park with its 1.581 acres is the largest park in the Rochester area. It is situated 6 miles from Rochester on the Clover Road.

The home of Superintendent Treat is a cobblestone house built in 1825. Brigham Young lived in a nearby log cabin and worked as a carpenter before he was converted to Mormonism and became second president of the Mormon Church. Joshua Lilly who was the first white settler in this section and died in 1771 is buried under an apple tree just north of the park on the Pittsford road. The ponds themselves were the happy hunting grounds of the Seneca Indians and traces of their campsites still linger.

In order to restore the park to its original thick woods, the state has recently planted 43,000 pine and spruce trees. From their own nurseries park workers have planted more than 20,000 black locust, mulberry, pine, white birch elms and other shrubbery.

The ponds are the home of the Mallards, black and wood ducks and blue-winged teal, and is the stopping off place of an average of 1,000 migratory ducks annually.

Mendon ponds is a favorite summer resort for the people of Rochester and surrounding districts. It is an ideal and favorite place to hold picnics, reunions and political meetings. Here may be found good bathing and excellent fishing.

## Mendon Ponds

Mendon Park with its 1,500 acres is the largest park in the Rochester area. It is situated 5 miles from Rochester on the Glover Road.

The home of Superintendent Treat is a cobblestone house built in 1825. Brigham Young lived in a nearby log cabin and worked as a carpenter before he was converted to Mormonism and became second president of the Mormon Church. Joshua Lilly who was the first white settler in this section and died in 1791 is buried under an apple tree just north of the park on the Pittsford road. The ponds themselves were the happy hunting grounds of the Seneca Indians and traces of their campsites still linger.

In order to restore the park to its original thick woods, the state has recently planted 25,000 pine and spruce trees. From their own nurseries park workers have planted more than 20,000 black locust, ambrosia, pine, white birch, elm and other shrubbery.

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## Powder Mills Park

About a mile beyond Bushnell's Basin off the Pittsford-Victor Highway is Powder Mills Park consisting of 300 acres.

In 1852 Daniel W. Rand of Charlestown, N.H. purchased this land and water rights along the Irondequoit Creek and began the manufacture of blasting powder. Mortimer Wadhams who was then engaged in the milling business in Honeoye Falls became his partner. In 1910 the business was finally removed to Pennsylvania. Parts of their old Powder Mill are still in evidence, particularly the old water wheel and the wood-sawing machinery.

The parks hills are heavily forested, studded with oak, ash, maple and walnut trees, while the streams are bordered with stately elms and weeping willows.

The park is now the property of the state, and the federal government cooperates in operating a fish hatchery here.

It is used extensively as a picnic ground and is laid out in sections any one of which may be reserved for Sunday-School picnics, family reunions and the like. Recently a large in-land swimming pool was built in the center of the park for the enjoyment of the public.





FLOAT JULY 4<sup>th</sup> 1931



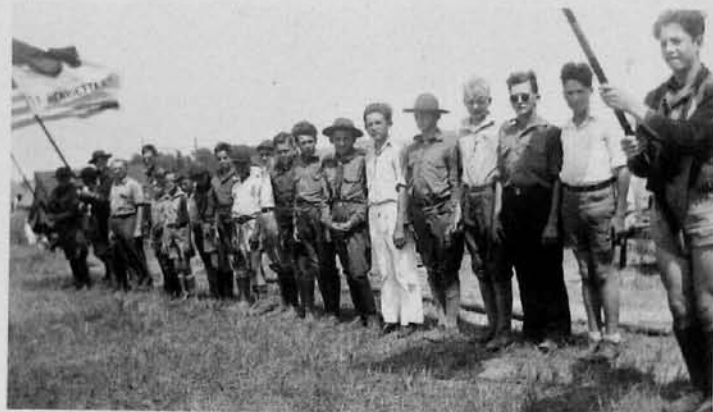
CAMP KITCHEN, MENDON PONDS, JUNE 1934

## BOY SCOUTS

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This movement was begun in England by Sir Robert Baden-Powell. In 1908 he issued a handbook, SCOUTING FOR BOYS. The movement was introduced into the United States in 1910 by W.D.Boyce, although prior to that time a number of troops had already been organized in various parts of the country. The purpose of the organization is stated in its constitution as follows:" To promote through organization and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scouting and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by boy scouts, by placing emphasis on the Scout Oath and Law for character development, citizenship training and physical fitness" Stress is also laid upon the effort made by the organization to further love for outdoor life; for this purpose so-called hikes are made, and some time is spent in summer camps. Such outdoor life is also intended to contribute to health and practical education. The Scout Law, to which obedience must be promised, says that the Scout must be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. Scouts are required to "do a good turn daily" The scout idea is to instil into the boy love and duty to God, home and country. Religious belief is no obstacle to membership.

In the fall of 1930 a movement was started in the town of West Henrietta to form a Boy Scout troop. And since it was necessary for some local organization to sponsor the troop, the W.Henrietta Baptist Church, applied to the Monroe-Orleans Council for a charter. Mr. Dean Swift, the field executive of the Council, came to W.Henrietta and organized a Scout Troop in the Baptist Church, and in February 1931 a charter was issued to the



JUNE 1934 TROOP. 159, MENDON PONDS

church for Scout Troop #159.

A committee of 5 men was appointed to direct the movement, consisting of:

Fred. Baumgartner, Chairman  
Sherman Patrick  
Raymond Wood  
Craig Nelson  
Lester Macomber, Scoutmaster

The troop consisted of 20 boys ranging from the age of 12-15.

Reading from right to left on picture on opposite page are:

John Howlett	Ray White
Lewis Miller	Donald Lee
Everet Quackenbush	Harold Lambert
Adam Gilliland, Jr.	Kenneth Lambert
Ellsworth Myerscough	Warner Zornow
Ellwin Robins	Donald Metzger
James Kramer	Robert Day
Hartley Martin	Chas. Nelson
Billy Day	Ralph Young
Charles White	Warren Fox
	Frank Chase

Adam Gilliland, Scoutmaster  
Chester Macomber &  
Lester Macomber, Assistant Scoutmasters

All the boys showed great interest in the organization; they attended all the meetings, were eager to learn all about scouting, accompanied the troop on its hikes, and in company with other troops, took active part in the annual Camporee which were held at Mendon Ponds.

On July 4th they entered a float in the local 4th of July celebration in the town, and later served as members of the traffic count on the W. Henrietta road for the County Planning Board.

In 1933 the Monroe-Orleans Council changed its name to the present Red-Jacket Council. In 1934 Mr. Adam Gilliland was appointed Scoutmaster with Chester and Lester Macomber as assistants.



Troop 159 BSA. West Henrietta, N.Y. was organized March 31, 1939 with the following Troop Committee and boys:  
 Mr Joseph LaBarr, Troop Chairman  
 Mr. Kenneth; Wm. Chamberlain; Fred. Baumgartner  
 John G.Lowe; Gordon Kipp; Harvey Page; Gerald Wilkin; Howard Chase; Staart Beacher; Herbert Spence; Frank Lamberton.  
 Major B. de. T. Lambert, U.S.Army retired officer was appointed Scoutmaster of the troop upon its organization.

The following boys of West Henrietta & East Henrietta were the first members of the troop upon its organization:

Donald C?Akey; Victor R.Brackley; Harold T. Carter; Geo.A.DeMartenis; Paul Gilmore; Eugene H. Goodman; Carlyle Hetrick; Chas Howlett; John E.Howlett; Stephen Kubrich; Edward Lanni; Geo.E.Michel; John W.Perry; Donald Spence; Ralph Spence; Harold H.Peterson; Lawrence E. Posson; Wm. G.Smith; Harry D.Smith; John A. Tirabbassi; Arthur C.White; Wm. Young; Wm. Wiesner.

The troop was sponsored by and charter held for the troop by the Rush Post Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. No. 146

At the first regular meeting of the troop, the Rush Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars presented the troop with a set of colors, (Troop flag and National Flag) Ralph Spence was selected as Senior Patrol Leader and Wm. Young and John Tirabassi as patrol leader of the two patrol which were named 1st. Patrol INDIAN HEAD PATROL 2nd. PATROL FLAMING ARROW PATROL. Edward Lanni was appointed Troop Scribe to care for all troop records

During the year 1939 the troop went on a number of over night camps, attended the District and Red Jacket Council Camporee: Indian Day, Memorial Day Parade in Rush and many other civil activities; Received special mention in the Council Camp report for their ability to camp and care for themselves in camp.

In March 1940 the troop was rechartered with National Headquarters with the same spon-

soring body and the same group of Committee-  
man except Mr. Lamberton; Mr. LaBarr; Mr.  
Baumgartner and Mr. Young.

The following were members of the troop  
upon its rechartering:

Major B. de. T.Lambert, Scoutmaster  
Master Ralph Young, Asst. Scoutmaster  
H.T.Carter; Geo. De Martines; Chas. Eløy;  
Eugen Goodman; C.Hetrick; E.Lanni; E.Page;  
E.Posson; D.Spence; R.Spence; J.Tirbassi;  
A.White; R.White; W.Young; & W.Zornow.