

Outline Of The General History Of The Daggett Area To 1860ⁱ

Pioneer Period

In taking a retrospective look back at the general history of the Daggett Area, you will find that it breaks down into several distinct time periods.

The earliest time period would be what I would call the pioneer period. That period runs from the time of the first settlement to around 1825.

Reuben Daggett, Sr. is said to have been the first settler in the Daggett Area, but historical sources differ on the time of his arrival. Some sources give the date as 1797, while others give the date as 1807.

Reuben was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, but moved to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, sometime after having served in a military unit during part of the Revolutionary War.

Some sources state that Reuben moved his family to Paris, or Paris Furnace, New York, around 1797, instead of to the Daggett Area. Paris is located near Utica, New York, and is now known as Clayville.ⁱⁱ

The 1800 Census shows Reuben still living in Westmoreland.

I have been unable to locate Reuben's name in any of the census records for 1810. His sons, Reuben, Jr. and Seth, appear in the 1810 Census for Oneida County, New York (Paris is in Oneida County).

The 1810 Census covering the Daggett Area (Tioga Township) covered a broad geographic area. There were other people that I am certain were living here by 1810, but they were not included in the census for that year as well. Therefore, you cannot say that because Reuben did not appear in that census that he was not living here at that time because it is not completely certain that the Daggett Area was accurately listed in the census.

The evidence tends to prove that Reuben was still living in New Hampshire in 1797. His first wife supposedly died in Paris on December 2, 1798, and he married his second wife near Utica on December 9, 1800. Did Reuben, Sr. move to Paris before coming here? His two sons did, but the conflicting dates cloud the issue where Reuben, Sr. is concerned.

The evidence for and against the 1807 arrival date here is inconclusive, but that date is more likely to be correct than the 1797 date. Contrary to the traditional stories, Reuben, Jr. and Seth did not

come here with their father, but came here at a later time.

Existing records do not contain enough information to locate Reuben's first settlement site, but it is generally presumed that he settled in Lower Daggett near the Bradford County line. In fact, Reuben's lands, if he had any, may have been partly in Bradford County.ⁱⁱⁱ

Traditional stories suggest that he may have settled near the gristmill site and the Big Elm Tree. Reuben owned a lot there shortly before his death, but there is no other evidence that he owned land in that specific area prior to that. The traditional stories may have confused the area where he had settled with the area where he was living shortly before his death. I believe that he had originally settled much closer to the county line.

Those same traditional stories state that Reuben came here looking for a suitable site onto which to build a sawmill. I have found no evidence that Reuben was involved in either the pioneer gristmill or sawmill.

Historical evidence shows a steady pattern of settlement up Seeley Creek beginning in New York State. There were settlers in the Mosherville Area by the time Reuben got here. He may have simply traveled up Seeley Creek and went just beyond the last settlement site that he found. That seems to have been the pattern of settlement during the pioneer period of the Daggett Area.

David Moss and Miller Vaughan may have been living in the Daggett Area as early as January of 1808. At some point in time, Miller married one of Reuben's daughters.

Miller lived on the Kenneth and Karma Power property, and David Moss lived between there and where Reuben had settled.^{iv} Mr. Moss owned the land that the gristmill was built on.

The locations of their properties seem to confirm my leap frog theory, which helps to prove that Reuben, Sr. was the first settler in the Daggett Area given the fact that the area he was likely to have settled was the area just beyond the Mosherville Area and just before the David Moss lands and the Miller Vaughan lands.

By the time Reuben arrived here, he was, by today's standards, a middle aged man. All of his ten children had been born in New Hampshire, but not all of them were adults by 1807. One of his sons had died as a child. His first wife had died, and he had remarried.

By 1812, Reuben's sons, Reuben, Jr. and Seth, had joined him in the Daggett Area. At sometime during their lives, all of his children, with the exception of the deceased son, lived in the Daggett Area.

Reubin Daggett, Jr. settled near his father, and by the end of 1813, he had purchased the David Moss lands and had built the pioneer gristmill there. He sold the gristmill that year to a Benjamin Smith, who had a cooper's shop next door.

Seth had jumped over his father's homestead, the David Moss lands, and the Miller Vaughan lands to settle on the site of the present day Village of Daggett. The Village of Daggett is properly named after him.^v

I have also been able to identify Alexander Harris and John Franklin as other possible inhabitants of the Daggett Area in 1812.^{vi}

John Franklin eventually married one of Reuben's daughters, and he was the first settler on the site of what is now Job's Corners.

I do not know where Alexander Harris lived, but he too, married one of Reuben's daughters. They moved to Vermont for a time before settling in Rutland Township.^{vii}

It appears that most of the early settlers in the Daggett Area passed through Newtown (Elmira) and up Seeley Creek to reach the area. I have read stories that many of the settlers passing through Newtown were told stories about Native Americans, and no doubt the Daggett family and other early pioneer families may have heard those stories. However, I have found no indications that the early settlers in the Daggett Area ever encountered Native Americans, but the subject may have been on their minds in those first years.

The wolf population, however, was a real problem. They were a danger both to humans and to livestock, if the local stories are true.

The Daggett Area was heavily forested and no doubt most of the homes built during this period were constructed of logs. I have been unable to trace back the history of any of the current buildings in the area to this period of time, so it appears to be unlikely that any structures from that time have survived to the present.

The Daggett Area may have been a wilderness, but it certainly was not isolated. Evidence suggests that the area was located at the end of a string of settlements along Seeley Creek stretching from Elmira to Mosherville.

Jackson Township was formed in 1815, and at that time, it included present day Jackson Township, Roseville Borough, and roughly 2/3's present day Rutland Township.

At the time the Township was formed, there were settlement sites in the Millerton Area, Lower Daggett, Daggett, possibly Job's Corners, and in areas of present day Roseville and Rutland Township.

Early election returns suggest that political power in the Township was divided between the Daggett Area (primarily the Daggett family) and the areas now a part of Rutland Township and Roseville.

By 1817, Seth Daggett had built the pioneer sawmill that was located in the current Village of Daggett, and Reuben Daggett, Jr. had reacquired ownership of the gristmill in Lower Daggett.

I have been able to identify David Franklin, David Franklin, Jr., Seth Daggett, Reuben Daggett, Sr., James Cooper, Seth Houghton, Miller Vaughan, Rufus Daggett, and John Franklin as residents in the area around 1820.

Reubin Daggett, Jr. had moved to Western New York by 1820, and his brother, Rufus, took over the gristmill lands.

David Franklin and David Franklin, Jr. were probably related to John Franklin, and David Franklin, Jr. had a farm near the intersection of present day SR 549 and the Pony Hill Road.

I do not know where James Cooper and Seth Houghton lived at the time. Mr. Cooper married one of Reuben's daughters.

There was also a Thomas Sears who lived here for a short time. He entered into a contract with the Bingham Estate to purchase part of the land that the Village of Daggett is built on. Seth Daggett acquired his interest in that land, and Mr. Sears moved on. His son, Thomas Sears, Jr., was the subject of a Tioga County Coroner's Inquest. It was determined that Junior died of poisoning, but no determination was made in the record if it had been intentional or accidental. His death is one of the many mysteries about the early history of the Town that may never be solved.

The first school in the Township was started in 1820 on Seth Daggett's land in the Village of Daggett. Miller Vaughan became the first schoolmaster. Most, if not all, of the students were probably members of the Daggett family.

I have not been able to find any municipal election returns for Jackson Township for the years 1821, 1822, and 1823. The records for other municipalities in the County are missing for those years as well, so it is difficult to draw any conclusions about Jackson Township from the fact that there are no returns on record for those three years.

In 1824, the court appointed all elected officials for Jackson Township that year. That suggests that there may have been a breakdown in the Township government around that time. Regular elections resumed after that year.

The local economy, such as it was, was probably tied to both the gristmill and the sawmill. Everyone must have engaged in farming between the trees, and everyone must have had a certain amount of livestock, such as a cow or a horse.

Other than the Benjamin Smith Cooper's shop in Lower Daggett, I have found no other indications of a mercantile or trade business in the area.

I have found nothing to suggest that there was any type of organized religion in the area during this first period.

I have found no evidence of a community name for the area.

Seth Daggett appears to have been the most prominent man in the area. His presence extended out of the Daggett Area as shown by his election as a county commissioner in 1821.

One of the myths about our history is that we are a transplanted New England town. This is the only period in our history that it could be said that we were.

By 1825, the Village of Daggett consisted of Seth Daggett's house, his sawmill and associated structures, the schoolhouse, and possibly a few tenant houses.

The area was not self sufficient, but probably relied a great deal on New York State sources rather than on Pennsylvania sources for whatever the early pioneers needed.

During the pioneer period, it can truly be said that the Daggett Area belong to the Daggett family.

1825 to 1860

The second time period runs from 1825 to 1860. This period is marked by rapid population growth, community development, community and business infrastructure development, agricultural development, and the disappearance of the old pioneers and their families.

According to the 1820 Census, the population of Jackson Township was 240. You have to keep in mind that that census included what is now Roseville and part of Rutland Township.

I have examined that census with an eye toward separating out present day Jackson Township, but I have not been very successful.

I can account for all but about 38 people from the census. Taking that into consideration, the population in the current Jackson Township was at least 99 and may have been as high as 137.

The population in the Daggett Area was at least 47 and may have been as high as 85.

By 1830, Jackson Township covered the same geographic area that it covers today. The population that year was 588. By 1840, the population was 1123.

Those figures show a significant inflow of people into the Township, and while I do not have accurate figures just for the Daggett Area, its population growth was correspondingly high.

The growth in population in the Daggett Area began around 1825. New York State was the primary source of the new arrivals. A significant proportion of the New York Staters were from Tompkins County.

I have talked to several interested persons who have looked at the Tompkins County connection, but no one has found a factual explanation for the migrations from there to here, or any evidence on whether or not there was an organized effort to bring the people here. Many of those that came here from that area were related, so it is likely that moving here was a topic of discussion in Tompkins County, and was not simply coincidental.

It was also pointed out to me that many of the families from Tompkins County also had New Jersey backgrounds. That is another fact that may not have been purely coincidental.

It was around and shortly after 1825 that the Garrison, Lefler, Corzatt, Sturdivant, Murdough, Updike, Job, Wells, Spencer, White, Larison, Parmenter, Roberts, Voorhess, McIntyre, Taber, Stilwell, Bryan, Reynolds, Sheive and Searles families, among others, came here.

Not all of those names are proper English names, and if you check into them, you may find a little Huguenot and German Palatine blood mixed in. Considering that and considering the New Jersey backgrounds of many of the people from Tompkins County, this new wave of inhabitants does not quite fit the New England image that many people have of the early settlers of our area.

The Sheive family was the one major family that did not come from New York sources. They were of German, probably Palatine, background, and they came from downstate Pennsylvania.

The new blood pretty much took over from the early pioneers. Reuben Daggett, Sr. and Rufus Daggett died. Reuben Daggett, Jr. moved to Western New York. Seth Daggett moved to Tioga around 1842. The others either moved away or died here leaving no descendants that stayed. The only connections to the earlier period were through the descendants of Rufus Daggett and his sister, Saloma Harris.

Today, when most people talk about their “roots” in the Daggett Area, they are generally referring to someone from this second wave of people that came here after 1825.

There seems to have been many differences in background between the people that settled in present day Jackson Township and those that settled in present day Rutland Township and Roseville, and there were two early attempts by the latter to “secede” from Jackson Township. I have found one historical source that suggested that this was a hot topic and that tempers flared.^{viii}

The first attempt was countered by the filing of an opposing petition with the court. The opposition came mainly from the residents of the current Jackson Township Area. It is not clear from the court records if any hearing was ever held, but that first attempt to split off did not succeed.

A second attempt was made, and in February of 1828, Rutland Township was formed from parts of Sullivan and Jackson Townships.

In May of 1828, a new post office was established in the present Village of Daggett. It was the first post office in what is now Jackson Township. What role, if any, did the creation of Rutland Township play in the creation of that post office?

That post office was called the Daggett's Mills Post Office, and Seth Daggett was appointed as the first postmaster. Is that appointment proof that Seth was a Federalist in politics?

That first post office was probably located on Seth's lands, and its location there suggests that local political power in Jackson Township was centered in the Daggett Area. I have not been able to determine the exact location of that first post office.

The Daggett's Mills designation is the first community name for the Daggett Area that I have found, and I date the beginning of the Village of Daggett from that point in time.

The 1830s were boom years in the Daggett Area in terms of the lumber business and the various trades.

The lumber business in the Daggett Area really took off in the 1830s. Historians, however, did not have a favorable opinion of the lumbering here. Their comments seem to suggest that very few trees were left standing.

During the lumber boom, there was a sawmill on the gristmill property, at least two sawmills on the Spencer property in the Village of Daggett, the Seth Daggett sawmill in the Village of Daggett, up to three sawmills in all on the Catherine Ayres property, a sawmill on the Furman property, a sawmill near the Job's Corners Cemetery, and two sawmills on Bear Creek.

The large number of mills can be accounted for by the fact that the area did not have railroad access or a waterway to transport the logs to market. The logs had to be sawed into lumber and then transported to market by wagon to the Elmira Area.

The sawmills must have been water powered during this time. The general locations of the mills on properties along Seeley Creek and Bear Creek seem to confirm this. Since they were water powered, they required the storage of water behind dams in the creeks, and thus were susceptible to damage from high water, which may have been a yearly problem. Those dams have disappeared with the exception of the remains of the dam in Lower Daggett for the gristmill and sawmill that were located there.

The lumber business must have been labor intensive, which helped to provide jobs in the area. Another benefit was the clearing of the land, thus allowing agriculture to develop at a faster pace.

The gristmill had an up and down existence for most of its early years. The original owner of the gristmill lands was David Moss. I know nothing about him. He was not here long, and Reuben Daggett, Jr. somehow acquired the property and built Jackson Township's pioneer gristmill. He transferred ownership of it in 1813, but reacquired the gristmill by 1817. Reuben Daggett, Jr. would leave the area by 1820. That suggests to me that the mill may not have been all that profitable, which, when you consider the size of the local population, is easy to understand.

After Reuben, Jr. left, his younger brother, Rufus, took over the gristmill. During the 1820s, the property went through a Sheriff Sale, which may have been done to give Rufus clear title to the property, rather than to foreclose on a default. Rufus purchased the property at the sale, and for a couple of years, he had a partner in the business. That partner was Theodorus Larison.

Rufus married a girl from the Roseville-Rutland Area, and he obtained an ownership interest in a gristmill there that later became known as the Schrader mill. The mill pond for that mill still exists and is known as Roseville Pond.

It is possible that Rufus may have moved to that area for a time. He sold the Lower Daggett mill at least once and may have been leasing it out when he died in 1835.

Rufus had been involved in remodelling the Lower Daggett mill just prior to his death, and after

his death, the family sold his interest in the Rutland gristmill and kept the Lower Daggett mill.

Jonathan Whittlock, the man who may have been leasing the Lower Daggett mill, died that same year, and records from his Estate show that the mill may have had severe cash flow problems as evidenced by the large number of accounts that remained due and owing to him at his death.

Rufus left a wife, Hannah, and several minor children. Hannah, at least nominally, took over as the operator of the mill. There is some evidence, however, that individuals outside the Daggett family may have been involved in running or owning the mill for short periods of time.

A mercantile trade developed by the mid 1830s with at least three stores starting in the Village of Daggett and one in Lower Daggett.^{ix} The three stores in Daggett were the Richmond Jones store, the Joshua G. Spencer store and the Dewey & Daggett & Co store. The store in Lower Daggett was the Dr. H.B. Roberts store.

The Jones store was located on a 1 acre lot adjacent to and south of the current fire company lot. It was along the East side of the road (SR 549). The lot itself was created in 1836. Richmond Jones was the first to be assessed for the store on that lot in 1837. In 1837, Mr. Jones conveyed the store lot to Norman Wells. In 1838, Mr. Jones lost his merchant assessment, but Wells & Pierce were assessed as merchants. I have no idea who the Pierce was. In 1839, Norman conveyed the store lot to his son, Orrin B. Wells.

Joshua G. Spencer became postmaster in 1831. Presumably, he moved the post office to his property. John Quincy Adams was president when the post office was established. By 1831, Andrew Jackson was president. Was the change in politics the reason for the change in postmasters? Did the change reflect the personal politics of Seth and Joshua? Was Seth a Federalist and Joshua a Jacksonian Democrat? Seth became County Sheriff in 1830. Was that the cause of the change?

Where did the post office go to?

The earliest evidence for the Spencer store was in a conveyance in 1836 by Joshua to Abram Minier for the bulk of Joshua's lands in Daggett. The conveyance was for about 46+ acres of land. The Spencer store was somewhere on those 46+ acres, but where?

The Dewey & Daggett & Co. store was started around 1838. The Daggett was Lewis Daggett, a son of Seth Daggett. The Dewey was Daniel Dewey. Daniel was the husband of Minerva Daggett, a daughter of Seth Daggett.

I do not know the location of that store. It was probably located somewhere on the Seth Daggett Homestead.

The Dr. H.B. Roberts store in Lower Daggett was built around 1832. It was located on the current mobil home lot on the west side of S.R. 549 just south of the Kenneth Eighmey house.^x

Historians credit the Richmond Jones store as being the first store in Jackson Township. My research suggests that the Dr. Roberts store was the first.

By the end of the decade, the Town also had at least two blacksmith's shops, a wagon maker's shop, and a shoemaker.

The first tavern in the Township was established in the Village of Daggett by 1834 by Joshua G. Spencer.

The School Act of 1834 created the township school districts and changed the nature of the old school system.

In September of that year, the first school board for Jackson Township was elected, and the initial members were Seth Daggett, Samuel Miller, Charles Smith, Norman Wells, Dr. Hiram B. Roberts and Jesse Seely. All but Samuel Miller and Jesse Seely were from the Daggett Area. A county convention was held in November. Norman Wells represented Jackson Township at the convention.

The second school site in the Village of Daggett was located along the west side of SR 549 across from the John N. and Gwendolyn G. Burdick property.^{xi}

I believe that school was created as a result of the formation of the new Jackson Township School District, which would suggest that it did not exist until after 1834.

I do not know if a new building was erected for it, or if an existing building was used. There is not a conveyance of a lot for the school to the Township or the School District. During the late 1830s and early 1840s the area in which the school was located was subject to an assignment for the benefit of creditors and a mortgage foreclosure. In the various documents for those actions, buildings were listed, but nothing about a schoolhouse.

I have ascertained from my research on several of the other school sites in the area, that many of them were not purchased outright by the School Board or Township, but were either leased or contracted for by the Board. That makes it very difficult to establish a starting date for many of the schools.

The earliest evidence that I have found on the existence of the second schoolhouse site is the 1862 Walling Map. Therefore, I cannot give an accurate date for its creation, other than it probably did not exist until after 1834.

The 1830s were the "Golden Age" for Lower Daggett. The gristmill, a store, a tannery and a sawmill were located in that area.

By the beginning of the 1830s, the Village of Daggett's Mills consisted of two properties. One property was owned by Seth Daggett and the other by Joshua G. Spencer. Seth had his sawmill, mill pond and associated structures and a house. Joshua had his house. There was a small cemetery and a post office on Seth's lands. The old subscription school may or may not have still been in existence. Little else was here.

By the end of the 1830s, Seth had his sawmill, mill pond and associated structures, a house and possibly a blacksmith's shop.

He had sold off a house lot, now a part of the current fire company lot.

He also had sold off a second lot that contained the Richmond Jones store. Seth's son, Lewis Daggett, may also have had a store on his father's land during part of this time.

Joshua had gained control of the post office and moved it to his property. He built a tavern, sawmill, blacksmith's shop, wagon maker's shop, and store on his lands. He also had a plan to subdivide his lands into lots, but never followed through with it. Deed records state that he had built several houses on his property, but I have found no other evidence of any, except for his own home.

Joshua seems to have been interested in developing his land in the Village, while Seth was involved in extending his lumbering interests into other geographic areas of the County. That may explain why the Town became known as Spencerville, even though the post office was still named Daggett's Mills.

Another common name for the Town that I found being used during the 1830s that has survived to recent times was "Daggett Hollow."

By the end of the 1830s, the Town was more of a commercial center than a village.

You still do not find any real evidence of any organized religion in the area. According to the Elmira papers, many residents of the Township were married in New York State, and ministers from New York State came here to perform ceremonies.

Joshua G. Spencer was an active Baptist back in New York State, and it is said that Foster Updike was a preacher and that services were held in his home.

Whatever religious organization that existed here during the 1830s must have been informal and may not have been connected to any outside religious organization or structure.

Agriculture may not have been much different in the early 1830s than it had been in the earlier period, but the lumber boom must have cleared larger areas for farming as the 1830s ended, and the new wave of settlers probably became much more involved in farming than their predecessors had been.

Independence Day celebrations appear to have been important events. I found an advertisement for such a celebration to be held in the Village of Daggett for the year 1836.

The center of festivities was the house of Abram Minier (Spencer tavern), and from the list of sponsors, it must have been a Township wide celebration. That is further proof of the importance of the Daggett Area in the early history of the Township.

I did not find yearly ads after 1836, but I am presuming that the celebration was an annual event for some time.

While I have not completely researched the development of roads in the area, I have found enough information that leads me to believe that during the 1830s, the Daggett Area had developed a

system of roads sufficient to link it both to the Elmira Area and to the rest of Tioga County.

By 1840, a railroad had been built from Blossburg to Corning. In 1837, that powers to be in Elmira tried to drum up support for a line from Elmira to near Lawrenceville to connect to the Blossburg line. The proposed line would run through Jackson Township (Millerton area) and Lawrence Township.

The primary purpose of the line was not to benefit Jackson Township, but to link Elmira with the coal fields. Nevertheless, Jackson Township, and especially the lumber business, would have benefited greatly from the railroad. The ultimate impact on the Daggett Area, however, would have been to hasten the decline in the importance of the area to the Township.

The line was not built at that time, and the Daggett Area continued as the dominant area of the Township.

Dr. Hiram B. Roberts is said to have been the first resident physician of Jackson Township. He came here around 1830 by way of Willardsburg (Tioga), where he had initially settled on coming to Tioga County.

Dr. Roberts soon became a business man, owning and operating the store and tannery in Lower Daggett, and a farm on part of the Miller Vaughan lands. His involvement in various business interests raises questions concerning the amount of "doctoring" he may have done.

Actually, Dr. Ezra Wood was the first resident physician of Jackson Township, having established himself in what is now Rutland Township around 1823. Therefore, Dr. Roberts was the first resident physician in the Daggett Area and the first resident Physician in what is now Jackson Township.

A Dr. David W. Roberts also lived in Jackson Township during part of the 1830s after Dr. H.B. Roberts had moved here. I do not know who he was, but he may have been related to Dr. H.B. Roberts.

The 1840s

If the 1830s were the boom years, the 1840s may have been just the opposite.

Articles in the Elmira paper suggest that the local economy in that area was in a shambles during the early and middle 1840s. No doubt the Daggett Area was affected also.

The main business section of the Village of Daggett consisted of the area developed by Joshua G. Spencer and contained one or two sawmills, the tavern, the post office, a store, an ashery, and a wagon maker's shop. That area went through an assignment for the benefit of creditors and a foreclosure sale by the middle 1840s. The property ended up in the hands of Seth Daggett's nephew, William B. Keyes, and Richmond Jones.

Seth Daggett had moved to Tioga by 1843. I view his moving away as a sign that the lumber business was in decline in the Daggett Area and that he was moving to greener pastures.

The sawmill on the gristmill property and one of the mills on Bear Creek went out of business. Seth's mill in the Village of Daggett and the Updike mill on the current Furman property may have also gone out of business by the end of the 1840s.

The Richmond Jones store that had been conveyed to Orrin Wells was sold at a Sheriff Sale in 1840 at the suit of Richmond Jones. The new owners were from the Philadelphia Area. That deed is the last deed of record for the 1 acre lot.

It would appear that the store was not that profitable.

I have found no evidence for the use of the property during the 1840s. Did a store continue there?

The Spencer store continued in business through the 1840s. By 1840, the acreage containing the store had been reduced to 33.1 acres and had been acquired by Seth Daggett, Richmond Jones and William B. Keyes. Seth moved to Tioga around 1842 and conveyed his interest in the 33.1 acres to his nephew, William B. Keyes.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Keyes lost the property through a mortgage foreclosure in 1842. The court documents confirm there was a store on the 33.1 acres.

They reacquired the property in 1843 and owned it and the store through the 1840s.

When Seth acquired his interest in the 33.1 acres in 1840, I believe the Dewey & Daggett store closed shortly thereafter, and Lewis worked in the store/post office in the old Spencer store. He would become an assistant postmaster. He eventually moved with his father to Tioga and later, became postmaster there.

Seth broke up his homestead into various lots that were sold off. It appears that the two stores that may have been located on his former property went out of business, but his blacksmith's shop remained open under the ownership or control of Samuel W. Reynolds.

In Lower Daggett, the sawmill, tannery, and store were closed down. Only the gristmill remained in operation there.

Not only was the economy bad in the early 1840s, but the weather did not cooperate either. The winters were long, cold and snowy.

In March of 1843, it was reported that there was as much as 5 feet of snow on the ground in parts of Bradford County.^{xii}

It was said that during the winter of 1845 - 46, the stage from Troy to Elmira ran on runners for a least 100 consecutive days.^{xiii}

There were bad frosts in June of 1843 and 1845 that caused a great deal of crop damage. The

frost in June of 1843 was said to have frozen water to a thickness of 1/2 an inch.^{xiv}

Long winters and heavy snows produced flooding, and the spring and fall of 1842 and the spring of 1845 saw particularly bad flooding that may have caused severe damage to the mill dams and ponds.^{xv}

In 1845, there were reports of a forest fire that ranged west and south of Elmira to Williamsport.^{xvi} Part of Wells Township was burned, but I have not found any evidence that the fire ever threatened the Daggett Area.

The rapid growth in population was certainly beneficial to the Daggett Area, but it did create some problems as well. Probably the biggest problem was an increase in the outbreak of serious disease.

There are very few records available that provide sufficient information to establish an accurate picture of the public health of the area during this time, but there are bits and pieces that show that there were health problems.

There were unusually high numbers of deaths in the Daggett Area for the years 1835 and 1842. In 1835, the Lower Daggett Area was hit especially hard. Among those that died there were Reuben Daggett, Sr., his son, Rufus, Jonathan Whitlock, and Dr. Roberts' wife. Although I have not uncovered any hard proof that an epidemic was involved, it is difficult to imagine any other cause for the deaths of so many people of varying ages in such a short period of time in such a small geographic area.

Among those that died in 1842, were Miller Vaughan and his wife, and Dr. Roberts. There are records of a scarlet fever outbreak in western Bradford County in 1842.^{xvii} That may account for many of the deaths in the Daggett Area in 1842.

In the summer of 1843, there were reports of an outbreak of influenza in the Elmira area. It may have affected the Daggett Area as well.^{xviii}

There was a nationwide epidemic of cholera in 1849. Even if it did not reach here, there certainly must have been a public concern about it.

In state and local politics, there was an attempt around 1841 to create a new county out of parts of Tioga and Bradford Counties. The new county was to be called Penn.^{xix}

I do not know any of the particulars, but I presume that the Daggett Area was to be a part of the new county. The effort appears not to have gotten any further than the Pennsylvania Senate.

One of the hot topics in national politics during the 1840s was the expansion of slavery into the western territories. David Wilmot was a leading member of the Democratic Party who opposed the extension of slavery, and everyone remembers the Wilmot Proviso from their high school history class.

From 1845 to 1851, the Daggett Area was part of Mr. Wilmot's congressional district. During that time period, political rallies were held in the Village of Daggett, and Mr. Wilmot was scheduled to attend and speak at some of those rallies.^{xx}

If he did, I doubt that anyone else of such national prominence ever visited our home town for political purposes or otherwise.

1840 presidential politics played a part in the most fascinating story that I have found about the Daggett Area. It involved Arnold Crum and will be told in another section of my history.

Most people have heard about the "Era of the Plank Road" in Tioga County, however, many do not have any idea just how controversial the roads were.

By 1848, there were plans to build a plank road from Wellsboro to Elmira. The road was to go from Wellsboro to Tioga and then through Jackson Township to Elmira. The section in Jackson Township was never built. The efforts to build the plank road in Jackson Township will be discussed in another section of my history.

Religion in the Daggett Area developed into two types, as represented by the Baptist Church in Job's Corners and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Daggett's Mills.

The Baptists appear to have organized at a faster pace. That suggests that the majority of the new arrivals from New York State were of that faith.

It is said that the First Baptist Church of Jackson was organized around 1841, although I have found no record of its formal incorporation at that time in the courthouse records.

Church meetings were supposedly held in the home of Foster Updike until around 1847. Mr. Updike lived near the intersection of current SR 549 and the Pony Hill Road.

On August 14, 1847, the Church purchased land in Job's Corners on which the current Baptist Church is located. They paid four shillings for the property.

The property was to revert to the grantor in the event that it ceased to contain a meeting house. That language suggests that a church building was located there, although the present church was not built until 1870. The purchase date of the property coincides with the date that it is that meetings ceased to be held in Foster Updike's home.

There is evidence that the Methodists were organized around 1847, but they did not come into their own until the early 1850s.

During the 1830s and into the 1840s, there were no more important men to the Daggett Area than Seth Daggett and Joshua G. Spencer.

I have already mentioned how Seth was primarily engaged in the lumber business. He succeeded where others in the area failed by expanding out of the Daggett Area into other parts of the Township and County.

Joshua, on the other hand, though involved in the lumber business, spent his time in developing several small businesses in the Town.

Both men were involved in Township politics, and Seth became involved in County politics as

evidenced by his election as a county commissioner and as sheriff.

By 1843, Seth had moved to the Tioga Area. By that time, his father, Reuben, Sr., was dead, his brother, Reuben, Jr., had moved to Western New York, and his brother, Rufus, was dead. His sister, Chloe, and her husband, Miller Vaughan, were dead. His other sisters, with the exception of Lydia Conable, had long since married and moved away. Lydia would die here in 1843.

Seth moving to Tioga signaled the beginning of the end of the lumber boom in the Daggett Area and symbolized the end of the first pioneers.

Joshua died in 1847. For many years prior to his death, the Town was known as Spencerville, and from June 7, 1845 to March 8, 1847, the name of the post office was changed to that name.

The store that Joshua started in the 1830s began a tradition that lasted until the 1950s.

The 1840s also saw the first generation to have been born here begin to assert themselves. The two best examples of that generation are William B. Keyes and William Daggett.

William B. Keyes was the son of Seth's twin sister, Saloma, and William Keyes. His father has the distinction of being the first adult male to have died in Wells Township. His mother married Alexander Harris, and the family moved to Vermont. William grew up there, returning around 1831. Once back in the Township, he fell under the wing of his Uncle Seth, and became involved in the lumber business. William lived in Job's Corners, but during the 1840s, he controlled most of the property and commercial life in the Village of Daggett with his partner, Richmond Jones.

William Daggett was the eldest son of Rufus Daggett. He was a minor when his father died, but soon after, he took an active interest in the operation of the gristmill. It is said that he made major repairs to the mill in 1847.

When the Rufus Daggett lands were divided up amongst his heirs, William Daggett and his brother-in-law, Runnels Sixbee, received ownership of the gristmill and land in Rutland Township on which they operated a sawmill.

The area's first resident physician, Dr. Hiram B. Roberts, died in 1842. He had been primarily a businessman, but he probably provided some medical services to the residents.

Drs. Ralph D. Shepherd and D. N. Hunt practiced medicine here for short periods of time during the 1840s. Dr. Hunt may have been located in Job's Corners.^{xxi}

By the end of 1840s, Dr. Nathaniel Smith, the uncle, and Dr. Nathaniel Smith, the nephew, had a practice in Daggett's Mills.

Dr. Sumner Rhoades purchased a lot along the Baker Road (T-953) at its northeast intersection with the Hill Road (T-717), and he was assessed for a time as a physician, but the evidence seems to suggest that he actually lived and practiced medicine in Wells Township.^{xxii}

The population growth in the Township had spread itself out over most of the Township by the

end of the 1840s, and as a consequence, you begin to see indications that the Daggett Area was losing its importance in Township affairs.

To get a flavor of what it was like to have lived in the 1840s, see Dr. McKnight's reminiscences of life in Brookville, Pa.^{xxiii} It is an eye opening read.

1850s

The Town was still a business center for the area, but it was becoming more residential. The surrounding lands were being used for residential and agricultural purposes. There are probably still structures today that date back to this period.

I have not discussed agriculture to any great extent for two reasons. First, it is not my area of expertise. Second, there is little specific information about the Daggett Area, but there are some generalizations that can be made.^{xxiv}

Traditional stories suggest that Reuben Daggett, Sr. came to this area in search of a place to start a sawmill. I do not know how true those stories are, but by 1817, Seth Daggett had built the Township's first sawmill in the Village of Daggett.

By 1828, the first post office in the Township was established in Daggett, and it was named the Daggett's Mills Post Office. The Town became known by that name. Presumably the "Mills" designation referred to Seth's lumbering operation. The gristmill had been built by 1813, but it was located in Lower Daggett. Still, you cannot completely discount the fact that it also lent its existence to the name of the Town.

By the mid 1830s, sawmills sprang up from Lower Daggett to Job's Corners. We know that some associated businesses such as an ashery and cooper's shop also came into being.

In the earliest part of our history, I think it accurate to state that logging/lumbering was the primary agricultural pursuit.

It would be wrong to assume that no other agricultural efforts were being made. The early settlers must have brought animals with them and planted some crops, otherwise, why would Reuben Daggett, Jr. have built his gristmill?

After 1825, a great influx of families into the area began. I doubt they came here for the lumber trade. They were probably the first to be interested in serious farming. The task facing them must have been back breakingly difficult

The first problem confronting them was the construction of a dwelling. Those first homes could not have been more than crude log shacks. The next task would be the clearing of the land. When you consider the tools available to them at the time, the process was agonizingly slow.

Our ancestors persevered, and going into the 1850s, the area had been transformed into a

farming community. Crops were diverse. Many were consumed on the farm itself, but transportation had progressed enough to allow local farmers to convey many items to outside markets such as the Elmira Area. Bartering was important. Large families were the norm and neighbors helped neighbors in harvesting crops.

Barns at first were scarce and outbuildings nonexistent. As barns developed, I have been told they were designed and built in a style call the English Barn.^{xxv} They were 3 bay barns. The opening was on the long side of the barn leading into the center bay. That center bay was used as a threshing floor and for storage. The bay to the left was used to store hay or grain. The bay to the right was used as a stable. You can still see this form of barn in our area today.

There are two types of agricultural development typical to the times that I have found no real evidence of in our area. The first is the distillation of corn and rye into whiskey. That was supposed to have been typical throughout Pennsylvania during these times, but I have found no evidence of it in Jackson Township.

Second, was the driving of animals to market. There was no refrigeration at the time, so animals of various types were driven to market in a manner similar to what we think of the cattle drives in the old west. This would be done before winter so the farmer would not have to feed and care for them over the winter. I have found no evidence of this being done in our area, which of course does not mean it did not happen. Preservation by salt was an alternative method. Slaughtering of animals played an important part in the farming of the times no matter what system was used.

According to the 1850 Census, Jackson Township had 138 farms, with the average Jackson Township farm containing 107 acres of land, with 46% of it being improved. Do we have any farms today around 107 acres?

Crops grown included wheat, rye, corn, oats, peas/beans, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hay, some flax and hops. Do we have any farms in the Township today producing crops other than hay and corn?

Products produced included wool, butter, cheese, maple sugar, and honey. The Township may have lead the County in the production of honey. Orchards were also important.

Animals raised included horses, cows, oxen, pigs, sheep and poultry.

Experts have divided the state both regionally and timewise to discuss the development of agriculture.^{xxvi} From 1830 to 1860, we have been classified as part of the Northern Tier Grasslands. That area covered all of Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties as well as parts of Potter, Wayne and Sullivan Counties.

We are described as being a “diversified woodland, grassland, and livestock economy.”^{xxvii} By grassland they mean hay and pasture. Animal husbandry became more important than crop cultivation. Butter, cheese and livestock production became very important. In fact, the average Jackson Township farm produced more butter and hay than the statewide average in 1850.^{xxviii}

During this period, plank houses became predominate. They have been described as upright and wing houses. They were 1 1/2 to 2 stories with an "ell." If you travel throughout Tioga County you can see many houses of this style.

Barns still tended to be of the English type with outbuildings such as springhouses and granaries becoming popular.

Let's look at some of the farms in the Daggett Area. Most of us remember the Roger and Vivian Wells farm^{xxix}. I remember it as a dairy farm. It is one of the oldest farms. At one time, it was the Seth Daggett Homestead. In 1850, it was owned by Benjamin Wells.

According to the 1850 Census, he had 140 acres, with 100 acres being improved. The farm had produced 50 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of corn, 450 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of peas/beans, 70 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of barley, 50 bushels of buckwheat and 15 tons of hay.

The farm produced \$10.00 worth of orchard products, 350 pounds of butter, 150 pounds of cheese and \$15.00 of homemade manufactured products.

He had two horses, two working oxen, five milch (milk) cows, five other cattle, two swine, no sheep, but 20 pounds of wool, and \$36.00 of slaughtered animals.

The current Musshafen farm was owned by Jacob Larison in 1850.^{xxx} According to the 1850 Census, Jacob's farm had 110 acres, with 90 acres being improved. The farm had produced 50 bushels of wheat, 16 bushels of rye, 50 bushels of corn, 383 bushels of oats, 4 bushels of peas/beans, 20 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of buckwheat and 25 tons of hay.

The farm had produced \$10.00 worth of orchard products, 200 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of beeswax and honey, and \$10.00 of homemade manufactured products.

He had three horses, two working oxen, nine milch (milk) cows, five other cattle, ten swine, twenty-two sheep, 140 pounds of wool, and \$36.00 of slaughtered animals.

The former Barrett/Rumsey farm was owned by Waterman McIntyre in 1850.^{xxxi} According to the 1850 Census, his farm had 150 acres, with 100 acres being improved. The farm had produced 100 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of rye, 200 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of peas/beans, 100 bushels of potatoes, 60 bushels of barley, 100 bushels of buckwheat and 30 tons of hay.

The farm had produced 600 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of maple sugar.

He had five horses, two working oxen, nine milch (milk) cows, fourteen other cattle, six swine, eighty-five sheep, 190 pounds of wool, and \$130.00 of slaughtered animals.

One curious entry in the 1850 Census shows only 1 farm in the County producing wine. That was the farm of Abram Minier in Jackson Township. He was listed as producing 5 gallons of wine.

I cannot find any justification for any land ownership by him, but he was operating the Spencer tavern in Daggett at the time. Was he actually producing wine, or did he simply have an inventory of

wine for the tavern? If he did produce wine, what was he making it from?

1853 saw the tragic death of Barnard Smith. He was the son of Solomon and Chestina Smith of Job's Corners.

Barnard was 26 years old, married and a father of a 3 year old daughter.^{xxxii}

Jacob Rickey was charged with his murder, with George Mitchell, William Mitchell, Malachi C. Murdaugh and Issac Hudnet as accomplices. The Defendants were found not guilty after a trial in Tioga County.

Barnard was buried in the Job's Corners Cemetery. More will be said about this case in another section of my history.

The 1850s saw the Daggett Church come of age. The earliest record of its location is a deed from Jacob and Ruby Jane Larison, husband and wife, to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wells Township on 1852.^{xxxiii} It was a conveyance of a 1/2 acre lot now part of the former Dorothy Wilbur mobile home lot.^{xxxiv}

Why was the conveyance made to the Wells Township Church? The most likely explanation is that the Daggett Church was not incorporated until the end of 1853.^{xxxv} It does, however, raise questions about the involvement of the Wells Township Church in the early development of the Daggett Church.

According to some Church sources, the present church was built in 1853, before the Church acquired the 1/2 acre lot. The Church did not acquire ownership of the land upon which the present church is located until 1859.^{xxxvi} That deed referred to a church having been already erected there, but was it the first church building, or was the 1/2 acres lot the site of the first church? We will probably never know. It is said that the 1/2 acre lot eventually became a parsonage lot for the Church.^{xxxvii}

In 1855, the property immediately to the south of the old Richmond Jones store was sold. The deed description that was created was a metes and bounds description. The northwest corner of that new lot was the southwest corner of the Jones store lot. That point was described as being near the old store.

The 1862 Walling Map shows a building located where the Jones store lot was along with the name Wycoff & Griffin.^{xxxviii} Who were Wycoff & Griffin?

The 1875 County Atlas shows no building on the old store lot.^{xxxix}

I can find no evidence about the Jones store from after the Sheriff Sale in 1840 to the 1862 Walling Map. The map suggests it is possible that the Jones store survived into the 1860s in some form or another.

In 1853, Richmond Jones conveyed his interest in the property containing the old Joshua G. Spencer store to his partner, William B. Keyes. Mr. Keyes then formed some type of partnership with his brother-in-law, Orrin Wells.

Mr. Keyes was primarily a lumberman, while Mr. Jones was primarily the merchant. My review of the assessment records convinces me that the store and/or post office was not the primary function of the business relationship between Mr. Keyes and Mr. Jones. I do not believe that either of them lived in Daggett.

I believe Mr. Jones ran the store and/or post office operations until around 1845. You then begin to see a string of individuals serving as postmaster and/or operating the store. Some of the changes in postmaster may have been because of changes in politics, but I believe the post office never changed locations.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Keyes severed their business relationship at least by 1853. Orrin Wells formed some type of partnership with Mr Keyes, but his name was never added to the deed for the land. Except for a term as county commissioner in 1853, Orrin ran or operated the store and/or post office end of the partnership during most of the 1850s. He also lived in Town.

The former Bessie Daggett/Martin Daggett house has a long local tradition as a store building.^{xi} I can remember as a pre-school lad back in the late 1950s being there when it was a store. By the time I started school, the property was residential rental property being leased by a Van Ness Family.

According to the 1862 Walling Map, it was the site of our post office.^{xii} It was probably still a store as well. I believe it to have been the site of the Joshua G. Spencer store. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, structure in Town.

Was it the site of the second post office in 1831? Was it the original Spencer store building, and when did it first exist?

The old Spencer tavern survived into the 1850s. The tavern was located on the 33.1 acres. It was not the prime focus of the owners of the property. Assesment records show a string of innkeepers. I view those assessments as proof the tavern was not that profitable.

There was some conflicting and overlapping assessments for the innkeepers. You could argue that there was a second, or even possibly a third, tavern, hotel or inn. I have found no other evidence that there was. I believe the Town had only one tavern or hotel.

The tavern in the 1850s may not have fit the image of what we might think a tavern was. The 1850 Census shows 3 adult males and 1 adult female living there as well as the innkeeper and his family. It may have been more of a rooming or boarding house during the 1850s

The second school in Town probably was in session during the 1850s, but again, I have no proof of its existence until 1862.

Dr. Erastus Yule practised medicine here during the early 1850s. Evidence shows he was located where Dr. Voorhess lived, but Dr Voorhess was in practice by the end of the 1850s. Dr. Yule did not stay long.^{xliii}

Dr. Nathaniel Smith, the nephew, practised medicine here in the 1850s. He married a sister of Dr. Voorhess.

By the end of the 1850s, Daggett had no sawmills, but it did have a church and cemetery, a school, a tavern or hotel, two doctors, one or two stores, one of which was also a post office, two or three blacksmith's shops, a wagon maker's shop and around 13 houses and had become a small village in the middle of an agricultural area. It was also becoming less important in the Township.

DCW 3/2018.

- i Most of the information comes from other parts of my history and are referenced there. Those that are not are referenced here.
- ii [Town of Paris, http://www.town.paris.ny.us/content/History](http://www.town.paris.ny.us/content/History) (Jan.13, 2017).
- iii See the sections of my histories on Reuben Daggett, Sr. and Lower Daggett. I outline in those sections the difficulties I have had in establishing a land claim for Reuben upon his arrival here.
- iv Kenneth and Karma Power, 8008 Route 549. Tax Parcel 17/04.00/021.
- v The old highway sign embedded in the concrete wall in front of the old firehall states that Daggett was named for Seth Daggett. Old timers in the area would debate that. They argued that credit should be given to Reuben Daggett, Sr. My research leads me to believe that Seth was the first settler on the site of the Village of Daggett. Reuben Daggett, Sr. had nothing to do with the Town.
- vi There are those that would disagree with me about Alexander Harris, most notably J. Kelsey Jones. Go to www.joycetice.com and run the name Alexander Harris in the site's search engine to find evidence to the contrary. That info suggests he lived in what is now Rutland Township.
- vii See the section of my history on Saloma Daggett.
- viii W.W. Munsell & Co 1804 to 1883 History of Tioga County Pennsylvania, With Illustrations, Portraits, & Sketches of Prominent Families and Individuals, (New York: Press of George MacNamara), 334.
- ix Of the four stores, only one of the buildings may still exist, that being the Spencer store. The building currently located at 7814 Route 549 and Tax Parcel 17/07B00/19 was a store and may date back to the time of Joshua G. Spencer. I know very little about the stores. By the late 1830s, Joshua was an agent of the Tioga Eagle, and its newspaper was sold in his store. Tioga Eagle September 4, 1839. He sold a medicine that professed to root out consumption. Tioga Eagle December 13, 1838. He ran ads as postmaster listing the names of individuals who had mail in his post office that needed to be picked up. Seth Daggett's name was often in those ads. Did that indicate that there was a problem between Joshua and Seth? Why could Seth not pick up his mail without Joshua running an ad in the paper? Tioga Eagle October 25, 1838. There was either a tax or license on retailers of foreign merchandise in the amount of \$10.00. The Tioga County Treasurer ran an ad listing businesses that had not paid the tax or license for the year 1839. Dewey and Daggett and Wells & Pearce (the Richmond Jones store) were listed as not paying the \$10.00. Tioga Eagle May 29, 1839. The Joshua G. Spencer was not listed as having a license for selling foreign merchandise. Did that mean he did not sell foreign merchandise or did it mean his store was only a post office?
- x The land is not separately assessed, but the mobile home is. 8199 Route 549. Tax Parcel 17/04.00/059B/000/001.
- xi 7848 Route 549. Tax Parcel 17/07B00/022.
- xii Elmira Gazette, March 30, 1843.
- xiii Elmira Gazette, March 12, 1846.
- xiv Elmira Gazette, June 8, 1843 and June 12, 1845.
- xv Elmira Gazette, February 10, 1842, September 8, 1842 and May 1, 1845.
- xvi Elmira Gazette, April 17, 1845.
- xvii Elmira Gazette, February 17, 1842.
- xviii Elmira Gazette, July 6, 20, 1843.
- xix Elmira Gazette, February 13, 1841 and May 1, 1841. I am still trying to locate more info on this.
- xx Elmira Gazette, August 29, 1844 and October 1, 1846.
- xxi My evidence locates him in Job's Corners, other evidence places him in Roseville. It is possible he could have been in both places at different times. I have not attempted to establish a timetable on his whereabouts. See Gale Largey, ed., Life in Roseville: A Socio-Historical Portrait (Mansfield, Pennsylvania: Bailey Printng Company, 1973), 112.
- xxii That lot has been incorporated into the McWhorter farm, and there is no evidence of any type of building having been there. Part of 71 acres known as 111 Baker Road. Tax Parcel 17/6.00/067A. Today, the Baker Road road sign at its intersection with SR 549 states that the road is State Road 1016, but that is incorrect. The Baker Road is a Township Road from SR 549 to the Hill Road. It then becomes a state road. See Elmira Gazette, July 11, 1844. Dr. Rhoades placed an appeal to the public in the paper for relief for the family of Nathaniel Searl who lost there home due to a fire. Later records show a Guilbert Searl living on the property. Did the Nathaniel Searl fire take place there?
- xxiii McKnight, Dr. W.J. A Pioneer Outline History of Northwestern Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1905), pg. 376 to 421.
- xxiv My limited understanding of agriculture and the information I present were obtained from the Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project. It can be accessed on the Web by typing that name into your browser. The official title of the work is Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700 – 1960. The two sections of the work that I used were Agriculture in the Settlement Period, c. 1800 – c. 1840 and Northern Tier Grasslands, 1830 – 1960.
- xxv See section on barns in Agriculture in the Settlement Period, c. 1800 – c. 1840, 21, and a video produced by the Northern Tier Cultural Alliance titled The Barns and Agriculture of Pennsylvania's Northern Tier A 2008 Portrait.
- xxvi Northern Tier Grasslands, 1830 – 1960, 9.
- xxvii See note xxvi.

- xxviii This information came from a chart from the project compiling 1850 Census Data for Jackson Township.
- xxix The main part of the farm remains intact as 7697 Route 549. Tax Parcel 17/06.00/066.
- xxx 170 Church Street. Tax Parcel 17/04.00/58A.
- xxxi The old farm has been split up into several pieces. See all of Tax Parcels 17/04.00/ 52, 17/04.00/ 52A (350 Rumsey Road), 17/04.00/ 52B (337 Rumsey Road), 17/04.00/ 52C, 17/04.00/ 52D, 17/04.00/ 52E, and 17/04.00/ 52F.
- xxxii Derived from the 1850 Census.
- xxxiii Tioga County Deed Book 31 at page 121.
- xxxiv 105 Church Street. Tax Parcel 17/04.00/58.
- xxxv Tioga County Deed Book 26 at page 2.
- xxxvi Tioga County Deed Book 37 at page 311.
- xxxvii See section of my history on Arson in Daggett.
- xxxviii Walling, H.F. Map of Tioga County Pennsylvania. Map. New York, NY. Way Palmer & Co. 1862.
- xxxix Beers, F.W. & Co. County Atlas of Tioga County Pennsylvania. Map. New York. 1875. See map of Daggett.
- xl 7814 Route 549. Tax Parcel 17/07B00/19.
- xli See note xxxviii.
- xlii 19 Baker Road. Tax Parcel 17/04.00/069A. This is the location of the Dr. Voorhess house, not the entire farm.