ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Back to School

BOYS and girls are looking forward to the opening of school, some impatiently and others with great regret. Some youngsters welcome the return to work, others face it with despair because it means the end of happy, carefree days of vacation, when responsibilities are few.

It is not unnatural for a child to dislike the return to school. It is quite as natural as it is for the father to dislike his "daily grind," or the mother her daily routine of housework.

To the child, school is equally as heavy a responsibility as any adult shoulders. There is the requirement to be punctual and the need of having lessons that keep children on the alert all during the school year.

This is true, even tho school routine is not as monotonous as it once was. It has been the constant effort of school executives to take from school as much of the dullness as possible and to make it interesting and appealing to imaginative minds.

Consider, for example, the much greater variety of courses that are taught and the different teaching methods used. A good bit of the instruction in the modern school deals with health. Every day the teacher is endeavoring to inculcate health habits in her children.

She is urging them by demonstration and by instruction, to brush their teeth regularly, to wash their hands before they eat, to bathe frequently, to drink plenty of water, to eat the right food, and in general, to practice personal hygiene.

This is a great improvement over the day when a child's health was the least consideration, and when just readin', writin' and 'rithmetic were the only things regarded as really essential.

Of course, the new ways will not be as fruitful of results as they might be without home co-operation. This is needed to put to practical use the sensible hygiene children are taught in school.

Those who walk have the law of the land on their side, but they don't always remain on land if they get in front of reckless drivers.

The Key to Progress

SAID a business man recently: "I won't stand in the way of anything that is for the betterment of the community."

By such a statement of position, he demonstrated that he belongs to a large class that is inactive in every community; that neither pulls back nor forward, but is willing to stand still and let the future take care of itself.

This is the worst enemy of co-operation. Nothing is ever accomplished by idleness—idle hands or idle brains. Even activity in the wrong direction is to be preferred to inactivity because it may be directed into the right channels.

The true test of co-operation is compromise — being able to work with others on every project that has the welfare of the community as its aim.

There may be some projects which some business men do not heartily endorse, but they can not expect co-operation in the things in which they are interested if they do not lend a hand in all enterprises.

To take part only in those things in which you have an interest and stand aloof from those that do not appeal to you, is selfish, and practically makes co-operation impossible.

The success of a man depends upon his ability to co-operate. If he refuses, he throws every community effort out of joint. Hearty co-operation is the key to progress.

It is said to be so dry out in Kansas that the grasshoppers are getting hay fever.

The Typhoid Season

ALTHO typhoid fever may occur at any season of the year, it is more likely to be contracted during the late summer or autumn months, and a warning to guard against this disastrous disease is most timely.

Such advice scarcely seems necessary in this enlightened age, but the disease has not been entirely eradicated altho it has long ago ceased to be a common occurrence. Approximately 150,000 persons are afflicted annually on the North American continent and about ten per cent of the sufferers die.

There is more need than ever for precaution in view of the fact that typhoid is now uncommon on the average. We are inclined to give it little thought and to neglect precaution against the dangers that may cause it.

In order to guard against typhoid fever, one must never lose sight of the fact that typhoid fever germs pass thru the mouth. Therefore, in order to be safe from typhoid fever, it is necessary to follow a few simple rules.

Drinking water is a chief source of the disease. Secure water that is safe from pollution. Boil or pasteurize all suspicious milk; boil all suspicious water; take measures to prevent infection of foods by flies which may be typhoid carriers and in other ways be sure that the substances that go into your mouth are safe from the dangers of typhoid germs.

The silver lining to most clouds needs some silver polish.

Sometimes a certain amount of education is necessary to display ignorance.

Often it is best to be sure you are right and then stop.

A philosopher is one who can be modern with a clear conscience.

Safeguarding Life

THE safeguarding of life in the home, public places and public highways is one of the principal problems of the present age, due to the crime situation that has developed as an aftermath of the late war.

To safeguard life is the highest duty of society, which can neither be evaded nor rejected. Unless every city, every town and every community, no matter how large, is made a safe place for all of us to live —it will not be a safe place for any of us very long.

Society as constituted under our form of government can rise no higher than its average citizenship. It therefore becomes a problem of the individual as to whether life shall be safer than it has been conceded to be.

We need sound judgment, common sense and the interest of all people before any headway can be made. There is a call for the manifestation and exercise on the part of all classes, of a spirit of co-operation, understanding, good will and an obedience for law and order.

In the last analysis, the law of the land is merely the organized, enforced moral sentiment of the people, and as a consequence, it is necessary to cope with the moral sentiment of the community in order to win respect for the law.

To change the apparent sentiment that prevails, it is necessary to have a finer and higher standard of living among those who flaunt the law. It is only thru the exercise of virtues and high qualities that mankind can be brought nearer to the true enjoyment of life.

We must never forget that freedom was the foundation of our constitution and patriotism and co-operation its inspiration, and that these attributes still practiced will bring back the respect for law and order so much desired.

The nationalization of silver will mean nothing to the average man unless the government decides to make him turn his few remaining dimes and quarters into the national treasury.

Do as you please, if that is your wish, but don't scold others if they do likewise.

Motion Pictures Under Fire

MUCH has been heard and read during the past few months in criticism of the moral standards of motion pictures. The criticism originated among church leaders who are bent on a so-termed crusade to purge pictures of their sex exploitation. Many articles of publicity have appeared from the efforts that have already been put forth and the discussion is mounting as time goes on.

Opinion is greatly divided on the subject and much is to be said on both sides. There is little doubt but that impropriety has been apparent in some pictures while in others, the individual viewpoint could classify them according to the mood of the person. A great majority of pictures, however, are of as high moral standard as the accepted propriety of the time.

It must be remembered by those who are ready and willing to criticize that convention has undergone a radical change in the past few years. Conversation is more frank and free than ever before. The mode of dress has changed so entirely that what is accepted as conventional today would have been looked upon as disgraceful a few years ago. The understanding and knowledge of life has broadened and become common property, even among comparatively young folk and actions and habits have changed accordingly. Regardless of these facts, the implication is not made that character or morals have been depredated in the least, for such is not the case. It seems that motion pictures have merely followed the trend of the changes and are giving the public what it supposedly wants.

The present movement will have its good effects if it tends to improve the standard of the minority of pictures which have overstepped the bounds of reason and common sense. But if it gains enough impetus to cause the establishment of a national board of censorship it will have done more harm than good. Such bodies are usually composed of political allies who feel the need of doing something to merit their job and make cuts here and there to make an impression regardless of the merit of such censoring.

Some folks could find fault with any picture made and none can please all. It is the task of the producers to make pictures that are pleasing and acceptable to the majority as indicated by box office receipts. Would-be reformers should have no reason to take issue with the industry so long as the public is satisfied for it is the element that passes final judgment in the long run.

The less you burn the candle at both ends the longer you will enjoy candles on your birthday cakes.

American Tennis Players Fail Again

THE Davis cup, emblematic of world supremacy in tennis, which has been so elusive to American players during the last few years, has again eluded the best efforts that the American team could put forth. England retained the cup by virtue of four victories out of the five matches constituting the challenge round of the cup play.

High hopes were held for the American players, so successful they proved to be in the elimination series. They swept all opposition before them with comparative ease until they met the strong Australian team which they beat by a brilliant comeback after trailing two matches to nothing, and taking the three remaining contests necessary to win. But England quickly blasted the hopes of America by capturing all four singles encounters and the American team's only solace was the winning of the doubles match.

No alibis were offered and no complaints have been heard concerning the play or the conduct of the American team while abroad. It seemed to be a clear case of the better team winning. It is, however, a bit unusual for America to have such continuous adverse luck in any branch of competitive athletics. America has the reputation of excelling in all branches of such competition but has had little luck in recapturing the Davis cup lost to France several years ago and now held by England.

It is hoped next year will bring about a reversal of tennis history as compared to the past few years and see American players again dominating the courts of the world in this popular sport.

More than one girl has married what she regarded as a movie hero only to find out afterward that he wasn't even a good Mickey Mouse.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper, you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one post card. Ask as many questions as you like, but make each one a separate communication.

Caring for Evergreens

Mrs. J. K., Chenango Forks, asks: "Do evergreen trees that have been set a year need trimming? What kind of a spray can be used to keep animals away? Should dead growth be cut away?"

Donald Wyman of the department of ornamental horticulture replies: "To keep dogs and other animals away from low evergreens, use a spray of nicotine sulphate, one to two teaspoons for each gallon of water. This must be repeated from time to time, especially after rains.

"A copy of Cornell bulletin E-287 has been sent to you. It tells about ornamental trees for New York State, their landscape value and care; and it will answer your other questions."

How to Handle Tulips

Mrs. F. L., Chadwick, writes: "I have about 2,000 tulip bulbs. The blossoms I make into bouquets and sell. Would you advise me to keep the weeds down during the summer by covering the dormant bulbs with mulch paper?

"Should the mulch paper be removed in the fall or left until spring?"

Lua A. Minns of the floriculture department replies: "I do not know, nor can I find any available literature which tells about the use of mulch paper to keep down the weeds from tulips during the summer. I cannot say what effect it would have on the bulbs in the ground, if any.

"I should prefer to lift the bulbs when the foliage begins to ripen; fertilize and replant the land with some desirable annual during the summer.

"Clean off the old bulb scales, sort the bulbs, and store them thru the summer in a cool, dry, dark cellar. Plant these bulbs in the fall the same as the original ones, with the small ones in a nursery to increase in size another year.

"Tulips may be left in the ground from year to year, but they rapidly deteriorate in size, become crowded, and they are apt to be injured by the botrytis blight. The lifting and cleaning helps to get rid of some of this trouble. The lifting also gives an opportunity to enrich the soil during the summer."

BABY BEEF IS NEW FAIR FEATURE

4-H Club Members to Exhibit Baby Beeves for the First Time in Allegany County Fair's History.

Allegany County 4-H Club members will show baby beeves for the first time in history at the Allegany county fair. Six members purchased steers last December at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. These steers have been conditioned and fed since that time by Alice Rees, Josephine Rees, Harold Sisson, Frederick Sisson, Franklin Karn and Isabel Karn. The steers averaged in weight at the time of the purchase, 420 pounds and now average 900 pounds, making an average daily gain of two pounds per day. Steers were started on feed gradually, receiving eight pounds of grain at the start and increased steadily. At the present time they are receiving 19 pounds of grain each. The animals are in high condition and would market as top steers at any of the larger beef markets. These steers will be sold at public auction at the New York State Fair following our county fair. Bidding is open to the public and local buyers are invited to look them over at the Allegany county fair, August 29-31. The Market Basket Stores of Olean have expressed their desire to bid on the animals. It is expected that the animals will bring a premium over the present market price of one to three cents per pound.

County Couple Get Divorce

In a special term of Supreme Court at Belmont, Saturday, Justice Bernard B. Ackerman presiding, an interlocutory divorce decree was granted Beatrice M. Moyer of Black Creek in her action against Kenneth E. Moyer. They married in Olean Dec. 8, 1928, and separated four months ago. Custody of one child was given the mother. The defendant made no appearance. Hon. Walter N. Renwick, Cuba, was attorney for the plaintiff.

The Egyptian Pharaoh Amenhotep III., an enthusiastic hunter, killed 102 fierce lions in the first ten years of his life.

Chairman Hopkins Resigns

Leon E. Hopkins, Wellsville lumber merchant, on Friday sent to State TERA officials his resignation as chairman of the county TERA Work Division. Mr. Hopkins was named by Chairman Frank L. Gere of the Board of Supervisors early in May and attended the first meeting of the county committee May 16th, and has continued until the time of his severing his connection with the committee, other members of which are F. J. Keenan of Cuba and H. G. Young of Fillmore. No successor had been named to take Mr. Hopkins place up to the time this article was written.

Up to Monday, Mr. Hopkins had declined to make public his reasons for resigning his position as head of the committee.

Children need MILK as Flowers need rain

● *Doctors urge that you don't neglect to give your child this healthful and inexpensive food daily.*

YOUR child's biggest job is the business of growing. Eat and romp and eat. A ten-year-old boy needs nearly as much food as a grown person!

A quart of milk a day furnishes a full *third* of the energy that a growing child needs. Milk also provides materials to build little muscles, and to help heal cuts and bruises. It builds strong bones and sound teeth, and also furnishes valuable vitamins.

No other single food can do your child so much good as milk. It provides practically all of the food-elements the human body needs—in the same proportions in which they occur in the body itself! Recognized as the most nearly complete food, it is also one of the least expensive.

Drink it yourself! (You need at least a pint daily.) Its balanced nourishment will give you energy and vitality, and help keep you at the peak of health. Order an extra quart tomorrow. Set a glassful at each place on the table. Use it in your cooking. It costs so little for what it brings, in better health and brighter days!

Drink more Milk: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PREPARED AND INSERTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

To build better bodies for its citizens of all ages and classes; to help prevent and correct widespread malnutrition among children, the State of New York is urging increased consumption of fresh milk. Because both the public health and the State's leading industry will be served thereby, this effort is sponsored by the Governor and the Legislature. It is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and all expenses of this campaign are borne by the milk industry. The cost of milk to the public will not be increased on this account.

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THE ADMIRAL IS FOUND!

Two of my bosses, Harold I. June, great aviator (left), and Stevenson Corey, supply officer.

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA, Aug. 12 (via Mackay Radio):—At last Admiral Byrd has been reached. I've just heard it over the radio from Amory Waite. I'll tell you all about the details in the next story.

You know, rubber turns brittle in extremely cold temperatures, loses its elasticity and breaks. That's the main trouble that overtook our second tractor expedition to get Admiral Byrd out of his lonely hut 123 miles away. Dr. Poulter, Pete Demas and Amory Waite were making splendid progress in the little French tractor 28 miles south of here, after they had dug one huge sledge load of food and supplies out of a 90-foot deep crevasse into which it had fallen, with Demas' skill alone saving the tractor and its crew from a similar fate. Then the fan belt broke. And so did the new one they put in. And so did another. Then the clutch got out of kilter and the generator went wrong. So Dr. Poulter realized it was impossible to go on. They left there the two sledge loads of 200 gallons of gasoline, 20 gallons of oil, food and camping equipment for our third tractor to pick up on its journey through the darkness, which was started on Friday.

Bernard Skinner, of Winthrop, Me., Demas, who comes from Washington, D. C., and I worked night and day for three days on the tractors. When I get home I expect to be a real automotive expert. You should be here when one of these tractor rescue trips is on! Until the party passes the dangerous pressure ridges they talk with us every hour, after that every four hours. No matter what we are doing here we all stop when these messages come in and hang over the operator's shoulder waiting for the latest report. The performance of every type of gasoline engine under these terrible weather conditions has been simply remarkable.

Everybody here continues in good health and spirits. I now weigh 189 pounds, a gain of 16 pounds since leaving New York. I started to grow a beard but it was of such a disappointing nature that I am now shaving every day—with an electric razor. Dr. Potaka, our doctor from New Zealand, makes a detailed monthly physical examination and says that apparently the Antarctic of the ice on the 8th of March." At the end of his report, he adds: "I have since made two visits to Independence, which occupied five days. I give thanks to the people for their treatment toward me while I was with them." I have expended nothing in my several tours, and have received $9.00 of the Missionary Society in Alfred."—(S. D. B. Memorial, Vol. II., p. 177.)

THE FIRST SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH IN INDEPENDENCE

There has been considerable confusion concerning the date of the organization of the Independence church. This is found both in Allegany county histories and in denominational publications, probably due to the fact that some later historians have not known of the existence of an earlier but temporary organization which was preliminary to a later and permanent church which has now completed one hundred years of continuous life and activity.

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History of the First Independence Seventh Day Baptist Church

(Continued from First Page)

interests before the organization of the church. Oliver Babcock came from Alfred in the fall of 1818 and settled on Lot 126, probably across the road from the "iron kettle spring." He was the first permanent settler, tho he seems to have remained here only six or eight years. William Hamilton, also of Alfred, moved on to Lot 117 where he remained four or five years when he removed to West Union (Steuben county) and subsequently to Iowa. Isaiah W. Green, a native of Berlin, N. Y., came to Allegany county in 1818 and very soon after settled in Independence on Lot 117 where his great-grandson, Floyd C. Clarke now resides. On Cryder Creek, near where the village of Whitesville now stands, were Col. William W. Reynolds and Samuel S. White, both natives of Hopkinton, R. I., who settled here in 1818 or 1819. Here Dugald C. White, a son of Samuel S. White, was born in the fall of 1819, and is reported as the first white child to be born in the town of what is now the town of Independence. It is to be remembered that this town was a part of the town of Alfred, until set off as a separate town in 1821. It is sometimes called "No. 1," because in the division of towns from Alfred, it was the first from the Pennsylvania line.

It was this Samuel S. White that founded Whitesville and in later years loaned $10,000 to Professor William C. Kenyon and others at Alfred to build the first three college buildings. His wife, Nancy Teater, daughter of John Teater, an early resident of Independence, was a constituent member of the Alfred church in 1816. Early Seventh Day Baptist preachers and missionaries were frequently entertained in the Reynolds and White homes.

Luther Green came from Brookfield, Madison county, in the spring of 1819 or 1820 and his family later that year, after the house was built. He settled on Lot 116 on the flats now owned by Samuel W. Clarke and known as "the Berry place." Here on Lot 127, where C. Tassell lives, he spent the most of his 96 years. He was the first postmaster and one of the first assessors when the town was organized in 1821. It is related that when a little later a new settler, Guy Forsythe, was seeking a shelter for himself and family, until he could build a cabin, he said "Come right in here, we have plenty of room," tho his house had but two rooms at that time.

About the same time, Nathan Stillman, a native of Rhode Island, moved in from Madison county to Lot 103, on what is now known as the Louis Alva Berry place.

In 1821, Hazard P. Clarke, accompanied by his son, William Bliss, then a boy of 14, came on foot to Independence and bought land on what is now Lot 97, in the town of Andover and owned by his great grandson, Samuel B. Crandall. Here he built a log house and made a small clearing. Returning to Brookfield, he brought his family and possessions to the new home with an ox team and wagon that same year. A larger frame house soon replaced the log house for his growing family of ten children and to provide generous hospitality for new settlers of the community. This family and their descendants, because of their numbers, continued residence and loyalty has meant much to the growth and stability of this church community.

At the beginning of the third decade of the 19th century, there was a rapid increase in settlement, and the family names that have remained as household words in this community began to appear, notably: Clarke, Crandall, Livermore, Bassett, Eaton, Perkins, Davis, Greene, Stillman, Babcock, Hesseltine and Remington. Some of these had been brief residents of Alfred, but more were directly from Vermont and Eastern and Central New York.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

There are few more interesting features of pioneer life than those connected with the development of religious movements and religious institutions. The story of the intrepid labors of the early preachers and missionaries who, following or more often accompanied the settlers on the advancing frontier is a fascinating one. This is as true of Seventh Day Baptist preachers and missionaries as of any denomination of these days.

The first religious service in what is now the town of Independence was held in the home of Samuel S. White, just below the present village of Whitesville on January 1, 1820. This meeting was conducted by Deacon Daniel Babcock of Alfred, who later was ordained and associate minister of the First Alfred church. From this time on, there is frequent report of visits by ministers from Alfred and by missionaries sent out by the General Conference to those "destitute of the Gospel," in this part of the state.

One of these missionaries was Amos R. Wells, who relates, in his journal, that he started in the summer of 1820 from his home in Rhode Island on a missionary journey, "facing a frowning world and a tempting devil" that took him thru Connecticut, eastern, central and western New York, western Pennsylvania, western Virginia and back thru New Jersey to Rhode Island. He was absent from home four months, traveled 1,566 miles, preached "sixty nine times, baptized twenty-four persons, assisted in the organization of two churches, spent nineteen dollars and received donations of forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents." Ten of the days were spent and ten of the sermons were preached in the neighborhood of Alfred which probably included Independence. Proceedings, Miss. Board, 1820. Two years later, in August, 1822, he reported that "In Allegany county, I spent four Sabbaths, two at Alfred, one in Independence and one in Friendship. In the last two places, there are a number of families of our order who are destitute of preaching only as they are visited occasionally by the brethren from Alfred and some of other orders. I think their situation demands attention."—Seventh Day Baptist Miss. Mag., Nov. 1822.)

The Alfred church seemed to feel a special responsibility for the shepherding of the people in this vicinity or "No. 1," as it was sometimes designated. Four times in the Alfred church records of 1821, there are items about Independence. In February they voted Elder Amos Satterlee and John Babcock to Troupsburg and No. 1." Two months later they reported that they had been to Troupsburg and No. 1.") At the May church meeting it was "voted that Elder Satterlee, Deacon Babcock and Brother Richard Hull have a half bushel of wheat per day for their services at Troupsburgh and No. 1." "Elder Satterlee allowed for ten days." Richard Hull for two days at Troupsburg and Deacon Babcock two days at Troupsburg." In this same meeting it was voted that Elder Satterlee be appointed for one month to visit the destitute in Cassian, Angelica, No. 1, and as many other places as he can in that time, at the expense of the church." In 1823 it was reported that "Elder Amos Satterlee had been appointed for one month and nine days in the towns of Independence, Angelica, Pembroke, Clarence and Sweden," in the State of New York. —(S. D. B. Miss. Mag., Nov. 1923, p. 31.)

A few extracts from the journal of Deacon Daniel Babcock concerning one trip thru this vicinity in February and March, 1824, will indicate some of the typical experiences of these pioneer preachers when this community was young. He says: "I left Alfred February 21, and rode to Independence, a distance of 14 miles, and attended a meeting in school house. On the 22nd, by the request of D. Horde, I attended a funeral at 10 o'clock; after which I rode to Samuel White's and preached at 2 p. m., and on the 24th I rode nine miles to Troupsburgh, Steuben county, and met an appointment which I made the preceding Sabbath.

"25th—I returned to Independence and made several family visits and on the 26th I called upon Esq. Livermore, who with his wife has recently embraced the Sabbath. From thence I made my way to brother D. Davis, Jun.'s, and met an appointment at 2 p. m. I had a small congregation, yet it was a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord."

Then for several days he mentions stormy weather, preaching at a school house near Elder Smith's and Canaan, and at the home of Jonathan Rogers, a visit to a friend named Celey, a Friend (evidently a Quaker) and preaching in the home of a Esq. Cady, a Methodist preacher. After several more days of preaching and visits thru "Carneska Village" and other new settlements in Pennsylvania, he returned "to this state by the same way I came; but with much difficulty, by reason of the ice on the 8th of March." At the end of his report, he adds: "I have since made two visits to Independence, which occupied five days. I give thanks to the people for their kindness toward me while I was with them." I have expended nothing in my several tours, and have received $9.00 of the Missionary Society in Alfred."—(S. D. B. Memorial, Vol. II., p. 177.)

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Seventh Day Baptists have lived in this community since about 1818. As this was then a part of the town of Alfred and some of the families were members of the Alfred church, it would be natural for them to regard themselves as a part of the Alfred parish and that the Alfred church so regarded it would seem to be indicated by the repeated visits and pastoral care of the three associated elders of that church. It is not strange then that it was several years before any steps were taken to have a local and separate organization. New families however, moved into the neighborhood who had had no connection with the Alfred church; the town, in 1821, had been set off from Alfred so that there came to be a group consciousness that expressed itself in a desire for a local church organization.

The first record of this desire is found in the Alfred church book under date of September 7, 1823, where it is stated: "Read a letter from the brethren and sisters of Independence wishing to be set off as a distinct body or church. Voted that we receive the letter and send them council in order to examine their situation, and if they think proper to organize them, and that Elder Satterlee, Deacon Babcock, Richard Hull, Deacon George Stillman, Brother Nathan Pierce and Brother Daniel Pierce be council to send."

It would seem there was no attempt to call the council until the following spring, for the next record is found under the date of March 7, 1824, when the Alfred church in business meeting "Took up business concerning sending a council to Independence; the said council to take place in two weeks from today at the school house near Hazard Clarke's, and as one of the council had gone on a journey, we appointed Brother Amos Burdick, Jr., to go in Brother Daniel Pierce's room."

The Alfred church records do not indicate that the council ever met, but the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Magazine for August, 1824, has a short article headed, "A church constituted in Independence, N. Y., and states: "A number of brethren and sisters in the town of Independence, who were members of several Seventh Day Baptist churches, being desirous to enjoy the benefits of church ordinances and discipline agreed of soliciting of the church in Alfred a council for the purpose of organizing a church in their town, if they should think proper."

Accordingly the council met Mar. 21, 1824. The meeting was opened by prayer by Daniel Babcock, Jr. Brother Amos Satterlee was chosen moderator and Jonathan Davis, clerk. The candidates proposing to covenant together gave a statement of their exercises. Articles of faith and covenant were presented and cordially adopted.

The council then withdrew. On their return, they reported that they were agreed in organizing them a church in connection with the Seventh Day Baptist churches. Pelog Babcock was made choice of by the brethren to receive the right hand of fellowship, which was given in behalf of all, by Elder Satterlee.

An animated and well adapted discourse was delivered on the occasion by Elder Satterlee, and the service closed by prayer, by Elder Richard Hull.

When the Missionary Board met in June, 1825, it was reported that "Elder Satterlee's mission in Western New York of four months resulted favorably for the cause." On this mission field two churches were formed, one in Troupsburg and one in Independence, and many souls were hopefully converted to God."

There are no records of this first church in existence, so far as we know, and it has been difficult to determine the names and number of the constituent members. This church did not join the General Conference and so the statistics of this organization have never appeared in the minutes of the Conference. In the absence of the original records, attempts have been made to compile a list of the constituent members. About 30 years ago a former pastor of this church, Rev. William L. Burdick, compiled what is probably the most reliable list that can be made and which he checked with those then living whose memory went back to the time of the organization and as he then said: "If not entirely correct, it, at least, indicates the pioneer Seventh Day Baptists in this settlement" about 1824. This list is as follows:

John P. Livermore
Annis Green Livermore, (Mrs. J. P.)
Edmund Livermore
Tacy Fitch Livermore (Mrs. Edmund)
Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton
John Tanner
Marissa Brown Tanner, (Mrs. J.)
Nathan Stillman
Thankful Stillman (Mrs. Nathan)
Isaiah W. Greene
Betsey Basset: Greene (Mrs. I.W.)
Hazard P. Clarke
Phoebe Whitford Clarke (Mrs. Hazard P.)
Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Merritt
Icabod Babcock
Sally Babcock (Mrs. Icabod)
Jonathan Davis
Anna Clarke Davis (Mrs. Jonathan)
Mr. and Mrs. Scholard Babcock
Peleg Babcock of Madison Co., N. Y.
Lucinda Brown Babcock (Mrs. Peleg.)

The new church was without regular preaching services, except for the occasional visits of ministers from Alfred and other nearby churches and home missionaries who might visit them from time to time. Without pastoral care and appointed leaders the church did not seem to prosper. In the fall of 1825 there was