

McCarty, daughter of D. F. Bullock, who came in 1836 to buy land, and in 1840 to take up his home here.

April, 1837 saw the first election in the township. S. S. Church, father of Daniel Church, was elected township clerk, Jay Hawkins and Oren Dickinson were among other officers.

By 1844 there were fifty-one resident taxpayers. Twenty of these are enumerated earlier in this history as among the original colonists. Several others have left no impression on the life of the town but we append a list of the others, many of whose descendants are still among us, and who themselves are well-known here or elsewhere. These are A. L. Armstrong, W. U. Benedict, John Barrett, Dudley F. Bullock, Jonas Davis, William B. and James A. Fuller, Henry Haner, Isaac and James Hager, Henry Robinson, Truman W. Rogers, Artemas, Cephas, Lovina and Jason Smith, Philetus Sprague (brother of Carr and Argalus Sprague) Reuben Sanford (later moved to Kalamo), Asa B. and William W. Warner.

We wonder how many readers of this paper far and near can trace their ancestry to either those of our first list or this addition.

New additions to our residents were continually being made in the 50's and 60's, and even later, such families today being entitled to the title "old" if not "pioneer".

ARTICLE V

One accustomed to the ease and convenience of life in the twentieth century can scarcely picture the primitive conditions which surrounded the first pioneers. Being almost entirely isolated from the outside world except for infrequent mail, the colonists of necessity had to be self-sustaining.

The village Main street at that time stretched a mile east and west with two rows of small log houses fronting the road along its length. They were roofed with either peeled basswood bark or oak "shakes" which were a fair protection from rain but provided small resistance to wind-driven snow that sifted in on beds and floors. These floors were made of split boards, the log walls often papered with New York papers which varied according to the interests of the man of the house. A ladder was often the only way into the loft and a trap door gave entrance to the cellar. To quote from the Barber history--"The inside illumination of winter evenings, radiated from huge fireplaces made of stone and clay, and the smoke passed up chimneys made of sticks that were plastered with mud on the inside." Tallow candles and a light produced by a strip of cotton flannel put in an open dish of lard set afire by a bit of paper, added to the glow from the fireplace and enabled the housemother to spin woolen yarn, knit socks and mittens, and sew. Cloth for clothing was coarse and called "hard times". Hats for summer wear were fashioned of braided wheat or rye straw and winter caps were of cloth.