

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF ORLEANS COUNTY HISTORIAN'S OFFICE This image from 1908 shows a rather rocky section of East Center Street, Medina, looking west toward downtown Medina at the intersection of State Street. The work was part of an expansion of the village's sewer system.

Medina expanded sewer system in 1908

OVERLOOKED ORLEANS: Public sanitation was an issue as officials sought solution to waste worries

By MATTHEW R. BALLARD Orleans County Historian

MEDINA — Gov. Charles Evans Hughes signed a law in 1907 allowing the Village of Medina to raise about \$60,000 to expand the sewer system. It was expected that the new pipelines would connect the southern and eastern sections of the village to a pre-existing

construction of A. L. Swett's 60-foot high dam created Glenwood Lake and in anticipation of changing sewage disposal needs, Swett constructed a pipe below the lake in order to discharge sewage beyond the dam.

Even though this extension was constructed nearly five years earlier, the pre-existing trunk sewer was never connected to Swett's extension and sewage was discharged into Glenwood Lake. The Health Department understood that the increasing flow of sewage would eventually turn the beautiful waterway into a cesspool as solid waste settled on the lakebed.

Avenue and Gulf Street. The Dingledyne & Patton, the section of East Center Street, contractors assigned to complete the eastern section of the sewer line. Medina argued that the contractors failed to complete the necessary sewer work, which required the Village to assume responsibility of finishing the job and thus expending additional funds in the process.

looking west towards downtown Medina at the intersection of State Street.

In June 1908, an alteration was made to the proposed sewer line.

The original plan involved running this line through a private right-of-way in order to avoid a rock vein. It is clear that the property owner understood the lucrative nature of this predicament and demanded an excessive sum for the right-of-way.

trunk sewer that previously discharged into the Oak Orchard Creek.

Upon the commencement of construction, the State Det partment of Health expressed concerns about potential issues that might arise from the increased flow of sewage into the main sewer line.

Prior to 1903, sewage dis-

Following the completion charged at a point opposite of of this project, the Village en-

Dingledyne & Patton issued a countersuit, claiming that the Village owed them more than \$15,000 for completed work. An appeals court later issued a judgement in favor of the contractors, noting that the Village illegally paid for work not completed and issued payment for work which laborers were required to work beyond eight hours per day.

The image accompanying the intersection of Glenwood countered legal trouble with this story shows a rather rocky

Instead, the Village opted to run the line down the center of the street.

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