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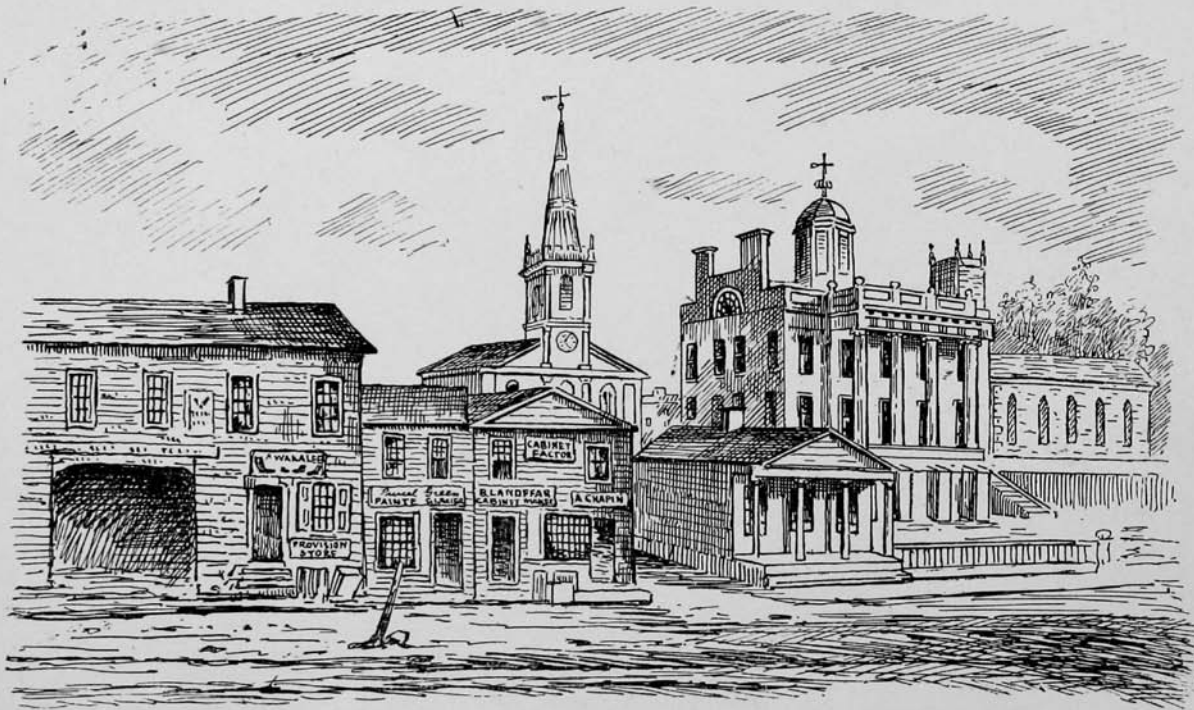
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ROCHESTER IN 1827, SHOWING FIRST COURT-HOUSE

HISTORY

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO MAY 1, 1903

WITH A RECORD OF THE

PRINCIPAL CRIMES COMMITTED

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

AND LISTS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
FORCE FROM THE BEGINNING

AND OF OFFICIALS CONNECTED WITH THE
DEPARTMENT

BY WILLIAM F. PECK

PUBLISHED BY THE
ROCHESTER POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

1903



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It is well known to most of those who will read this book that Rochester is one of the youngest cities in this part of the United States, so youthful, in fact, that a daughter of the founder from whom it derives its name is still living among us. Therefore, a history of its police department, as extending over a much shorter duration of time, must necessarily be less voluminous than in the case of many smaller municipalities whose antiquity gives to the historian a wider scope for his researches. But the difficulty lies not so much in the scarcity of incidents, of events, in the early days, as in the indifference of those who might have recorded the facts near the time of occurrence and thus have preserved for use at this day, and up to this day, information that is now wholly lost or is obtainable only in disconnected fragments. One would suppose that the local newspapers of that age—the *Rochester Gazette*, published by Dauby & Sheldon, the initial number appearing April 3, 1816, and the *Rochester Telegraph*, established by Everard Peck & Co. July 7, 1818—would have kept a chronicle of the weekly happenings, the crimes, the accidents, the meetings, the new buildings erected, and other incidents that must have interested, and that almost vitally, the inhabitants of the little community. But, no; of all those things practically nothing, while both journals are filled, besides their advertisements, with long accounts of some trivial accident in Skaneateles or some ordinary fire in

New Orleans, with verbose letters from the Burmese mission or minute descriptions of Arctic voyages, while the attractive personality of Napoleon Bonaparte, then in the evening of his life at St. Helena, furnished an inexhaustible theme of narration.

The reason for this singular omission of what was most important and was "close to men's business and bosoms," while dilating upon the remote and the disconnected, is conjectural, but probably it lies in the fact that the journalists of those days considered that their readers must be already familiar with the home events, and so there was no need of describing them, while all would be benefited by the reception of information that could not possibly be obtained from personal observation or from gossip with their neighbors. The effect of this peculiar conception is permanent. The searcher of the present day finds it almost impossible to obtain any valuable data from the sources mentioned, the most diligent examination, involving the turning over of each leaf of every issue of at least one of those newspapers during the seven years of its independent existence, resulting only in the discovery of a few desultory statements that could be pressed into service. A consultation of all the earliest village records known to be in existence has completed the investigation in this regard, save for occasional glimpses of private diaries or memoranda that were procurable. No use whatever has been made of the reminiscences of any "oldest inhabitant," for the experience of the writer has shown him that a single line of written or printed matter made near the time of occurrence of the event described is worth more than whole pages of irresponsible anecdotes whose interest increases at the expense of their accuracy.

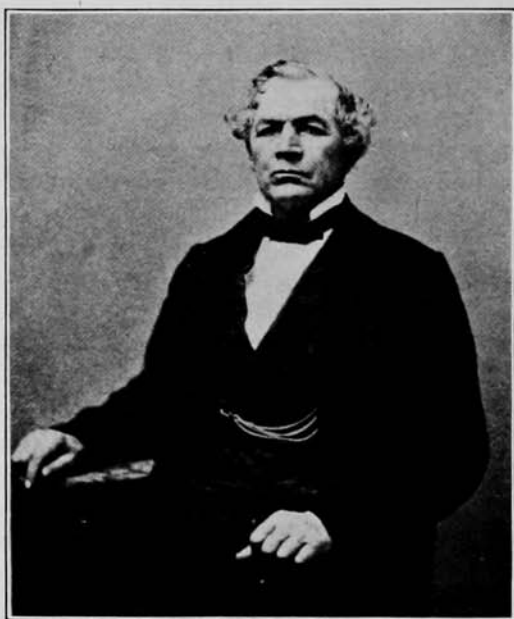
Of official chronicles at the central police headquarters there are practically none, and those of the commission of Public Safety, which is the head of the department, naturally extend back for so short a period as to be not available until well within the present day. "Happy the nation," says Montaigne, "happy the nation that has no annals," and the apothegm might be equally forcible if slightly altered so as to read: "Happy the city that has no police records," as

indicating a degree of primeval morality that rendered such statistics unnecessary if not impossible. But it would have saved a vast deal of trouble if some record could have been kept of appointments before 1865, to show concisely the various changes that occurred in the composition of the force, instead of compelling an exhaustive examination of every directory of Rochester that has been issued from 1827 down to the present year.

Though not directly connected with this department, it may be as well to pave the way for any extended history by noting the principal events associated with the settlement of this place, thus leading up to a survey of the germination and growth of the police force, with its development up to this time. Rochester was belated in its birth. It was not one of the first but one of the last places to be settled in this part of the state, and even within the limits of the present county of Monroe several places had permanent residents long before anyone came here to establish a home. The reason for this delay is not hard to find. It was the pestilential nature of this spot, the fever-breeding character of this immediate locality, where, from the low-lying lands, the miasma rose like an exhalation, both night and day, while the deadly wolf prowled in the darkness and noxious insects and reptiles made life miserable throughout the daylight hours. Even the Seneca Indians, whose territory embraced the western third of the state, avoided this site and had their scattered villages elsewhere. It was nothing but the presence of the Genesee falls that brought people here to stay and to use the motive power of what was then a far mightier stream than it is at present to turn into nutritious flour the golden grain from the rich wheatfields of the Genesee valley. When the real start was once made, after one or two abortive attempts, the indomitable energy of the pioneers prevailed over all the frightful obstacles of nature, new comers kept pouring in from the eastward, and the little settlement grew steadily into a village and then into a city.

Three years after the close of the Revolutionary war the state of Massachusetts obtained by a compromise decision of arbitrators the right of title and ownership (subject to

whatever rights the Indians might be supposed to have) of all that part of the state of New York lying west of a meridian line drawn through Seneca lake, while relinquishing to New York all claim to the sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory. Two years later the New England commonwealth sold to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham all of that land, comprising some six million acres, for one



FRANCIS DANA

Captain of the Night Watch, 1835 and 1837

million dollars, conditioned upon the extinguishment of the Indian title; in other words, those men bought the right of pre-emption from the original owners. The new proprietors went promptly to work and in successive negotiations purchased the land as far as the Genesee river. Beyond that they could no further go; the red men refused to sell, until Oliver Phelps, by sharp practice that amounted almost to chicanery, induced them to give up on the west side of the river a strip of land twelve miles wide by twenty-four miles

long, beginning about at Avon and running north to Lake Ontario. It was claimed by Phelps that all of that magnificent domain was only the proper amount of territory for a mill-seat, which the natives had agreed to let him have on condition that he would erect near the falls a saw-mill and a grist-mill, by which their corn could be ground and the trees sawed into logs for their cabins, in case they chose to build any. It may be mentioned here that Phelps and Gorham prevailed upon Massachusetts to take back all the territory west of the Genesee with the exception of the strip just mentioned—about four million acres, reducing the amount of the purchase money to \$100,000, on the plea that the consolidated securities of the state, in which payment was to be made, had enhanced in value fourfold; that they sold to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, half of the land that they had bought for more than they paid for the whole, and that Massachusetts finally sold to Morris the portion west of here that had been taken back.

Phelps kept his promise to the natives by turning the contract over to Ebenezer Allan—commonly called “Indian Allan” because, though of white blood on both sides of the parental house, he always associated with the red men and was stained with every crime commonly supposed to be characteristic of that race. Allan was to build the mills and to receive as compensation therefor one hundred acres of land surrounding those structures, besides which he came into possession, about that time, of a farm comprising five hundred acres in what is now Scottsville, though the whole would constitute but a small fraction of the expanse of nearly two hundred thousand acres which the Indians had relinquished as a location for a mill-yard. In the summer of 1789 the saw-mill was raised, the grist-mill going up in the following November, and they were the first buildings of any kind erected in what is now Rochester. Their ancient site is now bounded by Aqueduct, Graves and Race streets and the aqueduct itself. After Allan had occupied the mills for a year or two he turned the care of them over to his sister and her husband, Christopher Dugan, who remained there but a short time, so that when Aaron Burr passed through the

country in 1795, to look at the high falls, there was not a resident anywhere in the neighborhood. The buildings did not, however, go to decay, but were repaired and again occupied, so that when John Maude, an Englishman, passed



GEORGE BRADSHAW

Captain of the Night Watch, 1844 and 1853

through here in 1800, he found Col. Josiah Fish in charge as the miller ; but, as that person had no facilities for entertaining guests, Mr. Maude had to go down to King's Landing, afterward called Hanford's Landing, three miles north, to get a meal. The saw-mill was swept away by a freshet in 1803 and the grist-mill was burned down four years later.

CHAPTER II

The Settlement of Rochester

THE ONE-HUNDRED-ACRE TRACT — ITS PURCHASE BY ROCHESTER, FITZHUGH AND CARROLL — EFFORTS TO START ELSEWHERE — NAMING OF THE FUTURE CITY — THE FIRST DWELLING ERECTED — FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED — TOWN CONSTABLES OF GATES.

The One-Hundred-Acre tract, then known as the Genesee Falls mill lot, which is now the center of Rochester, extended from a point on the river about four hundred feet south of Court street (or near the foot of the Erie railroad train shed) due west to a point near the corner of Spring street and Caledonia avenue, thence north to a point a little northwest of the corner of Center and Frank streets, thence due east to the river, striking it just north of where the foot of Market street extended would be. It passed from Indian Allan through different hands until it became a part of the Pulteney estate, from which it was purchased by three Maryland proprietors for the price of \$17.50 an acre. These three men—Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll—came up here on horseback from their southern homes in 1800, looking for desirable abiding-places in the new country for themselves and their families. Passing up through the Genesee valley, where they made extensive purchases of land in the neighborhood of the present villages of Dansville, Geneseo and Mt. Morris, they finally reached the falls and probably made up their minds at that time to obtain possession of the One-Hundred-Acre tract. Most histories have stated that they bought it in 1802, but that is not correct, though they may have made a verbal agreement in that year with Robert Troup, the agent of the Pulteney estate, who resided in New York city. The contract

was signed November 8, 1803, the payment of the purchase money was made in annual installments, and the title was passed from Sir William Pulteney November 18, 1811, the first lot being sold two days later.

While that tract was waiting for its tardy development, spasmodic efforts were made to start a settlement in its immediate vicinity. Some time about 1797 a man named



W. D. OVIATT

Chief of Police, 1857

Farewell built a cabin on Lake avenue, near the present State Industrial school, though he soon abandoned it, and in 1798 or 1799 Jeremiah Olmstead came here from the east and occupied it as a permanent settler, raising the first crop of grain within the present limits of the city. In 1807 Charles Harford, an Englishman, built a block-house on State street, near the corner of Lyell avenue, and in the following year he erected a grist-mill just south of the falls, so that for a few years he did the grinding for all this region.

Those structures, together with a few shanties that were put up in the neighborhood, caused that locality to be known as Falls Town, while the name Castle Town or Castleton, in honor of Col. Isaac Castle, who resided there, was given to a collection of houses, dwellings, a tavern and at least one store situated at the Rapids at the foot of the present Brooks avenue. Each of these places considered that its chances of becoming the metropolis of this region was far better than that of the desolate and unwholesome section with no name and no human inhabitants, and so did the little settlement of Brighton, on the east bank of the river; and so did Tryon Town, at the head of Irondequoit bay; and so, at a later date, did Carthage. But the visions faded away, and the despised mill lot became the head of the corner.

It was not till 1810 that Col. Rochester moved up here from Hagerstown, the procession, for such it was, embracing his whole family, many of them on horseback, wife, five sons, five daughters, ten slaves, with two carriages and three wagons containing household goods. Even then he did not locate here, the dreariness of the spot being too repulsive for that, but halted at Dansville, where he lived five years, then moved to a farm in East Bloomfield, and finally settled down here in 1821, dying ten years later in the house that he built at the corner of South Washington and Spring streets. But for some time he came here every few weeks, laying out the lots himself, with a quarter of an acre to each lot; and, as he did all the work, his fellow-proprietors—who still remained in Maryland and who, when they did move north a few years later, settled in Livingston county and never here—insisted that the future city, if city there ever was to be, should bear his name. That was in 1811; the appellation was accepted, and it never departed except with an official though not popular modification for a few years.

In 1812 the first house was built in the new place, a log cabin, put up—on the present site of the Powers block—by Henry Skinner for Hamlet Scrantom, who with his family moved into it on its completion in May of that year, so that may be said to be the beginning of Rochester. Edwin Scrantom, a son of the original settler, was a little boy at the

time, but in his life of more than sixty years after that he amused himself and benefited his fellow citizens by recording in voluminous diaries and in numerous articles written for the press, his vivid recollections of that initial period, even in that first year of occupancy, when his father's family, alone by itself, celebrated in a modest way and in front of the cabin the Fourth of July.



MATHEW G. WARNER

Chief of Police, 1860

From another source it is learned that there was another celebration on the same day, just across the river in Brighton, where, upon the brow of the hill near the corner of Main and St. Paul streets, an arbor of boughs was raised, under whose shelter a feast was spread, different persons contributing the various materials, one a lamb, another bread, another a pig, another vegetables, another pies, another a bottle of whiskey. The partakers of this luxurious banquet included every man, woman and child in the settlement, together with

some passing travelers, and altogether they mustered about twenty persons. The whole affair seems to have been under the auspices of Enos Stone, the pioneer settler of Brighton, who the year before that had had a memorable fight with a bear that kept robbing his corn-field, and finally chased up to the very door-steps the dog that at first kept her at bay. So Mr. Stone had to turn out at two o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a boy and a rusty gun. The bear climbed up a tree and sat on a limb; a fire was kindled underneath, and the bear fell to the ground. Then ensued a struggle between man, boy and gun on one side and bear on the other, in which no one was hurt; then the animal climbed another tree, and the same performance was gone through four times more. Then some more ammunition was obtained from a neighbor, and finally the bear was brought down from the last tree by a shot that disabled her, though even after she fell her courageous disposition caused her to fight on her haunches for some time before she was killed. So it seems that one side of the river was not much better than the other for a quiet life, though travelers generally expended their energy in denouncing the "God-forsaken mud-hole" on the west side that had nothing but mosquitoes and rattlesnakes and fever and ague.

True, the mosquitoes, with their long, sharp bills, flew in clouds to the torment of humanity; venomous rattlesnakes wriggled out of every hole in the earth and made it unsafe till long afterward for people to sleep on the ground floor, lest they should be awakened by the intrusion of a strange bedfellow; the fever burned up the sufferer until the alternate ague cooled him off, and the mud in the springtime was so deep that the roads were impassable except at the risk of drowning. But the spot must have had its attractions, for in this year the sale of lots went on rapidly, and those who laid the foundations were reinforced by others. The first blacksmith shop was built by James B. Carter; the first tailor shop was opened by Jehiel Barnard, and the first weekly mail delivery was established between here and Canandaigua, the mail being carried often by a woman, in saddlebags on horseback, and the postmaster here being Abelard Reynolds,

who for seventeen years held that position, which was not specially lucrative, as the receipts for the first quarter, even at the high rate of postage then prevailing, were \$3.42, of which the government received nothing.

But a much more important event than any one of these was the completion in this year of the bridge across the river at Main street, at an expense of \$12,000, divided equally



WILLIAM MUDGETT
Chief of Police, 1862-1863

between the two counties, which it connected, of Ontario and Genesee. When the appropriation had been asked from the legislature three years before that, the request had been received with derisive shouts and the kind remark that only muskrats would go over the bridge after it had been built; but finally the Albany statesmen were able to understand that it would be well to have some means of passage for emigrants over the new state road, who before that had to go to Avon to find a bridge or make the hazardous crossing at

this point by fording the river. The laying of the structure insured the permanence of the settlement more than anything else could have done, and its great utility in promoting travel was enhanced by the grant of five thousand dollars in the following year for "cutting out the path and bridging the streams" on the Ridge road between Rochester and Lewiston.

In 1813 Dr. Jonah Brown, the first physician, arrived; Miss Huldah M. Strong (afterward married to the doctor) opened the first school, in a building a little east of the Arcade; the mill-race south of East Main street was opened, the City mills were erected by Erasmus D. Smith, and the Seneca Indians—for the last time in this neighborhood—celebrated the pagan sacrifice of the White Dog, on a spot near the south end of the present Livingston park.

In 1814 the British fleet of Admiral Yeo, consisting of five large vessels of war with eight smaller ones, anchored at the mouth of the river with the apparent intention of sending a detachment up to Rochester. Whereupon all the male inhabitants of this hamlet capable of bearing arms, being thirty-three in number, together with the militia of the neighboring towns, the whole force being under the command of Capt. Isaac W. Stone, marched down to Charlottesville—as it was then called—to repel the threatened invasion, but the affair passed off without bloodshed, as no English troops were landed. The first school-house was built in this year, and Mortimer F. Reynolds, the first white child born in what was then called Rochester, came into the world on the 2d of December.

In 1815 the first wedding occurred, that of Jehiel Barnard and Delia Scrantom; the first bookstore, that of Horace L. and George G. Sill, was opened; the first watchmaker and jeweler, Erastus Cook, arrived, and in December the first census of the village was taken, showing a population of 331.

In 1816 the Rev. Comfort Williams, the first clergyman settled in the village, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, the society having been formed in the previous year; Matthew and Francis Brown finished the mill canal, eighty-four rods long, which ever since then has borne the name of Brown's race and which provided adequate

water for their mills, for the cotton factory and for other manufacturing establishments that had been erected before that.

During all this time there were—so far as any mention can be found, or any allusion, direct or indirect—no guardians of the public peace, no one with power to make arrests, unless it were some subordinate county officers; certainly no one



SAMUEL M. SHERMAN

Chief of Police, 1855 and 1865 to 1873

who could act in the name of what was practically the village. And yet it would seem that there must have been persons with some such powers, the forerunners of the present police department, if for no other purpose than to keep watch over the Indians, who were located in their wigwams near the high falls, under their chief, Hot Bread, and who, none too abstemious in their best estate, were roused by liquor to a dangerous pitch on the days when they received the bounty for wolves' scalps at the office of John Mastick, the first

lawyer, who settled here about that time. In the early part of the year Solomon Close, Pelatiah West, Jonathan Parish and Hope Davis were chosen constables at an election held in the town of Gates; but that covered a large extent of territory, and there is no reason to suppose that their jurisdiction was particularly applicable to Rochester. Perhaps that authority was exercised by deputy sheriffs; but no reference can be found to any action on the part of those officials other than that of chasing luckless debtors, as the



ALEXANDER McLEAN
Chief of Police, 1873 to 1885

law of imprisonment for debt was then in force. The debtor, when he perceived that the officer was after him, generally started at the top of his speed for the bridge, and if he could reach the center of that before the deputy he would stop and laugh merrily, for the sheriff could have no jurisdiction in Ontario county. While there were no policemen there were no village authorities of any kind, and the need of a governing body came to be indispensable. So, on the 21st of March, 1817, the legislature passed an act incorporating the village of Rochesterville, a most foolish appellation, the responsibility for which no one was ever willing to acknowledge.

CHAPTER III

Rochester a Village

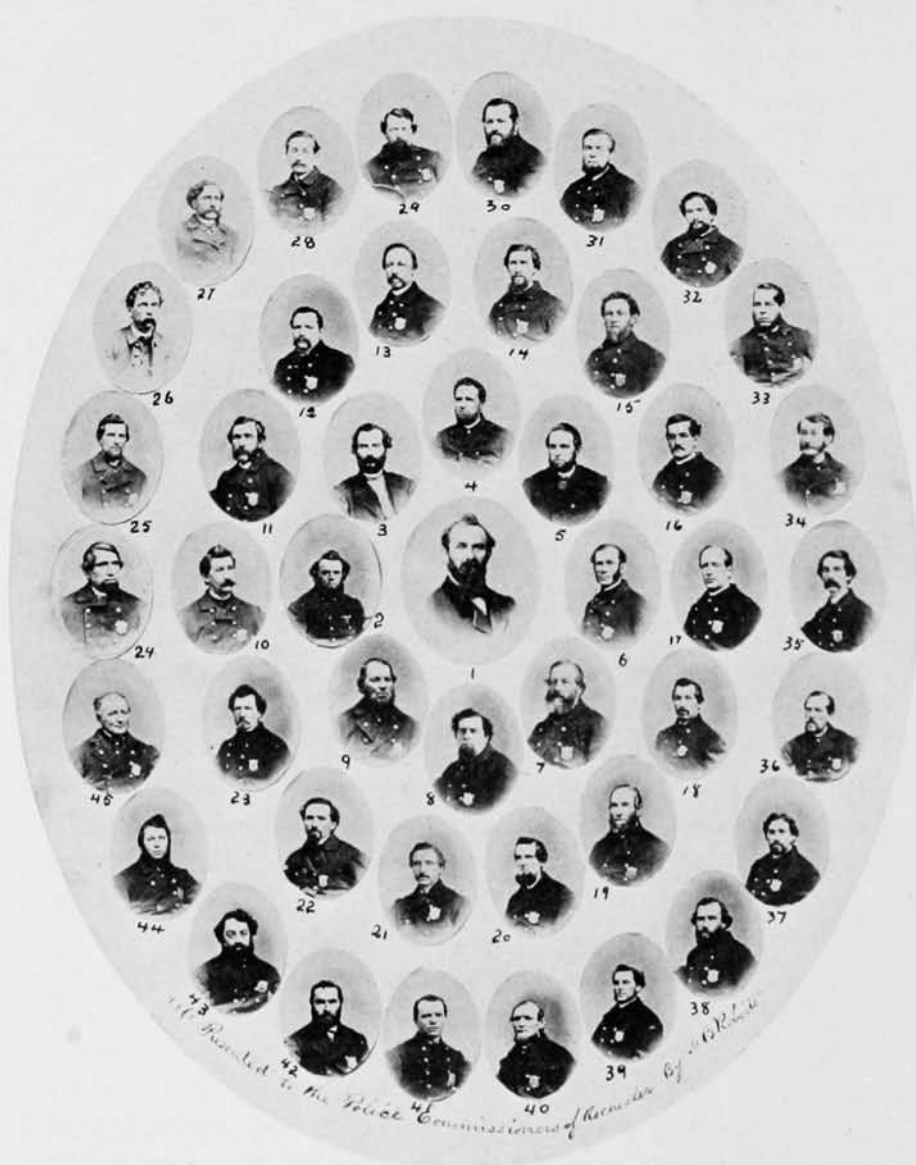
THE VILLAGE CHARTER—THE FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED—THE STREET PATROL—
THE NIGHT WATCH—BIRTH OF THE POLICE DE-
PARTMENT—FORMATION OF MONROE COUNTY—THE
FIRST COURT-HOUSE—THE FIRST JAIL.

The act of incorporation, which of course became the charter of the new village, contained nineteen sections, the first of which described the boundaries. The second provided for holding the annual meetings of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village qualified to vote for members of Assembly, at which five trustees were to be chosen. The remaining sections, except the last one—which declares that "this act shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a public act, and shall be construed in all courts of justice within this state benignly and liberally to effect every beneficial purpose therein mentioned and contained"—are devoted to a differentiation between the powers of the trustees and those of the villagers themselves; and the reluctance of the legislature to take away the authority from the people, even to give it to those officers whom they themselves had chosen, is herein plainly shown. The trustees were, to be sure, empowered to make laws, to regulate public markets, streets and highways, to pass ordinances relative to "taverns, gin shops and huckster shops" and to the village watch and lighting the streets of the village (which is the matter that touches us most nearly); to provide against fires, to impose reasonable fines and penalties, which should not, however, exceed twenty-five dollars for any one offense; and to do many other things.

But back of them were the villagers, and it was with them, not with the trustees, that the real authority rested

By a singular contradiction of terms, the freeholders and inhabitants were "ordained, constituted and declared to be, from time to time and forever hereafter, a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of 'the trustees of Rochesterville.'" It was they, and not the five elected trustees, who had the power, at their annual meetings, to levy taxes—which should never exceed one thousand dollars in one year; to make all the appropriations, however small, even for the most necessary expenses, and to elect the other village officers—the assessors, the treasurer, the collector, the pound-keeper, the fire wardens and the constable. The duties of the last-named official are not specified—except to say that they are to be the same as those of the constables chosen at the annual town meetings of the town of Gates—but it is probable that he, and possible that the trustees, had the power to make arrests, and would be expected to do so in the daytime, when the members of the night watch were snug in their beds.

The people got promptly to work with the organisation of the village, for the first meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants was held on the 5th of May, at the school-house, the following-named persons being elected officers: Trustees, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck, Francis Brown (afterward chosen president of the board) and Jehiel Barnard; assessors, Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, Daniel D. Hatch; treasurer, Roswell Hart; collector and constable, Ralph Lester; fire wardens, Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee and Francis Brown. At the next meeting, held a month later, the trustees were authorised to raise by tax the sum of \$350, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the corporation for stationery, of procuring fire hooks and ladders and taking "such other precautionary measures to guard against the destructive ravages of fire in said village as shall be expedient, regard being had to the situation of the village and the circumstances of the inhabitants at this time," and of cutting two ditches (the precursors of our modern sewers) to drain the swamp lands near private residences. At the meeting of May 13, 1818, the annual tax levy was raised to the enormous sum of one thousand



ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1865

dollars, and the trustees were instructed to procure a good fire engine out of that money.

So it seems that for the first two years and more the freeholders of the village gave little thought to their protection from any enemy but fire and fever. If they could ward off the one and keep the other within reasonable subjection they were safe enough. Hot Bread and his dusky followers had not "folded their tents like the Arabs," but had simply knocked over their wigwams and then all departed toward the setting sun; what white drunkards or thieves there were left could easily be handled without gloves or without clubs, and the preservation of the public peace could well be left to the lone constable who was annually elected. It is true that during 1818 Matthew Brown, Roswell Hart, William P. Sherman, Daniel Mack and H. R. Bender were appointed as street patrol, but, as they were all business men and most of them held other offices than this, it is reasonable to suppose that their duties in this regard were only nominal. It finally dawned upon the inhabitants that it might be well to have some additional guardians, and then they remembered that their charter had alluded to something of that kind. At a meeting held December 28, 1819, it was voted "that the sum of eighty dollars be raised by tax to defray the expense of maintaining a village night watch, which had been appointed on the 10th inst., and to be continued so long as the said money raised will admit." That fixes the date of the birth of the police department of the city of Rochester, for that night watch was the predecessor of the patrolmen of to-day, and between the two there is an unbroken line of succession. Who that original night watch was may never be known; his name, unfortunately, is lost in oblivion, for it does not appear in the manuscript records of these meetings, the volume of which, extending over all the time that this place was a village, lies now before the writer. That there was only one such person, not only at first but for some time afterward, and that his employment was intermittent, is shown by the fact that, although in the following year the tax to be raised for that purpose was increased to one hundred dollars, in the year after that it was lowered to the original

amount of eighty dollars, "to support a night watch for so long a time, now commencing, as a faithful man can be hired for that sum."

In 1820, beginning with September 21, Hon. Roger Skinner held a session of the United States district court here, which was the first court of record held in the village.



HENRY S. HEBARD

Police Commissioner, 1865 to 1873

The population in that year, according to the United States census, was 1,502.

The year of 1821 was a memorable one in the history of Rochester, not because of any particular legislation regarding the little place, or any extraordinary events that occurred here then, but because Monroe county was erected in that year. That meant that the village was thereafter to be a county seat, with new buildings to be erected more stately

than had been seen here before, with a host of officers to be elected, to receive salaries and expend them; that the place was to have facilities for transacting business far greater than had been possessed previously; that its inhabitants were to be spared the costly and laborious journey to Canandaigua to attend court, record a deed or pay county taxes; that Rochester was to assume its rightful position and be subordinate to no other municipality; that it was to rise, not sink, another Rome and not another Carthage. All these things were keenly felt by the inhabitants long before that, and would have absorbed even more attention than they did if the people had not been so much interested those years in another matter—that of the location of the Erie canal; for there was much danger that another course would be taken, somewhat south of here. So mass meetings were held continually, petitions circulated extensively and handbills scattered broadcast, until the route was settled, as it has remained since then.

But, even while that great question was agitating all minds, strenuous efforts were made to have the new county formed. Even as early as 1816 a fund of nearly seven thousand dollars was raised to effect that result; but when Col. Rochester and Matthew Brown went down to Albany, in 1817, and presented the matter to the legislature they could accomplish nothing. Another failure two years later; then more mass meetings, followed by a convention of delegates from all the towns concerned, held at Ensworth's tavern, as it was then called, which was built by Dr. Azel Ensworth the year before that, on the corner of Main and State streets, run by him for a year or two and then turned over to his son Russell. For many years it was known by the family name, and after that was called the Eagle Tavern and then the Eagle Hotel till it was closed on the 11th of February, 1863, shortly after which it was torn down to make way for the Powers block. But even then the mournful tale of defeat was repeated, and it was not till 1821 that the committee succeeded in their efforts and that the bill creating a new county out of parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, and naming it after James Monroe—then president of the

United States—became a law on the 23d day of February. The successful opposition to this perfectly just and necessary measure had been made principally by some influential people of Canandaigua, who saw clearly that the unnatural supremacy of their little village would be taken away from it, and their obstructive schemes were well executed by John C. Spencer, afterward eminent as a jurist, who was then a member of



JACOB HOWE, SR.

Police Commissioner, 1865 to 1867

Assembly from Ontario county, and who was aided in his dubious work by Samuel M. Hopkins, a member from Genesee county, who perceived that the little village of Batavia must likewise lose much of its prestige

The first thing to be done here after that was the erection of the county building—or court-house, as it was invariably called, from the fact that the court-room filled the whole of the second storey, while the basement was occupied by the clerk's office, and afterward the police office also, the first

floor being taken up by the jury room and the supervisors' room, the latter being also occupied by the Common Council after the city was incorporated. Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll gave the land (166 feet on Main street by 264 feet on Fitzhugh), which is still used for the same purpose, and the corner stone was laid on the 4th of September, 1821, the building being completed a year later at a cost of \$6,715.66. Only the older inhabitants can remember that first court-house. It is to please them, as well as to give information to the younger generation, that a description, given in the directory of 1827, is subjoined :

"The natural declivity of the ground is reduced to two platforms—the first on the level of Buffalo street, forming a neat yard in front of the building, which recedes seventy-five feet from the true line of the street, the other raised about six feet above the former and divided from it by the building itself and two wing walls of uniform appearance, presenting, toward Buffalo street, the aspect of an elevated terrace, but on a level with the streets immediately adjoining. This last, together with the yard of the First Presbyterian church, now comprehended within the same inclosure, forms a small square, laid out in grass plots and gravel walks, and needs only the further attention of the citizens, in planting it with shade trees and shrubbery, to render it a very pleasant and valuable accommodation as a public walk. This is now known by the name of Court square. The court-house building is fifty-four feet long, forty-four feet wide and forty high. It presents two fronts, the one facing Court square, showing two storeys and a base, the other toward Buffalo street, two storeys and a full basement. Each front is finished with a projecting portico, thirty feet long and ten feet wide, supported by four Ionic columns surmounted by a regular entablature and balustrade, which returns and continues along the whole front. From the center of the building arises an octagonal belfry, covered with a cupola. The basement affords convenient offices for county and village purposes. The court-room is in the second storey, extending the entire length and breadth of the building, and is a remarkably well lighted and airy apartment."

As a supplement to this long account, it may not be out of place to recall to the recollection of the older readers of this volume two one-storey structures that were erected on the front corners of the plaza a few years after the court-house

was built. They were like two little Grecian temples (devoted to the worship of Æsculapius and Themis), of the Doric order of architecture, with porch and pillars and pediment all complete. The one on the Fitzhugh street corner was constructed by Drs. Elwood and Coleman, who used it as their office for some time, until it became a public building, occupied by the county clerk until the erection of the second court-house, when it was removed. The other classical



GEORGE G. COOPER

Police Commissioner, 1867 to 1877

edifice, on the corner of Irving place, was raised by Vincent and Selah Mathews and used for a long time as their law offices. The county subsequently obtained possession of a portion of it for the surrogate, who occupied it till 1850, but it was not then, like its companion, torn down, but reverted to its original purpose as a private law office, and was suffered to remain until the Civil war time, when it was so much in the way of the recruiting tents that were scattered all about that it was at last removed. It had become an anachronism, it was wholly out of place, but it was an ancient landmark, and everyone was sorry to see it obliterated.

Of course the jail was erected in the same year, for what would be the use of having a county if they didn't have a county jail? Of what was done before that with persons who from the vintage of the country became too merry or too ugly or too helpless, to say nothing of more serious offenders and of real criminals, no record whatever can be found; they must have been confined somewhere, but where no one will ever know. It is impossible to give anything like a description



Photo by J. W. Taylor

FREDERICK ZIMMER

Police Commissioner, 1873 to 1884

of that first place of involuntary detention. It stood on North Fitzhugh street, then called Hughes street, on the present site of the German United Evangelical St. Paul's church. It contained two tiers of cells, divided by a hall through the center, and was inclosed with a high and formidable stone wall. It was situated in the rear of a commodious brick house, occupied by the jailer's family, and the two structures together cost the county \$3,674.71. Having been used for its intended purpose for eleven years, it was, after the erection of the jail on the Island, occupied for a long time as a recruiting station for the United States army.

CHAPTER IV

Crime in Rochester

THE FIRST BURGLARY — THE EVIL OF INTemperance —
THE FIRST HOMICIDE — NAME OF THE VILLAGE
CHANGED — PART OF BRIGHTON ANNEXED TO ROCH-
ESTER — THE TREAD-MILL ADVOCATED—ATTEMPTED
JAIL DELIVERY — A SINGULAR FORGERY — INCREASE
OF POWER OF THE TRUSTEES—THE MORGAN AB-
DUCTION.

Turn we now to the darker side of life, to a search for the earliest recorded crime in Rochester. This is to be found in the *Telegraph* of August 21, 1821, which contains a brief account of a burglary that had taken place a week before that in the store of Hart & Saxton, which was located on the spot where the Elwood block now stands. The clerks, who were sleeping in an adjoining room—after the custom of those times—were awakened by the noise made in attempting to break open the cash drawer, whereupon the thieves departed without taking with them any of the articles which they had removed from the shelves and piled on the counter. No mention is made of any arrests or any attempt to track the housebreakers.

Intemperance was recognised as a prominent evil in early days, for the grand jury in their presentment to the court of General Sessions of the Peace for Monroe county, in 1821, condemned the increase of grog shops and of grocery stores in which liquor was sold, denounced the great want of fairness and honesty in the executive officers of the county and particularly the constables, and declared that a great dereliction of duty existed on the part of the justices of the peace. Passing counterfeit money seems to have been another prevalent failing at that time; but the western country was

then so flooded with spurious bills that the frequent arrests did little good, for the holder of the defective notes was as often an innocent victim as an intentional wrong-doer.

On the 27th of October, 1821, five of the state prisoners at work on the aqueduct of the Erie canal availed themselves of the moment when all were retreating from a blast that was about to be discharged, to make their escape. The services of the village guardians were not, however, called into requisition in pursuit of the fugitives, for the newspaper account of the affair says that they were chased by the guard—evidently a body of men employed by the state—and four were retaken after one of them had been wounded by a bayonet thrust. While the officers were pursuing the fifth absconder the injured man was left alone, whereupon he naturally seized the opportunity and fled away.

It would rather seem, though it is not certain, that in 1822 the number of the night watch must have been increased from one to a plurality, because the freeholders in that year voted to raise a tax of two hundred dollars to support that body. Raphael Beach was elected collector and constable, having held that double office for the previous year (following therein George G. Sill and Charles Millard), and was re-elected four times afterward. Solomon Close was, at the annual town meeting held in Gates, elected constable and collector, which probably gave him no jurisdiction in Rochester, although the village was in that town. On the 12th of April the name of the corporation was changed by legislative enactment from Rochesterville to Rochester, an alteration that was necessary only to make law conform to custom, as the longer title had never been used except in official documents or legal papers.* The first homicide in Monroe county, so far as known, which did not take place in Rochester but in the town of Gates outside of the village, occurred in July of this year, when a man named Nichols, after a quarrel with Squire Hill, struck the latter on the head, inflicting a wound

*It is worthy of mention that of the very few misstatements in the directory of 1827 is one to the effect that the name was changed in 1819, and that error has been reproduced a thousand times. An examination of the session laws shows that no act relating in any way to Rochester was passed in that year.

from which he died a few days later. Nichols was lodged in the county jail, but he escaped, was retaken and then got away again. He was probably not recaptured the second time, for no record of his trial can be found. The fourth village census was taken in September, showing that the population had nearly doubled in two years, the number given as permanent residents being 2,700, besides 430 laborers on the public works.



HENRY C. DANIELS

Police Commissioner, 1877 to 1880

Following the chronological system of narration, the record for 1823 will comprise only the following items: Addison Gardiner, afterward so distinguished as a judge, was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Yates. On the 10th of April the legislature passed an act annexing to Rochester a part of the town of Brighton, thereby making the village extend on both sides of the river. On the 23d of April the body of a man with his throat cut was found by

the side of the Ridge road, in the town of Parma; no trace of the murderer was ever found. Toward the close of the year the inhabitants voted a tax of one hundred and sixty dollars "for supporting a village night watch during the winter."

Opinions seemed to differ as to the average moral character of the community, for the *Rochester Telegraph* of February 10, 1824, after making the somewhat extreme statement that "probably no place in the Union of the size of Rochester is so much infested with the dregs and outcasts of society as this village," mentions the fact that a meeting had been held during the previous week at which a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the legislature for the passage of a law to erect a tread-mill—or "stepping-mill," as it was called. The newspaper applauds the scheme, as providing something like an adequate punishment for minor offenders and as likely to prove such a terror to peripatetic criminals that they would stay away from this region. Whether such an act was ever introduced in the legislature is not known; it was certainly never enacted into a law. Public sentiment against this form of torture has since that time steadily progressed, but the degrading punishment lingered long in some of the English prisons, where it has only lately come to an end, being finally abolished in 1902.

One is somewhat perplexed in reading the presentment of the grand jury at the March term in that year of the Circuit court and court of Oyer and Terminer, in which it speaks twice of "the village police" and both times in most uncomplimentary terms. The word must have been used in an academic sense, to denote the whole intangible system of public protection and preservation of the peace—or possibly the entire village government—for there were no police, in our sense of the word, and the term "policeman" was not applied to any person till many years afterward. There may have been some persons who gave their services as volunteer guardians during the daytime, though they had no official standing, for their names do not appear on any records. The number of night watch could not have been materially increased, for from this time on no specific mention is made

of any appropriation for their support. On the evening of July 31 of that year a desperate attempt at escape was made by the prisoners confined in the jail. The plot was carefully formed, but, as often happens in such cases, its very elaborateness caused its undoing, and the sheriff, John T. Patterson, received information in some way of the projected enterprise. The noise in the corridor about ten o'clock made



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JACOB HOWE, JR.

Police Commissioner, 1880 to 1884

it evident that the prisoners had got out of their cells and were preparing for their final exit. At that moment the sheriff opened the door, armed with pistols and accompanied by a few citizens whom he had called upon for assistance. The lights were thereupon blown out by the prisoners, several of whom made a rush to seize Mr. Patterson, who fired his pistol, though without effect, owing to the darkness. A conflict ensued between the two parties, in which iron bars

and hickory clubs were used as the weapons, and the struggle ceased not until most of the prisoners, as well as several of the citizens, were considerably injured. That ended the riot and the undertaking. In the October circuit John H. Ribby was convicted of manslaughter in killing his wife, under circumstances of unusual brutality and was sentenced by Judge William B. Rochester to state prison for fourteen years. Morally it was murder, but, as the woman lived for a week after the husband had beaten and kicked her, he got off with the sentence of a few years for manslaughter.

What seems the undue lenity of the sentence in this case was offset by the severity of that imposed on Samuel Jones at the court of Oyer and Terminer held in the following April, Judge Walworth, of Saratoga county, presiding. The prisoner, who was charged with forgery, was convicted and sentenced to state prison for life. He was defended by Messrs. Lée, Marvin and Dickson, while Messrs. Chapin and Hosmer assisted the district-attorney, Vincent Matthews, in the prosecution. The story of a crime so heinous as to warrant the penalty of exclusion forever from the sunlight may as well be told in the words of one of the village weeklies of that time:

"The trial disclosed as bold, and for a time as successful, a piece of villainy as can be found in the annals of forgery. In the year 1814 Jones came from Massachusetts to reside in this vicinity. Being poor, he engaged as a hired laborer. In the family where he resided he made accidental discovery of the tenure of title by which one thousand acres of valuable land in Brighton was held, and conceived the project of possessing himself of this land by forging a chain of titles from the original grantor to his father. He was ignorant and illiterate, but the resources of his mind were considerable. By a train of operations he had so far effected his purpose that in the year 1821 he commenced an ejectment suit to dispossess one of the settlers of this tract. While this suit was pending he went to Ohio, and, with the aid of accomplices there, manufactured a deed for the thousand acres, bearing the date of 1790. This deed was presented at the Circuit court held at Rochester by Judge Platt, and was so fully supported by perjured witnesses that it prevailed. Jones recovered and turned out of possession the honest purchaser

and occupant of two hundred acres, being a part of the tract. He then, by other suits and negotiations, obtained possession of the whole premises comprised in the forged deed, which he occupied for more than a year. But here providence interposed to disclose his villainy. By great perseverance and exertions the facts were, one by one, brought to light. The trial, which began with about sixty witnesses attending on behalf of the people, who were collected from three or



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JAMES D. CASEY

Police Commissioner, 1884 to 1899

And Commissioner of Public Safety, 1900-1901

four different states, occupied less than two days, and the verdict was speedily rendered."

How different would be the result of such an affair in these times! After repeated delays and postponements and motions and stays and appeals and new trials, the culprit, if he really had to undergo any punishment at all beyond the payment of extortionate counsel fees, would get off with a few years of imprisonment, certainly not enough to prevent

his returning home before his younger children had finished their education. Have we grown more tender-hearted, or is it that we are more indifferent to the perpetration of crime?

One census was not enough for 1825; the village authorities took the enumeration in February, making the population 4,274, and the state officials did it again in August, making the number 5,273. Perhaps it was that increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. in six months that made the people of the little settlement ambitious to have their village become a city. It may seem a ridiculous aspiration in these days of gigantic municipalities, but the scheme was widely agitated during the fall though it was finally abandoned in favor of the proposition to amend the charter by granting increased powers to the board of trustees. It will be remembered how restricted those were by the terms of the act of incorporation, and it is no wonder that the trustees chafed under their limitations. So the new charter was prepared to obviate that difficulty, and also dividing the village into five wards, the first three on the west side of the river, the fourth and fifth on the east, in what had been Brighton; in that shape the act passed the legislature in the following year.

The year of 1826 was memorable in criminal annals as that in which the abduction of Morgan took place. William Morgan was a man of rather low character and of intemperate habits, a printer by trade, who had previously lived in Rochester but had wandered off and settled in Batavia. While here he had been admitted into the order of Free Masonry, but he never advanced to any high degree in the fraternity and indeed was not in good standing. From some cause he conceived a hatred against the order and declared his intention of publishing a book revealing its secrets. After it was known that the book was really being put in type, efforts were made to suppress it, but threats and offered bribes were of no avail, for Morgan's stubborn nature refused to let him yield after he had gone so far. A series of petty persecutions then began, and he was repeatedly put in jail for small debts. Finally he was taken from his home in Batavia, on a charge of petty larceny in that he had borrowed

a shirt from a landlord in Canandaigua and had not returned it, and was carried off to the latter village to be tried. There the charge was dismissed, but he was immediately re-arrested for a debt of two dollars, which he admitted, and was lodged in jail. That was on the 11th of September, and, so far as is known, he was never seen again as a free man. On the following night, several men came to the jail, paid the debt and the costs and took Morgan away with them in a carriage,



JOSEPH W. ROSENTHAL,

Police Commissioner, 1884 to 1888

in spite of the struggles of the prisoner, who received no assistance, as the jailer was absent and the business was transacted with the wife of that official. Morgan's wife became alarmed over his prolonged absence from home, and her individual excitement soon spread among her neighbors and thence all over the state. Indictments were soon found, for abduction, against four residents of Canandaigua, two of whom, at least, were prominent citizens, and, when they came to trial, although a formidable array of counsel, consisting of John C. Spencer, Mark H. Sibley, Walter Hubbell and H. F.

Penfield, appeared to defend them, three of them pleaded guilty and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, one of them, the person who had actually paid the fine, getting two years in the county jail. A Morgan committee was formed, through whose efforts the route taken by the carriage or other vehicles containing the prisoner was traced, stage by stage, from Canandaigua through this city down to the Ridge road and thence west to Lewiston, where, as was alleged, he was taken across the Niagara river to Canada. Governor De Witt Clinton made every effort to have him traced further, but was unsuccessful. The excitement increased rather than diminished during the next three years, during which time a great number of indictments, most of them for abduction, were found in five different counties of the state, against sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and others, and some convictions were obtained, though in most cases the jury disagreed. As to Morgan's fate, nothing was ever positively known, but the circumstantial evidence elicited seemed to warrant the belief that, after being kept for some time in an old magazine in Fort Niagara, he was put into a boat, rowed out into the river and drowned. No one now believes, or has believed for more than half a century, that the Masonic body, as such, had anything to do with the affair or was cognisant of even the first steps taken, but in that unhappy time the widespread indignation was indiscriminating against the whole order, so that in 1829 all the Masonic bodies in Rochester and the surrounding country terminated their existence by surrendering their charters to the grand lodge. Some fourteen years later, the excitement having passed away, the lodges resumed their charters and the fraternity became stronger in this community than ever before.

CHAPTER V

The Growth of the Village

ORDINANCES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MORALITY
STRICTLY MAINTAINED—VILLAGE CONSTABLES—
BASIL HALL'S "TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA"—
HIS DESCRIPTION OF ROCHESTER—PHENOMENAL
ACTIVITY OF THE VILLAGE—SAM PATCH'S LEAP TO
DEATH—SABBATARIAN AGITATION—THE SECOND
JAIL BUILT.

The increase of authority in the hands of the trustees seems to have worked advantageously, for the directory of 1827 takes occasion, under the heading "The Police," to remark: "The powers of the board of trustees are believed to comprehend everything necessary to secure and enforce neatness, regularity, good order, and safety by night and by day, within the precincts of the corporation, and efficiently to restrain whatever may be offensive, or detrimental to decency, good morals or religion." To attain these various desirable ends, the board adopted a number of ordinances, of which the following may be mentioned: No person was to keep above twelve pounds of gunpowder in any house within the village, nor even that quantity except in close canisters, under a penalty of twenty dollars; a fine of ten dollars was imposed for constructing insecure chimneys to any house or manufactory, or for failing to obey the directions of fire wardens in things relating to security against fire or for failing to keep fireplaces in good repair so as to be safe, the same amount being levied on each of the firemen for each neglect of duty at a conflagration; while five dollars had to be paid for every violation of the rules that each house should have a scuttle in the roof and stairs to the same, that fire buckets should be kept in each house, that fireplaces should be cleaned every three

months, that no candle or fire should be kept or carried in an exposed manner in any livery stable, that no person should burn shavings, chips or straw within fifty feet of any building, that all bell-ringers were bound to ring on an alarm of fire, that the inhabitants must obey the orders of the chief engineer and fire wardens at fires, and that no one but those officials must give any orders at such times.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JACOB A. HOEKSTRA

Police Commissioner, 1888 to 1895

The foregoing shows that the dread of fire continued to be dominant with the trustees, but at the same time they had their eyes open to the interest of "good morals or religion," as shown by the fact that, while shows of all kinds were prohibited unless special license were obtained, the penalty being ten dollars, theatrical representations were absolutely forbidden, as being a thing accursed, so that for transgressing that ordinance a principal or manager had to pay, or would

have had to pay, twenty-five dollars for each offense, subordinate actors a smaller sum, and circus riders were equally under the ban; no nine-pin alley could be kept, under a penalty of five dollars a day, while the sanctity of the Sabbath was preserved by the provision that masters of canal boats should pay two dollars if they suffered any horn or bugle to be blown on that day, and grocers had to pay ten dollars if



CHARLES C. CHAPIN

Police Commissioner, 1896 to 1899

they sold liquors or served customers at that time. The neatness and good order mentioned above were maintained by appropriate requirements, such as one compelling housekeepers to sweep and clean the sidewalks opposite their dwellings every Saturday from the first day of April to the first of November.

The little directory gives the names of the officers of the corporation at that time, among them those of Raphael Beach as collector and constable and Stephen Symonds as constable.

A careful search among the list of inhabitants shows that each of these two persons is designated as a "village constable," while the occupation of seven others—namely, Butler Bardwell, Stephen B. Bartlett, Alexander Kenyon, Mitchell Loder, Aaron Newton, Nelson Thompson and Jesse Newton—is given as that of "constable." This would seem to indicate, though perhaps not with certainty, that the seven were simply court attendants, with no duties outside the halls of justice, the maintenance of order and the power of making arrests, during the daytime, being left entirely with Beach and Symonds. A little later in the year Stephen Symonds and Robert H. Stevens were elected constables, in 1828 Alonzo Bull and Orville Crane, in 1829 Adonijah Green and Aaron Newton, in 1830 Cornelius Campbell and Henry M. Hubbard, in 1831 Seth Simmons and Truman Jackson, in 1832 Cornelius Campbell and Seth Simmons, and in 1833 Abraham W. Sedgwick and Marcus Moses. That was the end of the village constables.

We have seen what was said about Rochester by its own inhabitants, both those who praised it without discrimination and those who were severe in their strictures, perhaps like some fond parents who find fault with their children in order to hear them commended by others. Let us now see what impression was produced on the mind of a foreign visitor at this time, a man of unusual powers of observation and of more than ordinary skill in narration, Capt. Basil Hall, a distinguished officer of the British navy, but who is far less known for his achievements in that profession than for his description of his travels in North America. Perhaps the extract may seem rather long, and the criticism may be made that it is not relevant to the theme of this book, but I shall offer no apologies to my readers, for I think that they will not only be pleased by the style of the narrative, but will perceive, on reflection, that the story shows clearly the orderly activity of the place and indicates that there was no need of any large police force where there were so many busy workers, so few mischievous idlers. Capt. Hall says:

"On the 25th of June we drove across the country [from Canandaigua] to the village of Rochester, which is built on

the banks of the Genesee river, just above some beautiful waterfalls. The Erie canal passes through the heart of this singular village and strides across the river on a noble aqueduct of stone. Rochester is celebrated all over the Union as presenting one of the most striking instances of rapid increase in size and population of which that country affords any example. The chief source of its commercial and agricultural prosperity is the canal, as the village is made the



B. FRANK ENOS
Police Clerk, 1871 to 1898

emporium of the rich agricultural districts bordering on the Genesee river. In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subdued, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous and their means more extensive. Thus the demands of the surrounding country must go on augmenting rapidly, and, along with them, both the imports and the exports of every kind will increase in proportion. Out of more than 8,000 souls in this gigantic young village, there was not to be found in 1827 a single grown-up person born there, the oldest native not being then seventeen years of age."*

* He may refer to Mary, daughter of Isaac W. Stone, and afterward wife of John F. Bush, who was born August 16, 1811, on St. Paul street, in what was then Brighton, though it had become a part of Rochester before Basil Hall was here.

After giving some extracts of statistics from the valuable directory of that year, to which reference has been made more than once, the captain goes on:

"We strolled through the village under the guidance of a most obliging and intelligent friend, a native of this part of the country. Everything in this bustling place appeared to be in motion. The very streets seemed to be starting up of their own accord, ready made and looking as fresh and new



JAMES G. CUTLER

Commissioner of Public Safety, 1900

as if they had been turned out of the workmen's hands but an hour before, or that a great boxful of new houses had been sent by steam from New York and tumbled out on the half-cleared land. The canal banks were at some places still unturfed; the lime seemed hardly dry in the masonry of the aqueduct, in the bridges and in the numberless great sawmills and manufactories. In many of these buildings the people were at work below stairs, while at top the carpenters were busy nailing on the planks of the roof. Some dwellings were half painted, while the foundations of others, within five

yards' distance, were only beginning. I cannot say how many churches, court-houses, jails and hotels I counted, all in motion, creeping upward. Several streets were nearly finished, but had not as yet received their names, and many others were in the reverse predicament, being named but not commenced, their local habitation being merely signified by lines of stakes. Here and there we saw great warehouses, without window sashes, but half filled with goods and furnished with hoisting cranes, ready to fish up the huge pyramids of flour barrels, bales and boxes lying in the streets. In the center of the town the spire of a Presbyterian church rose to a great height, and on each side of the supporting tower was



EARLY POLICE OFFICERS

to be seen the dial-plate of a clock, of which the machinery, in the hurry-skurry, had been left in New York. I need not say that these half-finished, whole-finished and embryo streets were crowded with people, carts, stages, cattle, pigs, far beyond the reach of numbers, and as all these were lifting up their voices together, in keeping with the clatter of hammers, the ringing of axes and the creaking of machinery, there was a fine concert, I assure you.

"But it struck us that the interest of the town, for it seems idle to call it a village, was subordinate to that of the suburbs. A few years ago the whole of that part of the country was covered with a dark, silent forest, and, even as it was, we could not proceed a mile in any direction except that of the high road, without coming full-but against the woods of time immemorial. After we had gone about a mile from town the forest thickened, we lost sight of every trace of a

human dwelling or of human interference with nature in any shape. We stood considering what we should do next, when the loud crash of a falling tree met our ears. Our friendly guide was quite glad, he said, to have this opportunity of exhibiting the very first step in the process of town-making. After a zigzag scramble amongst trees which had been allowed to grow and decay for century after century, we came to a spot where three or four men were employed in clearing out a street, as they declared, though anything more unlike a street could not well be conceived. Nevertheless, the ground in question certainly formed part of the plan of the town. It had been chalked out by the surveyors' stakes, and some speculators, having taken up the lots for immediate building, of course found it necessary to open a street through the woods, to afford a line of communication with the rest of the village. As fast as the trees were cut down they were stripped of their branches and drawn off by oxen, sawed into planks or otherwise fashioned to the purposes of building, without one moment's delay. There was little or no exaggeration, therefore, in supposing, with our friend, that the same fir which might be waving about in full life and vigor in the morning should be cut down, dragged into daylight, squared, framed, and before night be hoisted up to make a beam or rafter to some tavern or factory or store, at the corner of a street which twenty-four hours before had existed only on paper, and yet which might be completed, from end to end, within a week afterward."

A little later they encountered a gentleman of pleasing address who had been hunting and had quite a supply of game hanging at his saddle-bow. After a few moments of agreeable conversation the sportsman rode on, and the guide gave the information that he was the dancing master of the village, whereupon, our author remarks: "After laughing a little, I don't well know why, I acknowledged myself well pleased to have witnessed so undeniable a symptom of refinement peeping out amongst the rugged manners of the forest. At first sight it would seem that, where people are so intensely busy, their habits must almost necessarily, according to all analogy, partake in some degree of the unpolished nature of their occupations, and, consequently, they must be more or less insensible to the value of such refinements. I was, therefore, glad to see so good a proof, as far as it went, of my

being in error." Very true, but it seems a little strange that the trustees, who suppressed so rigidly all dramatic entertainments, should have tolerated the practice of so frivolous a profession.*

For the next three years but little can be found to be noticed in the domain of crime and folly, except that the increase in habits of intoxication caused the first public



P. H. SULLIVAN

Captain, 1871 to 1882

temperance meeting to be held here in 1828; Sam Patch took his own life, though not intentionally, in 1829, by jumping over the falls in the presence of an immense throng,

* Capt. Hall carried with him during his travels in this country a *camera lucida*, an invention that had been recently perfected by Dr. Wollaston, and with the aid of this ingenious mechanism he made as many as forty etchings that were afterward reproduced and published in a separate volume. That book, of which a limited number of copies were issued, has become extremely valuable on account of its rarity. A copy owned by a friend of the present writer has been kindly loaned for the purpose of reproducing a picture which is called "the village of Rochester" and which shows the first court-house, with the Presbyterian church in the rear and adjacent stores in the foreground. It will be found opposite the title-page of this volume.

and in 1830 Joseph Smith, the founder of a creed that has not tended to the betterment of the world, tried unsuccessfully to get Thurlow Weed to publish the Mormon Bible, from plates which he professed to have dug up near Palmyra in the early part of that year.

A spasm of morality seemed to come over the western part of the state about this time, the most feverish manifestation of it being in Rochester, where the orthodox people had long been scandalised by the passage of canal boats on the Sabbath. The trustees had silenced the music of the melodious bugle on that day, but with that their power ended, further progress must be made by moral pressure, and so popular meetings were held at which the iniquity of traveling on Sunday, whether by boat or by stage coach, was denounced in violent terms; those who continued to do so were roundly abused, a kind of religious boycott was put in force and finally a string of stages, the Pioneer line, was established, which was to run only on week-days, the expense of which, about sixty thousand dollars, was shared mainly by Aristarchus Champion, Josiah Bissell and A. W. Riley and was almost a total loss, for the line was a failure, though it was productive of an improvement in the comfort of public vehicles. The other side was equally vehement and embraced men equally prominent with the would-be reformers. On January 14, 1831, a large meeting of "the friends of liberal principles and equal rights" was held to protest against proposed Sabbatarian laws and against the religious test used in courts of justice. Whatever may be thought of the struggle over the main question, one action of this meeting will commend itself to all. After passing a resolution calling upon the legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt, as being odious, unjust and a relic of barbarism, those present took up a collection to discharge the financial obligations of the persons then imprisoned on that account, the money was paid over to the deputy jailer that evening, the jail doors were opened and all the debtors were released.

The doors were opened for all, though not to the enlargement of the inmates, a year later, for the second jail was completed in 1832, having been begun in the previous

year. It cost \$13,412.56, including \$1,250.19 for the lot, from which may be deducted \$2,600 that was realised from the sale of the old structure on Fitzhugh street. This second jail stood on the artificial island formed by the river and the bend of the Fitzhugh and Carroll race, on the site now occupied by the train-shed of the Erie railroad station, south of Court street. The building was one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, built entirely of stone and so close to the



CHARLES McCORMICK

Captain, 1885 to 1892

river that the waters washed its eastern foundation wall. In the main prison, which was sixty by forty feet, was a block of forty cells in two tiers, each cell being four feet wide, eight feet long and seven feet high, while above them was a room of the whole area of the prison, which at a later period was fitted up with cells of a larger size. The jailer's dwelling, which formed a part of the edifice, was forty feet square and three storeys high, the third floor being divided into seven rooms intended for debtors, for women and for men charged with minor offenses. The last-named class were commonly

employed in making furniture, in weaving, tailoring and shoemaking. Henry O'Reilly, in his "Sketches of Rochester and Western New York," published in 1838, says:

"During last summer the men under sentence were employed in breaking stone in the yard; the lowest number thus employed at any one time was fifteen and the highest thirty-eight; the average number of prisoners in the whole jail for the year ending October 4, 1837, was about fifty. Edwin Avery, the late jailer, kept in the yard a man and a boy to assist in governing the prisoners engaged in outdoor work. All the prisoners inside were managed solely by himself. It gives us great pleasure to bear testimony to the exemplary manner in which he discharged his duties, not merely as a public officer but as a humane citizen. He deserves much credit for meliorating the condition of the prisoners by inducing them to labor voluntarily in various useful ways and for endeavoring to promote the education of boys and other prisoners who could conveniently be taught in the upper part of the building. We doubt not that the present jailer, Ephraim Gilbert, will continue efforts so happily begun for improving the condition of the vicious or unfortunate who may be thrown in his charge. In considering the number of prisoners it should be borne in mind that the county from which they are collected is exceeded in size by only four counties in the state."

This second jail stood for more than half a century, and during the latter period of its existence it became a disgrace to the county, from the neglect of the board of supervisors to keep it in decent repair or to build a new one. Escape from it became more and more easy, especially in the summer weather, when the river bed was dry and the fugitives could walk across it after letting themselves down from the windows; in fact, it became easier to get out of jail than to get into it.

CHAPTER VI

Rochester a City

THE FIRST OFFICERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY—THE NEW CHARTER—THE CITY MARSHAL—ORGANISATION OF THE WATCHMEN—LOCATION OF POLICE OFFICE AND LOCK-UP—THE QUESTION OF LICENSES—FRICTION BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE COMMON COUNCIL—RESIGNATION OF MAYOR CHILD.

By 1834 Rochester had grown large enough and rich enough to entitle it to incorporation as a city. Its population, according to the directory of that year, was 12,252, its trade and commerce were continually increasing and its supremacy of influence was recognised throughout the western portion of the state. So the legislature passed the desired law on the 28th of April, and on the 2d of June the freeholders and inhabitants held their last village meeting, electing five aldermen, with as many assistants, five assessors and five constables. The other officers were chosen by the Common Council a week later, completing, as follows, the list of the first officers of the new municipality: Mayor, Jonathan Child; recorder, Isaac Hills; aldermen—first ward, Lewis Brooks; assistant, John Jones; second ward, Thomas Kempshall; assistant, Elijah F. Smith; third ward, Frederick F. Backus; assistant, Jacob Thorn; fourth ward, Ashbel W. Riley; assistant, Lansing B. Swan; fifth ward, Jacob Graves; assistant, Henry Kennedy; clerk of the Common Council, John C. Nash; attorney and counsellor, Vincent Matthews; marshal, Ephraim Gilbert; treasurer, Elihu F. Marshall; superintendent, Samuel Works; chief engineer of the fire department, William H. Ward; assistants, Theodore Chapin and Kilian H. Van Rensselaer; fire wardens—first ward, John Haywood and Abelard Reynolds; second ward, John Jones

and Willis Kempshall; third ward, Erasmus D. Smith and Thomas H. Rochester; fourth ward, Nehemiah Osburn and Obadiah N. Bush; fifth ward, Daniel Graves and Bill Colby; assessors, John Haywood, Ephraim Gilbert, Daniel Loomis, Horatio N. Curtis and Orrin E. Gibbs; justices of the peace, Thomas H. Dunning, Samuel Miller and Nathaniel Draper; police justice, Sidney Smith; street inspectors, Harmon Taylor, Silas Ball, Eleazar Tillotson, John Coulter and John Gifford;



WILLIAM KEITH
Captain, 1885 to 1894

school inspectors, G. H. Mumford, E. S. Marsh, Moses Chapin, Joseph Edgell and Samuel Tuttle; constables, Cornelius Fielding, Joseph Putnam, Isaac Weston, Sluman W. Harris and Philander Davis; overseers of the poor, William G. Russell and William C. Smith; sealer of weights and measures, E. A. Miller; sexton of West burying-ground, Z. Norton.

It may be well to give a synopsis of those provisions of the new charter that were applicable to our department. The compactly inhabited part of the city was constituted the

"lamp and watch district," the limits of which were to be prescribed annually by the Common Council, and a separate column was to be provided in the assessment rolls for the tax to be imposed upon the real estate within that district, and upon the personal property of all persons living therein, "to defray the expense of lighting the city and compensating watchmen and for the prevention and extinguishment of fires," it being carefully provided that the sum "to be appro-



OLD CENTER MARKET, ON FRONT STREET

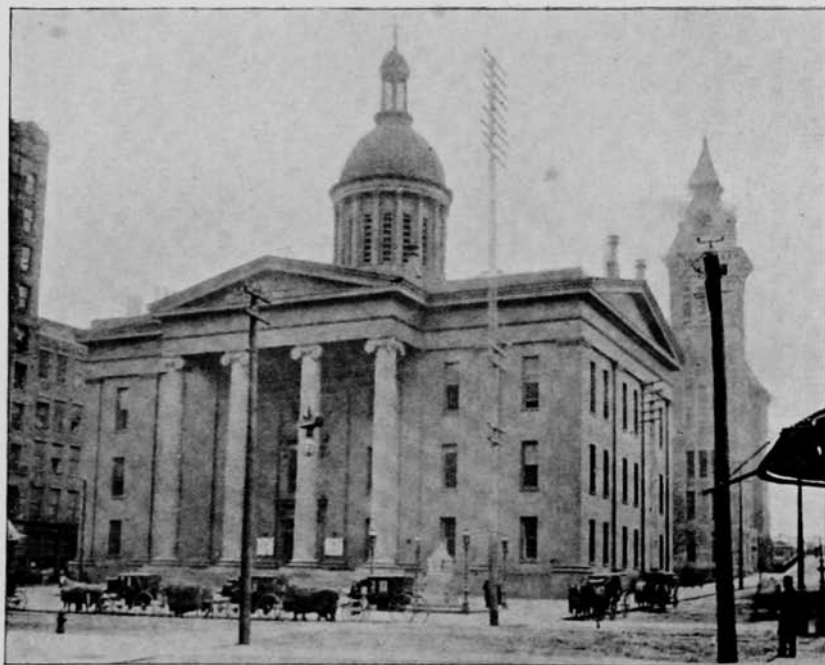
The Police Headquarters and the Police Court were in the north wing

priated to the lighting of the city and for the support of a night watch" should not exceed \$1500. As might be expected, the most elaborate provisions were made against the dreaded igneous enemy, the powers delegated to the council for this purpose being almost unlimited and so minutely expressed as to constitute practically a code of fire ordinances in themselves. Nothing was said about the number of watchmen to be appointed, that being evidently left to the council, but the discretion was not very wide considering the amount of compensation to which they were confined. Five constables were to be elected by the people, one from each ward, who were to give satisfactory bonds for their

proper delivery of such money as they might collect. The title of city marshal is a high-sounding one and in New England the office carries with it much dignity and power, but here the person filling it seems to have been only a sort of head constable, serving warrants issued by the city treasurer against delinquent collectors and also executing processes from the mayor's court. The office came to an end in 1850.

With the creation of the city, some slight changes took place in our department, though the members of it were not for twenty years more to be known as policemen. We have seen that there was a night watch ever since 1819, the power of arrest during the daytime resting with the constables and with the trustees of the village. One might suppose that with the assumption of city life it would have been thought a matter of becoming dignity, if not a measure of safety, to have a day watch as well as the band of nocturnal guardians, if, indeed, there were more than one of them at that time. But there is no evidence that such was the case. At the meeting of the Common Council on July 17, 1834, the board, on motion of Ass't-Alderman Swan, appointed Newton Rose, Edwin Avery and William Wilbur as city watchmen, with the first-named as captain of the watch. The captain was empowered to procure three hats suitable for the use of the watchmen, and the watch were ordered, by vote of the board, to patrol the watch district of the city from ten o'clock at night to the succeeding daylight. So that all the transformation that occurred consisted in the recognition as city officials of those who—or their predecessors—had been merely paid employees, besides which they were now to be equipped with head-covering at the expense of the government.

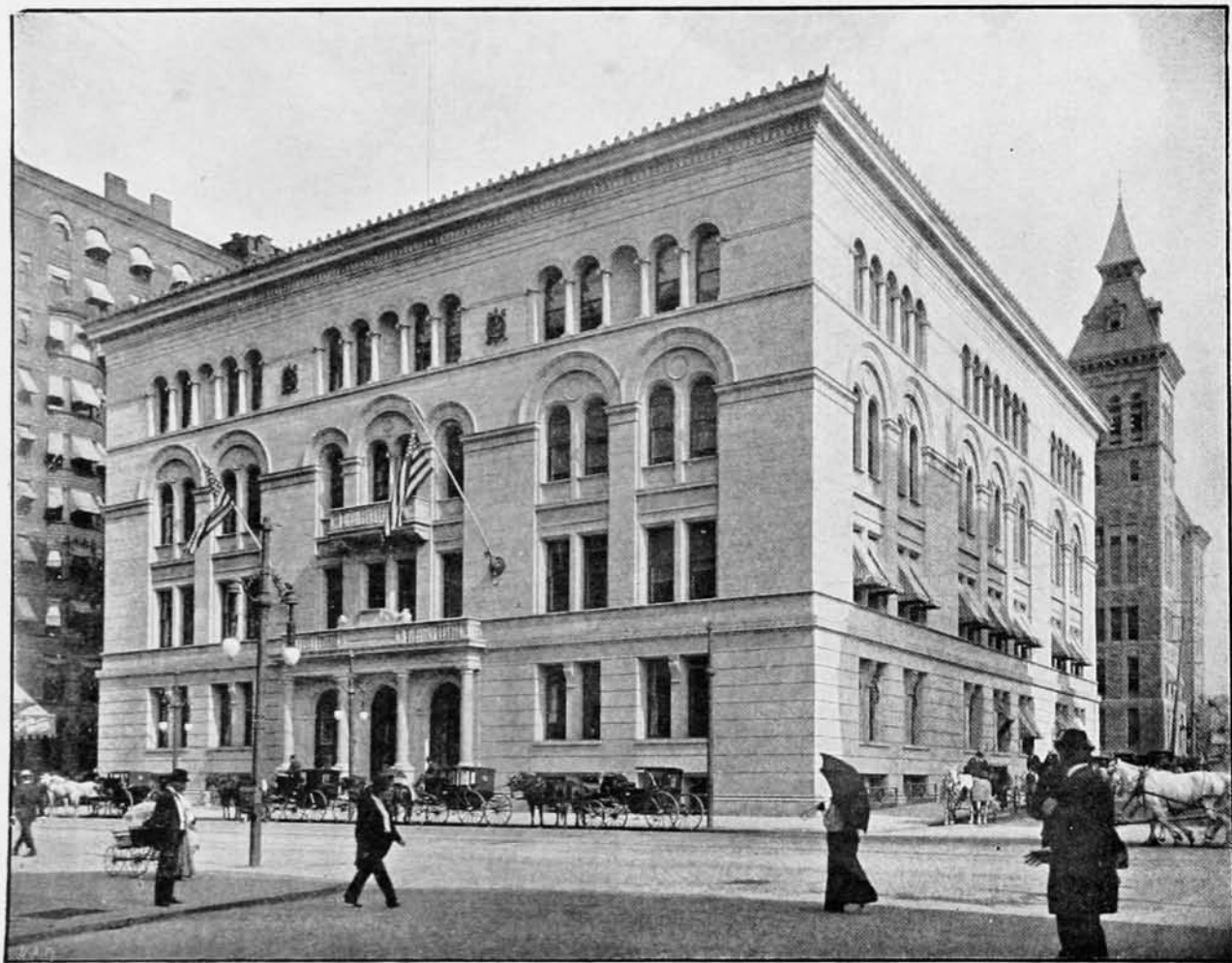
At the same meeting of the council the city attorney was directed to draw an ordinance relating to watchmen, regulating their powers and duties, and the lamp and watch committee was directed to report a suitable section of the city for the location of a watch-house. This would seem to indicate that up to that time the jail, perhaps both the first and the second one, had been used for the nightly housing of all offenders, of those who were too much intoxicated to get home as well as those who had committed some serious



THE SECOND COURT HOUSE

crime, for certainly they must all have been locked up somewhere. The committee having reported, at the next meeting, in favor of the southwest corner of the basement of the court-house, that apartment was at once fitted up with the requisite number of cells, and for the next sixteen years all those who passed by on the much-frequented thoroughfare of South Fitzhugh street were saddened by the constant sight of the gratings and oftentimes by that of the vicious or mournful countenances behind the bars. It may be as well, even at the risk of some repetition, to note, in this place, the various changes of location both of the lock-up, or police cells, and of the police court room, which was also in the basement of the court-house until that structure was torn down in 1850 to make way for the new county building. The watch-house was then removed to an old stone structure on the southwest corner of West Main (then Buffalo) and Sophia streets, while the police court was taken across the street, to the present site of the Powers Hotel. It was not long, however, before both were transferred to the north wing of the old city market, on Front street, which up to that time had been used as an armory for the Union Grays and other militia companies. The cells were located in the basement, with the court-room above, and there both of them remained till 1873, when the ancient edifice was demolished, to make way for a new city building, in which both instrumentalities of municipal justice took up their location in 1874, having spent the intervening year on North Water street, near Mortimer. The stay in the new quarters was equally short-lived, for in 1875 they were moved into the new city hall, then just completed, where they remained till the erection of the central police station on Exchange street in 1895.

Mayor Child would, in the ordinary course of events, have held office for a year and a half, the term after that being one year, it being the object of the charter-makers to have the beginning and end of the mayor's incumbency six months distant from those of the Common Council. All went smoothly enough for the first year, though there was a little friction over the granting of licenses by the council, which at that time acted as a board of excise. Mr. Child,



PRESENT COURT HOUSE

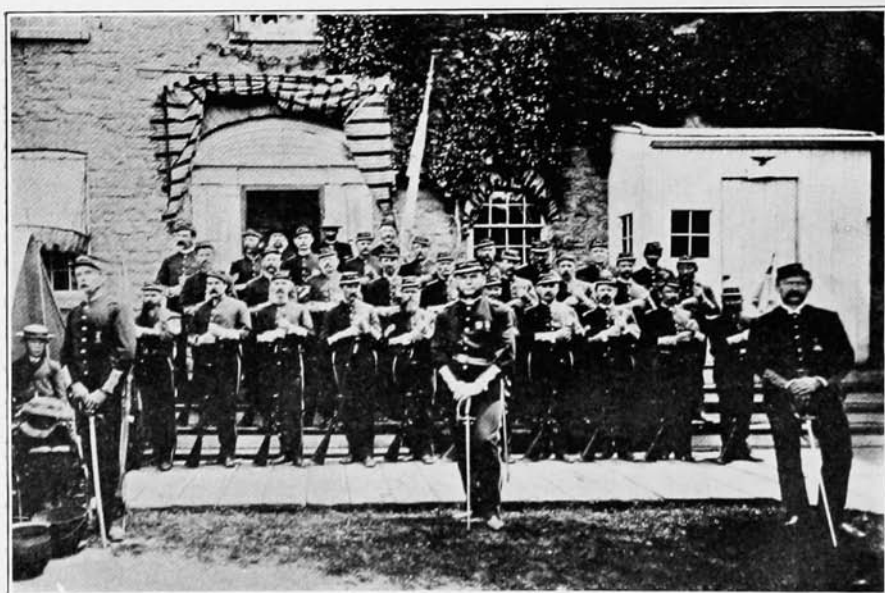
who was one of the noblest of our citizens, was a strong temperance man, even perhaps an extremist, but he yielded to the will of the board, which was inclined to be careful and discriminating. But when a new council, which was elected in June of the following year, showed a disposition to open the doors a good deal wider, he felt that the situation had become intolerable to him. He therefore sent in a message in which he stated that the former board, although opposed to licensing in general, had given four licenses to grocers to sell ardent spirits because they supposed that a gradual reform on their part would meet the general sentiment better than a plenary refusal; that on that occasion he had sacrificed his judgment to the desires of the majority, but that as an individual, both then and since, he had constantly objected to that measure and to every approach to it in the issuing of grocers' licenses. He then mentioned the fact that the new board had granted numerous licenses, and continued:

"It becomes incumbent on me, in my official character, to sanction and sign these papers. I do not, gentlemen, impugn in any respect, directly or impliedly, your motives or judgment in acceding to these and similar applications, but I am constrained to act in accordance with my own solemn convictions of moral duty. When I find myself so situated in my official station as to be obliged either to violate these high obligations or to stand in opposition to the declared wishes of a large majority of the board, and through them of their constituents, my valued friends and fellow-citizens, I dare not retain the public station which exposes me to this unhappy dilemma. Under these circumstances, it seems to me equally the claim of moral duty and self-respect, of a consistent regard to my former associates, of just deference to the present board, and of submission to the supposed will of the people, that I should no longer retain the responsible situation with which I have been honored. I therefore now most respectfully resign into your hands the office of mayor of the city of Rochester."

A committee consisting of Aldermen Matthew Brown, H. L. Stevens and Isaac R. Elwood, to which the matter was referred, presented a long report justifying the action of the board and arguing against the wisdom of the action of the mayor. The resignation was then accepted, apparently with-

out opposition, if not without regret, and the recorder, Isaac Hills, was authorised to sign licenses till a new mayor could be elected, which was done a week later, General Jacob Gould being chosen to fill the vacancy. There was no more trouble over the licenses.

The morals of the community in other respects seem to have been looked after by the council during 1835, judging



MONROE COUNTY JAIL

("Blue Eagle")

Built in 1832, torn down in 1885

from a resolution adopted on the 4th of August, requesting the police justice to communicate the reasons which induced him to discharge, without examination or trial, one Edwin Roe, who was arrested on a charge of gambling on a roulette table; the answer of the justice must have been flippant or evasive, because two weeks later it was declared unsatisfactory and he was required to make the report as requested; this he seems to have done, for at a subsequent meeting he was exonerated from all censure.

CHAPTER VII

The Night Watch

A QUIET CITY UNDER MAYOR GOULD — CAPT. DANA'S WATCH BOOK — ARRESTS MADE BY THE NIGHT WATCH — REGULATIONS FOR THEIR GUIDANCE — THEIR DUTIES — LIGHTING THE LAMPS — THE CRY OF THE WATCH — THE CONSTABLES — EVOLUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE

Throughout the summer of 1835 the night watchmen were Francis Dana, captain (who died in 1872, at the age of seventy-five), William Wilbur and Jonathan Horton. The number was augmented by four in December, when Asa B. Hall, Calvin Cleveland, Charles Hudson and Addy W. Van Slyck were added to the list. In January, 1836, there seems to have been a still further increase, for, besides the foregoing, the names of Leonard M. Barton, Cornelius Campbell, Thomas Watson, Bartholomew Dodds, William Van Slyck, Robert A. Hall, Russell W. Goodrich, Matthew Leffingwell and Joseph Harris appear on the records of the council as entitled to compensation for services at that time. The reason for this enlargement of the force, almost putting the establishment on a war footing, does not appear. It certainly could not have been owing to any recent disturbances, for General Gould, who had been re-elected mayor, said in his address on retiring from office at the close of the year: "Our city has been remarkably distinguished for peace and good order, and happily delivered from the fire that devours the property and from the pestilence that destroys the lives of our citizens. During the period of my office, nearly two years, I wish it to be remembered, as a most extraordinary and to me most gratifying fact, that with a population averaging 16,000 I have never been called upon to interfere, nor has there ever

been occasion to do so, for the suppression of riot, mob, tumult or even an ordinary case of assault. This fact speaks a most gratifying eulogy for our civil and religious institutions and for the intelligence and morality of the community in which we live." This was probably in allusion to riots that had occurred in several other cities of the northern states on various exciting subjects, principally that of abolition, which had just begun to stir the minds of the people.



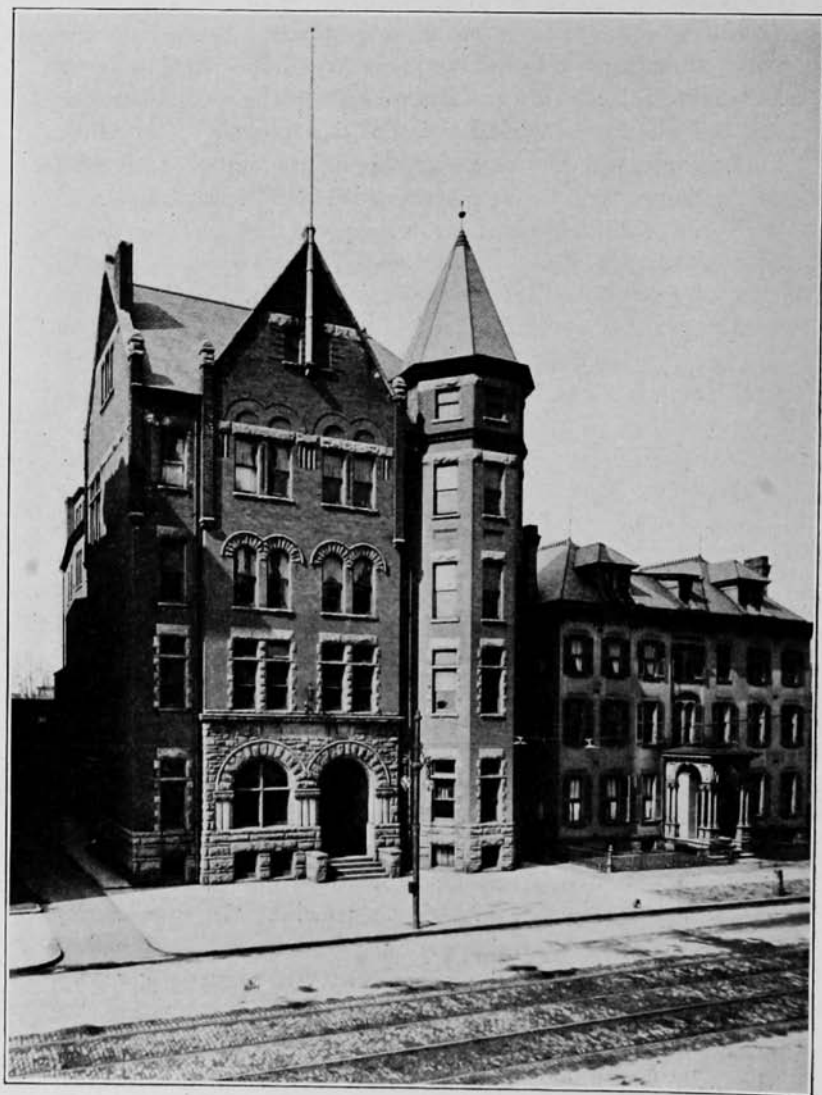
MURDERERS' ROW

The present site of Police Headquarters

The number of the watch was soon brought back to seven, then still further reduced to five, but in the next year it seems to have averaged nine, the names of Kelly, Green, Montgomery, Brownell, Albro, Darrow, Van Vleck and McKibbin appearing on the list. I have before me a little book, intended for carrying in the pocket, kept by Francis Dana, who was captain of the watch during 1837 as well as 1835, in which he recorded the arrests made, most of them for intoxication, few for serious crimes, the items being such as these: "John Whaling, found beastly drunk near number 2 engine house," "Benjamin Simmons, a boy, taken before the police, charged with everything but honesty"—a rather vague accusation, it would seem—"Jane Doe, with a red face, found alone in the streets, gave no account of herself,

taken before the police, charge disorderly, committed"—how the possession of a florid countenance constitutes in itself disorderly conduct doth not plainly appear. Sometimes the entry, though plain in its language, would be pathetic in its story, like this: "Fire was discovered by the watch between ten and eleven o'clock at night, which proved to be north of Brighton church, proved fatal to the father and child in the flames, said house was occupied by Mr. Demarest, who with his child of eight or nine years old lost his life." Sometimes, too, the incident would be complicated, as in this case: "Miss Cuthbert, found at Mr. David Little's boarding-house on State street, said Little's house was set on fire in two different places, and further Little said that some one of the inmates of his house had lost one silver dollar, said money was found in the possession of Miss C. Cuthbert in her bead bag, put in watch house before police, charged arson, committed." Why the retention of a coin in the recesses of her bead bag should afford presumptive evidence that she had set a house on fire, taxes the imagination.

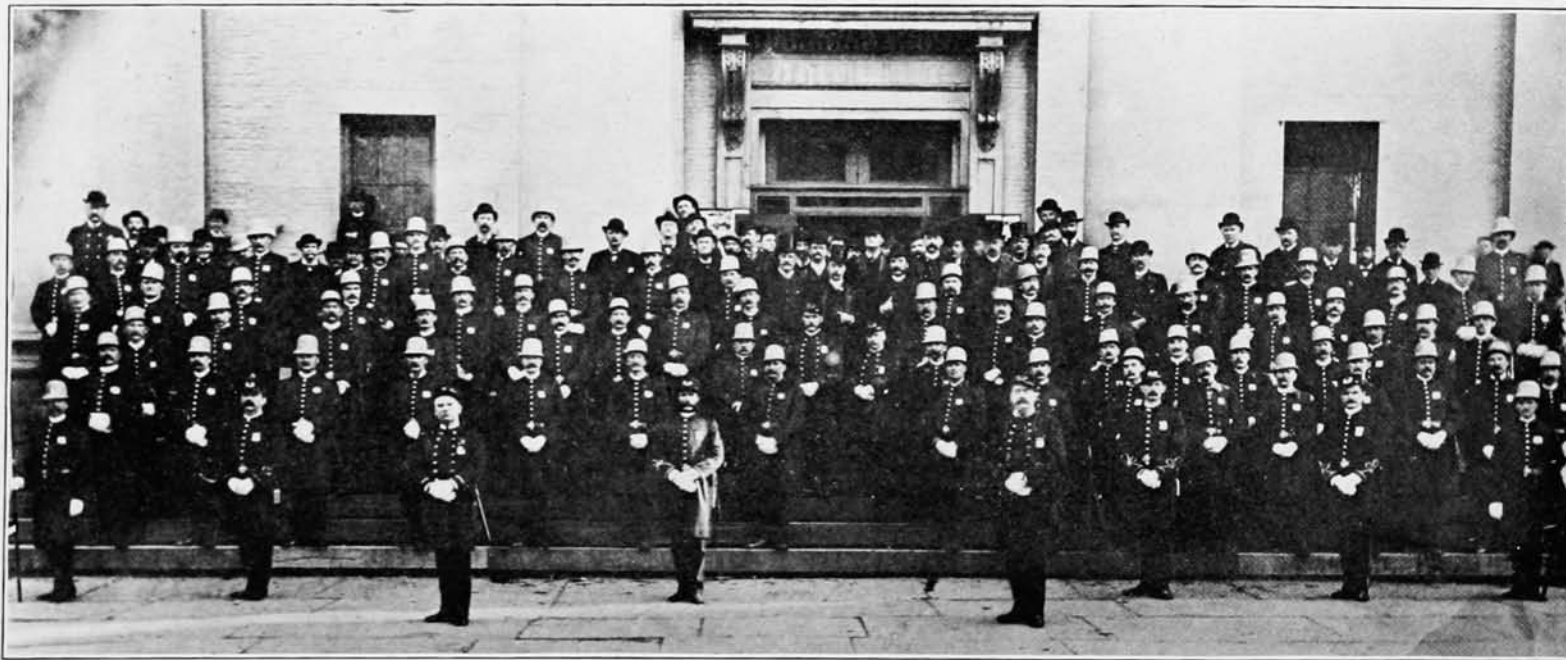
A set of ordinances or regulations was adopted by the Common Council, of which the following may prove of interest: "The city watch, or either of them, are hereby authorised to enter any disorderly or gaming house, and any dwelling-house, grocery or other building where they may have good reason to believe any felon is harbored or secreted, and where any person is who has during the night, and in their presence or hearing, committed any breach of the peace, or where any noise or alarm, outcry or disturbance shall be made, in like manner as constables and other peace officers are authorised by law, and not otherwise. In case of any riot or disorderly assembling of persons, the city watch shall have power to require the aid of any citizen in suppressing or preventing a breach of the peace or in arresting the offenders, and any person who shall refuse or neglect to assist the said watch, or either of them, when so required, shall pay a penalty of five dollars for each offense. No watchman shall absent himself from duty during the hours prescribed for the watch, or serve by substitute, without permission from the mayor and Common Council, under a penalty of ten



POLICE HEADQUARTERS

dollars. The watch shall wear the hats provided for them, while on duty. The captain of the watch is required to designate some one of the watchmen, from time to time, who shall perform the duties of captain in his absence. The captain of the watch and the watchmen shall, for the purpose of preserving the peace and good government of the city, obey all orders given for that purpose by the mayor, recorder or either of the aldermen or assistants, or any police justice [meaning, probably, any justice of the peace, for there was only one police justice], on pain of removal from office. All persons apprehended by the watch during the cold and winter seasons shall be kept in some safe and comfortable place, without danger from the severity of the cold, and, as far as practicable, the sexes shall be kept apart." This last section would indicate that the lock-up, in the basement of the courthouse, was not kept heated during the night.

Far different from the present state of things was the appearance of the night watch, and their duties involved some customs that were more like those of colonial days than of our modern life. While the lamp-posts, scattered at intervals that would seem to us none too short, were stationary, the lamps themselves were not. Now, the watchmen had to light those cheerful beacons and to see that they were kept burning sufficiently to make the darkness visible, so at ten o'clock on moonless nights the whole force would start out, each man with a string of oil lamps on his arm, and place those shining luminaries on the proper posts, and then in the morning he would have to gather them in and take them back to the watch-house, where they were stored away till the next evening. The officers were expected to call out the hour while patrolling their respective districts, accompanying the temporal announcement with remarks about the weather—"Twelve o'clock and all's well," or "Two o'clock and a starry night," all of which might be comforting to the sleeper who was awakened, but when it came to such tidings as these, "Three o'clock and a frosty morning" or "Four o'clock; it snows and it blows," the listener would turn over in bed and address himself again to sleep, with the conviction that he was better off where he was.

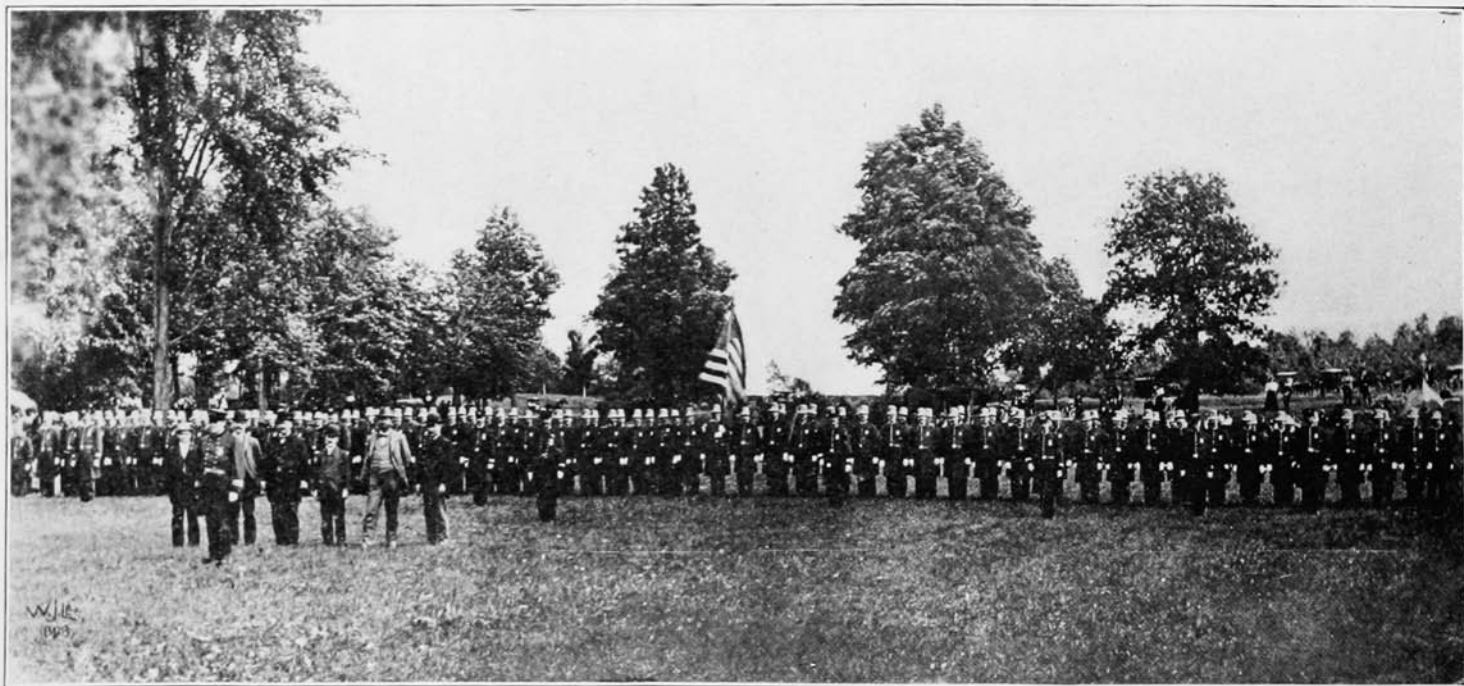


ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT IN 1885

One of the oldest veterans on the force, now retired, says that Capt. Dana had five constables, one from each ward, to assist him, but I think there may be some mistake about that. The directory of 1838, which is the nearest in date to that time, being one year after Dana's incumbency, gives, in the list of city officers, the name of Benjamin F. Hall as captain of the watch and then, after naming the justices of the peace for that year (Edward Barnard, John C. Chumasero, Richard Temple, J. B. Clarke and E. B. Wheeler) it gives the names of five constables—Cornelius Fielding, Isaac Weston, William H. Crowell, John Dart and Munn Morgan. The inference is that those constables were simply attendants at the offices of the civil justices, each one in his own ward, for their names would hardly have appeared as city officers if they had been only watchmen's assistants, the more especially as the names of the watchmen themselves are not given at all, and, besides that, they must have had enough to do during the daytime without patrolling or prowling around the city at night. There were undoubtedly other constables in that year, who were attached to the higher courts, but they were county officers and their names do not appear in the volume.

While we are about it, let us look at a few of the succeeding directories, to see if they will throw any light on the subject. That for 1841, which is the next one to be published, has the name of Rodney Lyman as captain of the watchmen and then follow the names of the watchmen—James Stutson, Isaac Finch, William H. Crowell, Franklin Worcester and Patrick Killip—which is the first time that the nightly guardians appear in any list of city officers or indeed appear in print at all, so far as is known. It will be observed that the force has been slightly reduced in number. The justices of the peace are absent, but the five constables are given by wards—Timothy Dunn, Willard Putnam, Enos Patten, Russell W. Goodrich, Jacob Wilkinson.

Then occurs a gap of three years, for the next directory was published in 1844. In it Ariel Wentworth is police justice, George Bradshaw captain of the watch; the watchmen are Willis L. Raymond, Aaron J. Williams, Leonard M. Barton, Anthony Enoe and Oliver Albro; the constables are C.

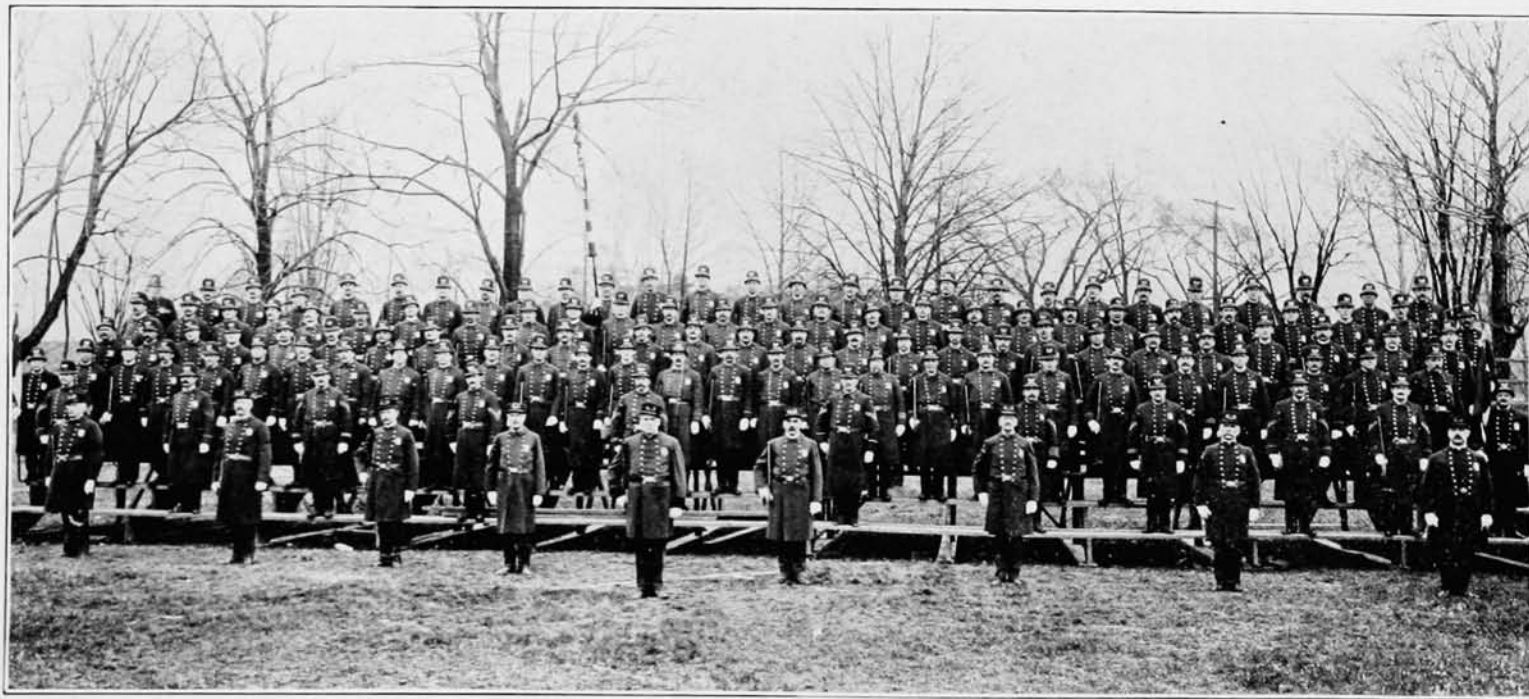


ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT IN 1898

Fielding, Benj. B. Leap, A. Kingsbury, John Dart and T. S. Hall.

The next directory is that for 1845-6, so called, a most idiotic title, for it was issued, as the date of the preface shows, in August of the first-named year and yet it assumes to cover the whole ground for the next year and a half, though it was well known that a new set of officials would be elected in the meantime, to say nothing of all the inhabitants who would die or become of age or change their residence. In the list of public officers of the city we find, under the heading of "Watchmen," the following: Alexander Richardson, captain; Andrew Yawman, first district; Philander Hoyt, second; John R. Haid, third; William Westcott, fourth; Robert Vinn, fifth; John Kingsbury and Abner H. Huntley, extra watchmen. Then, after an interval of other officers, comes the heading "Police," as though the watchmen, named above, were not police at all, and under this title we find Ariel Wentworth, police justice; Seth Simmons, high constable; Jacob Wilkinson, police constable; James Tripp, special police constable for Mt. Hope. Then come the justices of the peace, nine in all, for the number of wards had been increased by four in that year—Edward Barnard, William T. Cushman, Nathaniel Clark, Addison Moors, Butler Bardwell, William B. Alexander, William G. Russell, Perley Munger and David M. Braman—and then the constables — Ira G. Leonard, Edward McGarry, Andrew Kingsbury, Benjamin McFarlin and Theodore S. Hall.

A distinction is made in the directory of 1847 between the city officers appointed by the Common Council and those elected by the people. In the former list, under the caption "Police," are Ariel Wentworth, police justice; John Dart, high constable; William Charles, Jacob Wilkinson and John Kingsbury, jr., police constables; under the heading "Watchmen" are William H. Moore, captain; Henry N. Alexander, first district; James Harrison, second; William H. Crowell, third; John Jenkinson, fourth; Isaac Stalker, fifth. In the second list are the justices of the peace—the same as above given, except that John Jones takes the place of Cushman, and W. B. Williams that of Braman—and the



ROCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT IN 1903

constables, Ira G. Leonard, Josiah Montgomery, Addy W. Van Slyck, William E. Goodrich and George Bradshaw.

The directory of 1849-50 makes the same discrimination. The police, who are appointed, consist of the police justice, Samuel W. D. Moore; the high constable, Seth Simmons; and five police constables—Robert K. Lothridge, first district; Alexander Richardson, second; Lucien B. King, third; Russell W. Goodrich, fourth; George Bradshaw, fifth. Then come the watchmen—James Murray captain, the others being Jeremiah Tracy, George Albro, Adam M. Brownell, John Howés and Dennis Ragan. Among those elected are the nine civil justices, James S. Tryon taking the place of Barnard in the first district, Delos Wentworth that of Moors in the fourth, M. L. Aldrich sitting for the seventh, Elijah Penniman for the eighth and E. B. Chumasero for the ninth. The constables are Henry N. Alexander, Johnson C. Springstead, A. W. Van Slyck, W. C. Goodrich and Elisha J. Keeney. It is difficult to understand the status of the so-called "police constables," what were their powers, what their duties, under whose orders they served, but it seems reasonable to suppose that they were simply our modern policemen in embryo, day patrolmen, as opposed to the watchmen, who must always be understood to be night policemen, unless the term is so qualified as to indicate otherwise.

This supposition is not, however, borne out, neither is it exactly contradicted, by the directory of 1851-2, which gives, among appointed officers, the names of Isaac Douglass as high constable, followed by the names of John Blossom and Araunah Foster as constables; then, under the title "Police," the names of S. W. D. Moore as police justice, of Isaac Douglass, again, as high constable, and of Jairus K. Dudley, Van Slyck, Kingsbury, Skinner and Bradshaw as constables; then, under the heading "Watchmen," Leonard M. Barton, captain of the watch, Michael Hyland, Joseph Walster, James Buckley, John Williams and Robert Montgomery. In the elected list the constables are given as Isaac Douglass (for the third time) and the five named above, as though they had been both elected and appointed, which is not probable. The term "police constable" does not appear in either list in the volume.

CHAPTER VIII

The First Murder

THE SLAYING OF WILLIAM LYMAN—EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY—TRIAL OF OCTAVIUS BARRON—HIS CONVICTION AND EXECUTION—AUSTIN SQUIRES KILLS HIS WIFE, AND PAYS THE PENALTY—TRIAL OF DR. HARDENBROOK FOR THE MURDER OF THOS. NOTT—THE ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS—RIOT AT CORINTHIAN HALL

The year 1837 will always be memorable as that in which the first murder was committed in Rochester, not merely after it became incorporated, but at any time within its confines. In the early morning of the 24th of October the body of William Lyman, a respected citizen, was found in an open lot between St. Paul and North Clinton streets, near his house, which was on the latter street, a little north of Franklin. The excitement in the city was intense, not only on that day but for long afterward, and it would be but little exaggeration to say that the gloom hung like a pall over the whole community during the following winter. A reward of a thousand dollars was offered for the apprehension of the murderer, but the course of justice did not need this stimulus. When the news of the discovery spread, a little boy remembered that about nine o'clock on the previous evening, being in that vicinity, he had heard footsteps near by, and looking in the direction of the noise he had seen a flash, followed by the report of a pistol, and by the flash he saw three men standing at the place mentioned, one of whom had a glazed cap. That gave the clue, as it was known that such a cap was commonly worn by a young man of French extraction, named Octavius Barron. A watch was set upon him and he was seen to go to the Tonawanda railroad station, at the



HON. ADOLPH J. RODENBECK
Mayor



GEORGE A. GILMAN
Commissioner of Public Safety

corner of West Main and Elizabeth streets, with the apparent purpose of getting out of the city, then to turn into a wood yard and hide something between two piles of lumber. The package was found to be his handkerchief, with his name, and it contained a wallet known to belong to the murdered man, which had in it several hundred dollars in bank bills. Barron soon came back to the spot and was at once arrested, two companions of his, Bennett and Fluett, who were known to have been with him on the previous evening, being taken into custody a little later.

Mr. Lyman had his office in a small building that stood on the southeast corner of East Main and South Water streets, which was the starting-point of the Rochester and Carthage railway, a road in which the cars were drawn by horses to the top of the river bank at Carthage, where the cars with the passengers in them were lowered by cars containing counter-weights of stone, to the plateau below, which was then the head of ship navigation from the lake up the river. Horace Hooker & Co., who had extensive warehouses at that point, held the lease of the railroad. Lyman was in their employ, both in the wheat-buying and in the railroad, of which he was practically the treasurer. Two days before that Mr. Hooker had sent to him from Hartford nearly five thousand dollars in bills of the Connecticut River Banking company, and besides that Lyman had several hundred dollars which had been received from the railroad, all of which money he put in his pocket on that evening, to carry home with him. Barron, who had been watching outside of the railroad office, which was also that of Lyman, during the early part of the evening, and had undoubtedly seen the disposal of the bills, followed his victim and shot him in the back of the head, probably killing him instantly. He then robbed the body of the wallet containing some five hundred dollars, though he overlooked entirely a pocket-book containing nearly ten times as much. Barron and Bennett were seen at a saloon—a recess, as it was called in those days—at a later hour in the evening, spending a part of their plunder and in a state of great excitement, and Fluett helped to carry the murderer's trunk to the station on the following morning.

The trial of Barron did not take place till the following May. Judge Dayton was the presiding justice. Abner Pratt, as district-attorney, conducted the prosecution, but the affair was considered of sufficient importance to call for the services of the attorney-general, Samuel Beardsley, who made a powerful address in closing the case. Horace Gay, E. B. Wheeler and A. A. Bennett appeared for the defense, but



Photo by J. W. Taylor

EDWARD R. FOREMAN

Secretary to the Mayor

they were unable to prevent the return of a verdict of guilty within an hour after the jury had retired. Barron was hanged, in the jail on the island, on the 25th of June, his execution being the first to take place in Monroe county. Darius Perrin, who was the sheriff at the time, performed the work himself, though he declined to accept the legal fee of five hundred dollars for the task, and the board of supervisors showed him how an act of delicacy could be repaid by one of

meanness by striking out of his bill at the next settlement the item of one dollar and a half, which he had paid for a new flax rope to be used on the occasion. Before that time the universal mode of hanging, at least in this country, consisted in simply dropping the prisoner through a trap door into a room or pit beneath, but in this case another method was adopted, which can best be characterised by the unpleasant term of the "jerk system," in which the criminal is raised suddenly to the height of a lofty apartment and is then dropped instantly, the fall usually resulting in breaking the neck. This was the first usage in this country of that method, and it is now generally practised in the United States, though the ancient custom still prevails in England. On the day of Barron's taking-off, the interest, both here and in the vicinity, was so great that the militia had to be called out to keep away from the jail the crowd of people who had come in from the surrounding country with the vague idea that they might gratify their curiosity by witnessing the ghastly sight. On account of the excitement prevailing, which it was thought might be prejudicial to them, the trial of Bennett and Fluett did not take place till after Barron's execution, and even then it was held at Batavia. They were acquitted, not, as is supposed, because there was any moral doubt of their guilt, but because there was a general feeling that one victim was enough to satisfy the demands of justice.

Even before the first murderer was tried, the awful crime was repeated in this city, and on the same side of the river. Austin Squires and his wife lived on the corner of Lancaster (now Cortland) street and Monroe avenue. On the evening of May 4, 1838, the man shot his wife dead, as she was removing some garments from a clothes line in the rear of their residence. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time and was also actuated by a feeling of jealousy, over which he had long been brooding, and besides that he was so eccentric that many of his acquaintances considered him scarcely responsible for his actions. All those things would certainly have worked together for his acquittal on the ground of insanity if his trial had taken place at the present day, but that plea had not then been brought to its present state of

perfection, so he was convicted in October and hanged on the 29th of November, at the age of thirty-five. His body was buried secretly by his relatives in a ravine off Lake avenue, below where Bantel's stables now stand; the grave was carefully concealed and the place of interment was known to but very few persons from that day to this.

For the next decade there were few crimes of sufficient magnitude to make them worth recording in this place. In



Photo by J. W. Taylor

CHARLES ALONZO SIMMONS

Chief Clerk, Department of Public Safety

1842 the first and only duel known to have been fought in this vicinity came off on Pinnacle hill; one account has it that one of the participants was slightly injured, while another says that both were unhurt, which latter version is more likely to be the true one, as an unkind report was circulated at the time that the seconds had forgotten to put in the balls when they loaded the pistols; the names of the parties to the affair cannot be found in the newspapers of the day. The

Auburn and Rochester railroad, which was finished in the fall of that year from this city to Canandaigua, considered that it had some cause of grievance against the National Hotel, which was then kept as a temperance house. In the course of a prolonged quarrel the agent of the road tore down the tavern sign, whereupon an indignation meeting of the citizens was held, at which two thousand persons attended, but the services of the police do not seem to have been called into requisition.

There was decided need of them two years later. Joseph Marsh came to Rochester in the spring of 1844 and started a weekly newspaper, called *The Voice of Truth*, to disseminate the new doctrines of the Second Adventists, or Millerites, as they were then called. The idea of the speedy destruction of the world, which was supposed to be close at hand, proved so attractive that there were numerous converts to the faith; a large number of them, many in their ascension robes, gathered at Talman's Hall on October 25, which had been foretold as the day of the catastrophe; a noisy rabble assembled outside and a destructive riot seemed imminent, when the police interfered and quelled the disturbance before it had gone too far. A reform in the morals of the community seems to have been quite generally demanded in 1845. Meetings of the "Washingtonians" were held, to promote total abstinence, and a powerful anti-gambling society was formed among the most influential citizens, with Frederick Whittlesey as president; under the auspices of the association J. H. Green, "the reformed gambler," delivered an address at the court-house on the 24th of May. Much excitement was caused in February, 1848, by the disappearance of Porter P. Pierce, a young woolen manufacturer; a meeting was held at which a committee of sixty-eight prominent persons, headed by Dr. James Webster, was appointed, to unravel the mystery, but neither their industry nor the rewards offered accomplished anything; the body was afterward found in the river with marks of violence upon it, but the assassin was never discovered.

The third murder trial took place in May, 1849, but it ended not like the other two. Dr. John K. Hardenbrook, a practising physician of this city, was accused of having taken

the life, by poison, of Thomas Nott, a hardware dealer, on the 5th of February preceding. Mr. Nott was a patient of the doctor, and the latter was, besides, a friend of the family, so intimate a friend, in fact, that he and his two daughters had, since the death of his wife in October of the previous year, resided in the residence of Mr. Nott. An attachment seemed to spring up between him and Mrs. Nott, so great that,



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN W. HERTEL

Book-keeper, Department of Public Safety

besides spending much of their time in the company of each other, they occasionally went together to New York, where they were very intimate. It was this relation that was supposed to furnish the motive for the crime. Mr. Nott, who had been ailing for some time, was suddenly seized with violent convulsions which, after an interval of one day's comparative relief, carried him off on the following day. Dr. Hardenbrook only was with him when he died and shortly afterward the doctor opened the body, for the purpose, as he

said, of ascertaining the cause of death, or, as the prosecution claimed, in order to wash away all traces of poison. Different stories were told by the doctor as to the disease, his first statement being that it was epilepsy, and afterward that it was tetanic convulsions, or lock-jaw, the latter cause being assigned, as was alleged by the people, to account for the peculiar symptoms that were due to the fatal administration of strychnine. On the trial Judge Marvin presided; the prosecution was conducted by the district-attorney, William S. Bishop, assisted by Henry G. Wheaton, of Albany, who had been detailed by the attorney-general to represent him; the defense was maintained by Henry R. Selden, John Thompson and Leonard Adams of this city, together with H. K. Smith of Buffalo, who made the principal argument. A verdict of acquittal was returned.

Everybody has heard of the "Rochester knockings," but only a few can remember the tremendous excitement over the matter in 1849, when those mysterious noises were first heard here and the foundation of modern Spiritualism was laid. Not content with private investigations as to the authenticity of the rappings, several public meetings were held in Corinthian hall, at which different committees, all of them composed of prominent citizens, were appointed, but each committee, though composed of persons every one of whom was opposed to the new belief, had to report, one after another, that after the most rigorous tests, and the most searching examination by women associates of the committees, they were utterly unable to account for the noises that were produced by the Fox sisters. The last of these meetings was held in November and the hall was crowded on the occasion, a large proportion of the audience consisting of the baser element, many of whom were provided with torpedoes to add to the disturbance. On the platform were the two sisters, who claimed to possess this occult power, and with them were the members of the third and last committee, who had to report that, like their predecessors, they were unable to solve the mystery. No sooner was this statement made than the whole hall was in an uproar. The crowd rushed in frenzy toward the stage and in a moment more the women would have been



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOSEPH P. CLEARY
Chief of Police

badly injured, if not actually torn in pieces, when S. W. D. Moore, a man of herculean frame, who was at that time the police justice, sprang upon the platform. But neither his



Photo by J. W. Taylor

MICHAEL J. ZIMMERMAN

Captain 1st Precinct, and Acting Inspector of the Department

official position nor his stentorian voice had any effect in staying the onslaught, and it was not until his powerful arm, with the assistance of some officers, had beaten back the foremost of the mob, that the police were able to rescue the sisters and escort them to a place of safety.

CHAPTER IX

Reformatory, Juridical, Correctional

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE—THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE—LAYING ITS CORNER-STONE—MURDER TRIAL OF MAURICE ANTONIO—CONVICTION AND EXECUTION MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY—HOME FOR IDLE AND TRUANT CHILDREN.

On the 11th of August, 1849, an institution was formally opened which from that day to this has been of the greatest benefit to this community and to all this part of the state, not only in providing a place of detention for young criminals but in offering a means for their reformation after they had entered upon a career of vice and had been in the hands of the police. It was called at first the Western House of Refuge, a name which it bore for twenty-five years, when it was changed to that of the State Industrial School. Neither title is exactly correct, and as the establishment is of a reformatory character it would be much better if that could be indicated in the appellation. The act of creation was passed by the legislature May 8, 1846, \$4,200 being paid for the site of forty-two acres lying to the west of Lake avenue, of which the state paid three thousand dollars, while the citizens of Rochester gave twelve hundred. It took three years to erect the building, with its encompassing stone wall, under the supervision of the commissioners, William Pitkin, D. C. McCallum and Isaac Hills. At the outset Samuel S. Wood was the superintendent, Dr. H. W. Dean the house physician, H. H. Goff the teacher and Elizabeth A. Taylor the seamstress. The house at first could furnish room for only fifty, but, with the constant accession of new inmates, wings were built on from time to time and extensive additions were made, so that the place can now accommodate more than

a thousand, all told. The main building, with its wings, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length, on Backus avenue, at the head of Phelps avenue, and just south of this, completely separated from it by a high stone wall, is the girls' department, erected in 1876, with a frontage of two hundred and seventy-six feet. While the reformatory element existed in the system even at the very first, yet the idea of punishment was then predominant, and it is only within the last thirty years that the relative position of the two features has been reversed, so that no more complete change has been wrought in any institution in the state. It has now become a school for the training of juvenile delinquents, where more than twenty different trades are taught, where open dormitories have replaced the original cells and where order rules instead of fear. But there is a general desire to carry the elevating principle still further, and a movement is on foot—stimulated, also, by the increasing value of the land—to abandon the old place, give up the theory and practice of prison walls and locate the establishment on or near the lake shore, in the vicinity of the city but away from it. Mr. Wood was the superintendent for nineteen years, Levi S. Fulton held the place for a still longer term, and the present incumbent is Franklin H. Briggs. The officers are as follows: President, Rev. Isaac Gibbard; vice-presidents, Thomas Raines and Lura E. Aldridge; secretary and treasurer, Andrew H. Boon; chaplains, Samuel D. Bawden and John H. O'Brien; physician, George E. Beilby.

It had been expected, at the time of its erection, that the first court-house would stand for half a century, but it endured for less than thirty years. In 1850 it was torn down, to make way for a new building. For this the board of supervisors had appropriated originally \$25,000, but, before the contract was given out, the Common Council decided to unite with the county for a structure to be used in part by the city, and the amount was raised to \$61,931.95 (the city paying \$33,465.98, the county \$28,465.97), which sum was increased a few years later by \$10,000, making the total cost about \$72,000. The corner-stone was laid on the 20th of June by Mayor Richardson and the chairman of the board of

supervisors, and the occasion was marked by much ceremony. At half-past ten in the morning the city and county officials, together with the pioneers of Rochester who were then living, met at the city clerk's office, whence they were escorted to the rendezvous on South Clinton street, where they were joined by the Grays, the Light Guards, the German



JOHN C. HAYDEN

Director of the Detective Bureau

Grenadiers, the German Union Guards and Hibernia fire company number 1. Thence, headed by General Lansing B. Swan, the marshal of the day, they proceeded to the historic corner. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. A. G. Hall, of the Third Presbyterian church, a short address was made by Lyman B. Langworthy, the stone was laid, an eloquent oration was delivered by Judge Moses Chapin and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Smith. It took a year and a half to erect the building, which was opened on

December 2, 1851, by a session of the Supreme court. The structure was quite a creditable one. Onondaga limestone composed the foundation, the steps and the pavement of the portico; the superstructure was of brick, three storeys above the basement; four imposing columns of stone upheld the roof of the portico—the original contract calling for wooden posts and it being only through the strenuous exertions of General Swan that stone pillars were finally substituted, which did more than anything else to give an air of dignity to the structure—the edifice was surmounted by a wooden dome and that by a smaller one with a figure of Justice upon it, the whole effect being quite pleasing. Several changes in the location of the offices on the ground floor of the building were made from time to time during the first twenty-three years of its existence, the county generally occupying the western half, until 1874, when the city hall was erected and the county had all the room to itself.

The first important trial to be held in the new court-house was that of Maurice Antonio, which took place in April, 1852, for the murder of Ignacio Texeira Pinto on the 23d of November in the preceding year. It would appear that this crime was more deliberately planned and carried out with more unswerving fidelity than is the case with most affairs of the kind. Both parties were Portuguese, both residents of the island of Madeira. Either there or in Bermuda, to which the two families subsequently went, a plot was formed by Antonio and the wife of Pinto, between whom illicit relations were known to exist, to murder the husband, but not to do it till they had all traveled to a western country, where the deed was to be committed and then the guilty pair were to return to Madeira, this otherwise unnecessary journey being undertaken for the sole purpose of screening themselves by putting the whole of the Atlantic ocean between them and the scene of the crime. In pursuance of this plan they all sailed for New York, where they landed in the summer of 1851, whence they worked their way gradually to Rochester and settled down in a log hut in the town of Gates. There they lived in apparent poverty, doing any menial work that came to hand, until Antonio in the course of the winter

applied to the poormaster for assistance to start on his return to Madeira. That being obtained, the family left in February, but Pinto did not go with them and it was then remembered that he had not been seen since the previous November. The old hut was then searched, and his body was found under the earth in the cellar, with wounds on the head that showed how he had been killed. The man and woman were then followed



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN A. STAPLETON, M. D.

Department Surgeon

to Albany, where they were found in the alms-house, with Pinto's two children, and the whole party was brought back to this city. Antonio was placed on trial, Judge Harris presiding, with Martin S. Newton, the district-attorney, for the prosecution; Luther H. Hovey and J. D. Husbands appeared for the accused, who, being promptly convicted, was hanged on the 3d of June.

It is strange that it took so many years for people to find out that the county jail is the proper place only for the

detention of those who, after commitment, are held for inquisition by the grand jury, and is not rightly used for a place of imprisonment as a punishment after conviction. It was not till 1853 that a committee of the board of supervisors was appointed, consisting of Joshua Conkey, Samuel H. Davis, Ezra B. True and Lewis Selye, to provide for the construction of the Monroe county penitentiary—or work-house, as it was popularly called for many years, though for a long time past it has been generally known by its proper title. The building was erected in the course of the following year, at a cost of \$22,707.60, but in 1865 it was almost completely destroyed by fire and having been rebuilt was again in 1868 visited by the same calamity, which did half as much injury as on the first occasion. Being again restored, a large workshop was added in 1873, and another extensive addition was made eight years ago with two hundred and fifty cells, in five tiers, most of which were occupied immediately by inmates transferred from their former crowded quarters. The number of prisoners averages not far from three hundred, though five hundred and twenty-five were confined there, at once, about five years ago. Up to that time the inmates were, practically all, kept at work, with the result that this was one of the few institutions that could, in most years, show a clear profit, but a vastly more important thing was that the convicts were not kept in debasing idleness and that habits of labor were acquired which would make them better, instead of worse, in after life. But all that salutary influence was destroyed by an iniquitous section in the present constitution, which prevents the employment of convict labor in the prisons or penitentiaries of the state, except as far as the product of their labor can be used in other institutions of the state. This amount is, of course, insignificant, and, while a few of the inmates of this penitentiary are given some light work on the farm and the garden during the summer months, most of them are idle the whole time, with the most disastrous results, mentally and morally. The first superintendent was Zenas R. Brockway, who, after serving three terms, resigned to take charge of the Detroit House of Correction and later became the head of the Elmira Reformatory, where he

acquired a national reputation. William Willard succeeded him, then came Levi S. Fulton, then Alexander McWhorter, then Charles A. Webster, the present incumbent. The first chaplain was H. A. Brewster, the present chaplains are the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid and Rev. H. Clay Peepels; the physician is Dr. Henry T. Williams.

Two boys, thirteen years old, became involved in a street quarrel in March, 1853, and one of them, Francis Gretter,



WILLIAM C. MEAGHER

Department Stenographer, and Clerk of the Bertillon System

a candy peddler, stabbed the other, Paul Satterbee, killing him instantly; manslaughter, third degree; sentenced to the House of Refuge till becoming of age. There was an epidemic of highway robberies during May, in the thickly settled parts of the city, so that most of the citizens went home at night earlier than usual. Perhaps it was with a view to heading off that crime before it attained its growth that the association for juvenile reform was formed during

that month, with William Pitkin as president, John B. Robertson as treasurer and S. D. Porter as secretary, through



POLICE COURT OFFICIALS

whose instrumentality the Home for Idle and Truant Children was established on North St. Paul street, where it remained till 1877, the site being occupied a year later by the Deaf Mute institution with new and greatly enlarged buildings.

CHAPTER X

The Department Gets a Chief

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER — THE FIRST CHIEF OF POLICE — INCREASE OF THE FORCE — DISAPPEARANCE OF EMMA MOORE — POLICE TROUBLES IN KNOW-NOTHING TIMES — THE MURDER TRIAL OF MARTIN EASTWOOD — IRA STOUT'S MURDER OF LITTLES — FULL HISTORY OF THE CRIME — TRIAL OF JOHN B. ROBERTSON.

In 1853 several amendments to the charter were made by the legislature, those pertaining to our province being to the effect that the people should elect one constable for each ward, in addition to which the mayor should have the power of appointing one police constable for each ward, also a corresponding number of watchmen—all to hold office during his pleasure; also, that he should designate one of the police constables to be chief of police, on whom should devolve all the duties performed before that time by the high constable; also, that the mayor should appoint one of the ten or less watchmen to be captain of the watch, to perform the duties then devolving upon that officer. The mayor, who was General John Williams, does not seem to have exercised all the powers entrusted to him, thinking, evidently, that there was no need of anything like so large a force. The directory of 1853-54, issued in June of the former year, shows that he appointed Addy W. Van Slyck as chief of police, he being the first one to bear that title, but, instead of appointing one police constable for each of the ten wards, he named only three besides the chief—namely, Thomas B. Hosmer, Samuel Brown and Araunah Foster—and, instead of ten watchmen, only five were appointed, of whom George Bradshaw was captain, the others being Francis Farrell, Charles Starbird,

William Vance and John Nowlin. The voters of the city fulfilled their duties under the amendment above alluded to by the election, as constables, of Daniel Goodman, John Jenkins, John Kingsbury, Russell W. Goodrich, Z. Danly, jr., Isaac Douglass, T. R. Brennan, T. Holden, Josiah Montgomery and John Charles.

In this amendment the term "police constable" must be understood as equivalent to "day policeman," the term "watchman" applying, as before, to the night officers only. The constables, elected by the citizens, were, still county officers, as before; they were paid by the piece, if they did nothing they got nothing, so much for serving a paper, so much for making an arrest, the only difference being that their duties and their powers were now more restricted than before; previous to this time they could make arrests without a warrant, but after this year they could not; only the police could do that, and the constables could not be compelled to serve any paper issued by the police justice.

In 1854 George I. Marsh was appointed chief by Mayor Strong. In 1855, Charles J. Hayden being mayor, S. W. D. Moore police justice, John Quin and T. V. P. Pullis coroners for the city, the force was organised as follows: Chief, Samuel M. Sherman; night station keeper, Alexander Richardson; captain of night police, Benjamin Hill; day police—B. B. Bee, S. G. Cheesebro, Seymour Cooley, William S. Fickett, Russell W. Goodrich, L. L. Hutchinson, Francis Lockhart, Elliott F. Read, Charles T. Squier; night police—Francis Breck, Asa W. Chappell, Erastus Dresser, Monroe Green, T. S. Hall, Friend W. Hine, Alvah Rice, William H. Smith, Charles Starbird; special policeman for truant children, James E. Lee. Here, then, is the end of the old night watch, and the beginning of the division of the force into day police and night police, a step toward the classification of the present day. The constables for that year were Pierce, Brown, Swift, Goodrich, Mosher, Douglass, Jordan, Wells, Brown and Dobson.

For the next few years the roster must be intermittent, owing to the lapses in the directories, but a full list of the various chiefs of police, with their terms of service, will be

found near the close of this volume. In 1857 the separation above mentioned, into day and night police, seems to have been given up, for, after W. D. Oviatt as chief, come the names of the following, without distinction of daylight and darkness: George Bradshaw, A. H. Waterman, William Ratt, John Clancy, John T. Dunn, Augustus Haungs, Thomas



Photo by J. W. Taylor

LOUIS W. MILLER

Superintendent Police Telegraph Bureau

Corkhill, John Hettinger, W. J. Rogers, Peter Sheridan, E. Jennings, Monroe Green. The one last named, it may be mentioned, was on the force in 1854 as a special or substitute and the next year went on as a regular policeman. His term of service dates further back than that of any other person now living. The police justice in 1857 was Butler Bardwell, the coroners for the city were John Quin and Joseph Stone, the constables were Van Slyck, Swift, Goodrich, Mosher, Jordan, Brown and Lauer.

There was a decided increase in the force in 1859, for, after the name of Elisha J. Keeney as chief, the names of nineteen policemen appear — R. W. Goodrich, Palmer B. Wilder, Benj. P. Leap, Thomas Campbell, John Dresser, August Wagner, Andrew J. Kingsbury, Hamilton McQuatters, Henry Jordan, Thomas Callister, Alvah Rice, Adam Brownell, Seymour Cooley, Lyman Johnson, William Coughlin, John Stott, John C. Heckel, A. H. Waterman, G. C. Pease. The city coroners were John Quin and Oscar F. Brown; the constables were Van Slyck, Bortle, Swift, Goodrich, Mosher, Foster, Jordan, Wells, Brown, Charles and Koons.

In 1861 there was a still greater augmentation, for thirty-four policemen are recorded — besides the chief, William Charles—their names being E. J. Keeney, Peter Vost, Bernard Horscheller, L. Johnson, T. Callister, R. W. Goodrich, J. C. Heckel, O. B. Eaton, William Killip, S. Cooley, A. J. Kingsbury, Marcus Butler, T. Campbell, J. Dresser, John C. Lauer, Price T. Turner, Cyrus A. Miller, H. S. Smith, Jerome Rogers, John Parshall, Joseph Anderson, John A. Jordan, John Cullen, George Gadrell, John H. Dana, Richard Attridge, Patrick Sullivan, Peter Koons, John Kiers, G. C. Pease, John Clements, E. B. Hayward, P. E. Sheridan, A. Stott. The name of a clerk appears for the first time, N. A. Stone in this case. Newell A. Stone was the clerk of the Common Council in that year, and he may have acted as police clerk also, but the probability is that it was a mistake of the directory man. The police justice was John Wegman, the city coroners were William W. Bloss and O. F. Brown, and the constables were Van Slyck, Bortle, Davis, McLean, Mosher, Foster, Miles, Wells, O'Neil, Stott, Meyer and Wiborn.

As might be expected after so sweeping an enlargement, there was a reduction of the force in 1863 (or else the year before), for there were then only twenty-eight officers in addition to William Mudgett, the chief, their names being John Barry, Samuel Brown, J. Cullen, John Flaherty, Jacob Frank, W. H. Harvey, P. Holleran, Michael Hyland, F. F. Marzluff, J. McCruden, A. McLean, W. H. Noyes, J. Parshall, John Purcell, D. O. Reagan, William Rogers, W. J. Rogers,

Patrick Rooney, U. Schmocker, E. Schooley, P. E. Sheridan, Charles T. Squires, R. D. Swift, Michael Tierney, A. W. Van Slyck, Michael Wolf, Peter Yost, Charles Young. The constables were Van Slyck, Casey, Botkin, Gannon, Mosher, Lauer, Miles, Quinlan, O'Neil, Markley, Miller and Kimball.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN E. McDERMOTT

Captain 2d Precinct

Much excitement was caused in November, 1854, by the disappearance, on the 14th of that month, of Emma Moore, a young woman thirty-seven years old; meetings of the citizens were held and the sheriff offered a reward of a thousand dollars, but she was not found alive and the body was accidentally discovered in the upper race on the 19th of the following March; verdict of coroner's jury, death from causes unknown.

Rochester escaped the riotous disturbances and the disgraceful scenes that vexed the quiet of other cities and

filled so many hearts with grief and indignation in these years, in connection with the fugitive slave law and the attempts, not always successful, to restore to bondage the unhappy runaways, like the cases of Burns and Anthony Sims in Boston and the Jerry rescue in Syracuse. This was not because there were no fugitives in this city; on the contrary, Rochester was known throughout the North and even among the colored population of the South as one of the principal stations of the "underground railroad," and although most of those escaping during this period passed through here as rapidly as they could be helped along by friends, stopping only for temporary concealment, yet there were many, like Frederick Douglass, who had their permanent homes in this city. For some of those persons requisitions were known to have been issued, but it became quite generally and thoroughly understood that any attempt at capture would be encountered with a bloody resistance that would surely precipitate a riot with which the police would be unable to cope, while any effort on the part of the sheriff to call out the *posse comitatus* would meet with a scandalous defiance of the law. The man-hunters knew this full well, and the consequence was that no fugitive was arrested in this city.*

But there was quite enough to make it lively for the police. The American party, better known as the "Know-Nothings," began its brief existence in 1854 and reached its culmination, in Rochester at least, in the following year, when it placed Charles J. Hayden in the mayor's chair. In both of those years the enthusiastic members of the new political organisation made themselves conspicuous by challenging at the polls on election day all persons not of American birth, except those who were positively known to

*In 1823, long before the time of the fugitive slave law, a woman was arrested here and delivered over to her master, from whom she had escaped at Niagara Falls more than a year before and had been living here with her husband since that time. Being carried to Buffalo and put on board a steamboat bound for Cleveland, whence she was to be taken to Wheeling, where her owner lived, her agony at the thought of separation from her husband and her baby, with the dread of the punishment that she must undergo, weighed upon her mind to the extent that she cut her throat and so was free at last. The only other rendition here was in 1832, when the fugitive, after being turned over to the officers and taken as far as Palmyra, was rescued by friends.

have been legal voters before that. In their anticipation of the registration laws, which were not enacted till some time after that, they may have been over-zealous in excluding from the polls some whose rights there were as good as their own, but they were impelled to that course by the loose methods that had notoriously permitted large numbers to



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN A. BAIRD
Captain 3d Precinct

exercise the elective franchise when they were not entitled to it. At any rate, their action roused the ire of the foreigners, who vented their wrath not only upon the challengers but upon the policemen who were stationed at the different polling-places, and in many cases they attacked the officers in such numbers as to overpower them, drive them away from the polls, roll them in the mud and otherwise maltreat them. It was warm work at the time, but, after election was

over, it seemed to be forgotten. Toward the end of January, 1855, there was quite a riot among the laborers on the canal, who were engaged in a strike, and, as the police were unable to handle it, the sheriff called out the Union Grays, under the command of Captain Lee, to quell the disturbance; several arrests were made but no one was seriously hurt. In May Martin Eastwood was tried for the murder of Edward Brereton in the northern part of the city; he was convicted and sentenced to death, but the element of premeditation was not clearly shown, as the two men were engaged in a quarrel, and on the second trial he got off with a long imprisonment.

It is difficult to understand the intensity of the excitement that pervaded the community during the last week of 1857 over what was long known as the Falls Field tragedy. This interest was so great as to make it worth while to tell the story from the beginning. Marion Ira Stout (commonly called by his middle name) was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. From his earliest boyhood he was brought up under the worst influences, for his father was an expert forger and was a member of a gang of counterfeiters that operated extensively in Canada, Ohio and the central part of New York. With this band of criminals Ira became closely connected at the early age of thirteen, before which time he had attended school with a moderate amount of regularity and had developed a wonderful degree of precocity, having not only acquired considerable knowledge of Latin and French, as well as a fair acquaintance with English literature, but being versed particularly in metaphysics, so that he was familiar with the writings of Locke, Hume and other philosophers. Soon after this, Ira's father was sent to prison for ten years for forgery and Ira himself was arrested for being concerned in a burglary—though he really went into the enterprise only on compulsion—and served out a sentence of four years and six months in the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania. From there he came to Rochester, whither the rest of the family, except his father, had removed some years before, and here he settled down, apparently, to complete his education, spending his days in a mercantile college and devoting his nights to the study of commercial law, mathematics and literary works.

But this mental application did not suffice to extinguish the criminal instincts that seemed to be born in him, or at least to have been planted there at an early age, and the two tendencies worked together for evil. Stout found his sister Sarah married to Charles W. Littles, a practising attorney, but employed at that time in the law office of Henry Hunter.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

HERMAN RUSS
Captain 4th Precinct

The married couple did not get along very well, owing to the intemperance, marital infidelity and general wickedness of the husband. Ira took the part of his sister, between whom and himself there existed a peculiar affection. Utterly devoid of conscience as he was, it did not take him long to make up his mind to murder his brother-in-law, and he made one or two attempts before he was successful, such as trying to induce Littles to walk with him at night over the slippery planks of Andrews street bridge, which was then being

repaired, where one blow of his fist would have sent his victim into the water and as the river was running high at that time the body would have been swept over the falls in a few moments. Failing in this, he succeeded in convincing Littles, who was of a jealous disposition, that his wife had an appointment with some one at Falls field for the evening of December 19. Accordingly they went to the spot on that night, Sarah, who seems to have been completely under her brother's influence, preceding them a little, so as to lure her husband to his doom. That fell soon enough, for when they had got near the edge of the bank Ira struck his victim a sudden blow with an iron mallet, smashing the skull and producing instant death. Stout then threw the body over the precipice, supposing that it would fall at once into the river and be swept into the lake before morning, but instead of that it struck on a projecting ledge some thirty feet below the upper level. Perceiving that there was some failure in the execution, Ira started to go down a narrow path that led sideways along the cliff, but in the darkness he missed his footing and fell headlong, striking upon the ledge beside the corpse and breaking his left arm in his descent. While in this condition he summoned all his remaining strength, pushed the body again over the bank and sank in a dead faint. Recovering from that in a few minutes, he called to his sister, who was still above, to come and help him and she started to go down the little path, but the bushes to which she clung gave away, she stumbled and fell, breaking her left wrist and landing beside her prostrate brother. But, even in that wretched plight they could not remain where they were and so they scrambled slowly and painfully up the path, leaving behind them Ira's spectacles, for which they searched in vain, and so, taking with them the fatal mallet, they made their way laboriously to their home on Monroe avenue. There everything that occurred to them as necessary to conceal the evidences of their crime was done, the mallet was hidden away on the premises, not being found till after the trial, and the blood stains were to some extent washed away from the clothes of the culprits. But Ira's fracture was a bad and complicated one; though his stoicism enabled

him to bear the pain without a murmur the swelling and inflammation of the arm increased so rapidly that, dangerous as the exposure might be, it was absolutely necessary to have surgical treatment, so Dr. Rapalje and Dr. Whitbeck were called in at a late hour of the night, the limb was set and bandaged, and then the household waited for the dawn and for the footsteps of retributive justice.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

BENEDICT C. FURTHERER

Captain 5th Precinct

It happened that a day or two before the murder a man named Newhafer had fallen from the Andrews street bridge and had been swept over the falls in the full sight of a number of people, the incident, in fact, suggesting to Stout that manner of disposing of Littles. As Mr. Newhafer's body did not come to the surface, a large reward was offered for its recovery by the Jewish congregation of which he was a member. Stimulated by this a number of persons engaged throughout Saturday in the search, which they renewed early

on Sunday morning, the 20th, descending to the river by the identical path down which Ira and his sister had fallen the night before. At its foot, in a shallow eddy, where the rushing water had set back, they found, not the body of Newhafer but the mangled corpse of Littles. The alarm was given at once, the identification of the remains was soon made, and within an hour the officers, armed with a warrant, proceeded to the house on Monroe avenue and arrested the whole Stout family, consisting of seven persons. Strange as it may seem, the most conclusive evidence of guilt was found there. With that infatuation that is sometimes noticed in similar cases, Sarah had neglected to remove not only from her cloak but even from her hair the burrs of the yellow burdock that had clung to her in her terrible fall and that were afterward shown to be similar to those that grew in Falls field, besides which her wrist was seen to be broken, which she had not mentioned to the doctors the night before, and it had to be set at the police office, whither the whole party was carried at once. The coroner was already there, a jury was summoned, although it was Sunday, and the inquest proceeded immediately, lasting all that day, late into the night, and for three successive days and evenings afterward. So full and exhaustive was it that it settled the case, to all intents and purposes, and when the verdict was rendered it clearly foreshadowed the fate of the two principal prisoners, the others being discharged at once.

Ira Stout was tried in the following April, Judge Henry Welles presiding over the court and John N. Pomeroy being appointed counsel for the accused, who lacked the pecuniary means of defense. Gardiner S. Cutting acted as junior counsel. Stout was convicted and sentenced to death, but an appeal was taken, delays were secured and it was not till the 22d of October that he was hanged. In all that long interval the curiosity to see him was unbounded and visitors to his cell thronged the jail almost daily. This flattered his vanity, which he further indulged by inditing, for posthumous publication, what he called his "last writing," a lengthy and curious effusion, full of literary allusions and poetical quotations, with a rambling history of his life; a

partial confession of his crime, with regret and justification intermingled, with the whole thing interspersed with a raving, cursing defiance of all authority, human and divine. A week before his end he tried to commit suicide, with a lancet, but though he lacked nerve to cut deep enough he walked to the gallows when the time came and met his death without



Photo by J. W. Taylor

WILLIAM A. STEIN

Lieutenant 1st Precinct

flinching. Before her brother's execution Sarah Little was tried, in June of that year, for manslaughter, and, being ably defended by Chauncey Perry and John C. Chumasero, got off with conviction in the second degree; she was sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years, but was pardoned before her term expired and subsequently married.

Before the trial of Ira Stout, though after the commission of his crime and its discovery, came another trial, not for murder but for an attempt to commit it through the instrumentality of another. An influential citizen named John B.

Robertson, who was then the cashier of the Eagle bank and the comptroller of the city (an office that existed for a few years), was accused of trying to induce a young physician of this city, who was just beginning his practice and who since then has risen to eminence in his profession, to aid him in taking the life of Mrs. Robertson. She had been in a poor condition of health for some time and this physician had been attending her, and it was charged that Robertson—whose motive for getting rid of her was alleged to be his desire to marry another woman—endeavored to get the doctor to give to him medicines, for him to administer to his wife, that should cause a rush of blood to the head, congestion, apoplexy and finally death. The prominence of the party accused, together with the singularity of the circumstances, caused great interest to be taken in the trial, so that when it came off in January, 1858, the court-room was thronged from day to day. Judge E. Darwin Smith presided, and the prisoner was defended by John H. Martindale, afterward attorney-general of the state, Selah Mathews and Alfred Ely, afterward member of Congress, with Henry R. Selden, then lieutenant-governor of the state, as counsel. It was probably this powerful combination of advocates that caused the attorney-general, Lyman Tremain, to come to the assistance of Calvin Huson, the district-attorney, for it is not usual for that high officer of the state to appear except in cases of the greatest importance. Upon the trial the doctor testified that Robertson urged the use of sanguinaria, with whose power as a drug he had acquainted himself, but that he (the doctor) had given him, instead, sambucus, a milder remedy of the same color and producing somewhat similar, though harmless, effects, and that this had been done after repeated visits to the physician's office. Several reputable citizens, including W. D. Oviatt, the chief of police, testified that they were concealed in an adjoining room during two or three of those evening consultations and had heard Robertson make the request as described. The counsel for the defense maintained that the whole thing was a conspiracy on the part of the doctor, who had brought in some one else to personate the accused, and they brought forward evidence regarding tests

that had been made to show how easy it was for anyone to be mistaken as to identity when put on the wrong track at first and when only the voice was heard, the person unseen. The jury saw fit to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and he was acquitted, after three hours of deliberation. He was afterward found to have been a defaulter with the funds



Photo by J. W. Taylor

SAMUEL L. SCHWARTZ

Lieutenant 2d Precinct

of the Mt. Hope commissioners, of which he had charge in his capacity of comptroller.

The year of 1861 opened with the gloomiest apprehensions of all loyal friends of the Union, with the approaching secession of the southern states; people were excited, irritable, hostile to everything calculated to break the peace. It was this feverish spirit that caused a mob to break up a convention that the Abolitionists were so indiscreet as to hold, or attempt to hold, in Corinthian hall on the 11th of January,

but no great harm was done. Then came the Civil war for four long years, when all thoughts were centered in that, so that it seemed as if less crime was committed than before or after. In some cities there were draft riots, and on the 16th of July, 1863, the Fifty-fourth regiment of militia left Roch-



Photo by J. W. Taylor.

SHARON L. SHERMAN
Lieutenant 3d Precinct

ester for New York to aid in the suppression of the horrible disorders in the metropolis, but when the conscription took place here in the following month, when more than a thousand persons were drafted and put into the army, many of them against their will, there was not a ripple of disturbance, no call for the police, still less for the militia. Rochester was a law-abiding city, and was firm for the Union.

CHAPTER XI

The Department Reorganised

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS—THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES—CLERK OF THE BOARD—INCREASE OF THE FORCE—ROUNDSMEN APPOINTED—CAPTAIN OF NIGHT POLICE—GRADE OF LIEUTENANT CREATED—THE SUNDAY-CLOSING QUESTION—THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—THE BOARD DECLINES TO ACT UNDER IT.

In 1865 a new law went into effect, by which the control of the police department was vested in three commissioners, two of them to be elected in the future by the Common Council and the third being the mayor, *ex officio*, who at that time was D. D. T. Moore. The commissioners named in the act were Henry S. Hebard, for the term of four years, and Jacob Howe, sr., for the term of two years, after which George G. Cooper was elected as the successor of the latter for the regular term of four years. A list of the commissioners, with the time of their service, will be found in another place. The power of the new board was absolute as regarded the appointment of a chief of police and the members of the force (except that it was left to the Common Council to regulate the maximum number who should be appointed at any time), their dismissal, their discipline and all things connected with the department; the commissioners were to prepare and enforce all ordinances and rules regulating the force, to hear all complaints against any member thereof and to act thereupon; they had authority to issue subpoenas and to compel the attendance of witnesses in any proceedings before them, and they had power to make arrests and serve criminal process within Monroe county. The mayor was to be the president of the board, and a majority vote was to govern in most cases. With the Common Council rested the

power to remove from office, by a three-fourths vote, any commissioner, except the mayor, upon specific charges being preferred and after such commissioner had the opportunity to be heard in his own defense, and also the power to appoint, temporarily, by a similar vote, the chief and the requisite number of policemen, in case the board, from any cause, neglected to do so. The office of commissioner was not a salaried one till 1877, when five hundred dollars was paid, that amount being increased to nine hundred in 1880, lowered to six hundred the next year, raised to one thousand in 1882, lowered to nine hundred in 1898 and remaining there for the next year, after which the office was abolished.

Commissioner Hebard acted as clerk of the board till 1871, when an amendment was passed by the legislature whereby the commissioners were authorised to appoint a police clerk, who should act not only as clerk of that board, but also as clerk of the police court, whose duties were "to keep in a book a full and careful record of all rules, resolutions, orders and other proceedings of the board and to keep a docket or book in which shall be entered a memorandum of all processes issued by the police justice and of all proceedings had under such process, of all sentences pronounced and of all fines and penalties imposed by said justice, and also to keep, in a separate book, an accurate account of all moneys which shall come into his hand from any source as such police clerk and of the disposition which shall be made thereof." B. Frank Enos was appointed to the place in April of that year and held it till his death, on the 4th of December, 1898; Richard Curran succeeded him in February, 1899, and after the demise of the board was the clerk of the police court; he was followed by William F. Durnan for one year, and he by Charles B. Bechtold, the present incumbent. The high-sounding title of Metropolitan Police was generally applied to the new department, though that term is not used in the act creating it or in the records of the board of commissioners, and indeed it appears rather ridiculous for a little provincial city.

The board held its first meeting on April 13, and appointed Samuel M. Sherman chief of police. The choice

was a good one, probably the best that could have been made, for Mr. Sherman had held that position some years before and had at the same time been the chief engineer of the fire department, so that he was a well-tried veteran in the service, and at the time of his election by the commissioners he was filling the responsible position of depot policeman, where his



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JAMES E. RYAN

Lieutenant 4th Precinct

extensive knowledge of the criminal classes enabled him to be of the greatest usefulness in arresting professional crooks as they were leaving or boarding the cars. In May the board appointed the members of the new force; thirty in all, whose names will be found elsewhere, in the regular place. The material was strong, as shown by the fact that, of that original thirty, eleven—Messrs. McLean, McCormick, Lynch, Burchell, Marzluff, Allen, Roworth, Dana, White, Van Vorst and

Hyland—were in service on the force in 1884, the semi-centennial of the city, twenty-nine years after their appointment. The number was increased by additional appointments from time to time, until there were about fifty, which the Common Council had agreed upon as being sufficient.

There was no material change in the number or the personnel of the force for a few years, there being about fifty patrolmen, of whom twenty were on duty during the day and the remainder at night, until 1872, when the number was increased to sixty-five, twenty-five of whom were day policemen. In 1873 six of these were appointed as detectives, with a slight increase of pay. In 1874 there were eighty policemen, including five detectives, and, in view of the increase of the force, it was found expedient to appoint two of them as roundsmen, to see that the others were actually on their beats during the prescribed hours. Four officers were added in the following year, in the next there were eight detectives, who were reduced to six in 1879. In June, 1866, officer Alexander J. Coombs was designated as captain of the night force, but he resigned from the department a month later and officer Patrick H. Sullivan was appointed in his place.

An examination of the records of the board during the whole thirty-five years of its existence shows that, without making any very radical changes, the commissioners started out to do their work thoroughly. New uniforms were at once ordered for the police; in July it was voted that all bars of taverns, saloons and other places where intoxicating liquors were sold, except the stores of druggists, who sell only for medicinal purposes, should be closed all through Sunday, and on other days of the week at eleven in the evening, though this stringent provision was modified in the following April by allowing them all to keep open till midnight of Saturday, at which hour they must close and remain shut till the following Monday morning. In November of the first year a resolution was adopted that all the day men should attend, dressed in uniform, all fires occurring between eight o'clock in the evening and four in the morning, and that they should report to the captain at the office on their return from the fire. Owing to some laxity on their part the officers were,

in 1866, required to wear the police uniform at all times when they appeared on the street, and the detectives, who were then mentioned for the first time, were ordered to make daily reports, in writing, to the chief, of their proceedings during the day. In September of that year the thanks of the commissioners were officially given to officers McLean and Angevine for detecting and arresting the party who stole



Photo by J. W. Taylor

FERDINAND A. KLUBERTANZ

Lieutenant 5th Precinct

some diamond rings and other property from the residence of Mrs. Tompkins. A month later, in accepting the resignation of officer Franklin, the thanks of the board were tendered to him "for his general good conduct and faithful discharge of his duties whilst a member of this department."

During 1868 the board was engaged in a controversy with the New York Central railroad, which persisted in running its trains through the city at a higher rate of speed

than was permitted by the ordinance (eight miles an hour), and, as this practice resulted in an accident which caused the death of a young woman on the 11th of June, the board, at its meeting four days later, requested the city attorney to proceed against the company for violation of the ordinance and at the same time instructed Chief Sherman to enforce the law "and, if necessary, bring into requisition the entire police department for that purpose." That action seems to have had the desired effect. In July, 1870, the city was divided into two precincts, the west side of the river being the first, the east side the second. On October 9, 1871, twenty-five extra policemen were sworn in, "to serve until further orders, in consequence of the excitement relative to the Chicago fire." It is not explained whether an epidemic of incendiarism was feared, or whether there was an unreasoning popular demand for unusual protection against accidental conflagration. The men were discontinued a few days later. It is evident that the saloons were pretty wide open during that year, owing to the great number of orders given to the chief on the subject, not always consistent, for sometimes he was directed to close them all on Sunday, at another time to "close all drinking places on the Sabbath where there is any disorderly conduct or disturbance," at another to "*request* the proprietors of all saloons who keep nothing but intoxicating drinks for sale to close their establishments on Saturday nights at twelve o'clock, and to report to the board all those who refuse to comply with the request," and so on.

Chief Sherman resigned his position in January, 1874, and officer Alexander McLean was designated to perform the duties of chief till otherwise ordered; he was formally elected to the office five months later. A minute in the record of the meeting of September 9 of that year records the regret with which the board has heard of the death of detective Jonathan Dresser, who had been a faithful member of the force for twenty-five years. In June, 1877, officers Charles McCormick and J. S. Roworth were appointed sergeants, officers Samuel Brown, Peter Hughes, Jerome Rogers, Thomas Lynch and Peter Laner designated detectives, and officer Marzluff court officer and interpreter. The members of the force then

serving were re-appointed, without change. On the 16th of November in that year a minute expressed the regret of the board over the death of officer John C. Heckel. In addition to the regular night roundsmen, officers Cleary and Baker were, in January, 1878, designated as roundsmen at large, to do duty in the daytime. In September, 1881, an important change was made by creating the grade of lieutenant, and



Photo by J. W. Taylor

FRANK B. ALLEN
Sergeant-Patrol

four officers were raised to that rank, numbered, respectively, first, second, third and fourth lieutenants—William Keith, Benedict C. Furtherer, Nicholas J. Loos and John B. Davis. Besides that, officer Joseph P. Cleary was made an aid to Captain Sullivan and commander in his absence, with the rank of lieutenant, and officer Charles McCormick was transferred to the detective force, having charge of the day patrolmen, with the same rank. In February, 1882, officer

Frank B. Allen also was made a day lieutenant. Captain Sullivan having resigned by reason of failing health, Lieutenant Cleary was, on June 21, 1883, appointed captain; Lieutenant Keith was made brevet captain, Lieutenants Furtherer, Loos and Davis were promoted one step each, and officer John A. Baird was made fourth lieutenant.

The Civil Service law of the state was passed in 1883, and at the meeting of the board on the 18th of January, 1884, Mayor Parsons offered a resolution that "in addition to the regulations now prescribed by this board for the admission of persons into the police service of the city, and to better promote the efficiency thereof, it is expedient that a commission of suitable persons be appointed to conduct examinations and ascertain the fitness of candidates, in accordance with the intent and purpose of the statute." But the other commissioners would have none of it, not liking the Civil Service law, and a resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of Commissioners Zimmer and Howe, the mayor voting against it, to the effect that "it is the duty of this board to do for itself the work for which its members were elected, and to maintain to the best of its ability the highest degree of efficiency in the force, for which it is and must be held responsible, and it is not expedient that a commission be appointed to conduct examinations." The same attitude was maintained by the board for several years, but eventually the department came under the operation of the law, as will be seen further on. Let us now turn to records outside of those of the board, for a survey of the principal crimes committed during the twenty years before.

CHAPTER XII

The Hand of Blood

THE ORTON MURDER — THE MESSNER MURDER — THE MONTGOMERY MURDER—DEATH OF 'SQUIRE MOORE—THE HEFFNER HOMICIDE—THE HOWARD RIOT — THE CITY HALL — THE FRONT STREET BUILDING — FEMALE SUFFRAGE — THE JOHN CLARK MURDER — THREE MURDERS IN ONE SUMMER — EXTENSIVE JAIL-BREAKING — DEATH OF CAPTAIN SULLIVAN — THE LUTZ MURDER — THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

On the evening of March 8, 1866, Jonathan T. Orton, a hackman residing on South Union street, went to his barn to put up the horses that his son Alvah had been driving during the afternoon. An hour later Mrs. Orton, surprised at the continued delay of her husband in returning to the house, took a lamp and went to the barn. There she was horrified to see his body lying on the floor, with the skull literally crushed to pieces, while the nose was broken and almost obliterated by another blow, all the wounds being inflicted, evidently, by a cart stake, the end bound with iron, that lay near. Two doctors were called, but they could do nothing for the injured man, who died a few hours later, without regaining consciousness. As his watch and a considerable sum of money were found in his pockets it was plain that the motive of the assassin was not robbery, but the indication thereby indirectly afforded, that the deed must have been committed by some one who had a grudge against his victim, did not lead to any conclusion, and the perpetrator of the crime was never discovered, at least judicially.

Franz Joseph Messner and his wife lived together, but not happily, in the village of Penfield. Up to the time of their marriage she was a woman of the usual amiability, but

her husband's brutal treatment of her spoiled her disposition and so they led a quarrelsome and a discontented life. After two years of that misery it happened that on the 13th of April, 1868, he beat her so much harder than usual that death ensued. Then he called the neighbors in and told them that his wife had received fatal injuries by falling out of a wagon. They refused, however, to believe that story when they found



Photo by J. W. Taylor

DANIEL GOLDING
Sergeant-Patrol

that her skull was crushed and her head badly bruised, and they concluded that the husband had done the work with a mallet, which was found near by, with blood on it. The coroner's jury took the same view of the case, and so did the trial jury, for Messner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of June, 1869. His case is an illustration of what a travesty upon justice is furnished by the administration of law, with its technicalities so frequently conducive to the escape of criminals, though in this instance the forfeit was

paid at last, in spite of the obstructive machinery. Just before the time set for execution, Gov. Hoffman gave the murderer a reprieve for two weeks, then a writ of error was granted and, after argument at the general term, Messner was again sentenced to die on the 10th of December; on the very day before that date a stay was granted by Judge Martin Grover; after more than a year's delay the case was argued



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN M. CARROLL

Sergeant-Patrol

before the Court of Appeals, a new trial was ordered, which took place in the following June, and the prisoner was again sentenced to death on the 11th of August, 1871; this time the judgment was really carried into effect. It is worthy of note that on the scaffold, just before passing into eternity, the miserable wretch had the hardihood to assert his innocence, notwithstanding the fact that there was present, standing before him, a reporter who had in his inside coat pocket the written confession of guilt signed by Messner after his first sentence, when he had no hope of escape; the document was

of course kept a secret till after the execution and was published on the following day.

The wife of David Montgomery, a cartman, living on the corner of Monroe avenue and Union street, preferred a life of licentiousness to one of honest labor, so she left her husband and betook herself to lodgings elsewhere. Montgomery followed her and with much difficulty persuaded her to go home with him, for that night at least, to take care of her little baby, only nine months old. While there he tried to induce her to lead a respectable life, but she again asserted her determination to follow her own inclinations. Early in the morning, it being Sunday, November 13, 1870, he left her, went to his father's house, procured an ax, returned and buried the blade in the brain of his sleeping wife, the blood spouting over the child that lay beside her. On his trial for murder his defense was insanity, it being claimed that he was an epileptic, but the evidence showed that he must have reasoning powers, for he stood by the bedside for fully five minutes, debating within himself whether he should do the deed, until the thought of his wife's infidelity drove him to madness, and the ponderous weapon descended. The prisoner was convicted, and the general term affirmed the decision of the lower court, but the judges delayed passing sentence and Governor Hoffman appointed a medical commission to determine the question of sanity. Two years after the perpetration of the crime they declared Montgomery, who had been kept in jail all that time, to be insane, and on December 30, 1872, he was sent to the insane asylum attached to the state prison at Auburn.

Samuel W. D. Moore, who was mayor of the city in 1859 and again in 1866, but who was universally known during the last half of his life as 'Squire Moore, from his having held the office of police justice from 1848 to 1856, died in 1870.

There was another Falls field tragedy on the evening of August 6, 1871, when a young girl named Viola Carson, who had been drinking in a saloon near by, was enticed by two or three young men to go to the fatal field for an illicit purpose. While there she broke away from them, ran to the

edge of the bank and either threw herself over intentionally, as the only way of escape from a fate worse than death, or fell over accidentally in the darkness. One of the participants in the affair, named Richard Buckley, was indicted for manslaughter and was convicted of that crime in the fourth degree, for which he got off with a fine of \$50. On the 12th of October of that year Paul Heman and his wife, who



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JEREMIAH O'GRADY

Sergeant 1st Precinct

was better known as "Dutch Kate," went to the saloon of Martin Heffner, near Mt. Hope, with the avowed intention of pounding the proprietor. They would probably have done much more than that if it had not been that a pistol in the hands of Heffner was discharged, the bullet striking Heman and killing him. The verdict was manslaughter in the third degree, with a sentence of imprisonment for three years, which was felt to be an undeserved punishment and Heffner was pardoned shortly afterward.

The year of 1872 was opened with the most serious riot that ever took place in this city. On one of the last days of the old year a young negro named Howard had committed an aggravated assault on a little girl and had fled, but the police were on his track and he was captured some miles out of town. Upon his arrival at the New York Central station the attitude of those who had news of his coming and who were awaiting him was quite threatening, but the officers managed to rush him off to the jail and lodge him there in safety at noon on the 2d of January. The indignation of the populace, instead of lessening as the day went on, steadily increased, so that the Fifty-fourth regiment was ordered out to protect the jail and prevent any attempt to take the prisoner from the authorities and execute upon him "the wild justice of revenge." None too soon was the precaution taken, for, when darkness came on, a large crowd gathered on Exchange street and on Court street as far as the bridge over the race-way, at the west end of which companies D and G were posted. After taunting the military for some time the mob began to throw stones at them, and at last the soldiers, after they had repeatedly asked their officers to be allowed either to advance or to fall back, were ordered to disperse the rioters. The charge was made and the mob slowly retired, but more missiles were hurled, some of them striking and wounding different members of the militia, whereupon a private of company D discharged his musket, perhaps accidentally, perhaps while in a state of such excitement that he was half unconscious of the act. This was followed instantly by a volley from both companies, and several of the populace fell to the ground at once, but so dense was the crowd and the darkness that it was not for some minutes generally known whether the result was serious; finally the wounded were gathered up and carried to adjacent saloons, to the City hospital or to their homes, as the nature of their injuries permitted, after which the mob slowly dispersed. Two of the wounded, John Elter and Henry Merlau, both very reputable citizens, died in a few moments, but the others, five in number, eventually recovered.

The next morning the most alarming anticipations were

felt. The indignation against the militia was so intense that it was manifest that there would be bloodshed if they appeared in the streets, besides which many of them were so unnerved by the events of the previous evening that they were really not to be depended upon as a body. At this crisis the three veteran organisations of the Old Thirteenth, the Hundred and Eighth and the Ryan Zouaves tendered their services, and



Photo by J. W. Taylor

FRANK E. MEHLE
Sergeant 1st Precinct

the commissioners at once swore in all the members as special police. There was, however, no occasion for their good offices. Captain Sullivan insisted that the regular force could preserve order, and his confidence was justified, for, with him at the head to lead them, the police drove back the people that assembled on Exchange street that afternoon and prevented them from getting near the jail. The coroner's jury a few days later took cognisance of the shooting and

rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the grand jury presented resolutions censuring the members of the two militia companies for not awaiting the command of their officers before firing, but nothing further came of that matter.

Another chapter of the tragedy came at once. In view of the continued tension of public feeling, with the likelihood that the jail might be attacked if Howard were kept there till the next session of the criminal court, and also on account of the extra expense to the county for soldiers' pay and rations during the interval, the authorities took a step which was greatly censured at the time as showing a deference to mob violence and which was excusable only by reason of the unprecedented condition of affairs. Judge E. Darwin Smith consented to hold an extra session of the court, and, as it was considered that an open, public trial would be attended with a disturbance that might have fatal results, it was determined that the sitting should be held in the night and in secret, so the windows of the court-room were darkened to prevent the emission of light, and Howard, with his face chalked to disguise him, was taken from the jail to the court-house by back streets. The prisoner was arraigned and through his counsel, C. C. Davison, a former district-attorney, who was assigned to defend him, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to state prison for twenty years. He was immediately put into a carriage with jailer Beckwith and two sheriff's officers; the party were driven at once to Honeoye Falls, where they took the cars for Auburn, and the trembling wretch, who had been in a state of abject terror all the time, felt an assurance of safety only when the prison doors closed behind him. But his fate was waiting for him, even there. A few years after his incarceration began he became involved in a quarrel with a fellow-convict, who threw him from an upper corridor to the floor below, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. So ended the Howard tragedy.

Other crimes of that year may be disposed of briefly. In February there were two suicides, those of Mary Ann Marshall on the 11th, and on the 24th of George Wetzel, a

rejected lover, who left all his property to his sweetheart; on the 18th there was a fight on Lake avenue between Burns and McCarthy, the former being so badly hurt that he died a week later, but McCarthy had in the meantime been tried for assaulting him and fined \$50; on the 3d of April John Moran was sentenced to fifteen years in Auburn for highway robbery; on the 31st of July John Hensler, inspired by



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN F. MONAGHAN

Sergeant 2d Precinct

jealousy, shot and killed Jacob Goetzman on Main street and immediately committed suicide in the same manner.

On May 23, 1873, the corner-stone of the city hall was laid, but the edifice was not completed till December of the following year, at a cost of \$337,000. In the meantime the city building, on Front street (a rival affair, constructed by politics), was put up, at a cost of over \$50,000; the police court and headquarters moved in at once and stayed there for

a year, when they were transferred to the city hall, as narrated in a previous chapter. The Front street concern has, since then, been devoted to fire department houses, the office of overseer of the poor and other city interests. On the 19th of June, 1873, Susan B. Anthony was convicted, at Canandaigua, of illegally voting, in exercising the assumed right of female suffrage, in the eighth ward of Rochester, in the previous year; fined one hundred dollars; she refused to pay and sentence was suspended. Elisha J. Keeney, who was chief of police in 1856 and 1859, died May 11, 1874.

In the early summer of 1875 several burglaries were committed here, and in one case, where the house was not entered, the thief climbed a tree in the yard, and with a fishing-pole, line and hook caught a watch from the bedside of a sleeping man. The robberies were finally traced to one probable culprit, John Clark, a desperado who had committed numerous crimes, and on the 3d of July officer Kavanagh undertook to arrest him at a lumber pile on Atkinson street, where he had been seen to hide something the day before and where he returned on the day mentioned. Clark was not the man to surrender peaceably and he shot the policeman, not fatally but disabling him, then ran over the canal bridge and turned into Waverley place. As he did so he was stopped by John Trevor, a bank watchman, who came out of his house on hearing the report. Seeing no other way of escape, Clark drew another pistol and shot Trevor, but the latter, though wounded so badly that he died two days later, hung on to the murderer till other officers came up and secured him. Clark was tried in September, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on November 5; his counsel, William F. Howe, the celebrated criminal lawyer of New York, made desperate efforts to secure a new trial, going in vain before six Supreme court judges in different parts of the state to obtain a stay of proceedings, and after a reprieve of two weeks Clark was executed on the 19th of November, without having lost his nerve for a single moment from the beginning, the bravest man, though one of the worst, that ever faced death in the jail of Monroe county.

The year of 1876 was marked by three homicides, every

one of them a cold-blooded murder. Louis Gommenginger, a faithful member of the police force, was shot by Fairbanks, whom he was trying to arrest; Joseph Fryer, a porter employed at the Whitcomb House, was killed by Stillman, and Catherine Boorman, near Hanford's Landing, was put to death by Victor Smith. All the murderers escaped the gallows, the first two getting life imprisonment because they had prepared



Photo by J. W. Taylor

CHARLES C. ALT

Sergeant 2d Precinct

themselves for their work by getting crazed with drink, and the third shooting himself in jail and dying a few days later.

At about noon, in bright sunshine, on the 12th of October, 1878, twenty-four prisoners, most of whom were burglars, escaped from the jail by breaking a hole through the cell of one of them into the dungeon and another hole from that into the yard; eight were recaptured the next day, and most of the others afterward; many persons thought

that they took a good deal of needless trouble in getting out of so dilapidated a structure.

Nothing important in our line occurred in 1880 except the shooting, on March 6, of Wallace Rice, an inoffensive man, by Robert Jarrard, a young lawyer who was frantic with drink. As the shot was not fatal—though it was meant to be, for the ball entered just above the heart—the would-be murderer was released on bail and very properly hung himself in his own house three days later.

In the early part of 1882 there were many extensive strikes among the workingmen, the most important of which took place in the Cunningham carriage factory, where the employees took that means of redressing some alleged grievances of which they had complained in vain. Of four hundred and fifty workmen, four hundred went out on the 28th of January, the others remaining and nearly a hundred more of non-union men coming in. All through February the strikers were peaceable, but on the 1st of March, their funds being nearly exhausted, they resorted to violence and attacked the non-union men in the street, as they were returning from work; the next day there were more ferocious assaults and some bloodshed, though no one was killed. The police force being unable to preserve the peace where so large a number were engaged in breaking it, the sheriff interfered and maintained order for the next two days, after which, by the intervention of the mayor, a compromise was effected and the men returned to work.

No braver officer than Patrick H. Sullivan was ever on the police force of this or any other city. Born near Killarney, in Ireland, he came, when a child, to Rochester with his parents. A notable athlete in his early life, he was known as one of the best skaters in the city and one of the first base ball players in the country. His occupation was that of a boat carpenter and caulker, and in that capacity he worked for some time in Louisiana, having gone from Pittsburg to New Orleans in a row boat. Returning to this city he joined the fire department and soon became foreman of old Cataract number 4. In 1861 he went on the police force, where he served one year and in August, 1862, enlisted

as first lieutenant in Captain Dowling's company of the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment, succeeding that officer on the resignation of Dowling a little later. During the war he not only made a record for general good conduct as a soldier but distinguished himself on various occasions for his remarkable intrepidity; besides which he found time to write home several interesting letters for the daily press, over the



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JACOB H. KLEIN
Sergeant 3d Precinct

signature of "True Blue." Coming back in 1864, he was for one year chief of the fire department, in which he maintained his reputation for almost reckless bravery by rescuing persons from burning buildings at the risk of his life. He went on the force again in 1865, and in 1866 was made captain of the night police. Consumption attacked him a little later, and, though he made the most strenuous efforts for some years to throw off the disease by going to

Colorado and elsewhere on long furloughs, he finally succumbed on the 9th of October, 1882.

The unreliability of circumstantial evidence was never more clearly shown than in the case of the murder of Jacob Lutz, an old man who lived in a house on the River road, about two miles south of the rapids. On the morning of October 20, 1883, John Baker, his son-in-law, went to the place and found young Jacob Lutz, the only other occupant of the house with his father, lying in the woodshed and bleeding from wounds in the head. The boy told Baker that a man named John Kelly, who lived near by, had murdered his father and had then tried to kill him as he was endeavoring to escape from the house. On entering, the body of the old man was found, lying in bed, with his skull crushed, evidently by one of his own boots that was on the floor, the heel covered with clotted blood and hair. Kelly was arrested, the stains on his clothing which looked like blood were not satisfactorily accounted for and his previous record, for he had been in Auburn for burglary, was against him. It was those things that caused his conviction at least as much as the boy's story, for, though the latter adhered on the trial to his original statement, his narrative was not quite clear and was open to a good deal of doubt. Kelly was sentenced to be hanged, but a new trial was granted, in which it was pretty clearly proven that he was elsewhere at the time, that the deed was committed by two men (neither of whom was ever discovered) and that it was, on the part of the boy, a case of mistaken identity. Kelly was acquitted on the 8th of March, 1885, and was killed in a railroad accident a few years afterward.

On the 1st of January, 1884, Jacob Howe, sr., died ; he was a member of the first board of police commissioners. On May 20, Asa Dubois, a waiter at the Powers Hotel, shot and killed Reuben Crutchfield, another negro, at the corner of Caledonia avenue and Tremont street, in a quarrel over the wife of the latter ; on his trial he pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and was sent to Auburn for three years. The affair did not excite more than a temporary interest, for the thoughts of most people were absorbed in the

coming celebration. On the 9th and 10th of June the city observed its fiftieth birthday—in fact, it began to do so the day before, which was Sunday, for the Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards, then settled at Gouverneur, delivered on that morning at the First Presbyterian church the same sermon that he had preached at his installation there just fifty years before. On Monday, at the stroke of noon, the city hall bell



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN H. SHERWOOD

Sergeant 3d Precinct

gave the intelligence that the birthday had begun; the booming of the first minute gun answered back the stroke, and for the next hour the air vibrated with the mingled noises of bell and cannon and ecclesiastic chime and shrill steam whistles. In the afternoon literary exercises were held in the large room of the city hall, Mayor Parsons making the opening address and the venerable Dr. Shaw offering a short prayer, after which orations were delivered by Charles E. Fitch and George Raines, a poem was recited by the Rev.

Joseph A. Ely, a congratulatory telegram from the town clerk of Rochester, England, was read and remarks were made by Mayor Low of Brooklyn and Mayor Smith of Philadelphia. But Tuesday was the festal day; it was ushered in by a sunrise salute, and from that hour till after dark the city was a scene of joyful yet well-controlled hilarity. The police commissioners had sworn in one hundred extra policemen, but the precaution was unnecessary, for there was not the slightest occasion for their services. In the morning Governor Cleveland and his staff, together with Mayor Edson of New York city, arrived in a special car and were escorted by all the militia companies to the Powers Hotel, where a reception was held in the rotunda. At noon a salute of fifty guns was the signal for all the stores to close, but long before that the city had begun to fill up with countless thousands from the surrounding country, who had come in to see the lavish decorations of the buildings and to witness the procession in the afternoon. That was led by the police—those in front mounted, the others on foot—and after them the military, a great many secret societies, an inconceivable number of other organisations, the fire department and an almost endless array of wagons representing the different trades and industries, the whole forming the finest parade that was ever seen in this part of the state. In this way, closing with a grand banquet in the evening, Rochester celebrated its semi-centennial and entered upon the next half century of its existence.

CHAPTER XIII

The Second Half-Century

CHANGES IN THE FORCE—MYSTERIOUS FALSEHOOD OF A SUICIDE—THE BANK FORGERIES—ERECTION OF THE PRESENT JAIL—MURDER NEAR AVON—ALIBI ESTABLISHED BY BURGLARY—THE GORHAM STREET RIOT—THE STONE MURDER—THE O'NEIL MURDER—THE STREET CAR STRIKE—THE SHOOTING OF STODDARD—THE DAY MURDER—PLENTY OF OTHER MURDERS—THE THIRD COURT-HOUSE—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—POLICE HEADQUARTERS—DORTHY'S CAREER—THE JURY COMMISSIONER—THE SMITH MURDER.

Turning again to the records of the commissioners we find that in January, 1885, the board concluded to comply with the Civil Service law and directed the clerk to ask of the examiners "a list of all persons passing and competent for policemen," which list was sent in to them two weeks later. They endeavored afterward to induce the state civil service commission to amend the regulations so as to allow of the selection of policemen from the whole list of those who had passed the examination and were rated as eligible, instead of confining the choice to the first three, but they were unable to obtain the relief sought. In April of that year Captain Cleary was detailed to act as day captain, Captain Keith as night captain. A few days later Chief McLean resigned and Captain Cleary was appointed to the position, Lieut. Charles McCormick being made captain, to fill the vacancy. The Protective Police and Fire Patrol company having been formed shortly before this, eight men were in May sworn in as special policemen, with the understanding that their salary

should be paid by the company. Early in 1886 the city was divided into four precincts, and in April the following-named were designated as the officers of the department: Chief of police, Cleary; captain and assistant chief, McCormick; night captain, Keith; first precinct, Lieut. McDermott; second, Lieut. Baird; third, Lieut. Allen; fourth, Lieut. Furtherer; detectives, Hayden, Kavanagh, Lauer, Dukelow, Lynch and



Photo by J. W. Taylor

CARL L. SHEPARD
Sergeant 4th Precinct

Long; office man and detective, Burchill; special detective at New York Central depot, Baker; special detective at the other depots, Roworth; court officer and interpreter, Marzluff; turnkey, Hyland; janitor, Markey. In May Richard Patterson was sworn in as special policeman to drive the patrol wagon at the time of labor difficulties. Officer Marzluff having died, officer Lauer was appointed court interpreter in March, 1887; officer Frank S. Skuse was assigned to lieuten-

ant's duty, and in June officer Hayden was designated chief of detectives.

In November the force was augmented by the appointment of twenty-five additional men, in conformity with a resolution of the Common Council authorising the increase, and a more important step was taken in the creation of the office of police matron, whose duty it should be to make all



Photo by J. W. Taylor

ARMAND J. MCGUIRE

Sergeant 4th Precinct

searches of female prisoners and to have general charge of them. Mrs. Addie DeStaebler was appointed to the position, which she has held to this day. In November, 1888, Dr. S. A. Pierce was appointed police surgeon; in June, 1891, Dr. R. C. Cartwright was appointed in his place. In July, 1889, officer Samuel Schwartz was appointed lieutenant; in January, 1890, officer Ryan was assigned to night lieutenant duty, and a year later officer Zimmerman was made a lieutenant. At a meet-

ing in February, 1892, there is entered on the minutes a letter from District-Attorney Benton, eulogistic of detective Roworth, who had died on the 17th of the December previous, and who for some time before that had been detailed to the district-attorney's office. In February, 1893, J. C. Hayden was re-appointed chief of detectives and was also designated assistant superintendent of police, Chief Cleary having for several years borne the title of superintendent; Lieutenant McDermott was appointed day captain, in place of Captain McCormick, deceased; Lieutenant Schwarz was made day lieutenant and officer Stetson was appointed lieutenant on night duty. In April, 1894, Lieutenant Baird was appointed night captain, in May officer Sherman was made a lieutenant, in June detective Furtherer was designated a day lieutenant. In March, 1896, Mayor Warner, as president of the board, presented a new set of instructions regarding the powers and duties of officers, which were adopted and ordered distributed among the force. In May of that year two officers (increased to four a year later) were detailed to ride on bicycles, principally for the purpose of enabling them to enforce the city ordinance regarding rapid wheeling. Officer Russ was appointed lieutenant in February, 1899. On the 29th of December in that year the meeting was adjourned *sine die*, the board having been legislated out of office, as will appear in the next chapter. So we will close the last volume of the long record of their proceedings for nearly thirty-five years, and see what has been done outside of the office.

In the last week of 1884 two burglaries were committed in Brockport, on Sunday morning, one hundred and fifty dollars being stolen. Three suspicious-looking persons had been seen loitering about the village a few days before that, and a description of them was sent to police headquarters in this city. The next day two detectives, dropping in at Breakey's hotel, on West avenue, saw three men who looked like those described and requested them to go to the police office, which they did without objection. Arriving there, one of them gave his name as George Clark; the other two said that they were brothers, Albert J. Brown and Frank Brown. While the last two were being searched, the other, remarking

that he would take some cough mixture, put his hand to his pocket, drew a pistol and, before he could be prevented, shot himself and fell to the floor, the blood streaming from the wound in his forehead. He died a few hours later, at the City hospital, but, before the end came, he made a sworn statement before Coroner Sharpe that his name was George Clark, and that he and his companions, the Brown brothers,



Photo by J. W. Taylor

HENRY T. MCALESTER

Sergeant 5th Precinct

had committed the burglary at Brockport, of which he gave the details with considerable minuteness, besides which he narrated some particulars of his life, saying that he had a wife and three children living at Weedsport. On the second day after that, officer McCormick went to Weedsport and made the astounding discovery that the three persons had slept at the hotel there on the night before the Brockport burglary

and had stayed there through the morning, taking the train late in the afternoon, so that they could not possibly have been engaged in that robbery, and furthermore Clark had no wife or child living in Weedsport. News of the strange affair having been telegraphed over the state, the chief of police of Glens Falls came on here and identified the so-called Brown brothers, who had been detained here in jail, as William and Joseph Davis, who had committed a burglary at that place some years before, and they were turned over to that officer to be carried back for trial. Police officials from West Troy and from Clinton prison also came on here, looked at the body of the so-called Clark and identified it positively as that of William Herrick, a desperate criminal who had served twenty years' time at Dannemora and was well known in the eastern part of the state. His *ante-mortem* statement has always remained an insoluble mystery. That he should have given a false name was not so strange, but to amuse himself by making up a tissue of falsehoods and swearing to them, almost in the hour of death, seemed an unaccountable thing, and, above all, to accuse himself and his companions of committing a crime of which they were absolutely innocent, that passed all understanding. The only suggestion of an explanation—and it is nothing else—lies in the supposition that he had committed a murder somewhere and thought that the safest place for him to hide would be within the walls of a state prison.

In 1885 there was a long strike at the foundries, which kept about six hundred men out of work from the end of April to the 9th of August, when the matter was settled by arbitration; while the difficulty was its height the strikers were so violent in their murderous assaults upon those who chose to labor that the commissioners afforded police protection to the workmen at the Co-operative foundry and the Sill stove works. In August of that year two men came to this city and took up their residence here, giving the names of James W. Conklin and George Edwards. One of them established a line of credit at the Commercial bank and the other at the Flour City bank by the deposit of drafts, afterward discovered to be forged, on the *Banque du Peuple*, of Montreal.

On attempting to draw \$2,500 at each of the banks against the deposit, they got the money from the Flour City, but the Commercial declined to pay. They left Rochester the same day and afterward operated in several western cities, turning up finally in New York city, where one of them, Joseph Elliott, the leader of a gang of the most skillful forgers in the country, was arrested, together with George Wilkes, the man



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JULIUS T. LUSCHER
Sergeant 5th Precinct

who actually did the work with the pen, though he never appeared in public, and turned over to detective Hayden, who went down after them. That was in March of 1886, and two months later the detective went down there again and brought back George Edwards. Elliott, who was the man who had posed here as Conklin, was indicted for forgery, and Edwards was accepted by the prosecution as its principal witness on the trial, which was held in May; Elliott was

promptly convicted—it being shown that Edwards was only his tool, though, as a matter of fact, it was Edwards who really drew the cash at the Flour City bank, which the other failed to do at the Commercial—and was sent to Auburn for fifteen years; Wilkes was not indicted, but Edwards was arraigned a little later and got five years of imprisonment.

Monroe county got a comparatively decent jail at last in this year, the present one, standing on Exchange street, being completed and occupied for the first time on October 4; it cost, besides \$30,000 for the lot, \$56,419.91. On the 28th of that month Emory Thayer, a farmer living in the town of Avon, Livingston county, was aroused from sleep by two burglars, by one of whom he was shot dead. Circumstances pointed strongly to the guilt of two men named Edward Bowman and Frank Squiers, who were arrested, and, as the only means of escaping the halter, Squiers confessed that both of them were, on the night in question, engaged in the robbery of a freight car at Honeoye Falls, thereby proving an alibi. Released on the more serious charge, Bowman was tried for the other offense and, on the evidence of his companion, sent to Auburn for five years.

Michael Hyland died on the 19th of April, 1887, after having been for some time the oldest living policeman in the city. He was born near Dublin, Ireland, December 1, 1819, emigrated with his parents to Canada when eleven months old and came to Rochester when sixteen years of age. A blacksmith by trade, he followed that calling till 1850, when he was appointed a policeman, rising to be captain of the watch in 1852. He never did duty as a day officer, but was always on the night force, and in the course of his service was assigned to every beat in the city until his appointment as night keeper of the station, in which capacity he spent the latter years of his life. The labor troubles of the previous year were renewed in the early part of the summer, extending to the street laborers, who were riotous on several occasions, the worst being on Gorham street on the 27th of June, when the strikers attacked the peaceful diggers in an excavation. The police were called out to protect the workmen, when the strikers turned on the officers and stoned them, injuring three

quite severely; the police then fired on the mob, wounding a number of them. Some of the ringleaders were arrested, but they were not sentenced till May of the following year, when Karl Bashe, the principal one, was condemned to pay three hundred dollars or serve as many days; the others got off with lighter penalties.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

PETER LAUER

Interpreter

When Alonzo A. Stone, who lived on Hayward avenue, on the outskirts of the city, went home on the evening of August 16, 1887, he looked in vain for some time for his wife, Ada Stone, and at last was horrified to find her dead body in the cellar, with limbs distorted, showing that a struggle had taken place before she was overpowered. There was a bad wound on the forehead, but the woman's death was due to strangulation, caused by a flour sack being tied tightly around her neck. The work was apparently done by

a tramp, and the police, proceeding on that supposition, sent out word in all directions, which resulted in the arrest at Canandaigua, on the following day, of a man who gave his name as Edward Sheldon and who was brought here and locked up. That fact was kept a profound secret from all but those directly concerned, so that when the coroner's jury met it found a verdict of death from the hands of some person unknown. Two weeks later the prisoner, who had been kept in jail all the time, admitted that his real name was Edward Alonzo Deacons and confessed that he committed the murder. His story was that he had stopped at the house while Mrs. Stone was there alone, had asked for food, had been refused and pushed from the door, which made him angry, so that he struck Mrs. Stone and had then, to prevent her giving the alarm, choked her, but did it harder than he meant to, so that he unintentionally caused her death. Only a part of that narrative was true, for it was proved afterward that he had attempted to assault her and had deliberately murdered her. He was arraigned in the police court, tried, convicted and hanged in the new jail on the 10th of July, 1888, the first person to suffer there, and the last, for, before the turn of the next one came, electricity had taken the place of the rope, and death must be met only in a state prison.

Besides the many whose bodies were found, in the water or elsewhere, there were thirteen known suicides in the city in 1888—those of John Fitzgerald, of James Grinder, who threw himself in front of a locomotive after attempting to kill his wife; of Harry H. Stewart of Hastings, Ontario, at the Powers Hotel; of Everest W. Mills, a sixteen-year-old boy; of Mason W. Peake, of William Attridge, of a stranger by jumping from the steamer City of Rochester, of Andrew Hauser, of Nicholas Engler, who had murdered a man in Holley twelve years before; of Emil Schlinger, of William Wicks, of Benjamin Landlaw, of J. J. O'Byrne and of George A. Hart. On the 29th of December officer William P. O'Neil undertook to arrest William Manley, living on Penn street, who had been complained of as a dangerous person to be at large and one whose legal sanity should be inquired into. Manley tripped up the officer and escaped, but O'Neil hailed a

passing wagon, pursued him, jumped out and was just about to seize him when Manley fired a pistol at him, point blank, the bullet penetrating and lacerating the bowels. In the difficult and delicate operation that followed, of cutting out the injured part of the intestine and sewing together the severed ends, no less than seven surgeons participated, and it looked for several hours as though the patient would recover,



Photo by J. W. Taylor

EDWARD O'LOUGHLIN

Detective

but he sank gradually and died the next morning. Manley was arraigned for murder and was ably defended by A. J. Rodenbeck, the defense being insanity. He was adjudged insane and was committed to the asylum.

The year of 1889 was marked by a prolonged strike of the street car drivers, which was begun on the 3d of April and was not declared off till the 1st of June, though many of the old hands went back to work some time before that.

During the first week there was almost a complete tie-up of all the lines, then some other drivers were brought in and cars began to run on the principal thoroughfares, though they had to be preceded, on Main street at least, by a line of police extending from curb to curb. Rioting followed naturally, the worst being on North Clinton street, on April 13, when the police were savagely assaulted and several were severely hurt. The trouble probably hastened the sale of the old horse car company, which took place in November of that year, to the present company, which changed the system to the electric as rapidly as possible, doing away with some of the evils complained of and lessening greatly the danger of future strikes. On the 12th of November the treasurer of the Genesee Falls loan association reported to the police that his safe had been robbed of some two thousand dollars belonging to the association, the receipts of the meeting on the previous night. The loss was made good by the treasurer and his bondsmen, among them, so the association did not suffer and nothing more was done about it.

During the year Thomas Moulson, an ice dealer, forged paper to the extent of twenty thousand dollars and fled southward. He was tracked by detective Hayden, then chief of that bureau, to Charleston, S. C., and thence to Cuba; being followed to Havana he returned to this country, with the detective on his heels, who arrested him at a small place in Florida; he was brought back to this city, tried and convicted, but his brothers took care of the forged paper, and sentence, though imposed, was suspended on account of his age; he died a year later. At the close of the year the board of excise commissioners, mindful of the general dissatisfaction over the indiscriminate granting of licenses, called upon the various police authorities to meet with them "for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary for the best interests of the public." Police Justice Keeler refused to appear at "the farce," as he called it, stating that the board had licensed numbers of persons who had served terms in Auburn state prison or the penitentiary, though the law expressly required them to issue licenses to persons of good moral character only. The police commissioners seem to

have paid no attention to the matter. Though there were no more suicides in the city than in the previous year, the number of those in adjacent towns was sufficient to run the list up to twenty-seven for the whole county, the different methods employed being hanging, eleven; poisoning, six; drowning, three; cutting throat, two; jumping from building, two; shooting, two; setting fire to clothing, one.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN P. McDONALD

Detective

Samuel Stoddard lived in a house back of the residence of detective Thomas Lynch. On the 8th of May, 1890, Stoddard sawed off a portion of the high board fence which stood between the premises and which Lynch had erected on his own ground. The next day he continued the depredation, and the officer, as the only means of stopping it, stepped over to arrest him. Stoddard took up the ax that was lying on the ground, retreated to his house and attempted to close the door, which Lynch prevented by interposing his foot,

whereupon Stoddard raised the weapon, with the undoubted intention of 'killing the officer, for he was well known throughout the neighborhood as a desperate character, ever ready with the pistol or other instrument of death. Lynch, to defend himself, drew his revolver and fired, but the bullet did not reach the one for whom it was intended, for unfortunately Mrs. Stoddard got in the way and her life paid the forfeit. Instead of ceasing his attack when his wife lay dead at his feet, Stoddard again menaced the officer with the ax, who, after dodging one or two of the blows, fired again and his enemy was instantly killed. Lynch was exonerated by the coroner's jury the next day, but, in spite of that, the grand jury afterward found three indictments against him; he was tried for murder in the second degree but was acquitted, on the ground of self-defense, on the 23d of September.

A frightful tragedy occurred in July, not in Rochester, to be sure, but its connection with this city will be seen. The wife of Arthur H. Day—a worthless fellow, who had been arrested many times for petty crimes—complained at the police station that her husband had, when marrying her, another wife. Day was soon found, arrested and locked up on a charge of bigamy, but no trace could be found of his first wife, though she, too, was known at headquarters, from her having complained of her husband more than once. As it seemed probable that there had been foul play somewhere, Day was closely questioned on the subject and finally admitted that some two weeks before that, on Sunday, July 27, he and his first wife (whose name was Desire, or Deserial), accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Quigley, had gone to Niagara Falls and that, while there, his wife had left the party and he had not seen her since. The next step was to arrest Mrs. Quigley, who, after telling at first the same story as her brother, broke down completely and said that Arthur had pushed his wife over the precipice. She consented, without much opposition, to accompany Chief Hayden and detective Furtherer to the Falls and point out the exact spot where the crime was committed. When she reached the locality she said: "Over there lies the body of Arthur Day's wife," and immediately fainted away, accounting afterward for her swoon

by saying that a mist rose before her eyes and in the center of it she saw the form of the murdered woman. The officers clambered down the bank at that point and found at the bottom the object of their search, the body being badly disfigured by the terrible fall and partly decomposed. Leaving Mrs. Quigley in the hands of the Canadian authorities, the officers returned home. Day, kept in ignorance of what had transpired,



Photo by J. W. Taylor

WILLIAM F. MAGUIRE

Detective

was simply told that a body had been found at the Falls and of his own free will he accompanied detective Furtherer to the Canadian village to identify the remains. He was there confronted with his sister, whose reluctant testimony sealed his fate; he was promptly indicted by the grand jury at Welland, Ontario, was tried, convicted and hanged there on the 18th of December.

For several Sundays in the first half of the year, beginning with April 13, the saloons were actually closed and kept closed, by order of Mayor Carroll, showing that the thing was

perfectly feasible. On the 22d of May Abram Bogardus, superintendent of mails, was sentenced to three years in the Albany penitentiary for stealing letters containing money; he was pardoned by President Harrison a year later. On July 28th the coal office of Martin Barron was entered for the purpose of robbery and Mr. Barron, who was there, was frightfully beaten; his assailant, John Calihan, got ten years at Auburn. Ex-Coroner Daniel A. Sharpe was knocked down by two ruffians on the 25th of August and died a week later; Stephen McConnell was arrested for it, but got off with a fine of fifty dollars, it being shown that Sharpe's death was due to heart disease, aggravated by the assault. On the 20th of November Moses S. Marks secured twenty-five thousand dollars by forging the name of William A. Waters, cashier of the Flour City bank, to a telegraphic order on a New York bank, but he was captured at Utica the same evening, with all but three hundred and fifty dollars of the stolen money in his possession. The death of two ex-police commissioners occurred during the year—Henry S. Hebard, on March 11, and George G. Cooper, on September 8. There were nineteen suicides in the county—poisoning, four; shooting, three; hanging, three; severing arteries, two; jumping off bridges, two; drowning, two; strangulation, suffocation and cutting throat, one each.

John H. Miller, who lived on Hudson park, was in the habit of getting drunk and abusing his family. On the night of January 21, 1891, he came home, far gone in that condition; his son, John E. Miller, reproached him for being so, and the father, becoming infuriated, stabbed the young man five times with a pocket-knife, so that he died at the City hospital the next morning. Miller was indicted for murder in the second degree. His case was called for trial on the 1st of April, but, on the report of three physicians that Miller was insane, Judge Adams ordered the trial suspended and committed the accused to the Buffalo insane asylum.

While a funeral was going on in St. Patrick's cathedral, on May 26, two men were arrested in the throng as they were endeavoring to ply their trade as pickpockets. On being taken to the station they were soon identified as Harry King

and James McCaffrey, two of the most notorious crooks and sneak thieves in the country. Their record being against them they were railroaded to prison, for in less than a month the iron doors at Dannemora closed upon them, with a sentence of four years and two months each. On June 6 James Hughes, master workman of the united garment workers in this city, was convicted of extortion in squeezing



Photo. by J. W. Taylor

WILLIAM H. BAUER

Detective

money out of clothing manufacturers by threatening to order a strike; sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; case appealed and carried through all the courts of the state, but the conviction was affirmed and he served his term. Charles Pscherhofer, from Budapest, passed himself off here as an Austro-Hungarian count, and in that guise he succeeded in robbing Mrs. Barbara Heinlein of one thousand dollars by selling her worthless Austrian bonds. Leaving here immediately afterward, he made his way through Mexico and

California to Portland, Oregon, where he was arrested on the request of Chief Cleary, and detective Hayden brought him back here. He was sentenced to Auburn for five years and eight months; getting out in two years' less time than that for good behavior, he went to California again and soon got into trouble for crooked real estate transactions.

There was a repetition, on the 11th of July, of the Miller tragedy, except that the wife, not the son, was the victim of a drunken man's fiendish hate. Joseph L. Tice (or Theis), living on North Goodman street, was sent to the penitentiary for a month, on complaint of his wife Agnes, for intoxication and abuse. After gaining his liberty he hunted her up and deliberately murdered her, stabbing her five times with a large pocket-knife. He was convicted December 3, sentenced a week later to be executed on the 18th of January; before that time the case was appealed, the judgment was confirmed, he was re-sentenced in March and executed May 18. Gabriel Kuhn got five years at Auburn, November 23, for assaulting his wife with a pistol, shooting her, but not fatally. Among the inmates of a small boarding-house on Pinnacle avenue were Charles Demico, an Italian; Jacob Wolfschlager, a German, and a woman of doubtful nationality, who had been married, first to the German and then to the Italian, whom she preferred and who was indeed the better man of the two. On December 23 Demico was found dead in bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Wolfschlager was arrested and, although he insisted that the Italian had committed suicide, was tried for murder in the following March. The jury, after being out for twenty-four hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree—evidently a compromise judgment, which did not reflect the opinion of a single juror—and the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor at Auburn for life. The number of suicides reported in the county during the year was twenty-one—seven by drowning, five by poison, three by hanging, three by cutting the throat, two by shooting and one by cutting an artery.

Early in April, 1892, houses on Monroe avenue and Alexander street were entered by burglars and the next day two men were arrested for the acts, who proved to be noted

criminals. Their great reluctance to be photographed and their grimaces to prevent accurate likenesses from being secured were easily explained by the fact that when their pictures were sent to police departments throughout the country it was found that one of them, who had given his name as James T. Harris, was really James T. Wood, who had committed a murder in Maryland a year before that, while



Photo by J. W. Taylor

WILLIAM J. SCANLAN

Detective

burglarising a residence. Before his identity became known, he and his partner made a desperate effort to escape from the jail here, but they were unsuccessful. After Wood had served three years at Auburn for the Rochester burglary he was taken back to Maryland.

Charles F. Underhill flourished here for some years as president of the Flour City Life association, but in May he was convicted, after a prolonged trial, of forgery in attempting to defraud the concern and was sentenced to four years and

eight months of imprisonment ; was released on bail, pending appeal, and the case dragged on for nearly two years, when the judgment was confirmed by the general term, but was overruled by the Court of Appeals. D. D. T. Moore, who was elected mayor in 1865 and who was president of the board of police commissioners during its first year, died in New York on the 3d of June. On September 1 there was almost a general jail delivery, resulting in the escape of seven of the inmates, headed by Clarence F. Tear, a well-known criminal, who had obtained a false key by means of which he unlocked the cell doors of himself and the others ; once outside they scattered to different parts of the country, but the large reward that was offered caused all of them to be recaptured eventually, except Tear, the ringleader, who has not been heard of since. In December John H. Keefe, a lawyer of this city, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for grand larceny.

In January, 1893, eighteen of the principal coal dealers in the city, members of the Rochester Coal exchange, were indicted for conspiring together to prevent fair competition in the sale of coal here, the indictment stating that "not being content with the ordinary rates and prices which they and other persons were accustomed to receive, they did contrive and intend, unlawfully, unjustly and oppressively, to increase the price of coal." The trial was a protracted one and was a failure, the jury being equally divided, but the exchange was thereby broken up. Captain Charles E. McCormick, one of the veterans on the force and an officer of distinguished ability, died January 31 ; he was born at Trenton, Ontario, March 31, 1838, and came to this city in 1845 ; in early life he was connected with different hotels, first as a bell boy, then as porter, then as clerk at the Brackett House and at Congress Hall ; when the force was reorganised, in 1865, he was one of the first twenty-five officers sworn in and served continuously thereafter, as patrolman, roundsman, detective, day captain and assistant chief or superintendent.

An Englishman named Charles Young gave the police a good deal of trouble in this year by various misdeeds ; his occupation was that of a saloon broker, selling a saloon and

its fixtures, partly for cash, partly on time, taking the property when the purchasers failed to pay up and then shooting at them when they came back to get what belonged to them; indicted, bailed, fled and returned to England; followed by District-Attorney Forsyth and a deputy sheriff to bring him back, but he was wanted over there for swindling, and was imprisoned for several months; when his term expired he



Photo by J. W. Taylor

WILLIAM WHALEY

Detective

was brought back on extradition papers for assault in first degree; tried in April, 1894, and convicted of assault in second degree; was sentenced to four years and nine months in Auburn; after being taken there the general term decided that his conviction was illegal, as it was for a crime different from the one for which he was extradited; he was therefore released at once and again returned to England; three months later he tried to kill a man there; was sent to Portland prison, attempted to escape and was shot dead by the guard in February, 1895; a satisfactory end of his career, to all but one

On Sunday, May 28, Herman J. Theis was so badly pounded in his own saloon by Patrick O'Hara that he died five days later; O'Hara was tried for manslaughter but acquitted on the ground of self-defense. A person whose identity has never been revealed repaid to the German insurance company four thousand dollars which he said had been wrongfully obtained from it. In September the wretched set of buildings known as Murderers' Row, on Exchange street, near Spring, were ordered to be demolished, as a menace to public health by reason of filthy and ruinous condition; a large number of crimes had been perpetrated there during the previous years, including the shooting of Joseph Smith, an Englishman, by Harry Gaul, a negro, who was sent to state prison for life and soon died there. Heavy sentences were given to wrong-doers in this year, such as twelve years in prison, imposed upon an old artist named John Hutchins, for rape, and ten years given to Charles H. Brozee for wrecking a train near Fisher's Station. The suicides of the year were those of Mrs. W. J. McPherson, in January; Cortland Annis, in February; Theodore Leis and Max Snyder, in March; Clinton Shoemaker, in April; Ferdinand Nowack and Mrs. Mary Orchard, in May; Bartholomew Doran (who killed his infant child, tried to drown his wife and then threw himself in front of a passing locomotive), in June; Frank Mesle and Dr. George A. Fisher, in July; Morris Greenstone, John E. Combs and Albert Nitzke, in August; John B. Lingg and Peter Gumo, in September; Mrs. Sarah J. Van Riper, in October, and Albert H. Bruman, in December.

There were seven homicides in 1894, but in none of them did the perpetrator meet with capital punishment. On the 25th of March Spencer Howe, an agent for the United States express company at Rochester Junction, was stabbed to death with a stiletto, at that place, in an Italian shanty, by some one of that nationality; Nicolo Denardo was tried for the crime in June but was acquitted. Patrick Gavin killed Howard L. Abbott in a quarrel at Charlotte, August 1; indicted for murder but acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Frank Gallo shot and killed James Bovenzee in a

saloon on West avenue, August 15; in the following January he was tried, convicted and sentenced to die on the 16th of February, but he obtained a new trial, on which he was acquitted, June 27, 1896. There were not many suicides, the most notable ones being those of William Daningburgh, a former coroner, by inhaling gas; Frederick Hall by hanging, John B. Dougherty by taking laudanum, Mrs.



Photo by J. W. Taylor

JOHN W. NAGLE

Detective

William Puce by cutting her throat, James M. Marriott, E. H. Parmalee and Mrs. Celia Fowler.

Captain William Keith, one of the best officers on the force, died on the 28th of March. He was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1837, and passed his boyhood in Phelps, Ontario county, and Penfield, in this county, in which latter place he had a blacksmith shop, where he practised that calling for many years. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in the Eighth New York cavalry, serving with honor and

distinction until the close of the war. He was appointed a policeman on July 1, 1871, and was for many years a roundsman on Main street; in 1881 he was appointed lieutenant of the first precinct, and in 1883 was made night captain, which position he filled at the time of his death. On May 19th the excise commissioners raised the price of saloon licenses from fifty dollars to \$125.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by laying the corner-stone of the third and present court-house, with the full Masonic ritual used on such occasions. Before those ceremonies took place there were an address by the mayor, George W. Aldridge; an invocation by the chaplain, Rev. W. C. Hubbard; the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by James G. Cutler, and an oration, by George Raines. In the cavity of the corner-stone of the first court-house, laid in 1821, there had been deposited a parchment scroll inscribed with statistics relating to the new county, with a concise statement of the settlement and early history of the village of Rochester. This document was redeposited in the corner-stone of the second court-house, laid in 1850, and with it were placed a great number of articles relating to the second period and covering the ground between the two, the whole being placed in a box that was packed as full as it could hold. When the box was taken out in 1894 it was found that the writing on the old scroll was still legible, except in two places, while a large proportion of the more modern things were practically destroyed by the moisture that had crept through the stone, the likeness of the faces on the daguerreotypes being wholly obliterated and the books, both paper and binding, being reduced to pulp. With as much of a restoration as possible the articles commemorative of the first two structures were placed in a metallic casket, together with books and newspapers emblematic of the time and descriptive of the previous thirty years, and were deposited within the corner-stone of the present edifice.

The contract called for its completion by April 1, 1896, but it was not sufficiently far advanced for occupancy till June 27 of that year, when the surrogate, George A. Benton, formally opened it by moving into his office. The building,

which is fire-proof throughout, is vastly larger than either of its predecessors, with a frontage of one hundred and forty feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty, coming almost flush with the sidewalk on West Main street and leaving but little open space in the rear, between it and the city hall; with a high basement and four storeys on the Main street front, eighty-seven feet in all; built of New Hampshire granite, all



Photo by J. W. Taylor

WALTER G. BARNETT

Detective

smooth dressed, and with a heavy cornice of the same stone. It is Romanesque in general design, with four polished columns on the north front, guarding a vestibule that opens into a central court covered by a skylight ninety-two feet above the level of the ground floor; it is finished within in marble throughout; the first floor is used by the county clerk, the county treasurer and the surrogate; the trial courts occupy the second floor, the third is taken up with the general and special term and the law library, and the fourth is devoted to the supervisors, the district-attorney, the jury commissioner

and the grand jury; the architect was J. Foster Warner and the contractors were Friederich & Sons. The actual cost of construction was \$719,945.02, besides \$110,212.48 for fixtures and furniture, making \$830,157.50, to which may be added \$40,533.33 paid for rent during construction and enough incidental expenses to make, altogether, a bill of \$881,560.86 that the county had to pay.

The large and ornamental building for police headquarters, standing on Exchange street, nearly opposite the jail, was begun in June, 1894, and completed in that month of 1895; it cost, exclusive of the land on which it stands, sixty-five thousand dollars; Herbert W. Pierce was the architect, Stallman Brothers were the general contractors. The basement is devoted to the boiler room and cellars; on the first floor are the captain's offices, the assembly room, with lockers, and the lock-up for males, with twenty-two cells; the second floor contains offices for the chief of police and the director of the detective bureau, the police court room, with rooms for the judge and the clerk, and also a room for the detectives, with the "rogues' gallery;" on the third floor are the living apartments for the matron, rooms for the detention of witnesses and the lock-up for females, with thirteen cells; the fourth floor is given up to the police patrol operators, the gymnasium and the bath-room; the barn and the stable for the police patrol are in the rear of the building. On the 26th of May Dominick Kearns was killed in Kervin's saloon near the Rapids, by Egbert H. Chatfield, in a quarrel over the A. P. A.; Chatfield was tried in February, 1896, and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, the jury being out six hours and taking nine ballots.

Early in 1896 John F. Dorthy, a lawyer of considerable practice, began a career which bore many points of resemblance to that of Charles Young, in that it kept him constantly before the courts for several years, only he did not come so much into collision with the police, for his crimes were marked by craft, rather than violence. He got into the habit of appropriating to his own use money entrusted to him by his clients and of cheating people, including his mother-in-law, by means of forged mortgages. His crookedness

having been well established, he was disbarred from professional practice in June of that year and expelled from membership in the Second Baptist church in September. Indictments innumerable were found against him, he was tried repeatedly, convicted almost as often and sentenced to state prison over and over again, but he kept out of it for more than four years, fighting the case with appeals and stays



ADDIE DE STAEBLER

Matron

and injunctions and other legal tricks. At last, on a sentence of three years and five months, for keeping two hundred and fifty dollars sent to him by a client to make a settlement, he was, on the 8th of January, 1901, actually taken to Auburn, and there he is now. On the 1st of March Alexander McLean died. He was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, in May, 1818; was a member of the old police force in 1863 and eleven years later was appointed chief, to succeed Samuel M. Sherman, holding that position till 1885, when he resigned; he was a person of much native shrewdness and of great kindness of heart, with all which he was one of the most strict

disciplinarians that the department ever possessed. In May Vincent Marquetta was tried for the murder of James Quetta—both Sicilians—convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years at Auburn. On September 22 the courts decided, in a case instituted by the Rochester Whist club, that social clubs must take out licenses. Robert Watt murdered his brother Andrew, September 24, by stabbing him in an altercation at the Brown street railroad crossing; convicted of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to nineteen years.

In April, 1897, the legislature passed a law of much importance, creating the office of commissioner of jurors for Monroe county. Martin W. Cooke, an eminent lawyer of this city, was appointed to the position on May 8 and held the office at the time of his death, February 23, 1898, when he was succeeded by John M. Steele, the present incumbent. The benefit of this law to the county is very great. It secures a far better set of men to serve on the juries than ever before, for, by the examination to which he subjects them, the commissioner excludes thousands of persons who were formerly on the list, while at the same time he brings into it many who could show no reason but their own inclination for being off the roll, so that the number of those eligible is now between five and six thousand. Besides that, the law saves to the county about twelve thousand dollars annually, for the total expense of the jury system for the year ending with October of 1902 was \$22,975, as against \$34,377.20 for the year before the law went into operation.

Two mysterious murders marked the year 1897. The first occurred on the night of May 12, when William H. Peart was killed by some unknown person. Suspicion pointed strongly toward two or three different people, but there was not sufficient evidence for an indictment, still less for a conviction. Nearly five years afterward the widow of William J. Stokes informed the police that her husband, who had died recently, had informed her, some time before his death, that he had done the deed in the course of a quarrel. The other tragedy took place in Churchville. Of a house in that village on the night of September 8 the occupants were

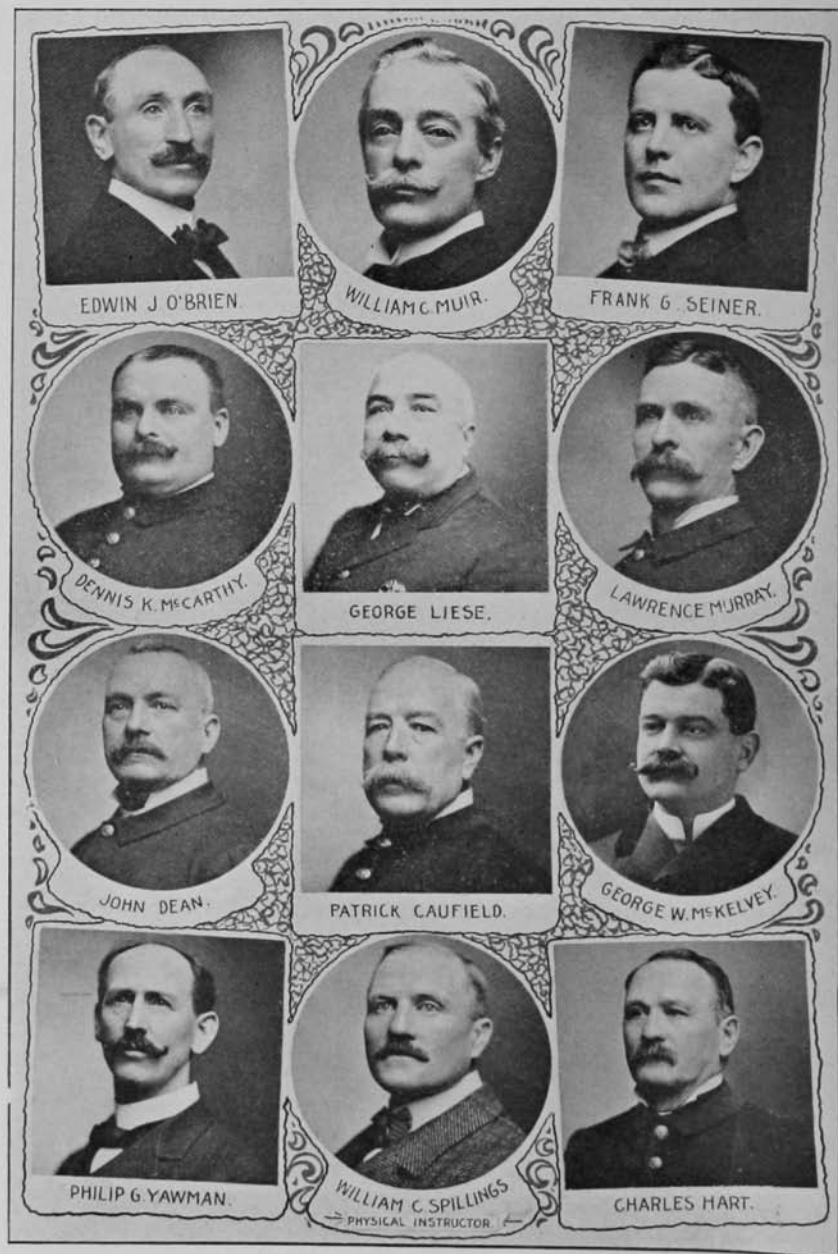
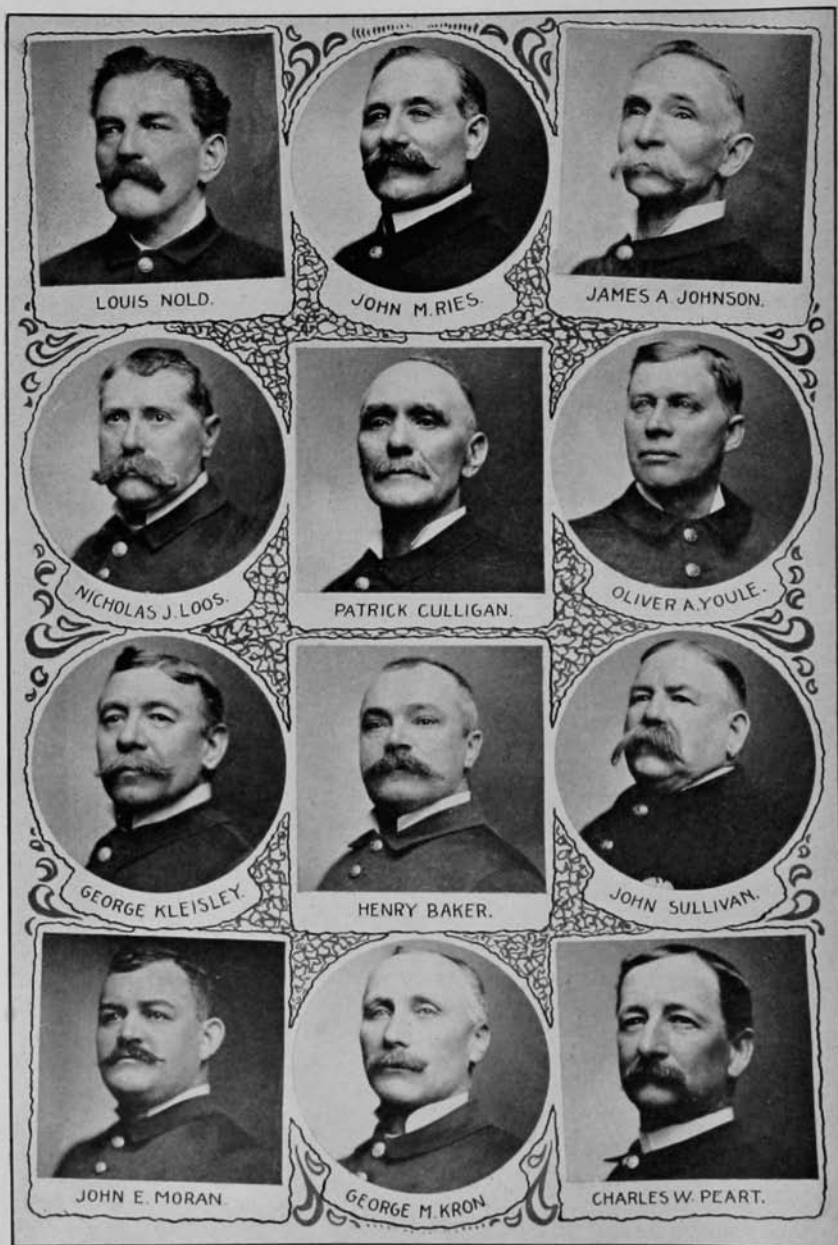


Photo by J. W. Taylor

PATROLMEN ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL DUTY

George A. Smith, aged seventy years, and his wife, together with Grant Walker, who was Mrs. Smith's nephew, and Mary New, a nurse taking care of Walker, who was sick. Early in the morning Miss New was awakened by hearing groans, and going down stairs she found Smith lying on the floor, bound and gagged, with his legs tied to the dining-room table. To the neighbors who were at once called in Smith said that two burglars had entered the house while he was sleeping, had shot his wife, had dragged him from bed, had tied him as he was found and had escaped through a window. Mrs. Smith was found in her bed-room, with a bullet wound in her head, from which she died a few days later. In spite of the fact that she said that she did not know who shot her, and her refusal to the last to incriminate her husband, his story was generally disbelieved and few doubted that he deliberately murdered his wife. He was arraigned in the following June, but one of the jurors fell sick after the trial had begun, so it had to be deferred till September. It then lasted for six weeks, at the end of which time Smith was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Execution was stayed by carrying the case to the Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial on the ground that it was an error to admit Mrs. Smith's statements as to the crime. For various reasons there was delay in fixing the time for the re-trial of the case, and in the meantime Smith had to spend more than four years in the death cell at Auburn. When at last he was arraigned again, on January 19 of this year, eleven witnesses at the former trial had died, eight of them for the prosecution, and others were missing, but in spite of that he was again convicted and again sentenced to the electric chair; an appeal was taken, of course, and his fate will not be positively decided till after the publication of this volume.

Frederick Zimmer, an ex-police commissioner, fell from the window of his office on the corner of West Main and Exchange streets, and, striking his head on the pavement below, was instantly killed, January 4, 1898. Charles W. Briggs, mayor of the city in 1871 and thereby president of the board of police commissioners, died on the 18th of May, 1899. In the summer of the last-named year Joseph



Lombardo, who kept a small fruit stand on North avenue, was killed by Joseph Alessi in a quarrel over a small debt that was owed by the latter ; manslaughter in the second degree ; Auburn, twelve years and four months at hard labor. William Berl, a boy sixteen years old, killed Frank Peglau, October 1, at a social party ; he was convicted of manslaughter, second degree, and got off with a fine of five hundred dollars, which was paid. Police Patrol Sergeant Robert B. Swanton died October 8, 1899, after a long illness. He went on the police force September 9, 1887, being one of the few who have received their appointment from the Common Council. Beginning as the driver of the ambulance and then of the patrol wagon, he was soon made a sergeant, some years later was promoted to the staff of detectives and afterward became a sergeant again ; a faithful officer in all the positions that he held.



CHAPTER XIV

Under the White Charter

POLICE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER—ORDINANCES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY—JAMES D. CASEY SUCCEEDS JAMES G. CUTLER—GEORGE A. GILMAN APPOINTED COMMISSIONER—A RECORD OF CRIME—THE KEATING MURDER—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM FIRE—THE BROWN MURDER—THE HICKEY MURDER—THE ETHEL DINGLE TRAGEDY—THE MCFARLANE MURDER—THE COAL FAMINE—STATISTICS FOR THE PAST YEAR

For many years before this the need of a complete revision of the charter of Rochester had been felt, and many efforts had been made in that direction, much labor being expended, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and other organisations, by public-spirited individuals, in drafting amendments or completely new documents, to take the place of the old charter. Nothing came of it, however, till 1898, when the legislature passed a law called, officially, "the charter of cities of the second class," though it is commonly known as the "White charter," from the name of the state senator whose persistent advocacy secured the adoption of the measure. It is uniform in its application to four cities of the state—Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Troy—in all of which the next city election after the passage of the act was to be held under its provisions. That made the election of 1899 in Rochester to conform to it, and all the city officers then chosen, as well as all their appointees, went into office on the first of January following, instead of on the first of April, as was formerly the custom. The act is a very voluminous instrument, containing originally four

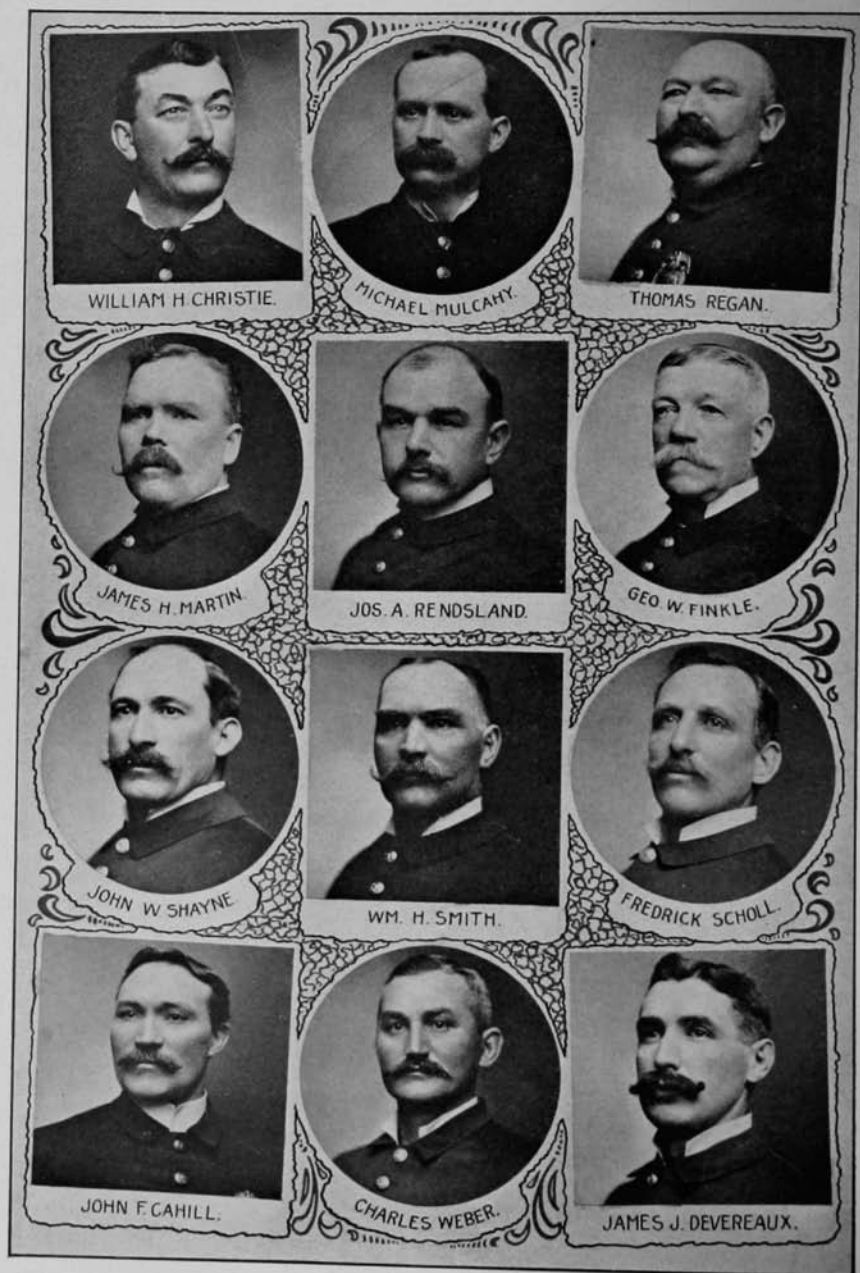
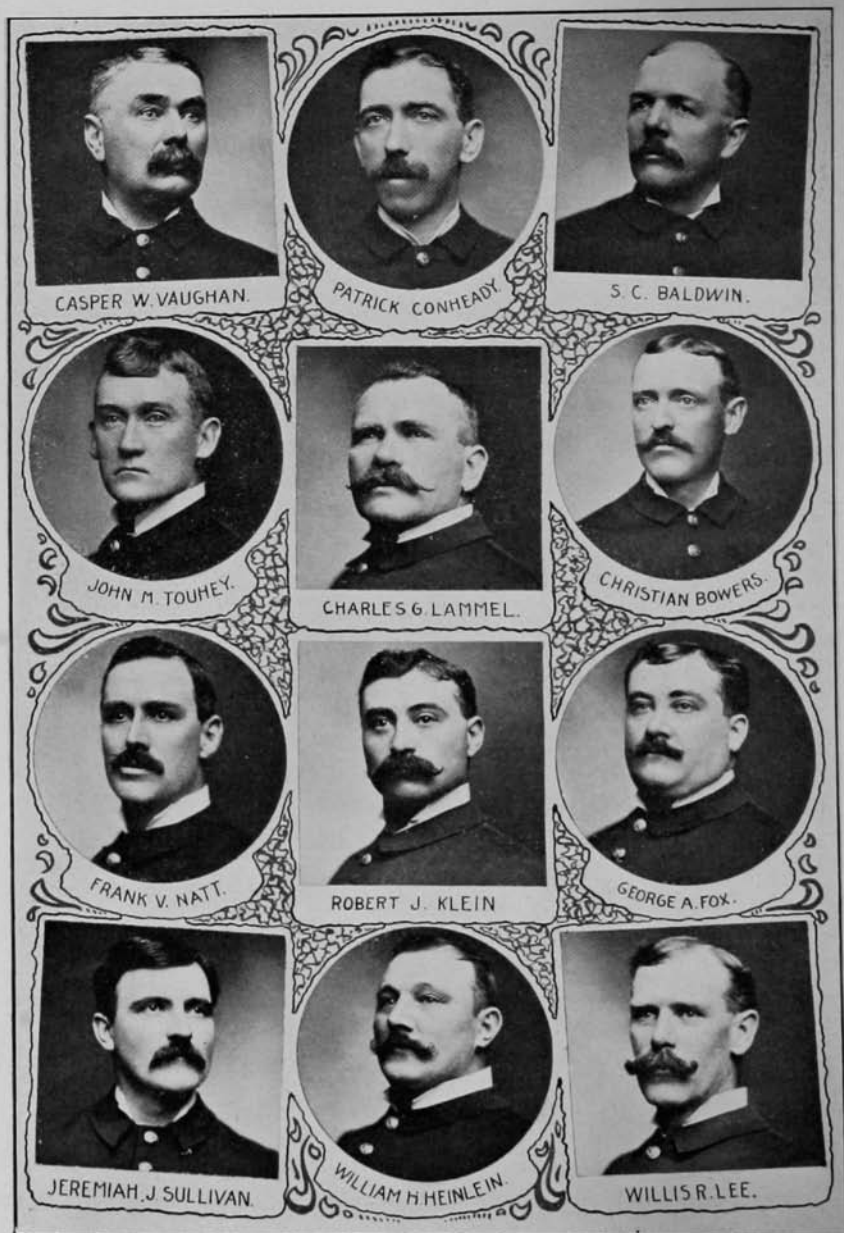


Photo by J. W. Taylor

PATROLMEN

hundred and ninety-five sections, seventy-seven of which were afterward repealed and several others amended. Nineteen sections relate to the police department—or, rather, sub-department or bureau, for the department of Public Safety was created, of which the police constitute one branch, while the other divisions are those of fire and the public health—the main provisions of which are as follows: The mayor is to appoint a commissioner of Public Safety, to hold office for two years unless sooner removed by the mayor, who shall have charge of the police department; shall appoint, when a vacancy occurs, a chief of police, to hold office during good behavior or until he becomes permanently incapacitated, and such other subordinates to hold office during his pleasure as may be prescribed by the board of estimate and apportionment; shall also appoint a clerk to attend at the office and keep all the records and papers relating to the department; shall also keep a record of all his official acts; shall also make rules for the government of the police force, and shall appoint, as vacancies in the force occur, or as the ordinances of the Common Council may require, all the members of the force and distribute them into grades to conform to such ordinances. The mayor is empowered to control and direct the department for the purpose of carrying out the laws of the state, and in case of riot or insurrection he may take command of the whole police force. The Common Council has power, at all times, to determine the number of members of the department and the classes or grades into which they shall be divided and to make any ordinances for their government. The other sections relate to the powers and duties of the policemen; they must be appointed in pursuance of the civil service laws, they must not solicit votes or be delegates to political conventions; they are not liable to military or jury duty or to arrest on civil process, and in cases of charges against them, which must be made in writing, they are to be tried by the commissioner, all trials being open to the public.

George A. Carnahan was elected mayor in November, 1899, and on New Year's day following he announced his appointments, among them that of James G. Cutler to be commissioner of Public Safety. On the 30th of January the



Common Council adopted a set of police ordinances, of which the most important were the following: Five police precincts were to be established, with a station in each of them; the department was to consist of one chief of police, five captains, five lieutenants, eight detective sergeants, four sergeants in the police patrol bureau, ten sergeants, one hundred and fifty-five patrolmen, five doormen, four drivers and three turnkeys; the patrolmen were divided into four grades, according to their terms of service; a detective bureau was established, the police patrol service and the police telegraph and telephone service being also made bureaus in the department; the commissioner was empowered, whenever the good of the service demanded it, to appoint an extra captain, who should be the director of the detective bureau. Under this last provision, John C. Hayden, who had previously been chief of detectives, was appointed in March, 1900, with the rank and title above mentioned. On April 12 the council accepted an act passed by the legislature, consolidating the park police with the city police and making it the duty of the commissioner of Public Safety to provide police protection for the parks.

Commissioner Cutler, at the beginning of the year, appointed George A. Gilman clerk; in February Dr. John A. Stapleton was appointed police surgeon, and all members of the force were ordered to report to him for physical examination; in March officer O'Loughlin was re-assigned to the detective bureau; in April a school of instruction was established, in which the members of the force, divided into three classes of about sixty each, were instructed regularly by James L. Whitley, of the corporation counsel's office, as to their powers and duties; this was found to be advantageous, and, although intermitted of late, the school will shortly be resumed. In May five precincts were established, the station of the first or central precinct being at police headquarters on Exchange street; the second on South avenue, near Gregory street; the third on University avenue, opposite Oxford street; the fourth on Clinton avenue north, near Kelly street; the fifth on Lyell avenue, corner of Moore street; the last-named has been changed this year from its original location to old



number six school-house, on the corner of Lyell avenue and Frank street, running through to White street, making it the most commodious and best-equipped station in the city. In June Lieutenants Herman Russ and Michael J. Zimmerman were promoted to be captains, and officers Monaghan, Cummings, Klubertanz, McAlester, Stein, Shepard, Sherwood, Mehle, O'Grady and Klein were advanced to the grade of sergeant.

On August 14 Commissioner Cutler sent a letter to the mayor, tendering his resignation, to take effect September 1. This was accepted and James D. Casey was appointed commissioner. One of his first official acts was to appoint Dr. Richard C. Cartwright police surgeon, in place of Dr. Stapleton, retired. In November detectives McDonald, O'Brien, Bauer, Lynch, Muldoon, Maguire, Long and Kavanagh were appointed detective sergeants.

At the election of November, 1901, Adolph J. Rodenbeck was chosen mayor, and he appointed George A. Gilman, who had been clerk of the department for the previous two years, to be commissioner of Public Safety. Mr. Gilman named C. Alonzo Simmons as clerk, and a little later re-appointed Dr. Stapleton to the position of police surgeon. In January Captain M. J. Zimmerman was transferred to precinct number one and became acting inspector of police and, in the absence or disability of the chief, was given the powers and duties of chief of police. He is still in this position. In May the Common Council passed an ordinance abolishing the grade of detective sergeant, the result of which was that all the officers holding that title were reduced to the rank of patrolman. A little later the commissioner appointed officers O'Loughlin, Bauer, Nagle, Barnett, Maguire, Whaley, Scanlan and McDonald as detectives. On the 10th of May an innovation was made by the appointment of four mounted policemen, to do duty on the outskirts of the city; the experiment has proven very satisfactory. In August Sergeants Klubertanz and Stein were promoted to the grade of lieutenants, and officer Charles C. Alt to the rank of sergeant; in January, 1903, officer McGuire was made a sergeant. In that month the Common Council passed an



JOHN E. LANE.



JOHN HETZLER.



THOMAS J. CONDON.



WILLIAM J. QUINLAN.



HENRY A. IRELAND



STEPHEN E. DREXELIUS.



R.D. COURNEEN.



JOHN A. TINDELL.



HENRY EHREMENTRAUT.



DANIEL D. INGALL.



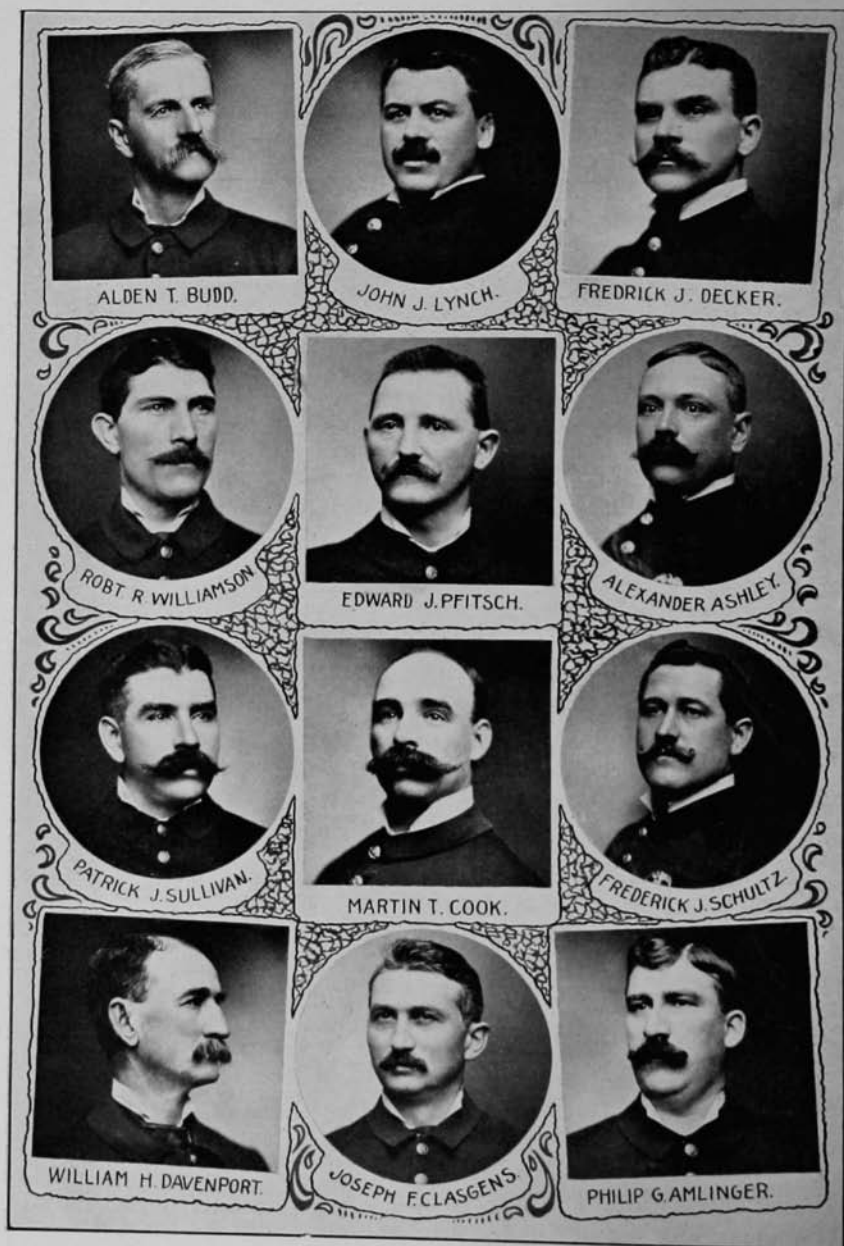
JAMES B. DOYLE.



FREDRICK V. BEACHEL.

ordinance making a new grading of patrolmen, so that an officer now receives the full pay of seventy-five dollars a month after serving three years from the date of his regular appointment, instead of having, as formerly, to wait for five years.

A few pages will fill up the story of crime and death from our last record to the present day. On the 10th of January, 1900, four prisoners at the jail overpowered the guard and escaped. Two of the fugitives were soon recaptured, one of whom, Clarence Egnor, who had been arrested in the previous December for burglary and grand larceny, was sentenced to Auburn for five years, not for those crimes but for jail-breaking and for lying to the judge about his record. He had not been long in prison before he assaulted one of the keepers, Archie W. Benedict, striking him on the head with an iron bar and stunning him, whereupon Egnor took the revolver from the officer's pocket and deliberately shot him dead; the murderer was executed a month later. In March Frederick Slintz killed Pasquale Patrona at Maplewood, a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad; manslaughter in the first degree, twenty years at Auburn. In April, Frederick Heberger was sent to prison for ten years for a brutal assault upon the little daughter of Patrolman Greve. There were several suicides during the year, but the only one worth mentioning was that of Louis Kircher, a magnetic healer, who, on the 20th of April, enticed Mrs. Marling, a widow, to his apartments and then, maddened by her refusal to marry him, fired two shots at her and pounded her with the revolver till he supposed she was dead: the next day he threw himself into the river. On the 5th of May Captain Hayden received a telegram authorising him to arrest C. F. W. Neeley, who was supposed to be on his way westward, to join his family in California; Neeley was the treasurer of the postal service of Cuba and was accused of embezzling thirty-six thousand dollars of government funds at Havana; he was arrested at the New York Central station and a large proportion of the money was found in his trunk; the United States chief post-office inspector came on the next day and took him to



New York, where he was bailed in twenty thousand dollars ; in July Hayden went down there as a witness in the preliminary examination, and a short time afterward to testify in the trial at Havana ; Neeley was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, as was also his confederate, Rathbone, the director of the postal service.

On the morning of November 21, behind a high bill board on North Union street, the body of Theresa Keating was found. As time passed, and days and weeks went on, a general interest was aroused by the failure to discover the perpetrator of the brutal crime. Over sixty persons were brought to the office of the chief of police and examined by an assistant district-attorney, without eliciting any information, and two suspected persons underwent a police court examination, but both were discharged, as nothing could be proved against them ; one of them, Hobart Fuller of Toronto, left the city and the country immediately and joined the English army in South Africa. A mysterious stranger was seen in the vicinity of the murder early in the morning after its occurrence, and a full description of him, as well of the crime itself, was sent to the police departments of one hundred and fifty cities in the United States and Canada, but the man, though some trace of him was found, was never caught. Officer Charles W. Struble died January 29, officer Daniel J. Leary February 20, and officer Robert J. White November 17.

The record for 1901 opens with an appalling calamity. On the night of January 8 fire broke out in the Rochester orphan asylum, in Hubbell park, in which thirty-one children lost their lives, either by the flames or by suffocation ; the police were early on the scene and did good work in rescuing many little ones who would otherwise have perished. The lawyers had a hard time of it this year. Leslie E. Hulbert, a graduate of Cornell and admitted to the bar in 1895, seems to have practised his profession principally, if not solely, for the purpose of running a divorce mill, by means of an elaborate system of perjury. He was quite successful for a number of years in separating those whom the law, if not God, had joined together, but at last an indictment was found against him and others in March, 1901,



and he fled the city at once. James Courtney, one of his tools, was easily convicted in April and given an indeterminate sentence at Auburn, but no trace could be found of Hulbert till November of the following year, when he was heard of at El Paso, Texas, and Sheriff Ford, with officer Muir, went down there after him. They could not get him, because he was wanted there to pay the penalty for extensive insurance frauds, and furthermore, when Texas got through with him, if not before, the Mexican government wanted him, and had already filed extradition papers with the secretary of state for that purpose, on the charge that Hulbert had murdered his own brother-in-law at Chihuahua to get the insurance on his life. So that a blank wall, an open grave and a file of riflemen are awaiting Leslie Hulbert, rather than a return to Rochester. Wilber C. Monroe, another lawyer, was sent to the penitentiary in August for robbing a client of twenty-five dollars.

On the 19th of February Dominico Campani shot and killed Francesco De Carlo, who had dunned him for a debt of eighty cents; murder in the second degree; Auburn fifteen years. After the Romans came the turn of the Greeks. On the 19th of April George Hoompavis was slaughtered in the same manner by Peter Panaretis, another Spartan, in the Olympian confectionery store near the Four Corners, in a quarrel over a woman; manslaughter, second degree; fifteen years. In May Edwin P. Hickey, indicted for smuggling tobacco, pleaded guilty and was fined four thousand dollars. In that month a strike of machinists, metal workers and street laborers was inaugurated, which spread quickly to all union members of building trades; in June the contractors were obliged to ask for police protection from striking workmen; on the 26th of that month a party of strikers tried to enter the power house of the street car company to wreak vengeance on a number of laborers who had gathered there; a squad of policemen withstood them and were attacked by the strikers, Sergeant Golding and twelve of the officers, as well as several strikers, being injured; on the 3d of July the contractors on the public improvements were ordered by the authorities to resume work at once; they tried to do so the next day, but a large body of imported laborers were won



over by the strikers; the affair was finally settled by a compromise.

A sensation greater than usual was caused by a crime committed on the afternoon of October 15. Three young men, named Joseph Sharpe, Frank McMahon and Frank McLaughlin, went to the house of Mrs. Louisa French, on Scio street, and obtained admission on the plea that they were inspectors from the gas company. Once inside they attacked Mrs. French and her sister Mrs. Alice Gardiner, both elderly women, and beat them so savagely that they left them for dead, after which the marauders proceeded to rob the house of some three thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and clothing. McLaughlin was arrested in this city three days later; the other two got out of town but they were traced to Michigan, so Director Hayden went out there and arrested Sharpe in a lumber camp; McMahon was arrested in that state two months later and brought back by Sergeant McDonald. All were convicted and sent to Auburn, Sharpe for thirteen years, McMahon and McLaughlin for nine years each. For some months the jewels seemed to be hopelessly lost, but they finally turned up in the possession of Frank S. Wood, a traveling salesman, who had received them from George M. Williams, a criminal lawyer who had been the attorney for the robbers. Wood was sent to prison on an indeterminate sentence, and Williams, having disappeared, has been practically an outlaw ever since.

In December the chiefs of police of the different cities formed a state organisation, of which Chief Cleary was chosen president and was re-elected a year later. Of the suicides of 1901, two may be mentioned, those of William Long, who, on July 26, took his own life after shooting his wife at the Sea Breeze, and of George Baker, a former street car conductor, who, on December 19, shot his wife, seriously wounding her, because she refused to live with him, and then killed himself, on Main street. At the beginning of the year William S. Fickett, an old-time detective, died at the soldiers' sanitarium at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was a native of Portland, Maine, and came to this city when a boy in 1835, the family driving the whole distance in a



EDWARD KIRBY



WILLIAM J. HOEY.



JOS. M. HEINTZ.



MARTIN R. CULLEN



GREGORY P. SMITH.



THOMAS J. McKEON



JAMES B. BENNETT.



JOS. P. WITASCHKE.



JOHN KENEALY



M. R. REICHENBERGER.



A. H. SHARPE.



IGNATZ HETZLER.

sleigh. Having become a member of the old Light Guards he enlisted under Captain Caleb Wilder at the outbreak of the Mexican war and served till the close of hostilities. In 1858 he was appointed on the old police force and was soon made a detective, holding that position till his voluntary retirement. He was a person of great inventive genius and took out many practical patents, though others profited by them rather than himself. It is interesting to note the continuity of military service in his family, his grandfather having been in the Revolutionary war, his father in that of 1812, he himself in the Mexican and his younger brother Frank in the Civil war. Cornelius R. Parsons died on the 30th of January; he was mayor for fourteen years, from 1876 to 1890, and during all that time was president of the board of police commissioners. Thomas Dukelow, one of the oldest and most respected members of the force, died February 19, at the age of sixty years; he was appointed a policeman in 1866 and was made a detective in 1892; he retired from the service some time ago, having been stricken with paralysis three years before his death. Officer William H. Bitner died February 21. Detective Sergeant Charles J. Muldoon died May 12.

In 1902, on the 19th of January, Bela E. Brown, a respected citizen, was sitting in his jewelry shop on the second floor at the corner of State and Corinthian streets. It was Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, and the door was undoubtedly locked, but some one managed to get in under some pretense, seize Mr. Brown, gag him effectually, drag him to the safe, set him down in a chair before it and tell him to open the iron door. Such, at least, is the inference, and it is equally evident that Mr. Brown refused to comply with the order and that the robber then beat him to death with a jeweler's hammer taken from the workshop in the rear—doing that perhaps in a frenzy of exasperation, perhaps as the only means of safety from subsequent exposure. That was the story told by the dead and mutilated body of the old jeweler, when it was found in the position described only two hours later, by a watchman who came to the shop. The entire detective force was put upon the case at once and everything

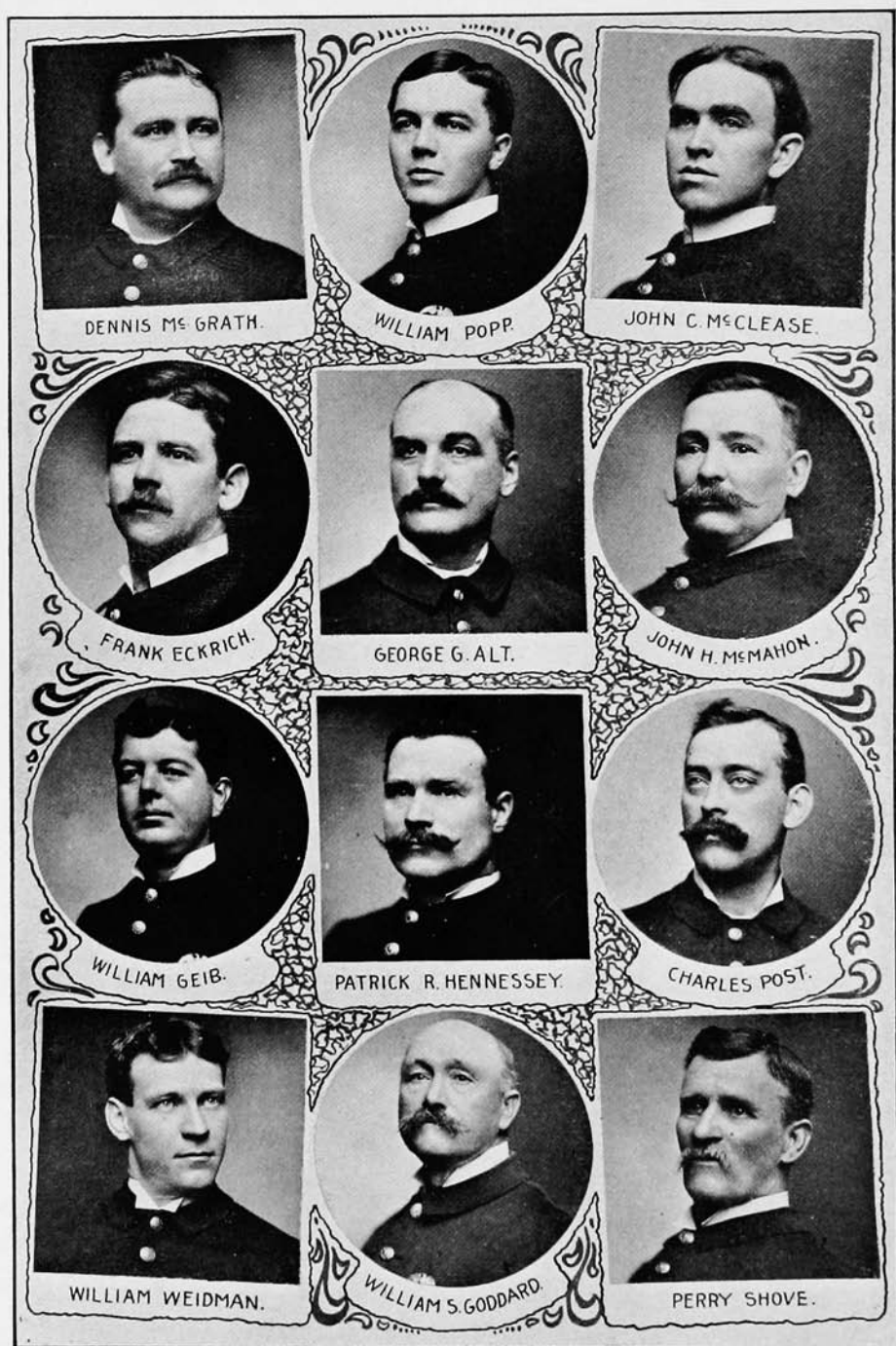


Photo by J. W. Taylor

PATROLMEN

was done that skill and experience could suggest, but the murderer had enough of a start to get out of the city or to hide himself so effectually that he has not been caught, from that day to this.

On the 1st of July Charles Van Zandt, a boy of fifteen, shot and killed George Krautwurst, another employee in the same pie bakery; arrested for murder in the first degree and held for manslaughter but never indicted, the grand jury being satisfied that it was a case of self-defense. Two days later Fred McLaughlin and Jack Calihan held up Frederick Taylor on Vincent place bridge and robbed him of seventy-five cents; both were sent to Auburn for ten years; Calihan had not been out of prison very long, having been sent there for ten years in 1890 for assaulting and robbing Martin Barron. On the night of August 19 George Hickey was stabbed to death, on Brooks avenue, by a miserable tramp known as "Toronto Slim;" William Seeley, who had witnessed the commission of the act, was arrested and kept in jail for some time but afterward discharged; finally the police got hold of Joseph (known as "Shorty") McCabe, who was supposed to be implicated in the affair; he had run off to Europe but while there had changed his mind and, according to his own story, traveled four thousand miles to give himself up; having returned to this country, he was arrested at Utica and brought to this city, where he is held on the charge of helping the murderer to escape.

Then came the Ethel Dingle tragedy. Leland Dorr Kent, a Buffalo medical student, came to Rochester in company with Miss Dingle, a professional nurse, on the 14th of September, and took a room at the Whitcomb House, registering as "L. B. Kent and wife." The next morning groans were heard issuing from the room occupied by the couple, and, on the door being forced open, the girl was found dead on the bed, while Kent lay beside the corpse, with a slight cut in the neck, from which he recovered at the hospital a few days later. Later he was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, on four counts, charging him generally with aiding, abetting and assisting Miss Dingle to commit suicide. On the trial of his case he was convicted

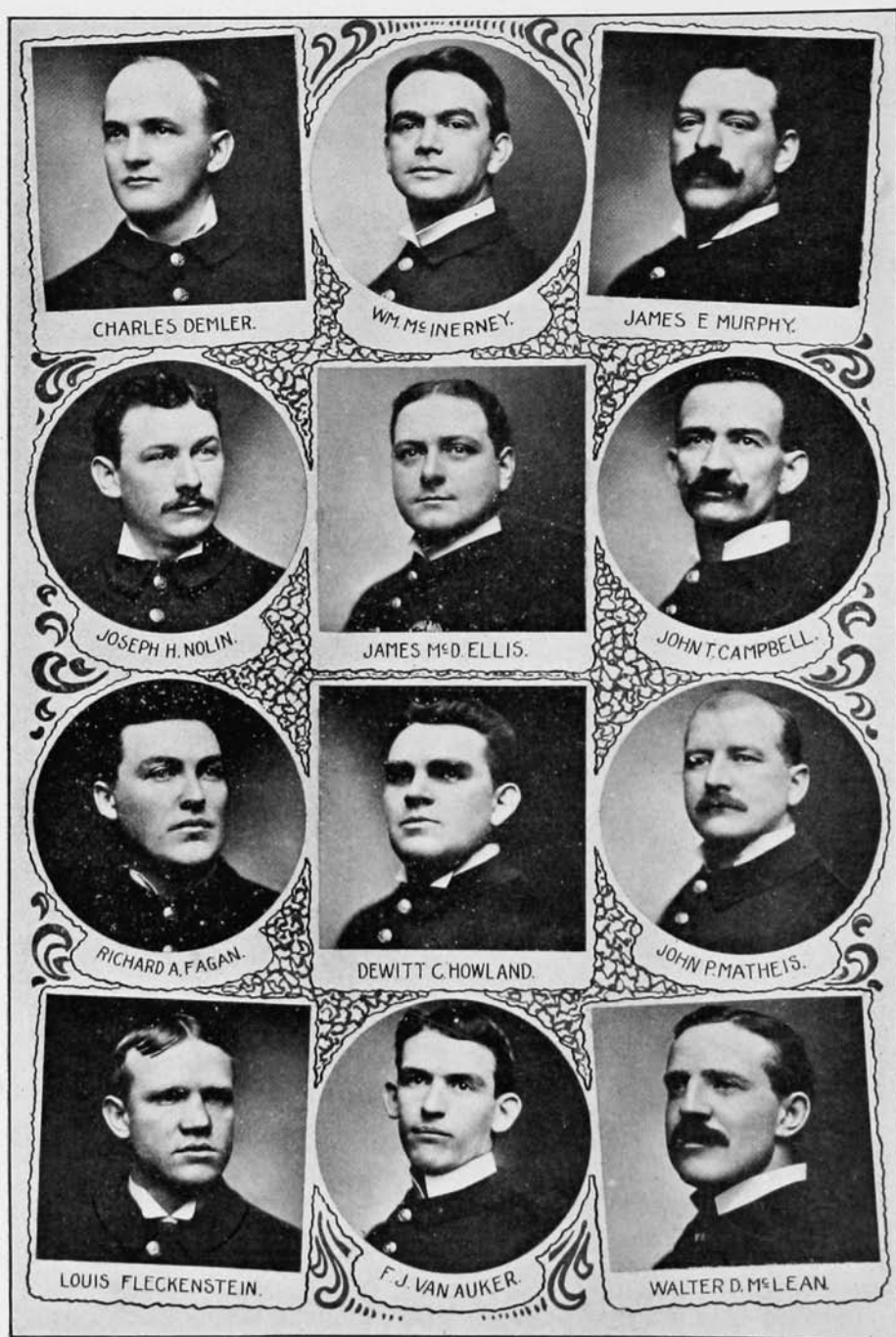


Photo by J. W. Taylor

PATROLMEN

and sentenced to hard labor in Auburn prison for a period of twenty years. On September 26 Judson M. Risley, convinced of his wife's infidelity, shot and killed her, and then himself, at their home on King street. Late in October Myrtle Bradley, fifteen years old, was enticed or abducted from her home on Broadway and taken to the rooms of Mrs. Dora Earl on the corner of Clinton and Monroe avenues, where she was harbored, if not forcibly detained, for evil purposes; the woman was convicted and given a sentence of not less than a year and a half at Auburn.

During the autumn a band of Gypsies was encamped at the driving park. A number of idle and mischievous youths, living in the neighborhood, had been in the habit of annoying and molesting the strangers for some time, and on the night of November 10 they made a concerted attack on the camp, bombarding it with stones and firing revolvers into the tents. Stephen Ivanovitch (or Steve Adam) one of the Gypsies, returned the fusillade in the darkness with a shot from a rifle, killing one of the mob named Raymond Banks, aged eighteen. Stephen was arrested but was exonerated by the coroner and discharged by Police Justice Chadsey, it being considered that the act was done in self-defense. The last homicide that we have to record took place in the bright sunlight of the morning of November 18, when Lulu Miller Youngs, aged twenty-eight, the wife of Frank E. Youngs, killed Florence McFarlane, aged twenty-two. Brooding over the belief that her husband had transferred his affections to Miss McFarlane and maddened by jealousy, she went to the boarding-house of the latter, on Court street, and after a short struggle, in which the victim sought to escape, a long, sharp blade was thrust into the girl's bosom, and death soon followed. Mrs. Youngs was arrested within an hour, was afterward indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree and was arraigned on the 17th of February, when she pleaded not guilty.

Few who were adults at the time will forget the coal famine in the closing months of this year, as the result of the prolonged strike in the anthracite fields; when at last the black fuel was released, the supply was so inadequate to the demand that for some time the police had to guard the coal

cars as they stood on the trestles, to prevent wholesale pilfering, and in the early morning hours before the dawn officers were stationed at the yards of the coal roads to regulate the loading of the waiting wagons ; on at least one Sunday, that



Photo by J. W. Taylor

PATROLMEN

of December 14, the unusual sight was witnessed of many teams of the dealers struggling through the deep snow on what was a genuine errand of mercy, to deliver the much-needed commodity. In November Pickart's hardware store

was burglarised, a great quantity of cutlery being taken, much of which was afterward recovered, and on the very last day of the year the shop of J. C. Sage, in the same line, was robbed, the interesting point in the latter case being the fact that it was the third time within two years that the place had been entered. The reports of the two coroners, Kleindienst and Killip, run from November 1, 1901, to the same date in 1902, so that the exact number of suicides for the latter year cannot be given, but the whole number in the county during the term mentioned was forty-two, shooting being the method employed in thirteen of the cases. No deaths occurred among the active members of the force during 1902. John C. McQuatters died October 25, at the age of sixty-one; he had been appointed in September, 1870, and had served until two years ago, when he retired on account of ill health. Patrick J. Cummings, police sergeant of the fourth precinct, died January 10, 1903; he became a member of the department in 1881 and was made a sergeant nearly three years ago; a faithful officer, both on the police force and in the army, where he served during the Civil war.

Commissioner Gilman, in his annual report, gives some interesting statistics showing the work performed by the police during the past year and the efficiency that was generally displayed. The territory that had to be covered embraced over eleven thousand acres, some eighteen and one-third square miles, with more than three hundred miles of streets. There were 5,117 arrests made, as against 2,480 for the previous year, nearly one-half of them being in the first, or down-town, precinct; there were nearly three thousand runs by patrol wagons; the estimated value of lost or stolen property recovered by uniformed officers was \$10,150, recovered by the detective bureau \$18,451.45—all that apart from the number of bicycles found or recovered, which was four hundred and fifty-four, with a value of \$9,080, considerably more than half, in number and value, of those reported as lost or stolen; over twenty-five thousand special services that did not concern crime, as in the case of lost children, still alarms, etc., were performed by the police during that term. The cost of running the department was a trifle over two

hundred thousand dollars. Police Justice Chadsey's report shows that the amount of fines collected and used for the support of his court was \$4,294.65, considerably more than his four thousand dollars of salary. The report of District-Attorney Warren shows that, out of one hundred and ninety-six cases in his hands, ninety-five convictions were obtained.

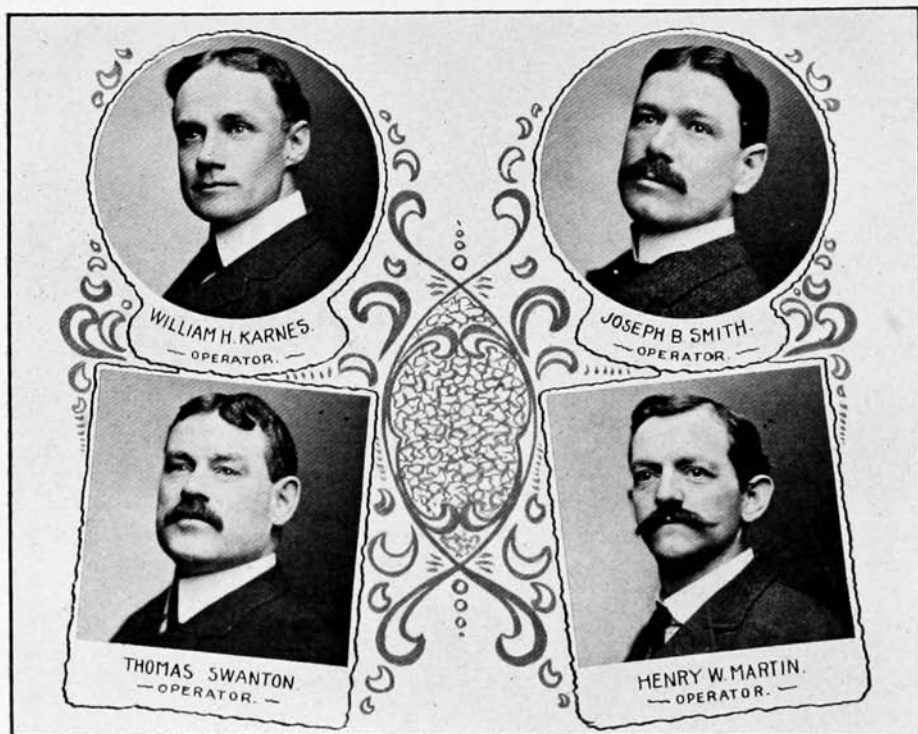


Photo by J. W. Taylor

OPERATORS OF THE BUREAU OF POLICE TELEGRAPH-SYSTEM

CHAPTER XV

The Present Day

THE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF—THE CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS—THE PENSION FUND—THE POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—THE POLICE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—THE BERTILLON SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT—THE CARD SYSTEM—RECORDS AT HEADQUARTERS—THE POLICE BULLETIN—THE BOOK OF RULES

This record closes on the 1st of May, 1903. George A. Gilman is the commissioner of Public Safety, and his departmental staff consists of C. Alonzo Simmons, chief clerk; J. W. Hertel, bookkeeper; Cora M. Emens, stenographer; John A. Stapleton, department surgeon. The police force numbers one hundred and ninety-three, the names of the members being found elsewhere.

As has been indicated in the preceding pages, the police department is now under the civil service rules, and all applicants for appointment, except for the position of matron, must have the following special qualifications, viz., they must be citizens of the United States and have been residents of Rochester at least two years prior to the date of their application; they must be not less than twenty-one and not more than thirty years of age; they must be not less than five feet nine inches in height and their weight and chest measurements must conform to their height; they must, before being admitted to examination, be certified by the surgeon of the department as free from any physical defect, and they must not have been engaged or interested in the sale of, or traffic in, intoxicating liquors within three years next prior to their application.

There is a police pension fund, which is in the custody of the comptroller of the city. This fund is raised by an

assessment of two per cent. on the salaries of the members of the police force, besides which the city gives three thousand dollars a year and to that are added all fines on officers and various licenses. The amount thus obtained is scarcely sufficient for the purpose, as there are nearly thirty persons now on the pension roll—consisting of some retired officers and the widows of others—whose annual stipends derived



POLICE PATROL WAGONS

from this source range from two hundred and fifty to six hundred dollars, so that over ten thousand dollars is paid out every year in this way.

Of a similar nature, though wholly disconnected with this, is the Rochester Police Benevolent association, which was organised in 1875 by members of the department, with Chief McLean as president and Captain P. H. Sullivan as secretary and treasurer. It is really for the purpose of life insurance, the beneficiary being the widow or next of kin to a deceased member, to whom is paid the amount realised from

an assessment of three dollars on each member, payable within thirty days after notice of the death of an associate. Since the organisation of the association sixty-one members have died and the total amount thus disbursed is about twenty-six thousand dollars, six hundred and nine dollars being the largest sum paid at any one time. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-nine. Chief McLean remained in the presidency till his retirement from the department, Chief Cleary, who now holds the position, being his successor. Captain Sullivan was the secretary and treasurer until his death, Captain William Keith succeeded him, and, when he died, Captain John E. McDermott was elected to the position, which he now holds.

An important adjunct to the department is the police telegraph system. This was established in 1886, Rochester being the first city in the state to adopt it. It started with thirty stations on the streets, others being added from time to time, so that now there are fifty-six police telegraph stations. For several years everything was above ground, but now there are fifteen miles of subterranean lead-covered cable, in addition to seventy-eight miles of aerial copper wire. The office also operates a duplicate telephone system, consisting of two separate telephone switchboards in direct connection with fire headquarters and all the companies of that department, as well as three trunk lines on each switchboard connecting with the exchanges of the Rochester and Bell telephone companies. Over two years ago a central energy telephone was established on all of the police telegraph circuits, which is in successful operation; it dispenses with the individual batteries in the patrol boxes and the maintenance of additional circuits for those boxes, making a much more reliable service than formerly, with direct telephone communication from each of the boxes on the streets with police headquarters, the precinct stations and the fire department. So far as known, Rochester was the first city in the United States to have this central energy telephone feature, which was invented by Superintendent Miller, successfully applied to the police telegraph system. The calls of all kinds run through every hour of the day and



CITY HALL

night, and some idea of the work performed may be gained from the fact that during the past year the calls averaged over one thousand for every twenty-four hours. It may be mentioned that the ambulance service is no longer in charge of the police and has not been so since 1896, when the city ambulance was turned over to the City hospital and shortly afterward the other hospitals obtained their own vehicles. But one thing should be borne in mind by the reader, that, in case of an accident, the by-stander should, instead of calling up some particular hospital, ring up number thirty-four and state where the injured person then is, whereupon the operator at police headquarters will immediately telephone for the right ambulance (the city being divided into sections for that purpose) and the party will be taken at once to the desired hospital. The police telegraph system cost twelve thousand dollars at the outset, since when there has been expended some thirty thousand dollars, including two patrol wagons and six horses, with twenty-five hundred paid for a new switchboard eight years ago. The superintendent is Louis W. Miller, who went into the office when Charles R. Barnes took charge of it in 1886; he was made electrician in 1893 and promoted to his present position on the retirement of Mr. Barnes in 1898. Under him are four operators—Henry W. Martin, Joseph B. Smith, Thomas Swanton and William H. Karnes.

The commissioner of Public Safety has recently installed the Bertillon system of measurements for criminals. This has been used successfully in most of the large cities of the United States and Europe and has been accepted generally by police authorities as the only accurate method of making criminal records. It is a remarkable step in the development of a new form of applied science, which has for its object the description of a human being in a manner so complete and certain that he can by no possibility be permanently confused with any other. Such a description is called "signalment," the process of making it is "signalising," and the art of measurement is "signaletic." The system is so little understood that a word in regard to it may not be out of place. The inventor is Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, a prominent anthropologist

who in 1882 was made chief of the identification bureau established in connection with the prefecture of police in Paris. Since that time his system has become universally recognised. It is divided into three parts—the “anthropometrical signalment,” which measures the characteristic dimensions of the bony structure of the body; a “descriptive signalment,” which is the observation of bodily shape and movements, and a signalment by “peculiar marks.” The use of the Bertillon system rests upon three established facts—first: the almost absolute immutability of the human frame after the twentieth year of age; second, the extreme diversity which the human skeleton presents when compared with different subjects; third, the ease with which certain dimensions of the skeleton may be measured. The system is feared by the criminal classes. The Bertillon instruments purchased by this department include all the most recent improvements, and it is expected that henceforth a complete record will be made of criminals as arrested, which will include measurements and photographs.

During the past year there has been installed at the police headquarters a card system for recording the work of the department. Cards of three colors are used. Whenever an arrest is made in any of the police precincts a record is made on an “arrest card” showing, first, the officer who made the arrest, the person arrested and the offense committed. A duplicate record is made upon an “offenders’ card” which shows, first, the name of the person arrested, with the officer making the arrest, the offense and the disposition of the case in court. These two cards thus index the same arrest and corroborate each other. Whenever services are performed by the department other than arrests, a record is made upon a card entitled “miscellaneous reports.” All cards are daily collected at police headquarters, precinct number one, and there properly indexed, a complete duplicate set being sent to the commissioner. In connection with the card system each precinct keeps a record of its work, which is entered monthly from the cards upon a printed table furnished by the chief of police. This system enables the chief to ascertain at any time the exact record of the work of the department

as a whole or of any particular officer as to arrests or as to the record of any person charged with crime.

In addition to the card system, the following records are kept at police headquarters, viz., first, a "warrant book," in which is recorded the name and address of all defendants arrested upon warrants, together with the charge, the officer to whom the warrant was delivered, its date, when returned or withdrawn, the name and address of the complainant and remarks; second, a "bicycle book," giving the date, time, name of owner, and full particulars of all lost or stolen bicycles; third, a "police record book," which is transcribed from a book kept by the turnkey and showing the time, place of arrest, name of complainant and name of every person brought to police headquarters, with the disposition of the case; fourth, a "pedigree book," giving the names of all persons arrested for crime within the city of Rochester, with the occupation and nativity of the person arrested and a record of the disposition of the case. In addition to these permanent records, the captain of precinct number one has on file a complete record of noted criminals wanted, as published in *The Detective* from 1896 to date. The department also issues daily a so-called police bulletin which is distributed to every member of the department and includes a printed record of all crimes committed within the city of Rochester during the preceding twenty-four hours, together with requests received from other cities for the apprehension of criminals. This police bulletin keeps the members of the department thoroughly informed as to crimes and criminals.

The whole system of police records described above has been introduced under the administration of Mayor Rodenbeck and Commissioner Gilman. In January, 1903, new rules governing the police department were published. These rules were revised, under authority of the commissioner, by Edward R. Foreman, secretary to Mayor Rodenbeck. The book of rules immediately preceding this was issued in 1899, the one before that in 1887. One thing more may be noted. Up to the summer of 1902 the detectives held office by a definite tenure and could not be removed except for cause, but the Common Council in May, 1902, passed

an ordinance by which this was so changed as to give the commissioner power to assign from time to time such members of the department to detective duty as he might deem best and also to employ as detectives persons outside the department. This enlargement of authority, with the hope of promotion that it holds out, serves to stimulate the whole department to constant activity in the discharge of its duty.

CHAPTER XVI

The Civil List

It is thought well to close this history with what may be called a civil list of the department—that is, a complete list of those officials who, from the beginning of things, had control over the police or who from their position were brought into direct connection with them. So we will start with the

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE

Francis Brown, 1817-19; Daniel Mack, 1817-19; Everard Peck, 1817-19; William Cobb, 1817 and 1820; Jehiel Barnard, 1817; Isaac Colvin, 1818-19; Ira West, 1818-19; Matthew Brown, jr., 1820-23, 1825-26 and 1831; Moses Chapin, 1820-21; Charles J. Hill, 1820-22; Elisha Taylor, 1820-21; Warham Whitney, 1821-22 and 1824; Hastings R. Bender, 1822; S. Melancton Smith, 1822-23; Jacob Graves, 1823; William P. Sherman, 1823; Abner Wakelee, 1823; John W. Strong, 1824; Anson Coleman, 1824; Jonathan Packard, 1824; Ashbel W. Riley, 1824; Phelps Smith, 1825; Frederick Starr, 1825; William Rathbun, 1825 and 1832; Gilbert Everingham, 1825; William Brewster, 1826; Vincent Mathews, 1826; John Mastick, 1826; Giles Boulton, 1826; Frederick Whittlesey, 1827; Ezra M. Parsons, 1827-28; Jonathan Child, 1827 and 1830; Elisha Johnson, 1827-29; A. V. T. Leavitt, 1827; Ebenezer Ely, 1828; Ephraim Moore, 1828; Nathaniel Rossiter, 1828 and 1831; John Haywood, 1829; Sidney S. Alcott, 1829; Robert L. McCollum, 1829; William H. Ward, 1829; William Pease, 1830; Joseph Medbery, 1830; Adonijah Green, 1830; Harmon Bissell, 1830; Rufus Meech, 1831; Jacob Thorn, 1831-32; Harvey Humphrey, 1831; Samuel L. Selden, 1832; Daniel Tinker, 1832; Orrin E. Gibbs, 1832; William E. Lathrop, 1833; Fletcher M. Haight, 1833; Elihu F. Marshall, 1833; Nathaniel Draper, 1833.

MAYORS OF THE CITY

Jonathan Child, 1834; Jacob Gould, 1835-36; Abraham M. Schermerhorn, 1837 (resigned); Thomas Kempshall, 1837; Elisha Johnson, 1838; Thomas H. Rochester, 1839; Samuel G. Andrews, 1840 and 1856; Elijah F. Smith, 1841; Charles J. Hill, 1842; Isaac Hills, 1843; John Allen, 1844; William Pitkin, 1845-46; John B. Elwood, 1847; Joseph Field, 1848; Levi A. Ward, 1849; Samuel Richardson, 1850; Nicholas E. Paine, 1851; Hamlin Stilwell, 1852; John Williams, 1853; Maltby Strong, 1854; Charles J. Hayden, 1855; Rufus Keeler, 1857; Charles H. Clark, 1858; Samuel W. D. Moore, 1859 and 1866; Hamlet D. Scrantom, 1860; John C. Nash, 1861; Michael Filon, 1862; Nehemiah C. Bradstreet, 1863; James Brackett, 1864; Daniel D. T. Moore, 1865; Henry L. Fish, 1867-68; Edward M. Smith, 1869; John Lutes, 1870; Charles W. Briggs, 1871; A. Carter Wilder, 1872-73; George G. Clarkson, 1874-75; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1876-89; William Carroll, 1890-91; Richard Curran, 1892-93; George W. Aldridge, 1894; Merton E. Lewis, 1895; George E. Warner, 1896-99; George A. Carnahan, 1900-1901; Adolph J. Rodenbeck, 1902—.

CAPTAINS OF THE WATCH

Newton Rose, 1834; Francis Dana, jr., 1835 and 1837; Benjamin F. Hall, 1836 and 1838; John Dart, 1839; Rodney Lyman, 1840; Edwin Avery, 1841; Amba H. Welch, 1842; Elisha W. Bryan, 1843; George Bradshaw, 1844 and 1853; Alexander Richardson, 1845; William H. Moore, 1846 and 1847; Palmer B. Wilder, 1848; James Murray, 1849; William A. Green, 1850; Leonard M. Barton, 1851; Michael Hyland, 1852.

CHIEFS OF POLICE

Addy W. Van Slyck, 1853; George I. Marsh, 1854; Samuel M. Sherman, 1855; Elisha J. Keeney, 1856 and 1859; W. D. Oviatt, 1857; Seth Simmons, 1858; Matthew G. Warner, 1860; William Charles, 1861; William Mudgett, 1862 and 1863; Robert R. Harris, 1864; Samuel M. Sherman, 1865 to 1873; Alexander McLean, 1873 to 1885; Joseph P. Cleary, 1885 to —.

POLICE CAPTAINS

Patrick H. Sullivan, 1871-82; Joseph P. Cleary, 1883-84; Charles E. McCormick, 1885-92; William Keith, 1885-94; John E. McDermott, 1893—; John C. Hayden, 1900—; John A. Baird, 1901—; Benedict C. Furtherer, 1901—; Herman Russ, 1901—; Michael J. Zimmerman, 1901—.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The following are the names of the members of the old board of police commissioners, with the exception of the mayors, who were, *ex officio*, members and presidents of the board: Henry S. Hebard, 1865-73; Jacob Howe, sr., 1865-67; George G. Cooper, 1867-77; Frederick Zimmer, 1873-1884; Henry C. Daniels, 1877-80; Jacob Howe, jr., 1880-84; James D. Casey, 1884-99; Joseph W. Rosenthal, 1884-88; Jacob A. Hoekstra, 1888-96; Charles C. Chapin, 1896-99.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY

James G. Cutler, 1900; James D. Casey, 1900-01; George A. Gilman, 1902—.

POLICE JUSTICES

Sidney Smith, 1834-36; Ariel Wentworth, 1836-40 and 1844-48; Matthew G. Warner, 1840-44; S. W. D. Moore, 1848-56; Butler Bardwell, 1856-60; John Wegman, 1860-65; Elisha W. Bryan, 1865-73; Albert G. Wheeler, 1873-77 and 1881-85; George Truesdale, 1877-81; Bartholomew Keeler, 1885-93; Charles B. Ernst, 1893-1901; John H. Chadsey, 1902—.

POLICE CLERKS

B. Frank Enos, 1871-98; Richard Curran, 1899-1900; William F. Durnan, 1901; Charles B. Bechtold, 1902—.

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE

Mention has been made in the preceding pages of every man connected with the department prior to the reorganisation. The following is a list of the force for that year:

1865.—Samuel M. Sherman, Alexander McLean, Monroe A. Green, Peter Hughes, Jonathan Dresser, Lyman Johnson, Alvah Rice, John H. Dana, William White, Ulrich Schmoker, Frank McNally, James Sullivan, John Demorest, John Stott,

Alex. J. Coombs, Thomas Callister, Charles E. McCormick, William Brown, Thomas F. Hurley, James McKelvey, Ernest Kettwig, John Barry, Thomas Lynch, Francis B. Allen, Frank Plass, Andrew Wegman, Seymour Cooley, Richard Tanner, Christian Spies, Addy Van Slyck, Peter Yost, John J. Garrett, Otis R. Potter, Michael Flynn, Henry D. Shove, Bartholomew Crowley, Patrick C. Kavanagh, William F. Lush, Harry B. Dutton, James K. Foster, Warren H. Noyes, E. W. McBurney, Michael Tierney, W. Jerome Rogers, Joseph S. Roworth, William Rogers, William Cribben, Fred O. Carter, Philip Schaad, Wallace R. McArthur, Thomas A. Burchill, Albert H. Franklin, Lewis P. Angevine, Michael Hyland, Ferry Marzluff, John Ragan, Charles N. Maurer, Edwin Van Vorst, Patrick H. Sullivan, Joseph J. Neil, Hamilton McQuatters.

From this time on, the list will be given every five or six years.

1870.—Sherman, McLean, Green, Dresser, Johnson, White, James Sullivan, McCormick, Lynch, Allen, Crowley, Kavanagh, Hyland, Lush, W. Jerome Rogers, William Rogers, Roworth, McArthur, Burchill, McBurney, Barry, Ragan, Franklin, Marzluff, Van Vorst, P. H. Sullivan, Hurley, McKelvey, Foster, Hughes, Garrett, Shove and Dana—who were on the force in 1865—Thomas Dukelow, Henry Baker, Charles J. Green, John C. Heckel, David Monaghan, Hugh Clark, John C. McQuatters, Frank J. Goodwin, Peter Lauer, jr., Clark D. McKibben, Joseph P. Cleary, George M. Lathrop, George E. Bingham, George W. Lord, William S. Fickett, Leverett B. McKibben, Isaac Spiers, Samuel Brown, Caleb Pierce, Patrick O'Neil, Jeremiah Twaig, Frank Bemis, M. A. Beeman, Joseph Gommenginger, Olden Oliver, Ralph Bendon, Jacob Frank, James A. Murray, Andrew Conolly, Robert Burns, Thomas E. Crouch, Michael Wolf, Bernard Horcheller, Jacob Harter and Frank J. Shaffer.

1875.—The roster for this year contains the names given above—with the exception of those who for various reasons were no longer connected with the force—and also the following: John C. Hayden, J. Doyle, Benedict C. Furtherer, A. Cole, William Keith, J. H. Wordell, Joseph St. Helen, J. Mitchell, Patrick Hctor, Louis Gommenginger, Patrick Canfield, R. McKee, C. F. Fowler, Hugh Johnson, M. Brady, R. Stalker, W. H. DeWitt, John Wangman, A. Morrison, Nicholas J. Loos, W. Miller, F. Griebel, R. Sloan, P. Bohrer, J. Dean, J. M. Reis, S. Schwartz, William Hartman, William Daningburg, J. A. Johnson, E. McDonough, De F. Chase, Joseph Saylor, J. Cokely, janitor, and B. Frank Enos, clerk.

Five years later the following had been added :

1880.—William Burgess, Michael Cain, John B. Davis, Frank D. Fay, James P. Flynn, Daniel Golding, Henry Graven, Michael Hynes, Charles Hart, Patrick Holloran, George Heffner, Peter Hess, Louis Jesserer, Frederick Kipphut, W. J. Laragy, Joseph Legler, John Leipold, Louis Nold, William P. O'Neil, Charles W. Peart, Charles Seifferd, Francis Skuse, Frank Vahue, William White, Oliver T. Youle.

Here is the full list for the semi-centennial year :

1884.—Chief, Alexander McLean ; captains, Joseph P. Cleary and William Keith ; lieutenants, Ben. C. Furtherer, Nicholas J. Loos, John B. Davis and John A. Baird ; detectives, Ferry Marzhuff, Samuel Brown, Thomas Lynch, Peter Lauer, jr., P. C. Kavanagh, T. A. Burchill, Henry Baker, C. McCormick, J. S. Roworth and John C. Hayden ; policemen, J. H. Dana, W. H. White, E. Van Vorst, Thomas Dukelow, J. C. McQuatters, Frederick Griebel, J. M. Reis, F. B. Allen, M. Hyland, W. R. McArthur, Hugh Clark, Jacob Frank, John Wangman, John Monaghan, George Hoffner, Charles Siefferd, F. S. Skuse, George Long, Joseph Baker, Daniel Golding, Hugh Johnson, Michael Cain, Olden Oliver, Ralph Bendon, Andrew Conolly, Robert Burns, Jacob Harter, W. P. O'Neil, John Mitchell, E. McDonough, Joseph St. Helens, William McKelvey, Michael Brady, C. E. Fowler, Robert Sloan, John Dean, Samuel L. Schwartz, J. A. Johnson, William Burgess, J. P. Flynn, C. W. Peart, Charles Hart, William Laragy, Michael Hynes, H. D. Shove, Louis Nold, Peter Hess, O. A. Youle, Fred. Kipphut, Hiram Rogers, J. E. McDermott, P. J. Cummings, B. L. Stetson, Patrick Canfield, Patrick Culligan, J. P. Dowd, William Murray, Michael Englert, John Sullivan, Dennis Hogan, J. E. Ryan, John Yawman, Michael Zimmerman, G. H. Krohn, George Liese, Henry Baker, jr., Michael Fitzpatrick, William Hillard, Frederick Walter, Edward O'Loughlin, George Bletzer, George Mohr, J. A. Wallace, George Kleisley, Thomas Crouch, E. J. O'Brien.

Six years later, while many had dropped out, many others had been added, as follows, the total number on the force being one hundred and twenty-one :

1890.—Charles C. Alt, John W. Banker, John Bletzer, Julian A. Brown, James B. Cady, John F. Cahill, Theodore H. Cazeau, Job W. Chatfield, Richard S. Congar, John Connaughton, John Coughlin, James J. Devereaux, John M. Durkin, James Eagan, George W. Finkle, Thomas Foley,

Albert Gerber, Victor Hohmann, James Keenan, Ferd. A. Klubertanz, Julius T. Luscher, Frank J. Lynch, Albert B. Marble, Henry F. McAlester, William J. McBride, John P. McDonald, William A. Metzger, John E. Moran, Andrew J. Moynihan, William S. Mullane, William E. O'Brien, Thomas F. O'Connor, Jeremiah O'Grady, Thomas Ragan, Joseph A. Rendsland, John Schire, Frederick Scholl, Carl L. Shepard, Sharon L. Sherman, William H. Smith, Martin P. Snyder, Thomas Wadick, Charles N. Weber, John A. Weber, jr., Philip G. Yawman.

1895.—The following had been added up to and in this year, making the number one hundred and sixty-six : John B. Allen, Philip Amlinger, Samuel C. Baldwin, William H. Bauer, Fred V. Beachel, Christopher Bowers, Duncan Brodie, Frank W. Campbell, John Carroll, William H. Christie, Joseph F. Claesgens, Thomas Condon, Patrick Conheady, Martin T. Cook, Roger Courneen, Fred. J. Decker, Felix S. Dorey, James B. Doyle, Stephen Drexelius, Thomas F. Drury, Henry Ehrmentraut, George A. Fox, Albert J. Hahn, Nicholas Heffner, William H. Heinlein, John Hetzler, Patrick Hurley, Daniel D. Ingalls, Henry A. Ireland, John Kane, William B. Kinnear, Jacob H. Klein, Robert J. Klein, John E. Lane, Daniel J. Leary, Willis R. Lee, Adolph Legler, jr., Charles G. Lemmel, Abram M. Louret, John J. Lynch, James H. Martin, D. K. McCarthy, Daniel McCulloch, William McDonald, Armand J. McGuire, William F. McGuire, George W. McKelvey, Edward P. Messmer, Frank E. Mehle, Erastus H. Miller, Frank B. Moore, William C. Muir, Louis C. Muncie, Lawrence Murray, John W. Nagle, Frank V. Natt, William O'Connor, John S. Pearson, Edward J. Pfitsch, William I. Quinlan, Herman Russ, Joseph G. Schmucker, John M. Sellinger, John W. Shayne, Thomas Sheehan, John H. Sherwood, Henry F. Spahn, William A. Stein, Jeremiah Sullivan, Patrick J. Sullivan, John A. Tindell, John Touhey, Casper W. Vaughn, George C. Wilcox, Robert Williamson, Walter H. Winnie.

1900.—In the closing year of the century there were one hundred and ninety members of the force, the following names appearing that were not in the previous list :

George G. Alt, Alexander Ashley, Walter G. Barnett, James B. Bennett, William Bittner, Edward T. Burke, John Burns, John E. Butler, Patrick Collins, Martin R. Cullen, William H. Dutcher, William G. England, John T. Farrell, Charles H. Foster, William Geib, Charles M. Goodyear, Henry C. Greve, Frank V. Hackett, Joseph M. Heintz, Ignace

Hetzler, William J. Hoyer, Otto F. Isler, R. D. Kellogg, jr., John Kenealy, Edward Kirby, Matthew J. Lally, Thomas J. McKeon, John H. McMahon, Francis E. Morgan, William Morrice, Michael Mulcahey, Jeremiah J. Mulryan, Walter J. Phalen, William F. Popp, Charles E. Post, Henry F. Prien, Martin J. Reichenberger, William L. Sander, Maurice W. Scanlan, William J. Scanlan, Gregory Schmidt, Daniel Schout, jr., Frederick J. Schultz, Frank Siener, Archibald H. Sharpe, William C. Spillings, Eugene B. Sullivan, George D. Sullivan, John B. Toomey, John D. Trant, Charles E. Twitchell, Paul Wadington, William H. Whaley, Robert J. White, William B. Wiedenmann, Joseph P. Witaschek.

A full list of the officers and members of the force, with all employees of the department, on the 1st of May, would be given in this place, but it was thought desirable to attach thereto some biographical statement of each one, so the names will be found in another portion of this volume.

With this the work of the present writer comes to a close, and the history of the police department of the city of Rochester is finished. Whatever shortcomings the reader may note, he will, it is hoped, yield the recognition of painstaking research and of conscientious labor, in which no effort has been spared to verify every statement made. It may be observed, also, that there is an entire absence of the fulsome and perfunctory laudation of living persons so common in works of this character, for the writer holds it to be better that whatever praise is deserved should be found in the acts recorded, rather than in the commendation of the historian.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Before giving the sketches of the members of the police force it will, perhaps, be as well to present the following brief statements regarding what may be called the administrative force of the department :

MAYOR RODENBECK

Adolph J. Rodenbeck was born in Rochester and has always lived here. His parents were German. His father died when Mr. Rodenbeck was nine years of age. He attended the German Real Schule and the public schools of the city. He was graduated from the Free Academy in 1881 and from the University of Rochester in 1885. He studied law in Rochester and in New York city, was admitted to practice in 1887 in the city of Brooklyn and has practised law in Rochester since 1888.

He was appointed second assistant city attorney in 1891, and in the following year first assistant. In 1894 he was chosen corporation counsel of the city and served in that capacity until 1898. When he retired from this office the press stated : " Mr. Rodenbeck has earned the thanks of the people. It seems to be the impression that no one has discharged the duties of the office with greater ability, and in addition to ability he has shown unusual devotion to official duty and has been popular with all who have had business relations with him."

Mr. Rodenbeck was elected to the Assembly in 1898 as a representative of the second Assembly district of the county of Monroe, by a majority of 1,639. In 1899 he was re-elected to the Assembly by the increased majority of 2,125. In 1900 he was again elected to the Assembly. This time he had no opponent on the Democratic ticket. His majority was 6,337. During this year Mr. Rodenbeck performed his crowning service for the public in connection with the revision of the

laws of the state. As chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly he caused to be made and reported to the legislature a page-to-page examination of every law ever passed in this state, over fifty thousand in all. He suggested feasible plans for completely revising all these laws, including a revision of the practice code. This revision was distinctly in the interests of the people. If carried into effect it would avoid the immense expense of litigation growing out of the confused condition of our laws. His report was submitted to the legislature of 1901 and the plans therein submitted have been approved by the Bar association of the state and by the bench and bar generally. In 1901 the chair of pleading and practice at Cornell university was tentatively offered to Mr. Rodenbeck. This high honor he declined.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Rodenbeck was nominated by the Republican party for the office of mayor and was elected. He took office January 1, 1902. As mayor he has been a faithful public servant. Born a man of the people, his sympathies are theirs. He has given the city an economical, honest and business-like administration. The affairs of the police department have received his special attention. He personally directed the revision of the police rules, the separation of the detectives from the uniformed men, the installation of the modern police records, the Bertillon system and the recent general police reorganisation. In his first annual address to the members of the department he urged all officers to "carry the message to Garcia," and the present *esprit de corps* of the department shows the result of Mayor Rodenbeck's administration.

Mr. Rodenbeck is a member of many organisations, such as the Genesee Falls lodge, F. & A. M., the Aurora lodge of Odd Fellows, the D. K. E. fraternity, the Mænnerchor and German-American societies and the Rochester and State bar associations.

COMMISSIONER GILMAN

Commissioner of Public Safety George A. Gilman comes of old Yankee stock, his ancestors on the paternal side arriving in New England in 1638 and on the maternal side

in 1656. Perhaps this fact explains his success in business and as an administrative officer. George A. Gilman was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, September 16, 1847. Bereft of his father at ten years of age, Mr. Gilman has always made his own way. He was married at Boston, February 1, 1875, and moved in 1880 to Rochester, where he has since resided. For nearly twenty years after 1876 Mr. Gilman engaged in the railroad business. He was first in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Later he came to Rochester as car accountant of the Blue line, to which the Canadian Southern line was added in 1886, at which time Mr. Gilman was promoted to the responsible position of general car accountant. In 1894 he was appointed general accountant of the Blue and Canadian Southern lines in charge of the office. Later, at the time of the general consolidation of all the Vanderbilt lines, Mr. Gilman served as general cashier of the combined lines, from which position and the railroad business he subsequently retired. In January, 1900, he was appointed chief clerk and deputy by Commissioner of Public Safety Cutler. When Commissioner James D. Casey succeeded Commissioner Cutler, he retained Mr. Gilman because of his efficient services for the department. When Mayor A. J. Rodenbeck took office, January 1, 1902, he appointed Mr. Gilman as commissioner of Public Safety, an act which met with general approval.

The administration of the affairs of the department under Mr. Gilman has been very satisfactory. He has increased the efficiency of the police and fire departments to a marked degree. New editions of the rules of both the police and fire departments have been published under his supervision, the police department has been entirely reorganised and re-distributed, and new apparatus has been added to the fire department. Through the health department Mr. Gilman has fought through successfully a small-pox epidemic under the most trying circumstances. No department of the city government has had greater responsibilities than that of Public Safety during 1902 and 1903, and Commissioner Gilman has met them all with such common sense and executive ability as to merit public praise.

PRIVATE SECRETARY FOREMAN

Edward R. Foreman, secretary to Mayor Rodenbeck, was born in Lima, N. Y., was graduated from Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1888 and from the University of Rochester in 1892. During his college course he was assistant editor and had charge of the publication of the general catalogue of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity issued in New York city in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and has since practised law in this city. He was employed in the publication of the Rochester city charter by City Attorney C. D. Kiehel in 1893, and later was appointed investigating clerk for the law department. He was promoted to the position of managing clerk the following year and was appointed assistant corporation counsel by Corporation Counsel A. J. Rodenbeck in 1896, in which position he served for two years. When assistant corporation counsel Mr. Foreman had charge of the revision and the publication, in 1897, of the penal ordinances of the city of Rochester, and also of the park ordinances. He had the management of the work at Rochester for the joint committee of the legislature on the revision of the laws during the years 1900 and 1901. January 1, 1902, he was appointed private secretary to Mayor A. J. Rodenbeck and has since served the city in that capacity. Mr. Foreman has taken special interest in the affairs of the police department and in January, 1903, revised and published the police rules under the authority of the mayor and the commissioner of Public Safety.

CHIEF CLERK SIMMONS

Charles Alonzo Simmons, chief clerk in the department of Public Safety, was born in Watkins, N. Y. He attended public schools in that place and in Elmira, where his parents removed when he was ten years of age. He graduated from grammar school number 2 in Elmira. Through a contribution which struck the fancy of the city editor of the *Elmira Gazette* he took up newspaper work when fifteen years of age, and continued it while a student in the Elmira free academy, from which institution he was graduated an honor student, winning first prize for an oration. He then went to

Cornell, where he took a year's course in law and general studies. In 1894 he came to Rochester and became a reporter on the *Evening Times*, and later on the *Union & Advertiser*; finally, he was made editor of the financial page of the *Post Express*.

In 1898 he volunteered for duty in the war with Spain and rose from corporal to sergeant in company H, Third N. Y. V. I.; he was elected second lieutenant of his company upon his return to Rochester. He is an active worker in the Union League Republican club, and captain of its drill corps; he is captain of the Eighth separate company, national guard, and captain of L. Bordman Smith command, number 53, Spanish War Veterans. He is prominent in several fraternal organisations. He was appointed chief clerk in the department of Public Safety by Commissioner George A. Gilman, and entered upon his duties as such January 1, 1902.

BOOKKEEPER HERTEL

John W. Hertel was born in Rochester September 22, 1850. After being educated in the public and private schools of the city he went into the harness business and having spent some time in that occupation he became employed by the municipal government, in the various departments of which he has been engaged since then. On the 1st of April, 1900, he was appointed bookkeeper in the department of Public Safety, and he occupies that position at the present time. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, of the Genesee lodge of Odd Fellows and of Jefferson tent of the Knights of Maccabees. His residence is at 157 Bronson avenue.

The Police Department

The following notices comprise all the officers and members of the police force, as well as those others who are directly connected with the operation of the department:

CHIEF OF POLICE CLEARY

Joseph P. Cleary, chief of police of Rochester, was born March 11, 1844, in the city of Limerick, Ireland. Coming to this country when twelve years old, he made Rochester his home and has since resided here. Up to the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Cleary was employed in the nursery business.

In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth New York infantry, commanded by Captain F. A. Schoeffel, and served two years, the term of enlistment, being mustered out as color sergeant at Rochester in May, 1863. During the service of this regiment, while assisting a wounded comrade at Gaines Mills, Mr. Cleary was captured and was imprisoned for some time at Libby prison and later at Belle Isle. He was exchanged on August 6th of the same year and joined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va. Twenty-four days later, at the second battle of Bull Run, Corporal Cleary was severely wounded and lay on the battlefield for five days, being finally paroled and sent under a flag of truce to Washington. After spending some time in the hospital he was exchanged on the 11th of December, 1862, and rejoined his regiment in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. The term of his enlistment having expired he re-enlisted on June 29, 1863, in the Fourteenth heavy artillery, as sergeant major of the regiment. On the second day of October of the same year he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company and performed garrison duty at New York harbor until April, 1864, when his regiment received marching orders to proceed to Washington, where it was attached to the Ninth army corps, commanded by General Burnside, and joined the Army of the Potomac under Grant at Warrenton Junction, Va. Lieutenant Cleary was acting adjutant of the regiment at that time, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, North Anna river,

Weldon railroad and Cold Harbor. On the battlefield of Cold Harbor he was promoted to be first lieutenant for gallantry in action, and in September, 1864, was promoted captain at the battle of Pegram's Farm, after which he was assigned to command six mortar batteries attached to the artillery brigade of the Ninth army corps in front of Petersburg. In March, 1864, he was again wounded on top of the head by the explosion of a shell. In the same month he was promoted to major. While on leave of absence twenty-four hours from his battery, visiting at headquarters at Fort Stedman, the enemy attacked and Major Cleary took command of Fort Stedman during the battle after the commanding officer had been captured. For his conduct in this battle he was brevetted major of United States volunteers by Congress, and a short time later was made full major of the regiment. Just before the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of New York state volunteers by Governor Fenton for gallant conduct during the war. He came home to Rochester in command of the first battalion, Fourteenth New York heavy artillery, and was mustered out as major of his regiment August 26, 1865.

Chief Cleary is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He has served for three years as a member of the board of trustees of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y. He has always taken a prominent part in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1892 was unanimously elected and served as department commander of the G. A. R. of New York state.

He was appointed patrolman in the Rochester police department December 1, 1866, when S. W. D. Moore was mayor and H. S. Hebard and Jacob Howe, sr., were police commissioners. November 12, 1877, he was made day roundsman at large and about a year later was appointed to detective duty. A short time after this he was made lieutenant and assistant to Captain P. H. Sullivan. On Captain Sullivan's death in May, 1882, Major Cleary succeeded him as night captain, and a short time later was appointed day captain. In 1885 he was made acting chief of police and on the resignation of Chief McLean, October 3,

1885, he was appointed chief of police, which position he has held continuously up to the present time.

As chief guardian of the peace of the city of Rochester, Major Cleary's face is familiar to all Monroe county residents. His services in war are only excelled by his services to this city. He is a man of sterling character and is held in high esteem by the community at large.

INSPECTOR ZIMMERMAN

Michael J. Zimmerman is a life-long resident of Rochester, having been born here July 19, 1858, of German parentage. His education was received in the parochial and public schools of this city. In 1878 he was here married. After passing a number of years successfully in business Mr. Zimmerman was appointed on the police department as a patrolman April 1, 1882. He served in this capacity so faithfully for six years that he was promoted to sergeant July 6, 1888. This first promotion was followed by another on February 2, 1891, when he was made lieutenant. He served the department as lieutenant with great credit to July 1, 1900, when he was made captain. June 4, 1902, Captain Zimmerman was transferred to precinct number 1 and was made acting inspector of police with the authority of chief of police in the absence or disability of the chief. He now occupies this responsible position.

Under the advice of Captain Zimmerman, and the administration of Chief of Police Cleary, the most modern police methods have been installed recently at police headquarters by Mayor Rodenbeck and Commissioner Gilman. Complete records of crimes committed, criminals apprehended, and the general work of the department are now kept by the card system. The cards are supplemented by accurate books of record, while the department is kept thoroughly informed by the daily police bulletin printed and distributed to each officer. The institution of the Bertillon system of measurements was also advised by Captain Zimmerman, as well as the recent revision of the police rules and the general reorganisation of the department.

Captain Zimmerman's steady advancement has been based on duty well performed. He has always been distinguished

for executive ability and fearless discharge of duty. He is a man of high personal integrity and commands universal respect.

DIRECTOR HAYDEN

Upon the detective force of any police department must rest, very largely, the duty of unraveling the obscure crimes that are enveloped in mystery at the outset and then of hunting down the criminal, often at great personal risk and labor. At the head of this bureau is John C. Hayden, whose name has been frequently mentioned in the preceding portion of this volume, principally in connection with murder cases, of which he has worked up at least five since he became connected with the department. His duties have also caused him to become quite a traveler, his journeys extending to the Pacific coast and to the West Indies, to bring back criminals or to testify in important cases. Director Hayden was born on Staten island, N. Y., on the 23d of February, 1848, and moved to this city when fourteen years old, after having been raised on a farm. Having been educated at public schools and at DeGraff's private academy in Rochester, he went into Glen & Hall's manufactory in this city, where he learned the trade of machinist. He was appointed on the police force April 8, 1872, was assigned to day duty July 6, 1876; was made a detective in January, 1882; was appointed chief of detectives August 14, 1887; was made assistant chief of police in February, 1893, holding that position for several years, and finally, in May, 1900, was made director of the detective bureau, with the rank of captain, which is his office at this time. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church of the Holy Rosary, of the order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus, of the A. O. U. W. and the C. M. B. A., of the Exempt Firemen, of the Sons of Veterans and of the Union club. He resides at 22 Augustine street, and his office is in the police headquarters building, on Exchange street.

SURGEON STAPLETON

Dr. John A. Stapleton, the surgeon of the department, was born in this city and received his primary education at the public and parochial schools here, after which he went to

the University of Buffalo and was graduated from the medical department of that institution. He was appointed to his present position on January 1, 1902. He is a member of the Rochester club and of the Union club, and his residence is at 76 Frost avenue.

CAPTAIN McDERMOTT

The drill-master of the police department is the officer whose name is at the head of this sketch, and a great deal of the proficiency of the members of the force is due to his careful instruction, teaching the men first in squads at the drill hall in police headquarters and afterward in battalion drill on the University campus. John E. McDermott was born in this city on June 24, 1843, and was educated at our public schools. In early life he was a tobacconist by occupation, but he was able to serve the public at the same time as a volunteer fireman, being attached to the old hand-engine company known as "Torrent 2" from 1857 to 1862, and being also a member of the crack military company known as the Union Grays. In the second year of the Civil war he enlisted as a private and fought his way up from the ranks, being made a lieutenant for conspicuous bravery and being, at the close of the war, offered a captaincy in the regular army, which he declined. Though receiving, at Gettysburg, a wound of which he still bears the scar, he remained in the service and was present at twenty-nine general engagements, from Fredericksburg to Appomattox, where Lee surrendered. After his return to civil life he organised, from the members of his old regiment, the Ryan Zouaves, one of the very best disciplined companies in the United States, and also, a few years later, the O'Rorke Post drill corps.

He was appointed on the police force on June 1, 1881; he was made a lieutenant April 2, 1886; on the 15th of February, 1893, he was promoted to a captaincy as the successor of the lamented McCormick, and was lately put in charge of precinct number 2. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and resides at 84 Manhattan street.

CAPTAIN BAIRD

John A. Baird, who has command of the third police precinct, the station being on University avenue, was born in this city on the 10th of September, 1846. He was educated at the public schools of Rochester, and at an early age went into the milling business, but was able at the same time to serve the city faithfully in the capacity of volunteer fireman. He was appointed on the police force August 15, 1881; was made a lieutenant on the 1st of June, 1883, and was raised to the captaincy on April 3, 1894. He resides at 450 Central avenue.

CAPTAIN RUSS

Herman Russ, the captain in charge of the fourth police precinct, was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 15, 1859. Having been educated in the public schools of that village, he was employed for some four years in the grocery store of George E. White and in his father's blacksmith shop at the same place. Coming to Rochester in May, 1879, he obtained employment at Cunningham's carriage factory and worked there till 1891, when, on June 29 of that year, he was appointed on the police force. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant February 13, 1899, and was made a captain June 29, 1900. Although not so long in the department as some others, he has made a number of important arrests since he went on the force. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the Police Benevolent association; he was married May 29, 1883, and he resides at 13 Grape street.

CAPTAIN FURTHERER

One of the oldest and best officers on the force is Benedict C. Furtherer. His long term of service in the department, extending over nearly thirty-two years, would doubtless enable him to furnish many incidents worthy of publication, but his extreme modesty, amounting to reticence, renders it impossible to obtain enough material for an adequate sketch of his career. He was born in Rochester in 1846, and after being educated at one of our public schools he worked for some time at his trade as a carpenter and joiner. On the

3d of July, 1871, he was appointed on the police force as a patrolman; September 12, 1881, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant; in 1886 he was assigned to detective service and did duty for some time in that capacity; in 1897 he was promoted to a captaincy and is now in charge of precinct number 5. He was married about twenty years ago, and he resides at number 3 Rowley street.

LIEUTENANT SCHWARTZ

Samuel L. Schwartz was born February 10, 1845, in Lancaster county, Penn. After a public school education he was employed as a pump-maker from 1859 to 1862, in which year, on August 7, he enlisted in the 135th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and was present in several important battles, including that of Chancellorsville, where he was captured and served a time in Libby prison. His second enlistment was in 1864, when he was a corporal in the 95th Pennsylvania, and was present at Richmond, Petersburg and Appomattox, being finally mustered out July 17, 1865. Having worked on the New York Central for nearly the next ten years he was appointed on the police force of this city February 17, 1875, and was promoted lieutenant in July, 1889. He has made a number of important arrests and has never been disciplined for infraction of rules. Some years ago he was married at the church of the Holy Family, and since then he has resided at 731 Jay street.

LIEUTENANT SHERMAN

Sharon L. Sherman was born in this city on February 18, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Rochester. He was employed on the railroad as a locomotive fireman till 1880, when he became a member of the Rochester fire department, being assigned to truck number 2. While still a fireman he was appointed on the police force November 13, 1887, and on May 28, 1894, was promoted to a lieutenantcy. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Valley lodge and of Damascus Temple shrine; also, a member of the Rochester tent of the Maccabees and of the Exempt

Firemen's association. He was married in this city April 5, 1880, and he resides at 169 Lewis street.

LIEUTENANT RYAN

James E. Ryan was born at Rochester and received his education at public school number 9 and at the Vosburg academy. Having spent several years as a machinist in the employ of the Gleason Tool company of this city, he was appointed on the police force October 2, 1881, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant January 7, 1890. He is a member of St. Bridget's church ; he was married in this city in 1874 and he resides at 31 Conkey avenue.

LIEUTENANT KLUBERTANZ

Ferdinand A. Klubertanz was born in this city January 14, 1861, and was educated at St. Joseph's parochial school. After being an office boy and collector and working as a tailor for the Stein & Adler company for five years, he was appointed on the police force September 3, 1885 ; was promoted to be sergeant June 28, 1900, and was made a lieutenant August 6, 1902. His most important service in the department was during the riot on Gorham street, June 27, 1887, in connection with the laborers' strike. He is a member of the Immaculate Conception church, of the C. M. B. A., the A. O. U. W. and the M. W. A.; he was married at Rochester April 24, 1883, and his residence is 189 Jefferson avenue.

LIEUTENANT STEIN

William A. Stein was born at Rochester May 12, 1863, and was educated at our public schools and a private German school. For six years he was employed as a shipping clerk in the wholesale grocery house of George C. Buell & Co., after which he was appointed patrolman on September 1, 1891, was made a sergeant July 1, 1900, and was promoted to a lieutenant August 6, 1902, being stationed for duty at the central station, first precinct. He was married at Rochester April 11, 1888, and resides at 121 Fulton avenue.

SERGEANT ALLEN

We come now to the oldest member of the department in term of service, the only one now on the force who has been connected with it ever since the reorganisation of the department thirty-eight years ago, Francis B. Allen, commonly called Frank Allen. He was born at Montezuma, N. Y., October 29, 1837, and came to Rochester when ten years old. When a young man he worked as a boat-builder and caulker, being employed afterward as a box-cutter in Woodworth's chemical works. In the war time he was a member of the Fifty-fourth militia regiment, and in that capacity he went in July, 1864, to Elmira, to guard the Confederate prisoners who were confined there. He was appointed on the police force April 23, 1865, rose to be lieutenant in 1882 and was transferred to sergeant of patrol in 1891. In spite of his years he is a hard man to handle, as was shown by the successful fight that he made against a gang of toughs on South Clinton street a few months ago. He was married in 1864, is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, an attendant at Christ church (Episcopal) and lives at 139 Alexander street.

SERGEANT GOLDING

Daniel Golding was born in Rochester July 1, 1853, and educated at St. Patrick's school in this city. Having learned the trade of a tinsmith in the shop of Percy & Campbell, he remained in the employment of that firm for several years previous to his appointment on the police force, which took place July 3, 1878. He was created sergeant in July, 1893. He was married in this city August 15, 1871; he is a member of St. Bridget's church and of Temple tent of the Maccabees; he resides at 14 Gordon park.

SERGEANT CARROLL

John M. Carroll was born at Avon, Livingston county, March 6, 1863, and came to Rochester in 1878. His education was obtained at the union school of the village and at St. Agnes parochial school. After working at his trade as a shoemaker in the factory of Cowles Bros. & Co., he was

appointed on the police force December 1, 1893, and promoted to sergeant December 29, 1899. He is a member of St. Patrick's cathedral church and resides at 39 Kent street.

SERGEANT O'GRADY

Jeremiah O'Grady was born at Rochester June 20, 1863, and educated in the public schools of the city. His trade being that of a machinist he was employed in the works of the Rochester Machine Screw company and in the shop of W. H. Teal. He was appointed on the force November 13, 1887, and was made a sergeant July 1, 1900. As acting lieutenant, on February 20, 1894, he made the largest raid in the history of the department, when, assisted by five officers, he arrested forty-five men who were engaged in a cocking-main on Vetter park. He was married at Rochester June 5, 1889, and resides at 34 Cameron street.

SERGEANT MEHLE

Frank E. Mehle was born in this city January 7, 1870, and educated at a parochial school. He was employed in Curtis & Wheeler's shoe factory, later in Gorton & McCabe's carpet store, and also as a base ball player in different places. Appointed on the police force July 26, 1893, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant July 1, 1900. He was married at St. Peter and Paul's church July 11, 1892, and resides at 351 Brown street.

SERGEANT MONAGHAN

John F. Monaghan was born at Rochester January 21, 1850, and was educated in public schools eleven and twelve and also in the college at Kingston, Ontario. His war record is that of a drummer boy in the Fifty-fourth militia regiment, in which he enlisted July 26, 1864, and went to Elmira. He was employed with Archie McConnell, contractor, and afterward with George D. Lord in water works construction in this city and at Hemlock lake. He was appointed on the police force July 1, 1876, was promoted sergeant June 28 1900, and was appointed acting lieutenant June 29, 1900, serving as such till June 5, 1902. He resides at 11 Lafayette place.

SERGEANT ALT

Charles C. Alt was born in this city November 1, 1859. and educated at our public schools. He was employed as driver for a wholesale commission house and later as salesman for J. A. Taylor till his appointment on the force November 12, 1887. He was made a sergeant August 7, 1902. He is a member of the church of the Reformation, of Genesee Falls lodge and of Hamilton chapter Royal Arch Masons, of the Doric Council, of Monroe commandery of Knights Templars and of Court Genesee of the Odd Fellows. He was married in this city and resides at 86 Nassau street.

SERGEANT KLEIN

Jacob H. Klein was born January 7, 1866. He was appointed on the police force July 26, 1893, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant July 1, 1900. He resides at 207 Remington street.

SERGEANT SHERWOOD

John H. Sherwood was born in Livingston county in this state, and educated at Geneseo. He was appointed on the force March 20, 1895, and was raised to the grade of sergeant June 29, 1900. He resides at 125 Garson avenue.

SERGEANT SHEPARD

Carl L. Shepard was born at Allens, Mich., November 3, 1860, and educated in the high school at Jonesville in that state and in the Rochester Business Institute after he moved to this city in 1881. His employment was with the New York Central railroad. He became a member of the force on September 8, 1888, and was made a sergeant July 1, 1900. He is a member of Monroe lodge Knights of Pythias, was married at Rochester February 3, 1884, and resides at 95½ Conkey avenue.

SERGEANT MCGUIRE

Armand J. McGuire was born at Greece, in Monroe county, December 12, 1867, and, having been educated at the public school in that town, came to this city in 1886. He

was appointed on the police force March 14, 1894, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant January 19, 1903. He resides at 76 Glenwood avenue.

SERGEANT MCALESTER

Henry F. McAlester was born at Rochester June 9, 1863, and was educated in this city. After being employed for eight years in the edge tool works of Mack & Co., he was appointed on the force April 2, 1889, and raised to the grade of sergeant in June, 1900. He is a member of St. Peter and Paul's church, of the C. M. B. A., of the Minnetonka tribe of Red Men and of Roosevelt tent Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in July, 1884, and resides at 266 Campbell street.

SERGEANT LUSCHER

Julius T. Luscher was born at Rochester July 13, 1857, and educated in the public schools of this city. He was a blacksmith, working with his father, up to November 13, 1887, when he was appointed on the police force; he was made driver on the patrol wagon February 13, 1893, and created a sergeant September 26, 1896. He was married at Bergen, Genesee county, November 1, 1883, and resides at 35 Hickory street.

DETECTIVE-INTERPRETER LAUER

Peter Lauer was born at Rhein, Prussia, in 1841, and came to America in 1855, completing here his education begun in the old country. Having been employed for many years by the New York Central, he was appointed patrolman February 12, 1870, promoted to detective in April, 1873, and advanced to be court interpreter and detective in 1887. During his long term of service he has done much important work, among which may be mentioned the recovery of \$19,750 belonging to Mr. Fuller of Albion, after it had been missing for two years, and of a valuable lot of diamonds for E. B. Booth, the jeweler; the arrest of Richard Gardiner, a noted housebreaker, and of Mrs. Burnett, one of the most successful women burglars in the country, and the arrest, followed by

conviction, of many incendiaries who had caused destructive fires. He was married at Syracuse in 1884, is a member of the church of St. Boniface and the C. M. B. A. and resides at 256 Gregory street.

DETECTIVE O'LOUGHLIN

Edward O'Loughlin was born at Rochester August 1, 1845, and received a common school education. His first employment was that of a tobacco worker, then in a flour mill, then on the New York Central railroad and lastly in a shoe factory up to the time of his appointment on the force November 2, 1882. He was made a detective May 22, 1892, and appointed investigator January 1, 1900. He is a member of the Immaculate Conception church, of the order of Elks, of the Eagles, of the C. M. B. A. and of the Exempt Firemen; was married at Rochester November 6, 1874, and resides at 50 Edinburg street.

DETECTIVE McDONALD

John P. McDonald was born at Rochester in June, 1864, and was educated at the Immaculate Conception school. Having been employed for several years as a clerk he was appointed on the police force November 13, 1887, and was advanced to detective in 1893. He is a member of the church of the Immaculate Conception and resides at 56 Bronson avenue.

DETECTIVE MAGUIRE

William F. Maguire was born at Rochester June 2, 1866, and was educated at a public school. For a few years he followed the trade of a can-maker; was appointed ladderman on truck number 2 in the fire department November 19, 1888, and served there till July 26, 1891, when he was appointed on the police force; was promoted to be sergeant of the patrol wagon September 28, 1896, and made detective February 13, 1899. He was married at Rochester in 1892, is a member of the Roman Catholic church, of the Police Benevolent association and of the Crystal tent of the Maccabees and resides at 40 Cole street.

DETECTIVE BAUER

William H. Bauer was born in this city October 22, 1855; was educated at public school number seventeen and at St. Peter and Paul's school. He was appointed on the force January 6, 1891, and promoted to be detective January 1, 1899. He was married at Rochester July 6, 1880; is a member of the C. M. B. A. and the Police Benevolent association; resides at 525 Lyell avenue.

DETECTIVE SCANLAN

William J. Scanlan was born at Rochester July 22, 1869, and educated at public school twenty-four. After working at his trade of a mason for some time he was for five years deputy sheriff of Monroe county till March 1, 1877, when he was appointed on the force, being raised to detective June 28, 1901. During the Spanish war he was a corporal in the Seventh battery of light artillery of United States volunteers. He is a member of St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church, of the C. M. B. A., of the order of Eagles and of the Police Benevolent association; not married; resides at 244 Meigs street.

DETECTIVE WHALEY

William H. Whaley was born at Sandusky, Ohio, June 24, 1872, was brought to this city in April, 1875, and was educated at our public schools. Following the life of a mariner he sailed on fishing smacks and coastwise steamships and was a surfman in the United States life-saving service at Charlotte from April, 1893, to June 20, 1899, when he was appointed on the police force. Even after that his old habits clung to him and on the night of September 30 in that very year he rescued Albert Turk from drowning at the Exchange street canal bridge, for which act he received a silver medal from the Volunteer life-saving service. He was made a detective June 4, 1902; he belongs to Genesee Falls lodge F. and A. M., and he resides at 62 Pierpont street.

DETECTIVE NAGLE

John William Nagle was born at Rochester July 24, 1866, and received a public school education here. He worked

first for the Forsyth Scale company and afterward in the Judson machine shop, being also employed occasionally as a musician. Having been appointed on the force January 6, 1891, he was promoted to the grade of detective June 2, 1902. He was married at Rochester May 29, 1889, and he resides at 6 Catherine street.

DETECTIVE BARNETT

Walter George Barnett was born in this city April 22, 1873, and was educated at public school number fifteen. Having been employed for some time as a coachman and afterward as a clerk in a grocery store, he was appointed on the police force May 22, 1899, and was assigned to the detective bureau June 2, 1902. He is a member of the Monroe avenue Methodist church and of the Hiokattoo tribe of Red Men; was married at the English Lutheran church in this city September 12, 1899, and resides at 329 Jefferson avenue.

STENOGRAPHER MEAGHER

William C. Meagher was born at Livonia, Livingston county, March 8, 1878, and came to this city September 1, 1897. Having graduated from the East Bloomfield high school in 1893, he completed his education at the Rochester Business Institute, and shortly after his graduation there he was appointed stenographer of the police department on May 1, 1900. The Bertillon apparatus for the scientific measurement of criminals, which is fully described in the main portion of this book, was installed in police headquarters last March and on the 18th of that month Mr. Meagher was placed in supervision of the system. He is a member of St. Patrick's cathedral parish and of the C. M. B. A.; he resides at 80 Edinburgh street.

MATRON DE STAEBLER

More than fifteen years ago Mrs. Addie De Staebler became the police matron, being appointed to that responsible position November 16, 1887, after proving her qualifications by a civil service examination. Before that time all the women prisoners had been received and attended to by male

officials, a wretched state of things, but the way was not seen clearly to remedy the evil until the experiment of having a police matron had been tried in Buffalo, where it worked so well that the position was established here shortly afterward, the appointment of the present incumbent being the second one in the state, and now there is not a city of any importance where a matron is not considered a necessity. Mrs. De Staebler was born in Nunda, Livingston county, and educated in the public schools of Rochester. Becoming a teacher in the union school at Niagara Falls, she was married at that place September 5, 1868. She is a member of the First Baptist church, of Ruth chapter of the order of the Eastern Star, of the Maccabees, of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Locomotive Engineers and of the E. G. Marshall relief corps. Her residence is in the police headquarters building.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER

Louis W. Miller was born at Rochester, January 27, 1869, and educated at St. Peter and Paul's parochial school, public school number 6 and the Rochester Business university. Having been employed for some time as telegraph operator in the Western Union and the New York Central offices, he became connected with this department October 14, 1886, being appointed operator in the telegraph system, promoted to be electrician in charge October 17, 1892, and made superintendent of the bureau of police telegraph February 28, 1898. He has invented and patented several valuable devices in his line, which are described elsewhere. He was married at Rochester October 24, 1893; is a member of St. Peter and Paul's church and of the Rochester Liederkranz; resides at 9 Churchlea place.

OPERATORS

Henry W. Martin, residence 54 Austin street. Born at Rochester, N. Y., September 16, 1865. Appointed operator October 14, 1886.

Joseph B. Smith, residence 146 Troup street. Born at Rochester, N. Y., October 2, 1865. Appointed operator July 14, 1888.

Thomas Swanton, residence 68 Waverly place. Born at Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1858. Appointed operator October 31, 1902.

William H. Karnes, residence 107 Ravine avenue. Born at Rochester, N. Y., November 13, 1869. Appointed operator August 10, 1900.

THE PATROLMEN

It is, after all, to the rank and file that we are to look for the real composition of the police department, for it would be in vain that the officers of the force should be of the highest character if the men themselves did not come up to the mark. In this regard, as in the other, the department will bear successfully any comparison that may be made with the police of other cities. The following is a list of the patrolmen, with their residence, birth and date of appointment :

Patrick Caufield, residence 135 Magnolia street. Born at Troy, N. Y., 1843. Appointed patrolman in 1873, served until 1876 and reappointed July 1, 1881; now attached to chief's office.

Nicholas J. Loos, residence 396 Central avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 31, 1850. Appointed patrolman July 1, 1874.

John Dean, residence 617 St. Paul street. Born in Ireland November 25, 1844. Appointed patrolman February 15, 1875; now court attendant.

John M. Ries, residence 379 Ames street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1854. Appointed patrolman February 19, 1875; now driver patrol wagon.

James A. Johnson, residence 49 Jefferson avenue. Born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., December 25, 1838. Appointed patrolman July 1, 1875; now officer on patrol wagon.

Charles Hart, residence 38 Hand street. Born in Germany November 24, 1846. Appointed patrolman July 1, 1876; now court attendant.

Charles W. Peart, residence 65 Cypress street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 13, 1847. Appointed patrolman July 1, 1876.

Louis Nold, residence 10 Catherine street. Born in Germany. Appointed patrolman March 31, 1877.

Oliver A. Youle, residence 4 Terry street. Born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., August 5, 1851. Appointed patrolman December 1, 1879.

Patrick Culligan, residence 241 Whitney street. Born in Ireland March 16, 1848. Appointed patrolman July 22, 1881.

John Sullivan, residence 3 Ethel street. Born in Peterboro, Canada, October 20, 1842. Appointed patrolman August 8, 1881; now officer on patrol wagon.

George M. Kron, residence 133 Genesee street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 31, 1858. Appointed patrolman May 31, 1882.

Henry Baker, residence 161 Maryland street. Born in Frankfort, Germany, July 16, 1854. Appointed patrolman June 30, 1882.

George Liese, residence 286 Caroline street. Born in Germany June 3, 1856. Appointed patrolman June 30, 1882; doorman to the chief's office.

George Kleisley, residence 99 Colvin street. Born in Reading, Pa. Appointed patrolman June 26, 1883; now turnkey.

Ed. J. O'Brien, residence 300 Campbell street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 8, 1856. Appointed patrolman January 1, 1884; now doing special duty at the New York Central depot.

John E. Moran, residence 33 Bartlett street. Born in New York, N. Y., November 26, 1861. Appointed patrolman September 5, 1885.

Theo. H. Cazeau, residence 161 Reynolds street. Born in Albany, N. Y., June 7, 1846. Appointed patrolman September 7, 1885.

A. J. Moynihan, residence 169 North Union street. Born April 10, 1857. Appointed patrolman September 15, 1885.

J. W. Chatfield, residence 12 Vinewood place. Born in Cuylerville, N. Y. Appointed patrolman June 16, 1886; now officer on patrol wagon.

Charles Dingman, residence 25 Henion street. Born in Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., September 20, 1844. Appointed patrolman December 30, 1886; now driver on patrol wagon.

Albert Gerber, residence 178 Orchard street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 1, 1846. Appointed patrolman March 28, 1887; now turnkey.

Thomas Foley, residence 33 Champlain street. Born in County Bantry, Cork, Ireland, March 19, 1855. Appointed patrolman November 12, 1887.

Victor Hohman, residence 2 Nicholson street. Born in Germany July 25, 1850. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887; now driver on patrol wagon.

William A. Metzger, residence 133 Flint street. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1858. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

William E. O'Brien, residence 15 Henion street. Born in Ireland March 16, 1846. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

Thomas F. O'Connor, residence Magee avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1857. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

John Shire, residence 366 Whitney street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 20, 1857. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

Martin P. Snyder, residence 522 Clifford street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1852. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

Charles Weber, residence 460 Campbell street. Born in Utica, N. Y., March 16, 1857. Appointed patrolman November 13, 1887.

George W. Finkle, residence 46 Warner street. Born in Oswego county, N. Y., May 22, 1844. Appointed patrolman June 19, 1888.

Joseph A. Rendsland, residence 2 Boardman street. Born in Lima, N. Y., March 19, 1863. Appointed patrolman September 10, 1888.

William H. Smith, residence 16 Alexander street. Born in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., October 10, 1855. Appointed patrolman, September 10, 1888.

Michael Mulcahy, residence 69 Waverly place. Born in County Limerick, Ireland, August 27, 1867. Appointed patrolman January 29, 1889.

Philip G. Yawman, residence 60 George street. Born in Scottsville, N. Y., February 28, 1857. Appointed patrolman March 19, 1889; now special night officer at headquarters.

Thomas Ragan, residence 201 Tremont street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 22, 1855. Appointed patrolman November 19, 1889.

John F. Cahill, residence 171 Atkinson street. Born in Ireland June 6, 1862. Appointed patrolman February 4, 1890.

James J. Devereaux, residence 8 Van street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 23, 1867. Appointed patrolman April 15, 1890.

Frederick Scholl, residence 4 Broezel street. Born in Tarrytown, N. Y., August 11, 1861. Appointed patrolman April 15, 1890; now doing duty as mounted officer.

William H. Christie, residence 88 Glendale park. Born in Rochester, N. Y., December 9, 1862. Appointed patrolman January 6, 1891.

John W. Shayne, residence 85 South Washington street. Born in Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 22, 1860. Appointed patrolman January 22, 1891.

James H. Martin, residence 500 Genesee street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., December 13, 1860. Appointed patrolman June 9, 1891.

Lawrence Murray, residence 22 Culver road. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 6, 1858. Appointed patrolman June 9, 1891; now bicycle officer at headquarters.

Christian Bowers, residence 145 Bartlett street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 4, 1857. Appointed patrolman June 22, 1891.

John M. Touhey, residence 179 Clifton street. Born in Canandaigua, N. Y., December 15, 1860. Appointed patrolman June 22, 1891.

S. C. Baldwin, residence 199 South Fitzhugh street. Born in Riga, N. Y., September 24, 1855. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Patrick Conheady, residence 98 Grand avenue. Born in County Clare, Ireland. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

George A. Fox, residence 32 Rainier street. Born in Rochester N. Y., May 25, 1868. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

William H. Heinlein, residence 579 St. Paul street. Born in West Henrietta, Monroe county, August 15, 1867. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Robert J. Klein, residence 3 Grant park. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 21, 1861. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Charles G. Lammel, residence 95 Wilder street. Born in Germany October 25, 1860. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Willis R. Lee, residence 112 Parsells avenue. Born in Middletown, Conn., January 26, 1858. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Frank V. Natt, residence 130 Ford street. Born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., April 25, 1864. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, residence 166 Reynolds street. Born in Spencerport, Monroe county, N. Y., March 19, 1861. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891; now doing duty as mounted officer.

Casper W. Vaughan, residence 383 Brown street. Born in Pittsford, N. Y., March 8, 1854. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1891.

John G. Burns, residence 9 St. Clair street. Born in Davenport, Iowa, June 14, 1867. Appointed patrolman September 1, 1891.

A. J. Legler, residence 91 Charlotte street. Born in Mankato, Minn., August 10, 1864. Appointed patrolman September 1, 1891.

Henry F. Spahn, residence 9 Terry street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 8, 1863. Appointed patrolman September 1, 1891.

John S. Pearson, residence 18 Rogers avenue. Born in West Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., August 13, 1862.

Appointed patrolman May 4, 1892; now doing duty as mounted officer.

William O'Connor, residence 146 Orange street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., December 11, 1864. Appointed patrolman May 4, 1892.

John M. Sellinger, residence 5 Montrose street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., January 24, 1866. Appointed patrolman May 4, 1892.

Patrick A. Hurley, residence 34 Romeyn street. Born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Appointed patrolman June 15, 1892.

Erastus Horton Miller, residence 66 Catherine street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 13, 1864. Appointed patrolman July 11, 1892.

Thomas Sheehan, residence 18 North Washington street. Born in Ireland, April 1, 1860. Appointed patrolman September 6, 1892.

William McDonald, residence 89 Kent street. Born in Peterboro, Canada, August 3, 1867. Appointed patrolman November 16, 1892.

William B. Kinnear, residence 220 Parsells avenue. Born in Scotland December 26, 1863. Appointed patrolman February 8, 1893.

Joseph G. Schmucker, residence 374 Hawley street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., November 18, 1862. Appointed patrolman February 8, 1893.

Frederick V. Beachel, residence 42 Cypress street. Born in Batavia, N. Y., February 2, 1865. Appointed patrolman February 16, 1893; now doing duty as mounted officer.

James B. Doyle, residence 281 Brown street. Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, May 16, 1862. Appointed patrolman May 1, 1893.

John A. Tindell, residence 12 Lawn street. Born in Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., August 18, 1869. Appointed patrolman May 1, 1893.

Henry A. Ireland, residence 20 Delano street. Born in Beeton, Canada, January 10, 1866. Appointed patrolman June 10, 1893.

Daniel D. Ingall, residence 21 Menlo place. Born in Wheatland, N. Y., March 25, 1861. Appointed patrolman June 15, 1893.

R. D. Courneen, residence 194 Averill avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 24, 1870. Appointed patrolman July 24, 1893.

Henry Ehrmentraut, residence 15 Morgan street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 14, 1863. Appointed patrolman July 24, 1893.

George W. McKelvey, residence 191 Saratoga avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 13, 1868. Appointed patrolman July 24, 1893; now doing special duty at railroads and coal yards.

Stephen E. Drexelius, residence 81 Wellington avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 24, 1870. Appointed patrolman 25, 1893.

Thomas J. Condon, residence 110 Jones street. Born in Limerick county, Ireland, April, 1866. Appointed patrolman July 26, 1893.

John Hetzler, residence 921 Jay street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., November 3, 1863. Appointed patrolman July 26, 1893.

John E. Lane, residence 20 Anne street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1868. Appointed patrolman July 26, 1893.

D. K. McCarthy, residence 5 Arnett street. Born in Ireland February 14, 1868. Appointed patrolman July 26, 1893; now ordinance officer.

William J. Quinlan, residence 149 Atkinson street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 4, 1869. Appointed patrolman July 26, 1893.

Patrick J. Sullivan, residence 34 Sullivan street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 15, 1869. Appointed patrolman November 27, 1893.

John J. Lynch, residence 331 Brown street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1864. Appointed patrolman December 1, 1893; now turnkey.

William C. Muir, residence 158 Champlain street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 14, 1863. Appointed patrolman December 1, 1893; assigned to the district-attorney's office.

Edward J. Pfitsch, residence 226 Avenue A. Born in Rochester, N. Y., June 9, 1867. Appointed patrolman December 1, 1893.

Robert R. Williamson, residence 302 Reynolds street. Born in County Cork, Ireland, May 8, 1865. Appointed patrolman April 4, 1894.

Joseph F. Clasgens, residence 23 Cleveland place. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 10, 1865. Appointed patrolman April 5, 1894.

Philip George Amlinger, residence 2 Ketchum street. Born in Sheldon, N. Y., July 11, 1864. Appointed patrolman November 17, 1894.

Frederick J. Decker, residence 77 Glendale park. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 21, 1864. Appointed patrolman November 17, 1894.

William H. Davenport, residence 34½ Chatham street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 12, 1850. Appointed patrolman April 26, 1895; now park officer.

Martin T. Cook, residence 401 Lexington avenue. Born in Port Hope, Canada, November 10, 1864. Appointed patrolman May 27, 1895.

Williams C. Spillings, residence 35 Stillson street. Born in Cornwall, Vt., December 17, 1864. Appointed patrolman October 1, 1895; now physical instructor.

Alexander Ashley, residence 221 Henrietta street. Born in Kingston, Canada, October 26, 1865. Appointed patrolman March 18, 1896.

Alden T. Budd, residence 104 Flint street. Born in Greece, N. Y., June 20, 1847. Appointed patrolman March 26, 1896; now park officer.

Frederick J. Schultz, residence 7 Manila street. Born in Brighton, N. Y., March 27, 1872. Appointed patrolman March 30, 1896; bicycle officer, second precinct.

Henry C. Greve, residence 48 Concord street. Born in Germany December 21, 1865. Appointed patrolman May 27, 1896.

Eugene B. Sullivan, residence 599 Monroe avenue. Born in Brighton, N. Y., March 26, 1872. Appointed patrolman August 4, 1896.

John B. Toomey, residence 751 Plymouth avenue. Born in Brighton, N. Y., February 1, 1866. Appointed patrolman August 4, 1896.

Robert D. Kellogg, residence 143 Clifton street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 10, 1865. Appointed patrolman February 17, 1897.

William L. Sander, residence 637 Clinton avenue north. Born in Rochester, N. Y., November 22, 1870. Appointed patrolman February 17, 1897.

John D. Trant, residence 70 Pearl street. Born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 5, 1869. Appointed patrolman February 17, 1897.

Charles E. Twetchell, residence 376 Pennsylvania avenue. Born in Webster, N. Y., March 22, 1866. Appointed patrolman March 8, 1897; bicycle officer, third precinct.

William H. Dutcher, residence 28 Wooden street. Born in Avon, N. Y., July 24, 1865. Appointed patrolman March 10, 1897.

Otto F. Isler, residence 381 Troup street. Born in Shortsville, N. Y., January 30, 1870. Appointed patrolman September 28, 1898.

Mathew J. Lally, residence 295 Plymouth avenue. Born in Little Falls, N. Y., May 8, 1870. Appointed patrolman December 19, 1898.

Daniel Schout, residence 50 Scrantom street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 25, 1869. Appointed patrolman December 21, 1898.

William G. England, residence 30 Ontario street. Born in county Tipperary, Ireland, June 7, 1869. Appointed patrolman January 1, 1899.

Maurice W. Scanlon, residence 228 Tremont street. Born in county Kerry, Ireland, June 6, 1867. Appointed patrolman January 1, 1899.

Paul Waddington, residence 16 Milburn street. Born in Greece, N. Y., August 16, 1865. Appointed patrolman January 29, 1899.

George Sullivan, residence 71 Otis street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 15, 1873. Appointed patrolman January 29, 1899.

Edward T. Burke, residence 183 Atkinson street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 10, 1866. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

James Collins, residence 515 Lyell avenue. Born in Oswego, N. Y., April 20, 1870. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Patrick Convey, residence 18 Joiner street. Born in Wicklow, Canada, June 8, 1867. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

John T. Farrell, residence 56 Gorham street. Born in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Frank V. Hackett, residence 110 Richard street. Born in Pittsford, N. Y., June 2, 1868. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

William Morrice, residence 143 Maryland street. Born in Belleville, Canada, September 17, 1865. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

William A. O'Neil, residence 42 Elizabeth street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., November 29, 1871. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Walter Phalen, residence 338 Monroe avenue. Born in Livonia, N. Y., May 28, 1874. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Henry F. Prien, residence 17 Nicholson street. Born in Andrew county, Mo., May 22, 1867. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Frank Siener, residence 58 Wilder street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 2, 1873. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899; now desk clerk, captain's office, at headquarters.

Archibald H. Sharpe, residence 75 Driving Park avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., June 14, 1876. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Gregory P. Smith, residence 415 Gregory street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., December 11, 1873. Appointed patrolman January 31, 1899.

Edward Kirby, residence 196 Troup street. Born in Medina, N. Y., May 4, 1867. Appointed patrolman February 1, 1899.

Joseph M. Heintz, residence 200 Seward street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 23, 1870. Appointed patrolman March 27, 1899.

William J. Hoey, residence 31 Avenue E. Born in Auburn, N. Y., August 3, 1871. Appointed patrolman April 3, 1899.

Thomas J. McKeon, residence 15 North Washington street. Born in LeRoy, N. Y., October 3, 1875. Appointed patrolman May 22, 1899.

Martin J. Reichenberger, residence 250 Wilder street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., December 1, 1874. Appointed patrolman May 22, 1899.

Martin R. Cullen, residence 175 Lyell avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 6, 1871. Appointed patrolman June 19, 1899.

John Kenealy, residence 80 Frank street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 16, 1868. Appointed patrolman June 29, 1899.

Ignatz Hetzler, residence 20 Boston street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 21, 1873. Appointed patrolman September 25, 1899.

Joseph P. Witaschek, residence 164 Averill avenue. Born in Carrolton, Ill., June 28, 1874. Appointed patrolman September 25, 1899.

James B. Bennett, residence 15 Glendale park. Born in Port Byron, N. Y., June 20, 1870. Appointed patrolman December 22, 1899.

William Geib, residence 137½ Reynolds street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 16, 1873. Appointed patrolman December 21, 1899.

Charles E. Post, residence 20 DeJonge street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 7, 1870. Appointed patrolman December 27, 1899.

Frank Eckrich, residence 155 South Fitzhugh street. Born in Dansville, N. Y., February 12, 1870. Appointed patrolman Jan. 1, 1900.

William F. Popp, residence 57 Tacoma street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 25, 1877. Appointed patrolman January 3, 1900.

Dennis D. McGrath, residence 388 Benton street. Born in Brighton, N. Y., February 28, 1876. Appointed patrolman January 22, 1900.

John H. McMahon, residence 1099 Main street East. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 16, 1864. Appointed patrolman April 16, 1900.

George G. Alt, residence 870 Clinton avenue north. Born in Rochester, N. Y., August 6, 1862. Appointed patrolman April 18, 1900.

Perry Shove, residence 111 Atkinson street. Born in Utica, N. Y., August 18, 1844. Appointed patrolman May 1, 1900; park officer.

William S. Goddard, residence 15 Stanley street. Born in Salem, Meigs county, Ohio, February 4, 1844. Appointed patrolman June 9, 1900; park officer.

Patrick R. Hennessey, residence 483 Lyell avenue. Born in Lockport, N. Y., April 15, 1868. Appointed patrolman June 14, 1900.

John C. McClearse, residence 522 Child street. Born in Grove, Allegany county, N. Y., June 27, 1877. Appointed patrolman June 15, 1900.

William Weidman, residence 246 Whitney street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 14, 1875. Appointed patrolman June 18, 1900; bicycle officer, fifth precinct.

John T. Campbell, residence 5 Harwood street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 25, 1870. Appointed patrolman July 21, 1900.

James McD. Ellis, residence 8 North Washington street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 16, 1876. Appointed patrolman July 28, 1900.

William McInerney, residence 16 Edgewood park. Born in Salamanca, N. Y., April 15, 1875. Appointed patrolman

December 9, 1900; doing special duty at railroads and coal yards.

Charles Demler, residence 15 Gladys street. Born in Mendon, N. Y., December 8, 1869. Appointed patrolman January 1, 1901.

F. J. Van Auken, residence 49 Benton street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., July 12, 1876. Appointed patrolman February 25, 1901.

Walter D. McLean, residence 707 North Goodman street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 21, 1874. Appointed patrolman May 14, 1901.

James E. Murphy, residence 194 Oak street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 9, 1868. Appointed patrolman May 19, 1901.

Richard A. Fagan, residence 63 North street. Born in Mendon, N. Y., February 10, 1875. Appointed patrolman May 22, 1901.

DeWitt C. Howland, residence 2 Riley place. Born in Manchester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1869. Appointed patrolman June 1, 1901.

Louis Fleckenstein, residence 678 Jay street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., January 17, 1874. Appointed patrolman June 3, 1901.

John P. Matheis, residence 328 Brown street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 13, 1869. Appointed patrolman June 3, 1901.

Joseph H. Nolin, residence 74 Bartlett street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., January 15, 1869. Appointed patrolman June 18, 1901.

George L. Miller, residence 99 Portland avenue. Born in Lancaster, N. Y., September 19, 1872. Appointed patrolman June 18, 1901.

James Schemerhorn, residence 12 Breck street. Born in Montezuma, N. Y., August 10, 1870. Appointed patrolman June 20, 1901.

John M. Leary, residence 65 Almira street. Born in Brighton, N. Y., May 18, 1869. Appointed patrolman August 3, 1901; park officer.

Charles F. Steinmiller, residence 7 Mark street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., February 25, 1870. Appointed patrolman August 23, 1901.

John G. Ries, residence 435 Child street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1873. Appointed patrolman August 27, 1901; park officer.

Herman Ludke, residence 262½ Clifford street. Born in Grumsdorff, Germany, November 10, 1872. Appointed patrolman August 31, 1901; park officer.

Joseph J. McKenna, residence 340 Plymouth avenue. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 9, 1875. Appointed patrolman August 31, 1901; park officer.

LeRoy C. Rector, residence 272 Oak street. Born in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., July 21, 1874. Appointed patrolman November 18, 1901.

Adam Apfel, residence 173 Sixth street. Born in Rochester, N. Y., September 5, 1855. Appointed patrolman March 17, 1902.

THE POLICE COURT

John H. Chadsey, the police justice, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, March 1, 1845, and was educated at a private school, at the union school in Schenectady and at Cooper Institute, New York city. Having enlisted during the Civil war in the 132d New York volunteers and being rejected on account of his youth, he entered upon the study of law, at the age of eighteen, in the office of John Graham, at New York, and was admitted to the bar April 26, 1866. Having taken up the practice of law in this city a few years ago, he was elected to the office of police justice in November, 1901, for the term of six years. He was married at Penfield, Monroe county, December 27, 1871; is a member of the Baptist church and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias; resides at 335 Lexington avenue.

Charles B. Bechtold, the clerk of the police court, was born at Rochester June 6, 1874; was appointed to his present position January 1, 1902; was admitted to the bar July 11, 1902; resides at 340 Brown street.

Roy P. Chadsey was born at Penfield July 10, 1874; was appointed deputy police court clerk March 6, 1902; resides at 335 Lexington avenue.

A. Wiedman, the police investigator, was born at Rochester November 15, 1865. He was appointed investigator March 1, 1902; resides at 135 Magnolia street.

Charles E. Callahan was born at Rochester April 20, 1879, and educated at the Free academy, graduating in 1898. After studying law with Hone & Hone he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the police court by Corporation Counsel French February 21, 1900, and reappointed by Corporation Counsel Sutherland January 1, 1902; was admitted to the bar March 16, 1902; is a member of the Immaculate Conception church, the Knights of Columbus and the Union club; resides at 251 Adams street.

The following schedule will show the location of the various members of the department :

	Police Headquarters.	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Fourth Precinct.	Fifth Precinct.	Detective Bureau.	Patrol Bureau.
Chief	1							
Captain and Acting Inspector		1						
Director							1	
Captain			1	1	1	1		
Lieutenant		1	1	1	1	1		
Sergeants		2	2	2	2	2		3
Morning officers	1	15	4	3	2	3		1
Afternoon officers	1	15	5	7	7	6		1
Night officers		20	7	11	15	10		1
Park officers			3	1	1	1		
Stenographer	1							
Bicycle officers		1	1	1	1	1		
Mounted officers			1	1	1	1		
Special officers		7						
Detectives							8	
Superintendent of Telegraph Bureau								1
Police operators								4
Matron		1						
Drivers								3
Turnkeys								3
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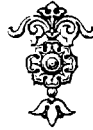
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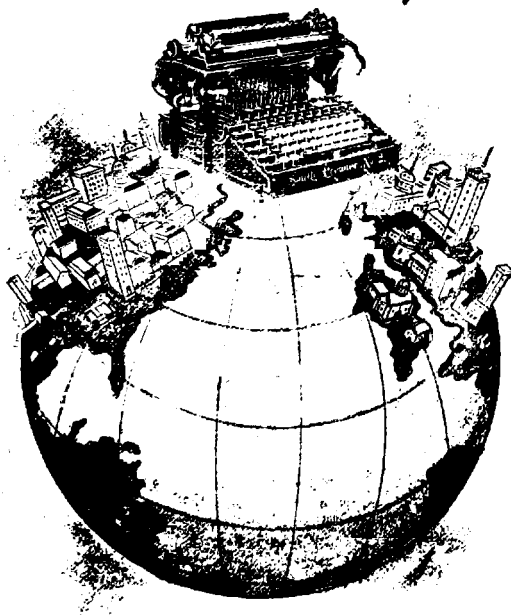
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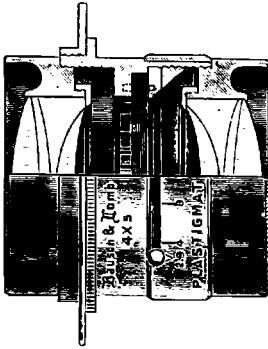
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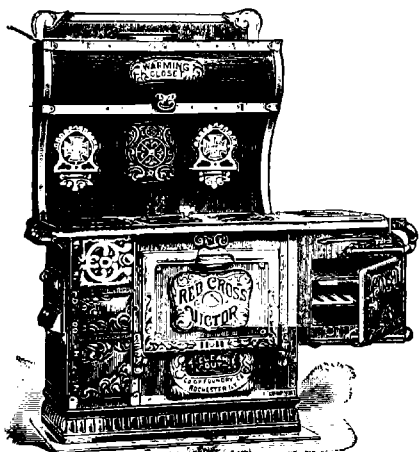
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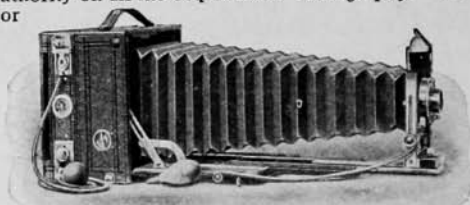
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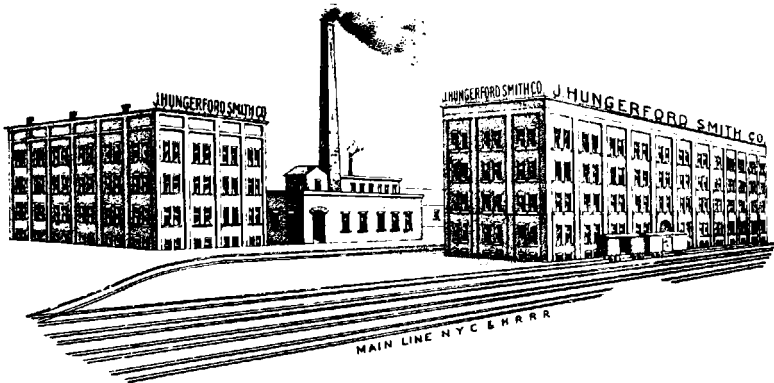
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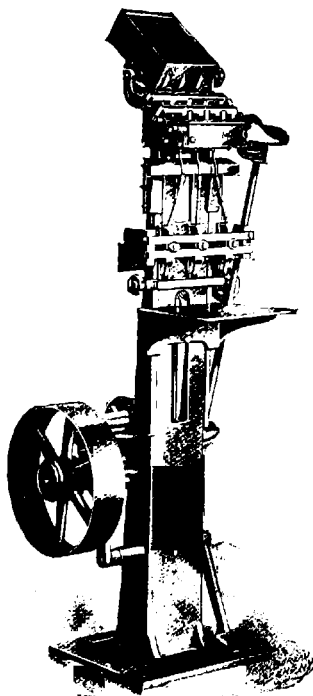


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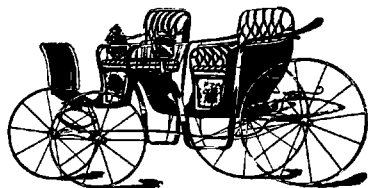
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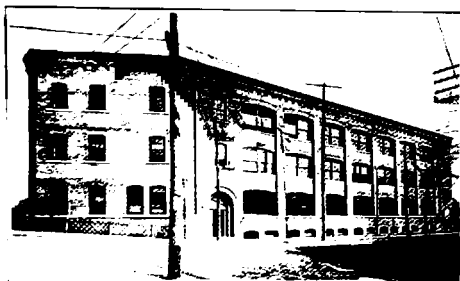
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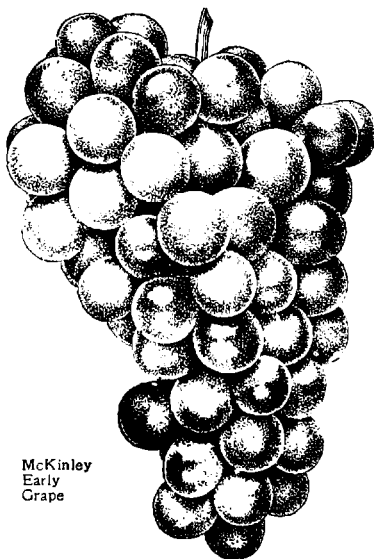
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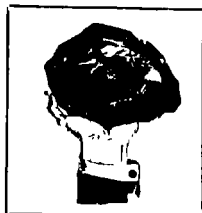
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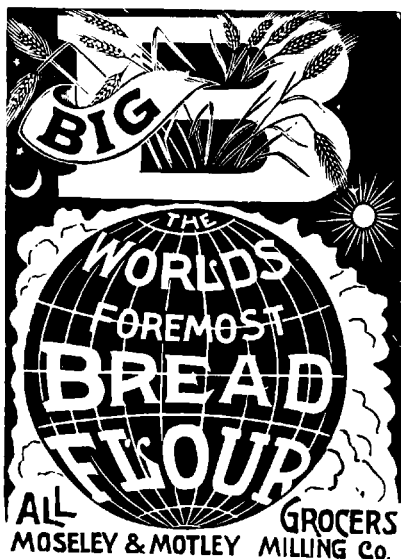
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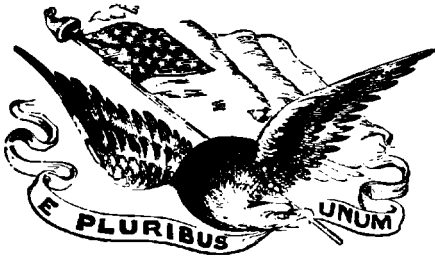
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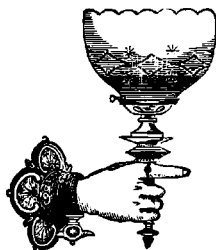
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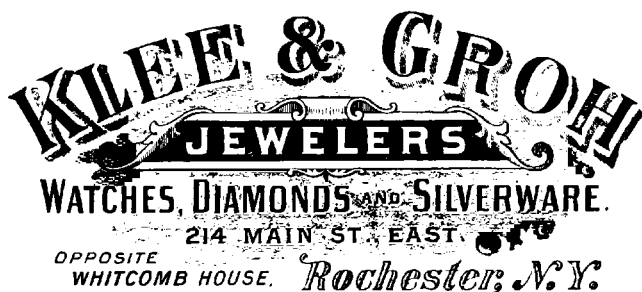
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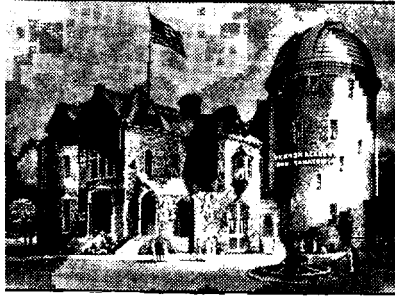
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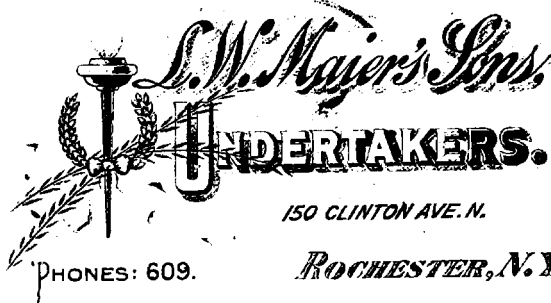
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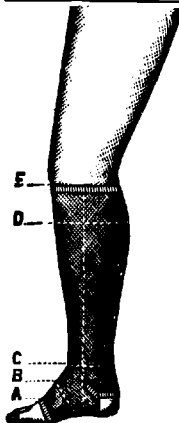
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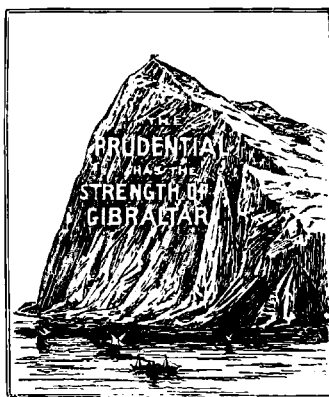
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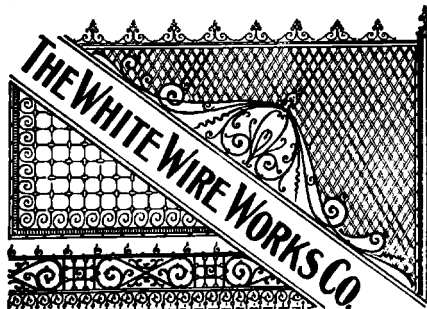
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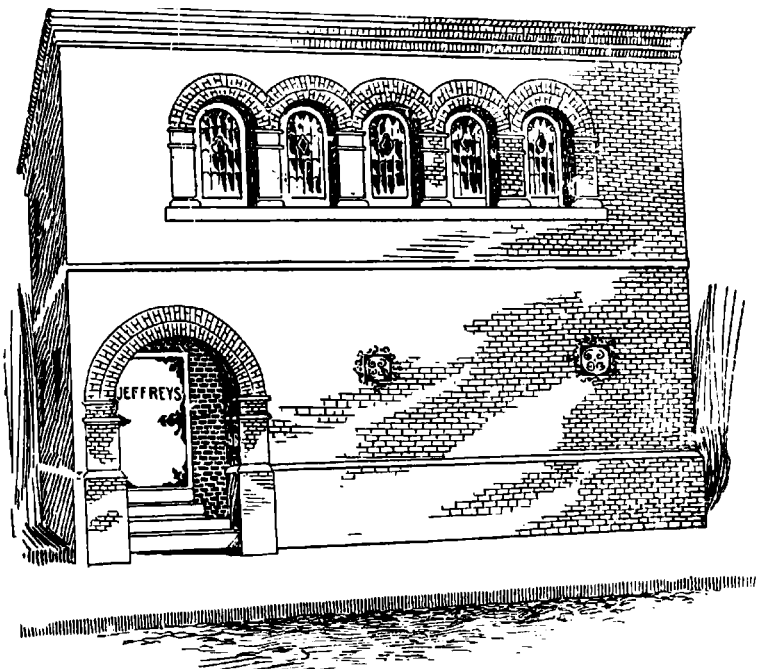
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