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LANDMARKS

OF

MONROE COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

CONTAINING

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MONROE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF ROCHESTER

BY WILLIAM F. PECK;

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MONROE COUNTY,

EDITED BY THOMAS RAINES;

THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY,

BY HERMAN LE ROY FAIRCHILD;

FOLLOWED BY BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY WITH BIOGRAPHY AND FAMILY HISTORY.

BOSTON, MASS.:
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PREFACE.

County histories are not always the most entertaining reading in the world, but they are far from being the least valuable of printed books. In them is found the record of the early, if not the earliest, settlement of a country new to its occupants; the transplantation of civilisation to the wilderness, the establishment of village communities and the growth of those communities, in many cases, to prosperous cities. Where that record rests upon tradition it is of little worth, and the most pleasing narratives are entitled to small consideration unless they are fortified by tangible evidence. Thus any historical writing, however unpretentious, should be convincing to the reason and satisfactory to the understanding, rather than gratifying to the taste or the imagination.

In the work here offered to the public no pains have been spared to verify by more than one authority every statement of fact, and where an opinion has been expressed the judgment has been based upon information that seemed to the writer preponderant if not decisive. Of the many previous histories of Monroe county and of the region of Western New York all have been consulted carefully, and where errors have been observed they have been corrected, recourse being had whenever there was any room for doubt, to official documents whose authority was beyond question. This book, as will be seen, is composite in its character, the various divisions being the work of different

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persons. If this method be open to criticism, the objection is in this instance overcome as far as possible by the effort that has been made to secure harmony of treatment as well as accuracy of detail. While no claim is made that the whole ground has been covered, or that the last word on the subject has been said, it is hoped, with some confidence, that this volume will be accepted as not inferior to those that have preceded it on the same theme and as offering a fair presentation of the "Landmarks of Monroe County."

ERRATA.

On page 34, fourth line from the bottom, "1795" should be "1796."
On page 50, fourth line from the top the same correction should be made.
On page 105, sixth line from the bottom, "1821" should be "1818."

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No one knows how long ago this region was first inhabited by human beings, or what manner of men first had their permanent settlement in this locality. The natural disposition to refer the source of any historical sequence to the earliest possible antecedents has led many writers to advance the conjecture that the "mound-builders," who have left such evidence of their existence in Ohio, were here at some remote period, and this theory has possessed so much attraction that others have endeavored to improve upon it by maintaining that there was a race here prior to those pyramidal architects. But nothing has been found to establish either proposition, for nobody knows, or probably ever will know, to whom belonged the rude utensils, the firebrands and the split wood that are turned up, occasionally, in the lowest excavations. If any race was here before the red Indians it died and left no sign that can be understood, and the only safe position on which to stand is that the first people known to have dwelt here were the Iroquois, the immediate predecessors of the Anglo-Saxons, who

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scarcely a century ago followed up the work of war and starvation and began to occupy the ancestral soil of the dusky savages.

Of course the Iroquois, and particularly the Seneca nation, which dwelt in this immediate locality, had plenty of traditions about their own origin and about those who lived in this region before them and who had, according to the best elaborated story, all been devoured by a great serpent near Canandaigua lake, whereupon the Senecas, by a kind of special creation, came forth out of the mountain near the head of the lake and entered upon the possessions of those who had gone down the throat of the monster. To speculate, as some have done, upon the allegorical or typical meaning of this legend is worse than idle, as it bears not the remotest resemblance to the known facts in the case. As far back as they can be traced, and that not with much certainty, the Iroquois came, many centuries ago, from some region west of the Mississippi and settled along the St. Lawrence river, whence they made their way into New York, stopping first at the mouth of the Oswego river. Remaining there for many generations, they broke up their encampment and separated into three distinct tribes—the Mohawks, the Onondagas and the Senecas.

It was probably long before this that another line of division was made, which is kept up to the present day, viz., that into clans—or *gentes*, as Morgan calls them, using the Latin word, which is more exact—when the whole nation was marked off into eight groups, each named for some animal, like the wolf, the beaver or the hawk. All belonging to one gens were considered as own brothers and sisters, descended from a common ancestor, though whether that forefather was really the beast or bird whose name they bore, or whether the title was recognised as only emblematic, has always been a matter of conjecture. It is quite possible that at some time in the remote past there were eight distinct families or tribes known by these zoölogical names, and that when they were united into one nation they chose to preserve the tradition of their origin by retaining for each one its old cognomen, and to perpetuate their integrity by forbidding marriage between members of the same gens. This positive restriction was continued after the nation had been divided into tribes, so that, while there was no objection to general intermarriage among members of the same tribe, as well

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as among those of different tribes, no union was possible between a Seneca Wolf, for instance, and a Mohawk Wolf, even though they had always been separated by hundreds of miles and the real parents of one had never seen those of the other. At a later period the tribal formation was made, as has been shown, on lines crossing the gentile or clan lines, but without weakening the bond of unity.

On their migration from the Oswego, the Mohawks went eastward, leaving a portion of their tribe behind, who became the Oneidas; the Onondagas settled in the central portion, and the Senecas west of them, while the Cayuga tribe, which was located between those two, was a later offshoot of one or the other, it is not known which. Some time between 1400 and 1450, according to their own traditions, but probably a few years after the latter date, these five independent tribes were formed into a confederacy—a reunion, to some extent, of the original nation, but with a constitution, elaborate though oral, which preserved the independence of the separate tribes, the local territory of each, the representation of each at the grand council of fifty sachems that met at intervals near the present site of Syracuse, and the relation of the various tribes to each other. This constitution, which was the work of the greatest of Indian statesmen, Ha-yo-went-ha—or Hiawatha, as Longfellow has immortalised and fixed his name—joined the tribes together in a civil union that was cemented by the social tie of gentile relationship, so that the league formed a compact mass, elastic and yet cohesive, which was perfectly irresistible. The Ho-de-no sau-nee they called themselves, or "Children of the Long House," from their great council hall; the Iroquois the French called them—from "*hiro*," an Indian word, equivalent to "I have spoken," with which they always ended their discourses—while the English usually spoke of them collectively as the Five Nations. This name endured till 1715, when it was changed to the Six Nations, in consequence of the Tuscaroras coming up from North Carolina and being, as their language showed them, of the same lineage with the others, admitted into the confederacy and wedged in between the Mohawks and the Oneidas, where lands were set apart for them from the domain of the latter tribe.

While the grand council consisted by law of fifty sachems, and there were always that number of seats at the council fire, yet in reality there

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were, after the death of Hiawatha and his leading adviser, only forty-eight living persons present, for the seats of those founders of the confederacy, though vacant to mortal eyes, were always filled by the spirits of their original occupants. The sachemships were hereditary, according to the Indian conception of heredity, not according to ours—that is, they were not hereditary in the family, but only in the gens, so that the successor to a deceased sachem could never be his son, for, descent being in the female line, the son would belong to a different gens from his father, but the new sachem must belong to the same gens with the old one and be chosen by the members thereof. While the sachems were the law-makers and rulers of the league, they had no military power; no sachem could become a war-chief, no war-chief could become a sachem. Red Jacket, the Seneca, and Brant, the Mohawk, were chiefs, but not sachems, and Ely S. Parker, for some time a resident of Rochester, was a sachem but not a chief. Each tribe had its own war-chiefs, chosen for merit only, who had control over the forces of their respective tribes when in battle or on the warpath, and in addition to these there were two principal war-chiefs of the whole confederacy, always chosen from among the Senecas, the "keepers of the western door of the Long House," because on that side lay the only anticipated danger of attack.

In spite of the rights of women among the Iroquois, preponderating so far above those of the sex in our own community, their condition was very low. As has been observed already, descent was in the female line, and all children belonged to the gens of the mother—a not unreasonable provision, which largely prevails at this day among the Turks and other semi-civilised people, where maternity is a matter of certainty, paternity only of belief. It was the same way with inheritance; at the death of the mother the children took all her property, but on the demise of the father his goods passed to his brothers and sisters. Women had the elective franchise, voting on terms of equality with the men for sachems and war-chiefs, and their voice was largely potential in the disposition of prisoners, any of whom could be adopted by them to take the place of husbands or relatives lost in battle, and the rest would be enslaved or tortured, according to the feminine caprice, which was seldom on the side of mercy. An illustration of this malignant

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vindictiveness, more destructive in its consequences than any other instance known to history, is found among the kindred nation of the Eries. This tribe had taken prisoner a chief of the Onondagas and had concluded to let him be adopted by one of their young women who had lost a brother at the hands of the Iroquois. The girl was absent at the time, but when she returned she utterly refused to consent, all the entreaties of her chiefs were in vain and she insisted that the Onondaga should be burned alive to appease her vengeance. Inexorable custom made her will supreme, the prisoner was sent to the stake and a few weeks later all the Eries, men, women and children, to the number of some thousands, were slaughtered by the enraged confederates. But, to offset all these privileges, the Indian squaw, as long as she lived with her husband, was a mere drudge, subject to all his brutal whims, liable to be abandoned at any moment, almost certain to be beaten frequently, and never secure against a fatal blow, for which reparation could easily be made by the presentation of gifts to her gentile kindred.

Of the religious beliefs of the Iroquois before their very partial conversion to Christianity, but little can be said with accuracy. Polytheism prevailed, a belief in different gods, as personified by the forces of nature, very much as among the Greeks and Romans, only in a cruder and coarser form, but oftentimes with a wealth of poetic fancy far surpassing the myths of the classic nations. At the same time they carried the idea much further, for they not only had deities for the streams, the mountains, the forests, fire, wind and weather, but each production of the earth had its own genius, and there was a spirit of the squash, a spirit of the maize, a spirit of tobacco, and so on. The everlasting contention between good and evil found as full recognition among them as among the ancient Persians, both powers being placated by feasts and offerings, but their supreme veneration was for the mighty Manitou, the spirit of eternal beneficence, and in his honor were held their principal festivals. He was the master of life, the controller of the nation's fortunes in this world and of their individual destiny in the next, to which their abiding belief in the immortality of the soul taught them to look forward. Their religious observances and ceremonies, which were marked by superstition and cruelty, usually took place in or around the lodge of the "medicine man," that combination of priest and physician

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for whose interest it was that the fears and baser passions of his clients should have full sway and should never yield to the loftier aspirations, the kindlier feelings, that might be engendered by a purer worship of nature. With them the dance, which was never a pastime but always a religious act, was, while not so graceful or so rhythmic as among the white races, more studiously developed than elsewhere, each step, each movement being fraught with its peculiar meaning. Sacrifices were common among them, the slaughter of their captives being tinctured with that element, though usually animals were chosen, a white dog being peculiarly desirable for that purpose, and this ceremony endured till 1813. In that year the last solemn sacrifice of the white dog among the Senecas took place in Rochester, when the animal was strangled and then burned, on the eminence on the south side of Troup street, near Caledonia avenue.

Having mentioned this event, so far out of its chronological relation to other matters treated of in this chapter, it may be as well to allude, in the same connection, to a singular phase of religion that came to the Indians in this part of the state about 1800, when it was declared that a new revelation had been received from heaven. Handsome Lake, or Ga ne-o-diyo, who was born near Avon in 1734, was a sachem of the highest class, belonging to the Turtle gens of the Seneca nation. After he had reached maturity he was deeply impressed with the degradation of his people and with the unmistakable signs of their decadence through their addiction to strong drink. To counteract this frightful evil, as well as to regenerate, as far as possible, the morals of the community in other respects, this wise counselor, perceiving that exhortations delivered from a common plane would be ineffective, announced that, after being sick for a long time, he had been visited by three spiritual beings in the form of men, who had cured him of his illness by means of herbs which they had brought. Subsequent calls from these unearthly visitants were stated to have resulted in the revelation of a new religion, which he proceeded to expound. While the guiding motive of Handsome Lake is clear, the source from which the idea of his scheme emanated is matter of conjecture. The story of the three anthropomorphic visitors, so similar to the experiences of Abraham, is suggestive of the Old Testament; the prophet's later narration of his

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translation to heaven, where he stayed for some time in the enjoyment of angelic hospitality and whence he looked down upon the earth to behold the misery of his people, recalls the Koran, with Mahomet's temporary ascent, while the tenderness with which the practice of humanity toward the most helpless of beings is inculcated would seem to find its inspiration in the New Testament Yet in all of Handsome Lake's teachings, as far as they have been reported, and in all the exposition of them by his successors, who continued his ministrations down to forty years ago, there was no mention made of any sacred writings and no allusion whatever to any of the distinctive dogmas of the Christian theology.

The religion was that of pure morality and benevolence, and it purported to be based on the old faith of the Indians, which it did not contravene in any way, but rather elaborated, and sought to turn into channels of right living. The revelation started out with the strongest denunciation of firewater, the drinking of which was declared to be a crime, absolutely forbidden by the great spirit, and one that would certainly be visited by eternal punishment in the next world; the sanctity of marriage, with the necessity of the fidelity of both parties, was inculcated in the strongest manner; the reciprocal duties of parents and children were clearly defined, and all hearers were exhorted to do good to each other—in fine, to practise the golden rule. This religion, if it can be considered sufficiently formal and concrete to merit that term, was preached by the Seneca prophet throughout all the reservations and at all the gatherings of Indians in this state, except those of the Christianised Oneidas and Tuscaroras. The result was amazing, the effect equaling that produced by any revivalist of modern times. Drunkenness was arrested in its course of national destruction, and for a time, at least, good order and outward morality took the place of the general depravity which, before that, had been growing rapidly worse. At the same time no attempt was made by this reformer, and probably he acted sagaciously in that, to change any of the former beliefs, except that those which tended toward cruelty were ignored, and therefore annulled. The ceremonial observances were not interfered with but were rather encouraged, as may be judged by the white dog sacrifice, mentioned above. While the hopes of Handsome Lake for the com-

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plete regeneration of his people were never realised, either during his lifetime or afterward, there can be no doubt that their condition was materially, and probably permanently, elevated by the good message that he bore to them.

Only the crudest knowledge of the principles of architecture existed among the Iroquois. Individual wigwams, so noted in song and story, are largely the creation of romance. Among the Senecas, at least, the preference was for communal dwellings, the predecessors of the compartment houses of the present day, rather than for separate habitations for each family. They were constructed by setting upright poles in the ground, fitting others to these horizontally by means of withes, and raising upon them a roof, sometimes arched, sometimes sloping, the whole frame, both top and sides, being covered with strips of bark, usually of elm, fastened with splints or strings. These tenements were from fifty to one hundred feet long by seventeen wide, and were divided into sections eight feet long by six wide, each of which was occupied by one family, no matter how many there were in it—more raised bunks being put into the walls of the chamber as the occupants increased in number. Through the long house ran a passage way, and in this the fires were kept, generally one for every four families, and, as there were no doors to the rooms, a fair degree of warmth was thus obtained, though at the expense of health, for there was no outlet for the smoke except holes in the roof, which were covered in rainy weather, and thus diseases of the eyes were very prevalent among the people. A cluster of these houses—sometimes twenty, sometimes more than a hundred—would make a village, which would be surrounded by palisades as a protection against sudden attack. The so-called "castles" of the Iroquois, whether upon the Genesee river or elsewhere, were only aggregations of houses, guarded in this manner. Of all the tribes the Senecas were the most numerous, counting, perhaps, 4,000 souls all told, and they were settled in four towns, one of which, the second in size, was in Monroe county. It was located two miles from where the village of Honeoye Falls, in the town of Mendon, now stands, and was called Totiakton. An English traveler, named Wentworth Greenhalgh, was there in 1677, and from his description of the houses the place could not have contained less than a thousand persons, probably a little more.

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The trail of the Iroquois was generally between a foot and fifteen inches wide, very seldom more than the greater breadth. It was not always direct from point to point, for not only did natural obstacles, like rocks, swamps or bends in a river, cause it to deflect from a straight line, but a wide divergence would almost invariably be made to avoid open spaces and seek the protecting covert of dense foliage, even of the nearly impenetrable forest. It is easy to locate the main trail or Indian highway through this state, for it ran from Buffalo eastwardly, crossing the Genesee at the present site of Avon, and terminating at the Hudson river a little below Albany, thus forming the path which was afterward used as the principal route of the white men till the Erie canal and the Central railroad came through, and which is still known as "the old state road." This was the Appian Way of the Iroquois, and along its course all messages from one nation of the confederacy to another were carried by swift runners who bore with astonishing rapidity the summons to a council, the tidings of war or those of peace.

In addition to this there were countless other well-marked trails all over the territory, many of which have been traced out and are now known. Of those in this county some have always been preserved, but others owe their revelation to the patient assiduity of the late George H. Harris. The principal ones among them, in whatever direction they ran, struck the river at different points. One coming west from Canandaigua followed the line of the Pittsford road till it got near Allen's creek,[1] when it divided, one branch crossing Irondequoit creek and reaching the river at Brewer's landing, near the foot of the Ridge road. The other branch is now followed by East avenue in its course to Union street, where another break occurred, one line going to the ford near the weighlock and the other striking the river at the foot of Franklin street. From the ford of the river near Elmwood avenue a path ran northeast over Mt. Hope, mainly by the present Indian Trail avenue, to Mt. Hope avenue, thence by that road and St. Paul street till it met the trails mentioned above. A branch of this left the cemetery in an

[1] This stream, on the east side of the Genesee, must not be confounded with Allan's creek, which empties into the river on the west side, at Scottsville. The latter, being named after Ebenezer Allan, should always be spelled as given here—not Allen's creek, though that form occurs frequently, even on the oldest maps of the county.

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easterly direction and went around the Pinnacle hills, reaching Irondequoit creek a little further on.

On the west side there were many, though fewer, beaten tracks. Besides a trail going directly to the Niagara river along the Ridge road, one that was much more traveled came to the Genesee from the southwest by way of Scottsville and Chili, reaching the river at the Red creek ford in the present Genesee Valley park. Turning out from that point it branched into two or three lines, one of which took the general course of Genesee street and wound around the bends of Deep Hollow creek in all its length till it reached Lake avenue. There it was joined by another trail that had come in a less circuitous line through Plymouth avenue, in order to strike the ancient spring that bubbled up where the First Presbyterian church now stands, the memory of the location being preserved by the name of the street and the alley. From the junction of Deep Hollow creek and Lake avenue the united paths pursued their way to the lake.

A few words may be in place concerning the Indian names associated with this county, their varieties and their meanings. The wide divergence in form among the various names of the same locality is owing, primarily, to the fact that the French, on hearing a word spoken, endeavored to reproduce it in their own language, spelling it such a way that the sound would be the same, of course with a French pronunciation. Not always, however, would the same word have the same sound, even to them, the quality of its utterance depending on the tribe of the Indian uttering it, for the Iroquois dialects, though easily intelligible by all the nations of the confederacy, had different vocalisations, the one from the other, so that a Mohawk and a Cayuga, for instance, would pronounce the same word in a manner quite unlike each other. Then the English nomenclature came in, and this was based on a variety of grounds—on the Dutch names for some places, especially in the eastern part of the state, as the Dutch had understood the Mohawks or the Delawares to pronounce them; on the sound of words as they appeared to English ears when spoken by members of different tribes in the Five Nations, and on the sound of the French forms of the words when pronounced in English fashion.

The English, in the majority of cases, adhered much more closely to

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the Indian names than did the French, who sometimes gave purely fanciful or religious titles to localities and even to tribes. The appellations have not survived, but the geographical names in this vicinity, as we use them now, have come to us from the Indian through the French in at least as many cases as through the English. For instance, our great lake was spoken of by Father Hennepin, more than two centuries ago, as Ontario, which, he says, "is likewise called in the Iroquois language *Skanadario*, meaning 'a very pretty lake.'" Now the English, although they sometimes called it Ontario, usually, and especially in official documents, denominated it *Cadaracqui*, which is probably only another form of *Cataracouy* (meaning "fort in the water"), which was the Iroquois name for the French Fort Frontenac, in Canada, where Kingston now stands. The application of the word was evidently misunderstood, for it had, obviously, nothing to do with the name of the lake, and it is fortunate for us that its misuse was not sufficiently established to prevent a reversion to Hennepin's euphonious appellation. The name of our river was pronounced, and therefore spelled by different writers, in a great variety of ways, from *Chin-u-shio* to its present form. How much of this wide variation is owing to dialectical peculiarities, and how much to slight shades of difference in meaning—for Indian names were always descriptive—it is impossible to tell, and it is enough to say that the word *Genesee* means "a beautiful, open valley." That word applied only to the upper part of the river; from the rapids to where it empties into the lake it had a distinctive name, *Casconchiagon*, the signification of which is said to be "something alive in the kettle," but it is better to accept Morgan's simple definition of "under the falls."

The love of variety has had full play in the case of the word *Irondequoit*, which has been written, printed and commonly used in more than thirty widely different styles. Its true Seneca form, which ought to govern, though it never did, is *O-nyui-da-on-da gwat*, meaning "it goes aside, or turns out." Without wearying the reader by going too much into detail, it may be stated that its first appearance in print is on a map of the Jesuits, published in 1664, where it is given as *Andiatarontaouat*. Twenty-three years later Denonville called it *Ganniagatarontagouat*; during the last century the English twisted it into a

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multitude of horrible shapes; in Gov. De Witt Clinton's time, seventy years ago, it was universally known as *Gerundegut*, and now we have it in a form that sounds as well as any other and that will probably never be changed, so that the tortured name may rest in peace. *Oatka* was the original Indian name of the west side Allan's creek, mentioned above, and a laudable effort has been made for a long time past to restore the old appellation, which means "the opening." *Honeoye* signifies "a finger lying," or "a bent finger," alluding to the sharp turn in the creek of that name, where the Indian village of Totiakton stood. The word of the Senecas for their own nation—*Nun-da-wa-o-no*, meaning "a great hill people"—was never adopted or applied to them by the whites. Instead of that, the word that we use comes to us in a somewhat circuitous manner, for it appears first as *Sennecas*, on a Dutch map printed in 1614. The Dutch seem to have got it from the Algonquins, but, as to what it signifies in the language of those people, ethnologists are not agreed. The English settlers altered it to *Sinnekees*, and employed that form with remarkable unanimity till about the time of the Revolution, after which the Americans very sensibly adopted the present style. The French quite frequently, though not always, called the Senecas the *Tsonnontouans*, which is said to be a very ancient word whose meaning is unknown.

The Iroquois were the conquering people of this continent; no tribe or nation of their own color ever long withstood them. While they never, until a late period, and then only on short incursions, to terrify rather than to slaughter, carried their arms across the Hudson river, yet all the Algonquin tribes of New England, whether peaceful or warlike, were for centuries compelled to pay for their immunity by annual tribute, delivered to Mohawk heralds. In every other direction death and desolation followed the march of the Five Nations. Their campaigns were conducted, not for purposes of defense nor with the object of acquiring additional territory, but to gratify the thirst for blood that often seized them with uncontrollable power and to give them new captives, some to torture, some to enslave, some to adopt. Not content with subduing the Delawares, the Susquehannas and other nations in their vicinity, their warriors rushed westward across the Mississippi, and by setting one tribe against another with skillful falsehoods they pre-

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vented all alliances against themselves and inflicted blows upon the Illinois, the Iowas and others that almost crushed those people out of existence. No distance was too great for their unwearied feet, and at various times they made sudden incursions into the South and Southwest, striking the Catawbas in South Carolina, the Cherokees upon the Tennessee. In every instance they returned from their raids with the bloody trophies of their prowess, in the shape of long festoons of reeking scalps or, still worse, with troops of prisoners reserved for torment. Inhuman cruelty seems to have been imbedded in their very nature, and the evidence of this predominant characteristic rests not upon tradition or stories repeated from hearsay, but comes from the testimony of eye-witnesses, of impartial travelers. Greenhalgh, for instance, mentioned above, tells, briefly, how several of their captives, men, women and children, were burned to death in his presence and in this immediate vicinity, tied to the stake for seven hours, while the flames were slowly fed, to lengthen the sufferings of the miserable victims to the utmost span of endurance. This, too, was done without any expression of peculiar animosity, but only to gratify their love of witnessing the agony of others.

Their sanguinary career of unbroken victory was the more surprising from the fact that the whole confederacy never numbered more than 15,000,[1] with a fighting force of 2,600 at the outside, and of these not much more than half could be put into the field at any one time, as some must remain at home to guard the line of habitations that stretched across the state. It was only by the constant practice of the adoption of captives into the various tribes of the confederacy that the waste caused by their incessant fighting could be repaired. Strange as it may seem to us, these naturalised enemies soon became true and loyal

[1] I make this estimate from a comparison of various authors. Parkman places the number at between 10,000 and 12,000. Previous writers made the number much greater, Morgan putting it as high as 25,000, and John Fiske is inclined to follow him without weighing the evidence. With all of Morgan's learning in Iroquois matters, his judgment on this point was based, in all probability, on narratives obtained by him from the Indians, which are far from trustworthy. The only written authority that he cites is Greenhalgh, and that journalist gives no statistics of population but only allows the inference that there were as many as 25,000 from the number of fires that he saw in some of the houses at Totiakton (Honeoye Falls), while, on the contrary, he makes the explicit statement that the number of Iroquois warriors was 2,150, those of the Senecas being 1,000, and these figures are incompatible with a total census of anything like 25,000. Parkman bases his estimate on the frequent computations given in the "Jesuit Relations" and on statements contained in the New York Colonial Documents.

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citizens, and, so far as all information goes, they were never a source of weakness, never otherwise than efficient members of the family, the gens, the tribe or the forest commonwealth to which they owed their new allegiance. Occasionally one of these aliens might desert his adoptive colleagues during a raid into his own country and might return to his former associates to fight on the side of his real kindred, but as a rule their natural feelings seem to have been smothered and their sympathies to have been with the nation of their adoption Oftentimes they would excel their captors in the fiendishness of their malice against other prisoners, and when Brebeuf, the most distinguished martyr of the Huron missions, was burned by the Iroquois during one of their incursions into Canada, it was at the suggestion of a Huron captive, himself a Christian convert who had been baptised by Brebeuf, that the tormentors poured boiling water on the Jesuit's head, in derisive simulation of the ceremony which he had so often performed in kindness and in love.

Unlike most of the Indian race, the Iroquois waged war upon kindred tribes, their hatred against the Hurons, who, like themselves, were of the Dakota stock, being relentless and never abating till those unfortunates were annihilated as a distinct people, more than two centuries ago. The Genesee river had been at first the western boundary of the lands of the confederacy, beyond which lay the Neutral nation, stretching across the Niagara river into Canada on the northern border of Lake Erie and called by their name because they strove to keep the peace between the Iroquois and the Hurons, to both of which nations they were related and against neither of which would they take up arms. South of the Neuters lay the Eries, or Nation of the Cat, whose lodges extended through the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus and went west on the southern side of the lake. Directly south of the confederate tribes were the Andastes, or Susquehannas. These three were the only nations to make any determined stand against the all-conquering Iroquois, but their turn, like that of all the others, came at last. In 1650, after the nationality of the Hurons was destroyed, the Five Nations turned their apparently causeless fury upon the Neuters, assaulted their chief towns, put most of the inhabitants to death and adopted the remainder. Four years later the Eries were treated in a

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similar manner, as mentioned in the preceding pages, after which the territory of the Senecas extended to the Niagara, though they made no settlements or villages west of the Genesee, but were content with knowing that the country between the two rivers was an unpeopled wilderness. Finally the Andastes, who gave the confederates more trouble than the Neutrals and the Eries combined, were forced to succumb after an intermittent contest stretching over twenty years, and the powerful league had no further opposition to its supremacy from any of its own race. Thenceforward its struggle was to be with the white men.

CHAPTER II.

THE EXPLORERS AND THE JESUITS.

Jacques Cartier—Champlain—His Wars with the Iroquois—Etienne Brulé—Jesuit Missions Established—The Seneca Mission—Father Garnier and Father Raffeix—La Salle's Visits—Father Hennepin.

When were the Iroquois first seen by Europeans? Possibly in 1535, when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and found a well settled and populous community of Indians at a place which they called Hochelaga and to which he gave the name that it now bears, Montreal. When he had sailed back to France the narrative of his discoveries did not excite sufficient interest to induce anyone to follow him till the beginning of the next century, when Samuel de Champlain came over, to be the real founder of Canada. He went, in 1603, to the same spot that Cartier had reached, and found it deserted, no trace remaining, even in the surrounding region, of all the red men who had swarmed there seventy years before. Many writers think that Cartier's Indians were Iroquois, who were afterward so harassed by the Adirondack tribe, of Algonquin stock, that they migrated across the lake shortly before the second coming of the French. The latest investigators, however, are convinced that those people were Hurons, who had moved eastward and then, from some unknown cause,

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had concluded to return westward and had taken up their abode in the neighborhood of the lake that bears their name. Champlain met the Iroquois for the first time in 1609, when he, with two companions, accompanied a war party of combined Algonquins and Hurons that invaded New York and had a fight with the Mohawks near the lake that is still called after the famous soldier, explorer and governor. The expedition was successful, but Champlain's participation in it was of doubtful wisdom, for it sowed in the hearts of the Iroquois the seeds of that hatred which never left them till the French power in Canada was crushed in 1760. Six years after this battle, Champlain made another incursion, on a more extended scale, but his attack upon a palisaded town of the Onondagas was repulsed and he returned with his barbarian army to Lake Huron.

It is quite probable that Etienne Brulé, the interpreter of Champlain, was the first white man who set foot within the limits of Monroe county. Brulé was dispatched to secure, for the campaign just mentioned, the services of five hundred Carantouans, a tribe that may have been identical with the Andastes or Susquehannas. After reaching them, and failing in his direct mission by reason of the dilatoriness of those savages, who arrived at the scene of the conflict after the battle had taken place and the besiegers had departed, Brulé explored the Susquehanna from its source to its mouth, and after two years of suffering among the Iroquois, to whom he gave himself up, he returned to Canada. In all these journeyings it is more than likely that he passed through this county, for it is apparent that he would have had to go out of his way to avoid it.

Much interest has always attached to the Roman Catholic missions among the Iroquois, but their labors in this county were not so extensive as elsewhere, and the exact location of the missions is exceedingly difficult to determine. This is because the "Jesuit Relations,"[1] which are the final source of authority on this point, give the names of the Seneca villages in forms different from those used elsewhere, and the

[1] This valuable series of works, which has never been fully translated into English, consists of a number of reports made by prominent members of the Jesuit missions in North America to the superior of the order in Paris, giving a full account of the various Indian tribes among which the writers labored and of all things directly or remotely connected with them. The first one was written in 1611, by Father Pierre Biard, and the last one, so far as is known, by Father Dablon, in 1679.

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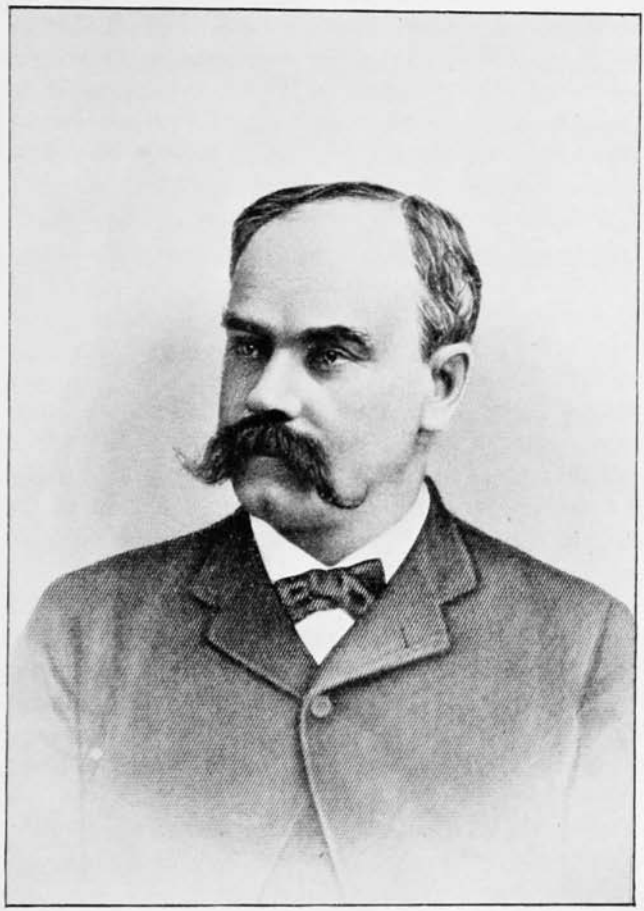

Geo W Archer

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perplexity is greatly increased by the persistent habit of the missionaries of giving religious appellations to the various stations and causing confusion by the frequent repetition of some favorite name, such as that of St. Mary. In the first half of the seventeenth century Franciscan and Recollet friars had penetrated to the west of this region and had reached the Niagara river, but they probably went by the way of Canada, not crossing the Genesee river or the lake. In May, 1656, the French colony and Jesuit mission of St. Mary's of Ganentaa was established among the Onondagas, near Syracuse, and in August of that year a sub-mission was planted among the Senecas, under the control of Father Chaumonot, one of the most eloquent of the Jesuit priests, whose powers of oratory went far toward producing an apparent effect upon his susceptible auditors. The principal station of this mission was at Gannagaro (otherwise Gandagaro, and called by the Jesuits the mission of St. James), in Ontario county, but Chaumonot traveled over the whole canton of the Senecas, preaching and baptising in different parts of it. He may not have effected many conversions, but his ministrations were very comforting to the Christian Hurons, captive and adopted, and in some cases, though not always, he and other priests were permitted to solace, with the consolations of religion, the last moments of the prisoners who perished in the flames. Two years later all the missionaries of the region were called in to the head-quarters at Onondaga, in consequence of the revelation of a conspiracy to destroy them, and it was with the utmost difficulty and the exercise of a cunning that undermined that of the savages themselves, that all the members of the French colony, priests and laymen alike, were able to escape under cover of the darkness and make their way back to Canada.

From this time war raged intermittently for several years, and, though there were occasional skirmishers of the faith, it was not till 1669 that the Christian posts were again established among the Senecas. At the very close of 1668 Father Frémin, the superior of the Jesuit missions, came to this vicinity, but precisely where he was located at the outset is uncertain. His own statement, in the *Relations* of 1670, is that "we then began to preach the gospel at Tsonnontouan," but, while he may have meant to indicate thereby the village of Totiakton, in this

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county, which the missionaries generally called by the name of Tsonnontouan, the probability is that he intended the word to apply to the whole country of the Senecas, in which sense it was often used. Wherever he may have been, he was very successful, for he baptised, in his first year, more than one hundred and twenty, nearly all adults, most of whom died soon afterward, of a contagion that was then raging there. This it was that caused him to summon Father Garnier to his aid, who came and took charge of the town Gandachiragou, the smallest of the Seneca villages and located four miles south of Totiakton, at the present site of Lima, in Livingston county. Frémin then passed to Gandougarae, which was in the present town of East Bloomfield, in Ontario county, and there, as he says, he was received with every demonstration of public joy. This was owing to the fact that it was the village to which the name of St. Michael's had been given by Chaumonot, peopled almost entirely by captives, principally Hurons, most of whom were already Christians, and they were, naturally, delighted with the presence of one so well qualified to strengthen them in the faith which they seem to have preserved, in this adverse environment, with extraordinary fidelity.

No better illustration of the inclination of the human mind to materialise the conception of the future life can be found than is conveyed in a story told by Father Frémin. Having baptised a young woman, who died on the following day, the missionary found the mother to be inconsolable over the condition of her daughter. The reason for this was that the girl, having, during her lifetime, had control over more than twenty slaves, had never known what it was to do the slightest work, and she must therefore be sore put to it to perform the labor devolved upon her in heaven, where she could certainly have no assistance, as she was the only member of the family who had been a Christian, and so of course none of her relatives could be in that place. The request was therefore made that a female slave, apparently near the point of death, should be converted and baptised, in order that she, too, might go to heaven, so that she could wait upon her mistress in the next world. This petition was complied with, but the slave, whether fortunately or otherwise, recovered, and the mother, prompted less by religious conviction than by unselfish maternal love, became herself converted, that she might join her daughter.

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Father Frémin was recalled to Montreal in 1669, and Father Garnier was left in sole charge of the four Seneca villages, a perilous position, but his courage was equal to the task, and he never faltered in the presence of death, which constantly menaced him in every form, by fever or by fire, the uplifted hatchet or the invisible arrow. From his incessant labors he was in part relieved by the advent of Father Raffeix, who came in 1670, and of Father Pierron, who arrived somewhat later. Father Raffeix was stationed, during the seven years of his work here, at Tsonnontouan—on which the name of La Conception was conferred —and he may, therefore, be considered, peculiarly, the missionary of Monroe county. He was better balanced in his judgment than most of his co-laborers; far from anticipating a wholesale change of faith, he wrote that "to expect that a whole tribe will be converted at once, or to hope to make Christians by the hundred or thousand, is to deceive one's self. It is not a land of flowers; to find one you must walk far, through thorny paths." Elsewhere he writes: "God has his predestined everywhere, but this good grain is still very rare in this country. It will be for fervent and zealous missionaries, who come here often to cultivate this ungrateful and sterile land, to make the seed yield a hundredfold. Of the number of these predestined, are especially the little children, whom we endeavor never to allow to die unbaptised. I have conferred it on a great number this year. Fourteen of them died after receiving it. As they are our surest gain, they are also our greatest consolation.' This was in allusion to the fundamental belief that any dying infant, unconscious of right or wrong, would, if baptised, go straight to eternal bliss; if not baptised, to hopeless perdition. In the case of adults the fathers would be very reluctant to administer the rite till death seemed approaching, lest the convert should relapse, which would make him worse than before. Father Pierron left in 1677 and Father Raffeix was recalled in 1680, leaving Father Garnier again alone till 1684, when, as war seemed imminent, he made his escape in a French vessel on the lake, embarking probably at Irondequoit. From that time the missions languished till the close of the century, when the colonial legislature at Albany passed a law excluding all Catholic priests from the province after 1700; finally, in 1708, the few laborers that remained in the dusky vineyard were called back to Canada, and the

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attempt of the society of Jesus to convert the Iroquois came to an end, leaving a record of self-sacrifice, of devoted heroism, of voluntary martyrdom, that has never been surpassed.

This long campaign of religion was interspersed with other visits from the Frenchmen, some following the paths of exploration, others on errands of war. In 1669 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, on his way from Lachine to discover, as he thought, the route to China, but really to open to the world the vast territory of the West, came through Lake Ontario to Irondequoit bay. Being kindly received by the Senecas, he and his companions followed, on invitation of the savages, one of the well marked trails that led from the sand-bar through this county and into Ontario, to the village of Gannagaro. At that place he was detained a month by the lack of guides, and during that time he had an opportunity of witnessing some of the usual cruelties of the Senecas toward their prisoners, which he was powerless to prevent. His expedition not proving successful, he set out again and nine years afterward he was at the same village. So was Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle and who wrote the first description of Niagara falls, though the great cataract had been mentioned before that by Father Ragueneau and other writers who had not seen it. On this occasion La Salle spent much of his time on the Niagara, building a vessel called the Griffon, with which to navigate the upper lakes. To quell the suspicions of the savages, which had been excited by the construction of this craft, the Sieur de la Motte, accompanied by Father Hennepin, went to Totiakton to hold a council with the Seneca sachems. Father Garnier was present at first, but La Motte, who had no love for the Jesuits, demanded his withdrawal, which was conceded, after which the council proceeded to a satisfactory termination.

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CHAPTER III.

WARS WITH THE FRENCH.

Jealousy between Canada and New York—The Iroquois Incline to the English—Expedition of Governor Denonville—His Landing at Irondequoit—The March to the Interior —The Fight at Boughton's Hill—A Pyrrhic Victory.

The next scene is of a different character. Most of the governors of Canada, while favoring the missions and even promoting them, were much more anxious to destroy the bodies than to save the souls of the New York Indians, being moved thereto, very naturally, by the instinct of self-preservation. The Marquis de Denonville,[1] who ruled the province for four years, distinguished his short administration by the invasion of the Seneca country in 1687. To this he was impelled by a desire to retrieve the disgrace of his predecessor, De la Barre, who had made a somewhat humiliating peace with the Iroquois, and by the hope of bringing to a final issue the contest between the French and English for the supremacy over the Five Nations. On both sides that was but a sentimental claim, for these conquerors of all barbarians had no fear of King Louis and they acknowledged only a verbal allegiance to the British sovereign, but the desire of each power was to prevent the other from obtaining the preponderating control. Each wanted the mastery of the West, with all the wealth that would be brought to its possessor from the fur trade and other lines of barter, and the channel for all this commerce lay through the lands of the Iroquois.

The claim of the French was based upon the right of discovery, that of the English upon royal charters disposing of all the country south of the great lakes, and also, as far as the right to New York was concerned, upon conquest from the Dutch. France, certainly, had no real rights

[1] This name has so frequently been given wrongly, as De Nonville, in American writing upon this general subject, that it is worth while to call attention to its true form, which is as it appears above. In the original manuscript, now in the archives of the old ministry of the Marine and Colonies, at Paris, the governor signs his name in that manner, and Louis XIV. always addresses him and mentions him as the Marquis de Denonville or as Monsieur de Denonville.

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of possession in this state, whether England had or not, and the only just grounds that the former had for interfering were the right of protection for its Canadian colony, and of retaliation for the hostility of the savages, to which they had, no doubt, been incited by the English governors. The Iroquois occasionally coquetted with the French and sent embassies to Quebec to make treaties of peace with "Onontio," as they called the governor of Canada, whoever he might be. Much more, however, did they incline, at heart, to the Dutch and afterward to the English, when the latter came into possession of the colony in 1664. After that time their attitude toward "Corlaer," as they called the governor of New York, was invariably one of friendship and respect, and they frequently admitted, in councils held by both races jointly, the overlordship of the British sovereign. In all this they may have been guided by the deepest wisdom, an appreciation of the lasting hostility between the two European nations, and a prevision of the final success of the English. It is, however, more probable that their policy was actuated by the memory of Champlain's firearms and by the undying hatred thus kindled. On the other hand, in spite of occasional quarrels and instances of individual injustice, the English colonists generally treated the Iroquois well, and sometimes used them as temporary allies against the New England Indians.

From 1684, when Denonville became governor of Canada, there was a continual correspondence, usually acrimonious in character, between him and Col. Thomas Dongan, the governor of New York, in which each accused the other of unwarrantable acts. While the controversy was raging, Denonville prepared to strike a blow that should bring the Five Nations to a realising sense of the greatness of France and the advisability of submission to its authority. In 1687 he got together from all sources as large a force as possible for an invasion of the Seneca country, preluding his advance by seizing a number of peaceable Iroquois, most of them Onondagas, who were in Canada, and sending them to France, to be put at work in the galleys, among criminals and Huguenots. As some of these captives were chiefs of high rank, no greater degradation could be conceived of, and the action excited far more rage among the friends of the deported than if they had been burned at the stake. On the 10th of July Denonville arrived at Iron-

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dequoit bay, with an army consisting of more than eight hundred French regulars, a somewhat larger number of the Canadian militia, and several Huron and Algonquin Indians. Almost at the very hour of his arrival he was joined at that point by a force that had been raised in the neighborhood of Michillimackinac, and had come by the way of Niagara to meet him. This force comprised nearly two hundred *coureurs des bois* —those "runners of the woods," French by nationality, but Indian in habit, who, though rebellious to discipline, were the most effective of all fighters against the savages—and twice as many Sioux, Ottawas and Illinois, so that the whole combined army amounted to nearly three thousand men. A landing being made without resistance, a fort was erected on the sand bar, hastily built of palisades during the morning of July 12, to insure the safety of the boats and of such stores as could not be carried

Leaving about a seventh of his force to guard this structure, Denonville set out with the rest of his army, marching nine miles in the afternoon of that day. Pushing onward the next day, through the southern part of the county, where they met three or four Seneca women in the corn-fields, they passed into Ontario county, and approached the place for which they were destined, Gannagaro,[1] the principal village of the tribe. Just before they should have reached it they had to pass through a defile, on both sides of which was a dense forest of beech trees, where three hundred Senecas lay in ambush. Scarcely had the van of the army entered this dangerous place, when the war-whoop was sounded. Amid the babel of yells and the din of musketry, the forward portion of the troops, ignorant of the strength of the enemy, were surprised into a temporary panic. Many of the old soldiers, who had stood firm under Condé and Turenne on European battle fields, threw themselves on the ground, in terror of these unknown savages. The heathen Ottawas turned and ran, shrieking, but the Christian Hurons, inspired by hate rather than by love, answered yell by yell; their courage and fidelity saved the honor of the day, and, when the rest of the army came on the scene, the Senecas, surprised in their turn, fled from the field, carrying with them their wounded and many of their dead.

[1] The exact location of the village was a matter of uncertainty until within a few years, but it is now known to have been identical with the present Boughton's Hill, two miles from the village of Victor.

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It was not a French victory—far from it. A hundred white men were killed, many were wounded; on the side of the Senecas the loss was, perhaps, equally great. Denonville rested that night on the place of combat, while his Indian allies boiled and ate the bodies of their slain enemies, and the next day he burned the lodges in the village of Gannagaro, which he found entirely deserted. Ten days were spent in destroying the growing corn of the fields and killing all the swine that could be found in the four villages, so that destitution might be felt during the coming winter. Before his return Denonville took formal possession of the whole country by reading, at Totiakton (Honeoye Falls), a *procès verbal* to that effect—a futile action, under the circumstances, but it may have served to cool his wrath, which was excited by seeing in one of the smaller settlements the arms of England, which had been placed there by Governor Dongan in 1684. On the 24th of July he returned to Irondequoit bay, tore down his palisades and proceeded to Niagara, where he built a fort, and then went back to Quebec. His campaign was productive of no benefit. He had inflicted great injury upon the Senecas, but their loss was made up to them by the confederacy, and their fighting strength suffered but little depletion. A dreadful revenge was taken in the following year, when the Iroquois invaded Canada, slaughtered a thousand of the French, and drove the colony to the brink of ruin, from which it was rescued only by the energy of Frontenac, who succeeded as governor a year later.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY.

The Commission of Governor Andros—Extensive Cession from the Indians—The Fort des Sables—Charlevoix's Travels—His Description of the Genesee River—Attempts at Settlement—Other Indian Cessions—General Prideaux's Expedition—Pouchot's Work.

English control assumed steadily a more tangible form, and King James the Second's commission to Sir Edmund Andros, in 1688, stated distinctly that his jurisdiction extended to the Pacific ocean. Nevertheless, there was evidently a tacit acknowledgment that the French claims had a certain force, and Irondequoit bay was for some time a dividing line, beyond which neither party could go without resistance from the other. Thus, Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan reported to the lords of trade, in 1701, that the Five Nations had recently executed an instrument "whereby they conveyed to the crown of England a tract of land eight hundred miles long and four hundred broad, including all their beaver hunting, which tract began at Jarondigat." The boundary lines described in that deed of cession, which is found among the colonial documents, are rather vague, but they seem to indicate, in the main, the Huron country, embracing the land in the neighborhood of Georgian bay and extending to the head of Lake Michigan, the words being "all that tract or colony of land beginning on the northwest side of Cadaracqui [Ontario] lake, and including all that vast tract lying between Lake Ottawa [Huron] and the lake called by the natives Cahiquage and by the Christians the lake of Swege [the early English name for Lake Erie], including the great falls of Oakinagaro." In this deed the expectation was expressed that the donors and their descendants were to have free hunting in that tract for all time, but it was distinctly stated that they were to be "utterly excluded and debarred forever from all action, right, title, interest and demand of, in or to the prem-

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ises." The document was signed by twenty sachems of the different tribes. It was declared that this was a tract which they had conquered from the Hurons fifty years before, but, as they had never occupied it and no one but themselves had ever acknowledged their title to it, the French were no more bound to recognise the validity of an Iroquois cession of land in Canada than the English would be to admit the force of a Huron grant to the territory of New York.

A few years later the French, apparently without opposition from any one, erected on the west side of Irondequoit bay, just where the land comes to a point and the Sea Breeze hotel was built in our time, a structure that they called the *Fort des Sables* (or Fort of the Sands), a precursor of the name of "the sand-bar," by which we know the spot to-day. It was the term "fort," rather than the building itself, that excited the attention of the English, and when Governor Hunter inquired about it from the Senecas, in 1717, they told him that it was not a fort but a trading-house, put there by the French to supply the Indians with goods in exchange for peltry. This was doubtless true, for the Rev. John Durant, who was at Irondequoit the next year, reported that only one store-keeper and two soldiers were left at the fort during the winter. Even that was finally objected to and two years later a messenger was sent to the French fort at Niagara to enter a formal protest against their encroachments on the lands of the Senecas, even by permission of the latter.

In May, 1721, an observant traveler passed that way, the Jesuit Father Charlevoix, who, in a series of delightful letters to the Duchesse de Lesdiguières, gives a full description of his travels in North America. The part relating to this immediate locality has been so often quoted in full that it is not worth while to give more than a summary of it here. Having made a stop at Irondequoit bay, which he seems to have mistaken for a river, as he calls it *la Rivière des Sables*, he sailed directly to Braddock's bay,[1] which he speaks of somewhat extravagantly, as a charming place with the finest point of view in the world. Not till he reached Niagara did he learn that he had inadvertently

[1] He calls this the bay of the Tsonnontouans. That was the name that was often applied by the Frenchito the Senecas, to the land that they occupied and, more specifically, to the valley of the Genesee. It does not seem to have been adopted by the English for any of those designations,

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sailed past the Genesee river (or the Casconchiagon, as he says it was named), an omission which he regrets greatly, on account of the singularity of the stream. He then gives, as communicated to him by Captain Joncaire, who had been there the year before, a fairly correct account of the river, with all its cataracts, of which there were then four, the last being at Portage, and he also tells, on the same authority, of two "fountains" near the source of the Ohio river, which were like oil, with the taste of iron, and which the savages used to appease all manner of pain. This is the first mention made in writing of the oil springs in Allegany county and is the earliest description given of the Genesee falls and of the river itself, which, till about a hundred years ago, occupied, in the eyes of both white and red people, a position insignificant in importance compared with the bay.

Strenuous efforts were made by one governor after another to establish a permanent English settlement in this locality, but without success. The provincial assembly in 1721 appropriated five hundred pounds sterling to secure the friendship and adhesion of the savages, and most of this was expended by Governor Burnet in planting a station at the Indian landing on the eastern side of Irondequoit creek. A trading-house was built there, which Capt. Peter Schuyler occupied, with a company of volunteers, for a year, when it was abandoned, and the enterprise came to nothing. Additional grants of land on an extensive scale were made by the Indians soon after this. On the 14th of September, 1726, in a council held at Albany, the sachems of the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas ratified the deed of 1701, above referred to, but without making it any clearer than it was before, and also gave to King George the First a tract sixty miles wide running back from the lake shore and extending from Niagara eastward through the lands of those nations, including all their castles and all the rivers and lakes within those limits, which territory, as well as all the other lands of those three nations, were to be protected by his majesty and his heirs and successors. As no pecuniary consideration was expressed in this document it was about as worthless as its predecessor. That it was considered of little value is shown by the fact that in 1741 Lieutenant-Governor Clarke, by the payment of one hundred pounds, obtained from the three principal Seneca sachems a deed, running to King

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George the Second, of land which was already included in the grant of 1726, for it conveyed a tract beginning six miles east of "Tierondequat," extending twenty miles on the lake shore and going thirty miles inland, thus embracing the greater part of what is now Monroe county. Many inducements were held out to settlers after that time, but none would come, probably for the reason that no fort was erected here, to which they could fly for protection.

A little army of nearly three thousand men, consisting of British troops and provincial militia with nine hundred Iroquois, all under General Prideaux, passed along here in July, 1759, on their way to attack the French fort of Niagara, at the mouth of that river. They encamped for one night at Irondequoit and for another at the bay to which was given the name of the commander.[1] Three weeks later the same army stopped again at Irondequoit on their return, this time under Sir William Johnson, who had succeeded to the command, as General Prideaux had been killed in the siege that ended with the fall of Fort Niagara. Among the six hundred prisoners who accompanied the troops was Captain Pouchot, the French commander at the fort, who, after his return to his native land, wrote a memoir of the "old French war," with observations upon this part of the country, illustrated by several maps. On one of these are pictured the natural features of this locality, Charlevoix's nomenclature being pretty closely adhered to, both on the map and in the text, for in the one the Genesee river is put down as the Cas con-chacon, while in the other it is called Cascon-chiagon. Irondequoit bay is down as the *Baye et Fort des Sables*, and the three falls of the river are also indicated, as well as the principal Indian trails in this vicinity, one of which leads through a place called Anjogeen, apparently the same with the present Honeoye Falls. Pouchot feels it necessary to remark that "the *Fort des Sables* is only some high banks of sand which are found around the bay of this name," and then he goes on to say that one enters upon the navigation of the river through this bay, from the head of which is a portage of nine miles. The necessity for this toilsome route he explains by saying that, while

[1] The name assumed its present form by starting with a barbarous mispronunciation of its original (Prideaux) and thence a popular error connected it with the unfortunate British general, Braddock. There was, however, at least one intermediate style, for a map in a little book published at Albany in 1798 puts it down as Braddoe bay.

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the mouth of the river would be very good for the anchorage of vessels, the entrance is difficult on account of a bar, but if the country were inhabited a very convenient passage might be made. The navigation of the upper river, then made only in bark canoes, would, he observes, "be much more considerable if these countries should come to be occupied by Europeans." All the land between the bay and the river he declares to be low and marshy, even as far back as the upper falls, which he calls the *Rideau des Cotes* (or "side curtain"). "The whole country along these rivers," he says, "is beautiful and fertile, as is also in general the whole that the Iroquois inhabit."

A translation was made of this valuable work in 1866, in which were placed two engravings of the Genesee falls, reproduced from originals by Mazell, which were executed by that celebrated artist from drawings made on the spot by Capt. Davies, an officer in the royal regiment of artillery, who accompanied the army in 1759. There is also given in some editions of this translation a map of the country of the Iroquois, prepared in 1771 by Guy Johnson, the nephew and son-in-law of Sir William and his successor as "sole superintendent of the Six Nations and other northern tribes." Its interest to us lies in the names given upon it, where Canandaigua is put down as "Canandanigey," the Genesee as "Little Senecas' river," Irondequoit as "Adiarundaquat bay" and Sodus as "Aserotus bay."

CHAPTER V.

SULLIVAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Revolutionary War—Attitude of the Iroquois—The Confederacy Divided—Raids of the Indians—The Massacre at Cherry Valley—Reprisals Ordered—Washington's Instructions to Sullivan—Advance of the Army—Destruction of Property—Atrocities on Both Sides—Killing of Boyd and Parker—Close of the Conflict.

The war of the Revolution passed by Monroe county, but there was one campaign that came so near to it and that was so closely associated with it as to be a fit subject for mention in this sketch. That is the in-

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vasion of the Genesee country by a patriot army under Gen. John Sullivan. The fall of Quebec in September, 1759, and the formal cession of Canada to the English crown four years later, had made but little difference in the relation of the Iroquois tribes to the American settlers in this state. They had always been, on the whole, friendly to the English, and they were so still. But when the discontent of the colonists against the exactions of the British government reached a height that indicated an appeal to arms, the Iroquois were thrown into a state of perplexity that ended in a disagreement which brought about the downfall of the confederacy. That compact and formidable league, which had for centuries resisted all attempts to break its force, fell to pieces because, for the first time, unity of action could not be maintained. Both of the white parties in the approaching struggle perceived, at an early day, the importance of obtaining the alliance of the Six Nations. Shortly before the war broke out, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, an influential missionary among the Oneidas, had tried to induce the whole confederacy to declare itself on the American side, and others had gone so far as to intrigue among the Canadian and Nova Scotia Indians for the same purpose. On the other hand Colonel Guy Johnson, who possessed much of the personal control of his uncle over the savages, found little difficulty in committing the Mohawks, the most warlike of all the tribes, irrevocably to the British interest. A grand council was held at the Long House, and earnest efforts were made by the Mohawk sachems to induce all the others to unite with them. If they had succeeded, it might not have changed the result of the war of independence, but it would have prolonged the conflict and increased the misery of many thousands. As it was, the Oneidas stood firm for the Americans and took the war-path in that cause, while the Onondagas and the Tuscaroras stood aloof, not engaging as tribes, though many of their young men fought on the patriot side.

The Mohawks, at the eastern end of the line, took up the hatchet for King George, almost to a man, and their example was followed by the Cayugas and by the Senecas at the western end, who put into the field their full fighting force of nearly a thousand men, leaving the tillage of the ground to the women and children. In addition to these ferocious allies, General Burgoyne had enlisted, in a more regular manner, a large

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body of Canadian Indians, and with them, as well as a finely equipped British army, had invaded New York in 1777. Not only did the Senecas and the Mohawks co-operate with this force, but after Burgoyne's surrender they continued the war on their own account, sometimes in connection with a band of loyalists called Butler's Rangers, and sometimes by themselves. Falling upon defenseless villages they slaughtered many of the inhabitants, while the settlers upon outlying farms were never safe from their murderous forays. None of these affairs excited more general horror than the massacre at Cherry Valley, the most western of the white settlements, in which, after an unsuccessful attack upon a garrisoned fort, many of the people in the surrounding village were killed and a few were carried off into captivity. This act, which was largely in revenge for the destruction of the Indian village of Unadilla, in Pennsylvania, was committed by a band consisting partly of loyalists, but mainly of five hundred Senecas, who, under the leadership of their war-chief, Sangerachta, set out for the purpose from Fort Niagara, near which most of the tribe were then located.

The limit of endurance seemed to be reached; relief from these continued surprisals, this constant danger that threatened extinction, must be obtained in some way, or the whole state of New York, west of the Hudson, would have to be abandoned to its original occupants. Congress was beset by appeals for help, and finally that body, in 1779, authorised General Washington to "take the most effective measures for protecting the inhabitants of the states and chastising the Indians." To the mind of the commander-in-chief nothing appeared so well calculated to accomplish this result as an invasion of the country of the Senecas, and for this purpose an army of about five thousand men was put under the command of General Sullivan, whose instructions from Washington included the following words: "The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements and the capture of as many prisoners, of every age and sex, as possible. It will be essential to ruin their crops now in the ground, and prevent them planting more. Parties should be detached to lay waste all the settlements, with instructions to do it in the most effectual manner, that the country be not merely overrun but destroyed." These severe directions were fully complied with.

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In the summer of 1779 Sullivan's army advanced up the Chemung river, and encountered at Newtown, near the present city of Elmira, a hostile force, consisting of loyalists, British regulars and Indians, the last of whom were mainly Mohawks, most of the Senecas having fled to the western part of their own territory. The engagement at that point was not sauguinary, the enemy being easily routed and driven from their intrenched position. From Newtown the advance was continued to Geneva, Canandaigua and Conesus, the enemy keeping well out of sight most of the time. Desolation marked every step of the progress of the army, forty-one Indian villages being obliterated, a hundred houses torn down and hundreds of acres of corn, beans and potatoes being destroyed, with an enormous number of fruit-bearing trees. Finally the Genesee was reached, and there, at last, was found the "Chinesee castle," of which the invaders were in search, but its name was more pretentious than its reality, and it did not take long to destroy it, for its defenders had vanished. It was situated at Little Beard's Town, now Cuylerville, in Livingston county, and that was, perhaps, the most northern point of Sullivan's advance, though many writers think that some portion of his army descended the Genesee as far as the site of Rochester. Nothing, however, but tradition and oft-repeated stories, whose origin cannot be traced, forms the ground for that belief, and against it is the fact that neither the general's report nor any of the journals of the soldiers, which were quite full and which have been officially published, give any indication thereof.

Atrocities were committed on both sides during the campaign. Our soldier shot down more than one defenseless squaw, and an incident is recorded in their journals where a house was burned to the ground with two decrepit savages in it. A milder form of barbarity was shown in the custom of scalping the dead and bringing the reeking trophies into camp, and, in two instances, in taking off the skin of slain Indians from the hips downward, to make into leggings, one pair of which was to be worn by a major in the Continental army. These acts have excited little detestation among the white people, because they have not been much written about, but great indignation has been felt, and properly, over the fate of two soldiers who fell into the hands of the savages. As General Sullivan was not able to find any guides to lead

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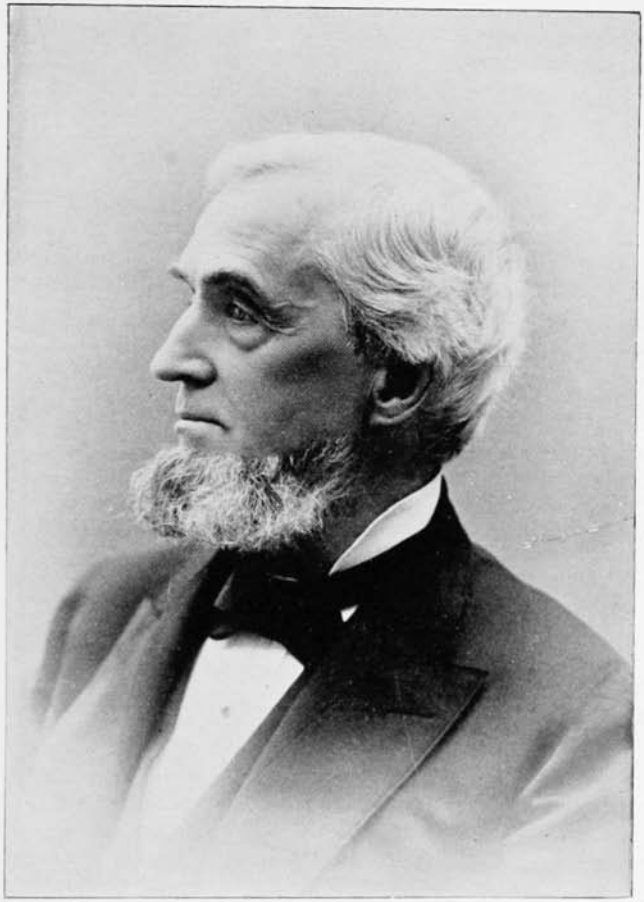

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him further north than Conesus lake, he dispatched twenty-six riflemen, under Lieut. Thomas Boyd, as a scouting party. These found the village on the Canaseraga creek of which they were in search and had started to rejoin the army when they found themselves surrounded by several hundred Rangers under the command of Colonel Butler and Indians under the leadership of Brant. Twenty of the soldiers were killed at once, four escaped, Boyd and a private named Parker were captured. The lieutenant refused to divulge anything with regard to the movements of the army and he was put to death after being tortured in the most horrible manner, while Parker was beheaded without preliminary suffering. Brant and Butler, especially the latter, have been blamed for having permitted this atrocious deed, but there seems to be no valid reason for the accusation. Brant left the scene, and probably his Mohawks went with him, before Boyd's examination, and immediately after that Butler and the Rangers marched hurriedly away to Fort Niagara. During the confusion of the retreat, for such it was, the two prisoners were evidently carried off by the few Senecas present, for they were killed during the day by direction of Little Beard, a subchief of that tribe. So hot was the pursuit of the patriot troops that they came upon the mangled bodies of the victims while they were still warm and their remains were buried on the spot where they died. There they rested until 1841, when, on the 21st of August, the anniversary of the massacre, they were brought to Rochester and deposited with imposing ceremonies in a receptacle on the summit of Revolutionary hill, in Mt. Hope cemetery, Governor Seward delivering the address on the occasion.

The Genesee river was the western limit of this inglorious invasion, and from that Sullivan returned eastward. He ended his campaign without having forced his foe to any decisive fighting and content with having inflicted untold misery and sorrow, for he had broken up the homes of a whole people who in the following winter suffered destitution, hunger and even starvation in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, where all the Seneca families had sought refuge. The whole movement was of doubtful utility, for it produced scarcely any impairment of the fighting force of the powerful tribe; the women and children were the principal sufferers, and the warriors had, after that, an additional stim-

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ulus to the ferocity with which they made reprisals upon the white settlers long after the war had practically ceased between the contending armies. It was, in its effects, Denonville's invasion over again, and the final results would have been as disastrous as in the former case if the war had turned the other way, leaving the Indians with a free hand with which to yield the scalping-knife and kindle the torture fires. As it was, the Senecas never returned to their former settlements east of the Genesee, but gathered in straggling parties near the western frontier, issuing from their lairs to work vicarious revenge, and, as swiftly as they had appeared, retreating to their lurking-places, whither it was indiscreet, if not impossible, to follow them. These destructive raids continued during the interval between the surrender of Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, 1781, and the final signing of the treaty of peace, on the 3d of September, 1783. Even after that time the Senecas in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara, encouraged, as some think, by the officers of the garrison, would have continued the war on their own account and in their own way.

One of the terms of that treaty was that all private debts on either side should be paid in sterling money, and another condition was that Congress should recommend to the several states that further proceedings against the loyalists should not take place and that persons with claims on confiscated lands might have facilities for recovering them. But the recommendations of Congress were wholly disregarded; the Tories, as they were called, were dreadfully harassed, particularly in New York state, and were deprived of most of their rights, while the express provision regarding private obligations to residents of Great Britain was thwarted by the refusal of several of the states to repeal the statutes which precluded the collection of such debts. Under the loose government of the Confederation, which preceded the Union, Congress was powerless to compel compliance, and England, in the meantime, retained its clutch upon the northern frontier fortresses in the United States, as it had a right to do, until justice should be done, so that it was not till 1795 that these posts were finally surrendered. That left Fort Niagara for a long time as a nucleus of disaffection, a safe retreat for the savages. Toward the close of 1783 or in the early part of 1784 they had laid their plans for a stealthy and murderous

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excursion on a grand scale, but, just before they were about to start, Ebenezer Allan, a man white by birth but Indian by association, of whom more will be said hereafter, got hold, in some way, of a belt of wampum and sent it, as a symbol of peace, to the commandant of the nearest American post. That officer, though he may have had some suspicion of the fraudulent nature of the transaction, assumed to think that all was done in good faith. He immediately answered the missive by sending to the sachems a message declaring that the wampum was accepted and that peace should endure between the white men and the Indians. The latter were grievously chagrined at the trick that had been played upon them, but their respect for the sacredness of the pledge was so potential that they abandoned their sanguinary intention, and from that time there were no hostilities between the races in the region of Western New York.

CHAPTER VI.

SOVEREIGNTY AND PRE-EMPTION.

Surrender of Northwestern Territory—Dispute between New York and Massachusetts—Conflicting Royal Charters—Rights of Conquest from the Dutch—Commissioners Appointed—A Settlement Effected.

The independence of the thirteen colonies having been acknowledged, and the conflicts with the Indians being at an end, it might be supposed that New York would remain in peaceful and undisputed possession of all the lands within its borders and that its territorial limits would be as well defined as those of any other country. Far from it. A new source of contention developed itself, which required the greatest exercise of moderation and discretion to prevent the argument from growing into an appeal to arms between two sister states. Allusion has been made above to the fact that the claims of the English colonists were based on charter rights and on conquest from the Dutch. When the French claims, based on the right of discovery, were put out of the way, the British government cared little which colony owned or

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held jurisdiction over any particular piece of territory, and the colonies themselves, before the Revolution, were scarcely more concerned about the matter. But during the war mutual jealousies began to crop out, and the southern states, hemmed in, as was then thought, by the range of the Alleghany mountains, were distrustful of the great preponderance that might be obtained by New York and New England if the expansion of the Northwest, which was recognised as belonging to those states, should ever assume the proportions that were claimed for it. Partly to quiet these apprehensions and partly, as was stated, to provide "a common fund for the expenses of the war," the delegates in Congress from New York, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, executed a deed on the 1st of March, 1781, ceding to the United States both the jurisdiction and the right of soil in all lands west of Lake Ontario. Four years later Massachusetts followed the noble example of New York by giving up all its claim to that region, but Connecticut refused to part with its land beyond the border till 1800, and even then it retained a large tract in Ohio, which has always been known as the Western Reserve.

Soon after independence was achieved, the dispute between Massachusetts and New York, as to which was the real owner of the land in the western part of the latter state, assumed a definite form. Massachusetts, with some show of reason, based its claim upon priority of charter. In 1606 James the First of Great Britain granted to two associations, called the London company and the Virginia company, all the land on our eastern coast running from the thirty-fourth to the forty fifth parallel of north latitude, the dividing line being uncertain from the fact that the southern, or Virginia, territory overlapped the other by three degrees. Ignoring both of these charters, more particularly the first one, James gave, in 1620, to the council in Plymouth, England, a grant of land extending from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree and running from sea to sea. Under this charter a sub-grant was given by the home company, in 1621, to the colonists of Plymouth, Mass., whose original patent was invalid by reason of their having obtained it from the Virginia company, whereas they had settled on land belonging unquestionably to the London company. In 1628 the same council gave to what became the Boston colony a grant of land imme-

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diately north of that given to the Mayflower people and running, like theirs, to "the western sea." In the next year King Charles the First gave a charter confirming this grant and calling the grantees "the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." This last charter was afterward revoked and toward the end of that century the two colonies and the region north of them were united under one government as "the province of Massachusetts Bay." In this document the territory was stated to extend "toward the South sea, or westward as far as the colonies of Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Narragansett country." This was a most vague delimitation, meaning, if it meant anything, "as far as those colonies extended," for it was well known, at that time, that they lay south of the new province, and the western boundary of Connecticut had been fixed, a few years before that, at a line twenty miles east of the Hudson river. It was really upon the charter of 1620 that the claim of Massachusetts for indefinite extension rested, and the weakness of the claim lay in the fact that the charter had been superseded by that of William and Mary in 1691.

New York's claim was actually much stronger, though it did not go back so far for an English charter. It was based, primarily, on the Dutch discovery, in 1609, of the Hudson river—for Hendrick Hudson, the first explorer of that stream, though an Englishman by birth, was then in the service of Holland—and on the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, in 1614, both of which events occurred before King James's charter of 1620. How far west the sovereignty of Holland extended, or was then supposed to extend, is quite uncertain, but the Iroquois, not only Mohawks but Senecas, at this end of the line, made concessions indicating that the Dutch influence, to say the least, was widespread in this direction. In March, 1664, Charles the Second, with characteristic generosity in giving away what did not belong to him, deeded to his brother, then Duke of York and Albany and afterward King James the Second, all the land held and possessed by the Dutch in this country, and later in the same year an expedition was sent over which made the royal gift something more than words by capturing New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, whose names were at once changed to correspond with the ducal titles. Holland reconquered its North American province in 1673, but a year later gave it back in exchange

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for Surinam, in South America, and then Charles's deed of gift to James was made more valid by its reissue in the same words. The claim of New York was strengthened by the fact that in repeated cessions of lands by the Indians, alluded to in the preceding pages, though the different grants had been made to the king of England, those cessions had been obtained by the efforts of the governors and other officials of the colony of New York, that all the deeds had been witnessed in their presence, without the mention of any other colony, and that New York had always borne the expense of the Iroquois alliance and was relied upon alone to preserve it.

So much for its own claim, and with regard to that of Massachusetts it was pointed out that the two royal charters of 1620 and 1628 expressly excepted from their operation "all lands actually possessed and inhabited by any other Christian prince or state;" that, as the Dutch were at that time in possession and occupancy of the New Netherlands, their lands could not be granted away by the English sovereign, and that the language quoted was really a recognition of their ownership and jurisdiction. In answer to this, Massachusetts admitted that New York succeeded to all the rights of Holland, whatever they were, but it was insisted that the Dutch had never settled or made any positive claim of jurisdiction further west than the Mohawk river, which should therefore be taken as the boundary; that Charles the Second's grant did not define the western limit at all, and that the Indians did not cede directly anything to New York. Thus it will be seen that the principal force of the arguments of each disputant lay in showing up the weakness of the other side, rather than in establishing the tenability of its own position.

It being apparent that the two states would never reconcile their pretensions by mutual agreement, Massachusetts, in May, 1784, appealed to Congress to settle the difficulty by appointing commissioners whose decision should be final. Congress proceeded in the circuitous manner customary with that body, and, instead of appointing commissioners as requested, directed the two states to select, each its own agents, who were to appear and argue the matter in the following December. These instructions were complied with, but when the agents came before Congress another change was made and they were told to agree

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upon judges, who would hear and determine the matter. In the following June they reported that they had agreed upon judges, but before the time came for the sitting of the commission the chosen arbitrators had declined to serve, and Congress, at the request of the agents, granted a postponement, which meant an abandonment, of the proceedings. Baffled by these dilatory performances and this worse than useless circumlocution, the two state legislatures did what they would have saved much time and trouble by doing at the outset—they empowered their agents to settle the matter among themselves, without the intervention of any third party. The commissioners, as they thus became, met at Hartford, Conn., and on the 16th of December, 1786, came to an agreement which was in the nature of a compromise, as such things usually are.

Under the guise of a reciprocal cession, as though each side owned everything, the right of New York to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the lands claimed by it was acknowledged, and, at the same time, Massachusetts was declared to possess the right to pre-emption of the soil from the Indians in a large tract of land between Chenango river and Owego creek,[1] and also the same right with regard to all the land between a line running north to Lake Ontario from a point on the Pennsylvania line eighty-two miles west of the northeastern corner of that state (which passed through the western edge of Seneca lake), and a north and south line one mile east of the Niagara river. Supplementary details accompanied this division, but it is not necessary to give them, further than this, that Massachusetts was allowed to sell the pre-emption right and its grantees might purchase from the Indians, but no such purchase was to be valid until confirmed by Massachusetts after the approval of a superintendent appointed by that state, and the grants thus confirmed were to be recorded in the office of the secretary of state of New York. This agreement was signed by James Duane,

[1] This peculiar partition of a tract of land covering 230,400 acres, and separated by so great a distance from the principal part of the territory conveyed, was due to the fact that Robert R. Livingston, afterward chancellor of the state, who was one of the agents of New York from the beginning, had, in previous conferences with the agents of Massachusetts, offered to cede to the latter state, as a peace offering, ten townships, each containing thirty-six square miles. Massachusetts, in expectation of receiving this tract, had entered into negotiations with prospective purchasers, though it was not actually sold till November 7, for fifteen hundred pounds. This is the tract mentioned above, and it went afterward by the name of the "Boston Ten Towns."

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Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melanchton Smith and Egbert Benson, agents of New York, and John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King, agents of Massachusetts. It is a little singular that both states should thus have recognised, in this formal manner, the ultimate right of the Senecas and Cayugas to the ownership of the land, in spite of all the sales and cessions of the same by the Indians to the king of England, as mentioned in the foregoing pages. The two states having, through their legislatures, ratified the settlement, it was deemed proper, if not necessary, to submit it to Congress for its approval, which was obtained without difficulty.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS.

The Lessees—Conspiracy to Defraud Massachusetts—Phelps and Gorham—They Contract for Western New York—They Extinguish the Indian Title—The Mill-Yard Piece—Remarkable Errors in the Survey—The Reversion to Massachusetts—Sales to Robert Morris—The Holland Purchase—The Treaty at Big Tree—Present Location of the Senecas.

While the compromise made at Hartford was not perfectly satisfactory to anybody, it was generally acquiesced in as being the best outcome of the dispute that was practicable. An exception existed in the shape of an association of individuals bearing the title of the New York Genesee Land company, but better known by the aggregate name of "the Lessees." This band of conspirators, for it was nothing less, included the honored names of Livingston and Schuyler, and it commanded influence of the most formidable character, for several members of the New York legislature and other officials were engaged in it, besides others whose distinction in various directions gave them the prestige of expected success. Its object was to defraud Massachusetts of that which had just been formally acknowledged to belong to it, and, without paying one penny to that commonwealth, to get possession of all the land of Western New York.

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P. M. Bromley

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By promising, though there is no reason to suppose that they ever paid it, a bonus of twenty thousand dollars to the Indians, this company secured, on the 30th of November, 1787, a lease of all the territory known as the lands of the Six Nations, and then in the actual possession of the chiefs or sachems of those tribes. The annual rental was to be two thousand Spanish milled dollars, and the lease ran for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, so that it amounted, practically, to a sale, for, if the swindle had gone through, the payment of the rental would, undoubtedly, have been compromised, a little later, by the payment of a specific sum of money. So amazing was the effrontery of these unprincipled speculators, that they petitioned the legislature for a recognition of the lease, but the request was refused. On the contrary, so obviously fraudulent was the nature of the transaction, that the lease was declared absolutely void, as equivalent to a purchase, and the governor was authorised to use force, if necessary, to prevent the usurpers from entering into the occupancy of the land. The legislature of Massachusetts of course declined to acknowledge the validity of the lease. In spite of all this the Lessees continued their intrigues for some time, and contemplated a project for forming a separate state out of the territory, till the arrest of one of their number on the charge of treason convinced them that the sovereignty of New York meant something, and they reluctantly abandoned their nefarious scheme. In after years they petitioned the legislature so persistently for relief that that body weakly granted to them some lands in the Military tract, which had been set apart for Revolutionary soldiers.

Before the culmination of this audacious enterprise others had been stimulated to obtain in a legal manner what the Lessees had tried to get in defiance of treaties. For more than a century before that there had been a constant wrangle between the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut over the location of the east and west line that should divide them, and an unsightly indentation that still remains on all maps which include either of those states bears witness to the imperishable harm that may be accomplished by ambiguity of statement in land conveyances or inaccuracy in topographical surveys. One of the towns that lay within this disputed belt, the most of which was finally given up to Connecticut, was Suffield, and all the children of that community grew

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up with a familiarity, though probably little comprehension thereof, with endless contentions about the difference between the magnetic north and the true north, the continued altitude of the polar star, the variation of the needle, and all those details that entered into the determination of a correct west line from a given point. Among these youths was Oliver Phelps, who, having arrived at this time at a sagacious manhood, appreciated, in view of all the circumstances just mentioned, and the general information that he had acquired, the almost boundless possibilities of settlement in what was then the great West, and the capabilities of confusion in running meridian lines. Probably, also, the experience through which the Lessees were then passing showed him the advantage of dealing, in a discreet manner, with the legislature, instead of trafficking with the Indians.

Finding that Nathaniel Gorham, who had been president of the Continental Congress in the preceding year, had made already some advances in that direction, Phelps united with him, and the two together, in the beginning of 1787, made, for themselves and their associates, a proposition to purchase one million acres of this Western New York land at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per acre. This offer was declined, but in the following year another proposition was made, and on the 1st of April, 1788, the "general court" of Massachusetts, by which antiquated title the legislature of that state has always been known, sold to these parties the whole six and a quarter millon acres west of Seneca lake, previously described in the terms of settlement. This conveyance was subject, of course, to the Indian title, which was to be extinguished by the purchasers. The price agreed upon was £300,000 in consolidated securities of the commonwealth, and, as the Massachusetts pound was equivalent to $3.33⅓, and the state securities were then worth one-fifth of their face value, it made the amount to be paid nominally $1,000,000, but actually $200,000, or at the rate of a trifle over three cents an acre, the payments to be made in thirds annually, beginning one year from the date of the contract. True to its theological traditions, as mingling church and state together, it was provided in the instrument that the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the religious and political missionary alluded to in a previous chapter, should superintend and approve, at the expense of the grantees, all the purchases to be made from the Indians of their claims.

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All published histories and articles on this subject, as far as I am aware, say that Oliver Phelps came to this region and obtained his deed from the Indians before any surveys were made, but facts have recently come to light which show that even before the legislature of Massachusetts had made the grant to him, and while his proposition was pending before that body, he had come on here, or had sent a trustworthy surveyor who did the work required of him. A survey was made by running a line from the lower falls due west one-half mile (carrying it through the center of what was afterward called Rowe street till a year ago, when the name was foolishly changed to Lexington avenue), then running a line due south from the first point, carrying it through the present course of Grape street and Jefferson avenue. On these two lines, rectangular to each other, plots were mapped out half a mile square, the sides of which formed the basis for future streets in Rochester, as is seen from the fact that just half a mile from Caledonia avenue, the western limit of the One-hundred-acre tract, comes Jefferson avenue, the western line of the village of Rochester; half a mile from that is Child street, the first boundary of the city on that side, beyond which an equal distance is our present western confine. The Buffalo road (now West avenue), Lyell avenue, Rowe street (or Lexington avenue) and the Ridge road are a mile apart from each other, but the intersecting half miles have not been so plainly perpetuated. This little map, so long forgotten and unknown, is interesting, as showing the first survey made not only in Rochester but in Western New York, and as indicating that the west side of the river was considered even then as the more desirable portion and the locality between the lower falls and the rapids as the choicest spot in all this region. There is reason to suppose that Phelps, in his negotiations with the Massachusetts legislature, used this map with accompanying promises of sales to influential members on terms satisfactory to them, for the art of lobbying is not a discovery of the present century and there must be some reason for the acceptance of an offer much lower than one that had previously been refused.

Phelps, who had been given by his associates full power in the matter of purchasing from the Indians, came to this part of the country soon after he obtained the grant, and in July held a council with the Senecas

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at Buffalo creek. The meeting had been delayed by the intrigues of the Lessees, and when it was finally held they were on hand to complicate matters. In this they were aided by another concern of a similar shady character, called the Niagara Genesee company, comprised of Col. Butler and other loyalists, besides a number of British officers. Although a common interest caused these companies to work together at different times, no love was lost between them, and their disagreements sometimes enabled other people to run off with the plunder. A less adroit diplomatist than Phelps would have been dismayed by the obstacles that rose before him, but his experience showed him how to deal with them. By the conveyance to the Lessees of four townships their release of the land to be purchased from the Indians was obtained. It was more difficult to deal with the Niagara company, the members of which kept telling the Indians that the frontier forts would never be given up and that the whole country would soon come again under the dominion of the British. Finally, however, those conspirators were disposed of, exactly how is not known, but probably by taking them into partnership on a small scale. They alleged as much a few years later, when they filed a bill in chancery, stating that they had been promised by Phelps one-eighth of all the proceeds from future sales of the lands, but there is no reason to suppose that they ever gained anything by that proceeding.

Phelps was now left free to deal with the Indians, who, influenced by the powerful eloquence of Red Jacket, one of the principal sachems of the Senecas, agreed without much reluctance to sell all the land from Seneca lake to the Genesee river, but the latter was to be the dividing line, beyond which the transfer could not extend, for the land just west of that must, as the "great spirit" told them, be their home forever. Here, again, Phelps's peculiar talents came into play, for it would never do for him to give up the attractive piece of ground that had been plotted out on his little map. In some way he induced the Indians to believe that it would be to their advantage to let him have a large tract on the west side of the river. The popular story has always been that he agreed to build for them a saw-mill and a grist mill near the falls, at which all their lumber could be sawed and their corn could be ground without having to take the raw material to a great distance eastward, if

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they would give him a mill-seat suitable for the purpose; that, lured by the prospect of a reduction of their manual labor, they finally consented to his demand without stipulating as to the area of this supplementary territory; that after the pipe of agreement had been smoked Phelps told them, in answer to a casual inquiry, that he considered that a piece twelve miles by twenty-four would be about the proper thing, and that the Indians, though overwhelmed with astonishment, considered themselves bound by their promise and acted accordingly. This, if true, would show that their sense of honor was far higher than that of the white negotiator, who could thus cajole them out of this imperial mill-yard, but there is another explanation of their conduct which, while it deprives them of any claim to lofty integrity, adds nothing to the reputation of their customer. Ebenezer Allan, the constant advisor and apparent friend of the Indians, may have inspired them to their first refusal and also to their final acquiescence, by the combination of which actions he might readily be the gainer. The reason for this theory, which has never found place in any previous history, lies in the record of real estate transactions which will be mentioned in the succeeding chapter.

At any rate, Phelps got hold of the land, and the deed of surrender, which was signed July 8, 1788, conveyed to him and Nathaniel Gorham all the territory whose western limit consisted of a line run due north from the Pennsylvania boundary to the confluence of the Genesee river and Canaseraga creek, thence following the river northward two miles beyond Avon, thence twelve miles to the west, "thence running in a direction northwardly, so as to be twelve miles distant from the most westward bends of said Genesee river to the shore of Ontario lake." The remaining boundaries were the same with those described in the deed of conveyance from Massachusetts. The instrument was signed by twenty three Senecas, including Red Jacket, Little Beard and Farmer's Brother; twenty-two Cayugas, eight Onondagas, three Mohawks, including Joseph Brant, and seven squaws, who were styled "governesses," and it was witnessed by several persons, the most noteworthy of whom were Col. Butler and Mr. Kirkland, the latter as representing the state of Massachusetts. It would seem as though, in the transfer of a domain so vast, the consideration would have been

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fully expressed in the deed, but, on the contrary, no mention is made of it, and indeed it would have been in conflict with the character of those engaged in the transaction if everything had been arranged in such a way as to avoid future controversy.

When payment came to be made, which was done at Canandaigua in 1789, the Indians were loud in their complaints of treachery, alleging that the promises of Phelps were not complied with. Red Jacket, in a council held the next year at Tioga with Timothy Pickering, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district of the United States, charged that fraud had been committed, so that the Indians received only half of what they had been expecting, getting $5,000 instead of $10,000. Cornplanter, at the head of a delegation of Seneca chiefs, went to Philadelphia a month after that, and laid the case before President Washington in person, complaining that they had been cheated in the payments and that the whole treaty at Buffalo creek had been fraudulently conducted. In reply to these accusations Phelps produced affidavits showing that the amount agreed upon was $5,000, half at once and half one year later, besides a continuous annuity of $500 payable half in cash and half in cattle. That was all he ever paid, to its acknowledged owners, for what is larger than some states in Europe. It is probable that he was right as to the technical points; it is equally probable that the Indians were overreached and were allowed, if not induced, to expect more than they ever obtained; it is certain that they were grievously disappointed.

Phelps lost no time in having an official survey made of his new territory. Having brought Col. Hugh Maxwell along with him to the conference, he had that individual begin to run his lines within a week or two after the treaty was signed. Here, again, an obliquity manifested itself that fittingly supplemented the previous proceedings. The east line, or "pre-emption line," as it was generally called, was run first, and it was made to take a bend westwardly, by which some eighty-four thousand acres that belonged in the purchase were left out. Maxwell explained afterward that the mistake was made by some of his assistants while he was absent, getting supplies, but the fact that some of the land thus excluded was actually occupied by one or more of the Lessees, at the present site of Geneva, is very suggestive. The loss was more than

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made up by the deflection, also westwardly, of the west line, from the point at which it should have begun to run parallel with the Genesee river, northeasterly, instead of which it shot due north from that point, thus taking in eighty seven thousand acres that had never been bought or sold. No pretense was made that this was a mistake; it was simply robbery from the defenseless Indians. One good feature of this survey was that it possessed an admirable species of uniformity. By it the land was divided into ranges, six miles wide, which ran north and south, and those ranges were divided into townships six miles square, except where the bend in the Genesee as it neared the lake caused some ranges to be shortened and the shape of several towns to be altered. The general system of division in that way, not known to have been used before, became the model for all future surveys of new lands in the United States.

The history of the Phelps and Gorham purchase may as well be disposed of at this point. On November 21, 1788, the Massachusetts legislature confirmed the title to all the land between Seneca lake and the Genesee and also the mill-yard piece on the west. Phelps evidently continued to cherish hopes of being able to extinguish the Indian title to the remainder, for he seems to have done nothing looking to an adjustment with Massachusetts during 1789. In February and March, 1790, he made various offers to surrender his claim to the rest, but it was not till March 10, 1791, that the commonwealth took back its pre-emptive right to the western land. The settlement was made on the hypothesis that that amounted to two thirds of the whole original purchase, but it did not, for what had been confirmed to Phelps really amounted to considerably more than one-third. By this arrangement Phelps should have paid to Massachusetts £100,000 in consolidated securities, but those funds had risen by that time to nearly their face value, in consequence of the United States government having assumed the payment of the debts of the states, and so the purchasers, if they had been held to the terms of the bond, would have had to pay more than four times as much as they had expected at the outset to pay. They appealed for justice on the ground of equity, though we have just seen how, in their dealing with the Indians, they refused to abate a single ounce of the pound of flesh, but, on the contrary, tried to take

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flesh and blood and everything else. What particular methods were used to bring about the compromise is not known, but it was effected in some way, and so, besides the cancellation of two of the three bonds, the third bond was reduced to less than one-third of its original amount, or £31,000, equivalent to a little more then $100,000.

Even this attenuated obligation could not have been discharged if Phelps and Gorham had not, in the meantime, on November 18, 1790, sold to Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame, all of their land not previously disposed of by them, reserving to themselves two townships, one including the present site of Canandaigua, the other that of Geneseo. Morris was too shrewd a man to buy a tract of land like that on a survey so atrociously defective as Maxwell's had been, and in the deed to him it was expressly acknowledged that "a manifest error had been committed" with regard to the mill-seat tract, so that a new survey would have to be made. While they were about it, it was thought to be as well to have the surveyors run new boundary lines entirely, for the whole territory ceded to Phelps and Gorham by the Indians. This was done in 1791 and 1792, by a party with Major Adam Hoops, formerly of Sullivan's army, as superintendent, assisted by several persons, among them Augustus Porter, who then drew the first correct map of the original purchase. The eastern, or pre-emption, line was straightened, and the piece stolen from the Indians on the west, which was afterward called the "Triangle tract," was restored to them. Morris's purchase from Phelps was found to contain a little more than a million and a quarter acres, so that he bought almost exactly one-half of what the Indians had sold, and, though the consideration named in the deed is only nominal, there is reason to suppose that he paid about $150,000, which was more than Phelps paid for the whole.

It was less than a year before Morris disposed of this tract, selling it, through his London agents, to three Englishmen—Sir William Pulteney, William Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun. As the title to land in New York could not then be vested in aliens, Charles Williamson came over from Scotland and, after he had been duly naturalised, the property was deeded to him in trust for the real owners, the consideration being £75,000, the equivalent of which at that time was about $350,000, so that Morris more than doubled his money, as Phelps and Gorham had

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more than doubled theirs. Williamson established his office at a little settlement which he named Bath, after Pulteney's only child, Laura, countess of Bath. Being a man of ambition and tireless energy he did much to open up the new country, but his expenditures were so vast that his principals finally refused to let him go further, and offered him $150,000 and 12,000 acres of land at cost if he would turn the property over to them, which might have been done, as New York had then passed a law giving aliens power for three years to give and receive the titles to real estate. But this he would not or could not do, on account of the magnitude of the obligations that he had incurred. At the last it was only by giving him $89,000 and agreeing to pay his debts to the stupendous sum of $225,000 that he was induced to relax his grip and sign the deeds on the 31st of March, 1801, two days before the expiration of the enabling act. Robert Troup, a New York lawyer, succeeded Williamson in the agency of the "Pulteney estate," as it has always been known. On Troup's death, in 1832, Joseph Fellows succeeded him, and in 1862 Benjamin F. Young, then of this city, took charge of the office, which he still retains.

In this connection it may be as well to mention the principal transactions connected with the ownership of the western end of the state, which Phelps was not able to obtain, and to follow our old friends the Senecas, the former occupants of Monroe county, to their final resting-place in this world. Scarcely had the land been relinquished to Massachusetts when that state sold it for $333,000 to Robert Morris, who was already carrying so much real estate that he thought he might as well add indefinitely to the burden. The conveyance of the whole tract, nearly four million acres, was made on the 11th of May, 1791, and within two years the owner had sold it all—with the exception of a strip on the east (known as the "Morris Reserve"), twelve miles wide in the main and including the Triangle tract—to several Dutchmen living in Amsterdam, who, though not strictly associated together, are generally alluded to as the Holland Land company. In passing the title to the American agent of those foreigners Morris agreed to extinguish the Indian claim as a necessary condition of the sale, and a part of the purchase price was held back till that should be done. The execution of this project was delayed for a few years by various consid-

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erations, principally the desire on Morris's part to wait till Fort Niagara should be given up, so that he might not have to encounter the obstructive machinations of the British officers. This difficulty was removed in 1795, but for some reason it was not till August, 1797, that the various parties assembled at Big Tree, near the present site of Geneseo, but whether on the east or west side of the river is a matter of dispute.

Robert Morris was not present himself, but his son Thomas was there in the interest of his father and with full power to act as the agent of the great financier; the other attending whites were Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth and Gen. Shepherd, representing the United States and Massachusetts, respectively; Israel Chapin, superintendent of Indian affairs; representatives of the Holland company, interpreters and surveyors. Confronting them were the Seneca chiefs and sachems in full force, realising that this was their last opportunity for getting any remuneration for the land that was slipping away under their feet—Cornplanter, Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Blacksnake, Handsome Lake, Little Beard and all the others. The council fire was lighted, the credentials were presented and Thomas Morris made a speech that had been carefully prepared beforehand, setting forth the great advantages that would accrue from the sale of the land. Day after day the council was held and the negotiations were continued, both sides being noncommittal, Morris evading the question of specific payment and the Indians insisting that the proposal must come from him, not from them. Finally he offered $100,000, to be invested in stock of the United State bank, so that they should receive annually six thousand dollars for all time to come; if they would not accept that offer, his father would hold no further treaties with them. This was Red Jacket's opportunity; springing to his feet he delivered an harangue full of the grandest eloquence, rehearsing the wrongs of the red men and declaring that they would never sell their land; then, with dramatic action, he scattered the burning brands, stamped out the glowing embers and raked together the ashes; the council was at an end. Alas, for the consistency of human pride! Presents were freely made to the Seneca squaws, who thereupon insisted that negotiations should be resumed, the council fire was rekindled by Cornplanter and the deed of sale was duly signed September 17, 1797. The consideration was the same that

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Morris had offered, and nothing else appeared upon the record, but there are documents in existence which show that Cornplanter received two hundred and fifty dollars as a private annuity for the rest of his life; others, including Red Jacket, one hundred dollars in the same way, and others still smaller sums—that is to say, the influential leaders were bribed to sell their country. Upon which side falls the greater disgrace it is difficult to decide.

Eleven reservations, from out of all the land, were taken, aggregating three hundred and thirty-seven square miles, some of them because they had been sold or given already, but most of them to serve as the future home of the Senecas and such others of the Six Nations as might choose to dwell among them. Of these reservations the Indian title has, since then, been extinguished in all but four—the Tuscarora, the Tonawanda, the Allegany and the Cattaraugus—on the last two of which the surviving Senecas are located to the number of about 2,200. The Allegany reservation, which is the larger of the two, lies wholly in Cattaraugus county, while the other extends through that and two other counties, the two comprising a little over 52,000 acres. The state of New York pays to the Senecas an annuity of three hundred and eighty-five dollars, besides supporting fifteen schools among them, while the United States government distributes among them every year $11,902 in cash, besides thirty-five hundred dollars' worth of goods. Clouds still hang close to the horizon of their territory, the heaviest of which is the claim of the Ogden Land company, the successor of the Holland. Legislation was attempted in the last Congress for the purchase of that claim, but the bill failed to become a law and the matter was referred to the secretary of the interior, who is to make a report on the subject. When this incumbrance shall have been removed, either by its purchase or by a judicial declaration of the invalidity of the claim, the Indians may, as the next step, be invested with the rights of citizenship and their lands divided among them in severalty, which ought to have been done long ago. Until it is done, any real progress toward civilisation is impossible.

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CHAPTER VIII.

CONNECTING LINKS.

The Tory Walker—His Cabin at the Mouth of the River—Erection of the Mills—Transfers of Land—"Indian" Allan—His Murderous Career—His Plurality of Wives—His Robbery from his Children—Mary Jemison, "the White Woman of the Genesee"—Her Abduction and her Captivity—Her Change of Race—Murders of her Sons—Her Admirable Character.

Before the time of the great purchase from the Indians there was no permanent white settlement in all this region or anywhere near it. A man named Walker had, it is true, lived at the present site of Summerville for several years after the close of the Revolutionary war. He was a loyalist who had come from Minisink, Penn., and had connected himself with Butler's Rangers, in which capacity he served as one of the opponents to Sullivan's advance in 1779. After the affair at Little Beard's Town he was detailed to go to Fort Niagara for boats to be sent to the mouth of the Genesee river to pick up the scattered Rangers who were fleeing from the invading army. Walker, having succeeded in getting the boats, by which the loyalists were transported safely to the fort, seems to have been so well pleased with the scene of his exploit that he either remained there or returned to the spot afterward and built a log cabin, which he occupied, leading a vagabond kind of a life, till he went to Canada in 1793. An early map of this region, printed in London, gives a little picture of the cabin at the mouth of the river, with the word "Walker's" underneath, and no other sign of civilisation on the whole shore of the lake from Oswego to Niagara. In a literal sense he was the first white inhabitant of Monroe county, but the term "first settler" cannot be applied properly to him, for he gave no indication of an intention to locate here permanently and he never laid claim to the ownership of the land.

It will be remembered that Oliver Phelps had promised to erect a mill or mills for the Indians near the upper falls as a compensation for

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their gift to him of the tract of land on the west side of the river. In pursuance of this agreement he made a contract of some kind, at the very time of his purchase or before it, with Ebenezer Allan to put up those structures. The common story has always been that all the price paid for building the two mills lay in the transfer of one hundred acres of land, on which the mills were to stand. Posterity has continued to believe the tradition from that day to this, regardless of the disparity between what was given and what is alleged to have been received, for one hundred acres then and there were worth but a very few cents an acre, and Phelps could not have sold the piece for as much as Allan had to pay for the mill irons. Allan had resided in this locality, as much as he resided anywhere, for some time previous to that, and in 1789, if not before, he was living on his farm where Scottsville is now situated, near where the creek that was named after him empties into the Genesee. This farm contained four hundred and seventy-two acres, and most writers have stated that it was a gift to Allan from the Senecas. Turner, in his "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," says that three hundred acres had been derived from the Indians and that the remainder had been bought from those white speculators. This is almost as far wrong as the other assertion, as anyone might have found by taking the trouble to examine the records.

On page 247 of book four of deeds in the Ontario county clerk's office, is the record of a deed from Oliver Phelps to Israel Chapin, who was present in an official capacity at the treaty of Big Tree in 1797. This deed is dated September 19, 1789, and it was recorded July 8, 1796. For the consideration of £1145, 16s., 8d., New England currency, it conveys one-half of township number one in the first range of towns on the west side of the Genesee, the whole town to contain 2,500 acres. This deed was recorded in order to make good the title conveyed in a deed already entered on page 93 in book two in the same office, that had been recorded November 10, 1793, and which was dated September 16, 1790, so the date of what was unquestionably the second deed was made to be one year earlier than that of the first. The deed recorded in 1793 was from Israel Chapin to Ebenezer Allan, and it conveyed, for the consideration of two hundred pounds Massachusetts currency, the whole four hundred and seventy-two acres of Allan's farm,

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which was in the northwest corner of the township. If Allan had owned three-fourths of that farm he certainly would not have bought it over again from Phelps through Chapin, and even if, as is probably the case, he had no title to any of it, he would hardly have paid so high a price as that named for what was wholly wild land when he got it.

It may be remarked that, as the deed from Phelps to Chapin had been executed to validate the title of the latter, so the deed from Chapin to Allan was evidently executed to give Allan a title to what he had already sold to Peter Sheffer a year before, for this last-mentioned deed, though not recorded till March 30, 1794, was dated November 23, 1789—the one date that is known to be genuine. Chapin forgot to change his date, as he ought to have done, and the whole transaction is marked by the usual indirection, a crooked line instead of a straight one. These details have been given to show that, in all likelihood, the consideration for the erection of the mills was not only the piece of one hundred acres but also the Scottsville farm, nearly five times as large, and perhaps something in addition to those. On some terms or other the saw-mill was built in the summer of 1789, and the grist mill in the following November. The latter stood on the south side of the present Race street, between Aqueduct and Graves streets, the saw-mill being just south of it. Allan moved with his family into the grist mill as soon as it was finished, and lived there for one winter, after which he transferred his residence to Mt. Morris, though his family stayed for some time longer in the mill. A description of the One-hundred-acre tract, with its various changes of title, and also some mention of the successive occupants of the mills, will be given in the sketch of the city of Rochester, but a slight account of the picturesque ruffian who was really the first white settler in Monroe county may be in order in this place.

Ebenezer Allan was a singular creature, almost unique in the annals of crime in that he was never punished for any of his misdeeds, but, on the contrary, lived and died with the apparent respect of his fellow-men. Murder, unprovoked and cruel, was with him a pastime, robbery was often his means of livelihood, and polygamy, if not reduced to a fine art, was the social system that he practised with a successful audacity that might excite the admiration of a Mormon elder. The only

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act for which he ever suffered the slightest molestation in this country was the only good thing that he ever did in his life, when he preserved the peace by carrying the wampum belt, as mentioned in a previous chapter. For this he was hunted like a partridge on the mountains, by British soldiers and by Indians, until at last he was captured and carried to Fort Niagara, from which he escaped, only to be again tracked to his hiding-place on the Genesee—where Mary Jemison was secreting him—and taken to Canada, where he was tried on some fictitious charge and acquitted.

Born at some place known only to his parents, but probably in Pennsylvania, his first appearance in history is in that state, where, in the early part of the Revolution, he took arms against his patriot neighbors and participated with the red men in their ravages on the Susquehanna. While scouting with a party of savages, according to his own story in later life, he entered, early one morning, a house where the owner was asleep in bed with his wife and child. Awakened by the noise, the man sprang to the floor to defend his family, only to be struck down by a fatal blow from Allan, who then cut off the head of his victim and threw it into the bed with his wife, after which he snatched the baby from her arms and beat out its brains by swinging it against the door-post. Coming into New York a little later he seems to have joined a band of Butler's Rangers, in which position his conspicuous ferocity rendered him an object of execration to all on the other side, but his hatred of restraint soon made him leave that corps and again associate with the Indians, no more savage than himself, among whom he had great influence and by whom he was called Genushio, the word being the same as the name of the Genesee river, on the banks of which he lived for the next twenty years. By the whites he was generally known as Indian Allan. About the time of his coming here he married a squaw, named Sally, by whom he had two children, Mary and Chloe.

Before the grist mill was built, a white man named Chapman came along with his daughter Lucy, on their way to settle at Niagara, and Allan was naturally attracted by the girl, who seems to have returned his affections. It may be that Sally and her children were not living at Scottsville at that time, or they may have been sent temporarily further

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up the river; at any rate Lucy was induced to remain with Allan, with the full consent of her father, who passed on westward. A magistrate, either real or pretended, came on the scene a little later and a marriage ceremony took place, after which Sally and Lucy were brought together and a scene ensued, but harmony soon prevailed and all parties made the best of it. By Lucy, Allan had one child, a son. The triple alliance was soon enlarged. An elderly man with a beautiful young wife came to the Genesee country in the course of their travels and Allan found no difficulty in persuading them to rest for a little visit, in the course of which he took the man for a walk by the bank of the river and deliberately pushed him into the water. The man contrived to crawl out, but he died within three days from the effects of the shock; his widow at once united herself with Allan and lived with him as his third wife for a year, after which she became tired and left for parts unknown. Allan, being a man of taste, was not satisfied with the two colors of red and white, but desired to add a darker hue to the matrimonial rainbow, so he married a daughter of a runaway slave, commonly called Captain Sunfish, who had settled on Tonawanda creek and by trading in cattle had acquired some property. It is not uncharitable to suppose that the husband had that in mind when he made the match, for he soon got hold of all the accumulated wealth, after which he discarded the former Miss Sunfish and kindly pensioned her father out of the negro's own money.

After his last removal to Mt. Morris, Allan proceeded to set his house in order. First, he ordained that Sally should be a slave to Lucy, though he recognised the former as an equally lawful wife. Having arranged that, he married Millie McGregor (or Morilla Gregory, as the name sometimes appears), the daughter of one of the Rangers, who was then living on the Genesee flats. When Millie was taken home, Sally and Lucy, not satisfied with the situation, joined their forces and beat the new-comer so ferociously that Allan had to install her in a small cabin a short distance from the main house. By Millie he had six children. She was probably his last wife, though Mary Jemison says that "one of Morilla's sisters lived with Allan about a year after Morilla was married, and then quit him," which may mean that the family relations were as patriarchal as those of Jacob with Rachel and Leah.

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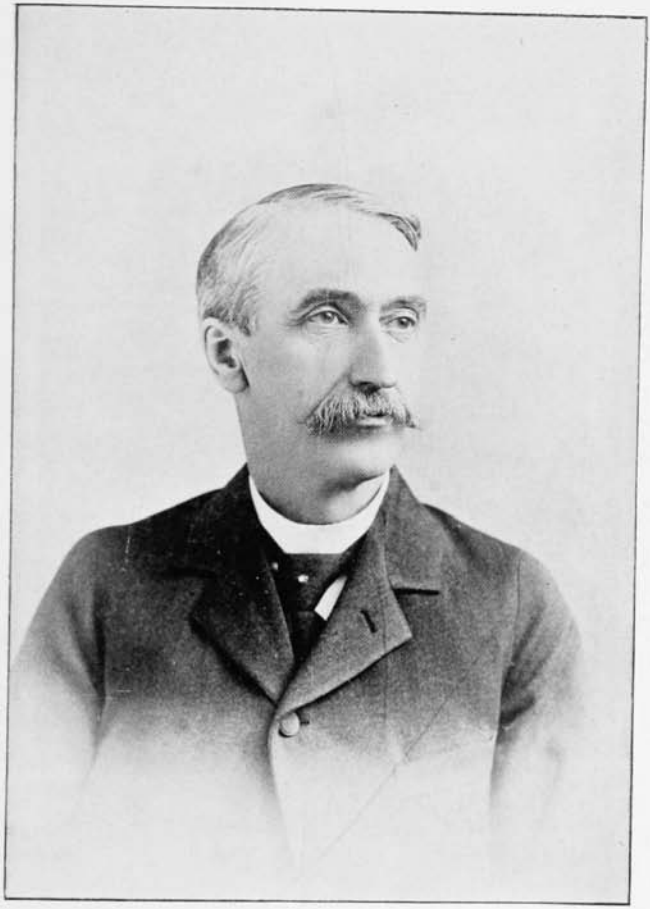

Frank H. Clement

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This antique mode of life was interspersed with a few cold-blooded murders, which seemed to create no disorder in the social universe of which Allan was the center, such as the case in which he sent a boy to the spring for water, and, as the urchin loitered too long on the way, the director took the bucket and beat him on the head with it till he died.

Allan's treatment of his children was peculiarly balanced. For the education of Lucy's son he provided by sending him to school at Philadelphia, which seems to have been considered sufficient, for the boy was not mentioned in Allan's will. Sally's children, his Indian daughters, he sent to school at Trenton, N. J., and as an offset to that he robbed them of all their property. By deed dated July 15, 1791, the sachems of the Senecas had given to Mary and Chloe a tract of land four miles square in the vicinity of the present Mt. Morris, stating in the instrument that this was done on account of their love and affection for the girls, whom they considered as children and members of the Seneca nation and, as such, entitled to this portion of land. Two years later Allan took this deed, the making of which was unquestionably his own idea, down to Philadelphia and sold the whole 10,240 acres to Robert Morris for merchandise. When the treaty of Big Tree was about to be signed, in 1797, one of the girls endeavored to prevent the alienation of her land, or, if it could not be included in the reservations that were to be excepted from the transfer, to obtain some compensation for it from Thomas Morris, who conducted the purchase. Both efforts were futile, Morris taking the position that his father had bought the land once and was now paying for it again to the Indians, that he would not buy it a third time and that he should keep it. But both of the Morrises knew perfectly well that they could acquire no just title, no real right, to that land unless they bought it from the real owners, who were Allan's Indian daughters, and whose father had no legal authority to sell it, either by the terms of the deed to them, which is on record at the county clerk's office at Canandaigua, or by any other known document. No deed from Allan to Morris was ever recorded. The treaty commissioners were appealed to, but they decided against the girls, who got nothing then nor on their father's death, long afterward, as he made no testamentary bequest to them.

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When Allen moved to Canada, a few years later, he took only two of his wives with him, leaving Sally behind, who followed him, weeping, for some distance, till he peremptorily ordered her to go the other way, whereupon she turned and saw him no more. Millie he tried to dispose of in a more conclusive manner, for he hired two men to drown her, and they ran the boat over what was then the upper fall, near the present aqueduct, but Millie swam ashore and accompanied Allan and Lucy to Canada. There the whole white portion of the family settled at Delawaretown, without any recorded disapproval on the part of the neighbors, unless, indeed, the frequent prosecutions to which Allan was afterward subjected, on charges of which he was invariably acquitted, may be taken as an indirect form of criticism of his general conduct. Governor Simcoe gave him three thousand acres of public land in consideration of his building a church, a saw-mill and a grist mill, the mills to be his own property. On that estate he lived till 1814, when he died, compensating Millie for his attempt to murder her by bequeathing all his worldly possessions to her and her six children, while he left his other white wife, Lucy, penniless, to rejoin her kindred on the Ohio river. In rehearsing the life of this powerful criminal, who always lived outside the law, the story of his misdeeds may sound like a romance, but, without regard to the legends that cluster around his name, all the incidents above set down are well attested and most of them are alluded to in the narrative, told by herself and written by another, of Mary Jemison, "the white woman of the Genesee."

This remarkable person deserves more than a passing mention. Having been born on the ocean in 1742 or 1743, while her parents were migrating to this country, she lived, for most of her childhood, at a frontier settlement in Pennsylvania. When she was twelve years old the house was surrounded one day by French and Indians, and all the occupants were killed or carried off, except the two elder brothers of Mary Jemison, who escaped. All the rest of the family—father, mother, two younger brothers and sister—were murdered by the savages on the second day of the flight, and the little child had to witness the cleaning and dressing of the scalps of those who were dear to her. Mary was taken to a small Seneca town on the Ohio river, where she was formally adopted into the tribe, receiving the name Deh-he-wa-

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mis, or, more correctly, Deh-ge-wa-nus—meaning "the two falling voices." On reaching maturity she was married to Sheninjee, a Delaware, whom she always alluded to in terms of deep affection and by whom she had two children, the last a boy, whom she called after her father, Thomas Jemison. A little later they all moved to the Genesee country, and there Mary, after the death of Sheninjee, married again, this time a Seneca chief, named Hiokatoo. He was a man noted for his cruelty, which was his ruling passion even in boyhood, when he used to torture the prisoners to the limit of their endurance, and never, as he boasted in later life, did he know what it was to feel pity over the sufferings of his victims or remorse over the torments that he inflicted. In 1782, when the Revolutionary war had closed, though the treaty of peace was not signed, he was engaged with a party of savages that laid waste the hamlets on the Pennsylvania frontier and that, having taken prisoner Colonel Crawford, one of Washington's most intimate friends, scorched him slowly to death. Mary, in her narrative, makes no attempt to palliate the demoniac deeds of this monster, whose hands were always reeking with the blood of her own race and who had probably killed more infants than any other man in America, but she turns from that recital to dwell upon his attitude toward her, for she says that during the nearly fifty years that she lived with him he treated her uniformly with tenderness and with all the kindness and attention that were due to her as his wife.

By Hiokatoo, who died in 1811, one hundred and three years old, Mary Jemison had six children, all of whom, in strict accordance with the Indian laws of descent, were called by her family name, for they were considered as Senecas, not at all because their father was of that nation but because their mother had been adopted into it. Strong drink, always the foe of the red men, was particularly destructive to this family. The oldest of Hiokatoo's sons, John Jemison, killed his half-brother, Thomas, in a drunken quarrel, then he murdered his own brother, Jesse, and finally he himself was killed by two other Indians, leaving Mary, in her old age, without a son to lean upon. John's assassins fled, but afterward returned and sent to Mary a wampum belt, knowing that her acceptance of it would be a token of forgiveness. The heart-broken mother declined to receive the symbol of blood-

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atonement, but told the messenger that she would never demand the lives of the culprits. There seems to have been no thought of punishing them in the white courts, though the country was pretty well settled by that time, but they could not bear the opprobrium that fastened upon them, so one left this region and the other committed suicide. These events occurred, not while the Jemisons were young, but after they had large families, the members of which did not inherit the vices of their fathers. One of Mary's grandchildren, a son of Thomas, after two years at Dartmouth college, became an assistant surgeon in the United States navy and died on board his vessel, with the respect of all his fellow-officers.

At the treaty of Big Tree Mary Jemison, who had long been promised a deed of land as her own, was given a large tract, containing seventeen thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven acres, or about twenty-eight square miles, on both sides of the Genesee, near the present site of Geneseo. This was among the reservations excepted from the sale to Robert Morris, and it was known, till its first partition, as the Gardeau reservation. In the same cabin that she had built on the Gardeau flats in 1780, seventeen years before they became her property, Mary continued to live till 1831, when she sold out the last piece of her property and removed to the Seneca reservation then on Buffalo creek, where she died in 1833, about ninety-one years old, having been converted from paganism to Christianity some two months before her death.

Mary Jemison's life presents many interesting features, both as representative and as peculiar to herself. No instance can be found of a more complete change from one race to another. Having learned to read in her early childhood, that acquirement passed away from her soon after her entrance into captivity, and she never regained it. Although she strove to keep alive the knowledge of the English language by the daily repetition of the catechism that her mother had taught to her, that, too, gradually faded out of her mind, and it was with difficulty that she recovered enough of it to act as interpreter or to hold converse with the white people who filled the fertile valley that was so long her home. For some time after she was carried off, a wave of longing to return to her own race would occasionally pass over her, but her feelings became

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constantly more closely conformed to her surroundings. Not only did she never attempt to escape but she carefully avoided all efforts toward her recovery. When the Revolutionary war had ended and the government had offered a bounty for the restoration of all captives held by the Indians, one of the principal Seneca chiefs had arranged with some men to have Mary taken back, by force if necessary, but she steadfastly refused to go, even hiding away to avoid the dreaded emancipation, while her Indian brother, between whom and herself there was always the tenderest affection, stood ready to kill her, with her full consent, if that should prove the only way to prevent her return. Even in her old age, when, the last of her sons having been murdered, she had no one to lean upon, she was urged to resume the status of her birthright and go back to the white people, among whom her position would be influential by reason of her large estate, but she would not heed the advice. Born an Anglo-Saxon, she had become an Iroquois, and so clearly was this fact established and recognised that when she wished to sell a portion of her land a special act of the New York legislature was passed, in 1817, to confer naturalisation upon her before the deed of conveyance could be signed and recorded.

Many people have been attracted by the freedom of savage life, and have abandoned civilisation therefor, but in most cases the change has been marked by a degradation that caused them to sink below the level of their associates. With Mary Jemison it was not so. She was always the friend of the white man, always the provider for the needy, always the meditator for the suffering and the oppressed. Many an execution did she witness, for witchcraft and other offenses, many a scene of fiendish torture did she behold, but, when it was possible, she interposed to prevent the worst atrocities. Her voice was often raised on the side of mercy, never on that of cruelty, and, though she sometimes implored in vain, more than one life was saved by her entreaties. Her hospitality was absolutely unbounded, her integrity was never questioned, her character was above reproach. Two figures will always stand conspicuous upon the threshold of modern life in this valley, linking the passing with the coming race—Indian Allan and the White Woman of the Genesee.

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CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITES.

The Twenty-Thousand Acre Tract—The Deed to Robert Morris—Settlement of the Lusks—Settlement of the Sheffers—Visit of Chateaubriand—Of Rochefoucault-Liancourt—Of Other Frenchmen—Settlement of William Hencher—Gideon King and Zadock Granger—King's Landing—Hanford's Landing—Town Meetings, Schools and Churches—Roads and the Mail Service—Tryon Town—Castleton—Carthage—The Great Bridge—The War of 1812—Defense of Charlotte.

Some time in 1789 Oliver Phelps opened an office at Canandaigua for the disposal of his new territory, and that was the first land office ever opened in the United States for the sale of forest lands to actual settlers. The first recorded deed of the soil in Monroe county, as transcribed in in the books of our county clerk's office from those in Ontario county, was dated and recorded on the 16th day of September, 1790. It conveys from Joseph Smith to James Latta, for the consideration of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, a part of township number two in the "short range," one boundary line being the lake shore, another the Genesee river—that is to say, it comprised the present village of Charlotte. The phraseology of the document is very loose, the area of the piece sold being not stated in miles or in acres and the only approach thereto being found in the words "one-fourth part of tract of land granted to me, it being one-eighth of township two," etc., so that it is wholly uncertain whether it was a quarter or an eighth or a thirty-second part of the township. Inasmuch as the deed states that Smith's title rests on a conveyance to him and Horatio Jones from Oliver Phelps, and as this deed to Latta was ordered to be placed on record by Phelps himself, as judge of the court of Common Pleas of Ontario county, it may have been considered unnecessary to precede its record by a deed, if there ever was one, from Oliver Phelps. A month later, on November 17, a deed, dated November 8, was recorded from Phelps and Gorham to Ebenezer Hunt, Robert Breck, Quartus Pomeroy,

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Samuel Henshaw, Samuel Hinckley, Moses Kingsley and Justin Ely. The deed conveyed, for the consideration of six hundred pounds, twenty thousand and one hundred acres, less the one hundred previously given to Ebenezer Allan and which was expressly reserved in this instrument. With this exception the "Twenty-thousand-acre tract," as it has always been called, embraces most of the west half of Rochester and of Gates, with a small part of Greece. Starting from a point on the river bank, between the Holy Sepulchre and Riverside cemeteries, the line runs due west about seven miles, thence south about five miles along the western boundary of the towns named, thence east to the river, striking it a little north of Clarissa street bridge and following the stream for the eastern boundary of the tract.

On the following day the deed to Robert Morris was recorded, and it is remarkable that in that document—the original of which is preserved at Bath—the words "C, number one" should have been written over a manifest erasure, while the words "twenty-four thousand and thirty acres," which are applicable to another township, are allowed to stand. From this, and from the fact that on the map of Maxwell's survey the purchase of Hunt and others is given as that of township number two in range A, which is the larger piece, it is apparent that a change of lots was made at the last moment and that it was not thought worth while to go to the trouble of writing a new and correct deed for Morris. Such blemishes and inaccuracies in an instrument so important would be almost impossible as coming from any other source; in this case they are only characteristic.

Permanent settlements began in Monroe county on both sides of the river in the same year. The fifth sale of Phelps and Gorham was to Caleb Hyde and others, of Lenox, Mass. Of this land fifteen hundred acres, near the head of Irondequoit bay, was set off for John Lusk, though there is a doubt as to how he obtained his title, some saying that he got it direct, as one of the original grantees of Phelps, while the statement is made otherwise, with a degree of particularity, that he bought that fifteen hundred acres from the Indians, and that then, finding that his title was imperfect, he bought one thousand acres over again, paying twenty-five cents an acre for it. There may have been some double dealing about it. John Lusk certainly came to this region

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in the summer of 1789, with his son Stephen, fifteen years old, and a hired man, crossing Cayuga lake on a raft and swimming their cattle behind them. Arrived at their destination, they camped at once, made a clearing, built a log cabin and sowed twelve acres with wheat, which they obtained from Ebenezer Allan, on the other side of the river. To establish communication with his place they cut a road through the woods to the mouth of Red creek, to which point the wheat was carried in a canoe. Attracted by the novelty of these proceedings, Indians often called at the farm, having come across the lake from Canada and passed up the bay, on their way to Canandaigua to get their annuities. Far more unpleasant visitors were the fever and ague, which prostrated the new settlers for several weeks, when, on their recovery in the autumn, they went back to Massachusetts, only to return in the following spring, when John Lusk brought his whole family with him, coming all the way from Schenectady by water.

If the Lusks were the pioneers of Monroe county on the east side—with the insignificant exception of the tory Walker—so the Sheffers, who were close upon their heels, were the forerunners of the west side, with the exception of the erratic and fleeting Indian Allan. Peter Sheffer, then more than eighty years old, came here from Lancaster, Penn., with his two sons, Peter and Jacob, some time in 1789, it is not known in what month, but probably in the fall, for his deed from Allan was, as previously stated, dated November 23. Allan's farm was by far the most attractive piece of land in the country at that time, most of the soil being cleared of its forest trees and nearly sixty acres of it put under cultivation, besides which there was a comfortable log cabin standing upon it. With all these improvements, Allan sold the farm for two dollars and a half an acre, or eleven hundred and seventy dollars, using a part of the money to put up the grist mill at the falls, which would not have been completed otherwise. The beginnings of so many things are connected with the Sheffer family that it may be well to mention some of them here, even at the risk of repetition in another part of this volume. In 1790 Peter Sheffer, junior, married Elizabeth Schoonhover, the daughter of a family that came in the spring of that year to Dugan's creek, a little south of Scottsville; on the 20th of January, 1793, their first child, Nancy, afterward the wife of

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Frederick Cook

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Philip Garbutt, was born; in 1795 Jacob Sheffer, one of the pioneers, died. Those were the first events, each of its own kind,[1] that occurred among the white settlers, in what is now Monroe county, or anywhere west of the Genesee river. The first frame dwelling-house in all that region was put up by the younger Peter Sheffer in 1797, the lumber being obtained from Allan's saw-mill, the nails and other iron used in the construction being brought from Geneva.

Turning aside for a moment from the active industry of the early settlers, it may be interesting to note what was thought and said and written about the new country by travelers whose curiosity led them to visit the great West in much the same spirit as that which impels explorers of this day to visit the recesses of the African forests. As we owe to the intelligence of the Frenchman Charlevoix our first description of this region, so we turn to a distinguished compatriot of his for another sketch of the same locality, when the occupants seen by the former writer were about to be succeeded by those of another race. In 1790 Chateaubriand, poet, philosopher and statesman, came over here from France and passed through this part of the state, on his way to Niagara falls, coming from Albany as directly as possible. Here is what he says about it, in his "*Voyage en Amérique:*"

"The American population is now making toward the concessions of the Genesee. The government sells these concessions more or less dear, according to the excellence of the soil, the quality of the timber and the course and number of the streams. The abodes within the 'clearings' here offer a curious mixture of wildness and civilisation. Within the recesses of a forest that had previously heard only the yells of savages and the noise of wild beasts we often come across a patch of cultivated land and perceive at the same time the cabin of an Indian and the habitation of a white man. Some of these finished homes in the woods recall the tidiness of English or Dutch farmhouses; others, half completed, have but the dome formed by the standing forest trees for a roof. I was received in some of these habitations and found often a charming family, with the comforts and refinements of Europe and all this within a few steps of an Iroquois hut. One day, after traveling some hours without finding a trace of habitation, I perceived the signboard of a tavern hanging from the trunk of a tree on the side of the road. Hunters, farmers and Indians meet together at these caravansaries, but the first time I reposed in one of them I asseverated solemnly that it would be the last. Entering, I stood stupefied at the aspect of an immense bed constructed around a stake;

[1] The only qualification of this recital is with regard to the first birth. The statement has been made that Alfred, son of Simon Stone, was born on the east side of the river, in 1792, but the month has not been given and there may be a mistake as to the year.

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each traveler took his place in this bed, with his feet toward the center stake, and his head toward the circumference of a circle, in such a manner that the sleepers were ranged symmetrically, like the spokes of a wheel or the sticks of a fan. After some hesitancy I introduced myself into this machine, and was falling asleep when I was rudely awakened by the snoring of my *grand diable* of a Dutch guide, who was extended fast asleep at my side. I never felt greater horror in my life. I threw myself out of my bunk, cursing cordially the usages of the first settlers, and went to sleep in my manteau under the light of the moon."

Three years later another Frenchman, still more celebrated, the Marquis de Talleyrand, was in this vicinity, stopping for some time at Mt. Morris, and after his return home he read before the French Institute, in 1797, a paper describing his adventures in this country, but no record of that document seems to have been preserved.[1] Still another tourist of that vivacious race, self-exiled, like the others, by the dangers that enshrouded all the aristocracy, was here about that time. The Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, in his "Travels through the United States of North America, the Country of the Iroquois and Upper Canada," gives a minute account of everything that he saw over here. He alludes to Charles Williamson's complete authority over all the vast tract of the Pulteney estate, speaks with admiration of the enterprise that he had displayed in building roads erecting mills and clearing woodlands, and contrasts his glorious career with that of a dissipated courtier or a mercenary stock-jobber. Starting from Bath in June, 1795, the duke traveled this way on horseback through Canandaigua—or Canandarqua, as he calls it—where the following incident occurred:

"A party of Indians came to demand justice upon an American soldier, who had murdered two Indians from motives of jealousy and revenge. The business, however, was hushed up by the payment of two hundred dollars for each Indian, which is the settled price of compensation in such cases, and the soldier remained at liberty. Not so, however, when an Indian murders a white man; in this case the assassin is delivered up to the Americans and hanged. And thus it is that a people which makes its boast of honesty, justice and equality can connive at the most flagrant perversion of justice, to the eternal disgrace of both the executors and its victims. The treatment of the Indians and the servitude of the negroes have branded the fair face of American freedom with an odious stigma, which the government should strain every nerve to efface."

Passing on to the Genesee river, the duke notes on the way the sur-

[1] I have caused a thorough search to be made for that paper among the archives of the great national library in Paris, but it could not be found there. The reports of proceedings of the Institute for the troublous decade that closed the century are very defective.

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prising fertility of the soil and the venom of the mosquitoes, but he is more interested in observing the manner and mode of living of the new inhabitants, of which he remarks as follows:

"The dwellings of the new settlers are commonly at first set up in a very slight manner; they consist of huts, the roofs and walls of which are made of bark, and in which the husband, wife and children pass the winter, wrapped up in blankets. They also frequently construct houses of trees laid upon each other, the interstices of which are either filled up with loam or left open, according as there is more or less time to fill them up. In such buildings as have attained to some degree of perfection there is a chimney of brick or clay, but very often there is only an aperture in the roof to let out the smoke, and the fire is replenished with the trunks of trees. At a little distance from the house stands a small oven, built sometimes of brick, but more frequently of clay. Salt pork and beef are the usual food of the new settlers; their drink is water and whiskey, but there are few families unprovided with coffee and chocolate."

The land on both sides of the river filled up less rapidly than had been anticipated. Still, the stream was steady, if not swift, and into the new region families kept moving, preceded, in most cases, by a father or an elder son, who would make a clearing and then return east for the other members of the household. When the Lusks came back in 1790 they brought with them Enos Stone, whose brother Orange came here a few weeks later and settled in what is now Brighton, near the "big rock and tree," that still remain on East avenue, the only landmark now in the county that is directly connected with Indian councils, some of which are known to have been held at that spot. There Mrs. Stone entertained, in 1797, the Duke of Orleans—afterward King Louis Philippe—and his brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, who were escorted hither from Canandaigua by Thomas Morris, to see the falls of the Genesee. Later in 1790 two other Stone brothers, Israel and Simon, no relation to the pair first mentioned, settled in what is now Pittsford, and with them several others, whose names will, no doubt, be given in the sketches of the several towns.

On the west side of the river the first settler after the Sheffer family was William Hencher, who was a refugee from Massachusetts, where he had participated in Shay's rebellion. In August, 1791, he came here from the east, stopping at the mouth of the river a while with the tory Walker, then crossing the Genesee and keeping on to Long pond, where he build a hut, the first white habitation on the shore of the lake between

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the Genesee and the Niagara. This he occupied with his family in the following year, feeling no security in that advanced outpost of civilisation till Wayne's victory on the Miami river, in 1794, crushed the spirit of the savages. From that conflict the Senecas, who had gone westward to participate in the struggle, came back to this state in a humble frame of mind; if the battle had gone the other way many of these frontier settlements would have been extinguished in blood and fire. That peril having passed, Hencher found that his next danger of destruction lay in the rattlesnakes, which infested the country in surprising numbers, and it was not till he abated that nuisance that he felt justified in paying for his six hundred acres of land a second time, his first title having proved defective, a circumstance by no means unique, as it seems.

Oliver Phelps, having, in some way, got back one-half of the Twenty-thousand-acre tract, which he had sold to Hunt and others in 1790, interested his townspeople of Suffield, Conn., in his western speculations, and some of them determined to become actual settlers in the new country. In 1796 Gideon King, Zadock Granger and others, of the old town, migrated to this wilderness and made a careful examination of the river on both sides, from Allan's mills to the mouth of the Genesee. The beauty of the scenery induced them to purchase land and make a location on the river bank, on the west side, about four miles south of the lake, at a spot where the depth of water would allow the passage of boats and where there was a smooth plateau, only slightly above the surface of the river and sheltered from the west winds by the high bluff in its rear, while a natural declivity close by invited the construction of a road to the upper level. In other words, it seemed the one spot on the river adapted for a permanent landing for lake vessels when trade and commerce should be drawn to the Genesee by the growth of population. Three thousand acres at this spot were conveyed to King, and as much more to Granger, and then they returned to Connecticut, but their sons came on, with their families, at the end of the year. Although it was the dead of winter, the new comers built at once several log houses on the high bank, getting the lumber for the roofs and the flooring from Allan's mill, three miles away. In the spring of 1797 Gideon King returned to his new home, built a large house for himself and his family on the road leading from the present Lake avenue to the land-

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ing, graded the steep roadway down the bank of the river, began the construction of a dock upon the lower plateau and died in the following year. Upon the monument, erected in 1830 and still standing over his remains in the old burying-ground near the site of his home, are these words: "The Genesee fever was mortal to most heads of families in 1798, and prevented further settlements until about 1815.'

This little hamlet, the dock below and the cluster of families on the bank above, was generally known as King's Landing till 1809, when, the original settlers having moved to other localities, the seven Hanford brothers came here from Rome, in this state, bought a part of the land, erected the Steamboat Hotel, which for many years was one of the best-known stopping-places on the line of travel along the Ridge road, and extended the facilities of the dock by the construction of warehouses, so that the place, which now exists only in memory, became known as Hanford's Landing. In those early days it stood apart from its nearest neighbors, as may be judged from the following statement from the journal of John Maude, an observant Englishman, who came through this part of the country in 1800 and stopped at Allan's mills:

"As Colonel Fish, the miller, had not those accommodations which I expected, not even a stable, I was obliged to proceed to Mr. King's at the Genesee landing, where I got a good breakfast on wild pigeons, etc. Mr. King is the only respectable settler in this township, in which there are at present twelve families, four of them at the landing. Further improvements are much checked, in consequence of the titles to the lands here being in dispute. Mr. Phelps sold three thousand acres in this neighborhood to Mr. Granger for ten thousand dollars, secured by mortgage on the land. Granger died soon after his removal here, and, having sold part of the land, the residue would not clear the mortgage, which prevented his heirs administering the estate. Phelps foreclosed the mortgage and entered on possession, even on that part which had been sold and improved. Some settlers, in consequence, quitted their farms, others repaid the purchase money, and others are endeavoring to make some accommodation with Mr. Phelps."

The town meeting was imported here from New England. In 1789 all the eastern part of what is now Monroe county, except the present towns of Rush and Mendon, was organised into the district of Northfield. In 1794 the same territory, without change of name, was made a town, and a school was established in the present Pittsford; in 1796 the first town meeting was held there, at which Silas Nye was chosen supervisor and John Ray town clerk. The west side of the river was

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not far behind in this matter. All the state of New York between the Genesee and Lake Erie was made, at an early day, into the town of Northampton—so called because six of the seven grantees of the Twenty-thousand-acre tract lived at Northampton, Mass., the seventh, Justin Ely, residing at Springfield, in that state—and on April 4, 1797, the first town meeting was held at the house of Peter Sheffer, at which Josiah Fish was elected supervisor and Eli Granger town clerk. Thus the nominal extent of the town was greater than that of many independent sovereignties in the old world, and the actual jurisdiction of its officers was by no means confined to the limited area of the Genesee valley, for the town records of 1802 show that one of the pathmasters was stationed at Buffalo, another at Niagara Falls, another at LeRoy. In that year the contraction of the territorial scope of the town began, when the legislature, by an act passed March 30, constituted the whole region Genesee county and divided Northampton into four towns, one of which, under the name of Batavia, took in the whole of the Holland Purchase. As different village communities sprang up in various sections other townships were stricken off from it, so that by 1808 it had shrunk within the limits of what is now Monroe county. The first voting west of the Genesee, at any general election, was in 1800, when Thomas Morris was elected member of Congress from this district, which then comprised almost half of the state; Lemuel Chipman and Nathaniel Norton were chosen members of Assembly for a district almost equally large.

Education was not neglected in the new settlements, and the schoolhouse came before the church. The first school was, unquestionably, located in the present village of Pittsford, the commercial center of Northfield, and it was taught by Mr. Burrows in 1794. A schoolhouse was built at Irondequoit landing in 1802, and in 1804 little classes were taught by Miss Willey in the present town of Ogden, that being, probably, the first academical instruction on the west side. It is more difficult to determine the time of the erection of the first church, or the formation of the first congregation, in Monroe county. At Pittsford a missionary from Virginia preached at some time toward the close of the last century, and in 1799 a log house was built, which served as a town hall and a place of worship, the Rev. J. H. Hotchkin preaching there

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for six Sundays two years later. In 1809 a Congregational church was organised there, under the Rev. Samuel Allen. On the west side there was a great deal of preaching by the circuit-riders of the Methodist denomination, George W. Willey's log house, in Ogden, being used generally for their ministrations, and one of them, the Rev. Ebenezer Everett, became the first settled minister in that neighborhood.

The roads in this part of the country were not made, in every case, at once, but often were merely Indian trails, widened in some places, leveled a little, here and there, in some spots and filled up in others. One of the very earliest, on the west side, went from King's Landing, ascending the bank and keeping near the edge till it got to Deep Hollow, when it turned, wound around the bend of that creek and continued in a southwesterly course to the Sheffer settlement. The next, perhaps, was from the landing a mile south of King's and just below the lower falls to the landing-place at the rapids. This was soon extended on the north to the mouth of the river, making the present Lake avenue, and a little later on the south to Avon, for the purpose of intersecting the road from the east that crossed the river there on its way to Niagara. Possibly constructed before that road was one from Braddock's bay to the high falls, and at that point it met, though without any connecting bridge, the old road which, some time before 1798 (because it is on a map of that date) came from Canandaigua.

It was by the first mentioned road, with its branches, that the first mail service was maintained in the county, when Dr. Levi Ward, in the early part of 1812, obtained a contract to transport the mails once a week from Caledonia to Charlotte, which had been settled a few years before that and received its name from the daughter of Robert Troup, the agent of the Pulteney estate. Later in the same year a route from Canandaigua was established, the mail being brought on horseback and a part of the time by a woman. The service was only once a week till 1815, when Samuel Hildreth, of Pittsford, began running a stage and carrying the mail twice a week. In the following year the four-horse coach carried the same mails every alternate secular day, and by 1821 there was a daily service, not only to Canandaigua on the east but to Lewiston on the west, beyond which post-riders were employed by the department. The first public conveyance in the county was drawn by

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an ox-team, driven by Gideon Cobb, who, in 1814, opened this means of transportation for passengers and freight between Rochester and the mouth of the river. In 1813 the legislature granted $5,000 for bridging the streams and clearing the path on the Ridge road between Rochester and Lewiston; the Buffalo road was surveyed and laid out as far as Batavia in 1816.

No one doubted in those early days that at some time in the future there would be some large city in this locality, but just where it would be was a matter of doubt, and the various experiments based on differences of opinion were productive of disaster. At first the dominant belief was in favor of a spot on Irondequoit creek, three miles above the bay, where Judge Tryon, of Lebanon Springs, built in 1799 the first store in the county, goods being brought to it from Schenectady. A tavern was soon afterward opened by Asa Dayton, a tannery was erected, and a local court was established, independent of any higher judicial authority. Things went well for a few years, but the tide of shipping flowed to the river and away from Irondequoit bay, and by 1818, when the storehouse was demolished, "Tryon Town," for which so much was hoped, had become a thing of the past. Castleton, or "Castle Town,' named after Isaac Castle, who had a tavern there, was the next venture. It was located on the west side of the river, near the rapids, at the foot of navigation on the upper Genesee and at the head of the portage from the navigable water below the lower falls. This advantageous position induced the belief that the future metropolis might have its center there, but the vision was dispelled when the village at the falls began to grow. Then came Hanford's Landing, mentioned above, and the arguments for its appreciation were the counterparts of those in favor of Castleton, while the reason for its swift decay was precisely the same.

More durable than any of these, and succeeding all of them, was Carthage, on the east bank of the river, and its proximity to the lower falls, with the mill power thus granted, was supposed to settle its claims as against all competitors below, while its comparative nearness to the Ridge road, which had then become a highway of travel, was considered to give it pre-eminence over Rochester. To span the river at this point a remarkable wooden bridge was built in 1819, which excited justly the

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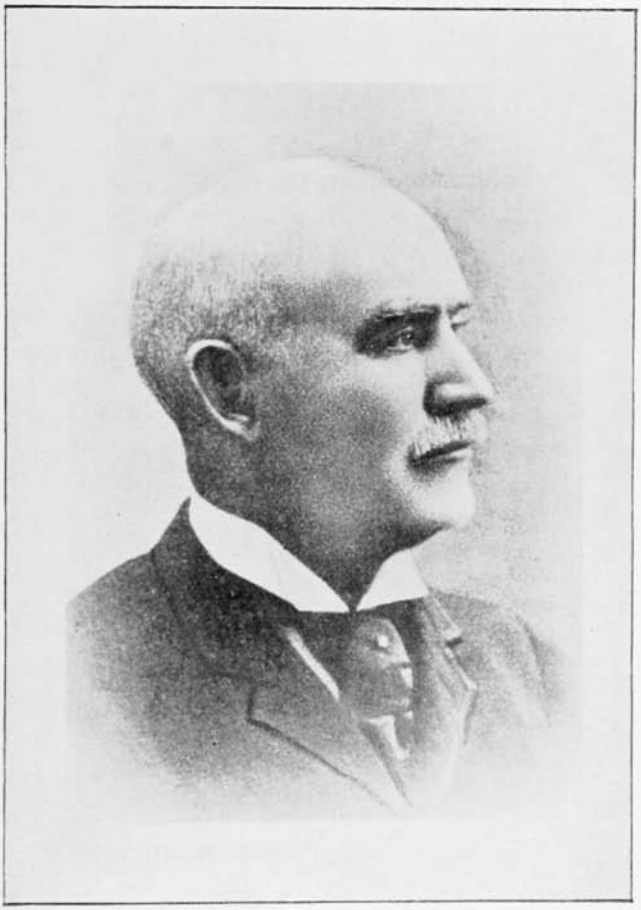



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admiration of all who saw it. It consisted of a single arch, the chord of which was over three hundred and fifty-two feet, the entire length of the bridge resting upon this being seven hundred and eighteen feet in length and thirty in width and the roadway being one hundred and ninety-six feet above the surface of the water. Its span was longer than that of any other bridge in the world at the time, and, though it was built in less than nine months, its strength had been so carefully tested that it was expected to last for ages, but there was fault in its construction, for in a year and three months it was destroyed by the springing upward of the arch. It was succeeded immediately by a bridge built on piers a little further down the river, and that by still another, which stood till 1835. In 1856 a suspension bridge, held by wire cables, was erected on the site of the first, but it fell in seven months after its completion, carried down by the weight of snow upon it. The present bridge will be described elsewhere. A year after the fall of the first bridge the establishment of the county court at Rochester settled the question of predominance, and Carthage was content to be absorbed within the larger community.

An incident occurred during the second war with Great Britain which produced much excitement at the time, and has been made the subject of numerous descriptions in prose and verse and dramatic representations from that day to this. At different times during 1813 the British fleet on Lake Ontario, under the command of Sir James Yeo, had been cruising off the mouth of the river, and in June of that year a small party had landed from the vessels and had seized some provisions at Charlotte. No resistance was made and everything was done quietly, but some fear was created lest the next visit of the enemy should be of a more formal charaeter, and include a devastating march into the interior. A part of a militia regiment from the eastern district marched down there shortly after that, but it does not seem to have stayed long, and the alarm subsided. It was renewed, however, the next year, and the precautions for defense were taken none too soon.

The commander of the forces in this part of the state was General Peter B. Porter, and by his direction a company of dragoons was raised and placed under the command of Isaac W. Stone as captain. The enlistment was not large, for only fifty men were obtained in the villages of

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Rochester and Brighton, but enthusiasm seems to have been considered a substitute for numerical strength, as Captain Stone was raised to the rank of major, Francis Brown and Elisha Ely being chosen captains. Marching to Charlotte they found already there a company from Gates and Greece, under Captain Rowe, while a part of a regiment under Colonel Atkinson came in shortly afterward. They had not long to wait, for within a day or two the British fleet appeared and cast anchor, a boat was sent ashore with a flag of truce, and a demand was made upon the volunteers for a surrender of all provisions and military stores, with the promise to spare the settlements from destruction if this were done. "Will you comply with this offer?" said the British officer to Captain Brown, who had been deputed with a guard to receive the flag of truce. "Blood knee-deep first," was the sanguinary reply.

That is the story as it is told by some writers, with ornamental particulars, and of course it has always been generally accepted, as pleasing to local pride and taste. But other authorities say that it was Major Stone (not Captain Brown), who made the more moderate and sensible reply, that the public property was in the hands of those who would defend it. General Porter, who arrived on the following day and took command, made a similar response to a second demand. Convinced that nothing could be obtained without fighting for it, Admiral Yeo raised his anchors and sailed away, firing, before he left, a few heavy balls that fell harmless on the shore. Why he should have retired without making an invasion is quite uncertain, for he had with him a force that could have overpowered, easily, the volunteers who were opposed to it. He may have been deceived into thinking that the number of the defenders was greater than it really was, or he may have thought that the plunder was not worth fighting for. That was the last alarm of the war, in this region, and the next struggle of our people was of a more peaceful character.

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CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

Original Counties of the State—The Evolution of Monroe—Struggle Over its Formation—First Board of Supervisors—Derivation of the Towns—The First Court House —Population of the County—The County Treasurers—Representatives in Congress—State Senators—Collectors of the Port.

New York had originally twelve counties, which were erected in 1683, to take the place of the three "ridings," as they were called. The counties were Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. Cornwall, which embraced the present state of Maine east of the Kennebec, and Dukes, which consisted of the islands off the Massachusetts coast, were detached by King William's charter of 1691. Of the remaining ten, Albany was by far the largest, so large, in fact, that four additional counties were carved of it—Cumberland in 1766, Gloucester in 1770, Charlotte[1] and Tryon in 1772, making fourteen at the time of the Revolution. The severity againtst the patriots exercised by Governor Tryon, the last of the royalist rulers of the province, caused his name to be so detested that the title of the county which was called after him was changed to Montgomery in 1784. Beyond the western limit of this county lay the Indian territory, the debatable land, but, when the Hartford commissioners, at the close of 1786, gave the sovereignty over that region to New York, the western confine of Montgomery expanded to the Niagara river. In 1789 the whole of the original Phelps and Gorham Purchase—that is, all of the state west of the pre-emption line —was formed into Ontario county; in 1796 the southern half of Ontario was made into Steuben, and in 1802 the county of Genesee was taken

[1] These three names, as well as Tryon, have become extinct as county titles, the appellation of Charlotte being changed to Washington in 1784, and a portion of that county, together with all of Cumberland and Gloucester, going to form the state of Vermont in 1790.

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from those two, embracing all of the state west of the Genesee river and a line drawn south from the mouth of the Canaseraga creek.

As the settlements on the river and for a dozen miles on each side of it increased in population and in prosperity, it was felt to be a great hardship that the inhabitants should be without the facilities for transacting business that are provided by the presence of county officers and of permanent courts of justice. Canandaigua, on one side, and Batavia on the other, were each some twenty-five miles away from this immediate region, and in those days, when travel was slow at its best and precarious at its worst, the injustice of having to journey all that distance to record a deed, to pay taxes or to attend court was manifest to those interested. By 1816 the desirability of the erection of a new county became so great that in Rochester, small as it was and not even a village then, a subscription of nearly seven thousand dollars was raised to secure that result, and a petition to that end was signed by all the prominent citizens, not only in Rochester but in the adjacent towns and villages. Sufficient opposition of a selfish character was evoked, however, to nullify the efforts of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and Dr. Matthew Brown, junior, who went down to Albany to lay the matter before the legislature in 1817. Little was done in the following year, but in the spring of 1819 another committee went to the capital, only to meet defeat again, the opposing political parties of Clintonians and Anti-Clintonians being so nearly balanced that each was fearful of giving some advantage to the other side by the addition of new members of the legislature.

Hope deferred only increased the determination to suceeed, and all through the rest of that year meetings were held to stimulate enthusiasm and to gather facts that should be convincing to the law-makers, the interest culminating in a convention of delegates from all the towns concerned that met at Ensworth's tavern in Rochester on the 2d of December. A committee then appointed went to Albany in January, 1820, carrying a petition showing the shipments by the warehouses on the Genesee and stating that the proposed limits of the county embraced between twenty-five and thirty thousand persons "and a very flourishing village of upward of fifteen hundred inhabitants doing much more business than any other in the state west of Utica.' Another

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failure ensued, politics again being largely answerable for the dismal result and the Assembly voting to defer the matter to the next legislature. The members of that body were to choose the presidential electors, so the party leaders were unwilling to complicate matters by introducing factors on which they could not reckon with some degree of certainty.

The final attempt, for which the most careful preparations were made, succeeded. Nathaniel Rochester and Elisha B. Strong were the agents who went to Albany this time, and the petition was presented first to the Senate, which gave a unanimous vote in favor of the bill. In the Assembly the struggle was very bitter, for, though a majority of the members were in favor of it from the beginning, the principal opponents of the measure resorted to every parliamentary trick and device to prevent the inevitable result. John C. Spencer, then one of the members from Ontario, and Samuel M. Hopkins, from Genesee, disregarding every principle of right and anxious only to preserve the relative importance of the two little villages of Canandaigua and Batavia, in which they lived, made themselves conspicuous by their frantic resistance. In spite of them the bill was passed by a vote of 73 to 27 and became a law on the 23d of February, 1821. The new county, which was named after James Monroe, then president of the United States, contained about six hundred and seventy five square miles or four hundred and thirty thousand acres. Its dimensions have not been changed since then.

When the first board of supervisors met on the 8th of May, 1821, there were fourteen towns in Monroe county, represented in the board as follows, Rochester being then and for thirteen years afterward in the two towns of Brighton and Gates: Brighton, Ezekiel Morse; Clarkson, Aretas Haskell; Gates, Matthew Brown, junior; Henrietta, Elijah Little; Mendon, James Smith; Ogden, James Baldwin; Parma, Gibbons Jewett; Penfield, Henry Fellows; Perinton, Reuben Willey; Pittsford, Simon Stone, second; Riga, Joseph Sibley; Rush, Peter Price; Sweden, Silas Judson; Wheatland, John Garbutt. Five towns have beeu added since then, making nineteen in all.

It may be as well to give in this place a statement of the derivation of all the towns, which, it is believed, has never before been presented

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in compact form. On the east side, as previously stated, Northfield embraced, at first, most of the territory, being organised as a town in 1794. Some time later—authorities differ as to whether it was 1798 or 1808—its name was changed to Boyle. Penfield was taken out of Boyle March 30, 1810, and Perinton May 26, 1812. The name of what was left of Boyle was changed to Smallwood April 12, 1813. Smallwood was divided into Brighton and Pittsford March 25, 1814. Henrietta was taken out of Pittsford March 27, 1818; Irondequoit out of Brighton March 27, 1839, and Webster out of Penfield February 6, 1840. Mendon was a part of Bloomfield, Ontario county, till May 26, 1812, and Rush was detached from Avon—then in that county, now in Livingston—March 13, 1818.

On the west side Northampton, as we have seen, organised in 1797, was reduced to the limits of the present county by 1808, if not before. On April 8 of that year Parma and Riga were separated from it. The remainder continued to be called Northampton till June 10, 1813, when the name was changed to Gates, and Greece was taken out of Gates March 22, 1822. Ogden was taken out of Parma January 27, 1817, and Chili out of Riga February 22, 1822. Wheatland, under the name of Inverness, was taken from Caledonia, now in Livingston county, February 23, 1821, receiving its present name April 3 of that year. All of the above-mentioned towns belonged in the true Phelps and Gorham Purchase as indicated by the lines of Augustus Porter in 1792. The land of the remaining towns was also included in the erroneous survey of Hugh Maxwell in 1789, but it was afterward stricken out and sold to Robert Morris, when it became a part of the Triangle tract, in the Morris Reserve. Of these towns Sweden was taken from Murray, now in Orleans county, April 2, 1813, and Clarkson, also from Murray, April 2, 1819. Union was taken from Clarkson October 11, 1852, and its name changed to Hamlin February 28, 1861.

For the county building for courts and offices a lot was given by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll on the site of the present structure. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of September, 1821, and in the following year the building was completed. Instead of the slope which is there now, the land was leveled back for about seventy-five feet from Buffalo street (now West Main) and there a terrace was made six feet

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higher than the first level. On the line between the two platforms ran the front of the court-house, which was built mainly of blue stone with red sandstone trimmings and was forty-four feet wide by fifty-four long, with two wing walls, nearly flush with the main part It had two parts, each with a projecting portico supported by four Ionic columns, the south part, which was upon the upper level and faced the First Presbyterian church, having two stories and a base, while the lowest story of the north part was a full basement. That part was eventually used as the county jail, though at first criminals were confined in a building on the west side of Hughes street (now North Fitzhugh), which was afterward used as a barracks.

As to the population, the United States census of 1790 gave that of Ontario county, which then embraced about half of the state, at nine hundred and sixty, of which perhaps twenty-five or thirty were within our limits. It would be impossible to make an exact statement of our proportion of subsequent enumerations till that of 1820, when it was 26,855. From that time it was as follows, the United States census being given for the decimal years, the state enumeration for the others: 1830—49,862; 1840—62,902; 1845—70,899; 1850—87,650; 1855—96,324; 1860—100,648; 1865—104,235; 1870—117,988; 1875—134,534; 1880—144,903. There was no state census in 1885, owing to a disagreement between the legislature and the governor. The United States census of 1890 gave our population as 189,815, but the enumeration was manifestly defective, and a state census taken in 1892 showed that Monroe county had 200,059 inhabitants. There are probably ten thousand more than that now.

At the first meeting of the board of supervisors Samuel Melancton Smith was appointed county treasurer and was rechosen annually by that body for some time, it is not known how long, for the records of proceedings are lacking for some years and in some others no attention was paid to the matter. The office was filled, after Mr. Smith, by Frederick Whittlesey, William S. Whittlesey, William McKnight and William Kidd, the last of whom held it for at least six years previous to 1849, when Lewis Selye, the first to be elected by the people, entered upon it, after which the list is as follows: William H. Perkins, 1852; Lewis Selye again, 1855; Jason Baker, 1858; Samuel Schofield, 1864;

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George N. Deming, 1867; Charles P. Achilles, 1873; James Harris, 1876; Alexander McVean, 1879; John B. Hamilton, 1894. A list of the sheriffs, and of the county clerks, as being officers of the courts, is given in another part of this work.

For the first session of Congress after the formation of the county, Monroe was, with eight other counties, in the twenty-first district; for the next ten years it was in the twenty-seventh district, with Livingston county; for the next thirty years it formed a district by itself, first as the twenty-eighth, then as the twenty-ninth; for the next twenty years it was with Orleans, first as the twenty-eighth, then as the thirtieth; since 1883 it has constituted, by itself, the thirtieth district. The first Representative who lived in this county (with the exception of William B. Rochester, who was a resident of Allegany county while he was a member of Congress, though he lived here afterward) was Daniel D. Barnard, elected in 1826. His successors, with the year of their election, were as follows: Timothy Childs, 1828, 1834, 1836 and 1840; Frederick Whittlesey, 1830 and 1832; Thomas Kempshall, 1838; Thomas J. Patterson, 1842; Elias B. Holmes, 1844 and 1846; Abram M. Schermerhorn, 1848 and 1850; Azariah Boody, 1852; Davis Carpenter (to succeed Boody, resigned), 1853; John Williams, 1854; Samuel G. Andrews, 1856; Alfred Ely, 1858 and 1860; Freeman Clarke, 1862, 1870 and 1872; Roswell Hart, 1864; Lewis Selye, 1866; Noah Davis, junior (of Orleans), 1868; John M. Davy, 1874; E. Kirke Hart (of Orleans), 1876; John Van Voorhis, 1878, 1880 and 1892; Halbert S. Greenleaf, 1882 and 1890; Charles S. Baker, 1884, 1886 and 1888; Henry C. Brewster, 1894.

It was not till 1844 that Monroe had a state Senator living in the county—Frederick F. Backus, who, after serving three years, was succeeded by Jerome Fuller, elected in 1847; Samuel Miller, 1849; Micajah W. Kirby, 1851; William S. Bishop, 1853; John E. Patterson, 1855 and 1857; Ephraim Goss, 1859; Lysander Farrar, 1861; George G. Munger, 1863; Thomas Parsons, 1865; Lewis H. Morgan, 1867; Jarvis Lord, 1869, 1871 and 1873; William N. Emerson, 1875; George Raines, 1877; Edmund L. Pitts (of Orleans), 1879, 1881 and 1885; Charles S Baker, 1883; Donald McNaughton, 1887 and 1889; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1891 and 1893. By the constitution of 1846

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Monroe (before that in the eighth district) was made a senatorial district by itself, and continued so till 1879, when Orleans was added to it. The constitution of 1894 restores it to its solitude and gives it two Senators and four members of Assembly, the districts being equally divided by the river.

An act of Congress, passed March 3, 1805, created the customs district of Genesee, with the port at Charlotte. The following are the collectors, with the year of appointment—all from Rochester, except as stated otherwise: Samuel Latta, of Gates (now Greece), 1805; Caleb Hopkins, of Boyle (now Pittsford), 1809; Jesse Hawley, of Gates, 1817; Jacob Gould. 1829; James Smith, 1839; James K. Livingston, 1841; Joseph Strong, 1843; Lyman B. Langworthy, of Greece, 1844; Joseph Sibley, of Rush, 1846; Elias Pond, 1849; James R. Thompson, of Clarkson, 1851; James C. Campbell, 1853; Pliny M. Bromley, 1857; Philander M. Crandall, 1861; William H. Crennell, 1865; John M. Davy, 1866 and 1872; James H. Kelly, 1867; Thomas Parsons, 1868; William Emerson, 1869; David K. Cartter, 1875; William T. Simpson, 1879; Charles E. Morris, 1883; John W. Martin, 1887; Henry Hebing, 1889; George H. Houck, of Rush, 1894.

CHAPTER XI.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The First Deed Recorded—Lake Navigation—The Commerce of Carthage—Revenues from Customs—The Erie Canal—Its Inception, its Construction and its Cost—The Genesee Valley Canal—River Navigation—The Jail—The Second Court-House—The Penitentiary—The State Industrial School—The Deaf Mute Institute—The Alms-House—The Insane Asylum—The Bible Society—The Agricultural and Horticultural Societies—County Taxes.

Real estate changed hands after the formation of the county more rapidly than before, and the first deed recorded in the new clerk's office was one dated March 19, 1821, and put on record April 6. It conveyed, from Elisha Johnson and Betsey his wife, to Andrew V. T.

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Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, thirty-seven feet and four inches of land on Canal street (now North St. Paul), corner of Mechanic street (now Mortimer), in the village of Brighton, the consideration being $100. The lot was purchased from Messrs. Leavitt and Hill in 1850 by George G. Clarkson, afterward mayor, who built there and occupied the house until some twenty years ago, when he sold it, and a commercial building was erected in its place.

But the interests of the county lay on the water as well as on the land, and for a long time it seemed as though all traffic with the outside world must be carried on largely by that medium. Travelers might make the weary journey from the east or to the west over roads that were bad in winter and worse in summer, but merchandise, it was thought, could be more advantageously carried in marine vehicles. To go back to the beginning of lake navigation in connection with this locality, Charlevoix's vessel, in 1669, was probably the first craft built by white men that entered Irondequoit bay. The trading posts established near that point have been alluded to in another chapter, but they passed away and the whole thing was begun anew after the settlement of the county by the whites. Trade with Canada soon sprang up, for in 1803 over one hundred barrels of pearlash were shipped to Montreal from Irondequoit. About 1810 Erastus Spalding, a tavern-keeper at Charlotte, built at that point the first schooner, the Isabel, which was captured by the British in the war of 1812. In 1811 the schooner Clarissa was built by Oliver Culver on his farm in Brighton and drawn to the bay by twenty-six yoke of oxen, and a little later three other schooners were made by him and launched upon the lake.

Steam as a motive power made itself known upon these waters soon after its introduction to the world by Robert Fulton, and in 1816 or 1817 (authorities differing on that point) the first steamboat on the lakes, appropriately called the Ontario, commanded by Capt. Eli Lusher, entered the mouth of the river, on its passage between Sackett's Harbor and Lewiston. The Martha Ogden was the next steamer; in a short time a daily visit was made at Charlotte (where the first light house was erected in 1822), and then the vessels passed up the river, stopping at Hanford's Landing, on the west side, till the warehouses there were burned down in 1835. After that, Carthage, on the east side, had for

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some time a monopoly of the river traffic with Canada, but even before that it had done most of the business, which was sufficient to warrant the construction of a gravity railroad, by which passengers and freight were carried up and down between the dock at the water's edge and the summit of the high bank, a car loaded with stone acting as the equipoise and being drawn up by a windlass when necessary. About 1847 the road that was long known as Buell's avenue was run down on the west side, terminating at Kelsey's Landing, where a dock was built, and there also, the Canadian steamers touched, but without disturbing the maritime supremacy of Carthage. This lasted until after the middle of the century, and sometimes as many as seventeen vessels could be seen lying there at one time, to take on cargoes of flour and fruit for Toronto and Montreal. It is a little singular that the customs receipts at these various ports—or different stations of the port of Rochester—never equaled the salaries of the revenue officers till 1835, when they were about $26,000, and in the next year they amounted to $60,000. This sudden increase was probably owing to the amount of duties paid on 200,000 bushels of wheat which were in that year brought in from Canada, where the price was then so low as to make its importation profitable (even though much of it was sent back immediately after being ground), especially as all the farms in Monroe, fertile as they were, could not raise enough of the cereal to fill the capacious throats of the flour mills that sprang up in Rochester, Scottsville, Pittsford and elsewhere in the county.

Long before that time the Erie canal was built. Apart from the vague suggestions previously offered in various ways, the conception of this great work was first brought clearly before the people in a number of essays in 1807-08, over the signature of "Hercules," in a Pittsburg paper and in the *Genesee Messenger*, published at Canandaigua. These articles were by Jesse Hawley, afterward a resident of Rochester, and to him belongs the paternity of an enterprise that built up more cities than any other construction and connected our eastern seaboard with the great lakes which were then supposed to form the northwestern limits of any possible civilisation in the United States. In 1808 the legislature appropriated $600 to pay for an accurate survey to be made for a canal to connect the tide-waters of the Hudson with Lake Erie.

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James Geddes, being appointed to do the work, did it in the most ridiculous manner possible, recommending the use of Mud creek, the Genesee river, Black creek, the Tonawanda swamp and the Niagara river as parts of the channel. The matter slumbered for two or three years, then De Witt Clinton took it up in the state Senate and efforts were made to enlist Congress and then other states in the enterprise, but the war with Great Britain put a stop to the project. On January 8, 1817, a meeting was held at Canandaigua, which was attended by many from this immediate region; Colonel Troup presided, Colonel Rochester was secretary, and resolutions, drawn up by Myron Holley and presented by John Greig, were adopted, reciting the supreme benefits to be derived from a canal. It was to the action of this meeting that the adoption of the plan was due. In April of that year the legislature passed an act authorising the construction of a canal from the Mohawk to the Seneca river.

The work was begun on the 4th of July, 1817, running west from Utica, and, as it progressed, the legislature extended the limits of the water-way; in October, 1819, the middle section was completed and the commissioners then gave out the contracts from Rochester to Palmyra; as fast as one piece was finished the water was let into it from streams which it traversed and transportation took place at once; the last part of the labor was hardest, that of cutting through the mountain ridge at Lockport and building the admirable locks at that place; this took up all of 1824 and much of the next year; on October 24, 1825, the guard gates at Lockport were raised, the long level east of there was filled, and the grandest work on the continent up to that time was finished; the celebration lasted more than a week, beginning at Buffalo on the 26th, when, as the mooring-lines were cast off from the leading boat of the flotilla, with De Witt Clinton and other officials on board, its departure was announced by a signal gun, and this report was repeated by cannon stationed along the line, so that the news reached New York in one hour and twenty minutes; at each important place the procession halted for the day, while festivities were indulged in, terminating at New York on November 4.

Stupendous as this work was, it was soon perceived that the canal was inadequate for its purposes, its use far transcending all previous

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conceptions. As originally constructed, it was forty feet in width by four in depth, was three hundred and sixty-three miles long and cost $7,143,789. In 1838 the legislature appropriated $4,000,000 annually for its enlargement; when this was completed it had cost, in all, $51,609,203; its width was increased to seventy feet, its depth to seven; by straightening the line twelve and a half miles were taken from its length, and several locks were added, making seventy-two in all. Rochester was always largely interested in the Erie canal; of the nine engineers engaged in building it three lived in that place, then or afterward; of the tolls taken, about one eighth were received there. These increased steadily for twenty-five years, after which they declined with almost equal regularity and were abolished in 1883, their abandonment involving little loss to the state. The canal was of incalculable benefit in building up the region which it traversed and in developing traffic along its course; whether it has outlived its usefulness is a question.

To connect this water-way with the fertile country through which our river flows, the Genesee Valley canal, from Rochester to Olean, was begun in 1837 but not finished till 1856. Its business never equaled anticipations, and after dragging along an unsatisfactory existence it was abandoned by the authorities in 1878 and sold in 1880 to the Genesee Valley Canal railroad company, now the Western New York & Pennsylvania. A short canal was constructed in 1837 from Scottsville to the Genesee and for several years it was of great service in getting grain and flour to market from the southwestern part of the county.

River navigation was not neglected. On the upper Genesee, flat-boats, of the Durham pattern, propelled by poles pushed against the bottom of the stream, were in use from the rapids to Geneseo and beyond, and immense quantities of produce were shipped to Rochester by the bateau system. These craft were supplemented, rather than superseded, by a steamboat, called the Genesee, a stern-wheeler, capable of carrying more than three hundred passengers, which ran between the points named and performed its principal labor in towing the more tardy carriers that were worked by hand. Its captain was J. W. Phillips. After two seasons the enterprise, though alluring at first, became unprofitable, so the vessel was run over the dam and broken up.

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After the completion of the Erie canal, the next undertaking that engaged the attention of the county was the erection of a jail. The original quarters on North Fitzhugh street were soon found to be insufficient, and in 1832 a new place of confinement was built, on the island between the river and the Fitzhugh and Carroll race, where the Erie railroad train-house now stands. It cost, including the land, $12,500, was constructed of stone, was one hundred feet long by forty wide and had forty cells. Within its walls were executed Octavius Barron, July 25, 1838; Austin Squires, November 29, 1838; Maurice Antonio, June 3, 1852; Ira Stout, October 22, 1858: Franz Joseph Messner, August 11, 1871, and John Clark, November 19, 1875. Before they would go to the expense of building a new jail, the successive boards of supervisors allowed this structure to become so dilapidated that it almost fell to pieces, and escape from it was easy and frequent. Public clamor at last overcame their parsimony, and in 1885 the present jail was erected, at an expense of $56,419.91, which stands on Exchange street, immediately southwest of the location of the former building. One execution has taken place in it, that of Edward A. Deacons, who was hanged July 10, 1888.

The first court-house was expected to last for a century; it stood for less than thirty years, being taken down in 1850, to make way for its successor. For many years before that, in consequence of the increase in business, the county clerk's office had been located in a little stone edifice after the model of a Grecian temple, which Dr. Elwood and Dr. Coleman had erected for their office, at an early day, on the northwest corner of the court-house plaza. This was demolished when the new building was begun, but its companion structure, on the other corner, at Irving place, which had been used originally as the law office of Vincent and Selah Mathews, but which for some time previous had been occupied by the surrogate, was allowed to remain till the time of the civil war. For the new county court-house the board of supervisors had appropriated originally $25,000, but, before the contract was given out, the common council of Rochester decided to unite with the county for a joint structure and the amount was raised to $61,931.35. With this sum, increased by $10,000 a few years later, a building was erected that was an ornament to the city in which it stood and a credit, externally at least, to the county of which it was the capitol.

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The foundation, the steps and the pavement of the portico were of Onondaga limestone; the superstructure was of brick, three stories above the basement; four imposing columns of stone upheld the roof of the portico; the west half of the ground floor, containing the clerk's records, was made fireproof twenty-five years ago. The edifice was surmounted by a wooden dome, and that by another, the two being so proportional that the effect was pleasing, and upon the upper dome stood a figure of Justice.[1] The corner stone was laid on the 20th of June, 1850, by Mayor Richardson and the chairman of the board of supervisors, the prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. A. G. Hall and the address was made by Judge Moses Chapin. In December, 1851, the building was completed, and it was used by the county and city together till 1875, when the municipal offices were moved into the city hall, then just finished. Nearly forty-four years after its imposition the corner-stone was opened and its contents were disclosed. All those whose material was paper, whether books or manuscript, were badly injured by the moisture that had penetrated the cavity through the solid stone, and the ink on many documents was wholly effaced. Several of the articles were those that had been placed in the foundation of the first court-house—one of which, a parchment containing statistics of the village, was in an admirable state of preservation—and it was intended to redeposit them in the third, but this idea was abandoned and, with the exception of the parchment alluded to, an old map of Monroe county and a few city directories of different dates, only objects relating to the present time were put into the new corner-stone, having been first put into an aluminum box and that inclosed in a copper receptacle.

The ceremony of laying this stone took place on the 4th of July, 1894 (after an old-fashioned celebration in the morning), with the full Masonic ritual for such occasions, under the direction of John Hodge, the grand master of the grand lodge, preceded by an address from Mayor Aldridge, an invocation by the chaplain, Rev. W. C. Hubbard, and an oration by George Raines, with singing by the public school children. For the new court-house, which is now in process of erection and which is to be completed by the 1st of April, 1896, the contract

[1] This was used in 1876 by the officers of the coast survey as one of the points of triangulation, whereby it was found that the meridian of Rochester is 77 degrees, 36 minutes, 50.97 seconds west longitude, 43 degrees, 9 minutes, 22.44 seconds north latitude.

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price is $295,343, besides $25,120 for the steam heating apparatus, and the future cost of plumbing, interior finish and other items. It 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 stories on the Main street front, eighty-seven feet in all; built of New Hampshire granite all smooth-dressed and with a heavy cornice of the same stone; 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; the first floor will be used by the county clerk, the county treasurer and the surrogate, the trial courts will occupy the second floor, the third will be taken up with the general and special term and the law library, and the fourth will be devoted to the supervisors, the district-attorney and the grand jury; the edifice is to be fireproof throughout; the architect is J. Foster Warner, the contractors are Friedrich & Sons.

It took a great many years for people to learn that the jail is not the proper place for the confinement of convicted criminals, and it was 1854 before the Monroe county penitentiary was erected. It was put up in that year at a cost of $22,707.60, but in 1865 it was nearly destroyed by fire and was rebuilt, a large workshop being added in 1873. The main part of the penitentiary proper is a four story brick structure, with two wings, the cells for the men being in the northern part, those for the women in the southern. A large addition, which was finished last December, contains two hundred and fifty cells, arranged in five tiers, most of which are occupied by inmates who were transferred from their former crowded quarters. Of the convicts, who average four hundred in number, though there were nearly five hundred there last winter, all who are able to work are made to do so during their term of commitment, greatly to their benefit, and, which is of less importance, to the benefit of the state, the expenses in most years being met by the receipts. Last year the income was $40,582.78, the outgo $32,343.14. Zenas R. Brockway was the first superintendent, and those who have succeeded him are William Willard, Levi S. Fulton, Alexander McWhorter and Charles A. Webster, the present incumbent.

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Geo Ellwanger

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Of far broader scope than the penitentiary, and with different methods of treatment, is another place for the confinement of criminals—the State Industrial school. This was established, under the name of the Western House of Refuge, by an act of the legislature of May 8, 1846, $4,200 being paid for the site, the state paying $3,000, the citizens of Rochester $1,200. Under the supervision of William Pitkin, D. C. McCallum and Isaac Hills, commissioners for the purpose, the building was erected and inclosed, and on August 11, 1849, the institution was opened, with Samuel S. Wood as superintendent, Dr. H. W. Dean as house physician, H. H. Goff as teacher and Elizabeth A. Taylor as seamstress, these having been elected by the board of managers, of which the president was Frederick F. Backus, the secretary and treasurer Isaac Hills. At the outset the house could furnish room for only fifty, but wings were built on from time to time and other extensive additions were made, till the place became capable of holding a thousand people, though there have never been quite as many as that within its walls, and the population for the last year has averaged about nine hundred officers and inmates. 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, with a frontage of two hundred and seventy-six feet, which was erected in 1876. In no other penal institution has so complete a change been wrought in the system pursued. Created as a place for the confinement and reformation of juvenile delinquents, it has become a school for their training and education, where twenty different trades are taught, where the original cells have given place to open dormitories and where order rules instead of fear. The name of the reformatory was changed to the State Industrial school about twenty years ago. Mr. Wood was the superintendent for nineteen years, and Levi S. Fulton held the place for a still longer term; the present incumbent is Franklin H. Briggs. The present president is Isaac Gibbard, the vice-presidents are Henry Lomb and Sarah H. Kuichling, the secretary and treasurer is John Desmond. The cost of maintaining the establishment is about $160,000 annually.

Among the schools of its class none stands higher than the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. It was organised in 1876 with

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a board of managers of which the president was E. Darwin Smith, the vice-presidents were George G. Clarkson and S. A. Ellis, the secretary was Edward P. Hart and the treasurer Gilman H. Perkins. The school was opened in October of that year, in the Mumford block, on the corner of South St. Paul and Court streets, with twenty-three pupils, but before the end of the second year it had so far outgrown its present quarters that it was moved down to North St. Paul street, into the building previously used as the House for Idle and Truant Children, where it has remained ever since. A large part of the structure was destroyed by fire in 1882, but it was at once rebuilt and since then so many additions have been made that the property is now worth $125,000. Prof. Z. F. Westervelt was appointed principal at the outset, and he still retains the position. To him alone is it owing that a new system of teaching was adopted twenty years ago, which involved the entire disuse of the arbitrary sign language and the substitution therefor of finger-spelling and speech, the deaf being taught to understand the visible movements of the lips and tongue. This is universally known as the Rochester method and it is now in use in many other institutions of the kind. There are at present one hundred and eighty-four pupils in the school. The present officers of the board are: George G. Clarkson, president; S. A. Lattimore and Charles F. Pond, vice-presidents; S. A. Ellis, secretary; G. H. Perkins, treasurer.

In 1826 the first alms-house in the county was erected, a brick building, with accommodations for nearly one hundred inmates, though it had only thirty-five occupants in its first year. Miss Benedict taught school to the unfortunate inmates in 1855, and four years later a separate building was put up as a school-house, where other charitable women gave instruction. The original structure stood until 1872, when a new house was erected, nearly fireproof, with brick partition walls and iron cornice, one hundred and eighty-eight feet front on South avenue, with wings at the ends running back one hundred feet. The number of inmates admitted during the past year was 1,237, the average present at any one time being about five hundred during the winter, half that number in the summer. For the support of the alms-house during the past year $25,703.25 was expended; $3,522 was paid for outside relief of the county poor in Rochester, $3,209.29 for the

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same purpose in the towns, which, with other expenses, brought the total up to $35,598.16. George E. McGonegal was the county superintendent of the poor for twenty-four years up to the 1st of last January; the place is now filled by Clarence V. Lodge.

Up to 1857 the insane poor of this county and surrounding counties were confined in a portion of the alms-house, but in that year a separate building was completed, Col. J. P. Wiggins and wife were put in charge and forty-eight patients were moved into it. Dr. M. L. Lord was appointed the warden and physician and held the office for about twenty years. Additions were made to the asylum from time to time, and in 1872 a new main building was erected. In 1890 the legislature passed a law establishing the policy of state care of the dependent insane; under this law the state purchased the asylum and all the land connected with it for $50,000 and changed the name to the Rochester State hospital, the transfer from one board of trustees to the other going into effect July 1, 1891. There are now eleven of these state hospitals, and the system is generally recognised as beneficial to the insane. Dr. Eugene H. Howard is the superintendent of this hospital, and under his management the institution is conducted with ability and humanity. Patients are sent hither from other counties in the state, and the average population of the asylum is about four hundred. The buildings have been almost entirely reconstructed, with a view to meliorating the condition of the inmates, and the value of the property is now considered about $250,000. Of the board of managers the president is Frederick Cook; vice-president, Jane E. Rochester; secretary, E. H. Howard; treasurer, Frederic P. Allen.

On the 30th of May, 1821, the Monroe County Bible society was organised as auxiliary to the American Bible society, its sole object being "the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment." Its first officers were: Vincent Mathews, president; William Atkinson and F. F. Backus, vice presidents; Enos Pomeroy, corresponding secretary; William Pitkin, recording secretary; Levi Ward, treasurer. The present officers are: Rev. Dr. J. P. Sankey, president; A. H. Mixer, corresponding secretary; Edward Webster, recording secretary; O. D. Grosvenor, librarian and treasurer.

Next to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which is the first, Monroe

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stands second among all the counties in the Union, according to the United States census of 1890, in the value of its agricultural productions. As far as can be learned, the first county fair was held October 30, 1823, and there was a county society at that time, with James Sperry as president, but it must have lapsed, for the first Monroe County Agricultural society was organised May 28, 1840, Lyman B. Langworthy being the first president, Henry M. Ward secretary and Henry E. Rochester treasurer. In 1874 its scope was enlarged, and its name was changed, by act of the legislature, to the Western New York Agricultural society. The annual fairs that are held under its auspices, upon its grounds in Brighton, just south of Elmwood avenue, are creditable to the exhibitors and indicative of the fertility and prosperity of the county. The present officers are: J. H Sherman, president; T. F. Crittenden, treasurer; H. A. Kingsley, secretary.

Akin to this is the Western New York Horticultural society, organised in 1855, of which the present officers are: William C. Barry, presidenf; John Hall, secretary and treasurer. It is the successor of the Genesee Valley Horticultural society, which held its first exhibition at the Blossom House, on June 12, 1846.

Of the 430,000 acres in Monroe county, 349,000 are subject to taxation. The total assessed valuation of the real estate is $134,203,700, of which $98,759,400 is in the city, $35,444,300 in the towns. The tax levy for this year includes $334,356.04 for the county tax proper, $291,982 81 for the state tax, $114,353.94 for local taxes, and enough special taxes to make the total county tax $749,175.41. The state apportionment allotted to Monroe county for the support of common schools for the year ending July 31, 1895, was $117,774.04, of which $80,599.73 goes to the city, $37,174.31 to the towns.

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CHAPTER XII.

THE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The First Call—Monroe's Response—Our Regiments, Battalions and Companies of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Sharpshooters and Engineers—Ten Thousand Men Enlisted—Their Service in the Field—General Officers—Grand Army of the Republic—The Veteran Brigade.

President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the southern rebellion was issued on the 15th of April, 1861. Few sections of the country responded more promptly than did Monroe county, and few sent more troops into the field in proportion to the population. The census of 1860 gave us 100,648, that of 1865 showed an increase of less than four thousand. Between those two years about ten thousand persons had enlisted, nearly, if not quite, one for every ten inhabitants, or about one-half of the entire voting population. There are several reasons why the number cannot be given exactly. One is that some companies or battalions raised here were credited to regiments raised elsewhere, while, to offset that, whole companies enlisted in other places were transferred to Monroe county regiments. But the principal cause of the want of accuracy lies in the fact that, toward the close of the war, when a certain quota was apportioned to each county, a deficiency in one county would be made up by the actual purchase of surplus enlistments in another, and sometimes the very county thus paying for outside recruits would find that it had an unnecessary number and would dispose of them in the best market. Besides all that, many actual residents of Monroe county joined the army in other places, where they happened to be at the time, while many enlisted here whose homes were elsewhere.

Especially was the latter true in 1863, just before the conscription took place, and far more so in 1864, when another draft was ordered to fill out the last levy of half a million men. To avoid that, the county

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offered a bounty of $300 to each recruit, the city gave something more, and every town and ward an additional sum to fill up the quota, besides which large prices were paid by individuals for their substitutes, thus making an aggregate amount that was an irresistible inducement to many beyond the Canadian frontier. Thus our contingent was completed at last, with foreigners and with those whose impelling motive was avarice rather than patriotism, so that desertion was far more common than at the beginning of the conflict. Little more can be done in this connection than giving a list of the various regiments properly belonging to Monroe, and of those in which our county had a company or a contingent that can be distinctly traced, together with a statement of the principal actions in which each was engaged.

Thirteenth Infantry.—This was our first regiment, which has always been spoken of, with fond remembrance, as the "Old Thirteenth.' Its nucleus was the old Rochester Light Guard, from among which Captain Robert F. Taylor raised a large part of company A on the very day after the proclamation reached the city. Other companies were soon enlisted in the county, under Captains Lebbeus Brown, Adolph Nolte (a company wholly German), Francis A. Schœffel and Henry B. Williams. These five companies were mustered into the state service on the 25th of April, and a few days later five more were raised, under Captains Hiram Smith, George W. Lewis, William F Tulley, Horace J. Thomas (a company raised wholly in Brockport) and Carl Stephan (recruited in Livingston county, mainly in Dansville). These ten companies were transported to Elmira on the 4th of May and there organised as a regiment, which on the 14th of May was mustered into the United States service for three months—though it actually served two years—with 780 officers and men, the regimental officers being Prof. Isaac F. Quinby, of the University of Rochester and a graduate of West Point, colonel; Carl Stephan, lieutenant-colonel; Oliver L. Terry, major; Charles J. Powers, adjutant; Montgomery Rochester, quartermaster; David Little, surgeon; George W. Avery, assistant surgeon; J. D. Barnes, of Binghamton, chaplain. On the 29th of May the regiment went through Baltimore, the company in the advance marching in full company front, the width of the roadway, to guard against attack by the mob. The Thirteenth's first battle was that of Bull Run, where

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it lost sixty-five men in all. In August Col. Quinby resigned and was succeeded by John Pickell, an old regular army officer, who left the service in the following spring, when Col. Elisha G. Marshall, also of the regulars, took the command. It participated in all the "seven days' battles" near Richmond, in one of which, that of Gaines Mills, where its strength was only 400, it lost 101 in killed, wounded and missing. Having been engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg, it came home in May, 1863, with a loss in all its fights of 465 men. Its officers on the return were: E. G. Marshall, colonel; F. A Schœffel, lieutenant-colonel; George Hyland, junior, major; Job C. Hedges, adjutant; Samuel S. Partridge, quartermaster; David Little, surgeon; Charles E. Hill and Isaac V. Mullen, assistant surgeons: E. M. Cooley, Mark J. Bunnell, Jerry A. Sullivan, John Weed, Charles C. Brown, A. Galley Cooper, Henry Lomb, captains; James Hutchison, E. P. Becker, Homer Foote, J. Elliott Williams, J. M. Richardson, J. H. Wilson, John Marks, Edward Martin, W. R. McKinnon, first lieutenants; James Stevenson, James D. Bailey, Thomas Jordan, John Cawthra, Gustav Spoor, W. J. Hines, E. F. Hamilton, D. S. Barber, E. C. Austin, second lieutenants.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—This regiment, though it had no enlisted men from Monroe county, was largely officered from the Thirteenth, after the former had become demoralised and its colonel, James E. Kerrigan, dismissed from the service. The officers thus transferred were Lieut.-Col. E. S. Gilbert, Major Sheppard Gleason, Captains Benj. F. Harris, Thomas E. Bishop, James S. Graham, W. W. Connor and Albert W. Preston, First Lieutenants Thomas Coglan and W. W. Bates. It was brigaded with the Thirteenth and passed through the same battles.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—This was raised mostly in Utica, but two of its companies, under Captains Gilbert S. Jennings and Thomas Davis, were recruited in Monroe county. Its battles were those of Bull Run, Centerville, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—This was mainly a Syracuse regiment, with Henry W. Slocum as colonel, but one company was raised in Rochester, that of Capt. George G. Wanzer, with Charles S. Baker and E. P. Gould as lieutenants. It suffered severely at Bull Run and was in the seven days' battles, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg.

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Twenty-eighth Infantry.—In this there was no complete company from Monroe, but many men were enlisted here, and Charles H. Fenn, of Rochester, was one of the captains. Its hardest fight was at Cedar Mountain, where it headed a brigade that charged three times against the enemy's lines, and after the battle only 150 men of the regiment could be mustered.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Here, also, there was no complete organisation from this county, although 240 recruits were sent to it from Rochester and its colonel was R. F. Taylor, transferred from a captaincy in the Thirteenth. It lost heavily at Antietam and at Fredericksburg, where it stormed the heights.

Eighty-ninth Infantry.—One company from Monroe was in this regiment, which was raised principally in the southern tier and was called the "Dickinson Guards." Its first colonel was Harrison S. Fairchild, of Rochester.

One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.—In this regiment, recruited in several of the western counties, there were three Monroe companies, those of Captains McMahon (who became colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty eighth), Bradley and Purcell. Its first lieutenant-colonel was Henry L. Achilles, senior, who was succeeded by Howard Carroll, when it was consolidated with the Ninety-fourth; its adjutant was Daniel A. Sharpe—all three of Rochester. From the second battle of Bull Run Capt. Purcell's company issued with only thirteen men out of thirty-three; at Antietam Col. Carroll, then in command, was mortally wounded.

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—This was the second regiment in the state organised under the call for 300,000 troops in 1862. Having been recruited in less than a month, it left Rochester on August 19, under the following officers: Colonel, O. H. Palmer; lieutenant-colonel, C. J. Powers; major, George B. Force; adjutant, John T. Chumasero; quartermaster, Joseph S. Harris; surgeon, John F. Whitbeck; assistant surgeon, William S. Ely; chaplain, James Nichols; captains, H. B. Williams, H. S. Hogoboom, William H. Andrews, J. G. Cramer, A. K. Cutler, F. E. Pierce, T. B. Yale, E. P. Fuller, William Graebe, Joseph Deverell. Receiving an ovation in New York city, it passed on to Washington and a month later was in its first fight, at

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Antietam, where it lost nearly 200 men, among the killed being Major Force and Lieutenants Tarbox and Holmes. It distinguished itself by a furious charge at Fredericksburg, by its firm stand at Chancellorsville and by serving the guns of a battery at Gettysburg after the artillery men were swept away. At Morton's Ford Lieut.-Col. Pierce (who went out as a captain) lost an eye, at the first day's battle in the Wilderness Col. Powers (who had succeeded Col. Palmer, resigned) was shot through the lungs but recovered, at Spottsylvania and again at Cold Harbor the regiment was badly cut up and when it was serving in the front line at Petersburg it shrank to less than a hundred men fit for duty. On June 1, 1865, it reached home with 169, the following officers being mustered out with the regiment: C. J. Powers, colonel; F. E. Pierce, lieutenant-colonel; F. B. Hutchinson, quartermaster; Reuben H. Halstead, adjutant; F. M. Wafer, surgeon; Robert Stevenson, assistant-surgeon; John B. Kennedy, W. H. Andrews, Samuel Porter, J. G. Cramer, S. P. Howard, A. J. Locke, A. J. Boyd, captains; W. H. Raymond, J. W. Smith, John O. Jewell, Chris. Traugott, James Westcott, Alfred Elwood, H. F. Richardson, Solomon Fatzer, first lieutenants; Alfred B. Hadley, John Galvin, second lieutenants.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—Recruiting began for this even before its predecessor had left, and it followed that regiment in just a month, with these officers: Lieutenant-colonel, Louis Ernst; major, Isaiah F. Force; adjutant, Ira C. Clark; quartermaster, William H. Crennell; surgeon, Theodore F. Hall; assistant-surgeons, Wm. C. Slayton and O. Sprague Paine; chaplain, Charles Machin; captains, Milo L. Starks, Christian Spies, W. J. Clark, Elwell S. Otis, Monroe M. Hollister, Benjamin F. Harmon, Perry B. Sibley, W. S. Grantsynn, Wm. F. Campbell, Patrick J. Dowling; first lieutenants, Joseph M. Leeper, August Meyer, Bartholomew Crowley, Henry B. Hoyt, Patrick A. McMullen, James H. Knox, Henry E. Richmond, Joseph H. Suggett, Addison N. Whiting, Patrick H. Sullivan; second lieutenants, J. D. Decker, Charles P. Klein, John Buckley, Alex. H. McLeod, Benjamin Ridley, Isaac Simmons, Porter Farley, Charles H. Burtis, Lewis Hamilton, Hugh McGraw. On the 8th of October it received its first colonel, Patrick H. O'Rorke, formerly a Rochester boy, a West Point graduate and an officer of brilliant promise. Though present at Fred-

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ericksburg and Chancellorsville, the first battle in which it sustained serious loss was that of Gettysburg, where it participated in the retention of Little Round Top against all the assaults of the enemy and where Col. O'Rorke was killed and Captains Starks, Spies and Sibley were severely wounded, Lieutenants Klein and McGraw fatally. Lieut.-Col. Ernst and Major Force were successively in command till George Ryan, a captain in the Seventh regular infantry, was appointed colonel in August, 1863, and he brought the regiment to the highest degree of efficiency by his discipline and his care for the men. In a single charge in the first day of the Wilderness it lost nearly half its force; at Spottsylvania, three days later, it suffered severely, Col. Ryan and Major Starks being among the killed, and at Bethesda Church it underwent further depletion, so that in less than a month it was reduced by 411 out of a little less than 600. It was at Mine Run, Petersburg and Appomattox and came home with 290 men. The following were mustered out with the regiment: William S. Grantsynn, lieutenant-colonel; William J. Clark, major; Robert J. Lester, adjutant; Eugene H. Shedd, quartermaster; Henry C. Dean, surgeon; Matthias L. Lord and George L. Menzie, assistant-surgeons. The muster-out roll of the line officers cannot be obtained.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Although Col. William Emerson, of Rochester, commanded this regiment, it had only one Monroe company, under Capt. Peter Imo, First Lieut. John C. Schoen (who took the place of Imo, resigned, and who was killed while leading his men in a charge at Cold Harbor), and Second Lieut. George Oaks, who was brevetted major and came home in command of the company. In this company was Julius Armbruster, who, at the battle of Winchester, was shot directly between the eyes, the ball coming out at the back of his neck, yet he returned to the ranks a few weeks later—one of the most remarkable medical cases of the war.

Monroe County Sharpshooters.—This company was formed in the early part of 1863, under Abijah C. Gray; it was known as the Sixth company of Sharpshooters and was not attached to any regiment.

Third Cavalry.—During the summer of 1861 this regiment was recruited. One company was from Rochester, that of Capt. Charles FitzSimmons, which, with another company, raised in Syracuse, was the

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first volunteer cavalry mustered into the United States service. Four other companies, under Captains Alonzo Stearns, Judson Downs, John M. Wilson and Nathan P. Pond, were raised in the county, mainly outside of the city, and another company, added just before the regiment started, was that of George W Lewis, who had been transferred from the "Old Thirteenth." The officers were: Colonel, James H. Van Allen; lieutenant-colonel, Simon H. Mix (appointed colonel on the resignation of Van Allen in 1863); major, John Mix (appointed lieutenant-colonel); adjutant, Samuel C. Pierce (subsequently lieutenant-colonel); surgeon, Wm. H. Palmer; assistant-surgeon, Frederick Douglas. Capt. Lewis became ranking major; the junior majors were Charles FitzSimmons, Jephthah Garrard and George W. Cole; Alonzo Stearns and Israel Henry Putnam became majors; Capt. Pond became lieutenant-colonel of the First United States colored cavalry, and among others who gained promotion were Major Maurice Leyden, Adjutants George D. Williams and Wm. L Ogden, Captains Walter S. Joy and James R. Chamberlin, Lieutenants Milton H. Smith, Sherman Greig and John Gregory. The regiment was with Burnside in North Carolina and after that it performed gallant service with the army of the James.

Eighth Cavalry.—This was recruited in the autumn of 1861—very largely from the towns of Monroe, though enlistments were made in other counties—and marched away on Thanksgiving day. Its original enlistment was for one year, but the whole regiment was then mustered in again and served during the war. Its first officers were Samuel J. Crooks, colonel (who resigned the next February); Charles R. Babbitt, lieutenant-colonel; William L. Markell and W. H. Benjamin, majors; James Chapman, surgeon; Rev. Dr. John A. Van Ingen, chaplain. In 1862 Capt. Benjamin F. Davis, of the regular army, became its colonel, but he was shot dead at Beverly Ford by an ambushed Confederate, who, in turn, was instantly killed by Adjutant E. Bloss Parsons. Col. Davis was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Markell, he by Lieut.-Col. Benjamin, and he by Edmund M. Pope as full colonel. The Eighth was in nearly forty battles and won its greatest distinction in charging Gen. Early's entrenchments at Waynesboro, where, under command of Major Hartwell B. Compson, it captured ten battle-flags,

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six guns and 1,300 prisoners. It returned home under command of Col. Pope and Lieut.-Col. James Bliss.

Twenty-first Cavalry.—Four companies from Monroe, under Captains John S. Jennings, William Godley, David A. Signor and James S. Graham, were in this regiment, which was raised in the fall of 1863. Its first lieutenant-colonel was Chas. FitzSimmons, previously of the Third cavalry. Its hardest fighting was in the Shenandoah valley, where it was left as a guard after Sheridan moved on to Richmond for the last struggle. After Lee's surrender it was sent to Colorado and mustered out in detachments

Twenty-second Cavalry.—Seven companies recruited partially in Monroe were in this regiment, which left the state in March, 1864. Samuel J. Crooks, previously of the Eighth cavalry, was the first colonel, but during most of its service it was commanded by Major Caleb Moore, who had been detailed from the Eighth, the two regiments being brigaded together, in Custer's division, and fighting in the same battles during the last year of the war. Among the officers were Jacob Fisher, A. K. Tower, James H. Nellis, Frank A. Callister, Henry P. Starr and others from this county.

First Veteran Cavalry.—Of the twelve companies of this regiment, eight were raised partially in this county. It was recruited by Robert F. Taylor, its first colonel, in 1863, leaving the state in detachments, as the companies were mustered in.

The Reynolds Battery.—By this name the company of artillerymen raised in September, 1861, was always known, though its real name was Battery L, First New York artillery, as it was incorporated with that regiment after leaving Rochester. It served with distinction during the whole war after its enlistment, its principal engagements being at Front Royal, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg (where it lost one gun, which, at a later period of the war, was recaptured and restored to the battery), Spottsylvania, the North Anna and Petersburg. Its first officers were Capt. John A. Reynolds (who left the battery in May, 1863, having been promoted major and rising afterward to be chief of artillery, first of the twelfth corps, then of Hooker's command at Lookout Mountain, then of the army of Georgia during Sherman's march to the sea) and Lieutenants Edwin A. Loder and Gilbert H. Reynolds,

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the last-named becoming the captain after the promotion of his brother, Loder having been wounded. The battery came home with the following officers: George Breck, captain (brevet major); William H. Sheldon, D. M. Perrine and E. O. Kinne, lieutenants.

Mack's Battery.—This was always the home name of an organisation recruited in the summer of 1862 and mustered in September 13. It was not attached to any regiment and its official title was the Eighteenth Independent Battery New York light artillery. Its first officers were: Albert G. Mack, captain; George H. Mumford and George S. Curtis, first lieutenants; George P. Davis, second lieutenant. Franklin Van Dake subsequently became first lieutenant; Stalham L. Williams, A. B. McConnell and D. W. McConnell, second lieutenants. Its principal service was in the department of the Gulf, where it won the highest official praise.

Barnes's Rifle Battery.—This was always the Twenty-sixth independent battery. It left the state December 4, 1862, under Capt. J. Warren Barnes. Like the foregoing, it served in the far South, and was in Banks's expedition.

Eleventh Artillery.—Recruiting for this regiment began in Rochester in February, 1862, under Col. William B. Barnes. Four companies had been raised, under Captains William Church, Seward F. Gould, Henry P. Merrill and William F. Goodwin, up to June 24, when they were hastily ordered to Pennsylvania, to defend the state against Lee's invasion. After that campaign those companies were transferred to the Fourth New York artillery, and others who had been recruited by Major H. B. Williams were put into the Thirteenth artillery.

Fourteenth Artillery.—Of this, too, a portion was sent away before the enlistment was half completed, 200 being ordered off in July, 1863, to protect New York city against the hideous draft riots. On August 15 they returned and the regiment was mustered in by companies during the latter part of the year. Its first officers were: Elisha G. Marshall, colonel; Clarence A. Corning, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Reynolds, major; Job C. Hedges, adjutant. It consisted largely of veterans, many of the men recruited in Monroe county having been members of the "Old Thirteenth." Having served during its first winter as heavy artillery in the forts of New York harbor, it went into the field as infantry in April, 1864. Its first engagement was at Spottsyl-

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vania and its most brilliant achievement at Petersburg, where it stormed the breastworks and captured 300 prisoners, but in doing this Col. Marshall was wounded and Major Hedges was killed, being succeeded by Joseph P. Cleary.

Fiftieth Engineers.—This was a regiment raised as the Fiftieth infantry, in 1861, and afterward converted into an engineer regiment, its original numerical designation being retained—most absurdly, as there were only three engineer regiments from this state. One of the later companies, mustered into service in December, 1863, was recruited partially in Rochester.

Besides the regiments named above, men from Monroe were in many others, so many that it would be difficult to trace out even those in which the number was quite appreciable. All through the conflict the honor of the county was fully sustained by those of its sons who laid down their lives to save the country and by those who survived to enjoy the blessings of a more perfect Union. Those of our citizens who acquired the title of general were John H. Martindale, brigadier and brevetted major-general; Isaac F. Quinby, brigadier; Elisha G. Marshall and Charles J. Powers, both brevetted major-general. The following were brevetted brigadier-general: Harrison S. Fairchild, Charles FitzSimmons, W. H. Benjamin, John McMahon, Francis E. Pierce, Edmund M. Pope, Oliver H. Palmer, Elwell S. Otis. The last named entered the regular army as captain soon after the close of the war and rose in the service till he became brigadier-general.

The organisations of the nation's defenders are well represented in this county. There are twelve posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which five are in the city—the O'Rorke (which was the first in the state), the Peissner, the George H. Thomas, the C. J. Powers and the E. G. Marshall—and seven in the villages—the Martindale post, in Spencerport; the Gates post, in Gates; the Goodrich post, in Churchville; the Farr post, in Webster; the Slocum post, in Fairport; the Tyler post, in Pittsford; the Cady post, in Brockport.

These posts, together with various regimental and company organisations, make up the First Veteran Brigade, which was formed in January, 1879, for the specific purpose of maintaining the observance of Memorial day. The first commander was John A. Reynolds; the present commander is Henry S. Redman.

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A SKETCH OF ROCHESTER.

BY WILLIAM F. PECK.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENESIS OF THE COMMUNITY.

The One-Hundred-Acre Tract—Its Successive Owners—Purchased by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll—Sketch of Col. Rochester—Jeremiah Olmstead—Charles Harford—Enos Stone—The First White Child—The First Log Cabin—Hamlet Scrantom—Abelard Reynolds—The Postmasters—The Early Bridges—Business Enterprises—Incorporation of the Village—Its Officers—Its Population in Succeeding Years.

In the first part of this work mention has been made of the One-hundred-acre tract. That tract, which forms the nucleus of Rochester, extends from a point on the river about four hundred feet south of Court street (or near the foot of the Erie railroad train-house) 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 a little north of where the foot of Market street extended would be. Of all this land Indian Allan cleared only half an acre for the erection of the saw-mill and grist mill that were the first human structures in Rochester. On the 27th of March, 1792, he sold the tract, so far as he could do so, giving to Benjamin Barton, of Sussex county, New Jersey, a writing empowering him to call on Phelps and Gorham for a deed of the land which they had promised to give to Allan and which was described in the instrument as running "northerly from said mills sixty-three rods also southerly of said sixty-three rods from thence turning westerly so as to make one hundred acres strict measure." There being no deed of this land

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on record—and probably none was ever signed—from Phelps and Gorham to Allan or Barton or anyone else, the document above-mentioned is the final source of title, which, probably, was strengthened, afterward, by guarantees in the various transfers. It is stated in the instrument that the price paid was £500, New York currency, but that can hardly be so, for, if it were, the subsequent sales must have been made at a loss.

Just before he sold the place, Allan installed his sister and her husband, Christopher Dugan, in the mills, and they were not disturbed in the course of change of title, as indeed the principal difficulty seems to have been to get anyone to live there, rent free, and to derive any toll from the mills. The Dugans, the second family living, though not permanently, in Rochester, were very reputable people, in contrast to the Allans, who had preceded them. Christopher was in 1797 chosen one of the three pathmasters between the Genesee river and Lake Erie, while his wife, who had in early life been a governess in the family of Lord Stirling, was a woman of unusual cultivation, out of place in this unsettled region. December 24, 1793, Barton sold this One hundred-acre tract to Samuel B. Ogden, and he transferred it, November 29, 1794, to Charles Williamson, as manager of the Pulteney estate. Dugan tried to get Williamson to repair the mills, but in vain, so the family moved away, and when Aaron Burr came here in 1795, to look at the falls, there was not a human being living in the neighborhood.

A man named Thompson and another named Sprague were occasionally put in charge of the mills, and in 1796 Williamson spent about $500 in improvements and induced Col. Josiah Fish to undertake the office of miller. Fish built three sides of a log house, using the stone ledge for the back wall, remained there six years and was followed by a son of Gideon King, who came from the landing. The saw-mill was swept away by a freshet in 1803, and the grist mill burned down in 1807, which was no loss, for the grinding-stones had been transferred before that by Salmon Fuller, the last occupant, to his own mill in Irondequoit. After many mutations of ownership the stones were brought to the city in 1861 and placed just south of the court-house, in 1873 they became the foundations for lamp-posts in front of the city hall, then just completed, and this year (1895) they were imbedded in

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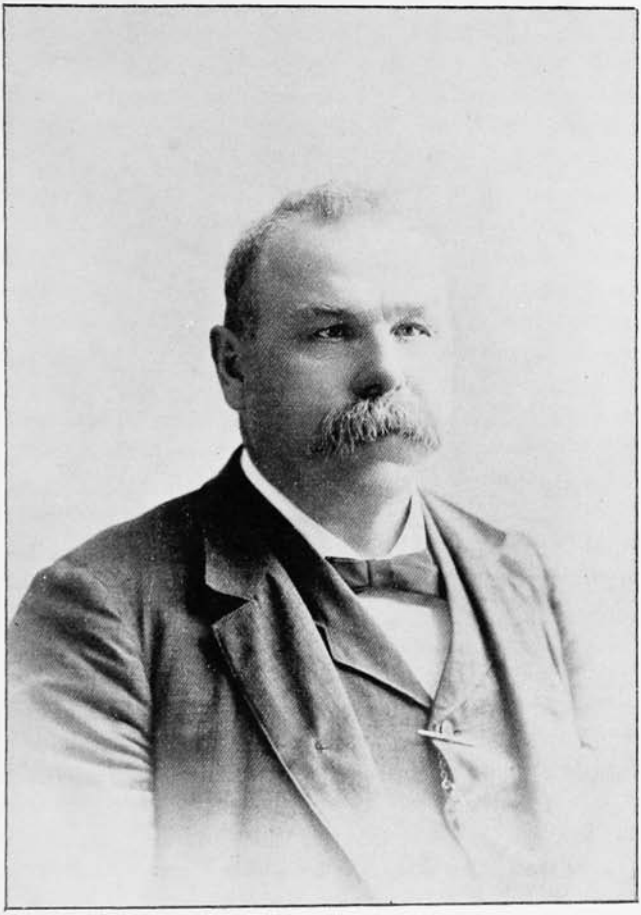

Jacob Gerling

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the wall of a corridor of the new court-house, with a suitable inscription placed beneath them by the Rochester Historical society.

In 1800 three men came to the Genesee country, riding on horseback from their homes in Maryland, whence they had started on a leisurely prospecting tour, not in search of gold or other productions of the earth, but to find a new country in which to settle and bring up their families. They were all men of means, if not of great wealth, all were in middle life, all had acquired honorable distinction in the service of their country and all were citizens of influence in their community. They were Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll. Of the first and oldest of these, as the one for whom our city is named and who did much for its establishment, it is fitting that a few words should be said. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 21, 1752, he passed his ten years from sixteen to twenty-six at Hillsboro', in North Carolina, where, during the Revolutionary war, he was prominent in military and civic capacities, being a member of the constitutional convention of that state and of the legislature, together with service in the militia, rising till he became deputy commissary-general of military stores in North Carolina for the use of the Continental army, besides being commissioned to superintend a manufactory of arms for the same object. Five years after the war he went to Hagerstown, Md., where he remained in business till he removed to this region, holding, in the meantime, the offices of postmaster, county judge, presidential elector, member of the legislature and first president of the Hagerstown bank. In 1810 he migrated to Dansville, now in Livingston county—the calvacade embracing his wife (born Sophia Beatty), five sons, five daughters, ten slaves, two family carriages and three wagons with household effects—where he built a saw-mill, a grist mill and the first paper mill in Western New York; in 1815 he sold that property and moved to his farm in East Bloomfield; in 1816 he was again a presidential elector; in 1821 he settled down, at last, in the village that bore his name, living at first on the corner of Exchange and Spring streets but a little later erecting and occupying the house still standing on the northeast corner of Washington and Spring streets; he was the first clerk of the county, in 1822 a member of the legislature, and in 1824, when the Bank of Rochester, the

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first in the village, was organised, he became its president; he died May 17, 1831, universally respected by a circle that far exceeded the limits of his personal acquaintance. Messrs. Carroll and Fitzhugh moved to Livingston county a few years after Col. Rochester, but never came to the city to live; the name of the latter is perpetuated in one of our oldest streets, but that of the former has long been blotted from the map in consequence of an unfortunate disagreement with the authorities over a question of riparian rights.

These three men, after making extensive purchases further up the valley at the time of their first visit and in the following year, bought the One-hundred-acre tract in 1803 (not in 1802, as is stated in most histories), the contract being signed on November 8 of that year. The instrument, executed at Bath, was signed, as well as by the three purchasers, by John Johnston as attorney for Sir William Pulteney, Johnston having been substituted, temporarily, for Robert Troup, who had, in 1801, taken Col. Williamson's place as agent for the Pulteney estate. Seventeen dollars and a half per acre was to be paid, one-fifth in the following May, the remainder in four equal annual installments, but in spite of that the last payment was not made till 1808 and the deed was given in 1811.

The decadence of the mills has been noted above; the settlement at the falls was obliterated and had to be begun anew, but, before that was done, a few other arrivals occurred in the vicinity. In 1798 or 1799 Jeremiah Olmstead moved to this locality and settled with his family in a cabin that had been built a year or two before that by a man named Farewell, on Lake avenue, near the present State Industrial school. Olmstead produced the first crops raised within the present limits of the city, and indeed he may be called, in a way, the first permanent white settler of Rochester; though the name, of course, did not cover his residence till many years afterward. Charles Harford, an Englishman, having purchased an interest in the Twenty-thousand acre tract, came here in 1807 and erected a block house on State street, near the corner of Lyell avenue; in the next year he built a mill on the same side of the river, just south of the high falls, and for as much as four years that did the grinding for all this region.

Mention was made, in the sketch of the county, of Enos Stone,

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junior, who came here in 1790 but continued, with several visits to this country, to live in Lenox till March, 1810, when he came here to dwell on the east side of the river. He built, first, a log cabin, and then, in October, a larger house, on South St. Paul street, near Court—the latter being the first frame dwelling erected within the present city lines—which still stands, inclosed within a more modern covering, on Elm street, whither it was moved several years afterward. During the interval between March and October his family lived with his brother Orange, near the "big rock and tree," on the Brighton road, and there, on May 4, 1810, his son, James Stoddard Stone, was born, who died at Charlotte only three years ago and around whom two successive traditions have clung, with a persistency that makes one despair of the truth of history. In every narrative, long and short, touching upon this region, published previously to twelve years ago, it has been stated that he was the first white child born in Rochester—meaning, of course, within the present limits of the city, for no one then thought of applying the term to that side of the river.

But that honor, such as it is, belongs to the late Mrs. John F. Bush, the daughter of Isaac W. Stone. Her father, mentioned on a preceding page as the commander of our forces at Charlotte, purchased of Enos Stone (no relation) in 1810 five acres on the corner of South St. Paul and Main streets, where he erected a frame house soon after Enos had built his; there he kept the first tavern in what is now the city, and there his daughter Mary was born, August 16, 1811. After it had been shown, in a history of Rochester published eleven years ago, that James S. Stone was not born in that city at all, but in what is still the town of Brighton (and was then Boyle), it was written and printed and said in public addresses, from that day to this, that he was the first white child born in the county. Which is no more true than the other assertion. That initial infant was, as stated on a preceding page, the daughter of Peter Sheffer. After that a granddaughter of Gideon King was born at King's Landing in 1799 and one of Zadock Granger at the same place in 1800, while three or four Stones (children of Israel and Simon) and at least one Agate were born in Pittsford before the close of the century.

After Col. Rochester moved to Dansville, he visited the falls every few weeks, surveying and laying out the lots himself, one-quarter of an

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acre in each lot. As he was the one who did all the work, it was evident to the two other owners, who were still living in the South, that the honor should be his also, and at their request his name was conferred upon the village that he was determined to have here. That was early in 1811, before a single sale had been completed. On November 18 the title was passed from Sir William Pulteney, and two days later the first lot was sold, to Enos Stone, nominally for fifty dollars, but really the land was given to him to compensate him for his services as resident agent. Fifty dollars was the price for some of the lots, thirty for more of them; either was a low valuation, compared with other places, but the owner coupled with each sale the condition that a dwelling or a store-house should be erected within a year or the lot should revert to the grantor, with the forfeiture of the five dollars already paid. The third sale was of lot number one to Henry Skinner, of Geneseo, which brought $200, the highest price of any, for the lot was on the corner of Buffalo street—which was a part of the "new state road"—and Carroll street (now State) and was the site of the present Powers block. Hamlet Scrantom had come on from Durham, Connecticut, to settle in this country, and as he was stopping at Geneseo Mr. Skinner offered to build a house for him on the lot mentioned if he would occupy it and locate in the future village. The offer was accepted; in May, 1812, the house was completed—the first dwelling in what was even then called Rochester—built of logs, to be sure, but well roofed with slabs from Enos Stone's saw-mill across the river. Into it the Scrantoms moved at once, living there for a year or more and then building a house for themselves on a lot which they had bought nearer the river. One of the sons of this first family of Rochester was Edwin, a prolific writer of fugitive pieces on pioneer history, and another was Hamlet D., who became mayor of the city.

The only one who could compete with Mr. Scrantom for priority of settlement in the One-hundred-acre tract was Abelard Reynolds, who came on here from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in April, 1812; bought two lots where the Arcade now stands, contracted with mechanics to build a two-story frame house for him, returned to Pittsfield, found there waiting for him an appointment as postmaster of Rochester,[1] came

[1] Since there was only one family then living here, it might seem that the establishment of a post-office was in the nature of an official jest, but Col. Rochester was in earnest about the matter

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back here in the autumn and put up a smaller house on his other lot; then, in February, 1813, he moved his family—consisting of his wife, his son William A., and his sister-in-law, Huldah M. Strong—from Pittsfield to their new home, and there Mortimer F., his second son, was born on December 2, 1814, the first white child born in what was then Rochester. After Abelard Reynolds recovered from the universal fever and ague, which prostrated him for the first six months of his residence here, he carried on the business of a saddler and for some years opened his house as a tavern. Neither occupation at all interfered with his duties as postmaster, and he held that position for nineteen years, longer than any of his successors, who were the following: John B. Elwood, 1829; Henry O'Reilly, 1838; Samuel G. Andrews, 1842; Henry Campbell, 1845; Darius Perrin, 1849; Hubbard S. Allis, 1853; Nicholas E. Paine, 1858; Scott W. Updike, 1861; John W. Stebbins, 1867; Edward M. Smith, 1871; Daniel T. Hunt, 1875; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1887; Henry S. Hebard, 1890; John A. Reynolds, 1890; George H. Perkins, 1894.

This opening year of 1812, though it saw but little growth at the falls, gave promise of what should be speedily in the future. In the first place, the bridge across the river was completed. Three years before that, it had been petitioned for, and the legislature had received the request with shouts of derision, saying that only muskrats would go across the bridge after it was built. Finally, however, it dawned upon the legislators that, even though there were no settlers just at that spot, it might be well to have some means of transit for emigration on the new state road, without which accommodation travelers had to go to Avon for the nearest bridge or run the risk of drowning if they attempted to ford the river. So the bill was passed in 1810 and the bridge was built in two years, at a cost of $12,000, divided equally between the counties of Ontario and Genesee. It was more of a stimulus than the erection of a hundred houses would have been, for it was a pledge of permanence, but its own durability was not great and it had to be replaced in 1824 by another, far better, built by Elisha Johnson. at a cost of $6,000, paid by the county. Connected with this was a

and he got the office created and the officer appointed through the influence of his old Hagerstown partner, Thomas Hart, whose daughter was married to Henry Clay.

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market, built at a right angle to it, in 1827, and extending over the water of the river. Buildings were erected, a few years later, on both sides of the bridge, and these, occupied as stores, stood there till the structure was taken down in 1857.

It may be as well to make, in this connection, a statement of the other river bridges within the city, except those that are now standing, which will be mentioned in another place. In 1819 a toll bridge was thrown across by Messrs. Andrews, Atwater and Mumford, a little south of the present Central avenue, at a street put down on the early maps as Bridge street, but since then closed up on both sides; it lasted only about ten years and was never replaced; it must have been a perilous crossing, for when the Duke of Saxe Weimar came to the village in 1827, to see the falls, he hastily withdrew as he was about to set his foot on the structure, remarking that he had a wife and children at home. In 1823 the first aqueduct for the Erie canal was completed, at a cost of $83,000; its west end was on the same spot with that of the present one, while its eastern termination was a few rods north of where this turns southward; it was built of red sandstone, with coping and pilasters of gray limestone; the blocks at the bases of the piers were trenailed to the solid rock, in which they were sunk, and each column was so cramped and cemented as to present the strength of a single piece; it was 804 feet long, built on eleven arches. In 1826 a bridge was built at Court street, by private enterprise, the same persons cutting the street through to the Pittsford road and at the same time erecting the Rochester House on the southwest corner of Exchange street and the canal, in order to draw travel in that direction; another bridge was built there in 1858, costing $12,000, which was partly torn away by the flood of 1865, but after its repair it stood until the present viaduct was erected. The first Andrews street bridge was laid down in 1838, by private capital; its successor, constructed of iron in 1857, cost $12,000 and stood for thirty-six years. Mount Hope having been dedicated in 1838, the first Clarissa street bridge was built two years later to serve as an avenue to the cemetery; it was of wood, with high partition walls between the roadway and the foot-paths and still higher walls outside of the latter; the second, far better, was constructed in 1862, costing $15,000.

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The second year of the settlement saw the opening of the first store, built by Silas O. Smith and conducted by Ira West; the first school in the neighborhood was begun, in Enos Stone's barn, by Huldah M. Strong, who afterward married Dr. Jonah Brown; the Fitzhugh and Carroll race was opened on the west side; Francis Brown, Matthew Brown, junior, and Thomas Mumford started a rival settlement just north of this, calling it Frankfort, after the first named, and three years later they finished a mill canal from the head of the high falls, which has been called Brown's race ever since. It was these water privileges, together with that of the Johnson and Seymour race on the east side, with the dam across the river, both made in 1817 at an expense of $12,000, that laid the foundations for Rochester's swift prosperity, the "red mill" being put up by the Elys and Josiah Bissell, on the west side, in 1815 (the first building here of any magnitude), a cotton factory in the same year and the "yellow mill," by William Atkinson, on the east side, two years later. The first wedding, that of Jehiel Barnard and Delia, daughter of Hamlet Scrantom, occurred October 8, 1815, in a house on Brown street, near State. The first religious society (Presbyterian) was organised in 1815, Rev. Comfort Williams was installed as pastor the next year and the church was erected in 1817, on the west side of State street, where the little gray stone building stands that was used as a banking-house by many successive corporations.

By that time Rochester had become a compact community, far outreaching its original limits within the lines of the One-hundred acre tract and embracing, by ties of identical interest, the hamlet of Frankfort on the north and that of Brighton on the other side of the river. By an act of the legislature passed April 21, 1817, the village of Rochesterville was incorporated, on the west side of the river, though its confines soon became too restricted, as trade expanded in all directions. It lay wholly within the town of Gates till Brighton was annexed to it in 1823. The name selected was unfortunate, so distasteful to the inhabitants that it was seldom used even at the beginning and in 1822 it was exchanged for the simple form of Rochester. At the village election, held on the 5th of May, five trustees were elected—Francis Brown, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck and Jehiel

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Barnard. Francis Brown was the first president of the village, his successors being Matthew Brown, junior, John W. Strong, Elisha Johnson, Joseph Medbery, Nathaniel Rossiter, Jacob Thorn and Fletcher M. Haight. At the time of its incorporation the village contained about seven hundred people, for the first census, taken in 1815, gave a population of 331, and the next, in 1818, showed that it had grown to 1,049. Successive enumerations since then have been as follows: 1820—1,502; 1822—2,700; 1825—in February 4,274, in August 5,273; 1826—7,669; 1830—10,863; 1834—12,252; 1835—14,404; 1840—20,191; 1845—26,965; 1850—36,403; 1855—43,877; 1860—48,204; 1865—50,940; 1870—62,386; 1875—81,722; 1880—89,363; 1890—133,896; 1892—145,684. The present population (in 1895) is probably a little over 160,000.

CHAPTER II.

VILLAGE LIFE.

The Newspapers of Rochester—The Gazette and the Telegraph—The Principal Journals to the Present Time—German Newspapers—Sunday Journals—Village Churches—St. Luke's, St. Paul's and St. Patrick's—The Second Presbyterian—The Friends, the Methodists, the Baptists and the Unitarians—Lafayette's Visit in 1825—Canal Celebration—Commerce and Transportation—Travel by Canal and by Stage—The Bank of Rochester—The Bank of Monroe—The Morgan Abduction—The Village Divided into Wards—Directory of 1827—The Village Fire Department—Sam Patch—Beginning of Mormonism—The Cholera in 1832, and in Other Years—Incorporation of the City—List of the Officials and their Successors.

Compared with what it is to-day, the power of the press was slight in the early time of the republic, but even then it made itself felt quite on the frontiers of civilisation, and in every well-settled community the newspaper followed close upon the heels of the school-house and the church. In the year before the incorporation of the village a weekly paper had been started in the little place—the Rochester *Gazette*, published by Dauby and Sheldon—two years later, on the 7th of July, 1818, Everard Peck & Co. established the second weekly here, entitled the

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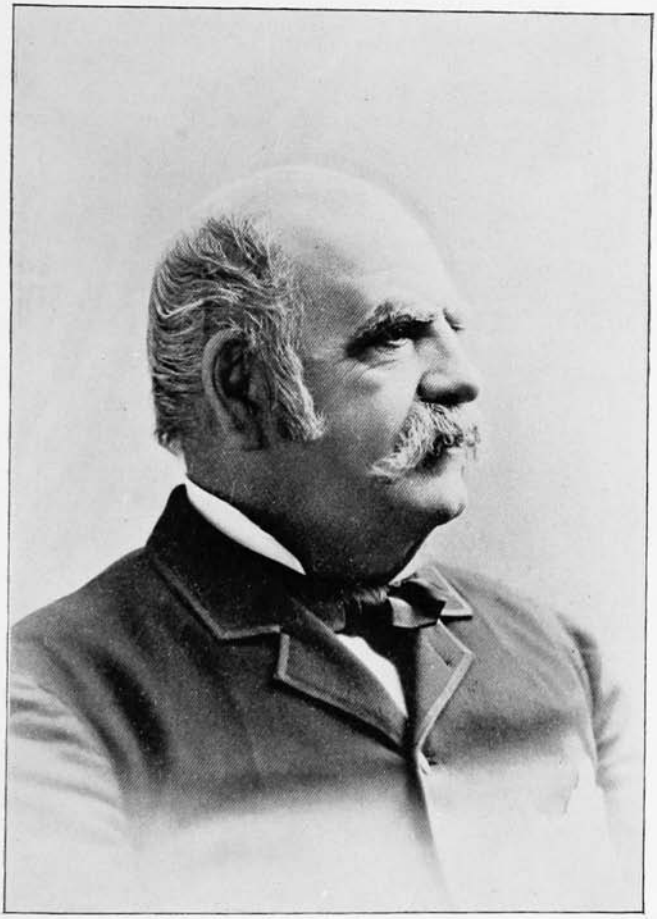

Henry S. Hebard

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Rochester *Telegraph*, and in October, 1826, the Rochester *Daily Advertiser* appeared, issued by Luther Tucker & Co. There can be no better point from which to consider the progress of journalism to the present time. The *Gazette*, edited by Augustine G. Dauby and printed at first on the east corner of West Main and Aqueduct streets. was never remunerative and was sold in March, 1821, to Levi W. and Derick Sibley, who changed its name to the *Monroe Republican;* four years later it came into the possession of Edwin Scrantom and others, and in 1827 its independent existence ceased. The *Telegraph* was more prosperous; in 1824 it was enlarged under the editorial management of Thurlow Weed, who then began the journalistic and political career in which he attained a power never equaled in this country by anyone else not in official station; the next year he purchased the property from Mr. Peck, the paper became a semi-weekly in 1827, and in 1829, having in the meantime absorbed a small sheet called the *Album*, it became merged in the *Advertiser*.

This last named journal, the first daily paper in the state west of Albany, had from its beginning issued also a weekly named the Rochester *Mercury*, and when the *Telegraph* was consolidated with it the regular hebdomadal edition became known as the Rochester *Republican*. So many changes occurred afterward in the editorial and proprietary departments that only the principal ones can be noted here, and the same restriction will apply to other journals that shall be mentioned. In 1830 Hoyt & Porter became the owners and Henry O'Reilly was the editor till 1838, when he became postmaster; in 1845 Isaac Butts became the sole owner and editor, and the paper in 1848 supported the Free Soil candidate of that faction of the Democratic party for the presidency; Gen. Taylor, the Whig nominee, having been elected, Mr. Butts sold the paper to the Hunker element, by whom it was consolidated with the *Daily Courier*, E. Darwin Smith and Horatio G. Warner being the editors, J. Medbery & Co. the publishers. In 1857 the paper was consolidated with the *Daily Union*, which had made its first appearance on August 16, 1852, the original publishers of the joint concern being Isaac Butts, Joseph Curtis and John E. Morey, with Mr. Butts as political editor, George G. Cooper as local editor; in 1864 Mr. Butts retired, giving place to William Purcell; after the retirement

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of Mr. Cooper, in 1872, the city editorship was filled by George H. Lane, George Moss and David L. Hill, successively; in 1873 a stock company was formed, the publishers and editors becoming shareholders, and the paper is still issued by the Union & Advertiser company, with William F. Balkam as business manager; William Purcell is the editor, Albert R. Haven associate; Pierre Purcell city editor.

What was originally the *National Republican*—started as a weekly by Sydney Smith in 1831—became, by consolidation with the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*, which had been edited for six years by Thurlow Weed, the Rochester *Daily Democrat*, the first number of which was issued on February 18, 1834, by Shepard & Strong; soon afterward George Dawson purchased an interest and became the editor, being succeeded by Henry Cook, who was followed by Samuel P. Allen. In December, 1857, the paper absorbed the Rochester *American*, the firm becoming Strong, Allen & Huntington; Mr. Allen resigned the editorship in April, 1864, and after a brief ownership by William S. King & Co., with George S. Tuckerman as editor, the journal passed into the possession of D. D. S. Brown & Co. in 1865, Robert Carter taking the editorial management and holding it for four years. On December 1, 1870, the name was changed to the *Democrat & Chronicle*, the latter paper having been purchased by Freeman Clarke, and both journals turned in to the stock company that was formed under the name of the Rochester Printing company, Stephen C. Hutchins being the editor till January, 1873, succeeded by Joseph O'Connor and he by Charles E. Fitch, who assumed the position November of that year and held it till 1889, resigning on his appointment as collector of internal revenue. The publication of a Sunday edition was begun July 29, 1879, which, having continued for some years, was dropped and then resumed after an interval; Ernest R. Willard is now the editor of the paper, with Henry C. Maine and Oliver S Adams as associates, George F. Warren as assistant and Walter Buell as city editor.

Of the two other papers mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the *Daily American* was established on December 23, 1844, by Leonard W. Jerome and Josiah M. Patterson, Lawrence R. Jerome being admitted to the firm a year later; begun as a Whig paper, it became a "Know-Nothing" journal when that party sprang up; Alexander

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Mann, assisted afterward by Dr. Daniel Lee and Reuben D. Jones, was the editor from the beginning and until 1856, when he was succeeded by Chester P. Dewey, who was in the chair when the separate life of the paper ceased. Owing to factional quarrels in the Republican party, the *Daily Chronicle* was started in November, 1868, its sole owner being Louis Selye, then member of Congress; during the whole period of its existence of two years Charles S. Collins, who for a long time before that had been at the head of the local department of the *Democrat*, was its editor, with William F. Peck and Henry C. Daniels, the veteran city editor of the *Express*, as his associates, and Isaac M. Gregory, now the editor of *Judge*, for the same period after the first two months.

In the autumn of 1859 Charles W. Hebard began the publication of the *Times*, the name being changed a few months later to the *Evening Express*, which was sold for one cent and devoted largely to the interests of the workingmen; in the next year the price was raised to two cents and the paper became distinctively Republican, with Francis S. Rew as its editor and, a year later, William J. Fowler as his associate; in 1865 the Wilder brothers (A. Carter and D. Webster) became half owners of it, Webster going on to the editorial staff; in 1874, the Wilders having withdrawn, the paper passed into the hands of a stock company, and in 1882 into those of another, the name being changed to the *Post Express* and Daniel T. Hunt becoming the business manager, with George H. Ellwanger as managing editor; George T. Lanigan was the editor for one year, then Isaac H. Bromley, then William Mill Butler, then Joseph O'Connor, who took the editorial charge in 1886, when the paper became independent in politics; a reorganisation of the company was effected in 1889 and still another in 1894, by the last of which Louis Wiley became the business manager; the principal members of the journalistic staff at this time are Joseph O'Connor, editor; William H. Samson, associate; Charles M. Robinson, assistant; Jacob A. Hoekstra, city editor; George S. Crittenden, news editor.

On the 5th of August, 1879, the first issue of the Rochester *Morning Herald* appeared, published by a company almost all the members of which were editorially connected with it; Samuel H. Lowe was the editor-in-chief, Samuel D. Lee the managing editor, C. Smith Benjamin city editor, Jacob A. Hoekstra taking the place of the last-named after

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the first three months; three years after its inception the patronage of the paper increased so much that it removed from Smith's arcade, where it started, to its present building on Exchange street; soon thereafter it began the publication of a Sunday edition, which has never been intermitted; in the fall of 1892 its original owners sold the paper to another company, by which change it became Democratic in politics and its name was altered by dropping out the word *Morning;* Mr. Lowe retired from the editorship and was succeeded by John B. Howe, besides whom the present editors are Franklin P. Smith, associate and managing editor, and Robert K. Beach, city editor; Louis M. Antisdale is the business manager.

The Rochester *Daily Times* was started a few years ago as a workingmen's paper; it has always been issued at noon; it consists of four pages, and it is sold for one cent; its present business manager is G. A. Tanner.

A German paper was issued here in 1848, called the *Allgemeine Handelsblatt*, and another, named the *Anzeiger des Nordens*, was established in 1852, but both expired within a few years. In 1852 the *Beobachter am Genesee* appeared as a weekly, published by Blauw & Haass; four years later Adolph Nolte became the editor and proprietor, dropping the last two words of its title; since 1864 it has been issued as a daily; in 1883 it became consolidated with another journal, started the year before, the name of the new concern becoming the *Abend-Post und Beobachter;* Herman Pfäfflin is the present editor, Julius Stoll the publisher; it has a Sunday and weekly edition.

As an offset to the foregoing, which was always Republican in politics, the Rochester *Volksblatt* came into existence in 1853 as a Democratic journal; it was published by W. L. Kurtz and was a daily issue from the beginning; some years later Louis W. Brandt became the possessor and the editor of it and remained so until his death in 1881; his widow sold it in 1883 to Dr. Edward H. Makk, who has owned and edited it since then; it publishes a Sunday and a weekly edition.

Sunday journalism was a thing unknown in Rochester till 1871, when Charles S. Collins, mentioned above, started the *News Letter* as editor and publisher, but he went to Troy in less than a year, when the property was purchased by others and the paper became the *Sunday Times*,

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H. S. Hughes

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continuing under that appellation, with a great number of successive owners and editors, till 1878, when the title was changed to the *Sunday Tribune* and it so remained till the enterprise was abandoned in 1882. The *Sunday Morning Herald*, which never had any connection with the daily of a similar name (except that they occupied the same rooms and used the same press for two years) began publication in 1876 under Barber & Benjamin; Joseph L. Luckey became the editor a little later and continued so for several years; the journal was discontinued a year ago. The *Sunday Truth* was begun in 1880, under the editorship of Hume H. Cale and was maintained for several years in the labor interest.

In the foregoing record of Rochester newspapers it may be observed that no mention has been made of the evanescent periodicals that sprang up from time to time and passed away, having served their purpose or ending in the disappointment of their projectors. The multitude of these, most of which were very short lived, precludes even a classification of them in this place. Neither is it deemed worth while to give any account of the special papers that are published here to further some particular cause—religious, educational, industrial or otherwise—for they are not newspapers in any sense of the term.

To return to our village. The first Episcopalian society was formed and the parish organised, as St. Luke's, by the efforts of the Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, in 1817, although the Rev. Francis H. Cuming, the first rector, did not enter upon his duties till 1820, when the church building was erected; this was a wooden structure standing in the rear of the present stone edifice on Fitzhugh street, which was built three years later. In 1822 the Friends (or Quakers) built their meeting-house, on Fitzhugh street, near Allen; Isaac Colvin was clerk of the meetings. In the same year the Methodists began theirs, on St. Paul street, just south of the present site of the opera house, but it was 1826 before it was finished and dedicated; in 1831 the same society, its numbers having increased, built a spacious tabernacle on the corner of Fitzhugh and West Main streets, which was burned in 1835 and another erected just four years later, which stood till 1854; the first class-leader was the Rev. Elisha House. St. Patrick's church, the predecessor of the cathedral, was completed by the Roman Catholics in 1823,

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the Rev. Patrick Kelly being then the pastor of the congregation, though the Rev. Patrick McCormick was the first priest of the society in 1818. In 1825 the First Presbyterian society, being cramped for room, erected its church in the rear of the court-house (where the city hall now stands) and gave up its former quarters to the Second Presbyterian society, under the pastorate of the Rev. William James, which occupied them till the Brick church was built in 1828. In 1826 the Dissenting Methodists began the erection of a chapel. In 1828 the Baptists, having met in different places for a few years before that, purchased and occupied, under the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. O. C. Comstock, the building on State street that had been used by the two Presbyterian societies, and there they remained till 1839, when they built on Fitzhugh street. St. Paul's Episcopal church was begun in 1828, but not finished till 1830, when it was consecrated, with the Rev. Sutherland Douglass as the first rector. In 1829 the Unitarians, having purchased the old wooden building originally used by St. Luke's people, moved it to West Main street, near Sophia, and occupied it for a year or two, with the Rev. James D. Green as pastor, when the society was disbanded; it was not reorganised till 1841 and the church was built, in the following year, on Fitzhugh street, where St. Paul's German church now stands. About 1829 (the records do not show just when), during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, the Third Presbyterian society, which had been formed in 1826, built on the northeast corner of Main and Clinton streets, but in 1834 they sold the church to the Second Baptist society; it was burned December 10, 1859. A small African Methodist church was built on Ely street in 1828, but for some cause was abandoned and another erected on Favor street in 1831; the first pastor was the Rev. Isaac Stewart.

Long before the Erie canal was finished, commerce began upon it A preliminary survey was made through the village in September, 1819, the ditch was dug by sections, as described in a previous chapter, and on the 29th of October, 1822, the first canal boat left Rochester for Little Falls, laden with flour. Early in 1825 the piece immediately west of here was so far finished that on June 7, of that year, Lafayette came on a boat from Lockport and was welcomed by the entire population, a staging having been erected over the aqueduct, from which

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William B. Rochester delivered an address, after which the nation's guest, having been escorted through the streets by the villagers, was entertained at dinner at the Mansion House, kept by John G Christopher. On the 27th of October the local celebration connected with the completion of the entire canal took place, all the uniformed militia turning out as the squadron of boats from Buffalo appeared in sight; the entrance to the aqueduct being guarded by a vessel called the Young Lion of the West, the approaching fleet was halted and a prearranged colloquy ensued between those on board of that craft and the officials on the Seneca Chief, the leading boat of the procession, after which they all entered Child's basin, at the end of the aqueduct, where congratulations were formally tendered by Gen. Vincent Mathews, on behalf of Rochester, and John C. Spencer for Canandaigua; all then adjourned to the First Presbyterian church, where Timothy Childs delivered an oration; the proceedings closed with the inevitable banquet at the Mansion House, where Gov. De Witt Clinton and Lieut.-Gov. Tallmadge offered the principal toasts.

The rapid growth of transportation may be judged by a list given in the *Daily Advertiser* of October 24, 1826, of the canal commerce of the day before, in which twenty-two vessels arrived and twenty departed, most of them being in both lists; the articles brought here were of all kinds of merchandise, while those carried away consisted largely of flour and of potash, the manufacture of which was a specialty with the farmers, and occasionally a cargo of rattlesnakes, destined for the European markets. So much were the church-going people annoyed by the blowing of horns and bugles by the captains of outgoing and incoming vessels on Sunday that a village ordinance was passed in 1827, forbidding the distracting melody on that day; a few years later a line of Sabbath-keeping boats was established, and shortly afterward, in connection therewith, the Pioneer line of stages, with the same devout object in view.

Travel was maintained on the canal from the beginning, the easy passage of the boats rendering it a favorite mode of locomotion for those with plenty of time on their hands and who had no objection to spending two weeks, which was the usual time, in going to New York; at a later period the Red Bird line of packets, with excellent sleeping

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quarters and good meals, came into operation and for a long term they held a high place in the estimation of those whose journeyings were for pleasure rather than for business. But for those whose time was precious and whose preference was for a more rapid conveyance another means was provided, the swiftness of whose flight may be appreciated. In the journalistic issue mentioned above is the announcement of three daily lines of coaches, starting from the regular Mail and Pilot coach office, opposite the Eagle Tavern (which stood on the present site of the Powers block and was then kept by Russell Ensworth), the vehicle for Albany being guaranteed to arrive at the capital in three days, while that for Buffalo was promised to get to its destination on the very day of its departure, though it had to leave at 3 in the morning to do it; the coach for Olean, however, notwithstanding the fact that it started at the same bewitching hour, was compelled to "sleep" at Hornellsville (as the advertisement had it), reaching its objective point on the following day.

Charles J. Hill built the first brick house in the village—on the west side of Fitzhugh street, between Spring and Troup—in 1821, and from that time there was a steady increase in the erection of private dwellings, churches and commercial structures. As trade advanced, as the merchants set up new shops, as flouring-mills multiplied and grain was brought here in immense quantities, the demand for banking facilities became urgent. As early as 1817, in the very year of the incorporation of the village, application was made to the legislature for a bank charter by Harvey Montgomery and others, and the request was renewed six years later, but the demand, reasonable as it was, was rejected, through the selfishness and greed of the Ontario bank, at Canandaigua, and two smaller concerns at Geneva and Batavia, all of which grew rich by discounting the bills of our merchants. On February 19, 1824, a charter was finally granted to the Bank of Rochester, with Matthew Brown, Nathaniel Rochester, Elisha B. Strong, Samuel Works, Enos Pomeroy and Levi Ward as incorporators, the capital being fixed at $250,000. A. M. Schermerhorn was its cashier, John T. Talman its teller; Colonel Rochester was its first president, but he retired within a few months and was succeeded by Elisha B. Strong, he by Levi Ward, and he by James Seymour; the location was on Ex-

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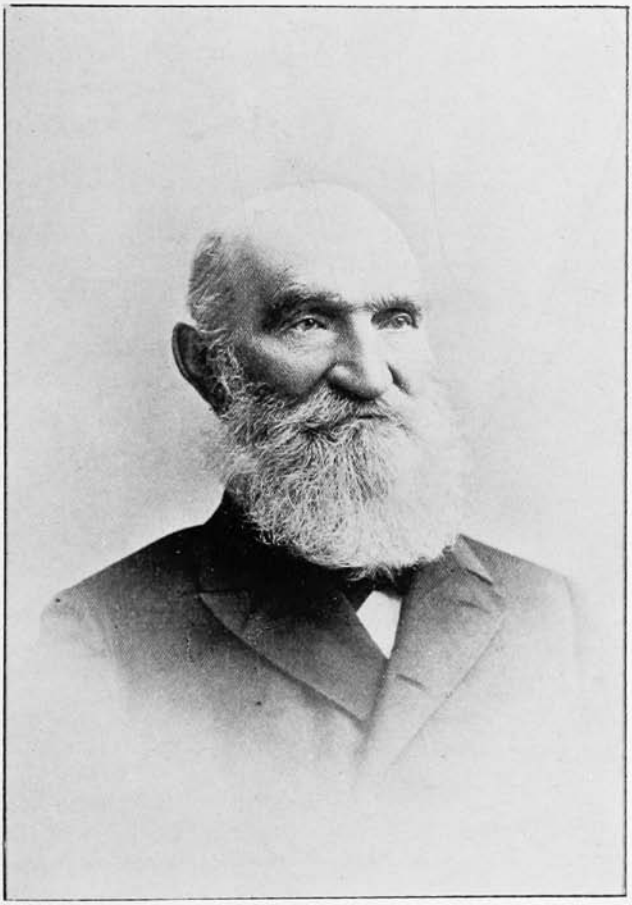

Elon Huntington

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change street, where the Bank of Monroe now stands; the charter of the bank, once renewed, expired in 1846 and its affairs were then wound up. There was one other financial institution in the village, the Bank of Monroe, organised in 1829, with a capital of $300,000; its successive presidents were A. M. Schermerhorn, Alexander Duncan, Moses Chapin and James K. Livingston; its location was on the present site of the Powers banking house; its charter expired in 1849.

In 1826 a mysterious affair occurred in this vicinity which stirred the hearts of the community to their depths, causing more dissensions and having a more wide-reaching effect than any other event connected with this region. Early in 1817 Wells lodge of Free Masons was instituted in the little settlement; on March 23, 1819, Hamilton Royal Arch chapter was installed here, and in June, 1826, Monroe encampment of Knights Templars was organised, these events indicating the rapid growth of the order in numbers and influence. Among its members was William Morgan, at first a resident of Rochester, though he had removed to Batavia before he became prominent by the announcement that he was writing a book to reveal the secrets of Freemasonry. Intense excitement was roused by this, and Morgan was subjected to all kinds of treatment calculated to make him forego his purpose; all failed, and an attempt to burn the printing-office in which the book was being put in type was equally abortive. Finally he was arrested for petty larceny and taken to Canandaigua, where the offense was alleged to have been committed; once there, the charge was dismissed but he was immediately re-arrested and imprisoned for a debt of two dollars, which he admitted; the next night four men came to the place and paid the debt, with the costs, after which they seized Morgan as he was leaving the jail and threw him into a carriage, which drove rapidly away; he was never seen in public again.

Indictments for the abduction of Morgan were found by the grand jury of Ontario county against four persons, three of whom pleaded guilty, although they had before that engaged several of the most eminent lawyers in the state as their counsel. The carriage containing the prisoner was traced to Rochester, where it was driven down to the old Steamboat Hotel at Hanford's Landing, whence it took the Ridge road for Lewiston, where, as seemed to be shown by the evidence brought

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out at subsequent judicial trials, he was taken across the Niagara river into Canada; so strongly was this indicated that Governor Clinton, himself a Mason and the highest authority in the order in the United States, wrote to the Earl of Dalhousie, the governor of Lower Canda, stating the known facts in the case and asking for the liberation of Morgan if he could be found, but nothing further was learned in the matter. Morgan's fate was never known, except to those who decreed it and those who executed the decree, but the most prevalent belief has always been that he was brought back from Canada, secreted for some time and then drowned in the Niagara river. That the great body of the Masonic fraternity were not only innocent of the conspiracy but absolutely ignorant of its existence, no one has now the slightest doubt, but in that unhappy time the charge of general knowledge, if not participation, was widely credited; Rochester was the very center of the anti-Masonic fury, and Timothy Childs was twice elected to Congress from this district as an Anti-Mason; so great was the hostility to the order that all the lodges in Western New York, with the commendable object of allaying the turmoil, surrendered their charters to the grand lodge and it was not till 1845 that Masonry revived here and acquired a stronger position than it had possessed before in this community.

Besides the act of 1822, changing the name of the village, a far more important one was passed on the 10th of April, 1823, by which the village of Brighton, whose interests were always identical with those of Rochester, was annexed to the latter. The law provided that the inhabitants of the territory thus annexed should have all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by those living in the original part of Rochester, but all the moneys assessed upon the new inhabitants for the improvement of streets were to be applied only to streets in what was previously Brighton, and *vice versa*. Perhaps this peculiar adjustment of taxation was found to work inharmoniously; certainly no other plausible conjecture can account for the passage of another act three years later, to the very day, incorporating the village of Rochester, as though no such village had ever been heard of before, extending materially the limits on the east side and in a less degree those on the west, but giving, queerly enough, the description of the territory not by metes and bounds but simply by including enumerated lots, the numbers being

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considered, probably, sufficiently descriptive. The second section of this act divided the new village into five wards, the first ward covering almost the same area that it occupies now, the second lying north and west of it, the third south of the first and second, the other wards on the east side of the river, the fourth being south of Main street, the fifth north of it.

Directories were not issued every year in those days, and the first that appeared in Rochester was in 1827, bearing the imprint of its publication by Elisha Ely, from the printing-house of Everard Peck. It contained the names of all the male inhabitants over fifteen years old, divided into two lists—first, the householders, alphabetically arranged under the initial letter of the surname but divided into wards under that letter; second, the boarders, all grouped in like manner, followed by a summary of the principal occupations, from which it appears that, besides those who were laborers simply, the largest number were carpenters, of whom there were three hundred and four, with one hundred and twenty-four shoemakers, ninety-five masons, and so on. The little book gives in compact form a statement of the principal events in the village up to that time and a list of the societies of all kinds then in existence, together with statistics concerning trade and commerce, and information regarding travel, such as the rates of fare on the canal. These were, on the freight boats, one and a half cents a mile, exclusive of board, for which there was an extra charge of about fifty cents a day, while on the packets, designed for passengers only, the rate was about four cents a mile, including all expenses, the tariff on stage travel being three and a half cents a mile. Ordinances are given for the orderly government of the place—many of which related to the prevention of fires, such as the regulation that fireplaces of every description must be kept in good repair so as to be safe, the penalty for neglect being ten dollars, and must be cleaned every three months, under a fine of five dollars. while at least one fire bucket must be kept in each house and all bell-ringers must ring on an alarm of fire, or pay five dollars—and for the good behavior of the people, such as the prohibition of the keeping of billiard tables for gaming and of nine-pin alleys for any purpose whatever, under a penalty of five dollars a day for each offense, all of which shows that the village was well conducted.

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The regulations alluded to call for some mention of a department that seems indispensable for the preservation of civilised communal life. At the village election of 1817 five fire wardens were chosen to enforce the ordinances and to form, after conflagrations had begun, the line of citizens who were to pass the buckets. This being soon perceived to be inadequate, a fire company was created in the following year, of which Daniel Mack was the foreman and the members of which were the most prominent villagers, one of whom, Charles J. Hill, lived till 1883. An engine was purchased, into which water had to be poured from buckets, but, poor as it was, it did duty alone for seven years, being housed first on the court-house square and afterward on Aqueduct street. In 1824 the sum of fifty dollars was voted for one or more ladders, to be placed on wheels; in 1825 $470 was paid for a new engine and $100 appropriated for its house, located in Bugle alley, where the Corinthian Academy of Music now stands. In the following year, at the time of the re-incorporation of the village, a more regular organisation of a volunteer fire department was effected, consisting of two engine companies ("Ætna" and "Torrent") and a hook and ladder company ("Pioneer"), with Samuel Works as chief engineer; a new machine was soon bought, which was given to one of the original associations, while a new company, then formed in Frankfort under the title of "Red Rover," had to be content, at first, with the little old concern, built ten years before, and all the department turned out for its first inspection, in "Mumford meadow," in October, 1828; in 1831 "Cataract" number 4 and "Rough and Ready" number 5 were formed, with "Protection" number 6 in 1833

Sam Patch, after jumping into the Niagara river from a projecting rock more than half the height of the great cataract, made his fatal leap over the Genesee falls on the 13th of November, 1829; his bones were broken upon his striking the water, and his body was not found until the following spring, when it was buried at Charlotte. In the same year Joseph Smith, a youth not then known to fame, applied to Thurlow Weed, who was then issuing the Rochester *Telegraph*, to print for him an inspired book which Smith had copied from golden tablets found by him in the woods in Wayne county, but Mr. Weed declined the offer and the first edition of the Mormon Bible was printed at Palmyra in the following year.

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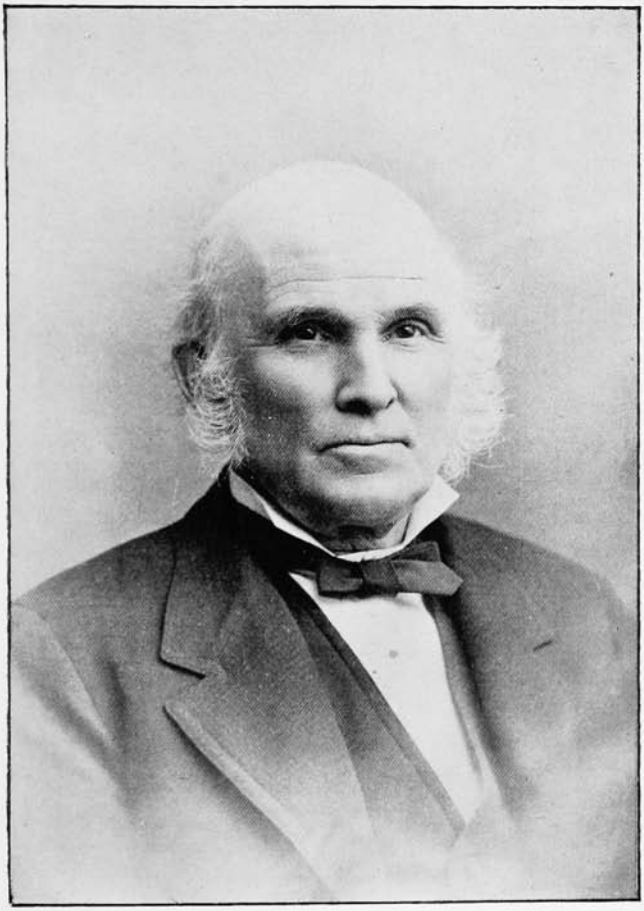

JUNIUS JUDSON.

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In 1832 the cholera appeared here for the first time; its approach had been heralded and Dr. Ward, Dr. Coleman, Dr. Reid, Everard Peck and Ashbel W. Riley were appointed a board of health; Dr. Coleman went to Montreal, where the malady was then prevalent, to learn the accepted mode of treatment; all possible precautions were taken, the physicians did everything in their power to stay the ravages of the disease, and Dr. McPherson came in from Scottsville to devote himself wholly to the cause, but nothing seemed to do the slightest good; one hundred and eighteen died of the plague during the summer and General Riley, who had given himself up to the work, put eighty of them into their coffins with his own hands. In 1834 the pestilence came again and fifty-four were carried off by it; a third time in 1849, when one hundred and sixty deaths resulted, and still again in 1852, when over four hundred (it is not known exactly how many) perished, the scourge being fatal to more than half of those who were smitten by it.

As all things grow, Rochester outgrew its village condition, and on April 28, 1834, the act of incorporation of the city of Rochester, containing its charter, was passed. This action was not premature, for the the population and the volume of business fully warranted it. The number of inhabitants was 12,289, there were thirteen hundred houses, fourteen churches or meeting-houses, nine hotels—the Eagle, the Rochester, the Clinton, the Mansion, the Monroe, the Arcade, the Franklin, the City and the Rensselaer—ten newspapers (so called) and two banks; in the previous year $290,000 had been invested in mills and flouring machinery, $1,413,000 paid for wheat, barrels, etc., and 300,000 barrels of flour manufactured; $157,000 had in that year been put into cotton and woolen mills, $31.000 invested in leather and skins. $25,000 in boat building, and so on, nearly $2,000,000 of merchandise had been sold and one-sixth of all the canal tolls in the state had been received here. The corporation was organised by the election of a board of aldermen, consisting of Lewis Brooks for the first ward, with John Jones as assistant; Thomas Kempshall for the second, Elijah F. Smith assistant; Frederick F. Backus for the third, Jacob Thorn assistant; A. W. Riley for the fourth, Lansing B. Swan assistant; Jacob Graves for the fifth, Henry Kennedy assistant; this common council selected the

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following officers: Jonathan Child, mayor; Vincent Mathews, attorney and counsel; Samuel Works, superintendent; E. F. Marshall, treasurer; John C. Nash, clerk; William H. Ward, chief engineer. Mayor Child was inaugurated on the 10th of June, and each year thereafter his successor was elected by the board of aldermen until 1841, when he was chosen by the people and has been so ever since. It may be as well to give in this place a list of the successors of these officers, except of the city attorneys, who will be found in another part of this work.

The mayors have been: Jacob Gould, in 1835–36; A. M. Schermerhorn and Thomas Kempshall (in place of Schermerhorn, resigned), 1837; Elisha Johnson, 1838; Thomas H. Rochester, 1839; Samuel G. Andrews, 1840; 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; Samuel G. Andrews, 1856; Rufus Keeler, 1857; Charles H. Clark, 1858; S. W. D. Moore, 1859 and 1866; Hamlet D. Scrantom, 1860; John C. Nash, 1861; Michael Filon, 1862; Nehemiah C. Bradstreet, 1863; James Brackett, 1864; D. D. T. Moore, 1865; Henry L. Fish, 1867–68; Edward M. Smith, 1869; John Lutes, 1870; Charles W. Briggs, 1871; A. Carter Wilder (two years' term after this), 1872; George G. Clarkson, 1874; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1876–89; William Carroll, 1890; Richard Curran, 1892; George W. Aldridge, 1894; Merton E. Lewis, acting mayor, 1895, Aldridge having been appointed superintendent of public works of the state.

Of the city treasurers, after E. F Marshall, who held the office again in 1838, there have been Theodore Sedgwick, in 1835; Erasmus D. Smith, 1836; W. E. Lathrop, 1837 and 1859; Eben N. Buell, 1839–42; James M. Fish, 1843–44; Hiram Wright, 1845–46; Matthew G. Warner, 1847; Clarence H. Sweet, 1848; Elbert W. Scrantom (term two years then), 1849; Charles M. St. John, 1851–54; P. M. Bromley, 1855; Abram Karnes, 1857; Thomas Hawks, 1861; Christopher T. Amsden, 1863; Harvey P. Langworthy, 1865–70; John Williams, 1871–74; George D. Williams, 1875–80; Ambrose McGlachlin, 1880–

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84; John A. Davis, 1885–90; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1890; Samuel B. Williams, 1891 to the present time.

The city clerks who succeeded Mr. Nash have been Ariel Wentworth, 1835; P G Buchan, 1836; J. W. Gilbert, 1837; Isaac R. Elwood, 1838; T. B. Hamilton, 1839; W. R. Montgomery, 1839; J. A. Eastman, 1842; A. S. Beers, 1843; Chauncey Nash, 1845; James S. Tryon, 1846; H. L. Winants, 1848; Newell A. Stone, 1849 and 1861; John N. Drummond, 1850; E. B. Shepardson, 1851; Washington Gibbons, 1852; C. N. Simmons, 1856–58 and 1862; Francis S. Rew, 1859; B. Frank Enos, 1864; Richard H. Schooley, 1868; William F. Morrison, 1870; Edward Angevine, 1876; Lucius M. Mandeville, 1880; James T. McMannis, 1881; Frank N. Lord, 1883; Peter Sheridan, 1885; Henry W. Gregg, 1892; Theodore S. Pulver, 1895.

After Mr. Ward the chief engineers were Theodore Chapin, Alfred Judson, P. W. Jennings, A. J. Langworthy, George W. Parsons, T. B. Hamilton, S. M. Sherman, James Cowles, William H. Sprung, Zachariah Weaver, George B. Harris, John McMullen, P. H. Sullivan, Wendel Bayer, Law S. Gibson, Samuel Bemish and James Malcolm, the present chief.

As superintendent of the city, Mr. Works was succeeded by Kilian H. Van Rensselaer, Theodore Chapin and Pardon D. Wright; the office was abolished after a few years.

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CHAPTER III.

CITY LIFE.

Changes in the Charter—Extension of the Limits—The City Fire Department—The Volunteer System—Change to the Paid Department—Notable Fires—Amusements—Early Theaters—The Museum—Corinthian Hall—Early Schools—The Old High School—Catholic Schools—The Free Academy—Early Burying-Grounds—Mt. Hope—Catholic Cemeteries—Railroads—The Tonawanda—The Auburn & Rochester—The New York Central and Others—The Carthage Road—The First Telegraph—The Western Union and Speculation therein—The Patriot War—The Mexican War—The Civil War—Anti-Slavery and the Underground Railroad—The Rochester Knockings—Disastrous Floods—Water Works—Our Semi-Centennial.

By its original charter in 1834 the city covered about four thousand acres, the same ground that was embraced within its limits for the next forty years, except for the addition that was made in 1836. John C. Spencer, in spite of his hostility to the erection of Monroe county in 1821, had been selected to draw this act of incorporation, and his characteristic of accuracy precludes the possibility of his having made a mistake in describing the limits of the city, so that in all likelihood he had been directed to follow the general line that excluded all land then used for agricultural purposes. The eastern boundary was quite irregular, starting on the Ridge road, thence with many sharp turns getting on to what is now Alexander street and following that till it reached the Pittsford road (now East avenue), up which it passed till it arrived at Goodman street, along which it pursued its way to the southern limits. To remedy an apparent omission and to straighten in part the eastern boundary line, an act was passed April 19, 1836, the first section of which is here given, as showing an utter absence of legal phraseology and interesting from the fact that this extension and subsequent comprehension have never, so far as is known to the writer, appeared before in any sketch or history of the city. The section is as follows:

"The boundaries of the city of Rochester are hereby extended so as

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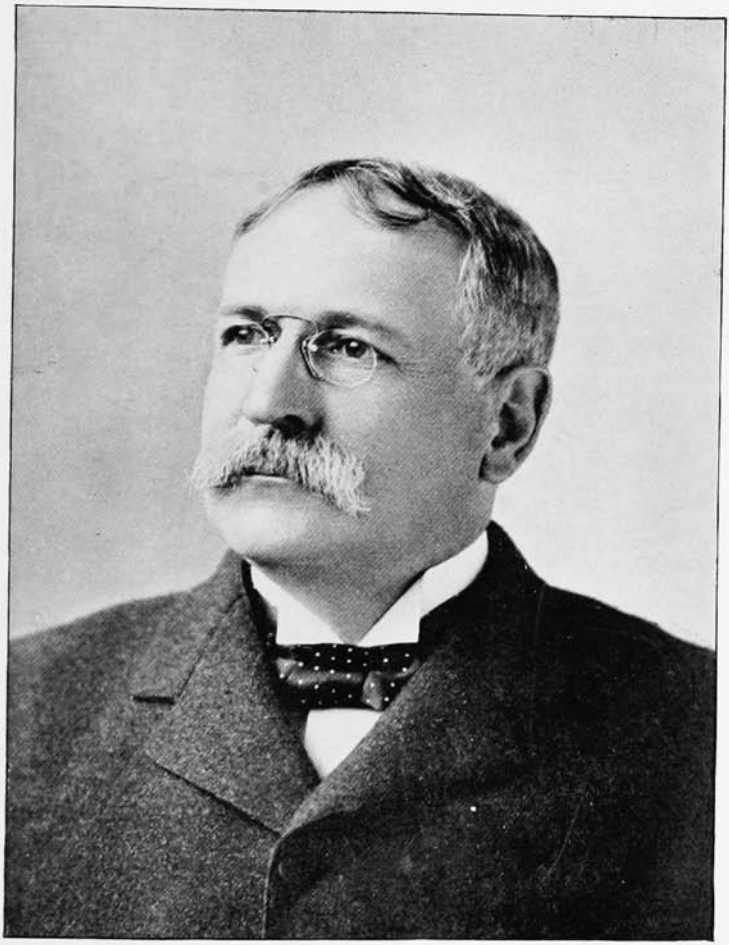



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to include within the limits thereof the farm of William Pitkin, situate in the town of Brighton, and also all the land lying between said Pitkin's farm and the eastern boundary of said city."

The "farm" thus alluded to, which comprised just one hundred acres and was afterward exchanged by Mr. Pitkin for a lot on South Washington street, was not as speedily built up as some other parts of the city, but it became long since completely occupied and a part of it now consists of the university grounds.

Having had a taste of amending the charter, the people kept on with the pernicious habit and have continued it to the present day, but few of the amendments need be mentioned here. The distinction between aldermen and assistant aldermen was abolished after four years of trial, and from 1838 two aldermen were chosen from each ward till 1877, since when one has been found sufficient. In 1874 the area was increased by the acquisition of territory that nearly trebled its dimensions, the land that was added on the west being formed into the fifteenth ward, that on the east into the sixteenth. A few additions have been made since then, but of no magnitude except as to the parks, which will be mentioned later. This did not, however, prevent an increase in the number of the wards, in order to overcome the power of the town members in the board of supervisors; in 1892 the boundary lines of the wards were so changed as to make twenty of them, instead of sixteen, but the demarcation was governed by political partisanship and the projectors of the enterprise were overwhelmed at the polls at the following election; much of the resentment against them was owing to the wanton alteration that had been made in the designations (except in the case of the first ward) of the five wards antedating the city's life by eight years, though the boundaries were practically untouched; two years later the rights of sentiment and tradition asserted themselves, and the historic wards received back their ancient titles.

The thread of the fire department, like a length of hose, may be taken up at this point, the change from village to city making but little difference except to give the chief engineer a second assistant in addition to the one that he had before. An engine, tub and hose company, two bucket companies and another for hose alone were soon formed, and in 1838 "Storm 7" blew into existence, a tumultuous combination that

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did not contribute to the quiet of the Third ward. It was disbanded again and again, but in 1861 it was large enough to furnish from its own ranks a full company, officers and men, for the "Old Thirteenth"; its record in the war was not wholly creditable, for its turbulent spirit made it insubordinate and many of its members were court-martialed and sent to the Dry Tortugas. "Osceola 8" was the next and "Champion 9" was the last engine company under the volunteer system. Connecting that system with the new were two companies that sprang into being in 1858, after the general disbandment of the old department—the Protectives, organised for the preservation of property during and after fires, and the Alert hose company, to which was added, ten years later, Active hose company number 2, for the east side, as the others were on the west. These three were wholly volunteer companies, their services being gratuitous and the city paying only a part of their expenses for buildings and apparatus, while they acted in friendly rivalry with each other and in entire harmony with the paid department.

This was fully organised in 1862, after an indefinite state of affairs for four years, during which two steam fire engines were brought to the city in February, 1861, and worked so well that six have been added since then. After the introduction of the Holly water works in 1874 the attendance of steamers at ordinary fires in the center of the city was dispensed with till recently, the pressure being considered sufficient, but that plan has been given up and now not less than two steamers turn out at every alarm, while four respond to the call of the central boxes. The three volunteer companies were disbanded a short time ago, the Protectives being succeeded by a sack and bucket company, which, though the old name still clings to it, is now a portion of the regular department. A valuable adjunct to the service is the fire alarm telegraph, which was introduced in 1869, the superintendent being B. F. Blackall from the beginning till 1881, when he was succeeded by Charles R. Barnes, who still holds the position. The Firemen's Benevolent association was organised in 1835 and incorporated in 1837, its object being to provide a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of firemen and for disabled members of the department; from that day to this it has carried out admirably the purposes of its formation.

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Of fires in Rochester, the first one recorded was on December 5, 1819, when the office of the *Gazette* was destroyed, and the first fatality at a fire was on December 21, 1827, at the burning of Everard Peck's paper mill on South Water street, when Thomas M. Rathbun, of the hook and ladder company, was killed by a falling chimney. On February 2, 1844, the old Mansion House, on State street, was destroyed; May 2, 1846, the old stone block built by Hervey Ely in 1817, where the Elwood building now stands, was burned; in July, 1847, Grace church (built as St. Paul's and standing on the site of the present edifice) was consumed; April 29, 1853, the Rochester House, on Exchange street, extending from the canal to Spring street, was burned, with four of the domestics; January 24, 1854, the Blossom House, on the northeast corner of Main and St. Paul, went up in flames—a long fire, the mercury falling to zero during its progress, so that men and machines were almost encased in ice; November 21, 1857, the Eagle bank block, where the Wilder building now stands, was destroyed, two firemen losing their lives; on the night of August 17, 1858, a blaze started in a livery stable on Minerva alley and the sun rose on the ruins of five blocks, twenty stores, Minerva hall and the Third Presbyterian church, everything on the south side of Main street, from St. Paul to Stone, being swept away; the Unitarian church, on Fitzhugh street, was burned November 10, 1859; the Second Baptist just a month later, the Bethel church, on South Washington street, November 24, 1861, Washington hall (where the Second Baptist had stood) May 4, 1867, three firemen perishing in the flames; St. Peter's (Presbyterian) church March 17, 1868; the *Democrat* office and most of the old Eagle Hotel block December 19 in the same year; the First Presbyterian church May 2, 1869; the opera house November 6 of that year, the old Hervey Ely mill, at the east end of the aqueduct, November 26, 1870, and the "Beehive," at the west end (the old mill of E. S. Beach and Thomas Kempshall, built in 1827 and used after 1865 for miscellaneous manufactures), April 7, 1880. Those were the most notable fires up to eleven years ago; those since then will be mentioned in the chronological record of events

Public sentiment in the early days of Rochester was decidedly adverse to dramatic representation. The directory of 1827 remarks:

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"The theater is situated on Carroll street, a few rods north of Buffalo street. It is open but part of the season, the company of performers not being permanently settled here and only exhibiting a few weeks at a time. Of the influence of theatrical exhibitions upon the habits and morals of a young community it does not become us to speak, but we are constrained to say that the character of the performances at this theater has not generally been such as reflects credit upon the taste of our citizens."

These observations are preceded immediately by a description of a sulphur bathing establishment on Buffalo street, near Washington, the advantages of which are said to be that "it consists of a bar-room, a ladies' drawing-room and bathing-rooms" The incongruity in the standards of morality thus displayed is further exemplified by the devout thankfulness expressed in Henry O'Reilly's "Sketches of Western New York," published in 1838, that "neither theater nor circus can now be found in Rochester," while then, before and afterward, the little press teemed with enticing lottery advertisements which at this day would exclude the newspapers from the mails, though at that time the system was patronised by the religious and was keeping thousands in hopeless poverty. Apart from occasional concerts, the first source of amusement in Rochester may be said to have consisted in a museum opened in the Eagle Tavern in January, 1821, where thirty-four wax figures were displayed, with a representation of the duel between Commodores Barron and Decatur. But this must have been short-lived, and so was the circus, in a frame building on Exchange street, where the jail now stands. In 1825 the Rochester museum was opened by J. R. Bishop on Exchange street, on the present site of the Smith & Perkins building; some years later a large room in connection therewith was used for dramatic performances, but that was only transient, while the museum itself, with its attraction of wax figures, persisted till 1852. Two theaters were established in 1826—one, which opened on April 8, three months before it came to an end, with Richard III., probably the first Shakespearean play given here, was on Buffalo street, where the Young Men's Catholic association building now stands; the other dramatic temple, which lasted longer, being the place alluded to in the directory of 1827, was on the west side of State street, nearly opposite Market;

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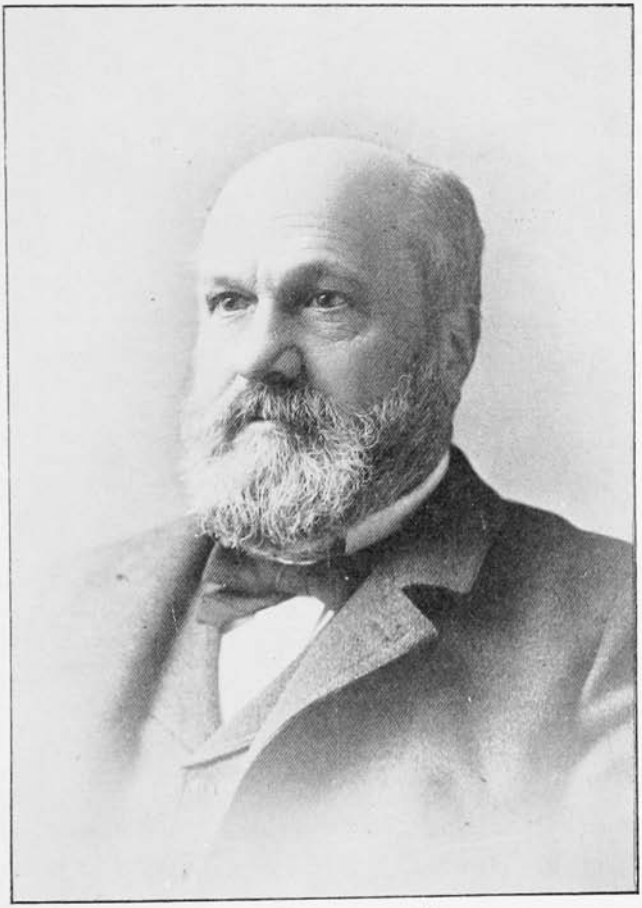

Henry A Langston

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it may have endured for a year or two, no one can tell just how long, for the newspapers advertised the stage only by denouncing it as "a noisome sink of immorality," and a proffered benefit for the Female Charitable society was rigidly declined, though one might think that Edmund Kean had dignified the little house by acting there the part of *Sir Edward Mortimer* in the "Iron Chest."

The foregoing allusions appertain more directly to village life, but the connection with subsequent amusements seemed to warrant their disposition here. In 1837 the part of *Helen McGregor*, in "Rob Roy," was played somewhere here, probably at the Museum theater, by Mrs. McClure, afterward Mrs. Noah, the first histrionic genius that Rochester ever produced, and the only one except her superior, Julia Dean, afterward Mrs. Hayne, who made her first appearance as a little child at the theater of her father, Edwin Dean. This was opened in 1840, in the building still standing on Exchange street, at the foot of Spring, and there Edwin Forrest, the elder Booth, Grattan Plunkett and other bright stars appeared, but public opinion was too strong for it and the house closed at the end of the third year. After an interval of five years, during which the moral inhabitants recreated themselves with itinerant concerts, circuses, panoramas and other shows of a harmless character, in which time also the Athenæum lecture course began, which held its own for nearly half a century, the theater was revived, and this time permanently. It opened on Christmas week, in 1848, under Carr and Warren, on South St. Paul street, and continued at the same spot up to the present day, without interruption except for the summer recess and the compulsory vacations caused by the fires of 1869 and 1891, followed by the rebuilding, in each case, of the ruined structure. Its boards were trodden by all the great actors of America and most of those of Europe, not with their own companies, as now, but acting in the leading roles, while their support came from the stock company, which, up to twenty years ago, it was the custom to maintain constantly at the theater, sometimes playing it without the added light from an imported star and sometimes sending it to Buffalo or any other neighboring city for a week, while our house was given up to some traveling troupe or combination.

Not as a rival of the St. Paul street theater was Corinthian hall built

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and opened on June 28, 1849, for it was intended from the beginning as a concert and lecture hall, and its walls re echoed with the divine notes of Jenny Lind, the sweet strains of Ole Bull's violin, the voices of Patti and Parepa, the eloquence of Phillips, Seward and Everett and the music of a line of artists too long to name even the most distinguished. The marvelous acoustic properties of its auditorium gave it a pre-eminence that feared no rivalry, so that it suffered nothing from the competition of Washington hall, which was erected about thirty years ago for a similar purpose. But the popular taste underwent a total change and the former blind hostility to dramatic representations on the part of one generation gave place to an equally indiscriminate demand for them by another, so Corinthian hall was remodeled in 1879, being turned into a theater, with galleries added to it, and its name was altered to the Academy of Music.

The school of Miss Strong, in 1813, antedating the village itself, was so satisfactory to the settlers here that it was soon determined to have a more formal academy than the little room over Jehiel Barnard's tailor shop on the corner of State and Main streets, and during the autumn of that very year a school district was established and a school-house begun, on South Fitzhugh street, where the Free Academy now stands. The site was given by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll, and the cost of the original building, which was one story in height, about eighteen feet wide by twenty-four long, was borne, probably, by the people here, as the school fund of the state then yielded about $25,000 a year, and our small proportion of that would not have paid for the house and for the instruction given, even in those days of small salaries. Aaron Skinner was the first teacher, and he may have been the first male instructor in Rochester, though that honor was claimed, in late years, by Moses King, who died in 1881. It is exceedingly difficult to determine whether that "district school number one" should be classed as a public or a private school, for it partook of both characteristics and the common school system of the state was not established till long afterward. In 1816 another school of the same nature was opened on the corner of Mill and Platt streets, and a few years later the old stone school house on Brown square was built, both institutions being supported largely by local appropriations. Probably the same was true of

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a school on the corner of Clinton and Mortimer streets, which for many years, beginning with 1818, was taught by Lyman Cobb, the author of the spelling book and the dictionary that were the standard works in those departments of knowledge till they were superseded by the productions of Noah Webster.

About 1820 two schools were started that were wholly private enterprises—a young ladies' academy on Mill street, where the Brackett House now stands, which was taught very successfully by Miss Maria Allyn, and an English and Latin school conducted by Fairchild and Filer near St. Luke's church. From that time the seats of juvenile learning multiplied so rapidly as to preclude the individual mention here of any except the very prominent ones. On the east side of the river a boys' school was opened by Mr. Shafer and another by Richard Dunning; they were well attended, but both soon yielded to the pre-eminence of the Rochester High school. This was incorporated in 1827, and the building, between Lancaster and Chestnut streets, where the Unitarian church now stands, was erected in part from the proceeds of a tax of $4,000 that was authorised to be levied. In spite of this aid the school grew more in debt every year till 1835, when, by a desperate effort of the citizens, it was put on its feet again, and from that time till its destruction by fire in 1852 it occupied the most prominent place among the scholastic institutions of Rochester. Thousands of pupils received their education there, the number in a single year being sometimes about six hundred, and its influence was felt for a generation after it had passed away. During its lifetime it had many teachers of learning and ability, but foremost among them was Dr. Chester Dewey, a man of great erudition and kindness of heart, the typical educator of this city, who had been a professor in Williams college for some years before he came here and who was the principal of the school for fourteen years prior to 1850, when he became professor of natural sciences in the University of Rochester, retiring therefrom in 1861 and dying six years later, at the age of eighty three. Associated with him for a long time, as principal of the girls' department, was Miss Mary B. Allen, who afterward taught a private school of her own till 1869; at a late period of her life she became Mrs. Moses King and died two years ago at an advanced age.

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Miss Sarah T. Seward, who afterward became the wife of General Gould, came here from Lebanon Springs in 1833 and immediately opened a school for young ladies, first on the corner of Main and Elizabeth streets, then on the present site of the First Presbyterian church; her patronage increased so rapidly that in 1835 she erected on Alexander street a house large for those days, sixty-four feet front and situated in the midst of fine grounds four or five acres in extent; the education there given was of a high character and very complete, the class-room equipments costing more than $12,000; on the marriage of Miss Seward it passed into the hands of her brother, Jason W. Seward, who conducted it till 1848; the site is now occupied by the capacious structures of the Homœopathic hospital. Quite an educational revival took place in 1835, for, besides the steps forward that have just been mentioned, the Rochester female academy, on South Fitzhugh street, was begun, stock to the amount of $4,000 being taken by sixty-seven persons; the first board of trustees was made up of Jonathan Child, Moses Chapin, E. F. Smith, J. K. Livingston and William P. Stanton; Miss Julia H. Jones was by them appointed the principal, with Miss Araminta Doolittle (who afterward succeeded her in charge of the school) as her first assistant, and under their auspices the seminary was opened in May, 1836; Mrs. Curtis followed Miss Doolittle in 1855 and three years later the seminary passed under the management of the Rev. James Nichols, after whose death, in 1864, his widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, became the sole possessor of the property and the manager of the school; it is still conducted by members of that family, having outlived all its early compeers and retaining the reputation it has possessed for more than half a century.

In that same year of 1835 a Catholic school for the instruction of little children was started in the basement of St. Patrick's church, the first teacher being Michael Hughes, and it continued till it was succeeded by the parochial school established in 1858 on the corner of Frank and Brown streets and now conducted by the order of Christian Brothers. Other Catholic schools were those of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, founded by the ladies of that order in 1855, which was at first located on South St. Paul street and eight years later removed to its present commodious quarters on Prince street; the academy of the Sisters of

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Maurice Leyden

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Mercy, on South street, near St. Mary's church, opened in 1857, and the large academy of Nazareth convent on the corner of Jay and Frank streets, established in 1871; all of these institutions are still in successful operation. Of the many private schools that were started after 1840 and that endured for several years there may be mentioned the Tracy female seminary, on Alexander street; Satterlee's collegiate institute, on Oregon street; the schools of Mrs. Isabella J. Porter, Miss Mary Jane and Miss Almira Porter, first in the basement of the Unitarian church and afterward on South Washington street; Mrs. Greenough's seminary, first on North street and then on Plymouth avenue; De Graff's institute for boys, Eastman's commercial college, Mrs. Curtis's Livingston park seminary, Miss Bliss's on Spring street and Miss Cruttenden's on Gibbs street, some of which are still in existence, though most of them have passed away, to give place to their prosperous successors of the present time.

Since 1841 the common school system of the state has had full sway in this city, though even before that there were public schools here, in attendance upon which there were 1,050 pupils out of a total of 4,343, when the school census was taken in January of that year. In June the first board of education was organised, with Levi A. Ward as president, and under the new regime the number of public scholars increased so rapidly that the annual report in June, 1843, shows that there were then fifteen districts, with eight commodious brick schoolhouses, an average attendance of 2,500 and an annual expenditure of $19,000. Although these schools were public they were not free till the passage of the act of March 26, 1849, and even after that there was a frantic endeavor to take away that character from them, which was defeated only by the efforts of the free school convention held at Syracuse. After the burning of the old High school on Lancaster street there was nothing to take its place; arguments were continually advanced to crown the work of the public school system in this city by the inauguration of such an institution in direct connection therewith; these appeals were at last successful and school-house number one, on South Fitzhugh street, was opened in that capacity on November 1, 1857[1] (the school being incorporated as the Rochester Free Academy

[1] For twenty years after that there was no school number one, until in 1877, the Industrial school, a strictly charitable affair, on Exchange street, was taken into the common school system

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in 1862), C. R. Pomeroy being the first principal, followed by Edward Webster in 1859, he by Nehemiah W. Benedict in 1865, he by Zachary P. Taylor in 1883 and he by John G. Allen, the present incumbent, in 1886. Of the crowd of applicants at the beginning, only one hundred and sixty-five were admitted, and from that time there were so many continually pressing for admission that a new building was erected on the old site and completed in March, 1873, at a cost, including the additional land purchased, of $150,000. The structure is ornate, rather than ornamental, but its serves its purpose, is well ventilated and accommodates, without crowding, the attendance of over four hundred pupils, besides furnishing room for the Central library and for various offices. The instruction is very thorough and of a high grade, the term being four years in the classical, English and scientific courses, one year in the business course.

For the burial of their dead the early settlers used a half acre on the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring street, which was formally deeded to the village corporation by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll, being a free gift, in June, 1821, but in September of that year the authorities exchanged it on even terms for three and a half acres on West Main street, where the City hospital now stands, and the bodies were removed thither. On the east side of the river the first land used was on East avenue, near Gibbs street, but that was soon abandoned for a position further south, the deed to which was given in 1827, though interments were made there before that. In these two resting-places—one called the Buffalo street burying-ground and the other the Monroe street burying-ground—all bodies were laid till after the village had become a city. Perhaps the cholera of 1832, with its widespread mortality, demonstrated the necessity of further expansion; at any rate, soon after that the matter was agitated and public meetings were held, but no official action was taken till August, 1836, when the mayor, at the instance of the common council, appointed Aldermen Scoville, Woodbury and Whitney a committee to inquire into the expediency of buying land for a burying-ground. They followed the lead of a citizens' committee,

in order that the salaries of some of the teachers and a few other expenses might be paid by the board of education; it then became known officially as number one, though it still retains its original title.

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selected several months before, and recommended the purchase of Silas Andrus's lot, comprising the first fifty-three acres of what is now Mt. Hope cemetery. The recommendation was approved, the land was bought and paid for by the issue of city bonds to the amount of $8,000.

No other selection equally advantageous, in point of beauty of scenery and diversity of landscape, could possibly have been found in Monroe county, and it is doubtful if there is in the whole country another spot as well adapted by nature to this purpose. The grounds were laid out in accordance, mainly, with plans prepared by Silas Cornell, the city surveyor, who, fortunately for posterity, made little alteration in the various elevations but left the undulations as they were, cutting a few winding roads among the hills and felling the forest trees only as they interfered with the arrangement of lots. More land was purchased in subsequent years—the largest amount in 1865, when seventy-eight acres were added—so that the cemetery contains now about one hundred and eighty-eight acres. Much of its completeness, in which the natural beauties are preserved but the roughness of its early period has given place to tasteful care, was owing to the intelligent skill of George D. Stillson, who was its superintendent for sixteen years before 1881; he was succeeded by his son, George T. Stillson, and he by David Z. Morris, who now holds the place. The first interment was on the 18th of August, 1838, and on the 1st of June, 1894, the fifty thousandth burial was made there.

The Catholics preferring to bury their dead in ground consecrated by their own church, land on the Pinnacle hills, southeast of the city line, was bought in 1838 by the trustees of St. Patrick's church, and the cemetery was established there that was always known as the Pinnacle burying-ground, in which the English-speaking Catholics of the city were buried till 1871, since when there have been very few interments there and most of the hill has been razed, its light, sandy soil making it desirable for building purposes. About 1840 the German Catholics here opened St. Joseph's cemetery, on Lyell avenue, where at first all the dead of that nationality were buried, but seven years later Sts. Peter and Paul's congregation established one for themselves on Maple street (which was closed by the municipal authorities in 1877), and St. Joseph's was moved to the east side of the river. The cemetery of St. Boniface,

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on South Clinton street, opened in 1866 for the use of that congregation, is still used, but to a very limited extent, and most of the bodies formerly resting in all these Catholic cemeteries have been removed to that of the Holy Sepulcher, on Lake avenue, north of the city line and in the town of Greece. This comprises about one hundred and forty acres, most of it purchased in 1871, the last thirty acres six years later. The location is a beautiful one, the greater part of the grounds lying between the road and the river bank, though a small portion is on the west side of the avenue; its distance from the city relieves it from the criticism to which Mt. Hope is sometimes subjected, of encroaching too much upon the environment of the living. In its brief existence, thus far, the Holy Sepulcher has been decorated by many fine monuments, and it will doubtless remain for many generations the principal Catholic burying-ground of Rochester.

Just north of it is the Riverside cemetery, begun only three years ago by a company incorporated at that time, which purchased one hundred acres of land and laid them out with great expense and care, erecting a peculiarly tasteful office building at the entrance; many of the lots have been sold and there have been a few interments there. At the opposite extremity of the city, far out on Genesee street, is the little Rapids cemetery, of two and a half acres, which is said to have been started in 1812, though, if so, it must have been for the accommodation of the scattered residents of Chili or Scottsville; it is still in use, and occasionally an old citizen is laid to rest within its narrow bounds.

Steam as a motive power on land was first employed in this country on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the beginning of 1831, and its first application on any road proceeding from Rochester was on the 4th of April, 1837, when a mixed train of freight and passenger cars, in charge of L. B. Van Dyke as conductor, was run out on the Tonawanda railroad. This road was chartered in 1832 for fifty years, with a capital of $500,000, Daniel Evans being the president, Jonathan Child vice-president, A. M. Schermerhorn secretary, Frederick Whittlesey treasurer. Elisha Johnson surveyed the route and built the road, completing it to South Byron in 1834, to Batavia in 1836 and to Attica, forty-three miles in all, in 1842. Its terminus in this city was on the western corner of Main and Elizabeth streets. The first regular passenger train

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George J. Oakes

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left for Batavia on May 3, and on the 11th of that month there was a great celebration here over the event. In 1838 ground was broken for the Auburn & Rochester railroad, but the line was not finished till three years later, the cost of construction being $1,012,783, of which more than half was met by capital stock taken by subscription in several places, Rochester being down for $58,000, Canandaigua for $141,700, Geneva for $168,500, and so on; at a meeting of stockholders, held at Geneva, Henry D. Gibson of Canandaigua was elected president, with James Seymour of this city as vice-president; the first train from Rochester eastward ran to Canandaigua on September 10, 1840, the conductor being William Failing; the road was finished to Auburn in September, 1841, and a train ran through to Albany in October of that year, the eastern connections having been laid before that.

In 1850 the Rochester and Tonawanda railroad was consolidated with the Attica & Buffalo, which had been in operation for some years, Joseph Field of this city becoming president of the new corporation, but for some reason no through train ran from here to Buffalo till 1852, when the straight line from Batavia to that place was laid. In 1850, also, the little road from Lockport to Niagara Falls was purchased by a syndicate of capitalists and extended to this city, and in the same year work was begun on the direct road from here to Syracuse; the Rochester & Charlotte was built in the latter part of 1852. By the consolidation of all the roads named, together with others, in the eastern part of the state, the New York Central railroad company came into existence on May 17, 1853, with a capital stock of $23,085,600 and assumed debts to the amount of $1,947,815.72. As the tracks of this railroad crossed many of the streets of the city, numerous accidents, some of them fatal, were caused, besides an incalculable amount of inconvenience; at last the company yielded to the just demands of the citizens, and the tracks were raised, ground being broken therefor in March, 1882, and the work finished in the summer of 1883, at a cost of $925,301.95, including $150,000 for the construction of the present train-house extending from St. Paul to Clinton street, built by George H. Thompson; it took the place of the old one, built by C. A. Jones in 1851, on land now devoted to Central avenue, between Mill street and the river.

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On observing the operation of these various roads, a desire, not felt before, was stimulated for more rapid communication with the southern part of the state, and after many attempts a company was formed with $800,000 capital and directors chosen equally from up the valley and from this city, with James Wadsworth as president and Freeman Clarke secretary and treasurer, which began the construction of a road from here in September, 1852, and opened it to Avon in 1854; it was intended at first that it should go further south, but it never did, and a little later it was leased for ninety-nine years by the New York, Lake Erie & Western. For some years after the change it continued to be called by its original name of the Genesee Valley railroad, but it is now universally known as the Rochester division of the Erie road. In 1869 the Rochester & State Line railroad company was formed, work was begun two years later, and in 1878 the road was completed to Salamanca, its original terminus; a year later a majority of the stock was owned by William H. Vanderbilt and it was expected that the road would become a branch of the New York Central, but it was not profitable enough for that and although it was successful in a suit brought by the city of Rochester to recover $600,000 which had been advanced toward its construction, it was unable to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds and was sold out in January, 1880, to New York parties, by whom its name was changed to the Rochester & Pittsburg (the word Buffalo being prefixed afterward) and the line extended to Punxsutawney, in Pennsylvania. The Genesee Valley Canal railroad, laid through the bed of the abandoned canal from here to Olean, was begun in 1881 and opened for traffic in 1883, doing for the towns on the west side of the river what our division of the Erie does for those on the east; it has had a fair measure of prosperity and makes good connection with the Delaware & Lackawanna, thus affording an easy means of reaching the eastern part of Pennsylvania; soon after its opening it passed under the control of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia company, the name of which was afterward changed to the Western New York & Pennsylvania, and this branch is now known as the Rochester division of that road. Other railways now running into the city will be mentioned elsewhere.

Antecedent by four years to the steam railroads was another concern,

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of a similar nature, which was really the predecessor of our present-day street-car system, though there was a long interval between the first essay and the second. In 1825 a small company with a capital of $30,000 was organised by Elisha Johnson, Josiah Bissell, Everard Peck and others, but it was six years before they could get the necessary act from the legislature empowering them to construct a railroad with a single or double line of track, connecting the head of ship navigation on the Genesee with the Erie canal in this city; Elisha Johnson began building the road in 1831 and finished it in a little over a year, so that it was ready for use in January, 1833; the line began at the south end of Water street, touching the aqueduct, then, crossing Main street, it continued north along the bank of the river, with a total descent of two hundred and fifty-four feet, till it reached Carthage, connecting directly with the gravity railroad mentioned in a preceding chapter; the coaches in use were open at the sides and were operated by two horses driven tandem, the driver being seated on the top of the car; the road was operated till 1843, when it was abandoned. There were no more horse railroads here for just twenty years, the first new line of that character being opened in July, 1863, on the Mt. Hope avenue route, and it is a little singular that that should have been the line to be taken up a few years later, from the end of South St. Paul to Clarissa street, and discontinued to the present time; tracks were laid gradually in the other principal streets till the old company sold out to the present corporation, which changed the motive power from equine to electrical.

Rapidity in travel called for still greater celerity in verbal transference, and in this field Rochester is entitled to lasting remembrance. Soon after the evolution of the Morse system of telegraphy in 1844 Henry O'Reilly, of this city, projected, organised and constructed the longest range of connected lines in the world, extending from the eastern seaboard to the far South, and called the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi range," though commonly known as the "O'Reilly lines." These were at first individual but were afterward consolidated and became the nucleus of the Western Union telegraph company, whose arms embrace the continent. None of those lines, however, ran through this city, for the first office here was that of the New York, Albany &

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Buffalo (merged in the Western Union in 1860), which was opened for the transmission of messages in the winter of 1844–45. The first press dispatch received here came on June 1, 1846, and appeared in the *Democrat* of the next day, being a report of the constitutional convention then in session at Albany; the office was originally in the basement of Congress Hall, but was soon removed to the Reynolds arcade, where it still remains; George E. Allen was at first in charge of the office, then S. S. Pellett, then A. Cole Cheney (from 1852 to 1881), then George D. Butler, the present manager. Several other companies opened their offices here at intervals, but they all closed eventually, as the lines became absorbed in the all-controlling Western Union—except that of the district telegraph, a local concern, for the purpose of summoning messengers, police and other persons, and also that of the Postal telegraph cable company, a new-comer, which has not yet succumbed. In connection with the progress of this monopoly is the interesting episode of the speculation in its stock; the headquarters of the company being then in this city the shares had a local attraction and their price began to advance in 1863, keeping on till April, 1864, when the stock, having been doubled and then watered again in the meantime, sold for $230, the highest point reached; that broke the market, some fortunes being made, but more lost; the same was still more widely true concerning the investment in Pennsylvania petroleum interests at about the same time.

After the little war scare of 1814 peace reigned supreme in this community till 1837, when the Navy island raid took place; the so-called "patriot war" (though those engaged in it were discontented rioters, rather than lovers of their country) had broken out in Canada West, and some men from this city, as well as large numbers of people from the vicinity, rushed to Navy island, in the Niagara river, and took possession of it, with a view to assisting the insurgents on the other side; great excitement prevailed here and it seemed that the two countries might become involved in a senseless war, but our government interfered before it was too late and sent General Scott to the frontier, who took control of the island and dispersed the crazy interlopers; after that the turmoil subsided, William Lyon Mackenzie, the demagogue who had originated it, escaping to New York, coming to Roch

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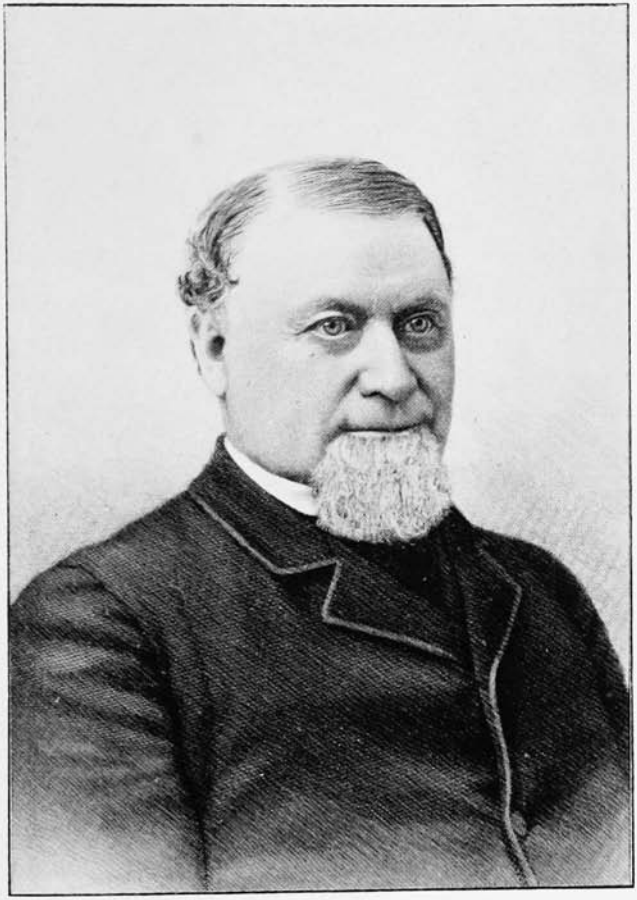

D. W. Powers

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ester in 1839 and starting a weekly paper called the *Gazette*, in order to revive the disturbance; he was tried at Canandaigua and sentenced to our jail for eighteen months but was pardoned within a year and disappeared. The Mexican war having broken out in 1846 a small company was raised here, but the quota was full by that time and the men stayed at home; in the next year a full company was enlisted and went to Mexico under Caleb Wilder as captain and Edward McGarry as first lieutenant; they saw little fighting but remained in the country for eighteen months as part of the army of occupation. Then came the war of the rebellion in 1861, and for four years our feelings were engrossed by that; during 1862 and 1863 the streets were dotted with tents for enlistment, the court-house plaza and the "four corners" being specially devoted to their location; fairs were held at different times for the benefit of the soldiers, the principal one being the grand bazaar at Corinthian hall for a week in December, 1864, when $15,000 was realised; a full statement of our troops will be found in the sketch of the county.

In few communities did the feeling of hostility to African slavery have a stronger foothold than in Rochester, and here was laid the foundation of the Liberty party when Myron Holley, in June, 1839, started the Rochester *Freeman*, in which he urged the policy of independent political action on the subject. On the 28th of September of that year the Monroe county "convention for nominations" was held, by which was meant a meeting for the selection of delegates to a convention that should make distinct nominations of candidates to be supported on that issue at the ensuing presidential election; as an outcome of that convention at Rochester—the first of the kind held in the country—a state convention was held a short time later at Arcade, Wyoming county, and a national convention at Albany in the following April, which nominated James G. Birney for the presidency. Anti-slavery conventions of all kinds were frequently held here, both of the more moderate wing and of the Garrisonian abolitionists, so that, if the difference between the two factions was not clearly understood by outsiders, it was not owing to any lack of information imparted at Corinthian hall and elsewhere; in that popular auditorium fairs in behalf of the cause were common during the times of the agitation, at which

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Frederick Douglass was often a conspicuous figure, and it was there that William H. Seward, on the 25th of October, 1858, uttered his prophetic words about the "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces."

But not alone in this public way was Rochester distinguished for its part in the struggle between slavery and freedom, for this was always one of the principal stations of the "underground railroad," that occult method of transportation from intolerable bondage to liberty beyond the border. Guided by the polar star and by means of information known only to themselves, thousands of fugitives[1] passed through this city on their way to Canada, and a large proportion of them were harbored here, sometimes over night but in other cases for days at a time, while they lay concealed from the watchful eyes of government officers who had been notified of their flight and ordered to intercept and arrest them. Generally the runaways would be in groups of two or three, but sometimes one lonely wanderer would appear and once a party of fifteen came on Saturday night to the residence of Mrs. Post, on Sophia street, where they were sheltered over Sunday and driven down on Monday morning, in the usual way, to the steamboat landing at the foot of Buell avenue, whence the regular vessel, under the British flag, carried them safely to Canada. How the knowledge of that house, and of three or four others in this city, as secure and friendly hiding-places, came to the intelligence of the flying bondmen was never known, nor was the fact of their concealment divulged in a single instance, though it was within the cognition of great numbers of people of both colors and there were often warrants in the hands of the officers, ready to be served on those who were more than suspected to be lying here.

Though there were many narrow escapes here, there was only one actual rendition to slavery, and that was as far back as 1823, when a woman who had got away from her owner at Niagara Falls had come to this city and lived for some time with her husband, who was a barber here; she was finally arrested, carried to Buffalo and put on a vessel bound for Cleveland, whence she was to be carried to her home in Wheeling, Virginia; on board the boat, with hope behind, despair in

[1] The late Mrs. Amy Post, in a thoughtful article prepared eleven years ago, estimated the number as about one hundred and fifty each year on the average; she is a good authority.

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front, she cut her throat, and so was free at last. From that time, public opinion, though somewhat divided, preponderated so strongly against the surrender of human beings that it was never attempted here again, and even after the passage of the infamous fugitive slave bill in 1851, which increased the bitterness of feeling and never helped the South, the authorities wisely abstained from precipitating the conflict that would have been sure to result from any effort at the forcible return of a runaway slave.

Rochester is associated with a peculiar manifestation that appeared here about the middle of the century and spread the name of the city to the uttermost parts of the earth. In 1847 John D. Fox, who had lived here previously, moved with his wife and daughters—Margaretta, aged twelve, and Kate, aged nine—to Hydeville, in Wayne county, where they occupied a house in which mysterious noises had already been heard. These now increased in frequency, in loudness and in variety, the little girls seeming to be the mediums through which the disturbances occurred. The noises finally resolved themselves into rappings or knockings, which resounded all over the house, on floors, ceilings and walls, but neither the parents nor any of the neighbors were able to solve the mystery as to how the sounds were produced. The children were then separated, one of them, and afterward the other, coming to Rochester to live with their older sister, Mrs. Leah Fish, who, originally incredulous, soon came to be as successful a medium as either of the little ones. In the presence of any one of the three the knockings were repeated and seances were held at different houses in the city, where communications were carried on by the laborious process of repeating the alphabet and spelling out whole sentences as the affirmative raps indicated that the proper letter had been reached. Curiosity was aroused and of course much antagonism was evoked by the spread of this new cult, and it is only fair to say that it seems to have been these mysterious agencies themselves that originally and persistently demanded a public investigation of the matter. As suggested by the responsive rappings, a meeting was held at Corinthian hall on November 14, 1849, at which a committee was appointed, which made a report on the following evening at the same place to the effect that it had, after full investigation, failed to discover the means by which the sounds were made.

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Instead of allaying the exitement this report only increased it; a second committee, composed of Dr. H. H. Langworthy, Frederick Whittlesey, D. C. McCallum, William Fisher and Judge A. P. Haskell, of LeRoy, was equally unsuccessful, and finally a third committee was appointed, consisting of men equally eminent, every one of whom had the full confidence of the community and not one of whom was a believer in the new philosophy. These men, after some trustworthy women, selected by them, had carefully examined all the clothing worn by Mrs. Fish and Margaretta Fox, to prevent the concealment of artificial appliances, subjected the mediums to the most rigid and severe tests that they could devise, and yet, in spite of all, this committee, like its predecessors, had to confess that it was unable to discover the fraud. Considering that all these fifteen men were appointed, not as impartial investigators but with the avowed object of exposing what was alleged, even by them, to be a mischievous imposture, their discomfiture is certainly very remarkable. At the gathering before which that final report was made, Corinthian hall was packed with a crowd that contained a large element of the baser sort, and these ruffians, enraged at the outcome of the inquiry, tried to seize the women who were the objects of their disapproval and who were there on the stage, so that it required the intervention of a strong body of police to quell the disturbance, which was the nearest approach to a riot that was ever witnessed in that building. No further inquisition was made, the Fox sisters continued for many years to practise their mediumistic vocation, and so the "Rochester knockings" became the beginning of modern spiritualism in all its various forms.

From flood as well as fire Rochester has had its losses, but by the former element no mortality is known to have been caused. The principal freshets within our historic times were those of 1803, which carried away Indian Allan's saw-mill, the first structure on the One-hundred-acre tract; of 1835, which overflowed Buffalo street and carried away the bridge at the lower falls; of 1857, which swept off the old buildings on the north side of Main street bridge and most of the bridge itself, and, finally, that of March, 1865, the most disastrous of all, which was owing to the insufficiency of the openings in the Erie railroad embankment near Avon, so that the accumulated water from the sudden thaw

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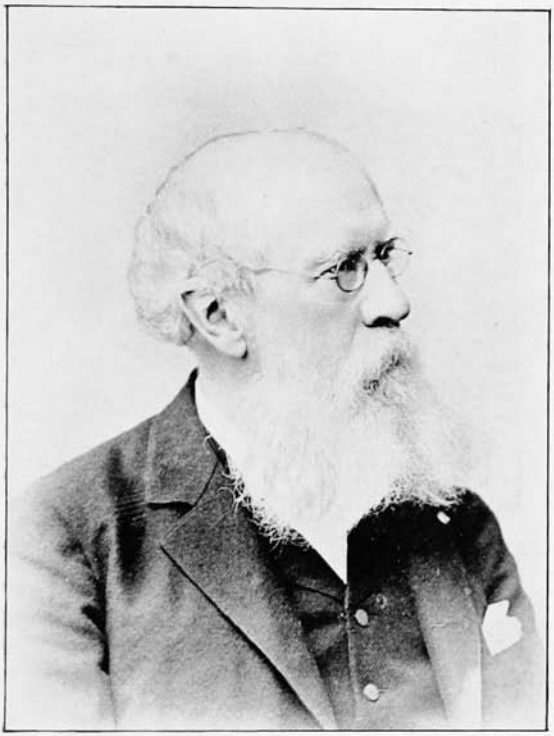

JOHN H. ROCHESTER.

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of a great body of snow and ice was held back and then, breaking its barriers, came down with a volume that could not be discharged under the arches of the aqueduct, so there was no dry land in the middle of the city for more than two days. No effective measures have yet been taken to guard against a repetition of this disaster, although many have been proposed, and the encroachments on the river bed continue as industriously as ever, regardless of the danger that in our own time, not after us, may come the deluge.

To provide the means for preventing wholesale conflagrations was always in the minds of our citizens, and, long before the problem of how to obtain them was solved, the necessity made itself felt of supplying the fast-growing city with drinking water to take the place of that procured from wells and from the roofs of buildings. After many costly experiments in the way of issuing bonds the proceeds of which were frittered away by dishonesty and folly, a law was passed in 1872 "to supply the city of Rochester with pure water." Under this act a commission was appointed, which, with J. Nelson Tubbs as chief engineer, began work by laying out a double system—first, the Holly system, by which water for fire purposes could be obtained from the river by pumping machinery, and, second, one by which drinking water of the best quality could be brought from Hemlock lake, twenty-eight miles away; the former was in operation by the beginning of 1874, the first stream from a hydrant being thrown at a fire on the 18th of January; the Hemlock lake system went into effect on January 23, 1876; the distributing pipes of the latter were extended annually and the total cost of the combined systems up to the 1st of April, 1884, was $3,656,049.

Rochester's fiftieth birthday was celebrated on the 9th and 10th of June, 1884, with processions, parades, addresses, fireworks and all the other paraphernalia so dear to the hearts of the American people; the mayors of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and other cities were present, and a congratulatory dispatch was sent from the corporation of the English Rochester. With this the record of our antiquity may close, the record of our new life begin.

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CHAPTER IV.

THE LAST DECADE.

Cannibalism in the Greely Relief Expedition—Foundry Strike in 1885—The Bell Telephone Struggle—Sketch of Henry O'Reilly—The Naphtha Explosion Disaster—Awful Loss of Life at the Lantern Works Fire—Death of Gen. A. W. Riley, Hiram Sibley and Seth Green—Street Car Troubles and Changes—Sketch of Henry E. Rochester—And of President Anderson—Church-Building in 1891—Sketch of Josiah W. Bissell—Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument—Charitable Relief Work in 1894—Introduction of Individual Communion Cups—Dedication of a Jewish Temple—Sketch of Darius Perrin—Diphtheria and Anti-Toxine—Sketch of Frederick Douglass, and of William S. Kimball.

In the semi-centennial year the local press teemed with historical and reminiscent accounts of Rochester's past life, and more than one comprehensive narrative of the city was published in book form. Among those works was a history of Rochester compiled by the writer of this sketch, and therein was a chronological list of the most important events in the city's career up to that time. Believing that a continuation of that classification will be appropriate in this place, it is here given. On August 10 of that year the remains of Lieut. F. F. Kislingbury, the second in command of the Greely relief expedition, were buried at Mt. Hope after lying in state at the city hall; four days later the body was exhumed in order to settle the question of cannibalism on the part of the surviving members; the flesh was found to have been cut from the bones, affording proof of the previous rumors. From August 19 to 22 the American Microscopical society held a convention here; the national reunion of the army of the Cumberland took place, General Sheridan being present. Two boards of municipal civil service examiners were appointed in October, the first examinations being held December 7.

In 1885 the Park avenue Baptist church was dedicated January 25; John Kelly, after conviction and death sentence for the murder of Jacob

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Lutes, was tried again and acquitted, March 8, mistaken identity being proved; a long strike began at the foundries April 30, keeping about six hundred men out of work; it was ended by arbitration August 9; Asbury Methodist church, on East avenue, was finished in June, costing, with the lot, $64,694; memorial services in honor of General Grant were held in the city hall August 8; on September 9 the corner stone of the new government building, on Church street, corner of Fitzhugh, was laid, the original appropriation being $300,000, increased by $200,000 afterward. A sham battle was fought at the driving park on September 14, for the benefit of the soldiers' monument fund; all the surviving war veterans in the city participated, and over $5,000 was realised.

The right of the Salvation Army to march, sing and play musical instruments in the street was settled in the early part of 1886 by judicial decision. The South Congregational church was organised September 2. The Bell telephone company, which had opened its offices here in January, 1879, and increased its business till it reached nearly one thousand, grew more and more extortionate in its demands until, in October, it announced that the plan of charging a fixed rent was to be abandoned and a toll system substituted, by which a certain sum should be paid for each message; this exhausted the patience of the subscribers, most of whom joined together and at noon of November 20 over seven hundred of them hung up their telephones, with the pledge to leave them unused till reasonable terms should be obtained; this was not accomplished till May 12, 1888, when the company yielded, the people gaining most of the points in dispute. Henry O'Reilly, born in Ireland in 1805, died August 17, at St. Mary's hospital; he was, in his early life, one of the most remarkable men in Rochester, identified prominently with every public movement; he was connected with New York journals when a mere youth and came here in 1826 to take editorial charge of the *Advertiser*, the first daily paper west of New York; he was one of the most conspicuous Anti-Masons in this vicinity, but more embittered against the other one of the two factions into which they were divided than against the members of the secret order; he was one of the most active promoters of the Erie canal and the author of the first memorial in favor of enlarging and improving the waterway; he was the author

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of the first history of Rochester, published in 1838, was appointed postmaster of the city in that year and was afterward the builder of the lines of telegraph as told in the preceding chapter, which brought him into collision with the inventor Morse, with whom he had a protracted litigation for many years; during the civil war he was the secretary of the national society for promoting the enlistment of colored troops; he was a man of the most restless activity of mind until the infirmities of age subdued his energy, and was one of the most prolific writers of political and polemic pamphlets in this country, besides leaving at his death an enormous mass of unpublished manuscript on a great variety of subjects. Mrs. Abelard Reynolds, who came here with her husband in 1812 and lived in the second house built in Rochester, died August 22, being within one month of the age of one hundred and two years.

On the 14th of May, 1887, the Erie railway station, costing $48,000, was opened; the elevated foot-bridge, the first in the city, on Exchange street, over the Erie canal, was accepted by the authorities May 27, cost $3,900; many old buildings were torn down and new ones begun, near the "four corners"—the Wilder building, the Ellwanger & Barry block, the German Insurance building and those in place of the old Clinton Hotel. There were many workingmen's troubles in June, culminating in riots among the street laborers on the 27th, particularly one on Gorham street, where the strikers assaulted those who had taken their places; the police who came to the rescue were stoned by the rioters and fired into the mob, wounding several. On December 21 a frightful catastrophe occurred, by the escape of fifteen thousand gallons of naphtha from a broken pipe into the Platt street trunk sewer; the volatile gas took fire before the liquid could flow into the river, and explosions took place all along the line for more than a mile, with a noise that was heard throughout the city, the flames leaping high into the air from the man-holes and other openings; the Jefferson mill was blown down, the Clinton and the Washington were burned, three men were killed, two fatally injured and many others badly hurt.

Few institutions in this city have been so beneficial to the workingmen, and none have done so much to give them the ownership of the houses that they occupy, as loan associations. These had been multiplying so rapidly during the ten years prior to 1888 that there were then

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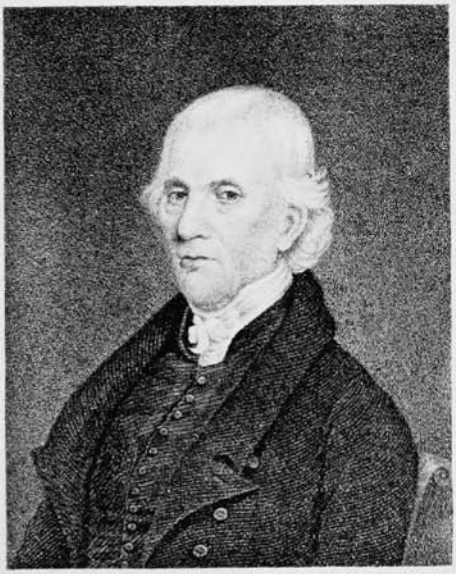

N. Rochester

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about one hundred of them, more, proportionately, than in any other place in the country except Philadelphia; the first state convention of these organisations in New York was held here on May 17 of that year. On the 26th of that month the first deaconess of this city was ordained at St. Luke's by Bishop Coxe. St. Matthew's church (Evangelical Lutheran) was dedicated October 1. The Lyceum theater, on South Clinton street, the finest house for dramatic entertainment thus far erected in this city, with a seating capacity of nearly two thousand, was opened with the play of "The Wife" on the night of October 8. In the early evening of November 9 the most appalling calamity that ever visited Rochester cast into the background of horror the disaster of the year before; the steam gauge and lantern works, at the brink of the upper falls, on the west side, where Sam Patch made his fatal leap in 1829, caught fire and of the sixty persons who were doing night work there thirty four came to their death, five being killed by jumping to the ground, the rest being suffocated or burned alive; the remainder were saved with difficulty by ladders or by life blankets held beneath the windows from which they sprang.

Of the prominent citizens who passed away during the year, Gen. Ashbel W. Riley died April 3, aged ninety-three; he came here in 1816 and was one of the first board of trustees of the village and one of the first board of aldermen of the city; in early life he was colonel of the first regiment of riflemen—offering their services to President Jackson in 1832 to put down nullification in South Carolina—and afterward major-general of militia; his local fame rests upon his noble self-sacrifice in the cholera times, as described elsewhere, but his reputation away from here is based upon his long career as a temperance advocate and orator, he having delivered some four hundred lectures on the subject in Europe and innumerable addresses in America. Hiram Sibley died July 12; having resided previously in Mendon he moved into the city in 1844, when he was elected sheriff of the county; becoming interested in telegraph enterprises he was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the various companies into the Western Union, of which he was the president for sixteen years, the number of offices increasing during his administration from one hundred and thirty two to over four thousand, and the line being by his persistent efforts extended across the con-

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tinent; he was a munificent benefactor to several institutions, particularly to Cornell university, where he built the Sibley college of the mechanic arts, and to the University of Rochester, to which he gave the library building. Seth Green, distinguished for his services to the world in the propagation and transportation of fish, for which he received medals from foreign countries, died August 20. John S. Morgan, special county judge for four years and county judge for four years more, died in office December 8.

In the early part of 1889 the largest three brewing companies in this city sold out to an English syndicate for about $4,000,000. On March 14 the first dog show ever held in Rochester opened. An extensive strike of the employees of the street railroad company began on April 3, continuing for more than a month, interfering with the running of cars and including a riot on North Clinton street, for which fifty men were arrested. Cars began to run to Charlotte by electricity on July 30. On November 9 the old horse car company sold out for $2,175,000 to a new concern, which began the next year the work of introducing the most improved electric system, which was completed in 1893. Among the dead of the year were Julius T. Andrews, January 7, an early resident of the east side of the river and one of the founders of St. Paul's church; D. M. Dewey, January 17, who had been in the bookselling business for nearly fifty years; Mrs. Amy Post, January 29, aged eighty-seven, a prominent abolitionist in slavery times and afterward conspicuous in her advocacy of spiritualism, woman suffrage and other manifestations of advanced thought; H. H. Langworthy, February 5, an eminent surgeon; Schuyler Moses, March 13, aged ninety-one, the oldest pioneer (in years) of the city and the oldest Mason in the state at the time of his death, who came here in 1818 and was a member of the common council in 1837, and Henry E. Rochester, the youngest son of the founder, who was born in Hagerstown, Md., January 7, 1806; he came here with his father in 1810, riding, though only four years old, all the way on his pony, except when taken into the carriage for necessary rest; having been educated at Hobart college he became the law partner of an attorney named Ford, but soon afterward was associated with the late Judge E. Darwin Smith; he retired from the practice of the law in 1845 and engaged in

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business for a few years, when he removed to Caledonia and lived there till 1864, returning to Rochester and residing here till his death on June 3; he was one of the founders of the Rochester Historical society and contributed valuable papers on the early settlement of this region; of retiring habits, he never held any office other than that of member of the governing bodies of the city and the county, and he died with a reputation for the staunchest integrity and the most unswerving adherence to his convictions.

Through the early part of 1890 the malady commonly known as the grip (an Anglicisation of the French form, *la grippe*), which had made its first appearance at the close of the previous year, was very prevalent, being directly fatal in many instances but in far more cases bringing with it the susceptibility to other diseases and to lifelong infirmity; the city has not been free from it since then and almost every spring it becomes so widespread as to be epidemic. On Sunday, April 13, by order of Mayor Carroll, all the saloons of the city were kept closed, for the first time in many years, and the law was actually enforced for several succeeding Sundays. The first meeting of the Rochester clearing house was held May 1. The corner-stone of the Central Presbyterian church was laid August 12; All Saints' Mission (Episcopal) erected the parish house and chapel during the summer, holding the first services in December; the Young Men's Christian association building was dedicated November 7. On the 26th of February Dr. M. B. Anderson, one of the foremost educators of the country, died at Lake Helen, Florida, where he was sojourning for his health; born at Brunswick, Maine, February 12, 1815, he was graduated, in 1840, at Waterville college, where he was afterward a professor; removing to New York city in 1850, he became the editor of the *Recorder*, a weekly Baptist paper, resigning that position in 1853 to accept the presidency of the University of Rochester, which he retained till the autumn of 1889, when he retired on account of failing health; his wife's death occurred, at the same southern resort, four days before his own, and the two were buried together in this city on the 4th of March. Henry S. Hebard died on March 11, just a month after he had been appointed postmaster and before he had entered upon the office. Two of the oldest members of the bar—Joseph A. Eastman, admitted to practice

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in 1838, and Delos Wentworth, admitted in 1841—died March 8 and April 8, respectively. Of well-known clergymen the Rev. Dr. Carter, rector of Trinity church, died March 26; the Rev. Dr. James B. Shaw, the father of the ministry of Rochester, who became pastor of the Brick church on February 16, 1841, and held the charge till 1887 with the veneration of his congregation and the respect of the whole city, died May 8. Of other deaths, the most noteworthy were those of Patrick Barry, on June 28, an authority on horticulture and member of the well-known nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry; William Alling, on July 13, one of the pioneers, who was in the employ of Marshall & Dean, the Quaker booksellers, in 1831, and was the publisher of O'Reilly's history in 1838, though Harper & Bros. printed it; George G. Cooper, on September 8, a veteran journalist, who has been mentioned elsewhere, and Isaiah S. Emery, who committed suicide on October 19, while the Labor party's candidate for Congress.

The year of 1891 opened with two dedications of churches on the 1st of January, those of the North Baptist church and of the church of the Holy Rosary, on Rowe street; the Lake avenue Baptist Memorial church was dedicated on February 10, and St. John's Lutheran church on August 9; the corner-stone of St. Bernard's seminary, for the education of Catholic priests, was consecrated on August 20; the Central Presbyterian church, with an auditorium capable of seating nineteen hundred, costing, with the land, over $100,000, was dedicated on September 13, and the Glenwood Methodist church on October 21. In March an unsuccessful effort was made to stock the county with quail, four thousand being brought from Tennessee for the purpose; the new government building was occupied, the first business of the post-office being transacted on March 30 and the first session of the United States Circuit court being held there on May 5. The street car company, in accordance with its agreement with the common council when the franchise was given to it, began the issuance of transfer tickets on October 5, adding greatly to the convenience of local travel. Toward the end of the year the grip returned with such force that twenty-six deaths resulted directly from that cause in the closing week.

The necrological list includes the names of the following: George W. Elliot died March 18, a literary man, editorially connected with the

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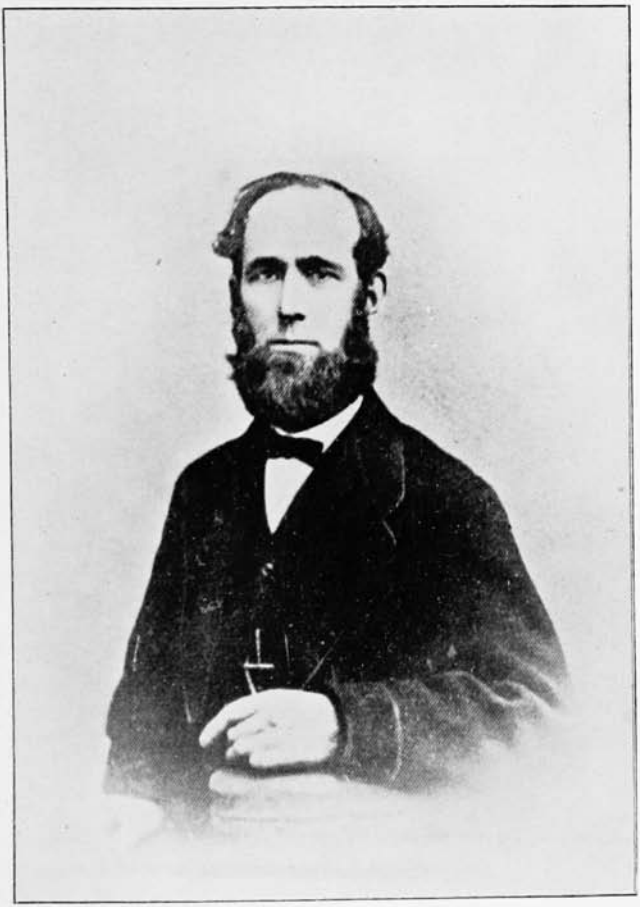

AUSTIN P ROSS.

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daily press for several years and afterward managing editor of the *American Rural Home;* he was defeated in the candidacy for the mayoralty in 1888, but was successful in his advocacy of the public park system in the common council. Rev. Thomas James, colored, died April 18; he was born in servitude at Canajoharie in 1804 and was considered to have been the last person who came into the world in this state a slave; he was sold twice and ran away from his last purchaser when he was seventeen; coming to the village of Rochester he learned to read and after teaching school here for some time he began preaching in 1829 and was for many years the pastor of Zion church. James L Angle died May 4, a learned and upright judge, who was on the bench of the Supreme court, first in 1877, by appointment, and afterward, by election, from 1883 to 1889, when he retired on reaching the constitutional limit of seventy years. Dr. E. H. Hurd, the oldest homœopathic physician in the city, died May 15; Deacon David Dickey, a quiet man but an effective worker in the charities of the Brick church, died May 19, and Gen. I. F. Quinby, one of the faculty of the university from its second year (where he occupied the chair of mathematics), a general in the army during the civil war and city surveyor for the last few years of his life, died September 18.

Josiah W. Bissell, a resident of Rochester from his infancy till he was forty years old, a most remarkable man, a versatile genius, always doing something unusual, died at Pittsburg, Penn., November 30. Brought up in the banking business, he was for a time the cashier of the old City bank, and then established the banking firm of Bissell & Amsden, which issued on its own account the fractional currency—or "shinplasters," as they were called—which was in common use long before the civil war caused the government to follow that example. While he was doing that he built at Carthage the propeller Genesee Chief, the first steam vessel constructed at this port, and afterward he ran it himself down the St. Lawrence river and through the gulf to New York. Moving to what was then far out on Main street, he changed the title of the thoroughfare to East avenue by attaching sign-boards at every corner along its length, in defiance of the common council, which had refused to alter the name, and then, buying the old tavern on the corner of Alexander street, he let the Home for the Friendless have it on terms

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of easy payment. Dissolving his banking firm he devoted himself entirely to building, constructing the present Main street bridge (one of the best) and the last suspension bridge at Carthage (one of the worst) and many of the largest hotels in this country and Canada. Being in St. Louis when the war broke out, he was in his element and at once raised a full regiment called the "Engineer regiment of the West," every man of which was a mechanic; as colonel in command of this he performed one of the most notable achievements of the war by the construction of a canal at island Number Ten, enabling the Union fleet to pass down the river. At the close of the rebellion he returned to peaceful restlessness and devised the system of title insurance which is now in common use and for the promotion of which he established offices all over the country.

The system of university extension was introduced here by a public meeting held in January, 1892. On the 1st of May the Unitarians celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the permanent establishment of the church in this city; many clergymen were present from a distance and at the banquet on the second evening most of the orthodox denominations of Rochester were represented by prominent pastors who spoke congratulations of fraternity and good will. On May 30 occurred the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Washington square, preceded by an imposing parade of ten thousand people, headed by war veterans and comprising most of the older boys of the public schools; President Harrison, Governor Flower and Frederick Douglass were present as the guests of the city and made addresses at the unveiling of the statue, the other speakers being Col. John A. Reynolds, President Hill, Senator Parsons and Mayor Curran. The monument consists of a shaft of granite surmounted by a bronze figure of Abraham Lincoln, rising from a pedestal twenty-one feet square, which is set in a base approached by five steps and having at its corners four bronze military statues, typifying the infantry, the cavalry, the marines and the artillery; on the northern side is this inscription: "To those who, faithful unto death, gave their lives for their country. 1861—1865;" on the southern face are these words: "We were in peril; they breasted the danger. The republic called; they answered with their blood;" the great seals of the United States and the state are displayed on the east

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and west side; the total height of the monument is forty-two feet, the weight of stone is nearly half a million pounds, and the cost of the whole was $26,000, met by popular subscription and the proceeds of entertainments. The American Association for the Advancement of Science met here in August. Our local state militia, consisting of the First and Eighth Separate companies, spent the last two weeks in August and much of September in the neighborhood of Buffalo, to guard property during the prolonged railroad strike there. On the 5th of October Governor Flower and his staff passed through the city on the canal, making an inspection of the channel through all its course—the first time that such a trip had been made by the executive of the state since De Witt Clinton came through from the opposite direction at the opening of the canal in 1825. The Rochester Bar association was incorporated November 30.

Among the deaths of the year were those of Don Alonzo Watson, January 1, the wealthiest man in the city; Nehemiah Osburn, January 10, who came here in 1821 and was one of the very earliest contractors and builders in the village, so that a large proportion of the original buildings on Main street between the river and Clinton street were put up by him; George E. Mumford, February 2, president of the Merchants' bank from the beginning and one of our prominent financiers; Charles J. Burke, May 17, who might be taken as the representative merchant of Rochester; Alfred Ely, May 18, member of Congress from 1859 to 1863, taken prisoner at Bull Run while viewing the battle from a distance as a non-combatant and confined in Libby prison for five months; D. D. T. Moore, June 3, the founder and editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, a popular agricultural weekly, and elected mayor in 1865; Mortimer F. Reynolds, June 13, the first white child born (December 2, 1814) in what was at that time Rochester, and founder of the Reynolds library a few years before his death; George Arnold, October 17, one of the pioneers and a house painter from the earliest days, and Joseph Harris, November 18, for a long time the editor of the *Genesee Farmer* and an authority on tillage.

During the evenings of January 23, 24 and 25, 1893, the Rochester Historical society gave a series of entertainments at the Lyceum theater, representing the growth of Rochester from the purchase of Phelps and Gor-

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ham to the close of the war; nearly $2,000 was realised for the maintenance of the society. The early part of the year was marked by the completion and extension of many ecclesiastical structures, the alterations of the Brick church to the extent of $75,000 being finished, the new building of the Second Baptist being dedicated and the old edifice turned into a Sunday school room, the Memorial Presbyterian church being dedicated on March 19 and Christ church first occupied on March 25. A branch of the post-office for the east side of the river was opened on April 1. Full-sized models of Columbus's caravels—the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina—came up through the lake on June 25 and lay by the pier at Charlotte for two days, during which many thousands went down to see them; the model of a Viking ship came through by the Erie canal a week later; all four vessels were on their way to the Columbian exposition at Chicago. On July 5 a man whose identity was never revealed repaid to the German insurance company $4,000 which he said had been obtained wrongfully from it. Through August 29 the most severe storm within the memory of anyone then living prevailed off the harbor of Charlotte, many lives and vessels being lost. The first female student at the University of Rochester was admitted on September 20. On November 18 was made the first public trial of the propulsion of canal boats by electricity, the power being conveyed, to a lever extending from the vessel, from the Rochester railway company's lines by overhead trolley wires; the boat was thus drawn back and forth between here and Brighton for two miles.

On April 3 died Mrs. Mary B. Allen King, one of the early school-teachers of past generations; on July 14 Michael Filon, mayor of the of the city in 1862; on July 30 Donald McNaughton, first president of the Rochester & State Line railway; for eight years a member, and much of that time chairman, of the board of supervisors; elected to the state Senate in 1887, and again two years later; defeated for Congress in 1892 by only 507 votes; appointed in that year by Governor Flower as chief executive officer of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, where he died suddenly in the discharge of his duties. On October 5 George H. Harris died, an eminent authority on Indian matters in this region, of whose labors in that field mention has been made in the sketch of the county; on October 13 died Francis A. Macomber, a successful lawyer

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Hiram Sibley

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and an able judge, who was elected to the bench of the Supreme court in 1878 and re-elected in 1892.

The financial troubles of the last half of 1893 made their effects felt in this city, as well as elsewhere, not only by those who had been previously the really poor but even more keenly by those who had been before that self-supporting but in very moderate circumstances. To relieve the distress the Chamber of Commerce, in the beginning of 1894, raised by appeal to the citizens a fund of $11,872.49, the common council appropriated $10,000 for the use of the board of park commissioners in giving winter work on buildings in the parks, and the mayor sent around wagons through all the streets to collect discarded clothing; by these means and the private efforts of the charitable the suffering was confined to a comparatively small limit. Tuberculosis having made its appearance among cattle in this vicinity, the state board of health, after examination on February 9, ordered several cows killed, to check the spread of the disease. A movement was begun in the spring by the Genesee Forestry association for the extirpation of caterpillars; prizes being offered to public school children, for doing the work, several millions of cocoons were gathered and burned by them. An important step was taken in the early summer toward the preservation of health, by the adoption of individual communion cups in the churches; on May 6 the North Presbyterian church used them, for the first time in this city (and, so far as is known, first in the whole country), the Central Presbyterian followed a week later and in a short time most of the large churches of other denominations here did the same. Another forward movement of a sanitary character was made when the the municipal authorities, on June 12, entered into a contract with a private company for the burning of the city's garbage at an expense of $28,970.50 annually for the next ten years.

On June 1 the new Jewish temple of Berith Kodesh was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, in which prominent parts were taken not only by rabbis from a distance but by Dr. Saxe (Universalist), Rev. Myron Adams (Congregationalist), Dr. Hill (Baptist), president of the university, and Rev. William C. Gannett (Unitarian), all of this city; the chimes of St. Peter's church (Presbyterian) rang out a glad salute and all the Protestant clergy of this city attended the dedication. The

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laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house, on July 4, has been detailed elsewhere. On July 20 the mercury stood at ninety-nine degrees in the shade, the highest point reached here since the weather bureau was established, perhaps the highest ever known here. Of new buildings erected during the year there were thirty-four of brick—most of them for business blocks, including the new Chamber of Commerce building—with three hundred and ninety-one frame structures, most of them dwellings. The most noticeable public improvement of many years was the laying of a new Medina block pavement on Main street, from Fitzhugh street to East avenue at a cost of over ninety-two thousand dollars, and the same on State street, from Main to Center, at an expense nearly one-third as great; at the same time all overhead wires were removed except those of the street car lines, to the iron pillars of which swinging electric lamps were attached from the West avenue bridge to Union street, supplanting the globes that formerly hung from the unsightly arms of wooden poles and making the long thoroughfare the most brilliantly lighted street in the United States.

The obituary list of the year opens with the name of Oscar Craig, a man of the most active philanthropy, president of the state board of charities, who died January 2. Jason W. Seward, born in 1806, died January 6; he came here in 1833 and, in conjunction with his sister, conducted for many years the Seward female seminary on Alexander street. Henry Michaels, the most prominent of our Jewish merchants, whose benevolence was not bounded by the limits of race or creed, died March 2. Darius Perrin, the oldest surviving pioneer, died March 15; he had resided here for eighty-two years, having come from Perinton (which was his birthplace and which was named after his uncle) in 1812, when he was eight years old, so that he always remembered having walked across the stringers of the first bridge, which was finished in that year, and he always carried the recollection of the sound of the cannon when the British fleet fired on Charlotte in 1814; he was a leader in politics when the city was formed in 1834, was elected sheriff on the Whig ticket in 1839 and was appointed postmaster by President Taylor in 1849; for the last thirty years of his life he lived quietly, retired from business. Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot, a distinguished homœopathic physician, at one time president of the state society of that school, died

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in a hospital in Philadelphia, April 22, after an operation on his foot. Other deaths were those of Vital Rèche, April 25, within six months of a century old; of Dr. M. L. Mallory, April 28, by his own hand; of Mrs. Harriet Prindle Peck, June 8, one of the founders of the Industrial school; of Isaac Loomis, June 30, who came here in 1820, was the first architect in the village and practised that profession till the end, was always a prominent Odd Fellow and one of the highest in the order in the state at the time of his death; of Louis Chapin, August 1, a leading Presbyterian; of Rev. Carl Siebenpfeiffer, August 19, pastor emeritus of Salem church (German Evangelical), of which he was the first pastor in 1873.

This present year of 1895 is too young to have furnished much of a record of important detached events. Diphtheria having been always one of the most destructive diseases in Rochester, the attention of the community, and particularly of the medical fraternity, was attracted to the recent discovery by a French physician of the curative properties inherent in the blood of horses that had been immunised by proper treatment. Some of that anti-toxine was brought to the city and applied in the case of a child who was very ill during the first week of the year, the result being perfectly satisfactory; three horses of our fire department were then detailed for this peculiar service and after they had undergone for several weeks the graduated injections of diphtheritic poison that rendered them germ-proof they were bled and the serum was drawn off from the blood, so that in May the wonderful remedy was ready for distribution among the doctors. Several clergymen severed their connection with their congregations in the early part of the year, Rev. Dr. A. J. Hutton, of St. Peter's Presbyterian, preaching his farewell sermon on January 28; Rev. Louis C. Washburn, of St. Paul's Episcopal, doing so on February 25, and Rev. Dr. Asa Saxe, of the First Universalist, on March 2, though the last-named continues to occupy the pulpit, his successor not having been chosen; he had been the pastor of the church for just forty-three years and was the oldest minister in the city at the time of his retirement. In the middle of March the congregation of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), on Grape street, ceased to exist, owing to a difference with the bishop of the diocese. In the same month the *Jewish Tidings*, which had been published here for the

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previous eight years, was purchased by the proprietor of the *American Hebrew*, a weekly paper of New York, and absorbed in the latter journal. During the first three weeks of April a pure food exhibition was given under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, which was satisfactory and successful. On the 29th of that month an extraordinary display of confectionery was made at the first ball and reception of the association of cooks and pastry-cooks of Rochester.

Brief as is the term, the first five months of the year saw many pass from the stage of action who had been identified in some way with the early life of Rochester or had left their impress upon the city. On January 14 died Samuel C. Worden, the best-known restaurateur of the place, who had been in the business through the lifetime of more than one generation, having been one of the early landlords of the old National Hotel and after that the keeper of "Oyster bay" and other eating-saloons of unblemished character. John H. Gordon died February 13; he was, in connection with his brother James, the inventor of the Gordon harvester, the forerunner of the McCormick machine, which was an infringement upon it, so that each brother recovered nearly a quarter of a million dollars in damages and amassed a large fortune from the invention. On February 20 there died suddenly, at Washington, the most distinguished man that ever lived in Rochester, Frederick Douglass. Born a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland, in February, 1815, he escaped from bondage when twenty-one years old and went to New Bedford, Mass., where he lived for several years and came to this city in 1847, establishing a weekly journal called at first the *North Star* and afterward *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, of which he was the sole editor; while engaged in this work he was delivering lectures and attending anti-slavery conventions all over the country, besides being absent for several months in 1859 in England, whither he had fled to avoid his rendition on the requisition of Governor Wise, of Virginia, on the charge, probably unfounded, of his complicity with the raid of John Brown. In the latter part of the war, after the emancipation proclamation, he was specially active in promoting the enlistment of colored troops; in 1870 he removed to Washington and became the editor of the *New National Era;* in 1872 he was chosen presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York; in 1876 President Hayes appointed

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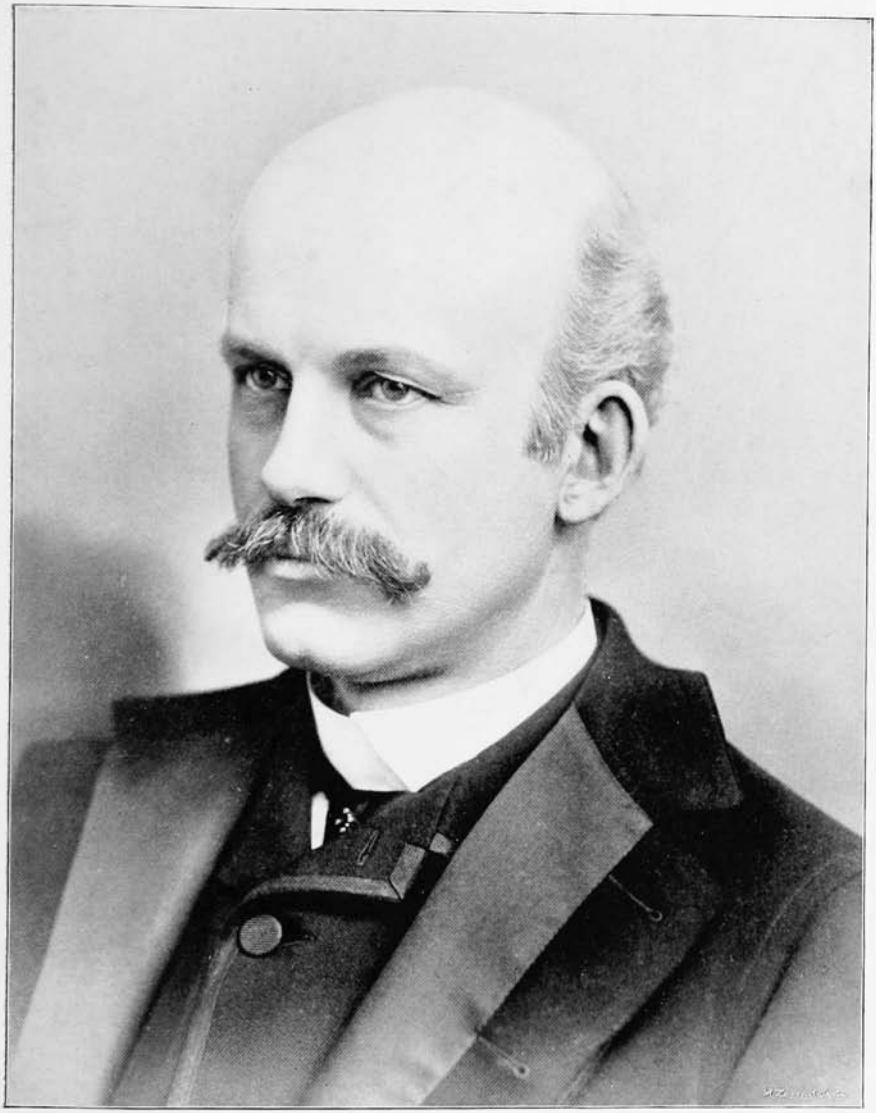

Rufus Adams Sibley.

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him United States marshal for the District of Columbia, which office he held till President Garfield five years later made him recorder of deeds for the district; in 1889 President Harrison appointed him minister to Hayti, and after he had resigned that position the black republic designated him one of its commissioners to the Columbian exposition. He was by far the greatest man of his race that this continent ever produced, of superior intellect, with fine command of language and with the gift of eloquence of the very highest order, so that no other orator, with the possible exception of Henry Ward Beecher, was his equal in the ability to capture a hostile audience; here, where he lived so long, he was always listened to with delight, even by those politically opposed to him, and he was brought back to be buried; after the body had lain in state at the city hall through the morning of February 25, the funeral exercises, of an impressive character, were held, in the afternoon, at the Central church, which was filled long before the services began; Rev. Dr. Taylor made the prayer, Rev. William C. Gannett delivered the address over the casket, Miss Susan B. Anthony pronounced a eulogy and Rev. Dr. Stebbins gave the benediction.

George W. Fisher, the veteran bookseller, died February 24; he came here in 1821 and entered the book-store of Everard Peck, whose interest he afterward purchased; his store was on Exchange street, near Main, and there he remained in the business till 1871; when he retired he was understood to be the oldest bookseller, in length of storekeeping, in the state west of New York city; he was one of the early members of the Rochester Union Grays, a crack military organisation formed in 1838, in which he took great interest to the last. Peter Palmer died March 12, aged ninety-five; he was one of the first pyrotechnists in the country and carried on the manufacture of fireworks in this city for nearly half a century; for their occasional display and for a promenade and concert hall he built, about fifty years ago, Palmer's Garden on Main street, nearly opposite North avenue. Miss Elizabeth P. Hall died March 16; she was one of the founders of the Humane society, was long identified with other works of benevolence and her name was a synonym for active kindness toward man and beast. On the same day James O'Donoghue died, one of the old residents, who was in the furniture business on East Main street fifty years ago. Rev.

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Dr. F. W. Holland, who at two different periods was the pastor of the Unitarian church in this city, died at Concord, Mass., March 26.

On the same day, at Virginia Beach, whither he had gone for health and recreation, died William S. Kimball; he was one of the most prominent and public-spirited men in the community during the last twenty-five years and identified with a wider range of interests associated with the modern life of the city than any other man, and his wealth was expended freely in the promotion of all kinds of projects conducive to the general welfare. To give a list of the organisations with which he was connected would be laborious; it is enough to say that of each of the following he was at one time the president: The City hospital, the Union bank, the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial school, the Genesee Valley club and the *Post Express* printing company. Henry L. Fish, a member of the common council and of the board of supervisors for many years, elected mayor in 1867, re-elected the next year and chosen member of Assembly in 1872, died April 1; Jeremiah Sullivan, aged ninety-five, one of the organisers of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception church, died April 6; Henry W. Gregg, elected judge of the Municipal court a few months before, the youngest man ever chosen to judicial office in this city, died April 20, aged twenty-seven; Owen Redmond, a mechanical genius, inventor of numerous machines, died May 27; George T. Parker, one of the older lawyers of the city, died May 30, and Mrs Eliza M. Reid, the widow of Dr. W. W. Reid, one of the most eminent of our physicians, died May 31, being within three months of ninety-six years old; at the time of her death she was the oldest resident of Rochester—possibly in the years of her age, certainly in the time of her living here; she came in 1822, was married in 1830 and was for many years a leader in all social gatherings, as well as prominent in charitable work, for she was the last survivor of the original board of managers of the Rochester orphan asylum. This brings the record down to the 1st of June; there it ends.

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CHAPTER V.

THE PRESENT DAY.

The Female Charitable Society—The Society for the Organisation of Charity—Orphan Asylums—The Industrial School—Infants' Summer Hospital—Home for the Friendless—The Church Home—Home of Industry—The Humane Society—Children's Aid Society—Young Men's Christian Association—University of Rochester—The Theological Seminary—Wagner Memorial College—Mechanics' Institute—Public Schools—The Reynolds Library—Academy of Science—The Historical Society—The Churches—Clubs of all Kinds—The Chamber of Commerce—The Banks—The Parks—The Bridges—The Railroads—Municipal Government—The Fire and Police Departments—The City Expenses—Sewers and Water Works—Miscellaneous Statistics.

And what shall be said about Rochester at the present day? What has gone before might be considered as leading up to this, but so much has been told of its progression, of the events that have made the city what it is, that a rapid survey of the most prominent institutions now existing here seems to be all that is required. The oldest organisation now extant is the Female Charitable society, which was formed on February 26, 1822, with a board of twelve directors—of which Mrs. Levi Ward was president and Mrs. Everard Peck treasurer—and fifteen visitors. The object of the association was the relief of the sick poor, and this purpose has been maintained to the present day; in addition to this, however, the society was instrumental in the promotion of enterprises not directly within its scope, for it started almost immediately a charity school and conducted it until the common school system was established; in 1844 it sent to the common council the first petition for a work-house to take the place of the jail as a location of confinement for convicted criminals, and in May, 1847, the City hospital was incorporated as the outcome of the society, though the building was not begun till ten years after that and was not completed till 1863; its entire management, with the exception of the medical department, was turned over to the Charitable society, in whose hands it still remains. The

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present officers of the society are as follows: President, Mrs. Oscar Craig; vice-presidents, Mrs. Adolphus Morse, Mrs. W. C. Rowley and Mrs. Charles H. Webb; recording secretary, Mrs. Jane H. Robinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Thomas Chester; treasurer, Miss Sarah Frost.

Of a nature cognate to that of the Female Charitable, but working on different lines, is the Society for the Organisation of Charity, which came into existence in the autumn of 1890 and began active work in the following February, with Dr. E. V. Stoddard as president and Mrs. Helen D. Arnold as secretary. Its object is not to give aid direct but to help the poor to help themselves, to maintain correspondence among the various charities of the city and to protect those societies, the city authorities and individual givers from imposition by the solicitation of persons unworthy of relief or those who, though destitute originally, were receiving aid from a number of sources. With this end in view the organisation had got nicely at work in its investigation of all claims made upon it and in classifying the city poor, when the severe weather of January, 1893, compelled it to depart from its original purpose and to issue a special call for money to be used as an "immediate relief fund." The manner in which it disbursed this fund met with so much public approval that in the following winter the society obtained nearly $1,500 for that purpose, and in the last winter as much more—both of these sums being in addition to the similar amount which is necessary for the current expenses of the association—and when the Chamber of Commerce raised the fund of more than ten thousand dollars in the early part of 1894, as told in the previous chapter, there was universal acquiescence in the proposition to turn it over to the society for distribution. The present officers are John W. Oothout, president; William F. Peck, George Darling and Miss C. L. Rochester, vice-presidents; Mrs. Helen D. Arnold, general secretary and treasurer; William R. Seward, treasurer of the immediate relief fund

As death has been always in the world, so there have been orphans always, but these must have been cared for by relatives in our village days, or more of them kept in the alms-house, for it was from that institution that nine little ones were taken to be the first inmates of the Rochester orphan asylum, when it was established in 1837, with a large

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Geo Taylor

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board of lady managers, of which Mrs. Samuel D. Porter was the secretary and Mrs. Everard Peck the treasurer. In the next year the society was incorporated, with seven trustees—Mayor Elwood, *ex officio*, Thomas H. Rochester, Everard Peck, Silas O. Smith, Silas Cornell, David Scoville and Moses Chapin. In 1839 John Greig, of Canandaigua, gave an acre and a half of land on Hubbell park, and there the asylum building was erected which is still standing, many enlargements and improvements having been made to it since then. Up to 1869 no provision had existed for the reception and care of infants, the minimum of age before that having been two years, but since then the nursery has constituted one of the most important parts of the institution. What care is taken of the health of these wards of the city may be judged from this, that the report of the secretary for the year ending last February shows that with an average of one hundred and fifty-two children, forty of whom were less than five years old, there had not been a single death during the previous sixteen months. Dr. Seelye W. Little is the physician of the asylum; the matron is Miss Dinehart; for the past year the expenses were $15,605 80, the receipts were $20,639.83. The present officers of the board of managers are: President, Mrs. George C. Buell; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. B. Roby, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. H. F. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. E. B. Fenner; corresponding, Mrs. O. H. Robinson; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Mulligan.

Of the three Roman Catholic orphan asylums in the city the oldest is St. Patrick's, for girls only, which was founded in 1841, with a board of managers of which the president was Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, the pastor of St. Patrick's church; the vice-president Rev. Charles D. French, the treasurer George A. Wilkin and the secretary Patrick Barry; four years later the association was incorporated under the title of "the Roman Catholic orphan asylum society of the city of Rochester." The location of the building has always been on Frank street, at the corner of Vought, the most extensive additions having been made to it in 1865. In 1864 the entire management of the asylum was put into the hands of the Sisters of Charity, who conducted it till 1870, when it was turned over to the Sisters of St. Joseph. Before 1864 the Catholic orphan boys of Rochester were sent to Lime Stone Hill or to

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Lancaster, both in Erie county; in that year Bishop Timon of Buffalo, then in charge of the diocese, established an orphan asylum for boys on South street, near St. Mary's church, but four years later the old Halstead Hall, on West avenue at the corner of Genesee street, was purchased and the institution occupied it till 1871, when the quarters became too narrow and a new building was erected on the site. Like St. Patrick's, St. Mary's is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The German Catholics of Rochester have an asylum of their own, on Andrews street, near Franklin, the main part of which was built in 1874 and enlarged four years later; before that it was located near the present site, in a frame house, used, apparently, for the first time in 1866, though the society was incorporated in 1863. The asylum is under the management of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

In November, 1877, the Jewish orphan asylum association of Western New York was started, the union of the three societies of that character in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. Seven years later its first object was obtained, the accumulation of a fund sufficient for the purchase of a building, so the house was bought in that year, on North St. Paul street, near Evergreen, and put in proper condition. It has been occupied ever since then, the inmates being not only the orphans of Rochester but those sent hither from Buffalo and Syracuse. The trustees are distributed among the three places, the Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg of this city being the secretary.

To provide for the crying needs of those who were not orphans—in the words of its constitution "to gather into the school vagrant and destitute children, who, from the poverty or vice of their parents, are unable to attend the public schools, and who gather a precarious livelihood by begging or pilfering; to give them ideas of moral and religious duty, to instruct them in the elements of learning and in different branches of industry and thus enable them to become useful members of society"—the Industrial school was established at the close of 1856, by a board of ladies of which Mrs. D. C. Alling and Mrs. Alfred Ely were the directors, Mrs George H. Ely the treasurer, Mrs. Seth H. Terry the corresponding secretary and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins the recording secretary. The last-named still retains her original office, with Miss Julia Little as assistant, the other principal officers being

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Mrs. William Alling, president; Mrs. George Moss, treasurer, and Mrs. H. F. Huntington, corresponding secretary. At the beginning, rooms were used by the school, rent free, in the old Rochester House, on Exchange street, but two years later a site was purchased on the same street, opposite Court, and a building erected, which, with additions made at different times, particularly the Sibley-Watson wing in 1881, constitutes the present home of the institution. Until recently children were lodged in the building, but of late years they have been brought there only for daily instruction—for which the board of education appropriates $600 a year—and for dinner, the younger ones being taken care of in the kindergarten and the infants in the day nursery. During 1894 two hundred and sixty-four children were registered there.

The four regular hospitals of Rochester—the City, St. Mary's, the Homœopathic and the Hahnemann—are mentioned in another part of this work, but allusion should be made in this place to a most admirable charity that has been carried on for a few seasons past, the Infants' Summer hospital, which is open for three months of the year, situated in a salubrious locality on the bluff overlooking the lake just west of the village of Charlotte; there the babies of the poor that are suffering from infantile diseases are received and kept for a time until the malady, if temporary, has passed away, the lives of great numbers being saved in this way; the medical attendance is wholly free, and so is the care of the babies and the board of the mothers who may have to be with them, except when it is possible for a reasonable sum to be paid by the parents.

The Home for the Friendless is the third, in date of beginning, of the existing benevolent institutions of Rochester, having been founded in 1849, with Mrs. Samuel L. Selden as president of its first board of managers, Mrs. Charles Church treasurer and Mrs. S. D. Porter secretary. Its beginning was very humble, as it occupied only half of a rented house on Edinburgh street, then it moved to Monroe, then to Adams, and in 1853 became possessed of its present location on East avenue, at the corner of Alexander street, the commodious structure which it occupies being erected several years later, in place of the old tavern building that was used at first. A departure has been made

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from the original purpose of the institution, the educational feature and the provision of employment for those out of work being wholly abandoned, and, although friendless and homeless women are sometimes sheltered there temporarily, the real province of the establishment is to furnish a home for aged persons of that sex, who, on entering, make over what property they may have, or whatever sum may be contributed by relatives, and are then maintained in comfort for the rest of their lives. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Mary S. Porter; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. R. Chamberlin and Mrs. J. H. Hopkins; recording secretary, Mrs. C. D. Van Zandt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry C. Munn; treasurer, Miss M. A. Bellows.

Similar in character to this is the Church Home, a denominational establishment under Episcopalian control, which was founded in 1868 and has been during all of its existence located on Mt. Hope avenue, where, on the spacious lot given by George R. Clark and George E. Mumford, a house costing $15,000 was erected, in which destitute children have been taught and aged communicants have found an abiding-place. Of the first board of managers the president was Mrs. George H. Mumford, the vice-president Mrs. D. M. Dewey, the secretary Mrs. Edward M. Smith, the treasurer Miss Mary J. Clark; the present officers are Mrs. William L. Halsey, president; Mrs. Hiram Sibley and Mrs. T. G. Moulson, vice-presidents; Miss M. A. Doolittle, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. C. Rowley, recording; Mrs. W. S. Dewey, treasurer. Of the board of trustees the first officers were George R. Clark, president; Rev. Dr. Israel Foote, vice-president; George H. Humphrey, secretary, and John H. Rochester, treasurer; H. F. Atkinson is now the president, Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice the vice-president, George H. Humphrey the secretary and W. W. Mumford the treasurer.

A very beneficent institution and of far-reaching usefulness is the Home of Industry, which came into being in 1873 and was located at first on North St. Paul street, though a few years ago it moved to its present comfortable and attractive house on East Main street, just beyond Prince. Its object, which is well carried out, is the protection of young girls, their education in household work and the procurement of employment for them; it is under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the superior being Sister Hieronymo, the real founder of St. Mary's hospital.

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For the prevention or mitigation of cruelty toward animals the "Bergh association of Rochester" was formed in 1873, with William H. Cheney as president; in 1880 a similar organisation was created to extend protection to children, and the two were soon united under the presidency of the Rev. N. M. Mann and under the name of the Humane society, its declared objects being "to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children; to enforce all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals and children, and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws; also, the prevention of all cruelty by humane education.' The present officers are: President, Rev. J. H. Dennis; vice-presidents, J. B. Y. Warner, Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick and others; corresponding secretary, Miss Ida Adams; recording, Miss Edith Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. George Moss The home, or shelter, of the society is on Sophia street, and there three hundred and sixty-six children were brought during the past year, investigation being made into the cases of as many more.

While the Humane society has been able to accomplish much in the way of preventing the ill treatment of children and removing them, by direction of the court, from improper surroundings, it had in most cases no suitable place to send them and no means of providing for their future. To remedy this deficiency the Children's Aid society was organised and incorporated in the early part of this year, which furnishes these unfortunate little ones with desirable homes, the county paying $1.60 for their support and families being found, generally in the country, to take them in and oftentimes to adopt them permanently. The officers of the society are Mrs. E V. Stoddard, president; Mrs. Alexander Prentice and Mrs. William N. Cogswell, vice-presidents; Miss Mary A. Farley, secretary; Miss Bertha Hooker, treasurer; Miss Alice Bacon, chairman of children's committee.

Of a character benevolent rather than charitable is the Young Men's Christian association, which was organised in 1875 and fifteen years later was able to complete a handsome edifice on the corner of South St. Paul and Court streets, costing, with the land and the furnishing of the house, $180,000, the money being obtained by continued applications to the citizens; this building contains a gymnasium, swimming-bath and bowling alley, with a well-stocked reading-room and an

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assembly room called Music hall, for public entertainments. For this year the officers are Joseph T. Alling, president; John F. Dinkey and Edward Prizer, vice presidents; Edward Wheeler, recording secretary; Robert S. Paviour, treasurer; Alfred H. Whitford, general secretary. As an outcome of this is the Young Women's Christian association, which has the occupancy of a house on Franklin street, where meals are served to working girls at cost price, sewing is taught and lodging is given to those who cannot afford to pay for it. Following somewhat in this line is the Women's Educational and Industrial union, with its "working-girls' rest" on North Clinton street, but it extends its labors to the continual inspection of the public schools, which are much benefited by its thoughtful and kindly criticisms.

The Art Exchange is an association that has existed here for several years, for the purpose of disposing, particularly at the holiday time, of fancy work that has been left with it by the makers. All these methods of helpfulness are supplemented by Christian reform, Jewish charity, and temperance associations, rescue missions and many other organisations which accomplish great good, the amount of which will never be known.

Although the University of Rochester is far from being one of the oldest institutions here, it is certainly one of the most important and is perhaps the one with which the name of the city is most closely associated in the minds of those at a distance. The title is peculiarly incorrect, unfortunate and misleading, for the institution is a college and nothing else; it is not, never has been and in all likelihood never will be a university, there being no thought in the minds of the trustees, as far as is known, of expanding its scope so as to include any department or any school beyond the academic. Why the term "university" was given to it has never been explained satisfactorily, the only thing looking to a solution being the expression of a delusive hope that it might some day comprehend a number of colleges or seminaries. That no attempt has been made to carry out that idea is to the credit of those in control, for its strength, its reputation and its usefulness are far greater than they would have been had its energy been frittered away in attempts at undue expansion. In 1847 an effort was made to transplant to Rochester a small college at Hamilton, in this state, which went by

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the name of Madison university, but the project was resisted so strenuously by the villagers of that little place that the idea was abandoned after some animosity had been engendered, and the board of regents of the university of the state granted in 1850 a provisional charter, which was afterward made permanent, to the University of Rochester. The trustees organised in September of that year, with the following officers of the board: President, John N. Wilder; vice-president, Frederick Whittlesey; secretary, William N. Sage; treasurer, Edwin Pancost—who resigned in a few months and was succeeded by Mr. Sage, who held the treasurership till his death. The faculty consisted of Ira Harris, of Albany, as chancellor (without a professorial chair); Asahel C. Kendrick, professor of Greek; John F. Richardson, of Latin; John H. Raymond, of history and belles lettres (those three being taken directly from Madison university, where they had taught for many years); Chester Dewey, of the natural sciences, and E. Peshine Smith, of mathematics—temporarily till Prof. Quinby came in the following year.

For the first eleven years all the classes were taught in the old United States Hotel building, on West Main street—the Commencement exercises being held in Corinthian hall—but in 1861 the removal was effected to the new quarters on the east side of the river. There the university has its home, with a campus of more than twenty-three acres in extent, back of which stand three buildings of pleasing appearance—Anderson hall, for general instruction; Sibley hall, which contains the library of nearly thirty thousand volumes, and the Reynolds memorial laboratory—the material value of this and other property belonging to the college being about $1,200,000. The faculty, as now constituted, consists of David Jayne Hill, president; A. C. Kendrick, professor of Greek; S. A. Lattimore, of chemistry; A. H. Mixer, of modern languages; J. H. Gilmore, of logic, rhetoric and English literature; Otis H. Robinson, of mathematics and natural philosophy; W. C. Morey, of history and political science; H. F. Burton, of Latin; H. L. Fairchild, of geology and natural history; George W. Forbes, of Greek; A. L. Baker, of mathematics; C. W. Dodge, of biology; K. P. Shedd, instructor in modern languages; Ryland Kendrick, in Latin and Greek; H. E. Lawrence, in physics; Adelbert Hamilton, in classics; H. K. Phinney, assistant librarian. While the university has always been

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free from sectarianism, its original character as a Baptist institution has largely departed from it and is now true only in the sense that a majority of the board of trustees belong to that denomination; it is governed entirely by the principles of common morality and the requirements necessary to the highest education, of which it is a noble exponent.

Wholly distinct from the university is the Rochester theological seminary, which, like the former, was founded in 1850, the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education being its originator and its sponsor. Its original faculty consisted of Dr. T. J. Conant, professor of Hebrew, and Dr. J. S. Maginnis, professor of theology, both from Madison university. Three years later Dr. E. G. Robinson came and from 1868 to 1872 was the president of the seminary, being succeeded in that office by Dr. A. H. Strong, the present incumbent, besides whom there are seven professors in the English department and four in the German. The property of the seminary, which is valued at $773,000, includes the three buildings which it occupies—Rockefeller hall, on the corner of East avenue and Alexander street, containing a library of nearly twenty-eight thousand volumes; Trevor hall, which is the dormitory, and the German Students' Home, used exclusively by the students of that nationality.

The Wagner Memorial Lutheran college is an institution of late growth, having been chartered only ten years ago, mainly for the education of students for the ministry, between fifty and sixty of whom are in attendance; the president of the board of trustees is Rev. Dr. John Nicum, and the faculty consists of Rev. August Redderoth, professor of Greek; Rev. G. A. Genzmer, of Latin; G. Doolittle, of mathematics, Carl Betz, of the natural sciences, and C. Wenzel, as tutor; the college is located on Oregon street, in the old Satterlee schoolhouse.

In one of the pleasantest parts of the city stand the buildings of the Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, commonly called by its original title of the Mechanics' Institute, which is now in the tenth year of its existence and which during that period has been of the greatest benefit in giving free instruction in drawing to thousands of pupils, while of late years it has increased the scope of its usefulness so as to

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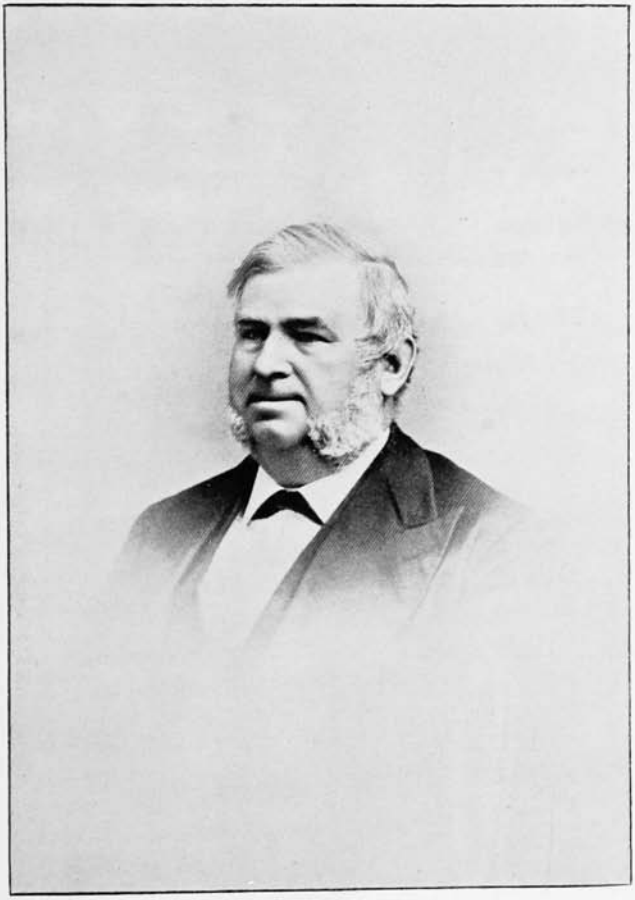

L. A. Watson

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give tuition in the arts directly connected with domestic science and housekeeping. It is the owner of all the land and houses on the west side of Washington street from the Erie canal to Spring street, and extending to the alley in the rear, with the exception of the apartment house on the corner. Of its four houses, one is occupied by the classes in cooking, dressmaking and home nursing, the other three being rented for private residences; back of these houses is a fireproof brick building, three stories high, which was lately erected for the use of the classes in drawing, painting and modeling in clay, as well as for the offices of the principal, his assistants and the secretaries. It was on the 1st of October, 1885, that the Institute was organised, with Henry Lomb, the founder of the enterprise, as its president; the classes were taught at first in the Free Academy building, then they were removed to a business block on Exchange street and last December they were transferred to their present abode, where they will remain until the dream of the trustees is realised and a spacious edifice, with its various sections connected by galleries, shall cover the whole front of the square, when the present building will be turned into shops for manual training.

In 1891 the Institute absorbed the shadow of the old Athenæum and took its name, for the purpose of obtaining its charter, which was so liberal as to be highly advantageous. The first instructor of the school was Prof E. C. Colby, who still remains as the principal of the institution, with Prof. Eben Rose, who came here in the second year, as the vice-principal, and a large corps of additional instructors, Miss Sarah A. Nichols being at the head of the domestic science department, with four other teachers. Of the present board of trustees the president is E. R. Andrews, the vice-presidents are Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf and L. P. Ross, the secretaries are Charles B. Rebasz, recording; William F. Peck, corresponding, and John A. Stewart, financial; the treasurer is John F. Brayer. While the night classes are practically free, a moderate fee is charged for instruction in the daytime, when the attendance is about four-sevenths as great as in the evening. During the year just closed 1296 were instructed in all departments, of which 715 were in the industrial (or drawing and painting), 581 in that of domestic science.

In the public schools of the city 23,069 different pupils were regis-

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tered during the past year, an increase over the enrollment of the previous year of nearly two thousand, but the attendance decreased, as is usual, during the spring months, so that on the 1st of June there were only 17,928 in actual attendance. The reduction is accounted for, partly by the closing of the night schools at that time and partly by the fact that the law provides that all children between the ages of eight and twelve shall attend during eight months of the school period, those between twelve and fourteen for at least eighty days, and those between fourteen and sixteen when not engaged in useful employment or service. For all these pupils there were employed during the year six hundred and fifty-four teachers, twenty-seven of whom were in the Free Academy. There are thirty six school-houses and thirteen annexes, some of the principal buildings being creditable specimens of the architecture of Rochester and one of them, number twenty-six, so large as to accommodate 1362 scholars. The board of education, which has entire control of the public school system of this city, consists of twenty commissioners, one being elected from each ward; the first president of the board was Levi A. Ward; the present is John E. Durand. The first superintendent of schools was Isaac F. Mack, since whom the office has been filled by Samuel L. Selden, B. R. McAlpine, Washington Gibbons, Daniel Holbrook, R. D. Jones, John Atwater, I. S. Hobbie, P. H. Curtis, S. W. Starkweather, C. N. Simmons, S. A. Ellis, A. L. Mabbett and Milton Noyes, the present incumbent. A large part of the ground floor of the Free Academy is taken up by the Central library, nominally intended for the use of those in the public schools, but really used by a great many other people, for it is free, and last year over eight thousand persons drew books, principally novels, from its shelves; it contains over twenty-two thousand volumes; Mrs. Katherine J. Dowling has been the librarian for several years.

The great library of Rochester is the Reynolds library, the nucleus of which is the books of the old Athenæum that were sold, after the extinction of that institution in 1877, to M. F. Reynolds and George S. Riley, the latter of whom soon transferred his interest to the former, who, a little later, turned over the property to an association, incorporated, by an act passed in 1884, under the title of the Reynolds Library. The persons named in the act as incorporators, and therefore

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trustees, were M. B. Anderson, M. F. Reynolds, G. E. Mumford, W. C. Rowley, Hiram Sibley, Don Alonzo Watson, Donald McNaughton, D. T. Hunt, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Theodore Bacon, E. M. Moore, Josiah Anstice, George Ellwanger, Max Landsberg, S. A. Lattimore, W. C. Morey, Howard Osgood, F. A. Whittlesey, G. H. Perkins and Samuel Sloan; of these the first seven have been taken away, the eighth has removed from the city and the others constitute the present board, with the addition of Cyrus F. Paine, David J. Hill and William F. Peck, who have been elected by the other members of the board, as the body is self-perpetuating. Dr. E. M. Moore is the president of the board, George Ellwanger and Theodore Bacon are the vice-presidents, and Josiah Anstice is the secretary and treasurer; A. S. Collins is the librarian. By the will of Mr. Reynolds his valuable real estate, consisting of the Arcade and his residence on Spring street, of the combined worth of more than half a million dollars, was bequeathed to the Library. At this present writing, extensive alterations are making in the house, with a view to the removal of the books to that place by the close of the summer, from the Arcade, where the library has been always situated. When that is done, the Reynolds library will be in an ideal location, conducive to the increase of its usefulness. What that is, may be judged from the number of its books, which has grown from about twelve thousand, which were left over from the old Athenæum, to 31,115 catalogued volumes on the first of June, of which 16,857 were in the reference department, 14,258 in the circulating; the number of its readers during the past year was nearly forty thousand. Particular attention is paid to the reference department, and in this it is the intention of the library committee, consisting of Prof. Morey, Mr. Whittlesey and Dr. Landsberg, to purchase all books that are necessary for the use of students in the university extension course and for those engaged in pursuing any other line of study. The library, which is supported entirely by the revenues derived from the rental of its real estate, is, and will be as long as it exists, absolutely free for all.

As the outgrowth of the Rochester Microscopical society, which had existed for two years before that under the presidency of S. A. Lattimore, the Rochester Academy of Science was organised in 1881, the Rev. Myron Adams being the first president. At present the officers

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are Prof. H. L. Fairchild, president; J. M. Davison and J. Eugene Whitney, vice-presidents; A. L. Baker, recording secretary; C. W. Dodge, corresponding; F. W. Warner, treasurer. Although the association has no permanent quarters of its own, it is in a flourishing condition and has distributed its published proceedings over the world.

At a social gathering held on December 17, 1887, it was decided to form the Rochester Historical society, which was fully developed during the winter and incorporated in the following November. Dr. E. M. Moore was, at its first regular meeting, chosen president; Dr. A. H. Strong vice-president, Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker corresponding secretary, William F. Peck recording secretary, Gilman H. Perkins treasurer and H. K. Phinney librarian. The two secretaries still retain their offices; John H. Rochester is now the president, Frank W. Elwood the vice-president, Charles H. Wiltsie the treasurer and Miss Jane E. Rochester the librarian. The object of the society is to rescue from oblivion all facts relating to the early history of this region and to preserve the record of events that are in any way connected with this locality, for which purpose it has accumulated already a well equipped library. Monthly meetings have been held during the years of its existence, from November to June, at which valuable papers have been read by members of the society. Its quarters have been for several years in the Rochester savings bank building, but in the course of the summer it will move into its new abode on the third floor of the Reynolds library on Spring street.

The following is a list of the churches of Rochester, with their present pastors:

Presbyterian.—First church, Nelson Millard, D. D.; Brick, W. R. Taylor, D. D.; Third, Richard D. Harlan; Central, H. H. Stebbins, D. D.; St. Peter's, ———; Calvary, Charles A. Evans; Memorial, Charles P. Coit, D. D.; United, J. P. Sankey, D. D.; North, Peter Lindsay; Reformed (Covenanter), ———; Second Reformed, Cornelius M. Steffens; Westminster, C. B. Gardner, D. D.; Emmanuel, J. S. Root; Mt. Hor, J. M. McElhinney; Grace, T. E. Sherman.

Episcopal.—St. Luke's, Henry Anstice, D. D.; St. Paul's, ———; Trinity, W. C. Hubbard; Christ, W. D'Orville Doty, D. D.; Epiphany, Amos Skeele; St. James's, J. H. Dennis; St. Andrew's, A. S. Crap-

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Sam B Williams

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sey; St. Mark's, E. P. Hart; St. John's, ———; Ascension, G. T. Le Boutillier; All Saints', Henry Rollings; Christ church mission, J. H. Perkins. Rev. Louis C. Washburn is the archdeacon of the eastern portion of the diocese of Western New York.

Methodist.—First, M. R. Webster, D. D.; Zion (African), W. A. Ely, D. D.; Asbury, A. W. Hayes; German, John Lange; North avenue, G. W. Peck, LL. D.; Frank street, F. S. Parkhurst; Cornhill, M. E. Hedding; Monroe avenue, Ward Platt; Hedding, Ray Allen; Epworth, James Gosnell; Spencer-Ripley, T. J. Bissell, D. D.; Glenwood, F. S. Rowland; Free, B. Winget.

Roman Catholic.—Bernard J. McQuaid, D. D., is the bishop of the diocese. St. Patrick's cathedral, J. P. Kiernan, rector; Hippolyte De Regge, chancellor; J. G. Van Ness, C. O'Loughlin, Thomas Hickey; St. Mary's, John P. Stewart, Andrew Smeltz, Owen Farron; St. Joseph's, Mathias Kuborn; Sts. Peter and Paul's, F. H. Sinclair, J. B. Boppel; Our Lady of Victory, Alphonse Notabaert; Immaculate Conception, James F. O'Hare, William Gleeson; St. Bridget's, T. A. Hendrick; St. Boniface's, Frederic Rauber; Holy Family, Dietrich Laurenzis; Holy Redeemer, F. C. Oberholzer, Joseph Miller; St. Michael's, Fridolin Pascalar, Hubert Regenbogen; Holy Apostles', Timothy Murphy; St. Francis Xavier's, M. J. Hargather; Corpus Christi, J. J. Leary; St. Stanislaus's, Theophilus Szadzinski; Holy Rosary, J. P. Kiernan.

Baptist.—First, J. W. A. Stewart, D. D.; Second, F. L. Anderson, D. D.; First German, O. Koenig; Park avenue, H. C. Peepels; Lake avenue, C. A. Barbour; Plymouth avenue, Frederick Redfern; Bronson avenue, J. R. Lynch; Second German, ———; North, ———; Alexander street, J. W. Millard; Meigs street, John Bentzien; Lyell avenue, ———; Wilder street, Claude Kelly; Colored mission, G. W. Thrasher.

Unitarian.—William C. Gannett.

Evangelical.—Trinity, Emil Henckell; St. Paul's, W. Baur; Salem, J. F. W. Helmkamp; Christus, Frederick Wiedner; Association, P. E. Bahn.

Lutheran.—Zion, Ernst Hartmann; Reformation, W. J. Miller; St. John's, John Nicum, D. D.; Concordia, C. N. Conrad; St. Matthew's,

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John Mühlhauser; Grace, W. E. Murray; Trinity, G. A. Genzmer; Peace, Otto Posselt.

Jewish—Berith Kodesh, Max Landsberg, D. D.; Beth Israel, Abraham Rosin.

Universalist.—First, Asa Saxe, D. D.; Second, D. M. Kirkpatrick.

Congregational.—Plymouth, Myron Adams, D. D.; South, H. C. Riggs, D. D.

Second Advent—G. W. Wright.

Christian.—F. P. Arthur.

In addition to the foregoing there are the church of the Strangers, of which N. H. Barbour is the pastor; one or two Christadelphian synagogues, two citadels of the Salvation Army and a large number of missions of all kinds; there are two societies of Friends, but neither has a meeting-house.

Club life has become of late years so prominent a feature of American society that a sketch of any city would be incomplete without some mention of those social organisations. Several have existed here that have passed out of being, but others have sprung up that are far larger than their predecessors, on a much more expensive scale and with every prospect of permanence. The Genesee Valley club was organised January 2, 1885, was incorporated two weeks later and on the 25th of March opened its club house. This was situated on South Washington street, and it answered its purposes fairly well for nearly four years, but the building, which had been a private residence, was not adapted to modern club life and the organisation built on the corner of East avenue and Gibbs street, opening its new house on February 22, 1889. This was the first structure erected in Rochester for the distinct and exclusive purposes of a club-house (though the Phœnix club had put up a building fifteen years before, of which it occupied all but the ground floor), and it fulfills admirably all of its requirements, having the modern equipments, with ladies' rooms and a large assembly room for club balls and private entertainments, many of which, literary and artistic, have been given there. Its present membership is three hundred and forty-one, one hundred of those being non resident. The first president was H. F. Atkinson, the present is Gilman H. Perkins, the other officers being James S. Watson, vice-president; Haywood Hawks, secretary, and Erickson Perkins, treasurer.

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After the manner of these institutions in most of the large cities at the present time, the Country club was started on New Year's day of this year as an adjunct to the Genesee Valley, its membership being limited to one hundred and confined to that of the latter club. The Parsons farm, comprising eighty acres, on the Pittsford road, two miles east of Brighton, has been leased for five years, the grounds have been laid out for golf, lawn tennis, bicycle riding and other sports, stables have been built for thirty horses, the old homestead has been turned into a club-house with all conveniences, and everything tends to make the place an agreeable summer resort for its new lessees, who opened the house on May 30 Hiram W. Sibley is the president, James S. Watson and Erickson Perkins are the vice presidents; George Wilder is the secretary and Gilman N. Perkins the treasurer.

The Rochester club is the oldest now extant here, having been formed in 1860, long before it had become the custom for clubs, except those in the metropolis, to possess separate houses of their own. Its members came in time to perceive the desirability of this, after rooms in the Ellwanger & Barry block, and afterward in the Rochester savings bank building, had been occupied by them for many years, and in 1888 they purchased a fine residence on East avenue, between Gibbs and Scio street, which they fitted up with suitable appointments and moved in during that year. The membership is about two hundred and sixty, including thirty-seven non-residents. The first president was James Terry, the present is William Pitkin, the vice-president H. F. Atwood, the secretary Frederick L. Churchill and the treasurer Charles A. Bruff.

Both in numbers and in wealth the Jews of this city have long been strong enough to maintain a club of their own, and as such the Phœnix was formed in 1872, giving place ten years later to the Eureka, which has a splendid building on North Clinton street, near Andrews, costing $100,000, the finest club-house in the state outside of New York city, with a frontage of eighty-two feet, a depth of one hundred and seventy-six. The first president was J. W. Rosenthal; the officers now are Marcus Straus, president; Joseph Michaels, vice-president; Maurice D. Strauss, secretary, and Herman C. Cohn, treasurer.

By far the largest club in the city is the Rochester Whist club, or-

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ganised in September, 1882, whose name, originally appropriate, is not indicative of its character, which is social and general, like that of the foregoing three. Its limit of membership is five hundred and it has now come within five or six of that number. It is, distinctively, the down town club of the city, and, though it does not own its house, it has a long lease, with an option that will probably end in the purchase, of the old Dr. Dean residence, on North Fitzhugh street, near Church. John E. Morey was the first president; Horace C. Brewster fills that office at present, with J. M. Ingersoll as vice-president, William H. Samson as secretary. Frank N. Beach as treasurer. In addition to these four there are many others of a similar nature but not influential in affecting public life, and there are, also, of course, still more associations of a specific character, for athletic exercise, for hunting, fishing, aquatic sport and the like.

One word should be said regarding the literary clubs of Rochester. Of these the oldest is the Pundit, as it is frequently called, though the organisation has never adopted any title other than that of "the club;" it was formed in 1854, and since then it has held meetings at the houses of the various members every alternate week during the winter and spring, at which original papers have been read, followed by discussion. Inspired by the success of this informal association, the Fortnightly club sprang into being in February, 1881, infused with the same principles of management and animated by the same motives of literary improvement and cultivation; many of the papers thus produced in both bodies have been of a high order and several of them have been preserved in permanent form by publication. In each club the number of members has ranged from twelve to sixteen, but, as both are essentially private in their character, their constituency is not given here. The same reservation exists with regard to other men's clubs and to those composed exclusively of women, notably the Wednesday Morning club, the Ignorance club, the Roundabout club, the Women's Ethical society and many others, whose number is past finding out.

An attempt was made in 1865 to establish a Board of Trade in this city, but the merchants of Rochester were apathetic; the concern was started, languished for a few months and then expired. Nothing further of that nature was done till 1887, when the Chamber of Commerce

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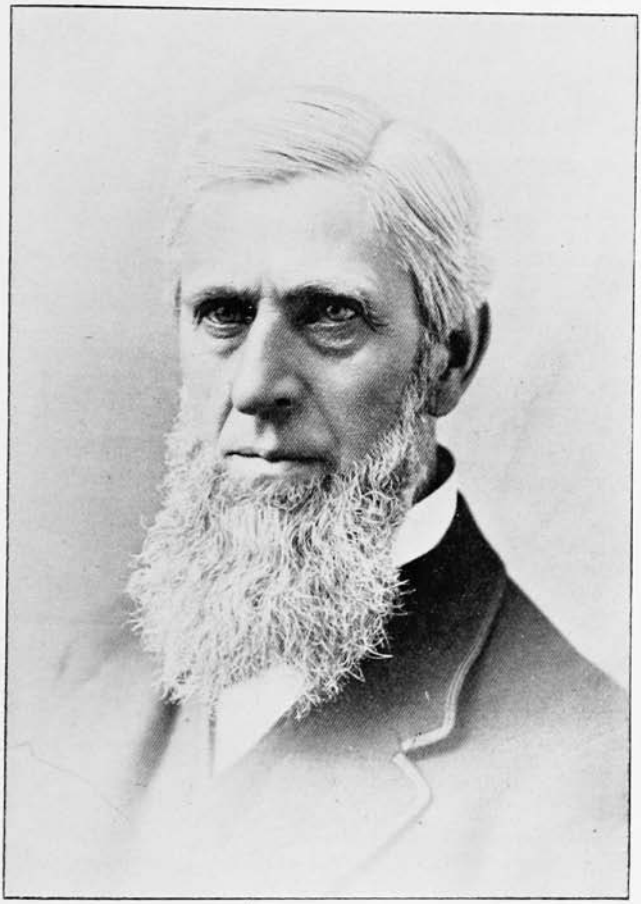

C. B. Woodworth

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was organised, being incorporated July 2, 1888. Its first president was H. H. Warner, who has been followed by William S. Kimball, Lewis P. Ross, Eugene T. Curtis, Max Brickner, Henry C. Brewster, Ira L. Otis and Charles P. Ford, the present incumbent; the vice-presidents are James G. Cutler, A. J. Katz and F. W. Warner; the treasurer is Benjamin E. Chase and the secretary is George Moss, who has filled that position for several years, having succeeded J. Y. McClintock, the original officer. The corporation has a membership of about two hundred, with annual dues of twenty dollars; its location has been hitherto in the Rochester savings bank building, but it has recently moved to its new quarters on the corner of Main and St. Paul streets. During its short life thus far the Chamber of Commerce has been of the greatest benefit to Rochester in stimulating business activity, in promoting all enterprises that tended to the public good and disseminating knowledge with regard to the advantages which this city offers for the location of manufactories.

Few places in the country, perhaps none, weathered the financial gale of 1893 as well as Rochester, and our comparative immunity from disaster was owing largely to the conservative action of our monetary institutions. Before the storm broke, the discount banks began to hoard their resources and during the last half of the year refused to lend except to regular customers, to whom they advanced only the smallest possible amount and for the shortest possible time. This policy was supplemented by the action of our savings banks, which refused to follow the lead of those in New York city in requiring thirty days' notice before the withdrawal of deposits, but, on the contrary, every dollar was paid immediately on demand, which, by the way, was not done in any other large city in the state. This combination of prudence and liberality prevented anything like a local panic in Rochester. This is a list of the banks now in the city, with the officers of each and the capital and surplus as shown by the latest official reports:

Traders'—Simon L. Brewster, president; Henry C. Brewster, vice-president and manager; cashier, Charles H. Palmer; $980,623.05.

Flour City—C. C. Woodworth, president; William Augustus Waters, cashier; $666,639.52.

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Union—Gilman H. Perkins, vice-president; Gilman N. Perkins, cashier; $402,822.76.

Monroe—Hiram W. Sibley, president; W. G. Mitchell, cashier; $323,207.90.

Commercial—Charles H. Babcock, president; Thomas J. Swanton, assistant cashier; $300,000.

Merchants'—R. K. Dryer, president; W. J. Ashley, vice-president and manager; Percy R McPhail, cashier; $298,171.84.

German-American—Frederick Cook, president; Frederic P. Allen, cashier; $424,386 26.

Central—Benjamin E Chase, president; George Wilder, cashier; $228,778.52.

Alliance—George W. Thayer, president; Albert O. Fenn, cashier; $171,912.60.

Powers—D. W. Powers, president; J. Craig Powers, cashier; $161,-135.24.

Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit company—J. Moreau Smith, president; Haywood Hawks, cashier; $470,828.18.

Security Trust company—Edward Harris, president; William L. Mercer, cashier; $350,039.81.

Rochester savings bank—James Brackett, president; Thomas H. Husband, cashier, surplus $1,507,024.62.

Monroe County savings—James E. Booth, president; David Hoyt, secretary; surplus $1,413,601.15.

Mechanics' savings—Samuel Sloan, president; John H. Rochester, secretary; surplus $204,384.32.

East Side savings—J. B. Moseley, president; P. B. Viele, secretary; surplus $201,534.02.

The private bank of Amsden Bros. seems to have made no report.

Before the incorporation of this city there were several parks—or "squares," as they were all called, even those that were round, like that on the present Plymouth avenue—but as they were presented to the municipality, they shared the fate of most gifts and were not thought to be worth the expenditure of much money or care, whereby they were never anything of a credit to Rochester. It was only a few years ago that the citizens became conscious of the extreme need—

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almost the necessity, in a large sanitary view—of a park system, and even then it required all the persistence of Dr. E. M. Moore to rouse them to anything like a full sense of the situation. He was emphatically the father of the present system, but his efforts would, in all likelihood, have been in vain, if the late George W. Elliott had not supplemented them by his unceasing arguments in the public press and in the common council, of which he was then a member and which was very solicitous for economy in that direction. In 1888 a law was passed creating a board of park commissioners, which was organised in May of that year, Dr. Moore being elected president and holding that office to the present time; H. F. Huntington has always been the treasurer, John H. Rochester is now the vice president, C. C. Laney is the superintendent and M. O. Stone is the secretary of the board. Omitting the fractions, Genesee Valley park, on the south of the city, contains three hundred and seventy-five acres; Highland park, a little northeast of that, has seventy six acres, and Seneca park, on the north of the city, has two hundred and twelve, making a total acreage of six hundred and sixty-three, not counting in the eighteen acres of small parks in the interior of the city. For all this the purchase price paid was $256,884.91, besides an amount expended for maintenance and other purposes sufficient to make the total cost of the park system $456,161.21 up to March 1 of this year. Half a million dollars is a good deal of money, but it is a small price to pay for this inestimable benefit to the lungs, the hearts and the minds of a great city.

Of the bridges now traversing the river within the city limits, the finest is that near the northern extremity, built of iron, on the site of the old Carthage bridge; its arch, spanning at a single leap the stream two hundred and twelve feet below, has a chord of four hundred and twenty-eight feet, the third largest in the world, and its three approach spans, two on the west and one on the east, make the total length of the bridge seven hundred and seventeen feet; it cost $125,000 and was opened to the public on December 1, 1890. The other viaducts are those at Vincent place, built in 1872–73, of iron, costing $150,000, the longest in the city, being nine hundred and twenty-five feet; at Platt street, steel truss, on stone piers, cost $156,000, built in 1892; at Central avenue, of wrought iron, built in 1883, cost $48,000; at Main

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street, of cut stone, finished in 1857, cost $60,000; at Court street, stone arch, finished in 1893, cost $150,000; at Clarissa street, of riveted deck iron, built on stone piers, in 1892, cost $50,000, and at Elmwood avenue, the southern boundary line of the city, of iron, built in 1888, cost $37,000. Besides those there is the Erie canal aqueduct, built in 1839, at a cost of $600,000, on the north side of which there is a foot path, and there are also the railroad bridges of the New York Central, the Erie and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, none of which has any path or roadway. Twenty-five bridges, eight of them of the lift variety, cross the canal.

No city of its size has better railroad facilities than Rochester. The principal road now running into the city is the New York Central, with its five lines—to Syracuse direct, the old road by way of Geneva, the Buffalo road, the Falls road and the Charlotte road—besides which the West Shore railroad is operated from the same station and the Northern Central sends trains into the city over the line from Canandaigua. Other railroads are the Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—this branch of which, built as the Rochester & Lake Ontario Belt railway, was opened in 1883—the Western New York & Pennsylvania, over which the Delaware, Lackawana & Western also runs its trains in, and the Lehigh Valley, which got into the city three years ago by means of a branch built under the name of the Rochester & Honeoye Valley railroad. Besides these there are several lines that are run only in the summer, for pleasure travel—the Bay railroad, which terminates at the Sea Breeze; the Glen Haven road, which ends at the upper part of the bay, and the Rochester & Irondequoit railway, the last named being electric and operated by the street car company, which sends its coaches down to the ferryboat at Summerville, which crosses the river to Charlotte, connecting at Ontario beach with the lines, both electric, that run from there to the city or to Manitou beach, further west on the lake shore.

As to the principal officers of the city government at this time (June, 1895), the chief executive is Merton E. Lewis, who, as president of the common council, became acting mayor when George W. Aldridge was appointed state superintendent of public works. The city treasurer is Samuel B. Williams. The executive board—which consists of Richard

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Curran, president, William W. Barnard and John U. Schroth, with Thomas J. Neville as clerk—has charge of the street department, John J. Heveron superintendent; the water works, Emil Kuichling, chief engineer, and the fire department, together with control over contracts for public improvements. The chief engineer of the fire department is James Malcolm, with William Boon, John A. Topham, Frank A. Jayne and Charles Little as assistants; the present equipment consists of fourteen fire houses, eight steamers, two chemical engines, eleven two-horse hose wagons, with two extra hose carts, four hook and ladder trucks (two of which are the Hayes aerial), one protective fire patrol wagon, two supply wagons, twenty thousand feet of hose lines, with fifteen thousand feet held in reserve; eighty horses, with ten more for special service, and one hundred and seventy-five men.

The police department consists of the police justice, Charles B. Ernst, with B. Frank Enos as police clerk; three commissioners—Jacob A. Hoekstra, James D. Casey and the mayor *ex officio*—the chief of police, Joseph P. Cleary, and assistant chief, John C. Hayden, with two captains, six lieutenants, eight detectives, four sergeants, six patrol-wagon drivers and one hundred and twenty-eight patrolmen. J. Y. McClintock is the city surveyor, Adolph J. Rodenbeck the city attorney, Abram S. Mann the city auditor, Richard Gardner the overseer of the poor, George Bohrer the city sealer; George E. Warner and John M. Murphy are the judges of the Municipal court; Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Edward McSweeney and Adolph Spiehler are the excise commissioners; Henry C. Munn, E. B. Burgess and E. A. Kalbfleisch are the assessors. The board of health consists of Max Brickner, Dr. Charles R. Sumner, Frank Fritzsche, Dr. Richard M. Moore, Thomas W. Finucane and Dr. John W. Whitbeck, with the mayor *ex officio;* the clerk of the board is George Belknap, the health officer is Dr. Wallace Sibley, the registrar of vital statistics is George Messmer. The members of the two boards of civil service examiners are S. P. Moulthrop, Winslow M. Meade, Elbridge L. Adams, E. J. Burke, George B. Draper and F. S. Macomber, with William T. Plumb as secretary.

What does it cost to run a city like this? About two million dollars a year. From the 1st of April, 1894, to the corresponding day of 1895, expenditures were as follows: For interest $105,706.83, erroneous as-

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sessments $9,241.01, police fund $161,800, contingent fund $219,547.90, poor fund $17,000, lamp fund $165,850, health fund $60,000, city property fund $12,200, fire department fund $250,000, highway fund $325,000, board of education fund $446,849.40, G. A. R. relief fund $9,000, for all park purposes $37.300, local assessments on city property $19,200.26, police pension fund $1,000, water used for city purposes and additional water pipe $105,070; total $1.944,769 40. The tax levy for the rest of 1895 is $1,690,000, and, as the present fiscal year is shorter than its predecessor by three months, it will be seen that there is, proportionately, an increase of taxation. The assessed valuation of property in the city is $105,470,250.

When the city was incorporated the length of sewerage therein was about a mile and a quarter; four years later it had nearly trebled; at this time it is two hundred and forty-two miles, and the total cost of all the sewers is estimated at four million dollars. Of these the longest is the east side trunk sewer, begun May 1, 1892, and completed June 11, 1894; it extends for eight and a half miles and drains into the river near the foot of Norton street; there is trouble in store for the future over the question of its contamination of the river below, and the same is true, though in a less degree, with regard to the west side sewer, a much needed work which is now constructing under a commission comprised of Horace G. Pierce, George B. Swikehard and Frank S. Upton. As to our water facilities, in addition to those described in a previous chapter, a second conduit from Hemlock lake was completed last October, at a cost of $1,750,000; it can pour into the city fifteen million gallons daily, making a total capacity by that system of thirty-seven million gallons for the consumption of the inhabitants in different ways; independent of the two conduits there are about two hundred and fifty miles of water pipes in the city. A bulletin recently issued by the census bureau, based on the statistics obtained in 1890, shows that at that time Rochester was held twenty-first among the cities in point of population, twelfth in the number of its manufacturing establishments, fifteenth in the amount of capital invested directly in manufacturing, and fourteenth in the amount of wages paid in that pursuit; its relative rank in those details is certainly no lower now than it was then. Local statistics prepared by the executive board show that there

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were on the 1st of April of this year 33,250 buildings in the city, of which 24,812 were dwelling-houses, with 1979 blocks, most of them for both commercial and habitation purposes, three hundred and forty-nine of them for manufacturing exclusively, one hundred and eleven churches and sixty-four school-houses, public, private and parochial. The report of the board of health for the past year shows that there were 1224 marriages, 2794 births and 2315 deaths. This last item is most important, as showing a death rate of less than fifteen in the thousand, which is probably lower than that of any other city in the state.

What Rochester has done for the nation has been outlined briefly in the foregoing pages; the record of its past is not discreditable, the prospect of its future is full of bright anticipation. If there are some cities on the continent that can surpass it in the grandeur of public buildings there are none that can excel it in the sylvan beauty of its residential streets, none that can rival it in the advantages of its location and the charm of the scenery on the banks of the river which winds through its midst. Travelers who are attracted to it linger beyond their purpose, and we whose home has been always here know that there is no better place in all the world in which we live.

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THE GEOLOGY OF MONROE COUNTY

BY HERMAN LE ROY FAIRCHILD,
PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The hard-rock geology or stratigraphy was thoroughly described by Dr. James Hall over half a century ago in "The Natural History of New York, Part IV., Geology of the Fourth District." The section of the strata beneath the city of Rochester is published in the proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science, volumes I and II.[1]

Except in the southern part of the county the rocks belong to the Niagara period of the Upper Silurian age. The lowest rock is the Medina sandstone, which in the northwestern part of the county is at or near the surface, and is extensively quarried at Brockport. This red Medina forms the rock bottom of the southern part, at least, of Lake Ontario and the rock bluffs at all points along the south shore. Beneath Rochester the red Medina is over one thousand feet thick, but here and all over the county, except the northwestern portion and the lake border, it is buried under the shales and limestone of the Clinton group. The perfect section of the Clinton is finely shown in the walls of the Genesee canyon at the lower falls in Rochester. Here it rests on the gray top of the Medina, and in ascending order consists of about twenty-four feet of the Lower Green shale, fourteen feet of Lower limestone, containing a bed of hematite iron ore one foot thick, twenty-four feet of Upper Green and Purple shales, and eighteen feet of Upper limestone.

The Niagara group rests upon the Clinton and consists of eighty feet

[1] "A Section of the Strata at Rochester, N. Y., as shown by a deep boring." By H. L. Fairchild, Proc. Roch. Acad. Science, Vol. I, pp. 182–186.
"The Geological History of Rochester, N. Y." By H. L. Fairchild, Proc. Roch. Acad. Science, Vol. II, pp. 215–223.

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of dark, gritty shales, exposed at the upper falls in Rochester, and the limestone upon which the city of Rochester is built, more than sixty feet in thickness.

The strata all have a slight inclination southward, which causes the Niagara rocks to disappear a few miles south of Rochester beneath the shales of the Salina formation, which in turn are buried, further south, under the Corniferous limestones of the Devonian age. The latter is found in Monroe county only in the south border of Rush and Mendon, producing the falls of the Honeoye.

The surface geology of the county has not been described in detail, and will only be touched upon here. During the millions of years following the deposition of the Devonian rocks the region was probably exposed to destructive atmospheric agencies, and a great thickness of rocks has doubtless been removed from this area.[1]

The long era of subaerial denudation was finally changed to subglacial during the Glacial period. The superficial decomposed rocks were crushed and removed by the ice sheet, the old drainage channels were largely filled with debris, and the final removal of the ice left a sheet of glacial drift over the whole territory. During at least the closing part of the Glacial period Western New York was depressed far below its present level, and following and laving the retreating ice front was a huge glacial lake which buried the most of Monroe county to a depth of 300 to 400 feet.[2] As the ice retreated northward so as to uncover the Mohawk valley this became a new outlet of the glacial waters and the water surface fell to the level of the Ridge road, which is simply the beach of the glacial Lake Iroquois.[3] The superficial geology of the county is thus a complex result of the action of glacial ice, stream drainage of the glacier and lake action at the ice front and subsequently.

The north part of the county is a comparatively smooth plain drained directly into Lake Ontario by many small streams which have cut deep into the Iroquois lake deposits and the subjacent ice drift. The southern

[1] Proc. Roch. Acad. Science, Vol. II, page 221.

[2] "Glacial Lakes in Western New York," by H. L. Fairchild, Bull. Geol. Sec. America. Vol VI, 1894.

[3] See numerous articles in geological journals by C. K. Gilbert, J. W. Spencer and Warren Upham.

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half of the county has a hilly topography produced by the glacier rubbing the deep subglacial drift into elongated hills, parallel with the ice movement, and known as "drumlins" or "drumlinoids." In the east side of the county, in Perinton and Penfield, these drumlinoid ridges are very pronounced. They have a north and south trend and culminate south in the Turk's Hill drumlinoid mass, the highest land in the county. Through Henrietta and Rush, in the southern part of the county, the drumlinoids have a direction some ten to fifteen degrees west of south, while along the Genesee river and in the southwest part of the county these ridges have a trend more nearly southwest. In the northwest part of the county the drumlinoid character is discernible in the broad, smooth swells with a northeast by southwest trend.

A frontal moraine, marking a pause in the recession of the ice sheet, traverses the county from Brockport to Brighton. This is not strong, but is well-defined near Rochester as an irregular ridge cut by the main line of the New York Central railroad one mile northeast of Coldwater station. Along the Rapids road, in the southwest part of the city, the moraine becomes more broken, but between the river and Brighton it forms the most conspicuous hills of the region, the famous Pinnacle hills. These are mainly sand and gravel, with some masses of till, or unassorted glacial drift, and many large boulders, and with remarkable flow structure. To glacialists they have been well known and very puzzling. They have been described as an "esker" or a deposit made by an overburdened glacial river.[1] But they are undoubtedly a part of the frontal moraine, of the nature known as "kame." They consist chiefly of the materials washed out of the glacier by the drainage, and accumulated at the front of the ice wall in the deep water of the glacial Lake Warren. Two other similar kame deposits are found in the county, but not directly connected with any morainic ridge. One is the group of remarkable sand and gravel hills inclosing the Mendon ponds, the other the sand hills and plains extending from the head of Irondequoit bay past Pittsford into the northwest corner of Ontario county.

Glacial gravels are found in hundreds of localities over the county, and the lake silts are abundant, chiefly in depressions.

[1] "Eskers near Rochester, N.Y." By Warren Upham. Proc. Roch. Acad. Science, Vol. II, pp. 181–200.

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Irondequoit bay represents probably a preglacial river valley modified by ice erosion and then filled more or less by serving as a catch-basin during the Lake Iroquois episode. The sand hills at the head of the bay are remnants of the lake deposits, and the present conspicuous terraces, at an elevation of about 400 feet, on each side of the bay, represent a flood plain.

The lower part of the Genesee river channel, from the rapids above Rochester to the lake, is certainly post-glacial. It has here no valley proper, and near its mouth streams flow by its side directly into the lake. Above the city, or in the south part of the county, and as far as Mt. Morris, the river occupies more of a depression, of possibly preglacial origin.

The length of time since the ice retreat has been estimated by several writers at about ten thousand years. The Ridge road represents a pause in the lowering glacial waters some centuries subsequent to the melting away of the ice.

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THE BENCH AND BAR.

BY L. C. ALDRICH.

EDITED AND REVISED BY HON. THOMAS RAINES.

In the early history of the colony the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councillors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution, in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was entirely stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under the colonial rule, and that power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and senate, also in the chancellor and justices of the Supreme court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the council. This was the first radical separation of the judicial and legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of government, subject only to the limitations consequent upon the appointment of its members by the council. The restriction, however, was soon felt to be improper, though it was not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and judicial parts of the state government was abolished, and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period. From this time the judiciary became more directly representative of the people. The development of

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the idea of responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck and nod of an irresponsible master, to the time when all judges (even of the court of last resort) are voted for directly by the people, has been indeed remarkable.

Let us look briefly at the present arrangement and powers of the courts of the state, and then at the elements from which they have grown. The whole scheme embraces the idea of first a determination of the facts and the law by a trial court, then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and law, and ultimately of the law by a court of last resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the state, perfected in its present form by the convention of 1867 and 1868, and taking the place of the old court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors. The court of Appeals as first organised under the constitution of 1846 was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people, and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme court having the shortest time to serve. As reorganised in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of a chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for the term of fourteen years.

This court is continually in session at the capitol in Albany, except as it takes a recess on its own motion. It has full power to review the decisions of inferior courts when properly before it. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree, the case must be reargued; but not more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not agree the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The legislature has provided how and when decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed, and may in its discretion alter or amend the same. Under the revised constitution of 1894, the legislature is authorised to further restrict the jurisdiction of this court, and the right of appeal thereto. By the same revision it has been specially provided that from and after the 31st day of December, 1895, the jurisdiction of the court of Appeals, except when the judgment is of death, shall be limited to questions of law, and no unanimous decision of the appellate division of the Supreme court, unless in certain specified cases, shall be reviewable in the court of Appeals.

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Upon the reorganisation of this court in 1869, its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the "judiciary act" provided for a commission of Appeals to aid the court of Appeals; and still later there was organised a second division of the court of Appeals to assist in the disposition of business of the general court. The limitations and restrictions placed upon appeals to this court by the constitution of 1894 are in part designed to relieve it from future similar embarrassments.

Second in rank and jurisdiction to the court of Appeals stands the Supreme court, which is made up of many and widely different elements. It was created by act of representative assembly in 1691, was to be established in the city of New York, and was composed of a chief justice and four assistant justices to be appointed by the governor, and was empowered to try all issues, civil and criminal, or mixed, to the same extent as the English courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer (except in the exercise of equity powers), and should have power to establish rules and ordinances and to regulate practice of the court. It had jurisdiction in actions involving one hundred dollars and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the governor and council. The judges made an annual circuit of the state, under a commission issued by the governor, and giving them *nisi prius*, oyer and terminer and jail delivery powers. By act of 1691 the court of Oyer and Terminer was abolished, but in conformity to the courts of Westminster its name was retained to designate the criminal term of the Supreme court. At first the judges of the Supreme court were appointed by the governor and held office during his pleasure. Under the first constitution the court was reorganised, the judges being then named by the council of appointment, and all proceedings were directed to be entitled in the the name of the people.

By the constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of the court. The judges were reduced to three and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the legislature on the vote of two-thirds of the assembly and a majority of the senate. Four times a year the full

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court sat in review of their decisions on questions of law. By the constitution of 1846 the Supreme court was abolished, and a new court, of the same name and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people. By the judiciary act of 1847 general terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties once in two years; and at least two special terms and two circuits were to be held yearly in each county except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorised to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of the Oyer and Terminer, the latter being a part of the Circuit court and held by the justice, county judge and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer has consisted of a single justice of the Supreme court. However, under the sweeping changes made by the constitution of 1894, Circuit courts and courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after the last day of December, 1895, and all their jurisdiction shall thereafter be vested in the Supreme court. Provision is also therein made for an appellate division of this court, to consist of seven justices in the first, and five in each of the other three judicial departments into which the state is divided. The appellate division is invested with the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme court at general term, and the general terms of the New York county Common Pleas, the Superior courts of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and such other jurisdiction as the legislature may confer. From the justices of the Supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division, and also the presiding justice thereof, the latter to act during his term of office, the others for the term of five years. In this court four members shall constitute a quorum, and three must concur to render judgment. Legislative enactment in 1895 designated the city of Rochester as the place in which the appellate division shall sit in the fourth department of the state, the other department capitals being New York, Brooklyn and Albany.

The judiciary article of the constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, the legislature being authorised to provide (not more often than once in five years) for the organisation of general terms consisting of

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a presiding justice and not more than three associates, but by the laws of 1870 the then organisation of the general terms was abrogated, and the state was divided into four departments, and provision made for holding general terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from the justices of the Supreme court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a general term in each department. Under the authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the legislature, in 1883, divided the state into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884. The constitution of 1894 provided for the election of twelve more justices of the Supreme court, three to reside in the first, three in the second, and one in each of the other six judicial districts of the state.

The court of Chancery of the state of New York was an heirloom of the colonial period, and had its origin in the court of Assizes, the latter being vested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established on February 16, 1683, and went out of existence by limitation in 1698; was revised by ordinance in 1701, suspended in 1703, and re-established in 1704. Previous to that time matters in equity were heard in any of the courts organised in conformity to the duke's laws. At first this court was unpopular in the province, the assembly and colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony.

Their reasons were that quit-rents upon the sale of lands belonged to the crown as a prerogative; that through the neglect of the governors these rents had been allowed to fall in arrears, and the court of Chancery was resorted to for their collection. Furthermore, the governors, almost without exception, were adventurers, or men of impaired fortunes, who accepted these appointments with the hope of enriching themselves. The methods they pursued in making their office profitable consisted of granting patents of lands and receiving from the grantee a gratuity (or bribe) in proportion to the value of the land granted—a palpable fraud upon the rights of the crown. As a result the grantees were fearful that proceedings might be instituted in the court of Chancery by the attorney-general to revoke the grants. And thus the court

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of Chancery was a menace to the security of the land owners, and incurred their bitter opposition.

Under the constitution of 1777, the Chancery court was reorganised, and by the reorganisation of 1778 masters and examiners were designated by the council of appointment, while registrars and clerks were appointed by the chancellor; and the latter licensed all solicitors and counsellors of the court. Appeals lay from the Chancery court to the court for the Correction of Errors.

Under the constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor, and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Under the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. The equity character, however, was soon taken from the circuit judges and vested in the chancellor alone, and the judges afterward acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. The constitution of 1846 abolished the court of Chancery, and its powers and duties were vested in the Supreme court.

By an act of the legislature passed in 1848, and entitled the "Code of Procedure," all distinction between actions at law and suits in equity was abolished, so far as the manner of beginning and conducting the same were concerned, and one uniform method of practice in all actions was adopted. In June, 1877, the legislature enacted the "Code of Civil Procedure," to take the place of the code of 1848, and by this many minor changes in the practice of the court were made.

These are, in brief, the changes through which the Supreme court has passed in its growth from the prerogative of an irresponsible governor to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the protection and attainment of rights of citizens of which any state or nation, ancient or modern, can rightfully boast. So well is this fact understood by the people that by far the greater amount of business which might be done in inferior courts at less expense is actually taken to this court for settlement.

Next in rank to the Supreme court is the County court, held in and for each county in the state, at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English court of Sessions, and, like it, had, at one time, only criminal jurisdiction. In 1675 Andros

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granted a charter. The mayor with four aldermen was authorised to sit as a court of Sessions. He did not, however, organise a separate criminal tribunal, but continued as before to discharge criminal and municipal business at the regular sittings of the court. By an act called an act to "settle courts of justice," passed in 1683, a court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, the former without limitation as to amount, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace in each of the counties of the province twice a year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. In the city of New York it was held by a mayor and four aldermen. By the act of 1691 and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred on the Common Pleas. By the radical changes made by the constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County court in each county of the state, except New York, to be held by an officer designated the "county judge," and to have such jurisdiction as the legislature should prescribe. Under the authority of this constitution County courts have been given jurisdiction in various classes of actions, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of infants' real estate, and also to partition lands, admeasure dower and care for the persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The judiciary act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendant lived within the county and the damages claimed did not exceed $1,000. The constitution of 1894 likewise continues the court and increases its power in extending the amount of damages claimable to $2,000.

Like the Supreme court, the County court has its civil and criminal sides. In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace of the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the "Sessions," that minor criminal offenses are disposed of, and all indictments, except for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. The constitution of 1894 abolishes courts of Sessions, except in New York county, after the 31st of December, 1895, and its powers and jurisdiction are thereafter to be vested in the County court. By the codes of 1848 and 1877 the procedure and practice in this court are made to conform as nearly as possible to

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the practice of the Supreme court. This was done with the evident design to attract litigation into these minor courts and thus relieve the Supreme court. In this purpose, however, there has been a failure, as litigants much prefer the shield and broader powers of the higher court. Under the code county judges perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme court at chambers. The County court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in justices' courts and courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lie from the County court direct to the general term.

The constitution authorises the legislature, on application of the board of supervisors, to provide for the election of a special county judge, to assist the regular judge in the disposition of business of the County court. Under this authority, on April 25, 1864, the legislature passed an act authorising such a judicial officer in Monroe county, to hold office for the term of three years, and receive such compensation as the supervisors shall determine.

The old court of Common Pleas of the state of New York, the oldest tribunal of the state, which survived the changes of two constitutional revisions, was another heirloom of the colonial period, and was established originally under the charters of 1686, for the counties of New York and Albany, and was made general to the state by the act of 1691. Under the first constitution the number of judges was various, there being as many as twelve in some counties, but the act of 1818 limited the judges to five in each county, including the first judge. The constitution of 1821 continued the court, and its judges were appointed by the governor and senate and held office for the term of five years. This court, except in the county of New York, was abolished by the constitution of 1846.

Surrogates' courts, one of which exists in each county of the state, are now courts of record, having a seal, and their especial jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of infants and of deceased persons. The derivation of the powers and the practice of these courts is from the Ecclesiastical court of England, also in part through the colonial council which existed during the rule of the Dutch, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam, and the law of Aasdom, the Court of Burgomasters and

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Scheppens, the Orphan Masters, the Mayor's, the Prerogative, and the court of Probate. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans was tranferred to the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon after to the Orphan Masters. Under the colony the Prerogative court controlled all matters relating to the probate of wills and settlement of estates, but in 1692, by act of the legislature, all probates and granting of letters of administration were to be under the hand of the governor or his delegate, and two freeholders were to be appointed in each town to care for the estates of persons dying intestate. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all of this power, except the appointmont of surrogate, and it was conferred upon the judges of the court of Probate.

Under the first constitution, surrogates were appointed by the council of appointment, and under the second by the governor with the approval of the senate. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of surrogate in all counties having less than 40,000 population, and conferred its powers and duties on the county judge. By the code of civil procedure, surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of their office. In its present form, and sitting weekly, this court affords a cheap and expeditious medium for the care and settlement of estates and the guardianship of infants.

The only remaining courts which are common to the whole state are the Special Sessions, held by justices of the peace for the trial of minor criminal offenses, and justices' courts with a limited civil jurisdiction. Previous to the constitution of 1821 (modified in 1828), justices of the peace were appointed, but since that time they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important, and under the laws of this state it is purely the creature of the statute. In the city of Rochester the office of justice of the peace was abolished by a special act of the legislature, passed May 2, 1876. In its stead was created at the same time and by the same authority the "Municipal court," having only civil jurisdiction and in actions when the amount of damages claimed did not exceed four hundred dollars. The practice and methods of this court are

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much the same as in Justices' court. Under the act two judges are authorised to be elected.

This brief survey of the courts of New York, which omits only those that are local in character, gives the reader some idea of the machinery provided for the use of the members of the bench and bar.

The organisation of the courts in Monroe county was accomplished with little ceremony and still less difficulty. The county itself was erected by act of the legislature, passed February 23, 1821, and on the 8th of May of the same year the first state court of record was held. The court house was not ready for occupancy until 1822, and in the interim court sessions were held in designated buildings, the first one in landlord Ensworth's public house, which stood on the site of the present Powers building. The officers of the county at that time were Elisha B. Strong, first judge; Timothy Barnard, sen., Levi H. Clark, and John Bowman, associate judges; Nathaniel Rochester, clerk; James Seymour, sheriff; Timothy Childs, district attorney; Elisha Ely, surrogate.

However, it is not properly within the province of this chapter to refer at any length to the several county buildings in which the courts have been held, as that subject is more fully treated in another part of the work; but it is our present purpose to mention the names of those persons who have been connected with the courts and the administration of law in the county from its earliest history to the present time.

The bar of Monroe county has ever been noted for its strength. On the bench and at the bar of the courts have been men of the highest professional character and of great moral worth. Of the leading legal minds of this state Monroe has furnished a liberal proportion, many of whom have attained distinction and some have acquired eminence. They have been characterised by strict integrity as well as rare ability—qualities which have made for them a high place, not only in the courts, but also in the legislative halls both of the state and the nation.

Glancing over the pages of time worn records and old publications we learn that some of the outlying towns of the county were the abiding places of old legal practitioners, though the entire absence of reliable data precludes the possibility of a complete list in any locality. In

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the town of Pittsford Simon Stone is said to have been the first lawyer, while soon afterward came William G. Taylor, Ira Bellows, and Ephraim Goss; and if local traditions be reliable these men were in practice while the town was yet a part of Ontario county. Still later were Elias B. Holmes, M. F. Delano, William C. Rowley, Watson S. Hinckley, M. H. Champlin, William F. Cogswell, James A. Guernsey, Ashley Sampson, John B. Vosburg, John M. Steele and others, perhaps, whose names are now forgotten. In Henrietta, Sanford E. Church in 1821, and for several years afterward. Judge James L. Angle was born in this town. At Scottsville, Whitman Ashby was an old-time lawyer. At Charlotte John Mastick began his professional career. Leonard Adams was an early legal light in Penfield. Jerome Fuller afterward well known in political life, was in Sweden in 1835. Mr. Bender, probably Hastings R. Bender, later of Rochester, was in Brockport in 1823. The first lawyer in actual practice in that village was Francis Storm; the second was Daniel Burroughs. Henry R. Selden and Simeon B. Jewett were both early practitioners and partners in Clarkson

The pioneer lawyer of Rochester was John Mastick, who located first at the little hamlet called Charlottesburg, at the mouth of the Genesee river. Mr. Mastick came to this region about 1815, and died here in 1826. The second lawyer was Hastings R. Bender, who came to the place, as near as can be ascertained, about 1817, and he was followed during the next few years by Roswell Babbitt, Joseph Spencer, Jesse Dane, and Enos Pomeroy, about in the order named. These were the pioneers of the profession in Monroe county, and each is believed to have been located and in practice previous to the creation of the county, and while its territory formed a part of the older divisions, Ontario and Genesee. Succeeding pages will show who have been the subsequent practitioners in the courts, and we may now briefly call to notice the names of lawyers who have been chosen to the more exalted offices of the profession.

The old Chancery court, which passed out of existence on the adoption of the constitution of 1846, had on its bench but a single representative from this county. Frederick Whittlesey was appointed vice-chancellor April 16, 1839. He is remembered as one of the older bar,

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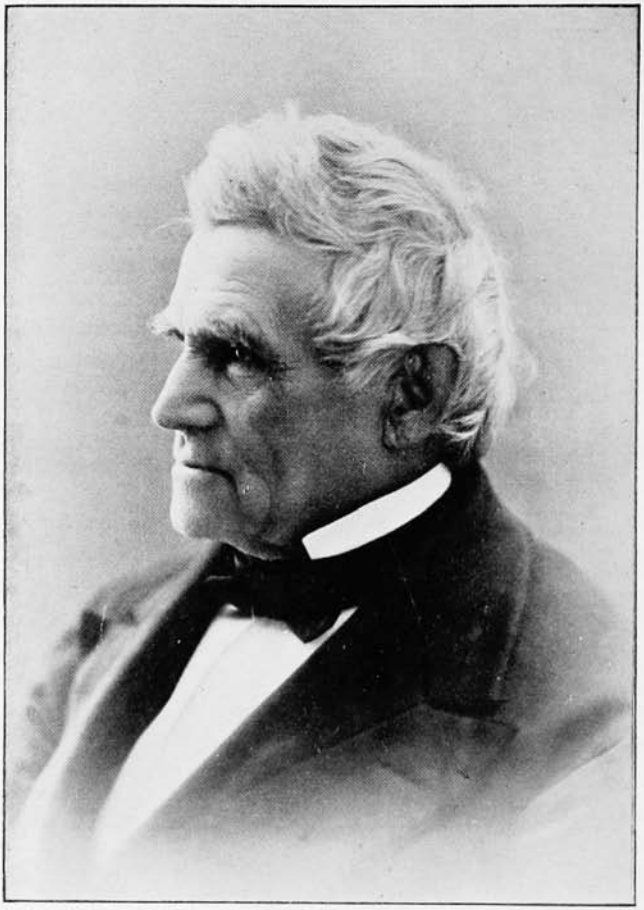

ADDISON GARDINER.

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a man of excellent legal attainments, a safe counsellor and a trusted attorney. Mr. Whittlesey came to this county in 1823, and, previous to his appointment to the vice chancellorship, had held the office of city attorney, and for two terms, from 1831 to 1835, represented this district in congress. After the constitution abolished the court of Chancery, Mr. Whittlesey was the Whig nominee for the office of judge of the court of Appeals, but was defeated at the polls. However, he was soon afterward appointed justice of the old Supreme court, to succeed Judge Jewett. This court was abolished July 1, 1848, and on that date Judge Whittlesey retired from public life. He died in Rochester, September 19, 1851.

The chief judgeship of the court of Appeals has had three representatives from this county. The first was Addison Gardiner, whose term of service in that position began January 1, 1854. The second was Samuel L. Selden, who succeeded to the position January 1, 1862, while the third was the late chief judge Sanford E. Church, appointed May 17, 1870, after the adoption of the constitutional amendments of 1869.

In the office of judge of the court of Appeals the county has been still more numerously represented. The first person to be chosen was Addison Gardiner, appointed June 7, 1847; the second, Samuel L. Selden, elected November 6, 1855; third, Henry R. Selden, appointed July 1, 1862, and elected by the people November 3, 1863. The fourth was George F. Danforth, elected November 5, 1878. In the same connection may be mentioned the Supreme Court justices who have been called to seats on the court of Appeals bench, viz.: Samuel L. Selden, whose term began January 1, 1854; Theron R. Strong, whose term began January 1, 1858, and E. Darwin Smith, whose two terms began, respectively, January 1, 1862, and January 1, 1870.

Addison Gardiner, born in Rindge, N. H., March 19, 1797, was a grandson of Isaac Gardner, of Brookline, Mass., one of his majesty's magistrates in colonial times who was killed at the beginning of the Revolutionary war and of whom Bancroft, the historian, says: "Isaac Gardner, one on whom the colony rested many hopes, fell about a mile west of Harvard college. The patriot marched with the Brookline minute-men for Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, and, meeting the retreating column near Watson's Corners, was instantly

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killed in the skirmish which ensued, receiving no less than a dozen wounds." William Gardner, his son, born at Brookline in 1761, married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Raymond, and settled at Rindge, N. H., where he held the principal civil and military offices, being colonel of a local regiment, three years member of the state legislature, etc. Soon after 1809 he moved to Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was a successful merchant and manufacturer until his death in 1833. His sons, of whom Addison was the third, restored the original spelling of the name, Gardiner. Addison Gardiner began the practice of law at Rochester in 1822 and was very soon made a justice of the peace. He became a partner of Samuel Lee Selden, under the firm name of Gardiner & Selden, and Henry Rogers Selden, younger brother of Samuel L., read law in their office. The three men successively occupied the most exalted positions in the judiciary of the state and for many years were recognised leaders of the bar. In 1825 Mr. Gardiner was appointed district attorney for Monroe county, and on September 25, 1829, Governor Throop appointed him circuit judge for the eighth circuit of the state, embracing Allegany, Erie, Chautauqua, Monroe, Genesee and Niagara counties. He was also *ex officio* vice chancellor for the same territory. Resigning in February, 1838, he resumed his practice, and in November, 1844, was elected lieutenant-governor of the state with Silas Wright, governor, and served with distinction for three years, when he resigned.

Upon the organisation in 1847 of the new court of Appeals, which, under the constitution of 1846, was made the court of last resort, Mr. Gardiner was elected one of the justices and served until the close of his term December 31, 1855, when he voluntarily retired, declining a renomination. "In the distinguished circle of his cotemporaries Judge Gardiner occupied a conspicuous position. No opinions were quoted with more respect than his." They are found in Comstock's, Selden's and the first three volumes of Kernan's reports. As a judge his moral and intellectual qualities were characterised by directness, vigor, comprehensiveness, and intense devotion to right. He was unswerving upon judicial questions and causes at law, yet he possessed a strong, sympathetic nature. After his retirement from the court of Appeals bench he continued as referee to administer justice for about twenty

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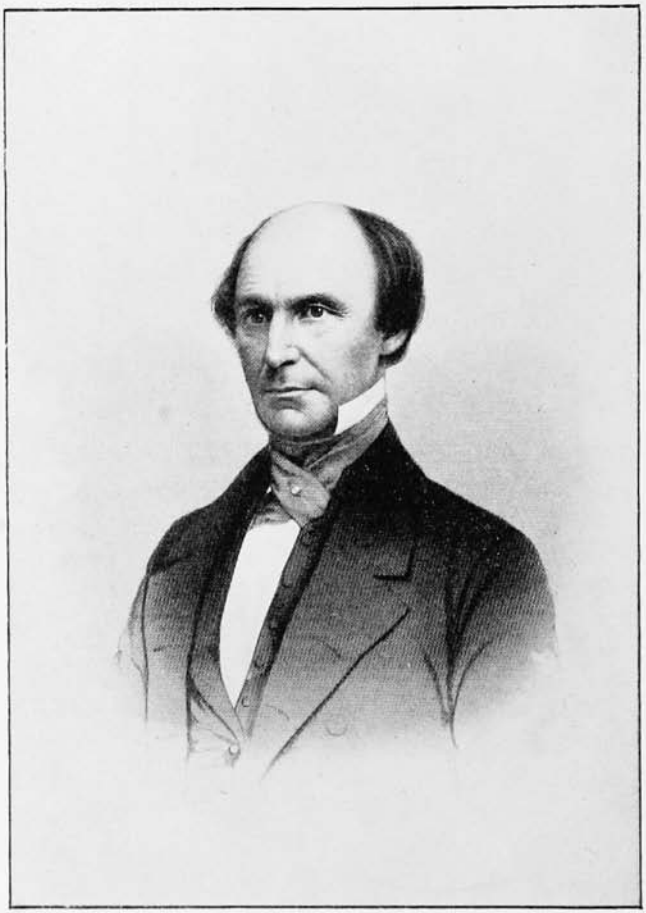



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years and during that period probably heard more cases than any judge of the Supreme court. He was one of the most popular men of his time, and on one occasion was prominently mentioned as candidate for president of the United States. In 1831 he married Mary Selkrigg, of Scotch descent, and had two children, Charles A. and Celeste M. He died at Rochester on June 5, 1883.

Samuel Lee Selden, one of three eminent members of the Rochester bar who successively adorned the bench of the court of Appeals of the state of New York, was born in Lyme, Conn., in October, 1800, and came to this city in the year of his majority. He entered the law office of that distinguished jurist, Addison Gardiner, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership. Afterward his brother, Henry Rogers Selden, was their student. The three men thus associated were destined to rank as leaders in the jurisprudence of the Empire state and figure in conspicuous positions in the history of legal science. In 1831 Mr. Selden was appointed first judge of the Monroe Common Pleas and held that office eight years. He was also master and clerk of the court of Chancery. In 1847 he was nominated by the Democrats for justice of the Supreme court and was elected by a handsome majority, receiving the votes of both political parties, his own being in the minority. Serving his full term, he gave evidence of the possession of such consummate judicial aptitude and uncommon legal talent that in 1855 he was elected judge of the court of Appeals in place of Judge Addison Gardiner, who retired, declining a re-election. Here he served with conspicuous ability until, to the great regret of his brethren of the bench and the bar of the state, his health compelled him to resign his seat July 1, 1862, after which he passed his life in retirement in Rochester, where he died widely respected and esteemed, September 20, 1876.

Judge Selden's written opinions are beautiful works of literature, as well as able and authoritative documents on legal procedure. His profound knowledge of law, his keen sense of justice, his unswerving adherence to right, and his wonderful command of language, permeate every line. His judgment seldom erred. His writings may be found in Vol. 5 of Selden's (his brother's) reports, court of Appeals, to Vol. 24 of New York reports, and also in the Supreme court reports during his

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occupancy of that bench. Judge Selden was distinctively a professional man. He nevertheless took a keen but quiet interest in public affairs, yet he never mingled with them in the sense of an active worker. Tall and slender, of a retiring disposition, he was endowed with a distinguished physique, and throughout life devoted himself almost wholly to his chosen calling. He was charitable, enterprising, and public spirited, and was intimately associated with various local institutions. At a time when Prof. S. F. B. Morse was knocking at the doors of capital to place his system of telegraphy in operation the two Seldens, Henry O'Reilly, Jonathan Child and a few others organised a company to construct a line forty miles in length between Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa. The Seldens later acquired an interest in a similar corporation formed under the House patents, and were thus among the very pioneers in telegraphy in the world, virtually laying the foundation of the present Western Union system, which eventually developed from the last named company.

Judge Selden's wife, Susan, was a daughter of Dr. Levi Ward, who came to Rochester from Haddam, Conn., almost at the earliest settlement of the Genesee country. They had one child, a son, who died in boyhood.

Henry Rogers Selden was born of Puritan stock at Lyme, Conn., October 14, 1805, and followed his brother, Samuel Lee Selden, to what is now the city of Rochester, then Rochesterville, in 1825. He studied law in the office of S. L. Selden and Addison Gardiner, and thus laid the foundation of a legal learning which was destined to adorn the bench of the court of Appeals and figure in the highest jurisprudence of the Empire state. Admitttd to the bar in his twenty-fifth year, he immediately began the practice of his profession at Clarkson; about 1857 he removed to Rochester, where he subsequently resided. His career was marked with brilliant achievements and distinguished honors, and exemplifies all that can be accomplished by a self-made man. He early became identified with politics, and during the Fremont and Dayton campaign of 1856, with John A. King as the leader, triumphantly carried the banner of the newly organised Republican party to victory in this state. Mr. King was elected governor and Mr. Selden lieutenant-governor, and they were the first two members of the new party to

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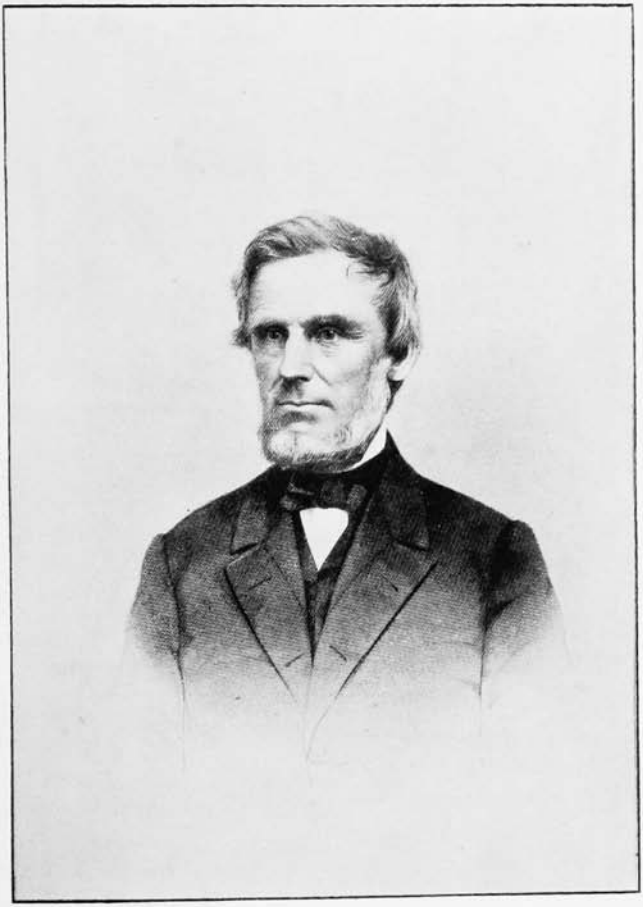

H R Selden

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triumph in the nation. It is a noteworthy fact that during the canvass Mr. Selden was in Europe on professional business.

He was presiding officer of the senate at a period when skilled parliamentarians belonging to a party hostile to the Republicans were powerful and influential members, yet none of his rulings ever suffered the reproof of dissent. He was impartial, dignified, and just. His services here had so noticeable a judicial cast that in July, 1862, when Samuel L. Selden retired from the bench of the court of Appeals, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan appointed him to the vacancy, which office he held until the close of 1864. His opinions may be found in Vols. 25 to 31 New York reports, while his work as official reporter of the court is included in Vols. 5 to 10 of the same, more commonly cited as 1 to 6 Selden, with a small volume of addenda known as Selden's notes, all of which were the product of his labor and learning while court of Appeals reporter. He is believed to have first suggested the principle of the homestead exemption law, which, modified and fitted to the exigencies of the time, has long been in force in many states and territories of the union.

Except while on the bench, and a year or more in search of health in Europe, Judge Selden continued in the active practice of his profession from 1830 to 1879, when he retired. Outside of that, however, he was always interested in every reasonable plan for the advancement of mankind. The greatest enterprise in which he engaged was the Morse telegraph. In 1845, with Henry O'Reilly, a Rochester journalist who had entered into contract with the patentees, he inaugurated a movement that resulted in the organisation of the Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Valley telegraph company, with Mr. Selden as president, to build a telegraph line forty miles in length between Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa. The subscribers to the capital stock were Henry R. and Samuel L. Selden, Jonathan Child (first mayor of Rochester), Elisha D. Ely, Hugh T. Brooks, Micah Brooks, Alvah Strong, George Dawson, John S. Skinner, and Hervey Brooks. Afterward the Selden brothers acquired an interest in the New York and Mississippi Valley printing telegraph company, one of the largest corporations on the globe. Thus the Seldens were among the very pioneers of telegraphy in the world.

In 1865 Judge Selden was elected member of assembly from the second district of Monroe county, and labored in that capacity as mod-

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estly as if he had never occupied the presiding chair of the state senate or the bench of the court of Appeals. Upon the reorganisation of the last named tribunal in 1870 he was a candidate, in the face of certain defeat, for the chief judgeship, his opponent being Sanford E. Church, of Albion. He was one of the callers of the famous Cincinnati convention of 1872, and being dissatisfied with its result never again engaged in politics. Retiring from a long and successful legal practice in 1879 he lived quietly in his residence at the corner of Gibbs street and Grove place, in Rochester, until his death on September 18, 1885. In an obituary notice the *Post-Express* said:

"Judge Selden, at the time of his retirement, was the universally acknowledged leader of the bar of Western New York. He was a man of broad charity, and won as much of affection by his kindness of heart as he did of respect and confidence by his depth of learning and probity of character."

He was a liberal contributor to charitable institutions and officiated as manager of several of them. "The life work of the two jurist brothers stands out in bold relief as a noble part of the leading political history of the Empire state, and constitutes a source of just pride to every one of its citizens."

September 25, 1854, Judge Selden was married at Clarkson to Miss Laura Ann, daughter of Dr. Abel and Laura (Smith) Baldwin, who survives him. Of their children six died young; the others are Julia (Mrs. Theodore Bacon), of Rochester; Louise (wife of Col. now Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A.), deceased; Mary (first wife of Hon. Francis A. Macomber), deceased; George Baldwin, a prominent patent lawyer of Rochester; Arthur Rogers, of Rochester; Samuel Lee, a lawyer, deceased in early manhood; and Laura H. (Mrs. William D. Ellwanger), of Rochester.

E. Darwin Smith, who, in 1862, was one of the Supreme court judges elevated to the court of Appeals, became a member of the Rochester bar in 1834, and for many years thereafter, as citizen, lawyer and magistrate, he occupied an exalted station in the estimation of his associates. Judge Smith began his professional career as clerk and student in the office of counsellor Ebenezer Griffin, and after his admission to practice became prominent in local history, though not in a political sense. He

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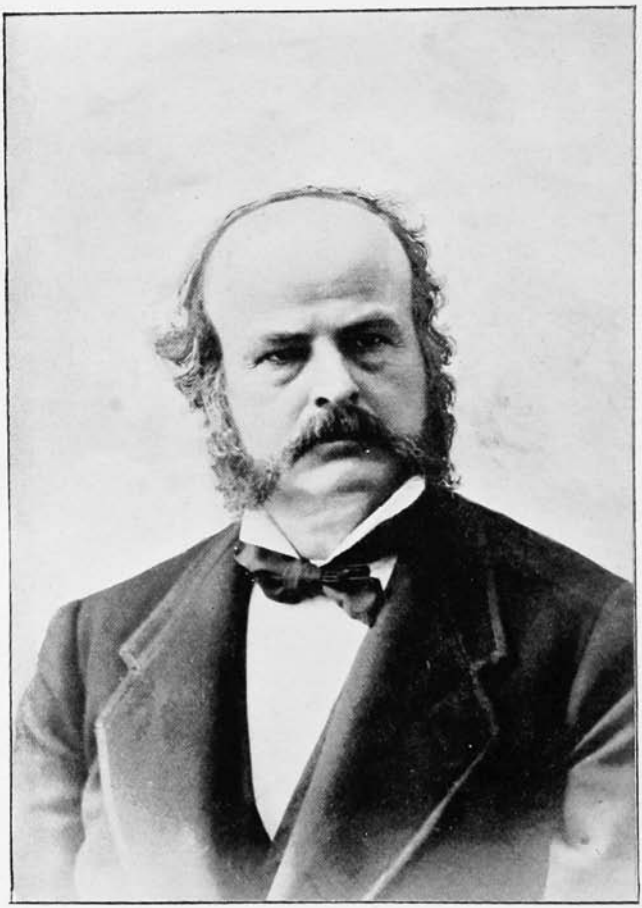

J. L. ANGLE.

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was elected justice of the Supreme court in the fall of 1855, and re-elected in November, 1862. He succeeded Judge Samuel L. Selden, and, after twenty years of honorable and efficient service on the bench, was in turn succeeded by George W. Rawson. Judge Smith was appointed to the general term and served in that capacity until his retirement from the bench in 1876.

Sanford E. Church, who, in 1870, was elected chief judge of the court of Appeals, came to Rochester from Albion. He was born in 1815, and, entering the legal profession soon after reaching his majority, became one of the early and leading lawyers of Orleans county, and at the same time a prominent figure in political life. In 1842 he was elected to the assembly, and in 1846 and '47 was chosen district attorney of his county. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1850, and began his term of office in January following. Seven years later he was elected comptroller of the state, and in 1867 was a member of the constitution revisionary convention. As is noted, he was elected chief judge of the highest court of the state in 1870. In 1868 Judge Church became a resident of Rochester, but later on returned to Albion, where he died May 14, 1880.

George W. Rawson succeeded to the office of Supreme court justice by election on November 7, 1876, taking the place of Judge E. Darwin Smith, who retired by reason of the age limitation. Judge Rawson's term of service on the bench was very brief, as he died in December, 1877, and was succeeded by James L. Angle. Mr. Rawson was elected special county judge of Monroe county in 1864, and was the first incumbent of that office, established by act of the legislature April 25, of the year mentioned.

James Lansing Angle was born in the town of Henrietta, Monroe county, December 19, 1818. His father had recently moved from Ballstown, N. Y., and settled upon an uncleared farm, building a log house upon the site now occupied by the West Shore station of Ridgeland. Educational facilities were slight in that locality, and it was not until he was quite a lad that a district school, secured mainly through the efforts of his father, was located in the vicinity of his home. Following the custom of the time he attended school during the winter months and worked on the farm for the rest of the year, until the limit

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of the district school was reached. Later he attended school at Lima, and at the Monroe academy, and on his graduation obtained the position of teacher in the district school where he had begun his education. About the age of twenty-two he came to Rochester and began the study of law in the office of Gay & Stevens. Five years after he was admitted to practice. Soon after he was made clerk of the board of supervisors, and in 1854 represented the city in assembly. During his term of office the question of woman's suffrage was brought strongly before the legislature, and he was made the chairman of the select committee, to which the matter was referred. The report of the committee which was drafted by Mr. Angle, while recommending the denial of the prayer of petitioners, presented the act known as the "Married Woman's Act," which secured a married woman's earnings to her own use and required her assent to apprenticing or the appointment of a guardian of her children. In 1858 he served as city attorney and in 1863 was chairman of the board of supervisors. On December 20, 1877, he was appointed by the governor a justice of the peace of the Supreme court, for the seventh district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice George W. Rawson. In 1883 he was elected to fill the same office, which he held until January, 1890, when he retired by reason of reaching the age limit. He died May 4, 1891. Judge Angle married Eleanor C. Eaton on February 3, 1846, by whom he had three children—a son who died in infancy, James M. Angle, and Anna M., who married Ludwig Schenck.

Hon. Francis A. Macomber, J. S. C., born in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., April 5, 1837, was a son of William Macomber, an early settler and a prosperous farmer, upon the so-called "Oak openings" of that once famous wheat region. He spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, and in attendance at the district schools of the neighborhood. He studied at what became the Oakfield seminary, and also a year under the tutelage of Prof. A. G. Williams, at Fayetteville, N. Y., and prepared for college at Middlebury academy in Wyoming, N. Y., where he had as classmates a number of young men who afterwards rose to positions of prominence. He entered the university of Rochester in 1855, and was graduated with honors and with the degree of Master of Arts, in the full classical course in 1859, winning

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Engraved by J. H. Campbell, N. Y.

Francis A. Macomber

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several prizes during that period, one of them being first prize in the sophomore speaking contest. He was one of the first members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and throughout life took an active interest in its welfare. When a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established in Rochester, he was honored with a key to that society. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Macomber began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Henry R. Selden, and commenced the practice of his profession in Rochester, in December, 1861, continuing successfully without a partner until 1878, when he was elected to the Supreme bench in the Seventh judicial district, the duties of which he assumed January 1, 1879. In February, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Hill to the appellate branch of the Supreme court, known as the general term of the Fifth judicial department. In November, 1892, his term of office expiring, he was again elected a justice of the Supreme court, receiving the endorsement and support of the Democratic as well as the Republican party. He held this position until his death, which occurred in Rochester after a prolonged illness, on October 13, 1893.

Judge Macomber stood in the front rank of his profession; as a lawyer he won success in general practice, but probably his greatest achievements were in the realm of patent law. His writings consist chiefly of legal opinions found in the law reports and in other works devoted to special subjects; and essays and orations delivered on various occasions. He always took a lively interest in public affairs, and especially in the growth and well-being of his alma mater, the university of Rochester, of which he was long a trustee, and which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. on June 14, 1887.

Judge Macomber's first wife was a daughter of his legal preceptor, Judge Selden, who died leaving two children, Francis S., now a practicing attorney, and Augusta. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of the late Isaac Butts, of Rochester, who with three children from this union, survives him.

Upon the death of Judge Macomber, George F. Yeoman was appointed to the vacancy and served until his successor was elected. Mr. Yeoman is still in active practice in Rochester.

The personnel of the present Supreme court bench in the seventh jndicial district is as follows: Charles C. Dwight, of Auburn, now on

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the general term, appointed *vice* Judge Welles (deceased), March 16, 1868, elected for full term November 2, 1869, and November 6, 1883; William Rumsey, of Bath, elected November 2, 1880, re-elected November 6, 1894; George B. Bradley, of Corning (also on general term bench), elected November 6, 1883; William H. Adams, of Canandaigua, elected November 8, 1887; John M. Davy, of Rochester, elected November 6, 1888; William E. Werner, of Rochester, elected November 6, 1894.

Having referred at some length to the judicial officers of the higher state courts, it is deemed proper in this chapter to also furnish the succession of other county officials who have been connected with local courts, and with the administration of law therein. These officers are the county judges, special county judges, surrogates, district attorneys, sheriffs, and county clerks. The date following each name indicates the time of appointment or election to office. However, in connection with the office of county judge, the explanation may be made that, previous to the constitution of 1846, that office was known as judge of the Common Pleas. Patrick G. Buchan was the last Common Pleas judge and also the first county judge. For the purposes of the succession these offices will be treated as identical.

County Judges.—Elisha B. Strong, March 5, 1821; Ashley Sampson, February 7, 1825; Moses Chapin, February 2, 1826; Samuel L. Selden, February 25, 1831; Ashley Sampson, March 25, 1837; Patrick G. Buchan, January 31, 1844; Patrick G. Buchan, June, 1847; Harvey Humphrey, November, 1851; George G. Munger, November, 1855; John C. Chumasero, appointed *vice* Munger, resigned, March 1, 1859, and elected in November, 1859; re-elected November 3, 1863; Jerome Fuller, November, 1867; re-elected in November, 1871; William C. Rowley, November, 1877; John S. Morgan, November, 1883; John D. Lynn, appointed December 29, 1888, *vice* Morgan, deceased; William E. Werner, November, 1889; Arthur E. Sutherland, appointed to succeed Werner, resigned, January, 1895.

Special County Judges.—George W. Rawson, November, 1864; Pierson B. Hulett, November, 1873; John S. Morgan, November, 1879; Thomas Raines, appointed by Governor Cleveland, January 10, 1884, *vice* Morgan, resigned; William E. Werner, November, 1884, re-elected

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1888; John F. Kinney, appointed January 1, 1890, *vice* Werner, and elected November, 1890; Arthur E. Sutherland, November, 1893; George A. Carnahan, appointed January, 1895, to succeed Sutherland, resigned.

Surrogates.—Elisha Ely, March 10, 1821; Orrin E. Gibbs, March 28, 1823; Mortimer F. Delano, April 30, 1835; Enos Pomeroy, January 29, 1840; M. E. Delano, January 29, 1844; Simeon B. Jewett, appointed October 20, 1845, *vice* Delano, deceased; Moses Sperry, June, 1847; Denton D. Shuart, November, 1851; Henry P. Norton, November, 1855; Alfred G. Mudge, November, 1859; William P. Chase, November, 1863; W. Dean Shuart, November, 1867; Joseph Adlington, November, 1883; and re-elected at the end of each term of office.

District Attorneys.—Originally, this office was known as assistant attorney-general, and the districts were seven in number, each embracing several counties. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801, and by a law passed in April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of the office. Under the second constitution district attorneys were appointed by the court of general sessions in each county, but since the adoption of the constitution of 1846 the office has been elective. The succession is as follows: Timothy Childs, March 5, 1821; Vincent Mathews, 1831; Hestor L. Stevens, 1831; Horace Gay, 1836; Abner Pratt, 1836; Jasper W. Gilbert, 1843; Nicholas E. Paine, 1846; William S. Bishop, June, 1847; Martin S. Newton, November, 1850; Edward A. Raymond, November, 1853; Calvin Huson, November, 1856; Joseph A. Stull, November, 1859; William H. Bowman, November, 1862; Christopher C. Davison, November, 1865; John M. Davy, November, 1868; George Raines, November, 1871; Edward S. Fenner, November, 1877; Joseph W. Taylor, November, 1883; George A. Benton, 1886; George D. Forsyth, 1892.

Sheriffs.—During the colonial period, sheriffs were appointed annually, in October; and also annually under the first constitution by the council of appointment and could not hold office for more than four successive years. Under the constitution of 1821, and since continued, sheriffs are elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible to

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election for the next successive term. The Monroe county sheriffs have been as follows: James Seymour, March 7, 1821; John T. Patterson, 1822; James Seymour, 1825; James K. Livingston, 1828; Ezra M Parsons, 1831; Elias Pond, 1834; Darius Perrin, 1837; Charles S. Pardee, 1840; Hiram Sibley, 1843; George Hart, 1846; Octavius P. Chamberlain, 1849; Chauncey B. Woodworth, 1852; Alexander Babcock, 1855; Hiram Smith, 1858; James H. Warren, 1861; Alonzo Chapman, 1864; Caleb Moore, 1867; Isaac V. Sutherland, appointed *vice* Moore, deceased, 1869; Joseph B. Campbell, 1869; Charles S. Campbell, 1872; Henry E. Richmond, 1875; James K. Burlingame, 1878; Francis A. Schœffel, 1881; John W. Hannan, 1884; Thomas C. Hodgson, 1887; Burton H. Davy, 1890; John W. Hannan, 1893.

County Clerks.—Originally, the county clerk was commissioned as clerk of the court of Common Pleas, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the Sessions of the Peace, in his county. Under the first constitution it was his duty to keep the county records and also act as clerk of the inferior court of Common Pleas, and of the Oyer and Terminer. The county clerk is now clerk of all the courts of record in his county, as well as keeper of the county records. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1821 the term of office has been three years. In Monroe county the clerks have been as follows: Nathaniel Rochester, March 5, 1821; Elisha Ely, 1822; Simon Stone 2d, 1825; William Graves, 1828, Leonard Adams, 1831; Samuel G. Andrews, 1834; Ephraim Goss, 1837; James W. Smith, 1840; Charles J. Hill, 1843; John C. Nash, 1846; John T. Lacy, 1849; W. Barron Williams, 1852; William N. Sage, 1855; Dyer D. S. Brown, 1858; Joseph Cochrane, 1861; George H. Barry, 1864; Charles J. Powers, 1867; Alonzo L. Mabbett, 1870; John H. Wilson, 1873; Edward A. Frost, 1876–79; Henry D. McNaughton, 1882; Maurice Leyden, 1885; William Oliver, 1888; Kendrick P. Shedd, 1891, re-elected 1894

The Rochester Bar Association.—During the last quarter of a century or more, several attempts have been made to organise a bar association for the city and county; and, although success attended these efforts so far as organisation was concerned, the societies themselves have never been enduring, and for one cause and another they were dissolved and passed out of existence. The present bar association, more firmly

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founded and stronger in other essential respects than any of its predecessors, was incorporated November 28, 1892. The incorporators were William F. Cogswell, Theodore Bacon, Charles M Williams, George F. Yeoman, Thomas Raines, John B. M. Stephens, John D. Lynn, P. M. French, Henry G. Danforth, John Desmond, John F. Kinney, Elbridge L. Adams, Martin W. Cooke, Arthur E. Sutherland, William B. Hale, Albert H. Harris, Frederick W. Smith, George A. Carnahan, James S. Havens, Joseph S. Hunn, James M. E. O'Grady, Frederick J. Smythe, Nathaniel Foote, George A. Benton, Walter S. Hubbell and Eugene Van Voorhis.

The first officers of the association were Nathaniel Foote, president; John Desmond, first vice-president; George A. Carnahan, second vice-president; Elbridge L. Adams, secretary; Joseph S. Hunn, treasurer; and a board of eleven trustees. The present officers, elected in December, 1894, are as follows: Porter M. French, president; James S. Havens, first vice-president; George A. Benton, second vice-president; Henry W. Gregg,[1] secretary; Francis S. Macomber, treasurer; and George F. Yeoman, Albert H. Harris, John P. Bowman, Abraham Benedict, William H. Shuart, Jonas P. Varnum, John D. Lynn and Adelbert Cronise, trustees.

In this chapter the writer has carefully avoided personal allusion to or comment on the abilities and characteristics of the lawyers in the county, pleading as an excuse the lack of space and the utter impossibility of doing full justice to a subject so unlimited. It is a fact well known that this county has produced some of the most able lawyers of the state, but to separate the few from their fellows equally worthy of notice, perhaps, and eulogise the few to the neglect of the many would lead to complications and consequent dissatisfaction. In the foregoing pages no mention has been made, biographically, of any lawyers now practicing in the city or the county, as it was deemed best to draw the line between the dead and the living. In a chapter beginning upon page 442 of the work will be found a few paragraphs relating to many of the more prominent attorneys of the present day, though it is not the intention to make thereby any distinction of comparative eminence.

The reader will find appended thereto a list of the lawyers of

[1] Mr. Gregg died April 20, 1895; Hiram R. Wood is now the secretary.

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the county seat from 1821 to 1895, inclusive. In compiling this list access was had to the roll of attorneys prepared by Frederick A. Whittlesey in 1884, to which has been added the succession to the present year, together with a complete register of the bar as it stands in 1895.

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THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY L. C. ALDRICH.

The medical profession of Monroe county has preserved but little of its own history, and while there are a few meager records from which we may learn something of the proceedings and membership of the medical societies that have been formed, there are no data upon which can be based a reliable record of the development of the profession. The great advance in all branches of art and science during the last century has indeed been marvelous, but in none has there been greater progress than in the science of medicine and surgery.

The dawning of medical science which now sheds its light throughout the world began with Hippocrates nearly twenty-three hundred years ago, and he first treated of medicine with the simplest of remedies, relying chiefly on the healing powers of nature. He wrote extensively and some of his works have been translated, and have served as the foundation for succeeding literature in the profession. Previous to Hippocrates all medicines were in the hands of the priests and were associated with numerous superstitions, such as charms, amulets and incantations; sympathetic ointments were applied to the weapon with which a wound had been made; human or horse flesh was used for the cure of epilepsy, and convulsions were treated with human brains. It was a custom among the Babylonians to expose their sick to the view of passers-by, to learn whether they had been afflicted with a like distemper, and by what remedies they had been cured. It was also a custom of those days for all who had been sick, and were cured, to put up a tablet in the temple of Esculapius, whereon they gave an account of the remedies that had restored them to health. But all this

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credulous superstition of early ages, born of ignorance, has not been fully wiped out by the advanced education of the present day. The latest appeal to the credulity of the masses is the so-called "Christian Science," or "Faith Cure." The persons seeking to popularise this means of cure are either deceived themselves or are deceiving others, for so long as filth brings fever prayer will not avail.

It is not our purpose, however, to treat of ancient or even modern medical history, and though a review of the progress of this science from the time of the Egyptian medical deities, or the Greek or Roman medical mythology, would be both interesting and instructive, it is hardily pertinent to the medical history of this county, and our introductory observations are merely to suggest to the reader the difference between the ancient and modern means of healing.

The settlement of the region now included in Monroe county began about the year 1790, but progressed slowly during the first fifteen or twenty years. The country was then almost a wilderness except as occasional improvements had been made. At that time the facilities for obtaining a medical education were very limited, for New York had done very little to encourage science, and there were no schools of medicine worthy the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia. Few young men could then afford so great an expense to qualify themselves for a profession which offered little pecuniary inducement, hence the prevailing custom was for the medical aspirant to enter the office of some neighboring physician and read for two or three years, at the same time accompanying his tutor in his professional visits and learn his methods of practice. At the end of the term the young doctor would seek some promising field and begin practice. The early legislation which regulated the admission and practice of physicians was so defective as to be really worthless. However, in 1806 an act was passed for the incorporation of medical societies in each county of the state; also authorising a state medical society, and repealing all former laws in reference to the profession. In pursuance of this act and subsequent amendments, the several general and local medical societies of the county and city have been organised. The more recent laws regulating the practice are very strict, and have been enacted for the benefit of the medical profession as well as of the people of the state at large. In

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fact the legislature has done for the profession all that could reasonably be asked.

The Monroe County Medical Society.—On the 9th day of May, 1821, a preliminary and somewhat informal meeting of physicians was held at the inn kept by John G. Christopher in the then styled village of Rochesterville for the purpose of forming a county medical society in conformity with the laws of the state. Dr. Alexander Kelsey was chosen chairman and Dr. John B. Elwood secretary. A committee of three—Joseph Loomas, Chauncey Beadle and John B. Elwood—was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws for the future government of the society. The physicians present produced their credentials and thereupon became qualified members. They were Joseph Loomas, Nathaniel Rowell, James Scott, Allen Almy, Daniel Durfee, Daniel Weston, Isaac Chichester, Alexander Kelsey, John Cobb, jr., John G. Vought, Chauncey Beadle, Theophilus Randall, Frederick F. Backus, Anson Coleman, Ebenezer Burnham, Samuel B. Bradley and Ezekiel Harmon.

The first officers of the society were elected at this meeting, as follows: Alexander Kelsey, president; Nathaniel Rowell, vice-president; Anson Coleman, treasurer; John B. Elwood, secretary, and Freeman Edson, John B. Elwood, Frederick F. Backus, Ezekiel Harmon and Derrick Knickerbocker, censors.

The members of the society in 1822, with the place of residence of each, were as follows: Alexander Kelsey, Rush; Janna Holton and Ezra Strong, Brighton; Isaac Chichester, David Durfee and Daniel Weston, Penfield; David Gregory, Perinton; William Gildersleeve, Pittsford; Derrick Knickerbocker and Barzillai Bush, Mendon; Freeman Edson, Wheatland; Berkley Gillette and Ebenezer Burnham, Chili; John Cobb, jr., and Allen Almy, Ogden; Henry Patterson and Samuel B. Bradley, Parma; Nathaniel Rowell, Ezekiel Harmon and Theophilus Randall, Clarkson; James Scott, Greece; John Adams, jr., Henrietta; Linus Stevens, Frederick F. Backus, Anson Coleman, George Marvin, John B. Elwood, O. E. Gibbs, Rochester.

The officers in 1822 were Frederick F. Backus, president; Janna Holton, vice-president; William H. Morgan, secretary; Anson Coleman, treasurer; John B. Elwood, George Marvin, Linus Stevens, Anson Coleman and John Cobb, jr., censors.

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From the old records we learn the names of other early physicians, who became members of the society about the same time, viz.: John G. Vought, John D. Henry, George E. Harrar, Eli Day and Daniel Marble, whose residences are not mentioned; and also Harvey Allen, Mendon; Phineas Royce, Henrietta; Nathaniel Wilson, Mendon; Andrew Huntington and Archelaus G. Smith, Pittsford; Davis Carpenter, Sweden; James W. Smith, Philander Tobey, jr., Hosmer Graham, Jefferson Day, J. I. Morrow and William H. Morgan, of Rochester.

This old pioneer organisation of the county was vested with power which might at the present time appear extraordinary, yet both society and authority have been continuous and it is only the popularity of the medical universities, with the higher educational advantages afforded by them, that has impelled the student to obtain his education through them. The old society exercised a rigid discipline over its members and used every endeavor to elevate the professional standard in every direction; and some of their strictures were of such a nature that quackery in practice, and the use of patent or proprietary medicines, were things to be condemned. In proof of the sentiment we may quote from the constitution of the society: "It shall be highly disreputable for any member to assume or hold the knowledge of any *nostrum*, or palm any medicine or composition on the people as a secret, and every such member shall be deemed unworthy to belong to the society, and the members thereof shall hold no medical correspondence with such characters, nor consult with them in any medical case whatever; and all pretenders to nostrnms shall be deemed proper subjects for expulsion from this society."

In the matter of admission and expulsion of members, or granting license to practice, the power of the society was supreme, and it also exercised authority over all practitioners of medicine in the county. Article 16 of the by-laws provided that "no student shall be examined unless he produce satisfactory proof that he is of good moral character; that he has studied the time and in the manner required by law. If he be a candidate for the practice of Physic, he shall be examined on Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Anatomy, Physiology, and on the theory and practice of physic. Candidates for license to practice surgery shall be examined particularly on Anatomy and Surgery." If

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the candidate passed an examination to the satisfaction of the censors, the president and secretary of the society issued to the applicant a diploma from the society.

Succession of Presidents.—Alexander Kelsey, 1821; Frederick F. Backus, 1822; Alexander Kelsey, 1823; Linus Stevens, 1824–25; John D. Henry, 1826–27; John B. Elwood, 1828–29; F. F. Backus, 1830–31; Freeman Edson, 1832; Berkley Gillette, 1833; John D. Henry, 1834; I. W. Smith, 1835; W. W. Reed, 1836; W. W. Brice, 1837; F. F. Backus, 1838–39; Maltby Strong, 1840. (The minute book of records between 1840 and 1875 appears to be lost.) E. V. Stoddard, 1875; Jacob I. Denman, 1876; B. L. Hovey, 1877; B. I. Preston, 1878; Samuel Holman, 1879; T. B. Collins, 1880; A. Mandeville, 1881; J. J. Kempe, 1882; E. M. Moore, 1883; A. Dann, 1834; Paul D. Carpenter, 1885; Louis A. Weigel, 1886; E. H. Howard, 1887; W. J. Herriman, 1888; F. A. Jones, 1889; J. O. Roe, 1890; W. R. Howard, 1891; E. W. Mulligan, 1892; J. Oliver Tait, 1893: H. S. Durand, 1894.

Present Membership.[1]—F. D. Andrews, E. B. Angell, M. E. Altman, Azel Backus, Ogden Backus, W. C. Bailey (Clifton), E. P. Ballantine, C. C. Barber, G. L. Beach, H. L. Beahan, James Beahan, W. D. Becker, W. N. Borrow, J. C. Bowen, A. N. Braham (Brockport), John D. Briggs, W. H. Briggs, C. M. Briggs (Fairport), Dore W. Brown, T. A. Brown (Brighton), W. M. Brown (Brighton), James C. Buckley, J. J. A. Burke, Emily A. Cady, Charles McD. Cameron, A. B. Carpenter (Greece), A. M. Carpenter (Greece), P. D. Carpenter (Pittsford), George A. Carroll, A. C. Cartwright, J. W. Casey, Morey S. Collier, Charles G. Combs, W. L. Conklin, J. A. Cormier, H. H. Covell, J. B. Cowles (Fairport), Anna Craig, James F. Crowley, J. R. Culkin, D. F. Curtis, A. Dann, C. E. Darrow, James C. Davis, S. W. Dawson, C. A. Dewey, Sarah R. A. Dolley, Frank F. Dow, J. D. Dunning (Webster), H. S. Durand, Edgar H. Earl, Frederick East, R. M. Elliot, W. S. Ely, S L. Elsner, John J. Evans, Porter Farley, H. M. Fenno, J. B. Finnecone (Mendon), James H. Finnessy, John W. Flick (Honeoye Falls), Charles Forbes, G. W. Foster, George P. French, Robert T. French, W. S. Fuller (Fairport), L. T. Gandy (Chili), C. M. Garlock, Frederick Geare, Horace Gee, F. H. Goddard, George Goler, H. C. W. Graham (Webster), Erlo P. Gray, O. Groves, P. C. Guinan, A. R. Gumberts, A. W. Haenckell, G. S. Hall, Eugene F. Hamburg, F F. Hamilton, Robert T. Hayes, Sumner Hayward, W. J. Herriman, L. L. F. Hillman (Greece), S. A. Holman (North Parma), B. L. Hovey, Edward Howard (Churchville), E. H. Howard, W. R. Howard, W. T. Howe (Scottsville), H. B. Howell, Loren W. Howk, J. M. Ingersoll, Thomas Jameson, Ira T. Johnson, Frank A. Jones, S. C. Jones, William B. Jones, J. J. Kempe, N. F. Keifer, W. G. Lacey (Scottsville), W. H. Lakeman, David Little, S. W. Little, M. L. Lord, C. H. Losey, J. M. Magil (Fairport), A. P. Maine (Webster), Frank W. Maloney, Fred A. Mandeville, H. J. Mann (Brockport), W. B. Mann (Brockport), D. G. Mason (East Henrietta), M. C. Mason, J. W. McCauley, J. H. McCort, P. McNamara, H. B. Miner (West Mendon), A. E. Mink (Hamlin), E. M. Moore, E. M. Moore, jr., R. M. Moore, John F. Mulherin, E. W. Mulligan, H. R. Nettleton, J. B. Nold, T. A. O'Hara, E. S. Olin, John E. Ottaway

[1] Unless otherwise indicated members live in Rochester.

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(Charlotte), Joseph Pease (Hamlin), S. Perry, H. C. Phillips, S. A. Pierce, C. H. Pope, E. B. Potter, M. C. Potter, Ezra B. Pratt (Fairport), B. I. Preston, Edward J. Price, J. Ready, Charles Reitz (Webster), Frederic Remington, A. L. Richman, C. E. Rider, Wheelock Rider, P. E. Rivard, A. S. Rockwell, Moses Rosenburg, John O. Roe, Obadiah Rogers (Brockport), L. W. Rose, J. L. Roseboom, T. D. Rupert (Mendon), Martin Rutherford (Campbell), F. H. Sawers, H. Schoonmaker, Justin Schopp, Q. C. Schubart, Anna H. Searing, H. T. Sedgwick, H. P. Sheldon, J. F. Sherman, W. Sibley, Mary J. Slaight, W. C. Slayton (Spencerport), N. G. Soble, L. J. Somers, O. T. Stacy, William Stanton, J. A. Stapleton, Mary E. Stark, D. Starkey (Chili), C. S. Starr, F. L. Stebbins, Peter Stockschlader, E. V. Stoddard, J. E. Sutton (Scottsville), T. O. Tait, D. C. Throop, Harriet E. Turner, P. G. Udell (Spencerport), J. C Urquhart, D. A. Vande beck, L. Allen Walker, George Waldron, William T. Wallace, W. W. Ward, John E. Weaver, William H. Webb, J. W. Whitbeck, E. E. Whitcomb, L. A. Weigel, C. W. Wilbor, H. T. Williams, W. W. Williams (North Parma), Benjamin Wilson, W. B. Wolf, C. D. Wooden, Lettie H. Woodruff, Charles D. Young, F. W. Zimmer, John Zimmer. Number of members, 204.

The present officers of the society are as follows: Wallace Sibley, president; Henry T. Williams, vice-president; James H. McCort, treasurer; Frederic Remington, secretary; Marion Craig Potter, Henry Strong Durand and Frederic Remington, delegates to the Medical society of the State of New York.

The Rochester Medical Society.—Away back in 1853 a number of prominent physicians of Rochester took the preliminary measures to organise a local medical society for mutual professional benefit. An organisation was perfected and meetings were regularly held for several years, but for some cause interest in its affairs seemed to decline, hence the society dissolved in 1859.

Appreciating the advantages of a local society, the physicians of the city, in 1865, determined to reorganise the old institution and give to it a new and more vigorous life. On October 5, a duly appointed committee undertook to prepare a plan of reorganisation, with result so successful that on February 14, 1866, the society was formed, its first officers being J. F. Whitbeck, president; C. E. Rider, secretary; and E. V. Stoddard, treasurer.

The first members of the society were Drs. E. W. Armstrong, W. H. Briggs, J. W. Casey, H. W. Dean, W. S. Ely, W. W. Ely, B. L. Hovey, H. H. Langworthy, David Little, L. McKay, C. H. H. Miller, H. F. Montgomery, E. M. Moore, A. Pratt, C. E. Rider, E. V. Stoddard, G. Swinburne, J. F. Whitbeck, T. B. Collins and Jonas Jones.

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However, this society, like its predecessor, was unfortunately short-lived. Its meetings were maintained for several years, and, while of much interest and general good to the profession, for some cause there came a decline and ultimate dissolution, many of the original members in the meantime having joined with the new and possibly more progressive society then recently formed.

Previous to 1877 the presidents of the Rochester Medical Society were, in succession, J. F. Whitbeck, H. W. Dean, David Little, George Swinburne, H. H. Langworthy, W. W. Ely, W. H. Briggs, C. E. Rider, W. S. Ely, E. V. Stoddard and E. M. Moore.

The Rochester Pathological Society.—This entirely successful and highly beneficial society of the city was incorporated under the laws of the state on the 25th of May, 1889, by Drs. John O. Roe, Wallace J. Herriman, Edward W. Mulligan, Eugene H. Howard and William R Howard. Yet this society in its history dates back to about the year 1870, when a few of the enterprising young practitioners of Rochester met in clinical or dissecting session for their mutual benefit, perfecting themselves in pathology, physiology and surgery. These meetings proved both interesting and instructive, and as a consequence the class became quite large. It was finally suggested that a regular society should be organised, Dr. Charles Buckley and Dr. Charles S. Starr being the prime movers of the enterprise. Others who were interested and among the original members were Drs. Parsons G. Udell, John O. Roe, Julius Schmidt, George P. Morey, M. B Speare and George J. Oakes. The original class had been formed for pathological work, hence the newly organised society fittingly took the name of the "Rochester Pathological society."

However, no written records of this society, previous to 1876, are to be found, though it is well known that the organisation had then been in existence at least five years. In January, 1876, the officers elected for the next six months were T. A. O'Hare, president; B. I. Preston, vice-president; L. A. Weigel, secretary; and Charles Buckley, treasurer. In 1881 the constitution of the society was amended, and officers were thereafter elected for one year.

The succession of presidents, from 1876 to 1894, is as follows: T. A. O'Hare, January, 1876; L. A. Weigel, June, 1876; B. I. Preston, January, 1877; E. H. Howard,

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June, 18 7; C. E. McKelvey, December, 1877; B. I. Preston, May, 1878; G. T. Beauford, December, 1878; no record for June, 1879; C. S. Starr, December, 1879; W. F. Sheehan, June and December, 1880; P. D. Carpenter, June, 1881; A. Dann, June, 1882; W. R. Howard, June, 1883; C. A. Dewey, June, 1884; W. J. Herriman, June, 1885; E. H. Howard, June, 1886; W. A. Moore, June, 1887; E. W. Mulligan, June, 1888; Benj. Wilson, June, 1889; F. F. Dow, June, 1890; Ogden Backus, June, 1891; Henry S. Durand, June, 1892; W. B. Jones, June, 1893; Wheelock Rider, June, 1894. The other officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1894, were Charles R. Barber, vice-president, and H. T. Williams, secretary and treasurer.

Honorary Members.—Azel Backus, William H. Briggs, Thomas A. Brown, J. D. Dunning, W. S. Ely, B. L. Hovey, David Little, E. M. Moore, C. E. Rider, J. W. Whitbeck.

Active Members.—E. B. Angell, F. D. Andrew, M. E. Artman, Ogden Backus, C. R. Barber, H. L. Beahan, W. D. Becker, S. C. Bradley, W. M. Brown, C. M. Briggs, D. R. Burrell, W. L. Conklin, P. D. Carpenter, G. G. Carroll, C. G. Combs, M. S. Collier, Archibald Dann, C. E. Darrow, C. A. Dewey, F. F. Dow, H. S. Durand, S. L. Elsner, W. S. Ely, W. T. Fox, L. T. Gandy, Sumner Hayward, Wm. S. Hall, A. W. Henckell, W. J. Herriman, E. H. Howard, W. R. Howard, L. W. Howk, J. M. Ingersoll, Thomas Jamieson, J. H. Jewett, S. C. Jones, W. B. Jones, F. A. Jones. I. T. Johnson, J. J. Kempe, S. W. Little, J. W. Magill, F. A. Mandeville, H. Mann, D. G. Mason, R. M. Moore, J. W. McCauley, E. W. Mulligan, T. A. O'Hare, Joseph Pease, B. I. Preston, E. B. Potter, Frederic Remington, Wheelock Rider, J. O. Roe, L. W. Rose, J. L. Roseboom, T D Rupert, Hubert Schoomaker, Wallace Sibley, N. W. Soble, C. S. Starr, F. L. Stebbins, T. O. Tait, D. C. Throop, P. G. Udell, J. C. Urquhart, George Waldron, L. A. Walker, J. E. Weaver, L. A. Weigel, H. T. Williams, C. W. Wilbor, Benj. Wilson, C. D. Wooden, C. D. Young, F. W. Zimmer, John Zimmer, C. A. Van der Beck, George F. Pope.

Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Monroe—On the 2d day of January, 1866, a meeting of the Homœopathic physicians of the county was held, for the purpose of forming a medical society. A temporary organisation was effected by the selection of Dr. George Lewis as chairman, Dr. D. A. Baldwin, secretary, while Drs. Mathews, Sumner and Baldwin were appointed a committee to prepare and report a constitution and by-laws for the the government of the proposed society. The preliminaries being settled and constitution adopted, the organisation became permanent, with the first board of officers as follows: George Lewis, president; M. M. Mathews, vice-president; D. A. Baldwin, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Brown, T. C. White and G. W. Peer, committee on membership; Drs. Mathews, Sumner and Peer, delegates to the state Homœopathic convention.

The original members of the society were Drs. George Lewis, E. H.

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Hurd, D. A. Baldwin, Charles Sumner, E. S. Preston, W. H. H. Fisk, D. J. Chaffee, M. M. Mathews, G. W. Peer, W. B. Brown, T. C. White, Linus H. Reynolds and C. H. Greene.

This was the first Homœopathic society organised in Monroe county, and its purpose of course was the promotion of professional welfare in the region. Its members were disciples of the Hahnemannian theory and practice, which, as Dr. Dayfoot aptly said, "opens wide her portals; her domain is boundless; the reward is sure; no barriers block the way, no 'code' interrupts progress. Our only creed is the relief of suffering humanity, and with an abiding faith, born of experience, in the efficacy of *similia similibus curantur*, we shall in our conflict with disease continue to enlist into the service the 'mild power that cures.'"

For the years 1867, '70 and '72 the records of the society omit, accidentally, the name of the president elected for the year, but with these exceptions, the succession of incumbents of that office has been as follows:

Hilem Bennett, 1868; G. W. Peer, 1860; E. S. Hurd, 1871; L. H. Reynolds, 1873; Joseph A. Biegler, 1874; T. C. White, 1875; E. H. Hurd, 1876; R. A. Adams, 1877; W. P. Fowler, 1878; J. P. Wheeler, 1879; Allen B. Carr, 1880; Charles R. Sumner, 1881; J. A. Biegler, 1882; J. W. Buell, 1883; Charles R. Sumner, 1884; H. M. Dayfoot, 1885; J. M. Lee, 1886; M. E. Graham, 1887; E. H. Wolcott, 1888; W. F. Clapp, 1889; E. J. Bissell, 1890; C. E. Walker, 1891; Wm. B. Carman, 1892; T. D. Spencer, 1893; G. M. Haywood, 1894.

The officers for 1895 are N. M. Collins, president; Mary M. Hoyt, vice-president; F. R. Smith, secretary; T. J. Thurber, treasurer, and Drs. Hawley, Bissell, Neefus, Adams, Clapp and Carman, censors.

The present members are Drs. R. A. Adams, M. H. Adams, H. A. Anderson, G. A. Buckman, J. W. Buell, E. S. Buell (So. Greece) E. J. Bissell, A. S. Bamber, W. B. Carman, L. W. Carpenter, L. F. Chamberlyne, W. F. Clapp (Fairport), N. M. Collins, W. H. Curtis, W. H. Doane (Pittsford), E. W. Earle, W. P. Fowler, M. E. Graham, W. B. Hawley, G. M. Haywood, J. F. Haywood, H. W. Hoyt, Mary M. Hoyt, N. M. Humphreys (Penfield), S. G. Hermance, W. A. Keegan, C. M. Kellogg, J. M. Lee, S. I. Lee, J. A. McCallum, P. W. Neefus, Chas. Otis (Honeoye Falls), C. W. Perrine, J. C. Proctor, W. S. Rambo, M. Sherman Ricker, F. B. Seitz, F. R. Smith, S. R. Snow, T. D. Spencer, F. W. Stillwell, C. R. Sumner, T. J. Thurber, J. K. Tretton, E. C. Walker (Henrietta), J. F. Tubbs (Fairport), R. A. Van Allen, T. C. White, F. A. Weimer (Brockport), E. H. Wolcott.

The Rochester Hahnemannian Society.—This society was organised January 18, 1886, by a number of Homœopathic physicians of Roches-

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ter who were believers in the strict and uncompromising Hahnemannian theories. In 1888 the membership was increased by the withdrawal of several other physicians from the county Homœopathic society and who united with the new organisation.

The first officers elected were Joseph A. Biegler, president; R. A. Adams, vice-president; R. C. Grant, secretary and treasurer; A. B. Carr, Julius Schmidt, S. George Hermance, censors. From its formation to the present term the presidents of the society have been as follows: Joseph A. Biegler, 1886–87; R. C. Grant, 1888: A. B. Carr, 1889; Julius G. Schmidt. 1890; Volney A. Hoard, 1891; Alexander C. Hermance, 1892; W. G. Brownell, 1893; R. C. Grant, 1894. The officers for the year 1895 are Alexander C. Hermance, president; E B. Ross, vice-president; S George Hermance, secretary and treasurer.

The present members are Joseph A Biegler, William Brownell, O. S. Bamber, A. B. Carr, R. C. Grant, M. E. Graham, Volney A. Hoard, Alexander C. Hermance, S George Hermance, W. W. Johnson (Pittsford), Alfred Norman, E. V. Ross, Emma L Sayles, Hubert Stratton and W. B. Young.

Rochester Hospitals.—Though possibly not an essential element of this chapter, we are nevertheless constrained to make at least a passing allusion to the hospital institutions of the city in this connection, for at least two of them were the direct outgrowth of the work of medical societies. However, the purposes of this chapter do not suggest an extended narrative of history of the hospitals but only such reference as seems appropriate to the general subject.

The subject of establishing a permanent hospital in Rochester was much discussed in the medical profession, the city press and among the people more than half a century ago, although it was not until 1847 that definite steps were taken to bring about the desired end, and many more years passed before a hospital building was in fact provided.

The Rochester City Hospital, or as now more commonly known, the City hospital, was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed May 7, 1847. The first trustees were John B. Elwood. William Pilkin, Isaac Hills, Thomas H. Rochester, Patrick Kearney, Frederick Starr, Ralph Lester, Edward Mott Moore, John Williams, Elijah F. Smith and David R. Barton. For hospital purposes the city transferred to the trustees

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the old "Western cemetery" tract, comprising about three acres and having a large frontage on what is now known as West avenue, but it was not until 1857 that the title was perfected in the trustees, and still another seven years elapsed before the then main building was ready for occupancy. On the 28th of January, 1864, the hospital was dedicated, and on the 1st of February following the first patient was received. During the summer of that year the building was thrown open to the sick and wounded soldiers, and from June 7, 1864, to September, 1865, a total of four hundred and forty-eight disabled volunteers found comfort within its walls. The east wing was completed in 1865; the west wing in 1871, and the upper portion of the building was made ready for occupancy in 1879. In 1880 the morgue was built; in 1882 the hall pavilion, and still another in 1883, the latter through the efforts of Drs. W. S. Ely, E. V. Stoddard and J. W. Whitbeck, of the then medical staff.

The building has been remodeled and made to conform to advanced practical ideas and is now one of the best appointed and best equipped hospitals in this part of the state. In connection with it is a training school for nurses from which department one hundred and twenty-five trained nurses have been graduated. The affairs of the institution are in the hands of a board of directors and a board of managers. The regular hospital staff comprises seven chief and twelve assistant physicians in all departments.

St. Mary's Hospital.—This institution was established September 8, 1857, and was in fact founded by three Sisters from Emmettsburg, Md. Father O'Brien, then of St. Patrick's, purchased for them a lot on West avenue, on which stood two old stone stable buildings. These were fitted and converted into a primitive hospital, and on the 8th of September, 1858, were opened for the reception of patients, under the direction of Sister Hieronymo. In 1858 about two hundred and fifty patients were treated. The erection of the present large stone building was begun in 1858, and was fully completed in 1865. During the war of 1861–65 about three thousand sick and wounded soldiers were cared for in this institution.

In St. Mary's about two hundred patients are continually under treatment, the care of whom requires the attention of sixteen Sisters of

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Charity directed by superior Sister Marie. Dr. Edward Mott Moore has been at the head of the medical staff of this institution from its founding. There is also a large staff of visiting physicians.

The Rochester Homœopathic Hospital.—As early as 1885 the Homœopathic physicians of Rochester and vicinity began to discuss the advisability of establishing a Homœopathic hospital in the city, and the subject was frequently the occasion of much earnest comment at the meetings of the county medical society. The result was that on May 25, 1887, a hospital society was incorporated, and in April, 1889, it purchased a desirable property on Monroe avenue. In September following the institution was opened for patients, and for the succeeding five years was maintained on the same site. However, there soon came a demand for better facilities and larger accommodations, and to meet this demand the Homœopathic medical society and its friends in the city, all generously contributing for the purpose, united in the construction of what is regarded one of the most complete and convenient hospital buildings in this state; not the largest, perhaps, but one of the most attractive in all its features. The new building, on Alexander street, with its various annexes and departments, was opened to the public November 21, 1894. In the old building in 1894 nearly seven hundred patients were cared for. Its capacity was sufficient for about fifty persons; the capacity of the new hospital is double that of the old. An important adjunct to the institution is the training school, from which skilled nurses have been graduated.

The Hahnemann Hospital.—As its name indicates, this institution was founded and constructed in conformity with strict Hahnemannian principles, and is the first of its kind to follow uncompromisingly this theory. For this consummation credit is due very largely to the untiring efforts of the Rochester Hahnemannian society, before mentioned in this chapter, and to the equally valuable assistance of generous friends. The hospital was opened in 1893, its corporation having purchased the old Selden homestead on Oakland street. This institution also has a training school for nurses. About twenty-five patients may be cared for at one time. The annual expense of the hospital is about $7,000.

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THE TOWNS OF MONROE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

On March 25, 1814, the old town of Smallwood was divided, and out of its territory two other towns were erected, and named respectively, Brighton and Pittsford. The former, as originally constituted, contained about sixty-six square miles of land, or its equivalant in acres, 42,240. It was bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, east by Penfield, south by Pittsford (now Henrietta), and west by the Genesee river and the now named towns of Gates and Greece. At that time the town included the village settlement of Rochester, and with its other settled communities and varied interests it was numbered among the more important civil divisions of the region This ascendency it maintained for several years, and only the reduction of its territory for the purpose of later formations took from it its original prominence in the region. A part of Rochester was taken from Brighton in 1834, Irondequoit in 1839, while the enlargement of the city during more recent years have necessitated further curtailments of its territory, taking not only its lands but as well its population and commercial interests.

Topographically, the town may be described as having a gently rolling surface with a slight inclination toward the north. The deep valley of Irondequoit Bay is on the eastern border, while the streams generally are small brooks, tributaries of the Genesee and Irondequoit. The soil is a sandy loam in the east and a clay loam toward the river. Near the center extensive gypsum beds formerly existed and were a profitable industry to the town, yet the chief pursuits of the people have been market gardening, farming, and the growing of nursery stock.

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Let us look back briefly into the early years of the century and observe how the town was regarded and described by the writers of that period. The historian of 1820 says: "The soil is good, and being bounded west by Genesee river, from its mouth to above the falls at Rochester, it enjoys extensive privileges for hydraulic works, and is increasing rapidly in population and business. Carthage, where was lately a stupendous bridge over the Genesee river, is in this town, but will probably not soon, if ever, have another such bridge, as there is nothing to make it absolutely necessary. This place seems now to have taken the name of Clyde, as it has Clyde post-office two and one half miles below Rochester. There is a hamlet of buildings, and an immense field of business will soon concentrate a busy and thriving population around the falls of this river and its mouth in the lake."

The present and even preceding generations have witnessed the fulfillment of the prophecy of the historian of 1820, but it is doubtful if the writer ever contemplated the possibility of a city so grand and progressive as that which now stands on the Genesee and largely within the limits of the town of Brighton as once constituted. At that time we learn that the population of Brighton was 1,792, and of its inhabitants 355 were farmers; 115 were mechanics; 46 were foreigners, not naturalized. There were then no slaves in the town, but among the people were eight free blacks. The electors numbered 547. Acres of improved land, 4.221, and cattle, 1,048; horses, 245; sheep, 1,928; yards of cloth made in 1821, 8,477; three grist mills, 12 saw mills, two oil mills, four carding machines, two fulling mills, one cotton and woolen factory, and five asheries, comprised the other manufacturing industries of the town. Of school districts there were eleven, in which schools were maintained seven months in the year. There were 614 children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Incidentally we may mention that within the limits of the town (as afterward created), in 1800 there lived 414 persons, and in 1810 the number had increased to 2,860

Returning to the early history of the region, it is well to state that the original town of Boyle was formed in 1806, and included all that is now Brighton, Pittsford, Perinton, Irondequoit, Penfield and Webster. The name was changed from Boyle to Smallwood in 1812 or '13, and the territory remaining under that designation, after the formation of

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Penfield and Perinton, was in 1814 erected into Brighton and Pittsford. As a part of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, Brighton comprised chiefly township 13, in range 7. The original purchasers of this township were General Hyde, Prosper Polley, Enos Stone, Col. Job Gilbert and Joseph Chaplin, none of whom, except Enos Stone, it is believed, were ever permanent residents in the town, but of Lenox, Mass.

The first white settler in the town was John Lusk, who came in 1787, spent some time in prospecting, visited among the Indians, then frequent in the region, and then returned to Massachusetts. In 1790, having learned the trade of currier and tanner, he returned to the locality and became a permanent settler. He purchased at the old Irondequoit landing, where he established a tannery, but in 1807 removed to Pittsford, and there continued in business until the time of his death in November, 1813.

Pioneer John Lusk was accompanied by his son Stephen, his hired man, named Seely Peet, and also by Orringh Stone, son of Enos Stone, one of the proprietors. Mr. Stone opened a tavern in the new country and for many years occupied a position of importance among the inhabitants. Through the influence of John Lusk and the favorable reports concerning the country he carried back to New England, other settlers came in during the same year, and among them can be recalled the names of Erastus Lusk, Enos Stone and his family, Chauncey and Calvin Hyde, Joel Scudder and Timothy Allyn; and about the same time came Samuel Shaffer, Enos Blossom and Oliver Culver, the latter a Vermonter, from the old and historic town of Orwell. Oran Stone came in 1795 and settled east of Brighton village, near Culver's. A year or two later came Judge John Tryon, who took up his abode at the head of the bay; and here he laid out a village, three square miles in extent, built a log warehouse and made ample preparation for the building up of a considerable village. From his improvements the place became known as "Tryon's Town." Asa Dayton kept public house here as early as 1801, a tannery and a distillery were in operation about the same time, and Tryon's Town at once became a settlement of much note in the new country. Ira West was one of the earliest storekeepers, and Solomon Hatch and Oliver Culver had a saw mill running on Allyn's Creek as early as 1806.

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With all these early industries in full operation it is not surprising that Brighton's territory contained more than 400 inhabitants in 1800, but its growth during the succeeding ten years was still more remarkable, as in 1810 the population had increased to 2,860 within the boundaries of the afterward created town. Oliver Culver was another of the more enterprising pioneers, for in addition to his saw mill he engaged in business with Judge Tryon and transported many boat loads of goods from Tryonstown to the infant settlements of the far west. About 1795 or '96 the townspeople sent a company to the east for the purpose of driving back here a large number of swine, and while the project was successful, it was attended with many hardships and dangers.

The first extensive merchant of the town was Augustus Griswold, who, in 1798, brought from the east five sleigh loads of merchandise, and in partnership with Judge Tryon opened a store. Benjamin Weeks was the second tavern-keeper. He came to the settlement from north of Rochester, and it is said that he declined to pay four dollars per acre for a fifty-acre tract of land extending from the Central depot to the aqueduct in Rochester. In preference landlord Weeks set up in business at Irondequoit landing, the latter then being the larger and more promising settlement. A log school was opened here in 1802, taught by Mr. Turner; and this is said to have been the first school established in the entire town of Boyle. Stephen Lusk is credited with having started the first distillery, though Oliver Culver had an early one near his tavern, west of Brighton village, and still another north of his residence.

Among the other early settlers in Brighton were Silas Losea, the first blacksmith; Abel Eaton, Bryant Brown, William Davis, Isaac Barnes, Moses Morris, Miles Northrup, Gideon Cobb, Solomon and John Hatch, Ezekiel Morse, Philip Moore, Lyman Goff, James Washburn, Stephen and Alex Chubb and Leonard Stoneburner. Abel Eaton and Miles Morse were both tavern-keepers, engaged in a business at that time more profitable than nearly all other enterprises. In fact Brighton, from first to last, has been noted for the multiplicity of its public houses, and in the early history of the town such conveniences were not only in great demand but a real necessity, for the town was the gate-

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way to the vast Genesee country. During the period of greatest emigration westward taverns were frequently less than a mile apart and all were patronized even to overflowing.

It is also claimed for Brighton that the first decked vessel to descend the St. Lawrence was constructed within the town, but at what definite time we know not. However, during the war of 1812–15 the little settlement at the landing was a busy locality and much lake navigation had its beginning here. This was an important provision and ammunition shipping point to supply the garrisons and forts on the western frontier. William Stoneburner was one of the first and most adventurous persons to engage in this traffic, and although generally successful on his voyage, he was at last captured by the British, his craft and cargo taken from him, and he for some time held a prisoner. Mr. Stoneburner was also engaged by the United States officers to transport troops along the lake and proved of much value to the government. After the war Leonard Stoneburner, father to William, built several boats, one of them a twenty ton schooner, and did an extensive lake business for several years.

Among the settlers in the town about the time of or soon after the war may be mentioned the Cory and Dryer families, Francis Charter, Milo Barnes, Erastus Stanley, Barnabas Curtis, Hanford Boughton, Abner Buckland, William Crocker, William Kelly, Abel Follett, Enos and Israel Blossom, Otis Walker, Moses Hall, George Dailey, Roswell and Romanta Hart, Joseph G. Wheeler, and others, all of whom were identified with the early history of the town and worthy of mention among its respected families.

In 1822 the Erie canal was completed through the eastern part of the county, and with this as the principal thoroughfare of travel and transportation through the town all local interests were advanced and enlarged. Oliver Culver then built and put in the canal at Brighton village the first packet boat of the region, and the fourth on the canal. From this time the little hamlet at the landing lost its prestige while Brighton village and its interests were correspondingly increased. In 1840 the Auburn and Rochester railroad was opened for traffic, and in 1853 the Rochester and Syracuse road was likewise put in operation, and with these several acquisitions the advancement and prosperity of

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the town was assured, all local interests were fostered and an era of peace and plenty prevailed on every hand. As evidence of this we need only refer to the census tables and note the various changes in number of inhabitants in the town, and there will be discovered a gradual and general increase with each succeeding census enumeration; and that, too, regardless of the inroads made upon the original territory of the town caused by the extension of the city limits and the formation of other towns.

As has been stated, in 1800 the number of inhabitants in the town, as afterward formed, was 414. In 1810 the population had increased to 2,860; in 1820 it was 1.972; in 1830, 3,128; 1840, 2,376; 1850, 3,117; 1860, 3,138; 1870, 4,304; 1880, 3,736; and in 1890, 4,543, the latter the largest population in the history of the town. In explanation of the occasional falling off noticeable in the foregoing list, it may be stated that a part of Rochester was taken from this town in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1839. Again, in 1874, an extension of the city limits took further from Brighton a large tract of land on its west side, and as well several hundred inhabitants.

Town Organization.—As has been stated, the old township of Smallwood was divided on March 25, 1814, and its territory organized into two distinct towns, and named Brighton and Pittsford. The first town meeting was held in Brighton in 1814, at which time these officers were elected: Supervisor, Oliver Culver; town clerk, Nehemiah Hopkins; assessors, Orange Stone, Ezekiel Morse, Solomon Gould; commissioners of highways, Sylvester Cowles, John Hatch, Jesse Taintor; overseers of the poor, Ezra Rogers, Rufus Messenger; constable, Enos Blossom; school commissioners, Samuel Spafford, Enos Blossom, David Bush; pathmasters, Rufus Messenger, William Moore, Philip Moore, Solomon Gould, Orange Stone, Israel Salter, James Schofield, Joseph Caldwell, Robert M. Gordon, John B. Lee.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of supervisors and clerks of Brighton, from the organization of the town to the present time, as follows:

Supervisors—Oliver Culver, 1814–16; Elisha Ely, 1817–18; Ezekiel Morse, 1819–24; Elijah B. Strong, 1825–26; Thomas Blossom, 1827; Ezekiel Morse, 1828; Samuel G. Andrews, 1829–31; William B.

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Alexander, 1832–34; David S. Bales, 1835–36; Samuel Beckwith, 1837; Oliver Culver, 1838–41; Samuel P. Gould, 1842–43; Oliver Culver, 1844; Stephen Otis, 1845–47; Lorenzo D. Ely, 1848; Jason Baker, 1849; Elisha Miller, 1850; Benjamin Remington, 1851; Abel Dryer, 1852; Justus W. Yale, 1853; Seth Weed 2d, 1854; Timothy Waller, 1855; Luther Eaton, 1856; Benjamin Huntington, 1857–58; Henry H. Holton, 1859–60; Edwin T. Otis, 1861; Lorenzo D. Ely, 1862–64; Samuel P. Gould, 1865; Ira Todd, 1866; Caleb Moore, 1867; Ira Todd, 1868-70; Austin Crittenden, 1871–72; Henry E. Boardman, 1873–74; Harrison A. Lyon, 1874, to fill vacancy; Ira Todd, 1875–76; Thomas C. Wilson, 1877–79; David K. Bell, 1880–84; S Hatch Gould, 1885; K. A. Hughson, 1886–87; David K. Bell, 1888; K. A. Hughson, 1889; Edwin C. Remington, 1890; William H. Rowerdink, 1891–92; A. Emerson Babcock, 1893–96.

Town Clerks.—Nehemiah Hopkins, 1814–15; Enos Stone, 1816–20; Anson House, 1821; Enos Stone, 1822–24; Thomas Blossom, 1825; William B. Alexander, 1826–30; Harvey Humphrey, 1831; Henry L. Achilles, 1832–33; William Colby, 1834; Benjamin B. Blossom, 1835; Elisha Miller, 1836; Benjamin B. Blossom, 1837–38; John Boardman, 1839–40; John Hagaman, 1841; Benjamin B. Blossom, 1842–43; Ebenezer Bowen, 1844–52; Henry H. Holton, 1853; Ebenezer Bowen, 1854–56; Benjamin B. Blossom, 1857–59; Ebenezer Bowen, 1860–62; Benjamin B. Blossom, 1863-66; Amasa C. Cook, 1867–70; Ezra Rosebrough, 1871–73: Charles C. Holton, 1874–75; Charles Meitzler, 1875–91; Daniel F. Sheehan, 1892–95.

Town Officers for 1895.—Supervisor, A. Emerson Babcock; town clerk, Daniel F. Sheehan; justices of the peace, Charles P. Barnes, William H. Rowerdink, Edwin C. Smith, Bion H. Howard; assessors, Edward C. Remington, Daniel E. Rowland, Charles Kelley; commissioners of excise, Eugene A. Fowler, Leonard W. Hall, Leavitt K. Fox; collector, George M. Kellar; constables, James E. Smith, Joseph B. Schrader, Isaac De Roo, Hiram Shaw, John K. Hallock; overseer of the poor James E. Smith.

The early settlers of Brighton were chiefly famous, who came to the Genesee country to better their condition. Many of them, a majority, perhaps, were New Englanders, Yankees, reared among the hills of the

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East, and who were attracted to the western country through the representations and inducements held out by the land owners and proprietors. None, so far as record and tradition informs, were disappointed, and they found in the new region all that could be desired, and once settled and acclimated, their condition was indeed improved. In addition to farming pursuits old records inform us that mills were numerous in the early days of the town, and in 1820 there were in operation twelve saw mills, two grist mills and fourteen other industries. Fifteen years later, or in 1835, the town contained one grist and seven saw mills, two fulling mills, four carding machines and one woolen factory. To-day the saw mills, fulling mills, carding machines, pot ashes are gone, while the other industries are mostly embraced within that part of the town taken for the city.

As an agricultural town Brighton for many years held a prominent position in the county, but with the growth and enlargement of population and interests in the city, the farmer of old has found greater returns in devoting his lands to various other purposes than strict agricultural pursuits. As early as 1837 Justus Yale began producing nursery stock for the market, and his example was followed by others, until much of the land of the town was utilized for this product, and between the years of 1850 and 1870 this industry was at its greatest. Having at length passed its profitable period, the lands planted with nursery trees were devoted to market gardening, for which many of the large and fine farms were divided and sold in small parcels. Then again, general agriculture having become unprofitable, milk farms have been established, and with excellent results to the owners. Several large and excellent nurseries are still maintained in Brighton, but the chief occupation of the inhabitants to-day is milk producing and market gardening, the latter having brought into the town a considerable element of foreign population.

During the War.—In April, 1861, in answer to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, the young men of Brighton were not tardy in their action, for among the three months' men were a number from this town. Still later, and during the long and weary years of the war, the town furnished more than two hundred men for the service, and not a few of them lie buried in southern battlefield cemeteries and graveyards.

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The records also show that Brighton was represented in every branch of the service, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy, while several were with commands serving on the frontier. However, this subject is so fully treated in one of the earlier chapters of this work that further mention here seems unnecessary.

Villages and Hamlets.—Previous to March 21, 1817, that portion of the then village of Rochesterville lying east of the Genesee, formed a part of Brighton, hence the so called ville was one of the municipalities of this town. At that time and under the name mentioned incorporation was effected. However, it is quite doubtful whether, during the early years of the century, Rochesterville was a place of greater importance to the town than was Tryonstown at the head of Irondequoit bay. As elements of Brighton history, the former was eliminated by operation of legislative enactment, while the latter disappeared through natural causes, and as a village is no longer known to the town.

Brighton village, or as otherwise known, East Brighton, is the larger and of first importance among the municipalities now existing in the town. Its location is in the northeast part of the town, on the line of the Erie canal, and also on the New York Central railroad; and to the presence of these great thoroughfares of travel and transportation it owes its prosperity, if not its very existence. The pioneer on the village site was Thomas Blossom, whose dwelling stood near the southeast corner. In 1820 Israel Blossom opened a public house, which was burned in 1867, the year in which the church was destroyed. It is said that a store was established here in 1816, but it is known that William Perrin had a store open in 1818. Justus Yale built a store in 1823, where now stands the Caley & Nash carriage shop, and about the same time Linus Wilcox also opened a tavern. Ira West was an early storekeeper, and also proprietor of a distillery in this near vicinity. The post-office was established in 1817, Dr. James Holden, postmaster. He was succeeded by Benjamin Blossom, the latter holding office thirty years. The first mails were brought on horseback from Canandaigua.

Near the village site several boats and sailing craft were built at a very early day, and drawn overland with horse and cattlepower to the landing. Oliver Culver, William Davis and Francis Charter were the prime movers in these enterprises, and their vessels were christened,

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one the "Clarissa," another the "Levanche." Charter built a forty ton schooner north of the village in 1817.

However, Brighton to day presents little of its old time appearance, though a few of the old dwellings and structures are still standing. The second and third generations of occupants turned the adjoining farms into nurseries, while still later dwellers superseded the nursery enterprise with gardening and milk producing. About a mile south of the village are the extensive brick and tile yards and works of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company and the Rochester German Brick and Tile Company. The lands of these companies comprise many acres, and by their operations the land surface has been depressed from three to four feet over a vast area; and while the clay has been removed, the land has lost none of its fertility, and is now highly valuable for agricultural and gardening purposes.

Returning to the subject of village history, special mention must be made of the organization and subsequent vicissitudes of the church society which had its inception in the little meetings assembled by Rev. Solomon Allen, who came to the town in 1816, and in the same year formed a Sunday school. The church was organized September 18, 1817, Congregational in government, and with these members: Daniel West, Daniel Smith, Henry Donnelly, Joseph Bloss, Orringh Stone, Joshua Cobb, John Morse, Charles Warring, Daniel Smith, jr., Hannah Donnelly, Zeriah Walker, Electa Smith, Amy Bloss. Laura A. Bush, Matilda Barnes, Martha Titus, Betsey Hatch, Clarissa Howes, Sally Stone, Elizabeth Loder, Margaret Hemingway, and Huldah Dickinson. Daniel West and Daniel Smith were the first deacons, the former a farmer and the latter a cooper. The first church edifice, built in 1820 and years following, stood on the hill, south of the canal and near the old burying ground. It was of brick, painted brown, 40 x 45 in size, and cost $4,000. In 1850 it was substantially remodeled and repaired, but on April 18, 1867, when the village tavern was burned, a spark fell upon the spire and the church edifice also fell a victim to the same element. The second and present edifice was erected on the main street of the village, and was completed and dedicated in June, 1872. The first parsonage property was purchased in 1838. Mr. Allen was succeeded in the pastorate in 1825 by Rev. Charles Thorpe, and the latter

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W. Emerson Babcock

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by Rev. Alvan Ingersoll in 1836. In 1842 the society withdrew from the Genesee association, remained independent until September 21, 1870, and then became Presbyterian. The present pastor is Rev. John McColl. The church membership is about 200, with a like number in the Sunday school, the latter being under the superintendence of Theodore A. Drake. The elders are Harrison A. Lyon, T A. Brown, Theodore A. Drake, W. M. Parsons, F. E. Blossom and Rufus L. Herrick. Trustees, W. M. Parsons, A. Emerson Babcock and Andrew W. Miller.

The Reformed Presbyterian church of Brighton was organized in June, 1892, by Rev. P. D. Broin, and has enjoyed a prosperous and steady growth of membership until the original building has become too small for its accommodation. At the time of its organization the society numbered forty eight members, with two elders, Messrs. J. Willint and W. H. Rowerdink, and two deacons, Messrs. R. Hallings and J. De Mollie.

The present and only pastor, Rev. J. Van Westinberg, assumed his duties September 1, 1892, and a congregation of 135 members now attests the success of his labors. Its Sunday school enjoys a membership of 185 and is under the superintendency of J. B. Pike, while a Y. P. S. C. E., with a large and enthusiastic membership was organized in May last with Herman Willick as president. Services are regularly conducted in both the English and Holland languages. Work on the new edifice was begun in May, 1895.

At a public meeting held on April 27, 1885, the electors of Brighton village voted to procure a certificate of incorporation, which being done, the character of hamlet was thrown off and that of organized municipality assumed. Within the village limits are included about 640 acres or one square mile of land. The first officers elected were Benjamin W. Fassett, president; Benjamin Wing, Dr. J. P. Wheeler, and James D. Shelmire, trustees; W. W. Chapin, treasurer; F. D. Graves, collector, and Thomas E. Blossom, clerk.

The officers for 1895 are William L. Manning, president; James D. Shelmire, treasurer; Bart Hallings, collector; William P. Shelmire, clerk; and Erwin Terrell, Thomas F. Monks and Thomas Fletcher, trustees.

As a manufacturing and business center Brighton has never assumed a standing of special prominence among the villages of the county.

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Still, at no time in its history has the volume of business been greater than at the present. We have already referred to the early interests of the place and vicinity, hence need now mention only those having an existence of more recent date. Sullivan Brothers' carriage work is one of the principal industries of the locality, and furnishes employment to a large number of men. On this site was orignally built the steam saw mill of Samuel Hart, but, being burned, was replaced with a large threshing machine factory, built by Hosea Rogers. This, too, was destroyed by fire, and in its stead Hall & Glenn erected a second thresher factory. Their building was afterward used by Hughson & Sullivan, following which came the present firm of Sullivan Bros.

Cooley & Nash are also manufacturers of carriages and wagons, and also blacksmiths. In the east part of the village are two basket and box factories, each doing a large and successful business. The Bradley Fertilizer Company established a plant here in 1894, and in the same year a heading and hoop factory was also put in operation. In addition to these interests are several well stocked mercantile houses, a like number of small shops and three hotels.

West Brighton is a smaller hamlet, a post village, situate south of the city. Its business interests are few, and comprise a few shops and two hotels. In this vicinity are the fair grounds and other public institutions which contribute to local advancement.

Before closing this chapter at least a brief reference may properly be made to the past and present educational interests of the town at large; and in this connection it is also proper to call to mind the old Genesee Model School, or, as incorporated April 7, 1848 (and by the Regents, February 23, 1849), the "Clover Street Seminary." This, however, is one of the things of the past, though in its palmy days one of the best institutions of the county. It was at one time under the care of Mrs. Brewster, the author of Bloss's Ancient History.

The town records reveal the fact that the first regularly elected school commissioners in Brighton were Samuel Spafford, Enos Blossom and David Bush, and that under their direction and supervision the territory of the town was divided into five school districts, each arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the then scattered inhabitants. Tradition has it that the first school in Brighton was opened in

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1802, with a Mr. Turner as teacher. Soon afterward a second was started at the village and a third on the present city site. These things indicate that even during the pioneer period the townspeople here were not unmindful of the educational welfare of their children. In 1820 the districts numbered eleven, and at that time 614 children were in the town; and of these 556 attended the public school. In 1836 the districts numbered twelve, while the school population was 781. Twenty years later the number of districts had been reduced to nine, while the children of school age in the town numbered 1,005.

According to the present disposition and arrangement of common school interests in Brighton, the number of districts is nine, and each is furnished with a good school building. Five buildings are of frame and four of brick construction. The value of sites is $5,650, and of sites and buildings, $19,650. During the last current year, ending July 31, 1894, the number of teachers employed in the town was 14, to whom was paid the gross sum of $4,785.01. The number of children in the districts, of school age, was 948. To maintain these schools there was apportioned to the town, public moneys to the amount of $1,768 82, added to which the town raised by tax $4,661 68. Total available funds for the year, $6,794.39. Paid for libraries, $18.70; for apparatus, $45; for repairs, $611.17; for maintenance and other expenses, $738.94.

CHAPTER II.

THE TOWN OF CHILI.

One of the most generous and meaning compliments ever paid the town of Chili is found in the utterance of an old-time writer of local history, wherein he says: "The inhabitants are all Yankees, all that need be said in commendation of their improvements, social institutions and industry." Such was the opinion of the unbiased and competent observer of Chili and its inhabitants three-quarters of a century ago, and in all the subsequent years to the present time, the descendants of

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Chili pioneers have honestly maintained the standing attained by their ancestors.

Previous to its separate organization Chili formed a part of the older town of Riga, and its early history was entirely contemporaneous with that of the mother town. Indeed this part of Riga was known originally as East Pulteney, and a little later as East Riga, while Riga proper was known as West Pulteney and West Riga. The separation was made February 22, 1822, several years after pioneership had ended; in fact at a time when the population of the town was nearly two thousand.

Geographically, Chili occupies a position in the southwest part of the county, and is distinctively an interior town. Its land surface is level or slightly rolling with a gentle inclination to the east. The Genesee river forms the east boundary, and Black creek, a quite sluggish stream, flows east through near the center. The soil is a clay loam, mixed with sand. South of Black creek are several peculiar gravelly knolls, the principal of which is "Dumpling Hill," near the river. In the town, as now constituted, are five small villages or hamlets, known, respectively, as Chili, North Chili, Chili Station, Clifton, and South Chili, each of which will be specially mentioned in this chapter.

As is intimated in the first paragraph of this sketch, the first settlers of this town were Yankees, that is New Englanders of pronounced type, who brought to the new country the customs and manners supposed to be peculiar to all inhabitants of Yankeedom. So far as can now be accurately determined the pioneer in fact of this locality was Joseph Morgan, who located near the south line in 1792, his lands joining with those of Peter Shaffer, the pioneer of Wheatland and the successor to the notorious Ebenezer Allen. In 1794 Andrew Wortman settled near the river, and in 1795 Col. Josiah Fish and his son Libbeus came from Vermont and took up their abode on the river at the mouth of Black creek. This intrepid pioneer employed Indian help in constructing his first log cabin, to which his whole family came in 1796. Stephen Peabody came in 1796, and soon after built a distillery, the first industry of the town. In 1797 Jacob Widner and his sons Samuel, Jacob, Abraham, William and Peter added materially to the settlement; and about the same time Joseph Cary also made a be-

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ginning here. Still later, yet previous to 1800 came Lemuel and Joseph Wood, Samuel Scott, Joshua Howell, Benjamin Bowman, John Kimball, Daniel Franklin, Mr. Dillingham, George Stottle and others whose names have become lost with the lapse of time.

After the beginning of the century and after the general character of the lands of the region had become known in the east, settlements became more rapid and the year 1820 found East Riga with a population bordering on two thousand. Among the many families who made settlements during this period, we may recall the names of John McVean from Ontario county, who was accompanied by six stalwart sons—Duncan, Samuel, John, Daniel, Peter and Alexander, also William Woodin and his family from Seneca, the latter settling in the north part of the town. There were also Lemuel and Zebulon Paul, John Weidener and his children James, Amos, Rosalia, Cordelia and Richard, all of whom were here previous to 1812. Later settlers were Joseph Sibley, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Davis, Daniel Franklyn, William Holland, George Brown, John Wetmore, Joseph Thompson, Isaac Burritt, Berkley Gillett, Daniel Barrett, Alfred Schofield, Pliny Fields, Thomas Sheldon, Daniel Jameson, Moses Sperry, Eben Burnham, James Coleman, Isaac Lacy, William Pixley and others, all of whom, though perhaps not pioneers, were nevertheless early settlers and worthy of mention in connection with improvements and development three-quarters of a century and more ago. Mention also may be made of Deacon Tunis Brocaw, Edwin S. Reed, Eben B. Wetmore, Levi Campbell, Timothy Baldwin, Joel Baldwin, Isaac Brocaw, Lemuel Potter, David Deming, Isaac Hemingway, William Pixley (proprietor of ashery and distillery), Abel Belknap, Thomas Merlin, Apollos Dewey and Conrad Markham, all good and worthy men, many of the descendants of whom still live in the town and county.

Referring briefly to first events of Chili history, we may note the fact that Joseph Morgan built the first log dwelling, in 1792, also cleared the first land and raised the first grain, and as well, with Colonel Fish, planted the first fruit-trees. Colonel Fish built the second house, and was the first supervisor of old Northampton, organized in 1797. The first birth was that of a child of Joseph Wood, in 1799. The first death occurred in the family of Joseph Morgan. James Chapman kept the

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first store, in 1807, and James Cary built the first mill. Stephen Peabody built the first distillery. Other and later storekeepers in the town were Mr. Filkins at the Center, Mr. Hawes, near the Presbyterian church, and Theodore Winans at Buckbee's Corners. The first tavern was kept by Elias Streeter, about or before 1811, on the Chili and Spencerport road. Paul Orton was the second landlord. The old "Checkered tavern" was at one time kept by one Pennock, and was a historic old building, and perhaps was so named in reference to the quite checkered career of some of its inmates. Joseph Cary's mill was located north of Clifton, on Mill creek, and near by was built in the same year (1807) a grist mill, by Comfort Smith In 1811 Joseph Sibley built a saw mill near Buckbee's Corners and soon afterward a grist mill. The first school house was erected north of Black creek, one mile west of the Center. A school existed in the town as early as 1806, and in 1810 Anna Niles kept school in a room of her father's house.

So rapid indeed was the development of local interests and the growth of population in this eastern part of Riga, that the convenience of the inhabitants demanded a division of the mother town. Consequently, an act was passed and the division effected on the 22d of February, 1822, the new creation containing then, as now, 24,558 acres of land. The first town meeting was held at the house of James Coleman on April 2d following. The officers elected were as follows:

Joseph Sibley, supervisor; Joshua Howell, town clerk; Benjamin Brown, Joseph Davis, and Daniel Franklyn, jr., assessors; Willian Woodin, William Holland, and George Brown, road commissioners; Isaac Burritt and Berkley Gillett, school commissioners; Daniel Bassett, Isaac Schofield, and Pliny Fields, school inspectors; John Wetmore, Joseph Thompson, and Johua Howell, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Brown, collector; Thomas Sheldon, Daniel Jameson, Moses Sperry, and Eben Burnham, constables.

The supervisors of Chili, from 1822 to 1895, have been as follows: Joseph Sibley, 1822–23; Josiah Howell, 1824–25; Alfred Schofield, 1826–28; Isaac Lacey, 1829; Benjamin Brown, 1830; William Pixley, 1831–32; George Brown, 1833–34; Moses Sperry, 1835; William Pixley, 1836–37; Moses Sperry, 1838–39; Isaac Lacy, 1840; John T.

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Lacey, 1841; Isaac Burritt, 1842; John T. Lacey, 1843; Moses Sperry, 1844; John T. Lacey, 1845–46; William P. Hill, 1847–48; Franklin Cate, 1849–51; William Pixley, 1852; Moses Sperry, 1853–54; David Starkie, 1855–58; Edward J. Reed, 1859–60; William P. Hill, 1861–64; A. S. Little, 1865; Albert H. King, 1866; William P. Hill, 1867; William Voke, 1868–70; Albert H. King, 1871; Frederick Fellows, 1872–76; William Fellows, 1877–78; Edwin A. Loder, 1879; William P. Hill, 1880–81; Benjamin Fellows, 1882–84; Byron D. Beal, 1885–86; Lewis B. Carpenter, 1887–90; Myron Sperry, 1891; John B. Johnston, 1892–5.

Town officers for 1895: John B. Johnston, supervisor; C. A. Nichols, town clerk; W. D Purdy, D. S. Bly, J. C. Case, and E. R. Harmon, justices of the peace; Alfred Fenton, George W. Tunnison, and Charles Finley, assessors; James Tweady, overseer of the poor; W. J. Fisher, collector; William Bailey, A. Curtis, and John Love, excise commissioners; John Porter, Myron Sickles, Earnest Miller, William Crowley and George Dougherty, constables.

A somewhat noticeable, though possibly not surprising fact in connection with the history of Chili, is that the present population of the town is very little greater than in 1825. From the time of its organization in 1822, to 1860, there was a steady and healthful increase in number of inhabitants, but from that until the present time there has been a corresponding decrease in population. A brief reference to the census tables informs us that in 1825, three years after the erection of the town, the inhabitants numbered 1,827, and in 1830 had increased to 2,010. In 1840 the population was 2,174, and in 1850 was 2,247. In 1860, according to the census returns, Chili had 2,905 inhabitants, but in 1870 the number had decreased to 2,367. In 1880 it was 2,274, and in 1890, the last federal census, was 2,109. Careful observers now estimate the town to have a population of about 2,000.

The town has never been noted for magnitude or variety of manufacturing industries. On the contrary there has been a rather noticeable absence of such interests, for the situation of the town and the entire absence of suitable water privileges have precluded the possibility of any prominence in this respect. However, Chili now is and for many years past has been regarded as one of the substantial agricultural towns

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of the county, or in fact, of the whole Genesee country, and in all farm products yields abundantly in return to proper cultivation. As early even as 1835 there were under cultivation 14,636 acres of land, and on the farms were then kept 1,869 cattle, 862 horses, 5,353 sheep, and 2,616 swine. In that year there was manufactured in the town 2,619 yards of fulled cloth, 3,329 yards of woolen cloth, and 586 yards of cotton and linen cloth. The manufacturing interests comprised one grist mill, two saw mills, one carding mill, and one woolen factory. To-day the only factory of note is a single saw and grist mill, situated at Clifton.

During the period of its history, several small hamlets or trading centers have been established in this town, among which Clifton has always ranked first in point of population, although since the construction of the railroad through the northern part this place has lost much of its old-time importance. The population of this village never exceeded two hundred inhabitants, and its business interests have been limited to two or three mills and shops and a like number of general stores. In the early history of the town Clifton was on the old stage road and was then in the zenith of its glory. A post office was established here many years ago and for a time all local interests flourished. However, in 1852 the Buffalo and Rochester railroad (now New York Central) was opened for traffic and from that time Clifton interests declined in importance. Its location in the southwest part of the town is pleasant, and around it is some of the most productive farming lands of the county. The present business interests here comprise the general stores of J. B. Weidner and W. J. Weston, and the water-power saw and grist mill of Brown & McCreedy.

In the town, also, though not a part of any village settlement, is the large nursery farm of the Green Nursery Company. This enterprise is the leading industry of the town, and one of the most extensive in the entire region and is worthy of mention in this chapter. The managing officer of the company is Charles A. Green.

North Chili is a small hamlet in the north part of the town, and derives its greatest importance from the presence of the somewhat noted Chili Seminary. As a trading or business center this hamlet has never attained a position of importance, and only a few years ago the post-office was removed from North Chili to Chili Station on the line of the

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railroad. It was re-established, however, later on. The only business interest here is the general store of A. H. Cady.

The Chili Seminary, to which occasional reference has been made, was founded during the fall of the year 1869, through the efforts of the Rev. Benson H. Roberts and in the interests of the Free Methodist Church. The school was first organized in the old tavern at North Chili, that building being used until the completion of the commodious structure occupied so many years for the purposes of the school. However, in the winter of 1893, an unfortunate fire destroyed the main building, causing serious loss, but in the following year a new and perhaps more attractive seminary building was erected. From the time of its founding to this day, Rev. Benson H. Roberts has been at the head of this most worthy institution, and much of its success during all these years has been due to his untiring efforts. In connection with the course of instruction pursued in Chili Seminary, a religious monthly publication is conducted, and known as the Earnest Christian. Mr. Roberts acts in the capacity of editor. The number of students in regular attendance at the seminary averages about seventy-five.

Chili Station is the name of a hamlet and post-office on the line of the Central railroad, and to the construction of the latter it owes its very existence. Chili is a post village, and South Chili is a mere cluster of houses in the south part of the town.

During the long and interesting period of its history, several church and religious societies have been organized in this town, and of each of them we may briefly speak. The pioneer religious society of Chili was the Presbyterian church, for it appears that a majority of the first settlers in this region were either Presbyterians or Congregationalists. The local society was organized in June, 1816, in Isaac Brokaw's barn, the original members being Abel and Bertha Belknap, Patty Hemingway, Leah Merlin, Apollos Dewey, Daniel Clark, Conrad Mortman, Nancy Merlin, Sarah Gridley, Timothy, Joel and Sarah Baldwin, Daniel and Fanny Deming, and Lemuel Potter. The first deacons were Apollos Dewey and Joel Baldwin. This church was formed as a Riga society, but after the division of the town assumed a local name. The first edifice was built in 1821, and stood one mile east of Buckbee's Corners. A second edifice was erected on the same site in 1833. The first pastor

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was Rev Mr. Chase, who took charge in 1817. The last pastor was Rev. John Kincaid who resigned in the spring of 1895.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Chili was organized at Buckbee's Corners, March 20, 1832, with thirty-three original members. For a time meetings were held in the school-house, but in 1836 the brick church edifice was built at the Corners. This was destroyed about 1850 and at once replaced with a more suitable church house. The present members of this church number about eighty, and the society is under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. D. Cook. A second Methodist church and society were organized in the town at a later day, and had its place of meeting at North Chili, where the church edifice was erected. This society was practically an off-shoot from the mother church above mentioned, and has a healthful membership of about sixty persons.

The Free Methodist church of North Chili was organized during the latter part of 1860, by a few former members of the M. E. church who withdrew therefrom and established a new church, and from the latter there grew and developed the Chili Seminary above noted. The church edifice was erected in 1860. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Reddy. The members at present number about sixty persons, and are under the pastoral direction of Rev. B. H. Roberts. The Baptist church of Clifton was organized in 1852, by residents of the vicinity of that village who had previously been members of the older church at Wheatland. The first deacons of the new church were Charles Tenny, A. Harmon and A. Hosmer; the first pastor was Rev. H. K. Stimson, succeeded by Rev. E. F. Crane. The church edifice was built in 1852. At one time the members of this church numbered one hundred and sixty, but now the number does not exceed eighty. The present pastor is Rev. W. T. Taylor. The Baptist church at Chili Center includes many former members of the Clifton church, and is in all respects a prosperous society. Its members number about seventy persons. The present pastor is Rev. F. J. Palmer.

St. Fechan's church, Roman Catholic, is also one of the religious organizations of Chili, and was formed in 1850. In the same year the church edifice was erected. For several years this church was an outpost, attended from Rochester, Churchville or Scottsville. The present pastor is Rev. Father D. J. Curran. The communicating members number about seventy.

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In closing this chapter it is proper to make some brief allusion to the schools and educational system of the town of Chili. Early records, though quite brief and meagre, disclose the fact that a school was opened in this part of Riga as early as 1805 or '6, and the first north of Black creek was that at the Center, taught by Mr. Thompson. Another early school was that taught by Anna Niles, in her father's house, although the first in the town was one of several opened in the southwest part, in the vicinity of Streetor's tavern.

In 1822, at the first town meeting, Isaac Burritt and Berkley Gillett were elected school commissioners, and Daniel Bassett, Alfred Schofield and Pliny Fields were chosen school inspectors. After the division the new town was divided into districts and provision made for the support of a school in each. In 1835 these districts numbered thirteen, and the number of children of school age in the town was seven hundred and eighteen. Twenty years later, in 1855, the districts were eleven in number and the children six hundred and ninety-seven.

According to the present arrangement, Chili is divided into eleven school districts, and each is provided with a comfortable school-house. Of the buildings, eight are of frame and three of stone construction. The total value of school property in the town is estimated at $11,500. For the school year ending July 31, 1894, the amount of school money available in the town was $4,448.82, of which $1,560.94 was apportioned to the town, and $2,761.94 was raised by tax. Twelve teachers were employed during the year, and were paid $3,496.17. The school population of Chili is 612.

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CHAPTER III.

THE TOWN OF CLARKSON.

On the 2d of April, 1819, the Legislature divided the town of Murray, in Genesee county, and erected a new town under the name of Clarkson. It was so called in honor of General Clarkson, an extensive landholder in this locality, and who donated one hundred acres to the town.

Murray, the mother town, now one of the civil divisions of Orleans county, was formed from old North Hampton on the 8th of April, 1808. As originally formed and organized Clarkson was a large district and embraced within its boundaries the fourth and fifth townships of the Triangle tract. It extended along the lake more than nine miles, and south from the lake nine and one-half miles. On the south boundary the town was nearly seven miles wide. The total area was 47,173 acres, or about seventy four square miles of land. Union, now Hamlin, was formed from Clarkson October 11, 1852, and took from the other towns 26,395 acres of land, or considerably more than half of its territory.

Clarkson, as now constituted, has an area of 20,778 acres, and is situated in the northwest portion of this county, having for its western boundary the Orleans county line. The land surface is generally level, with slight undulations in the southern part. It is drained to the northeast by the head branches of Salmon and Little Salmon creeks. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed alternately with gravel and clay, producing strength and fertility, remarkably adapted to the growth of cereals, to fruit culture and to general agriculture.

Although a question never satisfactorily determined, common consent has granted to Moody Freeman the honor of having been the first permanent settler in Clarkson. He made his purchase in 1803 and is believed to have settled in the town soon after that time. James Sayres purchased at Clarkson Corners in 1804 and was the first settler on the

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Ridge road. Eli Blodgett also came to the town in 1804. In 1805 several settlers came, among them Simeon Daggett, west of the Corners; John and Isaac Farwell, north of the Ridge; William Davis, John Fowle, Benjamin Boyd, Dr. Noah Owen and David Stanton. Still other early settlers were Olney F. Rice, 1806; Robert Hoy, with his family of seven children, James, John, Robert, jr., Jane, Ann, Nancy and Betsy, in 1808, locating one mile north of East Clarkson. They came from New York city, as did also Thomas Caleb, Robert and other members of the Brown family. In the same connection may also be mentioned the names of Eldridge Farwell, Isaac Lincoln, John Mallory, Wilber Sweet, Eli Mead, L W. Udall, Robert Clarke, Danforth Howe, Alvin Hamlin, Eli Randall, Jonathan Mead and Elisha Lake, all of whom were settlers in this town previous to 1809.

In 1810 and the year immediately following the settlement and development of the town progressed rapidly, and among those worthy of mention in connection with the period were David Forsyth, James, Adam, and Henry Moore, Silas Taft, Simeon B. Nathan, John Daggatt, William B. Worden, Henry Grinnell, Isaac Randall, Walter Billings, James Ladd (for whom Ladd's Corners was named), Ebenezer Toles, H. McCall, Dr. Abel Baldwin, Dr. Nathaniel Rowe, Deacon Joel Palmer, Joshua Fields, Bannister Williams, Lewis Swift, Gustavus Clark, and others whose names are perhaps equally worthy of mention, but who through lapse of years are now forgotten.

The war of 1812–15, was an eventful period in local history, for Clarkson appears to have been a general rendezvous for troops and also the temporary depository for supplies and munitions of war. At that time Clarkson village, or as then known, Murray Corners, was a hamlet of considerable note; the Ridge road was sufficiently improved to allow the transportation of stores, and was the great thoroughfare of travel between Canandaigua and Lewiston. The Corners was a stopping place where horses were exchanged and travelers allowed brief rest.

The Ridge maintained its importance until the completion of the Erie Canal, after which time most of the travel to the western part of the State naturally sought that great thoroughfare. During the period of its prosperity the Ridge road became well settled, many fine farms were built up along its route, and many public houses were opened in

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the town. The still later construction and operation of the Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Falls railroad, in 1852, had the effect to largely attract travel to more southern localities and the result was a natural yet lasting decline in local interests.

Clarkson, according to local traditions, was a fruitful field of first events, to some of which a brief reference may properly be made. Pioneer Moody Freeman, the first settler, built the first log house, cleared the first land, raised the first grain, was the first farmer and also the first justice of the peace The first white male child born was a son of Mrs. Clarkson, and the first born of the opposite sex was Elmira Palmer, daughter of Deacon Joel Palmer. Isaac Williams built the first frame house, and was the first blacksmith in Clarkson village. Laura White taught the first school, though Charlotte Cummins also taught about the same time. Dr. Noah Owen was the first physician, and Dr. Rowe the second John Bowman was the first lawyer. Henry McCall built and kept the first store, also the first tavern at East Clarkson. James Ladd was the first storekeeper at the latter point. The first and about the only newspaper published in Clarkson was the Jeffersonian, first issue June 17, 1835, and continued for about a year when it was suspended. The first saw mill was erected previous to 1811, by James Sayres, and stood a half mile east of the Corners. A grist mill was built about the same time by one Toles, and stood just south of East Clarkson, but was soon afterward moved to the Ridge. Later on Henry McCall and Robert Perry also built mills in the town. Several distilleries were also among the early local industries, having their location along the Ridge road. A post-office was established at Clarkson in 1816, the first postmaster being Dr. Baldwin. Other early post-offices were at East Clarkson, also West Clarkson, but both were discontinued after a few years. A school house was built at Clarkson village during the war of 1812–15, and at East Clarkson in 1818.

From what has been stated in this narrative it will be seen that settlement in this town, and the developments of local interests, was rapidly accomplished; in fact, in 1820, the population of the town numbered 1,612, and it was but natural that the inhabitants of this part of Murray should be set off into a separate jurisdiction. This was done, as has been stated, in 1819, and the first town meeting was held on the 4th of

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April of the next year at the house of Dr. Baldwin. The officers elected were as follows:

Aretas Haskell, supervisor; Gustavus Clark, town clerk; E. Cook, collector; Frederick R. Stewart, William Cook and B. Cook, assessors; Isaac Allen, Samuel Perry and Jonathan Cobb, highway commissioners; Nathaniel Rowell, Gustavus Clark and Ariel Chase, school commissioners; Abel Baldwin, William Graves and Ezekiel Harmon, school inspectors; Eli Hannibal and Walter Billings, overseers of the poor; David Forsyth, poundmaster; Aretas Haskell, William Lambert, Robert Walker and Worden F. Perry, constables.

The supervisors of Clarkson, from its organization to 1895 have been as follows: Aretas Haskell, 1820–22; Gustavus Clark, 1823–24; Aretas Haskell, 1825; Abel Baldwin, 1826; William Grover, 1827–29; Gustavus Clark, 1830–32; Simeon B. Jewett, 1833–34; Henry Martin, 1835-36; Isaac F. Allen, 1837; Theodore Chapin, 1838; Jonathan Prosser, 1839; William Grover, 1840; Henry Martin, 1841–42; Samuel R. S. Mather, 1843; Alphonzo Perry, 1844; Isaac Houston, 1845–46; George W. Clark, 1847; James R. Thompson, 1848; James H. Warren, 1849–51; George W. Estes, 1852; James H. Warren, 1853; Isaac Garrison, 1854; James H. Warren, 1855–56; William P. Rice, 1857; William H. Bowman, 1858; Cicero J. Prosser, 1859–60; Adam Moore, 1861–62; Elias Garrison, 1863–64; G. W. Estes, 1865–66; J. H. Warren, 1867–73; W. L. Rockwell, 1874–76; John B. Snyder, 1877–79; A. P. Chapman, 1880–81; Eli H. Gallup, 1882; Henry Allen, 1883–84; William Leach, 1885–86; John B. Haskell, 1887; William Leach, 1888; John Prosser, 1889–90; William M. Gallup, 1891-93; Irad Crippen, 1894–95.

The officers of Clarkson for the year 1895 are as follows: Irad Crippin, supervisor; Baxter A. Rounds, town clerk; J. J. Babcock, W. H. Clarke, C. J. Hendrickson and Henry Webster, justices of the peace; Reuben Paine, Thomas Murphy and Elias Garrison, assessors; W. L. Rockwell, collector; H. J. Vosburg, overseer of poor; Joseph Goodberlet, highway commissioner; Samuel Stanley, Thomas Murphy and George Lawton, excise commissioners; Isaac Thompson, George Soper, and William Graham, constables.

The pioneers and early settlers of Clarkson came to this region that

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they might better their condition in a new and rich agricultural county. The majority of them were farmers and sought to pursue the same occupation in this locality, and a few of them were mechanics and artisans who also hoped to improve their condition in this locality; however, the laying out and opening of the once famous Ridge road had the effect to change somewhat the character of the occupancy of Clarkson, and where were once large original farms were soon afterwards public houses, mills, distilleries or other places of business instead of legitimate farms. Still these things had the effect of building up and populating Clarkson very early in its history. In 1820, a single year after the erection of the town, the population was 1,612, and in 1830, had more than doubled, and was 3,249. In 1840 the number was 3,486 and in 1850 was 4,555. In 1860, Union in the meantime having been set off, the number of inhabitants in Clarkson was reduced 2,093. In 1870 the number was 1,884; in 1880 was 2,100, and in 1890 was 1,741, about one hundred more than seventy years previous.

Clarkson village is a pretty yet small hamlet of about 500 population, situated near the center of the town, and one and one-half miles north of Brockport. Previous to the construction of the Erie Canal and during the palmy days of the old Ridge road, Clarkson was a place of considerable importance, but since completion of the canal and the still later construction of the railroad, Brockport has gained an ascendency over this village, and all Sweden has profited while this town has correspondingly lost in commercial importance.

Reference has already been made to the early business of Clarkson Center, wherefore in the present connection reference need only be made to the present condition of affairs. The business interests of today, comprise the general stores of Fred K. Hixson and Charles H. Bellinger, the water-power grist mill of M. J. Hillyer, and the extensive industry carried on by the Ridge Road Creamery Company. The latter is incorporated, and is of first importance in the industries of the town. Its officers are E. R. Campbell, president; F. R. Hixson, secretary; M. Minot, treasurer; and William M. Gallup, manager. Additional local interests are the carriage works of Flagler & Oelih, the customary small shops found in country villages, and two hotels. Here also is a district school and a Presbyterian church.

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The Presbyterian church of Clarkson Corners was organized as a Congregational society on the 4th of September, 1816, and it was not until the year 1825 that a house of worship was erected. In 1830 the church became Presbyterian, but in 1853 returned to its original form of government. However, in 1869 Presbyterian government was adopted and has since so continued. The church now numbers seventy-five members and is under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Foster.

Garland is a hamlet in the east part of the town, on the Ridge road. This place was originally called Ladd's Corners, so named for James Ladd, an early storekeeper. The name was afterwards changed to East Clarkson, and during President Polk's administration a post-office was established here. The office was discontinued after a few years, and has been quite recently re-established under the name of Garland. The merchant here is Edward Root, and there is also a hotel kept by Landlord Bates and called the Garland House.

The eastern portion of the town appears to have been for many years a center of Methodism, for during the history of the town no less than three Methodist societies have been formed here. The first was the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church of Clarkson, organized January 8, 1825, with nine members. The next was the Second Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clarkson, organized in 1848 at the school house two miles north of East Clarkson. The third was the First Methodist church of East Clarkson, organized January 25, 1861. At least two of these societies are in active existence at the present time and have a joint membership of about 125 persons, and under the pastorate of Rev. D. D. Cook.

The educational interests of Clarkson have ever been zealously fostered and carefully guarded. Imperfect though the records may be, we nevertheless know that the first school house in the town was located at Clarkson Corners, and was built during the war of 1812–15; and we are also told that while the work of construction was in progress the builders distinctly heard the artillery firing at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Laura White and Charlotte Cummins are said to have been the first school teachers in the town. In 1821 the territory was divided into nine school districts, and these were afterward occasionally changed to suit the convenience of the inhabitants. In 1853, after Union had

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been set off, the remaining territory of the town was rearranged into districts, yet the number was maintained, for, in the meantime the population had increased, thus necessitating smaller districts and better facilities in general.

As at present constituted, there are ten school districts in Clarkson, one of which, No. 5, is joint with Murray, the school house being located in the latter town. In this town we have nine good school buildings, five of which are frame, two of brick, and two of stone. During the school year ending July 31, 1894, ten teachers were employed for the instruction of 393 children of school age in the town. These teachers were paid the sum of $2,584 85. Additional expenses were $9 45 for libraries; $261.22 for repairs, and $324.56 for maintenance. In the year mentioned the town raised by tax for the support of schools, $2,029.67, and there was apportioned to the town of public moneys, $1,265.36. The total available school revenue was $3,502.04. The estimated value of school sites and buildings in Clarkson is $9,200.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TOWN OF GATES.

The original town of Northampton, one of the civil divisions of Ontario county, included within its boundaries all that vast area of country lying between the Genesee and Niagara rivers.. The town was organized in April, 1797, and the territory remained undisturbed until the general division of 1808, when four separate towns were formed out of it. The two townships bordering on the Genesee and immediately south of Lake Ontario comprised one of the four and retained the name of the mother town of Northampton. However, on June 10, 1812, the old name was dropped and in its stead Gates was adopted, the latter in allusion to Gen. Horatio Gates, one of the heroes of the war for American independence.

In regard to the absolute accuracy of the above statements, there seems to exist the possibility of doubt, for another authority, equally

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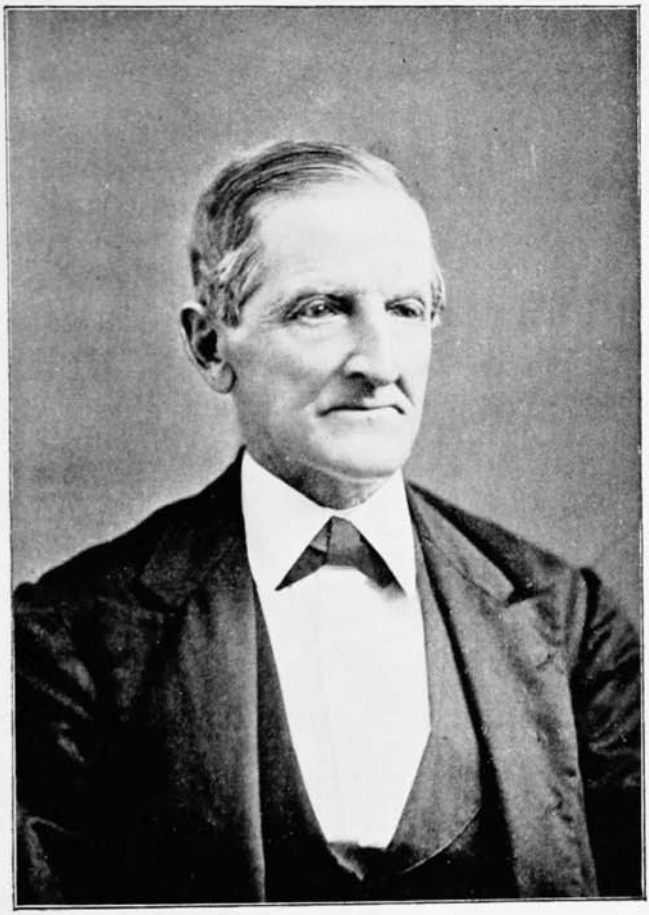

Frederick A Rowe

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reliable with that from which the foregoing is taken, informs us the town Northampton was divided and Gates set off as early as March 30, 1802, the latter including all that is now Gates, Greece, Parma and Riga. The last two towns were taken off in 1808, and Greece in 1822. However the truth may have been is perhaps unimportant at this time, for the fact is well known that Gates was one of the principal elements of old Northampton township and was duly and regularly set off from it; and that from the time of its separation to March 22, 1822, it included what is now Greece and constituted one of the best and most fertile agricultural regions of Ontario, Genesee and Monroe counties, to which it successively belonged.

Gates, reduced to its present limits, contains an aggregate of eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one acres of land, the city of Rochester having taken from the east side of the town a considerable area of its best land. But notwithstanding these several reductions, Gates is assessed (1894) at $2,336,845, standing third in real estate value among the towns of the county.

The land surface in Gates is undulating, with an inclination toward the north. It is drained by small streams. The soil is a fine quality of calcareous loam, intermixed with clay. In this connection it is interesting to reproduce a descriptive sketch of this town, published soon after 1820, and long before the enlargements of Rochester city had deprived the town of its richest lands.

The sketch runs as follows: "Gates, a post township near the center, the capital of Monroe county. The post borough of Rochester, the seat of the county buildings, is in this town. Greece was erected from the north end in 1822, and Chili, the adjoining township on the south, from the east part of Riga; previous to which Gates comprised the area of about two townships of the surveys of this county." Further, in reference to the characteristics of the town the sketch continues: "There is a pleasing undulation of surface in the lands of this township, in which the mountain ridge just shows itself and disappears to make room for the valley of the Genesee River, rising again toward its level on the east side. The land is as good and as rich as it ever ought to be immediately around a populous town, just at the falls, and is excellent farming land in other parts, waving, and for that country, well sup-

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plied with springs. The 'Alluvial Way,' or Ridge Road, extends westward from Rochester to Lewiston, on which the mail is carried three times a week, by a line of post coaches between Canandaigua and Lewiston, by way of Rochester. This (the ridge, now in Greece), is the principal route of travel for people going to Upper Canada," etc.

The population of the old town of Northampton in 1800 was 778, and of the town of Gates as constituted in 1810, a total of 464. In 1820, inclusive of Greece, the inhabitants numbered 2,643, of whom 473 were farmers, 296 mechanics, 17 traders. There were also then in the town eighteen free blacks and nine slaves, but not many years were suffered to pass before the slaves were manumited and set free. However, let us turn backward, and see who were the first settlers in Gates, the pioneers to whom belonged the honor of having been first on the soil of the town, and who laid the foundation for the welfare and prosperity of succeeding generations.

All writers of the past history of this town agree that the first settler was Isaac Dean, a native of Vermont, a farmer and miller by occupation, but the exact year of whose settlement has ever been clouded in doubt. Several early authorities have mentioned 1809 as the year, but this is an evident mistake, as several other families were located in the town previous to that time. It is believed that pioneer Dean came to the region in 1799, settled about a mile south of the center, and that in 1810 he built the famous saw mill that made his name and works especially prominent in local history. John, Abraham and Charles Harford, and Isaac Ray were also among the earliest settlers, all thought to have come to the town in 1800. John Harford was one of the largest land owners in the county and is said to have possessed at one time at least the twelfth part of Gates. He located near the junction of tne Lyell and Spencerport roads. Isaac Ray was a farmer and had his home east of Gates Center. Samuel and Daniel Gilman and Augustus B. Shaw were settlers in 1804, followed soon afterward by John Van Sickle, Dr. Wellman and Mr. Caswell. The Wells family came into the town about 1811 and settled near the Gillmans. The first town meeting was held at the house of Jeremiah Olmstead in 1809, and Zaccheus Colby acted as presiding officer; hence each of these persons must have been among the pioneers, as also were the other officers chosen on that occasion.

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The first town officers were as follows: Supervisor, Zaccheus Colby; town clerk, Hugh McDermaid; assessors, John Williams, Thomas King and Richard Clark; road commissioners, Matthew Dimmick, Moses Clark, Nathaniel Tibbles; overseers of the poor, Abel Rowe and Moses Clark; collector, Richard Clark; overseers of highways, Thomas Lee, Charles Harford, Frederick Rowe, Erastus Robertson, Asahel Wilkinson, Moses Clark and Nathaniel Jones; fence viewers and pound keepers, Abel Rowe, Augustus B. Shaw, Thomas King and Samuel Latta.

Referring collectively to other early settlers and in one way and another identified with olden times in Gates, we may mention the names of Ansel Griffin, an early collector of the town; William Hinchey, who came about 1810 and lived south of the Center; Philip Lyell, for whom the "Lyell" (sometimes written "Lisle") road received its name; David Frink and Everett H. Peck, also Thomas Jameson, who came before 1812. The same may be said of Ezra Mason and Richard Paul. The first white female child born in Gates was the daughter of Ezra Mason; the year 1818. Lowell Thomas, Ira Waite, Orange, Elliott, Ira and Cyrus Bartlett, Calvin G. Hill (a surveyor), and Luther Hall were also settled in the town previous to 1817. In their vicinity, known at an early day as the rapids, Asahel Bentley, Jeremiah Knapp and Daniel Muringer were also early comers. Simeon Hunt came to Gates previous to 1814, built a house west of the Center, but afterward moved to Michigan. Chauncey Dean and Asahel Ainsworth, and also Amasa Kellogg and Spencer Woodward were in Gates about 1815. Samuel and Humphrey Hart, William Van Slycke, Gideon Baker were also here before 1820. Luther Field, a Windham county Vermonter, came in 1816. Other early comers to the town were Lindsley Sturgis, Joel Wheeler, Samuel Weibert, Eleazer Howard, Daniel Loomis, William Booth, Chester Field, Calvin Sperry (1825), and still others whose names are perhaps forgotten, but all were worthy of mention among the former residents of Gates and associated with its early events. Many of these heads of families still have descendants in the town, others were here for a time and then moved to another locality, while a few names have become extinct.

According to recollections of early events, it was on the land of John

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Harford that the first grain was sowed, while Isaac Ray, who had married Harford's daughter, cleared some of the first land and erected one of the first houses. The old log tavern, the pioneer hotel in the town, was built in 1806, and William Jameson was its landlord. Joshua Beeman followed him as host. At the rapids Mr. Caswell had a hotel as early as 1810, and Dr. Wellman the third a little later on. Asa Munson's tavern west of the rapids, was opened about 1820. At Gates Center Eleazer Howard opened public house about 1823, and another was soon started farther west, on the Buffalo road by Lindsley Sturgis. Chester Fields opened hotel on the same road in 1832, and others were subsequently started by others elsewhere on the principal thoroughfares leading west. In fact the old Buffalo road enjoyed much the same early prominence as did the famous Ridge road farther north, and during the period when westward travel was at its greatest it was customary to find public houses about every two or three miles; and today in passing along one of these roads the old structures originally built for public houses are still noticeable, although now put to other uses. The Robert Currier brick hotel was built in 1864. The old Dean saw mill, built in 1810, stood near the Chili line, one and one-half mile south of the Center. Chauncey Dean owned it in 1811. Ira Waite kept the first store.

Such was the pioneer and early settlement history of the town of Gates, one of the oldest divisions of Monroe county. These settlers were mainly from New England, while a fair proportion of the others came from the counties in the eastern part of the State, and all sought to better their condition in the justly famed Genesee country.

A part of the town was taken for the organization of Rochester in 1817, and in 1822 the erection of Greece took from Gates more than half of its remaining territory, nevertheless the local population in 1830 numbered 1,631. During the next ten years, it increased to 1,728, and in 1850 the number of inhabitants was 2,005. By 1860 it had grown to 2,710, and in 1870 to 3,541. The extension of the city limits in 1874 reduced the number to 1,988 as shown by the census of 1880, but during the next ten years the population had increased to 2,910, according to the enumeration of 1890.

The chief occupation of the early settlers was farming, but as the

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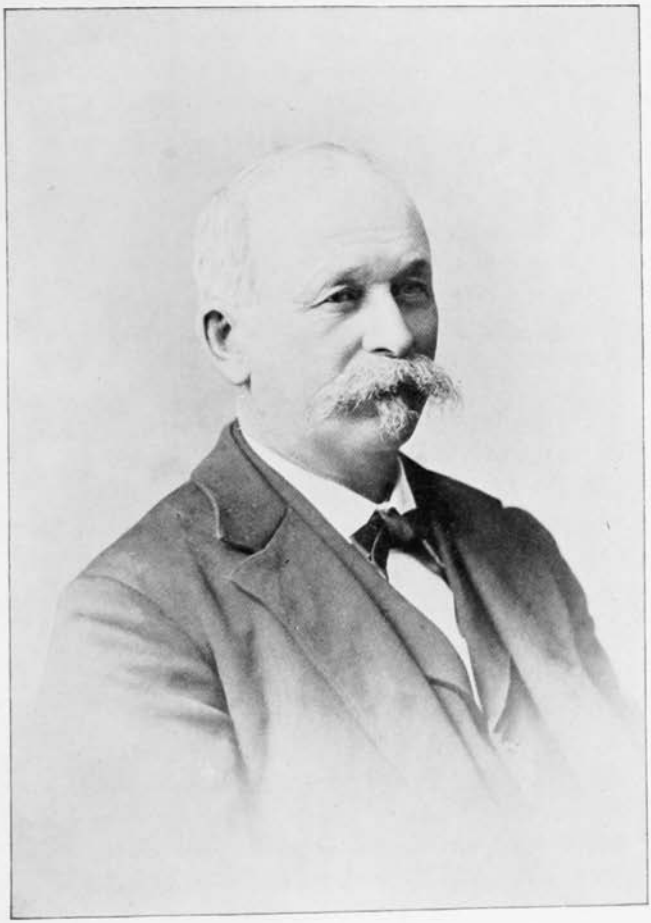

R. L. Fields

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city was constantly and rapidly increasing, both in numbers of inhabitants and business interests, there was created a demand for other products of the then ordinary agricultural labors produced, hence the people of the town turned their attention to market gardening and milk producing. The result has been entirely beneficial to the town, and today Gates stands well up in the front rank of progressive towns in the the county. In 1820 there were 5,288 acres of land under cultivation, employing 1,431 cattle, 282 horses, and grazing 1,937 sheep. At that time also the town had in operation two grist mills, eleven saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, one cotton and woolen factory, three iron works, two trip hammers, five distilleries and three asheries. During the next ten years, by creation of other towns, many of these industries were also separated from Gates, but in 1835 we find 6,336 acres of improved land, 6,362 cattle, 1,047 horses, and 389 sheep, with only one saw mill and one ashery in operation.

The town was organized at a meeting of the inhabitants held April 4, 1809, at the dwelling of Jeremiah Olmsted. At his time a full board af officers was elected, the names of the first officials having been mentioned on an earlier page in this chapter. However, in this connection it is interesting to note the successsion of supervisors from the first meeting to the present time, as follows:

Supervisors.—Zaccheus Colby, 1809; Samuel Latta, 1810; Zaccheus Colby, 1811; John Masteck, 1812–16; Roswell Hart, 1817; Ira West, 1818; Matthew Brown, 1819–21; Jesse Hawley, 1822; Matthew Brown, 1823; Samuel Works, 1824; Jacob Gould, 1825; Seth Saxton, 1826; Fletcher M. Haight, 1827; Matthew Brown, 1828; Ezra M. Parsons, 1829; Nathaniel T. Rochester, 1830–32; James H. Gregory, 1833; William J. Bishop, 1834; Ezra M. Parsons, 1835; Calvin Sperry, 1836; Henry K. Higgins, 1837–39; Silas A. Yerks, 1840–42; E. Darwin Smith, 1843; Melancthon C. Wetmore, 1844-47; Joshua Fish, 1848; James Warner, 1849; Joseph Dewey, 1850–51; Hiram Sherman, 1852; Melancthon C. Wetmore, 1853; Joseph Dewey, 1854–55; James Warner, 1856–57; Ezra M Parsons, 1858–60; Nathan Palmer, 1861; James Warner, 1862; William Otis, 1863; James Chappell, 1864; James Warner, 1865–66; Chester Field, 1867–71: James L. Pixley, 1872–74; Edward C. Campbell, 1875; Reuben L. Field, 1876; Ed-

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ward C. Campbell, 1877; Reuben L. Field, 1878–80: Avery L. Reed, 1881–82; Reuben L. Field, 1883; Edward C. Campbell, 1884–86; Alfred Wright, 1887; Reuben L. Field, 1888; Jacob Haight, 1889–91; Albert Hondorf, 1892- 95.

The present town officers in Gates are as follows: Albert Hondorf, supervisor; G. B. Sperry, town clerk; Edward C. Campbell, Reuben L. Fields, Edwin Roe and Thomas J. Leddye, justices of the peace; George F. Olmstead, John H. Morgan and Reuben L. Fields, assessors; William S. Perry, overseer of the poor; William D. Eagan, collector; John Statt, Anthony Kuhn and John Uhl, commissioners of excise; Andrew J. Smith, John Haight, Carlisle Barsdale, Jonathan Reynolds and Peter Amish, constables; Andrew R. Miller, road commissioner.

In Gates, as in many other towns in the Genesee country, the early history is more interesting than that of more recent times. In the early days of the town there was much more sociability and interchange of of visits among the people than at the present day. In this locality this condition is in a measure explained by the close proximity of the large and constantly increasing city of Rochester, for there, if time permits, the people are accustomed to go, whether in quest of pleasure or business. This close relation to the city has also operated against the building up of any considerable village in the town, for Coldwater and Gates Center are hardly more than cross-roads settlements, though the former is a station on the Central road. However, the only business enterprise at this place is the store of Mrs. Max Scheg.

In the eastern part of the town are several large manufacturing industries, and while within the geographical limits of Gates, they are in reality city interests, and the only great benefit the town derives from them is their value as taxable property. Among these may be named the Rochester German Brick Company, which may be called a Gates industry, though operated by city capital. The slaughter house of John Joslyn, on the Buffalo road, two and one half miles from the city, is one of the largest and most complete enterprises of its kind in the region. The Standard Sewer Pipe Company also have their works in the town. There is also a large lime kiln, where is manufactured the famous Snow's White lime, a valuable commodity and a product of Gates. Mention may also be made of the large co-operative foundry, situated in the

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town, just beyond the city limits, and other manufactures in the same locality.

As we have stated these are not strictly Gates enterprises, although the town derives a material profit from their existence and operation. They are assessed locally and bring population into the town, thus adding to the tax revenues and using the products grown here. However, there is a fair probability that within the next three years another extension of the city boundaries will absorb these interests.

The ecclesiastical history of Gates, while interesting, is nevertheless limited, as the close relation of town and city has drawn from the former and added to the membership in the churches of the latter. However, from its earliest history the people of the town have not been unmindful or neglectful of the spiritual welfare of their families. In 1828 two church organizations were effected, the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, and both have continued in active existence to the present day. In the meantime other societies have been formed, but, having little sustaining power they continued for a time and then dissolved. However, during a recent year a Catholic church and parish has been organized, and a church home provided at Coldwater. Its membership is comprised of both German and Irish Catholics, the former predominating largely. The church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Jacob C. Staub.

The First Presbyterian church of Gates was organized on the 15th of October, 1828, and Matthew Garest, Amasa Kellogg and William Jamison were elected its first trustees. The first officiating minister was Rev. George G. Sill, and early services were held in various convenient places, frequently in the dancing-room connected with landlord Howard's old tavern, at the Center. The first church edifice was built about the year 1832, and was located at the Center. This building was removed in 1844 and replaced with a larger and more attractive structure. This edifice is still occupied by the society and is in very good condition, having been substantially reconstructed in 1892. The regularly installed pastors of this church have been few, the pulpit having been supplied much of the time. The present membership is one hundred and two persons, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Frank G. Weeks. The trustees of the society are E. B. Avery, Alfred Fenton and Silas W. Cook. The Sunday school has about seventy-five members.

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The First Methodist Episcopal church of Gates, or, as originally and accurately known, the First Society of the M. E. church in Gates, was organized as a class in 1826, and as a church in 1828, the latter proceeding taking place in the little old log school standing less than a mile north of the present church site. Rev. John Copeland was the missionary worker on this circuit at that time, and through his efforts the church was formed. The first church edifice was built in 1840. The present membership in this church is not large and it has no settled pastor, being a station and supplied from Spencerport. The present supply is Rev. B L. Robinson, succeeding Mr. Hudnutt.

In educational affairs Gates has kept even step with with the other towns of the county, although the old records furnish but little reliable information concerning either early schools or districts. Tradition, unreliable at best, has it that the first school in the town was opened near the old Dean saw mill, about the year 1810. However, in 1820 the then entire town (inclusive of Greece) was divided into twelve school districts, and within the town were four hundred and thirty-eight children of school age; that is, between the ages of five and fifteen years. In 1835, then reduced to nearly its present area, the town contained eight school districts, while the children of school age numbered four hundred and thirty-three. Again in 1860, the districts numbered ten, and the pupils in attendance one thousand and seventy-four.

According to the present disposition and arrangement of school interests in Gates, more complete, thorough and perfect than at any time in its history, the town is divided into seven districts, and the total number of children between the ages of five and twenty years is one thousand and twenty-eight. According to the commissioners' reports for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1894, we learn that the amount of public moneys apportioned to the town was $1,269.37; raised by tax, $2,671.21; total for the year, $4,190.09. Expenditures: Paid teachers, $2,989.15; paid for library extension, $47; for school apparatus, $25.63; for repairs, $187.65, and for all other expenses, $583.13. During the year nine teachers were employed. Of the school houses four are of frame, two of brick and one of stone. The value of school sites in the town is estimated at $3,424, and of sites and buildings, $10,474.

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CHAPTER V.

THE TOWN OF GREECE.

On the 22d of March, 1822, the Legislature passed an act dividing the old town of Gates, and from its territory the northern part, and by far more than half thereof, was set off and named Greece. The few remaining records of the town contain no information by which we may know why so large a portion of Gates was formed into a new town, and tradition, equally silent, affords no light on the subject. However, the inference has been made that the extreme north part of the new jurisdiction was deemed comparatively valueless for agricultural purposes, hence, lacking in quality, the town was compensated in quantity. Even here was made an error, for some of the supposed worthless regions have developed surprisingly, to the general benefit of Greece and its inhabitants.

According to present established surveys and measurements, Greece contains a total of 29,729 acres of land, being the largest in area of the towns of Monroe county. Earlier in its history the town was supposed to be even larger than in fact it is, surveys made about 1835 placing its area at 31,319 acres, of which 14,168 were then improved lands.

Geographically, Greece lies near the center and on the northern border of the county, the lake forming the north boundary, while the Genesee river is on the east. Parma lies west, and Gates south. The surface is rolling, with a general inclination toward the lake. The soil is a clay loam, with large areas of drift sand along the lakes. The town is drained by several streams which flow into the small bays that indent the lake shore. These bays, six in number, beginning at the west are Braddock's or Prideaux's bay, and Cranberry, Long, Buck, Round and Little ponds. These ponds have no special commercial value, owing to the constantly shifting sand bars at their mouths. Of these bays, or ponds, Braddock's receives the waters of Salmon and Little Salmon

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creeks; Rush creek discharges into Long pond; Williams creek into Buck pond, and Raccoon creek into Round pond.

The town of Greece is located in the northeast corner of the famous Mill-Seat Tract; a tract twelve miles wide and twenty-four long, extending from the lake south along the Genesee on its west side, which the Phelps and Gorham proprietary obtained from the Indians through palpable fraud or gross misrepresentation, paying them a mere nominal consideration as the purchase price. This subject, however, will be found more fully treated elsewhere in this work.

The mention of Indian occupants and owners suggests the fact that the lake region, and particularly the small bays and Genesee river valley, were for many years the favorite fishing, hunting and trapping grounds of the Senecas. The Canawaugus and the Tuscarawas Indians were tribes or branches of the Seneca nation, and they were the dwellers in this vicinity. This subject, too, is more fully mentioned in another department of this volume.

Old records and publications inform us that the first settlement in what is now Greece was made in the spring of 1792, by William Hencher and his family, who came to a location at or near Hanford's Landing, as afterward called. Hencher had been a former resident of Newtown Point, but came originally from Massachusetts, in the latter having been a participant in the once famous "Shay's Rebellion.' It is also said that in 1791 Mr. Hencher and his son William went with an ox team and sled, from Newtown (now near Elmira) by way of Catharinetown (Watkins, Schuyler county) and Seneca Lake to Genesee Falls, and thence cut his road through the forest to a point in what is now Irondequoit, on the east side of the Genesee. Here he found one Walker, the pioneer of Irondequoit, with whom he remained until the spring of 1792, then crossing the river and becoming the pioneer of what is now Greece.

Noting collectively and briefly the names of other pioneers and early events in Greece, it may be said that John Love came into the town in 1793, and located at the mouth of the river. Zadoc Granger and Gideon King settled at the Lower Genesee Falls in 1796, at the place latterly known as Hanford's Landing, but originally as King's Landing, after the pioneer. In the winters of 1796 and '97, Eli Granger, Thomas,

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Hiram, Gilbert and Simeon King, Elijah Kent, Frederick Bushnell and Samuel Latta located in the town, all near King's Landing. At this place Eli Granger and Abner Migells built a schooner in 1799, and said to have been the first vessel of American build put upon the waters of Lake Ontario.

Jeremiah Olmsted settled on the afterward called Ridge road, about 1797, and at his dwelling was held the first town meeting after the division of old Northampton. Frederick Bushnell is also said to have come the same year. Bradford and Moses King located at the landing in 1798, and soon after came the families of Dr. Stone, pioneer physician, and a Mr. Graham. Hugh McDermaid came before 1800 and was one of the prominent men of the town for several years. Abel, Asa and Frederick Rowe came soon after 1800 and settled on the Ridge road, near Greece post-office. Dr. Zaccheus Colby is claimed as the pioneer physician of Greece, although Gates makes the same claim, while the good doctor himself in fact belonged to an old pioneer family in Ogden, still not living but a short time in the latter town. Other settlers of about this time were Samuel Latta, Felix McGuire, Nathaniel Jones, Moses and Richard Clark, Erastus Robertson, Matthew Dimmick, Nathaniel Tibbles, and Asahel Wilkinson.

Between 1800 and 1810 many families came and took up their residence in Greece, and among them may be mentioned the names of Thomas Wood, Asa Hurd, John Mastick, Ephraim Spaulding and Daniel Budd. The Hurds lived near the Gates line, and Spaulding located three miles west of Charlotte. Mastick was the pioneer lawyer of the county, conceded by all past writers, although accounts differ as to the year of his settlement at Charlottsburg. Daniel Budd was a good farmer, even at an early day, and brought into the town eighteen head of cattle.

Soon after 1810 and during the succeeding five years, the north part of Greece became pretty well settled, and among the early occupants of this region are to be recalled the names of Wheeler Heacock, John Bagley, Silas Lloyd, Joseph Bullock, Silas Smith, John Utter, James Dailey, Francis Brown, Aristotle Hollister, Benjamin Fowler, John Odell, Daniel W. Miles, H. R. Bender, Robert Faulkner and Abijah Newman. However, a number of these settlers remained in the town

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only a few years, then sold out their improvements and went further west. In the same connection we may briefly call to mind some of the other early dwellers in this town, each of whom was in some manner identified with its history. Among the many we may mention William Wilkinson, George Wimble, the Kingsleys, Jacob Teeples, the snake hunter, so called, who was never known to work but who succeeded in completely fooling Supervisor John Mastick and causing him to pay several times the bounty on rattlesnakes. Mr. Mastick would throw the rattles out of a rear window, and as often Teeples would get them and again offer them for bounty. John Mastick was supervisor of Gates (before Greece was set off) from 1812 to 1817.

The construction of the famous Ridge road was of great importance in early Greece history, for by it an avenue of entry to the town was offered which had not been previously enjoyed. The road followed the general course of the old Indian trail. Travelers and prospectors, crossing the Genesee, found themselves in Gates, now Greece, and almost at once began looking for a suitable location. To furnish accommodations for the ever increasing tide of new comers, the settlers set up public houses all along the Ridge, while Hanford's Landing and Charlotte became places of much importance. As early as 1810 Abel Rowe had a tavern at Greece, and soon afterward another was built by George Wimble. Other innkeepers of the period were Landlord Kingsley on the Ridge, near Parma line, and at North Greece by Mr. McKinney, who also had the first store there.

In 1821 the north part of Gates become quite well settled, while along the Ridge road the whole territory had been taken up and occupied, and along this great highway three small villages were built up. They were Hanford's Landing, on the Genesee; Greece, or Center Greece, near the central part of the town, and West Greece, on the line between this town and Parma. At that time Hanford's Landing was a busy little hamlet, and in 1820, according to an old and reliable authority, had a post office, store, tavern and a few dwellings. Here was the first landing place for boats on the river, and here also was built, in 1798, the first dwelling, and in 1810 the first store on the river below Avon on the west side. Falltown was the name of another old settlement on the river, about half a mile below the Landing and opposite Carthage in Irondequoit.

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According to the census of 1820, Gates had a population of 2,463 persons, scattered over a territory some six miles in width and a dozen or so in length. Many of the early town meetings had been held on the north side of the town, to the great inconvenience of the residents further south, and when held in the south part a corresponding annoyance was occasioned to the residents on the north. As a result the people determined to divide the territory, and the erection of Greece on March 22, 1822, followed. A full board of town officers was elected.

In 1825 the population of this town was 1,547, and in 1830 the number had increased to 2,571. At the end of the next ten years the number was 3,669, and in 1850 it was 4,219. The next ten years showed a slight reduction in number, the census of 1860 showing a population of 4,177, but since that year the increase has been gradual and constant. In 1870 the inhabitants were 4,314 in number, in 1880 the number was 4,848, and in 1890, 5,145. Few towns in Monroe county can show a like healthful increase.

As has been stated, Greece was organized as a town in 1822, but we are prevented from furnishing a complete list of the first officers by reason of the fact that the town records, previous to 1865, have been lost. However, having recourse to the proceedings of the board of supervisors, the succession of supervisors of Greece is obtainable, and is as follows:

John Williams, 1822; Frederick Bushnell, 1823–25; Silas Walker, 1826–29; John Williams, 1830; —— Haghitt, 1831; —— Holden, 1832–33; Asa Rowe, 1834–35; Samuel B. Bradley, 1836–38; L. B. Langworthy, 1839–41; Asa Rowe, 1842; A. B. Carpenter, 1843; George C. Latta, 1844–45; James S. Stone, 1846–47; A. B. Carpenter, 1848; George C. Latta, 1849; L. B. Langworthy, 1850; Levi H. Parrish, 1851–52; James S. Stone, 1853; Elias Avery, 1854–55; Erastus Walker, 1856–57; Joshua Eaton, 1858; Simeon Butts, 1859; A. Wilder, 1860; Peter Larkin, 1861–62; H. A. Olmsted, 1863; Nelson Lewis, 1864–69; Simeon Butts, 1870–71; Peter Larkin, 1872; Erastus Walker, 1873; David Todd, 1874–75; Peter Larkin, 1876; A. P. Britton, 1877–78; John M. Lowden, 1879–80; John Kintz, 1881; E. S. Benedict, 1882–83; A. P. Britton, 1884–85; Lucian A. Rowe, 1886; A. P. Britton, 1887; John M. Lowden, 1888–89; Thomas H. Eddy,

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1890; Joseph R. Beaty, 1891–92; A. P. Britton, 1893; James B. Castle, 1894–95.

The town officers of Greece for the year 1895 are James B. Castle, supervisor; William H. Anderson, town clerk; Jacob Smith, Edward S. Brown, Owen Rigney and Thomas Laverty, justices of the peace; Edward Frisbie, Edward Truesdale and John Garrison, assessors; Aaron Garrett and John J. Patten, overseers of the poor; Charles H. Banker, collector; Thomas Toal, Francis Vance and John McShea, excise commissioners; Lewis Seigler, John Curran, John D. Harris and F. Donavan, constables; Joseph Flemming, road commissioner.

During the full hundred years of its occupancy, the town of Greece has had built up and established within its borders not less than half a dozen villages and hamlets. Hanford's Landing and Charlottsburgh, now Charlotte, for several years were of about the same size and the same importance, but the latter at least gained the supremacy and developed into an incorporated village of some note. The Landing held sway for a time, but its interests declined or went elsewhere.

On the Ridge road, near the center of the town, is the old hamlet of Greece, a place of prominence when the Ridge was the chief thoroughfare of travel into the western part of the State, but it declined in importance with the completion and operation of the canal and railroad on the south. In its best days the population here numbered about one hundred and fifty. The present interests are few, the principal ones being the general store of W. H. Anderson, the evaporator works of Burling, Casburn & Dyson, while in the vicinity is the "Big Elm Stock Farm" of C. W. Voshall. Here also is the wagon and blacksmith shops and grist mill of John Fitzner, and the blacksmith shop of Joseph Paille.

West Greece is a small hamlet on the Parma line, and contains one or two stores and hotels and the shops usual to such villages. The Congregational church here stands on the line between the towns. It was one of the old institutions of the locality, but is now abandoned. The merchant here is Henry Pulis.

South Greece is also a small hamlet on the line of the "Falls" road, a station being established here for local accommodation. Hon. George Payne has a large general store, and also an evaporator. Henry Brinke has a large warehouse here.

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North Greece is another little settlement in the center of a fertile farming region. Its merchants are Henry Phelps and John Haddock, and Thomas Greenwald has a wagon and blacksmith shop. Greece Center and Read's Corners are other localities having a name.

In the southeast part of the town, near the city line, there have been built up and established several industries and institutions, among them the extensive works of the Eastman Kodak Company, the Charles Upton stock farm, Herman Glass's seed farm and others, built and operated by city capital yet having their place of business in the town. Here also, near the line, is the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, and adjacent to it that recently erected yet grand educational institution known as St. Bernard's Seminary, the most elegant structure in the town.

The church societies of Greece, outside the village of Charlotte, are a part of the history of the town at large, and may be mentioned generally though briefly in this connection. The old First Congregational church of Parma and Greece was organized at Parma Corners December 2, 1819, and included in its membership residents of both towns. The church edifice was begun in 1824, and completed the next year. The society grew and prospered for many years, but at length declined and was dissolved.

The Methodist Protestant church of Greece was organized July 25, 1841, but in 1866 changed its doctrinal teaching and thereafter became known as the Methodist church. In 1867 the society purchased the old Christian church building (erected in 1844). The present pastor is Rev. Bela Post.

The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Greece, near North Greece, was organized November 22, 1843, and among the first trustees were Henry Miller, William Wilkinson, Jesse Townsend, A. S. McKinney, Cornelius Soper, John Lewis and Joseph Lake. For a few years, and until the erection of the church edifice at North Greece post-office, the meetings of this society were held in the school house. This church and society is not now reported in the conference minutes.

The First Free Methodist church at West Greece was organized February 4, 1861, and during the same year the church edifice was erected. This is the only church of its denomination in the town.

Roman Catholic Church.—The following account of the Catholic

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church in Greece is furnished by an excellent authority: "The first Catholic church erected in any country place in the State of New York was built in the township of Greece in the year 1829, a frame building under the inspection of Felix McGuire, one of the first settlers of the neighborhood, assisted by a few of his countrymen who immigrated from Ireland and located in the vicinity for a permanent home. It was then called the 'Church in the Woods,' and was noticed as such in a supplement to the New York Truth Letter of November 15, 1834, in poetic style by Patrick Bulger, brother of the Rev. Father Bulger. The church was opened for divine service by the Rev. Father O'Donohue, who celebrated mass and dedicated the church to St. Ambrose. A resident clergyman was stationed at St. Ambrose in the year 1840. This church has recently given place to a splendid brick structure, the corner stone of which was laid June 19, 1859, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Tieman, of Buffalo, N Y. Said edifice was carried to completion in the course of fifteen months under the very auspicious supervision of the Rev. John M. Maurice, the present pastor of the church and the late pastor of St. Ambrose. The indefatigable exertions of the reverend father in erecting said church were ably assisted by Messrs. Joseph Flemming and Peter Larkin, his associate, inspector of the work, who generously rendered their services gratis, thereby meriting the everlasting gratitude of the congregation. The new church was dedicated to the Mother of the Seven Sorrows on September 16, 1860, by the Very Rev. Michael O'Brien, pastor of St. Patrick's church of Rochester, N.Y. The Very Rev. Dr. Cahill delivered the dedicatory sermon; subject, 'The Immaculate Conception.' Among the above recorded names, the name of Nicholas Read, who for nearly half a century has been foremost among the benefactors of the church, should not be forgotten. The following extracts are taken by permission from the address written by Joseph Flemming, esq., upon the occasion of Rev. Father John M. Maurice's golden jubilee, and of his thirty years' pastorate among his people here: 'On Sunday the feast of the Mother of Sorrows in September, 1856, Father Maurice said mass for the first time in Greece, and his parishioners believe that Almighty God sent his servant, Father Maurice, to administer to their spiritual wants. As referred to above, he ably with others supervised the erection of the

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brick church at a cost of over eight thousand dollars. The old church was removed from the cemetery and converted into a parochial residence, and a stone memorial cross was erected in its place, at a cost of $800, and beneath that cross on every second day of November, after mass said here, you and your people assemble in the midst of our departed friends to pray to Almighty God for the repose of their souls, and for the repose of the souls of all the faithful departed. Next we find you negotiating for this large and beautiful picture above our altar painted under the supervision of His Eminence Cardinal Bedini, at Rome, at a cost of over a thousand dollars, and you pro ured this painting and placed it above the altar, not as a memorial of Rome, not for a mere ornament, nor for the delight which as a true work of art it gives to sense and intellect, nor for religious adoration—Catholics never adore pictures, statues, or images—but that it might when we come into the temple of the living God and looking up behold it, bring our minds, as it does in a most vivid manner, to the crucifixion, suffering and death of our Divine Redeemer, and the sorrow of his immaculate Mother. Again, in 1867, we find you erecting a tower to the church at a cost of $6,800. This tower, with its tall, graceful, symmetrical steeple, and the cross, its finale, pointing heavenward, indicates the direction in which, by your works and your example, you constantly endeavor to direct our thoughts. Then again you procured at a cost of $1,050 a large, sweet-toned bell from a celebrated foundry at Troy, N.Y., and placed it in the tower to call our people, and remind them of their spiritual duty. Our bishop, who honors us with his presence today, blessed and baptized our bell and named it the Maria Dolorosa. When a member of this congregation dies word is immediately sent to the church and the bell is tolled in order that all who hear it may with you, dear father, at the same moment offer up a prayer to Almighty God for mercy on the departed soul summoned into his presence for judgment. And you having with the blessing of God achieved so much with your own people, cast longing eyes west and east, so the people of Greece had a church erected for them under your supervision and had it dedicated to Almighty God under the patronage of St. John the Evangelist. And still again we find you in Charlotte purchasing two village lots on the beautiful eminence overlooking the Port of

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Genesee, converting a frame building into a church and had it dedicated to Almighty God with the beautiful name of the Holy Cross. Both of these new churches to the eastward and westward you attended regularly for nine or ten years. From the people of Charlotte you accepted no compensation; your salary you left to them to assist in providing for the needs of the new congregation. The good bishop abridged your labors by putting other priests in these new churches, which were organized uuder your fostering hand and fatherly care. Joseph Flemming, esq. has served very ably as a trustee of the mother church at Mount Read ever since Father Maurice came and took charge of this branch of the Lord's vineyard.'"

The Church of St John the Evangelist (Roman Catholic), at Greece, was organized in 1865, by Father Maurice. The first edifice was the old Rowe tavern, on the Ridge, remodeled for church purposes. It was dedicated May 22, 1865, and was used until 1875, and then replaced with the present edifice. This church is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father Jacob F. Staub.

In concluding this department of the present chapter we may briefly allude to the educational interests and system of the town, though the data furnished by the town records is indeed incomplete. In 1822, when Greece was set off from Gates, the town was organized into eight school districts. In 1836 the districts numbered fifteen, and the children of school age 1,060. In 1876 there were eighteen districts, each provided with a good school house. According to the commissioner's report for the year ending July 31, 1894, the total number of districts is sixteen, including the Union school at Charlotte. For the year the town was apportioned of the public moneys, the sum of $2,787.04, received from the regents, $232.58; raised by tax in the town, $6,727.11. Total amount for the year, $11,214.38. During the year the amount paid teachers was $7,252; for libraries, $250.02; for apparatus, $45; school repairs and additions (exclusive of the addition to the Charlotte school), $1,742.65; all other expenses, $1,236.77. The number of teachers employed in the schools was twenty, and the number of children of school age, 1,653. Of the school buildings, eight are of frame, seven of brick, and one of stone construction. The value of school sites in the town is estimated at $4,600, and of sites and buildings, $22,450.

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Charlotte.—In the early history of Western New York the little hamlet at the mouth of the Genesee was a point of more than passing importance, and its origin by several years antedated the organization of the county or town of which it now is an integral part. The names from time to time applied to this village have been various, at one time Charlottsburg, then Charlotte, later Port Genesee and finally and permanently Charlotte, now incorporated as such, but with a strong indication at one time on the part of its people to name the village North Rochester. This may have been a prophetic desire, for, should the city increase as rapidly during the next score of years as in a like time past, Charlotte may indeed form a part of the "Greater Rochester."

In this immediate vicinity pioneer William Hencher made his settlement in 1792, and here also Samuel Latta located and did business as the agent of the Phelps and Gorham proprietary, one of his first enterprises being the erection of a warehouse. Mr. Latta later on became collector of customs at the Port of Genesee, which port was established here about 1815. The custom house stood about on the site of the Stutson House. As the interior regions were developed this place became a customs port of much importance, in proof of which statement we quote from an old publication describing this point in 1820: "The exports from Port Genesee, according to the collector of customs, for the years 1818, '19, '20 and '21 were about $375,000. In 1820 the exports were 67,468 barrels of flour; 5,310 barrels of potatoes; 2,643 barrels of beef and pork; 709 barrels of whiskey, and 175,000 staves." The total value of these exports was estimated at $375,000. In 1822 the collector estimated the quantity of flour exported from here at 100,000 barrels, and the value of exports for the year at $500,000.

The first merchants at Charlotte were the firm of Childs & Gardiner, while the vessel owner was Porter Benton. Charles Sweet commanded the boat and did business between Charlotte and Kingston and Ogdensburg. This was in 1810. The next year Frederic Bushnell and James K. Guernsey commenced business, but soon afterward, on account of the possible disastrous results of the war, they thought prudent to remove their stock to Victor, Ontario county. However, in 1815 they returned to Charlotte. Samuel Currier built the first hotel here in 1807 or '08, its site being afterward occupied by the Craig House. The second

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public house was opened about 1810 by Erastus Spaulding, and stood where the Stutson House was afterward built. A school was opened in the village in 1813.

During the early history of this hamlet, its village portion lay down the hill, along the river front, where the railroad was afterward built. The now principal business and residence part of Charlotte, along the Boulevard, has been built up within the last quarter of a century, though here are occasionally noticeable some of the dwellings of old residents. At that time, also, the little village gained quite a prominence as a boat building point, and from here dozens of craft, large and small, have been launched into the river and lake. In 1809 Roswell Lewis built and launched the schooner "Experiment," and his experiment became an assured success. Later on were built the other schooners "General Brown,' "Julia,' "Mary Jane" and "Charlotte," also the river steamer United States," and the other schooners "Guernsey" and "Cleveland.' The lighthouse was constructed in 1818.

Thus we discover that at a very early day Charlotte was a hamlet of considerable importance in a commercial way, and among the men of the times who contributed to the prosperous condition of affairs may be recalled by name Samuel Latta, James K. Guernsey, Frederic Bushnell, Porter Barton, James Currier, Dr. Bingham, T. R. Hawkins, George C. Latta, and others perhaps now forgotten.

Other villages of Monroe county have noticeably decreased in population and business importance as the city of Rochester has increased and enlarged, but Charlotte seems to have been an exception to this rule in many respects. To be sure, some local interests have declined and been abandoned, while others equally important and valuable have been established in their places. Instead of a manufacturing or extensive business center, Charlotte has become a summer resorting place of much note; its industries are few while its resources in other directions have developed wonderfully, and all have tended to the general good.

In 1867 and '68 the inhabitants of the then hamlet began to discuss the project of incorporation, and in the early part of 1869 that consummation was reached. The first election of village officers was held on June 24, of the year last mentioned, and resulted in the choice of Am-

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brose Jones, Joshua Eaton, John Farnham, George Hardison and Alexander Wilder as trustees. Mr. Jones was elected president of the board of trustees, and F. A. Jones as clerk and treasurer; D. K. Thompson, constable and collector. In 1874 a charter was obtained and thereafter a village president was elected by the people, Samuel H. Barnes being the first incumbent of that office.

However, after several years of prosperous village life there came a period of disturbance and litigation that threatened the downfall of the village itself, at least in a political way. For a time there were two boards of trustees and occasionally two incumbents for the village offices, with the natural clashing of interests, and also personal conflicts. For a time public excitement ran high but without very serious results. At last better counsel prevailed and good order was speedily restored.

The village of Charlotte, as at present constituted, has a permanent population of about twelve hundred persons, and it is in all respects a well governed municipality. The village property consists of a good hall or public building, which was erected during the fall of 1889. The upper part of the hall is used for village purposes, and the lower for fire department apparatus. The latter comprises a good Silsby steamer, a hook and ladder truck, and two serviceable hose carts. There are two organized fire companies, commanded by a chief engineer—John T. Cunningham, and a board of fire wardens, the latter comprising Peter M. Schwartz, John W. Preston, Bert Allen, William Shawnessy, J. T. Cunningham, Benjamin F. East and Nicholas Wickham.

The village officers for the year 1895 are George W. Ruggles, president; Peter M. Schwartz, clerk; William H. Denise, treasurer; Frank P. Farnam, collector; Thomas Laverty, police justice; William J. Pollock, William H. Newcomb, Francis J. Vance and Robert C. Corbett, trustees.

Charlotte is also provided with four regularly organized church societies, each of which has a suitable house of worship. They are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal.

The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Charlotte was formed at a meeting held at the school house in the village on the 17th of May, 1848, and the board of trustees elected at that time were

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William Rankin, John Baker, Collins Wells, George C. Latta and Charles Wickham. For several years after the society had been formed services were held in the school house, but about 1857 the church edifice in the village was erected. It is a plain and unpretentious wooden structure, sufficient for the society at the time of organization, but now somewhat small and unsuitable. About the year 1868 or '69 the society experienced a period of depression and barely escaped dissolution, but in 1873 a reorganization was effected upon a secure and permanent basis. The church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. A. D. Wilber, of Rochester. The membership numbers thirty-three persons, and in the Sunday school are about fifty attendants.

The Presbyterian Society of Charlotte was organized in January, 1852, and immediately thereafter the erection of a church edifice was begun. It was completed in June following, and in the edifice on the 24th day of the month the church organization was perfected, with fourteen original members. The first elders were Joshua Eaton and Z. N. Colburn; first pastor, Rev. A. Furgeson. This is perhaps the largest religious society in this part of the town, the church members numbering about one hundred, and about the same number in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. A. M. Lindsay.

The Church of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic) at Charlotte, was organized in 1863, by Rev. John M. Maurice and had an original membership of about twenty five persons. The parish is now materially increased, including all the Catholic families in the northeast part of Greece. After about eighteen years of almost constant use the church edifice, originally a dwelling house, was burned, and in its place, in 1881, a large and substantial brick church was erected. This church and its parish are under the pastoral care of Rev. Father John M. Fitzgerald.

St. George's Protestant Church at Charlotte is the youngest of the religious societies of the village. The church was organized several years ago, and even earlier mission services had been held in the village. The pretty little chapel was built in 1892. The membership in this church is small but includes all the Protestant Episcopal families of the vicinity. The present rector of the church is Rev. Henry Rollings.

In the village regular business interests are fairly well represented.

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There are no manufactures of importance. During the boating season the village presents its busiest appearance and the influx of pleasure-seekers is at times something surprising. From the Port of Genesee boats are constantly departing for other lake points and a corresponding number are daily returning. As a summer and pleasure resort Charlotte and the Beach are the most popular places in Monroe county. To accommodate the multitudes frequently gathered here, the village proper is provided with six hotels, while at the Beach are four more.

One of the largest and most attractive buildings in the village is the Union school. This was formerly the school house of district number four, town of Greece, built in 1869, but through the progressiveness of the people a Union Free district has been established, and in 1894 a material addition was made to the school building. The present Board of Education is comprised of A. J Mulligan, chairman; William M. Richmond, John M Allen, and B. S. Adams, clerk.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TOWN OF HAMLIN.

On the 11th day of October, 1852, the northern part of the then town of Clarkson was set off and formed into a separate jurisdiction and named Union. Then, as now, the new creation had a superficial area of 26,395 acres of land, the second in size of the towns of Monroe county. Its location is in the extreme northwest corner of the county, and until the completion of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad was only accessible from the county seat by carriage or foot travel, though in the early history of the region flat boats and other water craft were occasionally employed in transporting wares and produce along the lake shore and thence up the Genesee as far as navigable.

The land surface in this town is slightly rolling and inclines toward the lake on the north. It is drained by a number of small streams, the largest of which is Sandy Creek. The soil is a sandy, clayey and grav-

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elly loam, rich and fertile, strong and enduring in its productive quality, which natural characteristics have been of immense benefit to the inhabitants of the town, for Hamlin is regarded as one of the best producing districts of the county. General agriculture is and for many years has been the chief occupation of the people, and their special products, those which yield most profitably, are barley and beans; and it is a poor and ill-kept farm in this town that will not yield, in an average season, from thirty to forty and frequently more bushels per acre. At one time also, early in the history of the town, salt was manufactured here, though not in sufficient quantity to attract much attention to the locality.

The pioneer and early settlement of Hamlin was made while the territory of the town belonged to the old jurisdiction called Murray, organized from the original township of Northampton in 1808. In 1819 Clarkson was formed, while Union was not separated from the town last named until 1852. In 1860 the name of this town was changed to Hamlin. The early history of this town is so closely connected with that of Murray and Clarkson that it is difficult to separate them, especially in relation to facts which belong to the history of a region, rather than a limited and quite recently organized district. However, it is said that James M. Carson purchased the first lot of land in this town in 1804, though no proof is offered to support the statement that he settled here at that early day. Abijah Sayre and John Chapman bought farms here in 1805, and Perry Nichols in 1806. The first known settlement in this locality was made by Aretas Haskell (some writers call it Hascall), a Yankee from the State of Maine, in 1808, and he was accompanied or followed very closely by Josiah and Samuel Randall from the same State. About the same time, possibly in the same year, there came John Nowlan and his family of seven sons and daughters—Michael, Hannah, Harry, Loena, Patty, William and Napoleon. Silas Nowlan, born after the settlement, was the first white male child born in Hamlin, while Michael Nowlan figured as the first school teacher in the town. Next came the Billings family and settled near the lake, a region then not specially desirable on account of the marshy lands and very malarious atmosphere. For this or some now unknown reason, Billings soon left the locality.

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Andrew J. Randall

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In 1811 the settlers were Alanson Thomas, Joshua Green, and the family of a Dutchmen, named Strunk, the latter settling near the mouth of Sandy Creek. It is not a fact, as found believers in some quarters, that the coming of the Strunk family gave rise to the German element of population now so strong in Hamlin. About the only settler who came here in 1812 was Stephen Baxter, and his family, from Oneida county, yet even his coming added materially to local growth, as he brought six children—Asahel, Reuben, Polly, Stephen, Lucy and John.

During the war of 1812–15, very little was done in the way of settlement or development, as the region, while never invaded or threatened seriously, was quite exposed to the ravages of the British and Indians, and "scares" were of frequent occurrence. However, soon after the close of hostilities other settlers came here, and among the many may be recalled the Wright family, on the Parma line, the descendants of whom are still in the locality. There were also Thomas Hayden, William Cook, P. Beebe, Joseph Knapp, the Paul and Pixley families, Caleb, James and William Clark, Albert Salisbury (near the Center), Isaac Allen, Howard and Aden Manley, Eli Twitchell, all of whom were here previous to 1820, and a number as early as 1815 or 1816. They were chiefly from New England, with a few from the eastern part of New York, but all were united in the common purpose to build up for themselves and their children a better home in the then new country. That they accomplished substantial results is conceded, and is proven in the many fine farms of Hamlin as it is to-day.

However, the character of the population of this town has changed wonderfully during the last thirty-five years, and many of the old pioneer families are no longer known to the town, though their work and their example have lived after them. As is noticeable all along the lake towns in this county, so in Hamlin, the Yankee pioneers have been followed in occupancy by foreigners, in this particular locality chiefly by Germans, many of them natives of the fatherland, while the younger element are mainly of American birth. And it may be stated that this change in occupancy has not worked any disadvantage whatever to Hamlin, or to its interests or institutions, for the present people of the town are thrifty, industrious farmers, honest and determined

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men and women, and their efforts in life have been rewarded. This statement, too, may be made of the entire population, whether descendants of the pioneers or of more recent residence here, for Hamlin is as clean and wholesome a town, socially, morally or otherwise, as can be found in Monroe county.

Returning again to the subject of early history, we may properly recall some of the first events in the town. The first saw mill was built by Joshua Green, about 1813, and stood on Sandy creek, and soon afterward James Sayres built the second mill west of the Center. Aretas Haskell built the third, Alanson Thomas the fourth, and then still later others by Carney Newell, Mr. Haskell and O. C. Webster until they became numerous in the town. Grist mills were also built and put in operation quite early, that of Alanson Thomas the first, followed by O. C. Webster, and still later E. K. Webster.

The first death in the town was that of Mr. Strunk, in 1812, followed soon afterward by that of Charlotte Barker. The first tavern was at East Hamlin, built by Philander Kane about 1830, and from this fact the locality was known as Kane's Corners. A. D. Raymond opened a tavern at the Center in 1842, though south of that hamlet David Look previously kept public house. H. Beebe had the first store at the East village, and Daniel Pease the first at the Center, while the first postmaster here was Henry Kimball. At East Hamlin the first postmaster was Elisha Wheeler, and at East Kendall, Andrew Clark. At Thomasville, North Hamlin, the first postmaster was L. Hovey.

Such were the early events of Hamlin history, all perhaps important and worthy of record as they in a manner reflect the pioneers of a region difficult of settlement, and so situated and constituted as to occupy the position of passive factor in the affairs of the county. It is no discredit to say that Hamlin has never built up a municipality of either size or note, nor need her people lament the fact that manufacturing industries, except saw and grist mills, have never had a place in local annals; but, at the same time, they have never had at any time either jail or station house, and very little of lawlessness or evil-doing. The light and opportunity of knowledge has been opened to this people through schools, churches, newspapers and books.

When first set off from Clarkson, Union, or Hamlin, had about 2,300

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inhabitants, and in 1860 had 2,460. In 1870 the population was 2,304, which had increased in 1880 to 2,556. The population of the town in 1890 was 2,338.

The first town meeting was held March 1, 1853, at the house of John C. Patterson, at which time officers were elected as follows: Ebenezer Barringer, supervisor; Harry Kimball, town clerk; Seymour Sherwood, collector; Alanson Thomas, justice of the peace; Charles Barrows, H. J. Smith and Andrew Randall, assessors; Curtis H. Hole and Peter Crowell, overseers of the poor; James M. Cusic and Jermon Elliot, highway commissioners; Seymour Sherwood, George Clow, Daniel R. Childs and E. C. Goodrich, constables.

The supervisors of Hamlin have been as follows: Ebenezer Barringer, 1853–61; Seymour Sherwood, 1862–63; Martin Webster, 1864–66; George H. Lee, 1867–71; James N. Kenyon, 1872-74; Walter A. Ferris, 1875–77; James H. Redman, 1878–80; George W. Storer, 1881–83; Enos B. Wood, 1884–86; James H. Redman, 1887–92; Frank Elliott, 1893; James H. Redman, 1894–95.

The town officers in 1895 are James H. Redman, supervisor; H. E. Redman, town clerk; James Burke, overseer of the poor; A. D. Wood, J. G. Barry, G. M. Burt and J. H. Redman, justices of the peace; Melville Morey, Joseph Klefhen and Nathan Fisk, jr., assessors; Henry Schott, collector; Alfred Hosmer, highway commissioner; J. C. Gascoign, George Stoltz and John Klefhen, excise commissioners; Howard Manley, Frank Madden, J. G. Nesbitt and Elmer E. Wright, constables.

During the period of its history there have been built up and established within the proper limits of this town several small villages or hamlets, none of which has ever attained sufficient population or commercial importance to justify incorporation, yet each is conveniently and pleasantly situated in the center of a productive agricultural region, hence a benefit to both town and its people. Among these hamlets, that known as Hamlin Center is the largest, has the greatest number of business houses, and is also the seat of town affairs. The early residents and interests of this place have been described, hence in this connection only the present need be mentioned. The local population numbers about three hundred. The merchants here are James H. Redman &

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Son, general store; T. W. Swansen, general store and large produce dealer; James Burke, harness store and shop; Pease & Bullard, grocers and druggists; H. C. & A. C. Hamil, hardware; Semon & Feltz, proprietors of grist and cider mills. The hotel is known as the Hamlin House.

East Hamlin is a quiet little hamlet in the east part of the town, about where was once the settlement known as Kane's Corners. The inhabitants here number about 150, and the business interests comprise the general stores of Horner & Eller, and Hamil Brothers.

North Hamlin is another small hamlet of the town, situate in the northern part, on Sandy creek, where once stood the Thomas's Mills, by which name the locality was once designated. The merchant here is Hiram Hovey.

Webster Mills, Kendall Mills, East Kendall, and Morton, designate a small village in the extreme west part of the town, the local interests being principally in the adjoining town of Kendall, Orleans county. This place now bears the name of Morton. The store here is owned by Elliott & Kenyon.

A history of the religious societies of Hamlin is a part of general town rather than local records, for they were built up and organized by the people of the town at large. The Freewill Baptist church at East Hamlin was organized about the year 1824, by Rev. Eli Hannibal, with an original membership of about twenty persons The first church edifice was erected in 1834, and was located about half a mile southeast of East Hamlin station. The church of this denomination at North Parma was an offshoot from the society at East Hamlin, thirty one members withdrawing to form the new society in 1831. In later years the society barely escaped dissolution, but in 1858 was reorganized. The old edifice was abandoned and a new one provided; and about fifteen years ago a third edifice was erected half a mile south of its predecessor. The membership in this church now numbers about forty-five persons. The present pastor is Rev. E. H. Griffin.

In 1883 a Union church was erected by the Freewill Baptist and Methodist Episcopal societies and was located at East Kendall, though on the Hamlin side of the line. The Freewill society here was organized as early as 1828 by Elder Eli Hanibal and has ever since main-

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tained an existence. After many years of joint occupancy of the old meeting house, the societies parted company and the Baptists now have a new church edifice for their own use. The membership comprises fifty persons, and is now under pastoral charge of Rev. R. Tanner.

The Methodist Episcopal society at West Hamlin was organized in 1830 and united with the Freewill Baptists in the erection of a meeting house.

In the neighborhood of Morton and East Kendall is a fairly large Presbyterian society. Its members number seventy-five persons. Here, also, is a society of the Free Methodist church. It has no regular pastor, services being conducted by supplies.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church of Hamlin was organized April 1, 1875, with eighty-one members, comprising representatives from nearly all the German families then living in North Hamlin. From that time this membership has grown to 300 persons, being by far the largest religious society in the town. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Muehlhauser. The church edifice was built in 1874.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Hamlin Center was organized in 1869, and three years afterwards erected a substantial church edifice. The present members number seventy-five. The pastor is H. B. Mason, who also officiates in the same capacity at Morton. Also at Hamlin Center is a regularly organized Baptist church and society, having sixty members and under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Adams.

Tradition informs us that the first school teacher in Hamlin was Michael, son of pioneer John Nowlan, but the records furnish very little information by which we can determine either the location or teachers of the early schools. This question, however, is not of great importance to the present reader, and we may therefore briefly note the present condition of educational interests in the town. As now constituted, the school districts in Hamlin are fourteen in number, and in addition thereto is one public school with about thirty-five pupils. During the school year ending July 31, 1894, the amount of money available for school purposes was $4,562.61, of which $1,778.20 was public money apportiontioned to the town, and $2,541.89 was raised by town tax. In the year mentioned the number of children of school

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age was 617, for whose instruction fourteen teachers were employed and were paid for their services $3,648.97. In the town are fourteen comfortable school houses, ten of which are frame, three of brick and one of stone. The total value of school property in Hamlin is estimated at $9,350.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TOWN OF HENRIETTA.

This town was formed from Pittsford, March 27, 1818, and contains within its boundaries 21,584 acres of land; and land of as good quality for general agricultural purposes as can be found in Monroe county. And it is no idle compliment to say of the farming inhabitants of Henrietta that they have ever been known as a thrifty and enterprising people, descendants from equally progressive ancestors who had to contend with more hardships and discouragements than almost any set of pioneers in the region. It so happened that the early settlers of this town were poor men, who came to a little known and then quite uninviting region, where the lands were at first thought to be of comparatively small value, and whatever advancement the pioneer was able to make was the result of determined effort; "hard knocks" as known at the present day. Even then, after having made a small beginning, in case it so happened the settler could not promptly meet the payment due on his land, he was ruthlessly dispossessed by the agents, receiving no compensation whatever for improvements made.

These are rather unpleasant recollections of pioneer days in Henrietta, yet are nevertheless true, as numerous instances will attest, and show a quite unscrupulous character on the part of some of the proprietors. However, in spite of all these early disadvantages and embarrassments the determined pioneers of the town finally succeeded in establishing themselves firmly, developing fine farms, improving every profitable opportunity, and to-day the descendants of these hardy sires find them-

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selves possessed of the desirable comforts of life; and all this is the glorious result of Yankee energy and determination.

The early settlement of Henrietta was entirely accomplished while its territory formed a part of the still older subdivisions known successively as Smallwood and Pittsford. The first mentioned was one of the old provisional districts of Ontario county, and Pittsford was a later formation and of much less area. So long as Henrietta remained a part of Pittsford it was known as West-town, thus describing the western part of the mother town.

The first attempt at settlement in this locality was made in 1790, by Major Isaac Scott, who received for military services a grant of nine hundred acres in the southwest part of the town. Major Scott made his improvement in 1790 and after two years of fruitless effort abandoned his land and sought a more inviting abode. About this time the township passed into the ownership of a party of Holland capitalists, who, being aliens, could not lawfully own lands and hold titles in this country, hence procured the title in the name of their agents, the Wadsworths, who were extensive land operators in the Genesee country. However, it was not until the early years of the present century that the settlement in fact of the town began. In 1806 the town was surveyed into farm lots, and almost immediately the pioneers came. The first comers were Lyman and Warren Hawley, who located southwest of the West village. Here they cleared fifty or sixty acres and sowed part of it with wheat. In the same year Jesse Pangburn made a settlement at West Henrietta. The first settler on the east side of the town was Joseph Carne, who came in from Pittsford in 1806. Charles Carne, son of Joseph, born October 16, 1806, was the first white child born in Henrietta. Ira Hatch and Moses Wilder were other pioneers in the same locality, the latter planting the first apple orchard in the town. Mrs. Hatch was the first white woman settler in Henrietta. Other settlers in 1806 were Charles Rice, Moses Goodale, Benjamin Boles, Thomas Sparks, George Dickinson, Asa Champlin, Selah Reed, Gideon Griswold, Asa Hull, William Thompson, Elias Wilder, Capt. Joseph Bencraft, John Gould and Orlando Brown. Jonathan Russell came into the town in 1807, and his son Moody was the second white male child born here. Hezekiah Sherwood was also here in 1807, and the death

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of his infant daughter was the first event of its kind in the town. Other settlers in this year were Jonathan Wilder, Mr. Parish, Artemas Bauer, Phineas Baldwin and his sons Jacob, Ansel and Charles. In 1808 Silas and Edward Dunkam settled, and in 1809 Asa Burr and two sons of James Sperry; Mr. Sperry came here in 1812. In 1809 there were but thirteen families in the town.

The later settlers may be mentioned collectively and without reference to exact year, for the greatest difficulty is encountered in determining correctly when many of the old families came in here. There were, however, John and Michael Brininstool, John Cook, Charles Case, Isaac F. Nichols, Frederick Samples, Ira McNoll, Charles Cosgrove, Simon Moore, Bitternell Hitchcock, John Spring, Abijah Gould, John and Andrew Bushman, William Leggett and his five sons, William, Ira, Franklin, Stephen and Charles, all settlers in town previous to or during the year 1812. About the same time or within a year or two afterward there came Charles Daniels, David and Barzilla Archer, Harry Miller, William Frazee, Alva Remington, James Tinker, Daniel Roy, Timothy Torrence, Bishop Stilwell, George L. Valley (who had a lime kiln here as early as 1810), Captain Blodgett, David Scribner, and others. Jonathan Smith built the first saw mill in 1811, and the second was built by Eager Wells. Daniel Richards put up a small tannery building about 1813, and with the leather there made Phineas Baldwin and Mr. Austin made shoes for the townspeople. John Gooding was the first distiller, having come from Bloomfield with his brother Ebenezer. Sidney Warner made the first chairs in town, and Daniel Hedges afterward set up in the same business.

Among the pioneers of Henrietta were a number of old Revolutionary soldiers, whose names, so far as known, are worthy of mention. They were Major Gilbert, Joel Clark, Robert McLoud, Lyman Wright and Daniel Phillips. Also in the war of 1812–15, the town was represented by several men who made honorable records, among them Jacob, John and Samuel Hibbard, Loren Connise (died in service),——Bartlett (killed),——Beckwith (died in 1813), Samuel Cady (died in service), Ira, James and Dr. Phillips.

In the town, too, at an early day were a number of squatters, persons occupying land without claim or color of title; and though in no sense

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pioneers of the locality, they are perhaps deserving of mention as early residents. So far as known they were George Allen, James Lawless (who made pot ashes), Simeon Magoon, Anson Beebe, Elijah Rose, James Whitehouse, Noble Clark, James Bliss, Amos Wood, James Gordon, Robert McCloud, Hulbert Wilcox, Lyman Wright, Elihu Roberts, Seth Roberts, Abram Pease, Lyman and Sheldon Pierson, and others named Hartshorn and Baldwin. Several of these were worthy pioneers and afterward became permanent residents and were identified with town affairs.

Once well begun, settlement in Pittsford's "west town" was accomplished rapidly, and naturally gave rise to the question of a division of the town In fact there was existing some little difficulty between the representatives of the east and west districts of Pittsford, each of course looking for the chief town officers and public improvements for the respective localities. Other disputed questions entered into the controversy, which, by the way, did not become more serious than a war of words, but the result was a division of the town and the creation of Henrietta; so named in allusion to Henrietta Laura, daughter of Sir William Pulteney. The division was accomplished March 27, 1818, and on the 20th of April the first town meeting was held.

The first officers for the new town were as follows: Jacob Stevens, supervisor; Isaac Jackson, town clerk; Martin Roberts, Lyman Hawley and Noah Post, assessors; David Dunham and Elijah Little and Solomon Hovey commissioners of highways; Elisha Gage, collector; Thomas Remington and Daniel Hedges, overseers of poor; Justus Baker, Richard Daniels and Abel Post, school commissioners; Jacob Stevens, Charles Sperry, Chauncey Beedle, school inspectors; Roswell Wickwire and Elisha Gage, constables

In this connection may properly be given the succession of supervisors, viz.: Jacob Stevens, 1817–20; Elijah Little, 1821–22; Lyman Hawley, 1823; Elijah Little, 1824; James Sperry, 1825; Elijah Little, 1826–27; Isaac Jackson, 1828–29; Joshua Tripp, 1830–31; Elijah Little, 1832–33; Isaac Jackson, 1834–39; Elisha Gage, 1840; Matthias L. Angle, 1841–42; Isaac Jackson, 1843; Micajah W. Kirby, 1844; M. L. Angle, 1845; Wells Springer, 1846–47; Alexander Williams, 1848; Wells Springer, 1849; Alexander Williams, 1850; Ezra

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Howard, 1851; Isaac Jackson, 1852–53; Samuel Hoyt, 1854; Ashman Beebe, 1855; Wells Springer, 1856; Alexander Williams, 1857; Warren Diver, 1858–59; Jerome Keyes, 1860; Wells Springer, 1861; Jerome Keyes, 1862–63; A. A. Stearns, 1864; Jerome Keyes, 1865–68; William C. De Witt, 1869–70; Robert Martin, 1871–74; Samuel M. Calkins, 1875; Samuel Beckwith, 1876; Marvin Williams, 1877–79; C. G. Starkweather, jr., 1880–82; George J. Green, 1883–84; Almon T. Nichols, 1885–87; Charles J. Smith, 1888; Charles E. Green, 1889–91; Chauncey G. Starkweather, jr., 1892–95.

The town officers for 1895 are as follows: Chauncey G. Starkweather, supervisor; W. E. Fretts, town clerk; Samuel Calkins, William Milton, Warren Caswell and Frank Stone, justices of peace; Willett Chase, George De Witt and Elijah Sherman, assessors; Thomas Robbins, overseer of the poor; H. J. Holcomb, collector; Daniel Harrington, William Shillinger and I. Dayton Ladd, excise commissioners; H. P. Porter, John Glendon and Prior F. Martin, highway commissioners; William Reeves, Charles Williams, Timothy Haley and Kirk Martin, constables.

A rather surprising fact in connection with the history of Henrietta is revealed by the statement that the industries and manufactures of the town were greater in 1820 than at the present time, yet this disclosure in no wise reflects discredit on the town or its people at this day, for such enterprises as were in operation during the period of early history long ago fulfilled their mission and then passed out of existence in the natural course of events. In the year mentioned three saw mills were running, and there were also five distilleries, and six asheries in the town. Fifteen years later none of these industries was in use, for then the forests were nearly all cut down, rendering valueless the mills and asheries, while the distilleries had found a more profitable location in the thickly populated parts of the county. Notwithstanding this, these years witnessed a substantial growth in stable interests as a brief comparison will show. In 1820 Henrietta had 6,889 acres of improved land, 1,562 cattle, 263 horses, 3,382 sheep, while in 1835 there were 1,449 acres of land improved, and 2,234 cattle, 852 horses, 5,731 sheep, 2,951 swine, but no mills whatever. During this period the population increased only two hundred.

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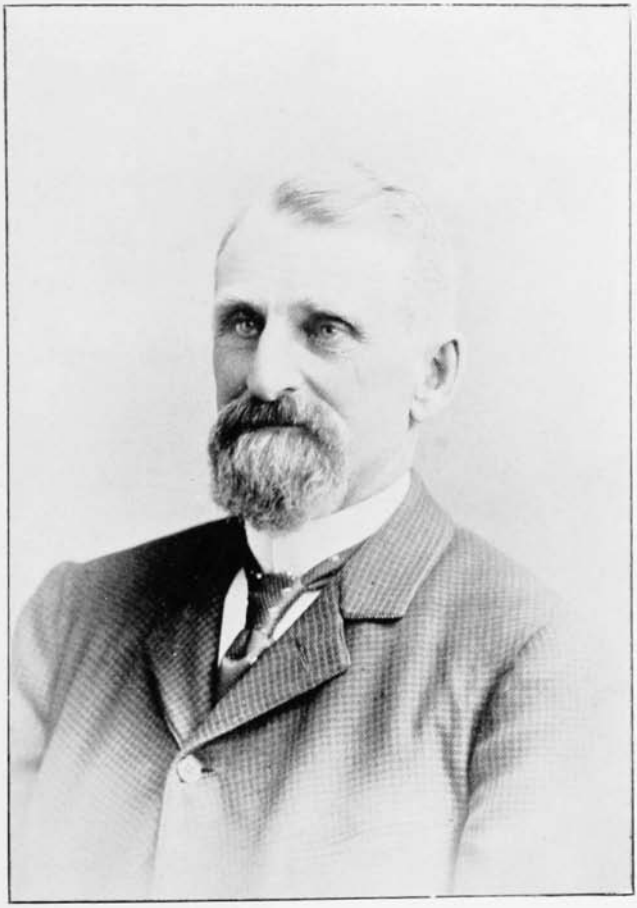

C. G. Starkweather

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It is also interesting to note the changes in population of the town, which is best shown by reference to the census taken at the beginning of each decade In 1820 the inhabitants numbered 2,181, the accumulation of fourteen years. In 1830 the number was 2,332; in 1840 was 2,085; in 1850 was 2,513; in 1860 was 2,249; in 1870 was 2,280; in 1880 was 2,243, and in 1890 was 2,135. or just forty-six less than seventy years before.

Henrietta has been for many years a distinctly agricultural town, producing abundantly in return to proper cultivation. Early in its history immense quantities of wheat were grown here, a fact which attracted considerable outside attention, and at one time called for a mild reproof on the part of an early writer of local annals, who said: "The land is peculiarly well calculated for grazing and dairy farms. Henrietta wants a few full-blooded Yankees from the grazing and dairy towns of Berkshire county, Mass., as schoolmasters in business." True, this town did and yet does produce handsomely in cereal products, and was and is well calculated for dairy farms. All these changes came in the natural course of events, but the native Yankees of Henrietta accomplished the results just as effectually and profitably as could their brethren from the "Berkshire Hills," and to-day among the civil divisions of Monroe county, this town ranks well as a general agricultural region and in the production of potatoes and cabbage is rarely excelled. With a railroad on both east and west sides, and within convenient distance of the county seat, all needed facilities are afforded for marketing produce, while no extravagant tax is imposed on the people for general or local improvements. However, the people of the town did at one time lose heavily by the failure of the old water works company. The reservoir was located one mile south of the East village, and here a vast amount of labor was done, but never paid for. The highway was badly broken up by digging pipe trenches and much other disturbance created in a general way; but the greatest injury done was through the complete failure of the whole enterprise and the dissatisfaction caused by it.

During the course of its history, within the limits of this town there have been built up two small villages, neither of which has ever attained the dignity or importance of corporate character. Each is conveniently

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and pleasantly situated and equidistant from the county seat about eight miles; also distant from each other about three and one half miles, "as the crow flies." These are Henrietta and West Henrietta, though commonly designated as the East and West villages.

On the site now occupied by East Henrietta the first settlers were the family of Deacon Samuel Wise, coming here in 1812. The earliest village adjuncts were the blacksmith shop of John Wise, Sidney Weaver's turning shop and saw mill, and Richard Daniel's tannery. John Acer opened public house, and James Smith brought in a stock of goods and started a store. Mr. Acer was also postmaster, mails being brought in once each week from Avon. The first store in the village proper was started by Stephen Cody in 1813. Benjamin Baldwin built the brick store in 1824 and '25, and was succeeded in business by Elihu Kirby Dr. James Lewis kept a drug store in 1825, and was the third village postmaster. The second was Charles T. Whiffs. Ebenezer Gooding and Isaac Robinson, better known as "one-eyed" Robinson, were other early tavern keepers, and still later were Jacob Baldwin and Richard Wilkins. Wilkins and Jarvis Sherman built the first frame hotel on the site later occupied by the Henrietta House.

A Masonic lodge was also one of the institutions of the village in early days, and if local traditions be true the meetings held about the time of the Morgan excitement were quite exciting. Other persons connected with early village history were Jacob Stevens, Alfred White, John Russell, Dr. Jonah D. Simonds, Dr. Beadle, Dr. J. H. M. C. Hazeltine, Dr. Samuel Weeks, William Pierce, L. C. Chamberlain and others now forgotten.

The old Monroe Academy, incorporated by the Regents July 2, 1827, and February 7, 1843, was at one time one of the most notable institutions of the town. It was founded in 1825 and the means with which the building was erected were raised by subscription, sixty-two persons contributing for this purpose. Orange Hedges donated two acres of land for the site and on this the academy was built. It was opened in the fall of 1826, David B. Crane being principal, Mary Allen, preceptress, and D. M. Crosby and Mr. Smith, assistants. Although this institution began operations with more than 100 pupils and was thereafter conducted with greater or less success for a period of forty

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years, the corporation was dissolved in 1886. In this year school districts Nos. 4 and 5 were consolidated, a union district established, and the old academy building occupied for its purposes. However, during more recent years, this institution has taken the character of an advanced district school and is now conducted as such. The trustees are D. G. Mason, Alfred Stone and H. J. Holcomb. Three teachers are employed in this school.

As at present constituted, Henrietta village has a population of about 200 inhabitants. It is distant about a mile from the Lehigh Valley railroad, but even this quite recent acquisition has not materially added to local growth. The present business industries are the general store of Marsh & Griffin, the market of W. E Fretts, and one or two small shops.

Here in this immediate vicinity are three organized church societies, neither of which at the present time has a resident pastor. However, of these churches some brief mention is proper.

The First Baptist church was organized June 10, 1812, and embraced in its membership most of the settlers in this entire locality. In 1832 the members numbered 132, more by far than at the present time. The first house of worship was built in 1831 and after ten years was sold to the Methodist society. In 1843 a new church was built, but this structure was burned September 18, 1871. The third church house was begun in 1875 and completed three years after.

The Congregational church of Henrietta was organized in 1816, although Presbyterian and Congregational services were held in the town at least ten years before that time. There was no regular preaching, however, previous to 1823, when Rev. John Taylor held meetings in the log house near the center of the town. The church edifice in the East village was built in 1831, but the building was destroyed by fire in 1865. During the next year a new church edifice was built.

The Methodist Episcopal church and society of East Henrietta was organized about 1826, and was the outgrowth of a still older society formed in 1822; the first meetings were held in the academy hall until 1841, when the society purchased the brick church formerly owned by the Baptist society. This was used until 1868 when a new church edifice was erected.

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West Henrietta is a small hamlet of about 250 population, situated in the western part of the town. Like its sister village on the east, this hamlet has never gained any prominence from a business point of view, but is in the center of a rich agricultural region and is a convenient trading point. Its business interests are few, and comprise the general store of Jones & Buckley, the market and produce business of Charles Sherman and a few small shops. Forty years ago there was in operation here a steam mill, a furnace, an extensive carriage shop, and the village then contained about forty houses.

The spiritual welfare of the people in this part of the town is also well provided for, and regular Baptist and Catholic services are conducted here. The Baptist church was organized in 1813, and a house of worship was erected in 1818. Although a primitive structure this was the first church edifice in the town. In 1838 the West Henrietta church separated from the mother society and built a new church in the West village; the latter society has been continued to the present time, and while not large in point of membership, the services are well attended and well supported.

In this connection it is well to also briefly refer to the early Methodist services held in the town, and to mention the fact that in the past no less than three M. E societies have been organized. Mention may also be made of the fact that the Catholic church has gained a foothold in the town and is doing an excellent service for its people. Seventy-five years ago the Quaker settlers in Henrietta organized a society and erected a meeting house, the latter being built nearly a mile north of the East village on land donated by John Russell.

In closing this chapter some brief reference to the schools and educational system of the town seems appropriate. The first school wus opened in 1810 on the river road and was taught by Lucy Branch. Later teachers were Linus Evarts and Polly Boughton. In the east part a log school house was built in 1811 and was taught by Sarah Leggett, and afterward by Selah Dayton and Mr. Holmes. This building was burned in 1814, and was replaced with a frame school house in 1816.

In 1820 Henrietta comprised twelve school districts, and the school population of the town was 786. In 1835 there were thirteen districts,

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and 700 children of school age. As at present constituted there are eleven districts and 588 children of school age. Of eleven school houses, seven are of frame and four of brick, and the value of school property in the town is $14,525.00. In 1894 thirteen teachers were employed in the town and paid for these services $3,699.50.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT.

On the 27th of March, 1839, the old town of Brighton was divided, and that part thereof lying next south of Lake Ontario, and between the Genesee river on the west and Irondequoit Bay on the east, was erected into a separate jurisdiction and named Irondequoit in allusion to the bay we have mentioned.

To the Indians, the Senecas of the Iroquois, this almost historic body of water was known by the name Neo-da-on-da-quat, signifying "a bay," while the present name is only the educated and civilized perversion of the original. This bay was also known in the early history of the region as Teoronto, having substantially the same signification as noted above.

In some respects this town has a history not common to the general region, for during the period of French dominion in America, and nearly an hundred years previous to the Revolution, this special locality was visited by the French on a warlike errand. The occasion to which we refer was the invasion of the Seneca country by Marquis de Nonville, in July, 1687, who came with his French forces, and allied Canadian Indians to chastise and subdue the native Indians, as the latter did not kindly receive the priestly advances of the Jesuit fathers, nor did they fully relish the French ambition to occupy, own and govern the most valuable of the Senecas' territory. French accounts tell us that on July 10th De Nonville proceeded to the head of the bay and then built a palisade fort for the protection of his army. It is believed that the French intended the erection of a permanent fort at the head of this bay,

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with design to make this a central seat of operations. However, the French power in America was not as enduring as that government could desire, and was overthrown in 1763.

Succeeding the French was the British dominion, no less important, far more substantial, yet only a transient power in this region. The English also occupied the region of Irondequoit Bay and the lands of the town named for the bay; and even to a comparatively recent date did the latter power maintain a post therein.

In less than ten years after the end of the British dominion the hardy American pioneer made a permanent lodgment in this new town. William Walker figures in history as having been the first white settler to make an improvement in what is now Irondequoit, yet it is doubtful whether he is entitled to the honor of first pioneer. He had been engaged with Butler and Brant during the Revolution, and had taken part in the frequent merciless slaughters of white men, women and children in the frontier settlements. With the Senecas, Walker had also fled before the approach of the avenging Sullivan, and it is a known fact that many of the refugees found a temporary residence at the mouth of the Genesee. These events took place in 1779 and through them the character of this region became known. Therefore, after the return of peace, Walker found this a place of residence congenial to his character, for he was a ranger, hunter, fisherman and occasional trader. He was in no sense the typical pioneer nor a tiller of the soil. He settled near the mouth of the river in 1791 or '92, but later on became involved in some difficulty and departed to Canada.

The second settler on Irondequoit soil was one Dunbar, a mulatto, who came from Massachusetts in 1795, and whose family comprised six persons. He, too, was a hunter and fisher, though he did raise some fruit and otherwise fulfill the duties of pioneer. Oliver Culver and Samuel Spafford first visited Irondequoit Landing, at the head of the bay in 1796, but afterward went west with a party of emigrants. In the same year John Parks located in the town, and he was also a hunter rather than farmer. He was the hero of many adventures, and, if recollection be true, once barely escaped with his life. From these remarks the reader will infer that the lands of Irondequoit at the time referred to were poorly calculated to tempt settlement by the pioneer

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HOSEA ROGERS.

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farmers, and such was in fact the case. Bounded on three sides by water, with numerous bays, indentations and much marsh land, the region offered temptations only to the hunter and trapper. However, in the course of time, after the forests were cleared and the sun had dried out the wet lands, it was discovered that this town possessed some of the most fertile and productive soil to be found in the whole Genesee country; and at the present day this characteristic peculiar to the town is of the greatest value, as Irondequoit is in summer almost one vast garden, producing abundantly year by year, and stands first among the market gardening towns of the county.

The settlement in fact of this town began in 1800, when a little colony of Vermonters came to the region, took up lands and built up homes. They seemed to possess the characteristic energy and determination native to the descendant of the Green Mountain State, for the hardships of pioneer life had no terrors for them. It was no difficult task for them to make an opening in the forests, build log cabins, clear land and sow the seed; nor did they ever attempt to picture the disadvantages of pioneer life in the new region, but instead made the lands worthy to be lived upon and fit to be enjoyed by their children. In this party of Vermont pioneers were Oliver Culver, Samuel Spafford, Jesse Case and Jesse Taintor. who with the exception of Mr. Scudder, had families; and within the next two years others came, among them Elmer Reynolds and John Culver, the latter a brother of Oliver Culver. Ransford Perrin came to the town in 1805, and in 1824 moved to the Brighton side of the line. Adonijah Green settled here in 1810, and was for many years a leading man in the town. He died in Rochester in 1871.

Referring briefly to other early residents we may note the names of Abner Wakley, who came from Greene county in 1814, and Abel Densmore in 1815, the latter from Massachusetts. Joseph Leggett came soon afterward and settled near the center of the town. The settlers in 1815 were Isaac and James Warring, Henry Case, Samuel Kniffen, Reuben Hickok, Petit Loder, Patrick Dickinson, A M. Goff, Archibald and Jerry Hoffman and others whose names are now lost. In this year, also, Elisha B. Strong, afterward first judge of the old Common Pleas Court, and Elisha Beach, purchased together a thousand-acre

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tract of land on the east side of the Genesee, and here they established the little hamlet called Carthage, about opposite Hanford's Landing. This village was intended to outrival Rochesterville and become the seat of justice of a new county, for it is a known fact that these enterprising Yankees even then had in contemplation the erection of a new county in the Genesee country. In 1824 Carthage had several industries and business enterprises, among which were three stores, two warehouses, a hotel, a chair factory, a grist and saw mill, tannery, oil mill, two cooper shops, and a blacksmith shop, and the ever necessary distillery. Mr. Strong, in company with Elisha Beach, Herman Norton and Francis Albright, in 1817, began the construction of a bridge across the river at Carthage and completed the structure in 1819. This historic old pile withstood the ravages of time and the elements only a single year, plus one day, when it fell with a crash into the river. In 1856 a suspension bridge was built over the river at this point, but that, too, met early disaster. However, as years passed, Carthage became a suburb of Rochester, somewhat contrary to the expectations of the doughty Yankee city builders, for their municipality was swallowed up by the growth of the county seat.

Returning briefly to the subject of early settlement, we may recall the names of other worthy residents of Irondequoit, among them Oliver Taylor, Mr. Rogers and Captain Spear who located at or near Carthage. Caleb Simmons was the pioneer blacksmith of the town, opening a shop here in 1817. Captain Spear opened public house in Carthage in 1819, while Mr. Taylor built the first tannery. John Graham, and his sons Joseph and John, jr., were here in 1817, and Oliver Strong, Harvey Kimball and Levi H. Clark (a lawyer) came in 1818. In the same connection may be mentioned the names of the brothers Evans (Lester and Sylvester), and also Captain Woodham, Ira Drake, Harvey Culver, Abner Jennings, Whitney Culver, Captain and John T. Trowbridge. General Moore, the Russels, the Drapers, the Smiths and the Johnsons and Joneses, all of them early settlers, all heads of respected families, and all united in the common welfare of the town. The descendants of some of them are still in the county, but others went away in later years and found homes farther west.

These men and their families and descendants improved, developed

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and built up Irondequoit. At an early day they were chiefly farmers, following legitimate agricultural pursuits, but later generations have changed the character of occupation, and to-day instead of a farming region Irondequoit has been noted as a market gardening region, standing in the front rank in the county, and also enjoys an enviable fame in the production of berries and small fruits. The town has now villages or hamlets hardly worthy the name as such, though enterprising capitalists have established a summer resort at Irondequoit Bay. As the town is bounded on three sides by water, so, also, to the same extent it is now surrounded with railroads, thus adding to local values and affording easy access to the city on the south bounds of the town.

When this town was set off from the parent town of Brighton the local population (1840) was 1,252, and was then supposed to be a reasonably well settled agricultural region. However, during its fifty-five years of existence this population has doubled, the several changes, shown by the census reports, having been as follows: In 1850 the inhabitants numbered 2,397; in 1860 the number was 3,547; in 1870 was 3,990; in 1880 was 1,980, and in 1890 was 2,415. It will be seen from this that the greatest population was reached in 1870, while ten years later the number was reduced to 1,986. The reader will remember that in 1874 the city limits were extended, and included a considerable portion of land of Irondequoit.

After the erection of the town in 1839 the first meeting of the electors was held on the 2d of April, and at that time these officers were elected: William Shepard, supervisor; Alexander A. Hooker, town clerk; Isaac Curtis, Alexander A. Hooker, George W. Beers, James Lyon and Abner D. Jennings, justices of the peace; Micajah W. Jackson, Enos Ganyard and Hale Clement, assessors; Hiram Pardee, Henry Butts, Hosea Rogers, commissioners of highways; Isaac Warring, and Henry Case, overseers of the poor; Isaac Butts, collector; A. H. Selden, Isaac Butts, Allen Barnes, J. H. Waring and Hiram Hickok, constables.

The supervisors of Irondequoit have been as follows: William Shepard, 1839–40; William Blossom, 1841; William Shepard, 1842; Jonah Brown, 1843–44; John McGonegal, 1845–46; James Marshall, 1847; James Swayne, 1848–49; Benjamin Wing, 1850; S. W. Bradstreet, 1851–52; John Smyles, 1853; James Sherry, 1854–55; James Swayne,

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1856–57; John Smyles, 1858–59; George E. McGonegal, 1860–61; Jedediah White, 1862; James Sherry, 1863; A. C. Hobbie, 1864–66; Richard D. Cole, 1867–70; Samuel Dubelbeiss, 1871–72; Henry Walzer, 1873–76; Alexander H. Wilson, 1877; Winfield R. Wood, 1878–79; John Evershed, 1880–82; Richard Hill, 1883–84; William H. Sours, 1885–91; John D. Whipple, 1892–95.

The present town officers (1895) are John D. Whipple, supervisor; Ezra Stanton, town clerk; Isaac Buyck, Joseph Aman, Erwin C. Payne, and Abram Franke, justices of the peace; James Fraser, collector; E. Bronson, George Dunbar, William J. Serth, Joseph Rayton and David Slater, constables; M. W. Jackson, William E. Rudman and Martin Fritz assessors; Chauncey Porter. Joseph G. Rayton and John C. Aman, excise commissioners; Jacob Buyck, overseer of the poor.

As has been intimated in this chapter the last half score years has developed an inclination on the part of capitalists to make the lake and bay regions a summer resorting place, and the efforts thus far put forth have been rewarded with a fair degree of success, though the vicinity has not yet attained more than a local prominence. No considerable village has yet been built up, nor is there a single merchant doing business within the limits of the town. Irondequoit is the only post-office, and here the town business is chiefly transacted. The Irondequoit Union Chapel is the only approach at church organization and construction, and here on each Sunday afternoon services are held. The chapel is located near the Forrest House. The W. C. T. U. Hall stands on Titus street, and is to be mentioned among the fixed and beneficial institutions of the township.

From the time of its earliest settlement the inhabitants of Irondequoit have taken a zealous interest in the educational welfare of their children. The proximity of the town to the populous city of Rochester has rendered unnecessary the construction of churches in the town, neither have the people felt the need of a trading center to supply their material wants. Previous to 1839 the schools of this locality were a part of the system in vogue in Brighton, but since that time local provision has been made for their support and maintenance. At the first town meeting, held April 2, 1839, the people elected as commissioners of common schools, Alexander A. Hooker, Samuel W. Bradstreet and Jonah

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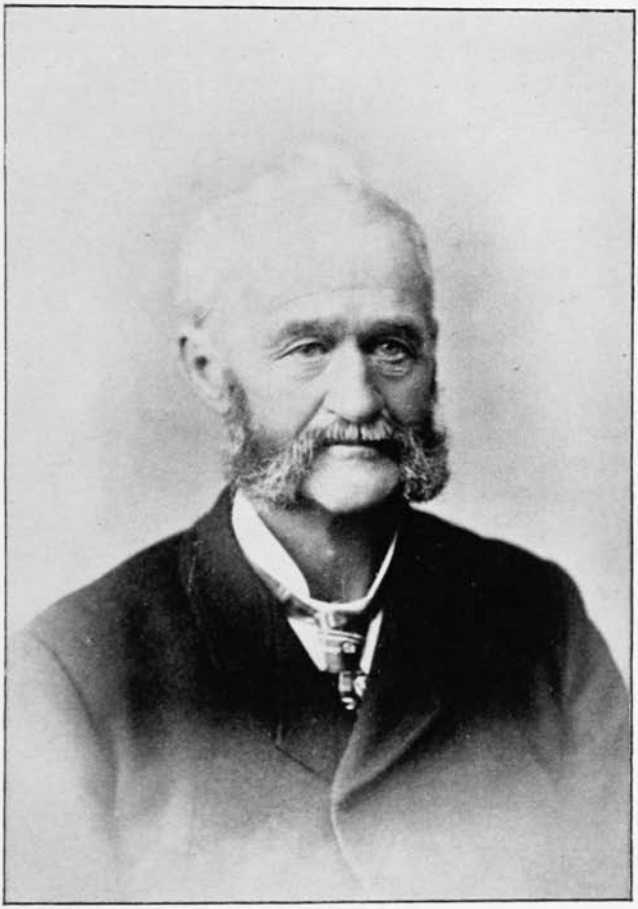

P. D. Whipple

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Brown; and as inspectors of common schools, William Shepard, Isaac Curtis and James Lyon. The first school in Irondequoit was opened in 1814 in a log building, 18x24 feet in size, and was conducted by a young woman brought here from Canandaigua. This old building was accidentally burned, after which the school was transferred to the so-called "Hencher House."

According to the present disposition of school interests in Irondequoit, the town is divided into six districts, each of which is provided with a comfortable school house. The number of children of school age is 496, and for their instruction nine teachers were employed in 1894, and paid the sum of $2,936.38. The amount of moneys apportioned the town for that current year was $1,177.24, added to which the town raised by tax $2,641.01, and had on hand from all sources, $4.011.80. There was paid for libraries, $24.45; for apparatus, $1.25; for repairs, $286.54, and for other expenses $552.77. Of the six school buildings, five are of frame and one of brick construction. The value of sites is estimated to be $1,900, and of sites and buildings $11,400. The town has an area of 10,962 acres, and an equalized value of $1,450,370.

CHAPTER IX.

THE TOWN OF MENDON.

This town was formed from Bloomfield, Ontario county, May 26, 1812, and was township number 11, range 5, of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The original town of Bloomfield comprised a considerable tract of land, embracing several surveyed townships, but subsequent subdivisions reduced its area very materially, and now the old name is wholly lost, West Bloomfield being the only district bearing any part of the old designation. Mendon was organized as a town of Ontario county and was annexed to the territory of Monroe on the erection of the latter in 1821. Therefore the early settlers of Mendon were located in the older county, Ontario.

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Township 11, range 5, was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Messrs. Franklin and Boughton, and by the latter was subdivided and sold in smaller tracts to several proprietors, whose names were Catlin, Ferris, Waddington, Pepoon, Jonathan Ball, Ebenezer Barnard and Jeremiah Wadsworth. The town is situated at the southeast corner of the county, but notwithstanding its somewhat remote location from the county seat, is regarded as one of the more important civil divisions of Monroe, in point of population, resources and general worth. In area it contains 23,096 acres of land. Its surface in the north and east is rolling, and in the southwest moderately hilly. Honeoye creek flows through the southeast corner, and Irondequoit through near the center. There are several small ponds in the northwest part. The soil is a clayey, calcareous loam, and well adapted to the general agricultural pursuits in which a majority of the inhabitants are engaged.

Zebulon Norton has been accorded the honor of being the pioneer of this town, although Captain Jonathan Ball moved to his tract at an earlier date, but finding the surroundings not wholly congenial, sold his interest and returned to Connecticut, whence he came. His grantees were Augustus and Peter B. Porter and Zebulon Norton, the last mentioned of whom made a permanent settlement and improvement in 1791. Norton had lived in Victor, but being desirous of building a mill, made the purchase noted, his lands including about 1,820 acres. After erecting a log hut in which to live, this worthy pioneer did construct a primitive saw mill, and also a grist mill, both during the year 1791. As custom increased Mr. Norton enlarged his mills, and they were afterward operated by succeeding members of the family for many years. Zebulon Norton died in 1814, and a number of his descendants, like the pioneer himself, were worthy and valued men in the town. By this it will be seen that Mr. Norton was not only the pioneer of Mendon, but also the founder in fact of the village of Honeoye Falls, a municipality that has always maintained an important relation to the best interests of this county.

Among the other early settlers on the Norton tract, or in the vicinity of Norton's Mills, as the settlement was then called, may be mentioned William Moon and his sons Philip and Stephen, also John Moon, the latter dying here in 1801. In 1794 Calvin Perrin, Jason Cross and

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Samuel Sterling came here, and in 1798 Jacob Young arrived from Otsego county. Mr. Young lived in the town until the time of his death, March 11, 1872, having attained the remarkable age of 102 years, 10 months, and 18 days. Recalling briefly the other early residents here, we may mention Benjamin De Graw, the village carpenter, whose frame house was afterward occupied by Dr. Knickerbocker. The latter was the founder of Knickerbocker Hall, at Avon. Welcome Garfield was the first schoolmaster, followed later on by Hannah Gates. A school house was built in 1810. The first birth was in 1795, when William Sterling saw the light of day; Julia Norton, daughter of Ezra, was born in 1798. Abraham Parish was one of the first tavern keepers, he having opened public house previous to the war of 1812. John Case, Daniel Gibson, Samuel Ladd and Capt. John Lines, were later landlords. Benjamin Baker was the first blacksmith. John and James Dunn built a distillery about 1813, and about the same time James Dixon and Atwell & Grout had pot asheries. Clark & Wright were the pioneer tanners. Smith Wicks had the first carding machine, but Samuel Hanna changed the building to a trip hammer shop.

Turning briefly from the pioneer settlers and events in the vicinity of Norton's Mills, let us note the names of early occupants of other parts of the town. On the Porter tract the first settler was one Moore, followed by Daniel Shaw, John Babcock, Stephen Burton, Luther Gates, Abner Bond, Zebedee Bond, Thomas Sanford, Samuel Jerome, W. F. Waite, Edward James, Gideon Ball, Zebulon, Robert, Ezra and Henry Townsend, John Moore, Marvin Smith, Henry Shelters, and others.

In the "Eleven Thousand Acre Tract," the purchase of James Wadsworth, the pioneer was Cornelius Treat, while other early comers were Benjamin Park, Dan Williams, William Hickox, Squire Goff, John Newton, Stephen Porter, Salmon Miller, David Beers, Elijah De Land, Samuel Lane, Joseph Lunt, Timothy Barnard, Noah Cole, Benjamin Eckler, Abraham De Garno, Jonathan Dewey, Joab Hughes, William Lane, Charles Foote, Gideon Ball, Elijah Williams, Ebenezer Rathburn, Moses Everett, Moses Rowell, Ralph Strong, Daniel Dunks, Samuel Stimson, Knowlton, Woodbury, Michael Molatt, Dr. John Delamater, Henry Wilson, Henry Hinman, Perrin Batchellor, Abijah Marshall, Ambrose Mattison Philetus Chamberlain, Edward De Wolf, Chauncey

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Roberts, John Story, Calvin Mansfield, Rufus Colvin, and Samuel Rose, all of whom are believed to have been in the town previous to 1815.

The "Catlin and Ferris Tract," so called, was surveyed in 1792 into fifty-five lots. It was at one time known as the "Franklin Tract," and for many years was the subject of litigation. Settlement here was somewhat delayed, yet among the early comers were the brothers Selley, named John, Satchel and Clark, also Daniel Lines, John Hayes, Elijah De Land, John Harris, William Russell, David Fellows, Joseph Smith and Robert Briggs, each of whom in his own way contributed to the general development of the region.

With settlement begun and accomplished so rapidly is indicated by the numerous names above given, the reader must see that the early creation of a new town was not only desirable for the convenience of the inhabitants, but absolutely necessary for their own and the public good. In 1810 the population of this district was estimated at 1,000 persons, and the people, living as they did, west of the center of trade in old Bloomfield, naturally sought an organization among themselves. Consequently, on the 26th day of May, 1812, the town was divided and Mendon erected into a separate jurisdiction.

The first meeting of electors was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1813, at the house of Thomas Ewer, and adjourned to his barn. Timothy Barnard was chosen moderator and under his supervision the meeting was conducted, with result in the election of the following officers: John Allen, supervisor; Daniel Dunks, town clerk; William Smith, Cornelius Treat and Cholett Cady, assessors; John Newton, Thomas Vandevere and Thomas Shaw, jr., highway commissioners; Hezekiah Newcomb and Charles Day, overseers of the poor; Calvin Mansfield, jr., collector and constable; Timothy Barnard and William Brown, commissioners of schools; Cornelius Treat, Charles Day and Daniel Dunks, inspectors of common schools.

The succession of supervisors of Mendon from the year of its organization to 1895 has been as follows: Jonas Allen, 1813–15; Cholett Cady, 1816; Ezra Sheldon, jr., 1817; C. Cady, 1818; James Parmele, 1819; C. Cady, 1820; James Smith, 1821–25; Elijah Sheldon, jr., 1826–27; Timothy Barnard, 1828–29; Charles Foot, jr., 1830–31; Milton Sheldon, 1832; Jeremy S. Stone, 1833; Milton Sheldon, jr.,

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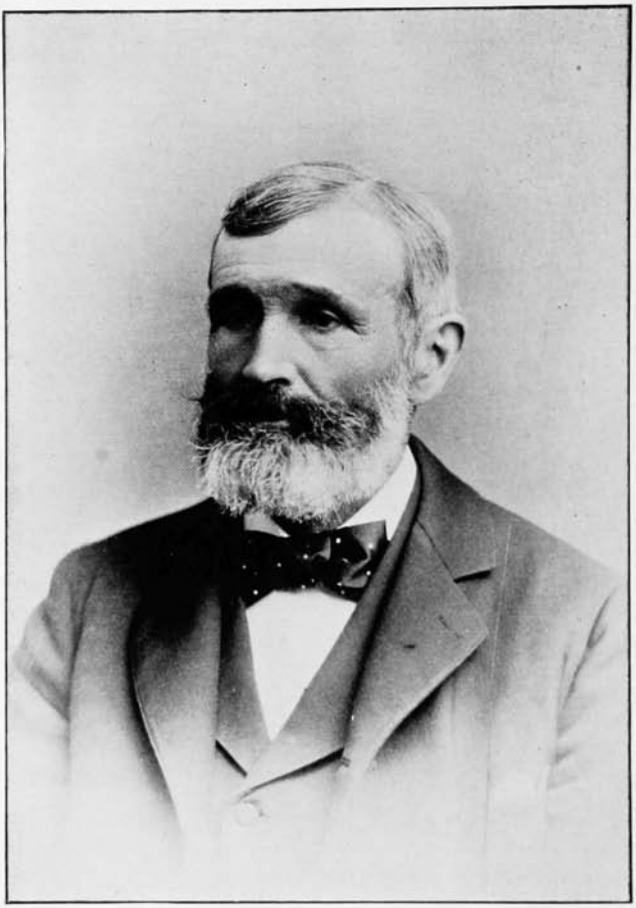

Judson F. Sheldon

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1834; Elijah S. Rust, 1835; Henry E. Culver, 1836; George S. Stone, 1837–38; Frye Abbott, 1839; Abram Cole, 1840–42; John Park, 1843; Mason Cole, 1844–45; R. M. Gates, 1846–50; Thomas Wilcox, 1851–52; Benjamin Smith, 1853–54; George W. Allen, 1855–57; Anson L. Angle, 1858; Timothy H. Holden, 1859–60; John M. Davis, 1861–62; G B. McBride, 1863; Timothy H. Holden, 1864; E. H. Barnard, 1865–66; John M. Davis, 1867; E. H. Barnard, 1868; Timothy H. Holden, 1869–70; Homer C. Ely, 1871–77; Judson F. Sheldon, 1878–80; Charles Strong, 1881–85; Theodore E. Bramble, 1886; Charles Strong, 1887–88; Porter Smith, 1889–90; George Webster, 1891–95.

The officers of the town for the year 1895 are George Webster, supervisor; Fred C. Nan, town clerk; L. N. Allen, William Buberry and H. E. Bushman, justices of the peace; John Jones, E. D. Allen and Allen Graves, assessors; Fred J. Bare and Schuyler La Mont, overseers of the poor; J. L. Harnish, collector; M. M. Burt, C. R. Hyde, and William H. Howland, excise commissioners; A. W. Starr, Robert Greer and William Wood, constables; John Quinn, N. T. Earl and George A. Stayman, road commissioners.

Honeoye Falls.—This pleasantly situated municipality has long figured as one of the most interesting and historic villages of Monroe county, and in its record and annals dates back to the very beginning of the present century. In a preceding portion of this chapter is told the story of its first settlement and founding by Zebulon Norton, from whom it was named "Norton's Mills," a name that was retained until 1838. In 1821, when the other settled localities of the county, including the county seat, were mere hamlets, Norton's Mills was a place of some importance in the commercial history of the region, as at that time there was in operation here Lyman Norton's saw and grist mills, Andrew Young's carding machine, Hanna & Baxter's gun shop, Atwell & Grout's general store, also an ashery, Daniel Barnes's wagon shop, Harry Dunn's cooperage, John Fox's shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, Parish's tavern, and other evidences of village life. Dr. Dirck Knickerbocker was the local physician, and the place also had a tailor, a school and a church.

From this small beginning the settlement grew into early local im-

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portance, and as early as 1838 the inhabitants procured an act of incorporation under the name "The Village of Honeoye Falls," and from that time the old designation of Norton's Mills was dropped. The act incorporating the village was passed March 13, and on June 5th following the first village officers were elected, viz.: Henry P. Culver, Samuel Rand, Harry Allen, Hiram Finch and Matthew Ogden, trustees; John B. Dixon, Samuel P. Sterling and Adam W. Willis, assessors; Horace Wheeler, clerk and treasurer; Jotham Bickford, collector. On April 24, 1865, an amendatory art enlarged the corporate powers of the village, and a still further amendment was passed in 1869. By these a charter was obtained and from that time Honeoye Falls became a village of the first class. The present village officers are as follows: J. D. Martin, president; E. G. Brooks, clerk; G. R. Dutton, treasurer; Daniel Druschel, constable and collector; J. D. Martin, Sylvester Wilcox, W. R. Yorks, William Lacy, H. S. Benham and A. B. Peck, trustees.

The village hall was built in 1881, and is in all respects a substantial and useful building. The lower floor is occupied for fire and municipal purposes, while the upper story is neatly arranged and fitted for entertainments. The village fire department is a well equipped and regulated organization, and comprises four companies. The apparatus is a good Silsby steamer, a hook and ladder truck, two hose carts and 1,500 feet of good serviceable hose. Water for use in extinguishing fires is taken from the outlet and also from wells and cisterns in various parts of the town

As at present constituted and established, Honeoye Falls is regarded as one of the most progressive villages of this county, and in point of manufactures and commercial interests is first in importance outside the city. The outlet for almost a century has furnished ample water power for many mills that have lined its banks on either side, but during the last few years the value of this stream as a mill privilege has been practically destroyed by the appropriation of the waters of Hemlock Lake for municipal and domestic purposes in the city of Rochester. To be sure compensation has been made the mill owners in nearly all cases, and steam has been substituted as a motive power, to replace the water power, yet the query naturally arises as to the ultimate effect of

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this diminution of volume of water on the industries and business interests of the village.

Having already noted the early manufacturing and business interests of the village, we may with equal propriety mention those that have a a present existence here. The manufacturing interests now in successful operation are the woolen mills of A. H. Hunt; the flouring mills of H. E. Boardman and William Hamilton; the sash, door and blind factory and planing mill of M. & S. Pierce; the large cooper shops of James Claffie; the plant for the manufacture of "conveyor flights," owned and operated by Charles H. Fairchild; and the Enterprise Strawboard and Wrapping-paper Company, operated by J. G. Neal, F. A. Neal and H F. Brooks.

In the same manner we may briefly refer to the present mercantile interests of the village, among which are the general stores of J. H. Bernard, Pratt & Little, F. S. Hanford, William Downey, and E. F. Park & Son; the furniture and undertaking stores of Burton & Brooks; J. F. Kent's tobacco store; Sherman & Tyrrell, custom tailors; Jesse Carley, grocer; Max L. Ney, harness shop and store; J. J. Donnelly, bakery; E. H. Cutler, grocer; F. L. Remington, druggist; Robert Layton, jeweler; S. Lowenstein, clothing; G. R. Dutton, druggist; W. G. Starr, hardware; J. M. Pride, hardware. There are also two good and well appointed hotels, the Wilcox House and the Ridzenthaler House. Other business interests equally worthy of mention are those of Downey & Lacy, also Humphrey & Holdridge, both dealers in coal and produce; W. H. Tring, coal, produce, and elevator; E. F. Dibble, seed dealer.

Another of the institutions of the village, worthy of more than passing notice, is an excellent Union free school, the district of which embraces the village proper and some territory adjacent. The school house is a large brick building, substantially built and well arranged. Here six teachers are employed, and the attendance averages between four hundred and five hundred pupils. The members of the Board of Education are M. H. Cutler, J. H. Barnard, J. W. Flick, C. A. Shuart, G. R. Dutton, James Claffie and Leonard Burton; clerk, D. G. Brown.

A newspaper, the *Honeoye Standard*, was started in the village as early as 1837, by Gary A. Hough, and he was succeeded by Vedder &

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Norris. The paper was discontinued after about two years. In January, 1863, S. Francis Jory issued the first number of the Mendon *Free Press*, but on January 1, 1869, the name was changed to Honeoye Falls *Free Press*, and so remained to the end of its existence. The Honeoye Falls *Gazette* came next, August 12, 1876, with A. Tiffany Norton, proprietor, and C. A. Goheen, editor and manager. This paper was continued about fifteen years, and was succeeded about four years ago by the Honeoye Falls *Times*, a bright, newsy and well edited paper, issued weekly, and under the proprietorship of William O'Brien.

The Bank of Honeoye Falls had its origin in a banking business established in the village on April 1, 1868, by F. H. Holden, A. H. Martin and B. T. Martin. This firm was succeeded on May 1, 1870, by A. M. Holden, who has continued the business to the present time.

Among the several orders and societies that have found organized life in the village may be mentioned Union Star Lodge No. 320, F. & A. M.; also a lodge of United Workmen, of Red Men, of E. K. O. R.; a G. A. R. Post; also one or two other benefit societies.

The First Methodist Episcopal church, Honeoye Falls, was organized as a society of the town February 21, 1820, and reorganized in October, 1824. A church edifice was built in 1825. This church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. L. D. Watson, and has a membership of about one hundred and sixty persons.

The society of the Christian church or the Church of the Disciples of Christ, was organized November 24, 1817, and two years later the erection of a meeting house was begun, but not completed until 1826. A new and large stone house of worship was built about 1840, the frame portion of which was burned only a few years ago.

The Presbyterian Church at Honeoye Falls was organized March 1, 1831, with only six original members, although during that year forty-seven persons united with the church. The first church edifice was completed in 1831, and was afterward substantially rebuilt. The present members of this church number about 200 persons. The pastor is Rev. George P. Frost.

The parish and church of St. John's, Protestant Episcopal, was organized June 24, 1840, S. Rust and Horace Wheeler being the first wardens. A plain though substantial church edifice was soon after-

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ward erected, and for many years the church maintained a healthful existence. However, during more recent years interest seems to have declined and only occasional services are held in the village.

St. Paul of the Cross Roman Catholic church of Honeoye Falls was organized as a parish about the year 1850, although the church edifice was not erected until twenty years afterward, the priest in charge at that time being Rev. Father W. Gregg. The present priest is Rev. Father M. J. Clune. In this parish are about 500 Catholics.

The Evangelical Reformed church of Honeoye Falls, commonly known as the German Lutheran church, was organized March 26, 1862, with seven members, and Rev. Louis Herman as pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1866–67. The present pastor of this church is Rev. Paul Reinhardt.

Mendon is a small though pretty little village of about five hundred population, situated in the eastern part of the town. Here it was that pioneer Ebenezer Barnard settled, and here also Jonas Allen purchased and built a pioneer saw mill on the creek. A. H. Rand also built a carding machine here at an early day, and Mendon was the first post-office established in the town. Timothy Beman was the first post-master. However, in the history of the town, Mendon never acquired the importance gained by its sister hamlet on the outlet, lacking, perhaps, the superior mill privileges possessed by the falls village. Still, Mendon has ever been a hamlet of considerable note in town annals, and in 1855 contained two churches, a steam flouring mill, a steam saw mill, a foundry and about 200 inhabitants. The present interests comprise two good general stores, owned by Benjamin Dolby and Finucan & Taylor, and three hotels, known respectively as the "American,' the "Cottage" and the "Mendon."

The First Baptist church of East Mendon has an interesting history, and one that dates back to the early years of the country, about 1807, when informal meetings were held in the dwellings. On December 21, 1809, a society was formed, and found admission to the Palmyra association in 1812. A house of worship was soon provided, succeeded by others more modern in appearance, but about two years ago the edifice was destroyed by fire. Not dismayed by disaster, the society have

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now in course of erection a new church home, suitable to the needs of the congregation.

The Presbyterian church of Mendon was organized January 5, 1815, as a Congregational society, and in 1819 a church edifice was erected. During its early history, this church experienced many vicissitudes, and maintained hardly more than a doubtful and struggling existence. But at last a reorganization was effected and future prosperity became an assured fact. A new church home was first occupied in 1826. The present pastor is Rev. William Smith.

Mendon Center is the name of a little hamlet in the north part of the town, established and built up as a trading center for the convenience of the inhabitants in this locality. The local population is about 100. The business interests here are the general stores of Mrs. Senn, Mrs. Joseph Malone, the excellent cider mill of Melton Ford, and the grist mill of Eugene Kuntzer.

The Friends' society and meeting house have an abiding place in this general locality. This primitive organization was made in 1829 and 1830, and in 1832 the meeting house was built. The society now numbers about a dozen families. The speaker is J. J. Cornell.

Sibleyville, at one time a hamlet of considerable note in local history, and the place where Colonel Sibley built the saw mill and carding machine, and where he also manufactured agricultural implements, is now virtually a thing of the past, living only in history. In 1830 Hiram Sibley and D. A. Watson, partners, carried on a large business here, employing about eighty men during the year, and both became men of wealth and influence. However, the old interests were long ago discontinued, and even the more recent ones now abandoned, and to-day the once thriving hamlet has neither mill nor shop.

The proper education of the youth of the town has ever engaged the earnest attention of the inhabitants and authorities of Mendon, but however important to local history this subject may be, the absence of reliable data precludes the possibility of furnishing more than the slightest allusion to the school system of the town, and then even in the most general way. Old records and documents disclose to us the information that a school was opened in or near the Norton settlement as early at least as the year 1800, and that Welcome Garfield was the

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first teacher. This school was of course kept in a log building, as the luxury of a frame building for such a purpose in this locality was not known previous to 1810. In the latter, when erected, Mr. Skidder was an early pedagogue, and later ones were Levi Hovey and Abigail Metcalf. In the vicinity of Mendon Center and also Sibleyville, schools were opened very early, though we have no reliable data as to the year or exact location of either.

In 1813 at the election of first town officers in Mendon, Cornelius Treat, Charles Day and Daniel Dunks, were chosen inspectors of common schools, while Timothy Barnard and William Brown were elected commissioners of school funds for the town. In 1820 the school districts were ten in number, and the children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen years numbered 632. In 1835, by which time there had been a material growth in population, the districts were seventeen in number, and the number of children of school age was 1,015. Still later, in 1858, the districts numbered eighteen and the children 913. According to the present disposition and management of school interests in Mendon, the town is divided into eighteen districts, each of which except Nos. 8 and 10 is provided with a good comfortable school house. Of these buildings twelve are of frame, two brick and two stone, and are estimated to have, with the lands on which they stand, an aggregate value of $20,375. The report of the school commissioner for the year ending July 31, 1894, discloses the fact that in that year the total amount of moneys available for school purposes and for use in this town, was $15,684.61, of which amount $2,885.94 was public money apportioned to the town, and the sum of $4,858.52 was raised by town tax. There was received from the Regents $125.05, and from other sources $7,607.27. In 1894 the school census of the town was 898 children, for whose instruction twenty-two teachers were employed and paid wages to the amount of $6,804.79. In addition to this there was paid for libraries $154.18; for apparatus, $30.20; for additions and repairs $1,007.34, and for all other expenses, $1,127.54

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CHAPTER X.

THE TOWN OF OGDEN.

On the 27th of January, 1817, the Legislature passed an act by which the town of Parma, then one of the civil divisions of Genesee county, was divided, and the southern portion erected into a new town by the name of Ogden; and so called in allusion to William Ogden, the son-in-law of John Murray, and the latter an original proprietor of the lands. The town embraces a part of the "Mill Yard" or "Mill Seat" tract, which was purchased from the Seneca Indians by the Phelps and Gorham proprietary, and in which transaction the customary charge of fraud was made. In his treaty with the Indians, Mr. Phelps wished to obtain a tract of land west of the Genesee, but the natives were only willing to cede the lands east of the river. A compromise was finally made by which a tract twelve miles wide and twenty-four miles long was granted to Phelps and Gorham for a mill yard, and the Indians were soon afterwards much astonished to learn how little land was really necessary for a mill and how much was required for the mill yard. Hence we have the name "Mill Yard Tract," which included within its boundaries the present town of Ogden.

Ogden is one of the interior towns of the county, lying west of the center. The surface is comparatively level or gently undulating with a slight indication toward the north. The streams are small brooks, forming head branches of Sandy, Salmon and Little Black creeks. The soil is a fine quality of calcareous and clayey loam, and possesses a changeable nature. In certain localities the lands were avoided by early settlers as being heavy and not very productive, while other sections had light and easily cultivated areas, and were much sought by pioneers. In later years, however, the result of constant tillage changed the conditions and while the once heavy lands became much lighter the formerly light lands became heavier; but all, from first to last, have

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been highly productive, and among the agricultural towns of Monroe county Ogden holds a position in the front rank. It has also been noted as one of the best wheat and potato producing towns of Western New York, while in fruits it ranked well. All cereals yield abundantly in response to the efforts of the husbandman, yet many of these products are now unprofitable, hence discontinued, and in their stead other corps are cultivated, to all of which reference will be made in another part of this chapter.

Referring briefly to the subject of early ownership of the lands of Ogden, the statement may be made that New York ceded this entire region to Massachusetts, and the latter commonwealth sold the fee in the land to the Phelps and Gorham proprietary subject to the Indian title. However, the State of New York retained the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the ceded lands. After the Indian title had been extinguished, the region was surveyed into townships by Judge Fuller, who established an office at Canandaigua. Ogden, as at present constituted, comprises one township, divided originally into 230 farm lots of about 100 acres each, and contains a little more than thirty-seven square miles of land. The lots were offered to settlers at two dollars per acre, an unlimited time being given for payment so long as improvements were being made and the annual interest paid. This was a most fortunate provision for the pioneers, as but few of them possessed sufficient means to pay for their lands when they came into town. They were chiefly New England Yankees with a sprinkling of Mohawk and New Jersey Dutch, and were attracted to the region of Western New York as settlers in a new and undeveloped country. They came to make homes and none of them had money with which to buy luxuries. They were content to find a suitable abiding place, and here they built log houses, cleared the forest lands and laid a substantial foundation for future prosperity, both for themselves and their descendants.

The disposition and settlement of the lands in this town was under the direction of James Wadsworth, the representative of the proprietor, and when the farm tracts were in constant demand pioneer John Gott was appointed local agent under Wadsworth, the latter being then located at Geneseo, or "Big Tree." John Gott was brother of Samuel Gott, and father to Oscar F. Gott of Spencerport. In carrying out the

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purpose of his agency Mr. Wadsworth visited New England to induce settlement in the Genesee country, but then referred to as Fairfield in the town of Northampton. A public meeting was called at Haddam, Conn., after which Daniel Arnold, father of Elder Enoch Arnold, visited this region that the proposed settlers might fully and truthfully understand the conditions awaiting them in the West. Arnold's report was favorable and in 1802 George W. Willey made the first settlement in what afterward became Ogden. In August of that year he made an improvement on the west side of what is now called Union street, about half way between Ogden Center and Spencerport. Mr. Willey is accorded the honor of being the first permanent settler in Ogden, and he was, withal, an enterprising and worthy man in the locality. His wife died in April, 1804, and in the next year Mr. Willey married widow Brown, whose pioneer husband had died in the town in 1803.

Daniel Arnold, the emissary of the Haddam contingent of colonists, first came to the town in 1801, and became a resident in 1803. The next year he brought his family here. He was the first resident surveyor in the region and his services were in constant demand. Mr. Arnold was born in Haddam, June 9, 1757, and in 1781 married Esther Fox. Their children were Daniel C., an early school teacher and also surveyor in the town, and Sally, Lydia, Aaron, Esther, David W., Epaphroditus, Enoch, Sophia, Ebenezer and Mary many of whom were afterward prominently connected with local history. The pioneer himself died during an epidemic of "black tongue" in 1813.

In December, 1802, Abraham, Isaac, Timothy and Ephraim Colby came to the town and settled on what afterward became known as Colby street. This party of pioneers encountered many hardships in the course of their journey, one of them having his feet frozen, while another was severely cut with an axe while attempting to remove a fallen tree from the road. Each of these brothers located and cleared a good farm, and some of them were associated with first events in town history. John M. Colby, son of Abraham Colby, was the first white male child born in the town, in 1803, while Betsey, daughter of Ephraim Colby, born in October of the same year, was the first white female child born in Ogden. She married John A. Fincher, father to Mrs. Joseph Parker of Ogden. In 1804 Ephraim Colby, sr., and three other

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sons, Zacheus, Eastman and Merrill, came to the town, but Zacheus, who was a physician, settled on the Ridge. The others became heads of families here and added greatly to early local prosperity, for each was an industrious and energetic man. Ephraim, the pastor, died in 1823; his wife in 1806. Eastman Colby was a colonel of militia in the war of 1812–15. and one of the foremost men of the town in his day. He died in 1859. Each of these seven pioneer brothers lived and died on the farm settled by him.

In 1803 several new settlers came in, among them Josiah Mather and Mason Brockway, both of whom located south of the Center. Jonathan Brown settled north of the Center, and Henry Hahn, on the north town line. The Center church stands on the Brown farm. William Banning and Justin Worthington also located in the vicinity in 1803, and the latter was quite prominent in local history; was the last town clerk of the old town of Northampton, and the first in Parma, also the first school commissioner of Ogden. Other settlers in this year were Judge William B. Brown, whose father, Daniel Brown, is said to have preached the first sermon in Ogden (at George W. Willey's house in 1805) and William H. Spencer, the latter the builder of the first saw mill in Ogden, and who brought the machinery and mill irons from Connecticut, driving an ox team the whole distance.

Still greater numbers came in 1804 and made settlements in the town, among whom were Benajah Willey, Dr. John Webster, Daniel Spencer, Benjamin Freeman, John Gould, Isaac Nichols, Mr. Snow and Daniel Wandle, all from Connecticut. Spencer and Freeman came together, and both were were prominent in early history. Freeman was the first collector elected in Ogden, while Mr. Spencer was the founder in fact of the village of Spencerport. His purchase comprised 180 acres and included nearly the whole of the village. The canal was laid out through his lands and completed in 1825, and soon after Mr. Spencer began selling village lots. He also built a water power grist mill, though he died (1834) before it was fully completed. Daniel Spencer married twice, his second wife being Polly Foster, by whom he had three children, Joseph A., John and Libbeus F. Spencer. Dr. John Webster was in the war of 1812, and in town affairs was especially prominent. He was the first physician and a remarkably good man. His wife was

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Susan B. Allen, and both were born in 1780. Their children were Stephen, Asa, Jeremiah, Sylvester, Alvin, Huldah, William, John, William (2d), Hiram and Susan.

The pioneers of 1805 were few but among them were John D. Webster and Samuel Flagg, both of whom were men of influence and worth. Mr. Webster came from Salisbury, N H., and located on Colby street, with his young wife. His children who were born in Ogden, were Persis E., John West and Clarissa M., and Samuel and Nathaniel, all of whom are now dead. Mr. Flagg also settled on Colby street, where many of his children were born. They were Hannah, Henry S., James, Thomas, Charles, Samina, Ely, Ann, Edwin and Samuel. In 1806 William Webster came to the town, and about the same time Norman Davison, Charles Freeman, James King and others, all New Englanders who sought to make homes in the new country. In 1808 Austin Spencer, Ezekiel Goodwin and Oliver Gates came to the town. Joseph A. Spencer now lives on the farm taken by his uncle Austin in 1808, and it has been in the family more than eighty-five years. Charles Church and Gustave Huntley were also settlers about this time. John P. Patterson, the first supervisor of the town, came here in 1810, and Stephen Gridley, a well remembered pioneer, in 1811. James Pettengill, Adolphus Simons, Ira Nichols, Benjamin Simons and John Walton came about the same year. In 1813 Samuel Kilbourne came from Broome county and located in the north part of the town.

However, for several years following 1811 but few settlers came to the region, for at that time the second war with Great Britain was in progress and the whole territory of Western New York was threatened with invasion. The available men of Parma were among the enrolled militia and subject to call to the frontier, and on one or two occasions were ordered out on the lines. Colonel Eastman Colby was frequently on the frontier and the young men of Parma were quite anxious to serve under his leadership. However, the war passed without serious injury to local interests, other than to delay settlement for a time. Ansel Chapman may fairly be regarded as the pioneer of the south part of the town, though his settlement dated 1814. He came with his family from East Haddam, Conn., with a yoke of cattle and a span of horses and located where his son John now lives, and here he built a

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Fred E. Gott.

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log house, and later a frame one. His wife was Abigail Chauncey, sister to Henry Chauncey, one of the builders of the Panama railroad. Mr. Chauncey took up fifty acres but increased his land to 220 acres. Edward Covell, a Vermonter, settled in the southwest part of the town in 1815, and was the head of a large and respected family. About the same time came the Gotts, Samuel and John, who located nearer the center, Samuel where his son Fred. E. Gott now lives. Stephen Ross came from Salisbury, N. H., in 1816, and settled one mile south of Adams Basin, where he had a farm and also a cabinet shop. His children were George, James, Bartlett, Arnold, Benjamin F., Ralph, Stephen and Frances. Josiah Rich came from Washington county in 1818, and before going on a farm was tavern keeper and lumber merchant at the village. In his family were eight children. Joshua, Edmund and Reuben Whittier came from Raymond, N. H., soon after 1812 and settled in Ogden, Joshua on Union street and the others on what was known as Whittier street. Reuben afterward moved to Wisconsin. Joshua's children were Richard, Samuel and Martha, and Reuben's, Sarah, Mary, Alvira and Lucinda. Edmund's children were Elisha, Julia, Asenath, Charles, Martha, Rufus and J. Newton. The last mentioned now owns his father's old home farm. Cornelius Voorhis settled where W. W. Nichols now lives in 1813 or '14. He died in 1872. He was a son of John Voorhis, a pioneer on the Buffalo road. The Tucker family were also among the pioneers of Ogden, though recollections of them are meagre. The old Caleb Tucker farm was purchased by John A. Fincher in 1834, and is now occupied by Joseph Parker and family. Amos Clark Wilmot, a soldier and pensioner of the war of 1812–15, was an early settler of the Center road. He began chopping and eventually bought the Trowbridge farm. His wife was Elizabeth Hiscock, by whom he had six children: Louisa, Lucina, Servetus, George, Seymour and Amos. Pioneer Wilmot passed the last twenty-five years of his life in Rochester, and there he died in 1881. William Hiscock settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Sias in 1817, and died there in 1823. He had a large family.

Among the other early settlers though perhaps not pioneers in Ogden, may be mentioned the names of Major Gillman and his sons William, Hiram and Amos, Nicholas Kelley, Charles Eber, James Cate and

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his sons Enoch, Thomas and Reuben, James and John Hill and Aaron Robinson, all of whom were in the east part of the town. In the same connection may also be named John Brigham, Timothy Kneeland, James Baldwin, Harry Patterson, Darius Clark, Zachariah Olmstead, Simeon Wheeler, Bezaleel Whitney, John Woodard, Aaron Arnold, Joseph Stanley, Windsor Trowbridge, Rufus Humphrey, Theodore Goodwin, Enos Pembroke, Joseph Webster, John Collister, John Evans, Thomas Lindsley, Jesse and Stephen Mason, Israel Osmon, Stephen Angel; and also the Gilletts, Vanests, Walkers, Browers, Keelers, Cromwells, Handys, Hodges, nearly all of whom were in the east part of Ogden and many of whom have descendants in the town. On the west side, besides those already mentioned were the families whose surnames were Perry, Dart, Dewey, Gilman, Osborne, Hill, Richmond, Hall, Graves, True, Pettingill, Howard, Hubbell, Ross, Hicks, Rollin, Stone, Anderson, Boughton, Niles, Adams, Danforth, Parmele, McBrown, Curtis, Doty, Goodrich, Rich, and others whose names have been lost and have no representatives in the locality.

These early settlers in Ogden were chiefly farmers, yet some of them were mechanics and worked at their trades after coming to the town. They also established schools and organized churches that the educational and spiritual welfare of the people might be promoted. The earliest trading point was established at the center of the town in accordance with New England custom, and for many years Ogden Center was a hamlet of some importance. It had its stores, shops and dwellings, the town house, school and churches, Congregational and Baptist. The first afterward became Presbyterian and was the mother of churches in the town. The Baptists removed their seat of operations to the western part of the town, while the completion of the Erie canal drew from the Center its principal interests and located them at Spencerport.

As has been noted, this town was separated from Parma in 1817. At that time the population had become sufficient to justify such action, the convenience of the inhabitants demanded it, and, accordingly, on the 27th of January of that year an act granting the division was passed. The first meeting of electors was held on the first of April following, at which time these officers were chosen: John P. Patterson,

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supervisor; Abraham Colby, town clerk; Benjamin Simons, collector and constable; George W. Willey, poundmaster; George W. Willey, John D. Webster and William B. Brown, assessors; David Wandle, Ira Nichols, overseers of the poor; Austin Spencer, Erastus Spencer, Samuel Kilbourne, road commissioners; Justin Worthington, Charles Freeman, Oliver Gates, school commissioners.

Succession of supervisors: John B. Patterson, 1817–18; Austin Spencer, 1819; James Baldwin, 1820–21; John P. Patterson, 1822; James Baldwin, 1823–24; Austin Spencer, 1825, 1829–33, 1839, and 1846; Samuel Kilbourn, 1826–28; Amos C. Wilmot, 1834–37, 1844–45, 1850–51; Charles Church, 1838; John Gott, 1840–41; Ezra B. True, 1842–43, 1852–53, 1860, 1862–63; James A. Pettingill, 1847–48; William B. Brown, 1849, 1854; Jesse S. Church, 1855; Selden O. Banning, 1856, 1858; Enoch Arnold, 1857 and 1859; John Borst, 1861, 1865–66; Edward Covel, 1864; Josiah Rich, 1867–74; William B. Arnold, 1875–77; L. F. Spencer, 1878–80; Leonard Burritt, 1881–89; Lester S. Nichols, 1890–91; Frederick E. Gott, 1892–94.

The present officers (1894) are Frederick E. Gott, supervisor; John Upton, town clerk (for the last ten years); Fred E. Gott, Albert M. Barker, Oscar P. Colby and Lewis W. Adams, justices of the peace; George H. Comstock, Nicholas H. Hoy, Edward J. Rollin, assessors; James B. Dresser, collector; Silas F. Smith, George E. Colby, Edward W. Arnold, highway commissioners; Orel T. Hubbell, overseer of the poor; Oscar E. Nichols, John Upton, Lewis P. Geering, J. Peter Fetter and John Riley, constables; Samuel H. Day and Bowker Hinckley, excise commissioners.

Passing along the various thoroughfares of Ogden the spectator cannot but be impressed with the changes wrought by passing years. On almost every farm is an orchard of greater or less extent, indicating the fact that this town was once noted for its apple product. Less than thirty years ago Spencerport and Adams Basin were shipping points of much importance on the Erie canal and also on the railroad, and while in later years the town has lost much of its importance in this respect, other products have replaced the apple crop to maintain at least a portion of the former reputation of the locality. Fifteen years ago the farmers raised cabbage sufficient only for home use, but by

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development this industry has grown to gigantic proportions, and it is estimated that in 1894 at least a thousand acres were planted with cabbage, while the output reached nearly ten thousand tons. Potatoes have also been a prolific crop in Ogden and the source of much profit to farmers. However, the husbandman has never been fully compensated for the loss of the apple crop, which with the least expenditure of money and muscle yielded for better results. But, notwithstanding the embarrassments which have operated against the farmer of Ogden, they are a thrifty and energetic people and the town to-day presents as many fine farms with excellent buildings as are to be found in this part of the country. The land, too, has maintained a uniform population through years of unprofitable labor, indicating a determination on the part of its people to remain on the old farms rather than seek and hazard the uncertainties of village and city life, and other pursuits.

The chief centers of trade and population in Ogden are the village of Spencerport and the hamlet of Adams Basin, and both owe their existence and construction to the Erie canal, in 1825, while their respective interests were materially increased by the subsequent building and operation of the railroad. Ogden Center and Town Pump derived no benefits from these improvements, and indeed their then existing interests were seriously impaired by them as trade points and the center of population was naturally drawn to the hamlets on the north.

The locality commonly called Town Pump, or Ogden post-office, is in the southwest part of the town, in the region settled by the Pettingill, True, Gilman, Hill, Richmond and other prominent families. For mutual accommodation the settlers here dug a well in the center of the intersection of two principal thoroughfares, and from this the locality has ever been designated "Town Pump."

Ogden Center, in the early history of the town, was a place of much importance, in fact was the central village of Ogden; and it retained its prominence until the building of the canal, after which all local enterprises were removed to Spencerport, leaving only the Presbyterian church, the school and the town house and about a score of comfortable dwellings.

Adams Basin is a post-office and station on the railroad, and in its

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history dates to 1825. Previous to the building of the road the volume of business done here was apparently larger than in recent years, for the old warehouses and other unused buildings are visible evidences of former greatness. However, this hamlet is in the center of a rich and fertile agricultural region and here large quantities of produce are annually shipped to market. The existing industries are the fruit evaporating and warehouses, two or three stores and shops, the Methodist Protestant church and the district school.

Spencerport, the only incorporated village within the township, dates its history from the completion of the canal, although it was not until some ten years afterward that it began to take the form of a hamlet. Pioneer Daniel Spencer little thought that his original purchase here would be covered with a flourishing village, yet after the canal was put in operation he began developing a trading center. The principal north and south highway, the old Canawaugas road, led from the lake to the southern towns of the county, and along this the village lots were sold off, and in later years the whole tract was subdivided, streets and lots laid out, and now we have on the site an incorporated village of 1,000 inhabitants. Its volume of business was never greater than at present, though appearances would seem to indicate to the contrary. However, the work of shipping the produce is now much more easily and rapidly accomplished, and with far less demonstration, in these days of railroading, than was the case half a century and more ago. The canal carries its fair proportion of freight in season, but by far the greater quantity of products is shipped by rail.

The first merchants of the village were West & Richards, whose store was north of the canal. The next store was started by Philander Kam, who carried a general stock of goods, and they also owned the site of the Lincoln House hotel property. The store was kept south of the canal. Charles Church came next, also south of the canal and on the west side of Union street. Daniel Spencer opened the first hotel, on the east side of the street and over on the creek he built the mill, before mentioned. Benjamin Cole was also an early merchant, and in the same connection may be mentioned the firm of Church, Ball & Co., also Mr. Woodbury, who built the stone block which stood on the Upton block site. Charles Church built the store now occupied by George

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Cole, and lived where Mr. Fowler resides. Mr. Crosby and William Andrews were other old merchants of the village. The Kam hotel was sold to Mr. Church, thence to Mr. Ball, and from him to Lincoln and burned during his ownership. He rebuilt the house and subsequently it passed through the hands of Mr. Trimmer, James Upton (who improved it), Mr. Lincoln, Lincoln & Wallace, Mr. Edwards, and from the latter to William Ackley the present proprietor. Benjamin Cole also kept hotel north of the canal, and the property later went to James Upton, thence to William Kinney and finally to John Leonard.

From this small beginning Spencerport has grown to a desirable size and is a residence village as well as one of commercial importance In mercantile and manufacturing pursuits it has never attracted much attention, as its location is too near the city of Rochester to admit of such a possibility. However, all local demands are readily supplied and no branch of business is over represented. Spencerport became an incorporated village by an act of the Legislature passed April 22, 1867, and its first charter election, held May 13 thereafter, resulted in the selection of these officers: President, Dr. William C. Slayton, and trustees, E. H. Davis, George K. Field, C. S. Cole, and Austin Reed; clerk and treasurer, Charles Brigham; collector and constable, Jesse B. Walker. The subsequent village presidents have been E. H. Davis, W. H. Crosby, W. C. Slayton, John Borst, Miles Upton, William C. Slayton, F. W. Lincoln, William Brown, William C. Slayton, F. W. Lincoln, William C. Slayton, H. H. Brown, Thompson Hartwell, Samuel H. Day, Peter Helfrich, B. H. Goff, Peter Helfrich and Daniel L. Walker. The present village officers are D. L. Walker, president; John B. McCabe, William Ballard and A. N. Barker, trustees; W. W. Malay, clerk; W. S. Millener, treasurer; John Upton, collector.

For a period of about fifteen years previous to 1889 village interests had been seriously injured by fires, one of the most disastrous of which was that of 1876, for by it several blocks of stores were burned, and in the Goff warehouse a portion of the town records were consumed. This and subsequent fires compelled the village authorities to adopt some means of protection, consequently a fire department was organized, and a hand engine, hose, hooks, ladders and other necessary apparatus were purchased. This department is under the charge of chief engineer G. W. Barker.

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At a fire which occured in Spencerport on the night of August 3, 1894, three children of Cornelius Place were burned to death. They Willie, aged fourteen, Cornelius, aged fifteen, and C. Arthur, aged eleven.

Another of the noteworthy institutions of the village and locality is the excellent school maintained in district number one. The building itself was erected about 1875, and is a large and well appointed school house. The school is of the graded character, wherein are taught the higher branches, quite beyond the average scope of district schools. The several boards of trustees have aimed to make this in all respects a model institution, and their efforts are aided by the people of the district. The present trustees are Eugene Hoy, Seymour H. Curtis and Charles C. Smith.

Etolian Lodge, 479, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation in 1859, and a charter June 9, 1860. The charter members were William C. Slayton, first master; L. F. Spencer, B. F. Hancock, H. H. Goff, John Borst, H. C. Church, Cornelius S. Cole, Moses S. Cole, Charles Church, H. H. Garnsey, F. W. Lincoln, Samuel Weir, Abram Vandeventer, and Austin Spencer. The lodge has ever been prosperous and occupies large and well furnished rooms in the building next south of the canal on Union street. The present membership is ninety, and the officers are as follows: John Gallup, W. M.; Charles Woodmansee, S. W.; Fred E. Goff, J. W.; D. L Walker, treas.; William M. Clark, secy.; Albert P. Bush, chaplain; William R. Barrett, S. D.; Flagg G. Smith, J. D.; H. G. Spafford, sen. M. of C.; James Hawkins, jun. M. of C.; E. E. Allen, tyler; James H. Breese, marshal.

John R. Martindale, Post No. 270, G. A. R., was organized May 17, 1882, with twenty-two charter members, but is now enlarged so that it ranks among the best in the county. The meetings are held in Masonic Hall, in this village. The officers for 1894 are Oreb T. Hubbard, Com.; William Linn, sen. V. C.; Charles Hall, jun. V. C.; A. M. Barker, quartermaster; W. S. Millener, surgeon; G. S. Farwell, adjt.; A. M. Town, chaplain; Robert Gundry, O. of D.; Edward Keeler, O. of G.

Ogden Grange, No. 111, P. of H., was organized June 1, 1874, and has since been regarded as one of the stable institutions of the town and village. At present the Ogden Grange numbers about seventy mem-

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bers, and the officers for 1894 are as follows: Christie Pierce, master; William Rose, overseer; George W. Doty, lecturer; George Hodges, steward; Jacob Fetter, assistant steward; Bowker Hinckley, chaplain; Leonard Burritt, treas.; William M. Clark, secy; Frank G. Jewett, gate keeper; Mrs. Christie Pierce, Pomona; Mrs. William Ross, Flora; Mrs. James H. Breeze, Ceres; Mrs. Bowker Hinckley, lady asst. steward.

The first newspaper publication printed and issued at Spencerport was the *Journal*, founded in 1883 by Frank Cole, who, after about a year and a half sold out. The paper was soon afterward discontinued. However, in 1889 Mr. Cole again made a newspaper venture and issued the first number of the *Star*, which has been continued with gratifying success to the present day. Independent in politics in general, the *Star* is firm in the advocacy of protection principles, hence is thoroughly American in all respects. It is a desirable family paper adapted especially to home reading, and circulates chiefly in the third Monroe Assembly district. Mr. Cole issued the paper about three months and then sold to William W. Malay who has since been its editor and proprietor. The *Star* has a good circulation and enjoys a liberal advertising patronage.

The present business interests of Spencerport are as follows: Henry H. Goff, warehouseman; James T. Truesdale, C. Fossmire and Frank N. Webster, produce dealers; Cole & Freeman, general merchants; F. W. Nichols and John Leonard, grocers; F. W. Spencer, H. H. Brown, Cyrus Covert and William Covert, hardware dealers; Dr. W. S. Millener, druggist; General Green and John Upton, shoe dealers; William W. Hart, harnesses, etc.; Hugh Haslip, wagonmaker; Eugene Hoy, R. W. Haynor, James T. Truesdale, coal dealers; Henry Rogers, florist; William Boylan, miller; James C. Ross, creamery; John McCabe, planning mill; Seymour Curtis, pop corn manufacturer; L. L. Allen, cooper; Fred E. Goff, box factory; D. L. Walker, undertaker; R. K. Davis, jeweler; W. R. Barrett, dentist and baker; William Ackley, Smith & Babcock and John Leonard, hotel keepers.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Ogden, at Spencerport, was organized in 1838, and was the outgrowth of still older M. E societies in the town, some of them dating back to the early years of the century. The first class leader was David Dowling, and the first organizer, Loring

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Grant who formed a society at Webster's Basin, one mile west of Spencerport. Another class in 1821 in the Whittier neighborhood, but in 1828 both organizations lost their identity in the absorbing Methodist Protestant movement of that year, and it was not until 1838 that the scattered members of the old societies united and formed a church, under the leadership of Rev. Salmon Judd. A small meeting house was built at Spenceport, which was replaced with the present large brick edifice in 1870 and '71, being dedicated January 12, 1871. The present membership is about 130, with 134 pupils in the Sunday school. The trustees are J. Newton Whittier, John Killip and Joseph Rogers. From the time of the earliest Methodist meetings in Ogden, preachers and pastors of its societies and churches have been as follows: Peter Vanest, 1807; George Lane, 1808; James Mitchell, 1809; John Kimberlin, 1810; Loring Grant, 1811; R. M. Everts, 1812; E. King, 1813; W. Brown, 1814; James H. Harris, 1815; R. Marshall, 1816; William Jones, 1817; Cyrus Story and Michael Saeger, 1818; C. Story, 1819; N. B. Dodson, James S. Lent, John Cosart, B. Williams, P. Buell, E. Boardman, J. Copeland, C. V. Adgate, M. Tooker, Richard Wright, John Cosart, R. M. Everts, S. Judd, N. Fellows, D. Fellows, James Hall, Hiram May, R. C. Foot, Michael Saeger, J. B. Lankton, Loren Stiles, H. M Ripley, Joseph McCreary, A. L. Backus, H. W. Annis, E. S. Furman, S. C. Church, George W. Cowe, H. R. Smith, C. C. Wilbur, G. W. Cowe, J. B. Atchinson, J. W. Sanborn, G. Stratton, L. D. Watson, J. L. Humphreys, Mr. Hodgson, A. F. Colburn, James Hill, I. B. Hudnut and R. L. Robinson.

The first Congregational church of Spencerport was organized October 8, 1850, by thirty-five withdrawing members of the old Ogden Center society. The organization was perfected by incorporation January 6, 1851, and on the first of February 1851, the church edifice at Spencerport was completed. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Dill, who was in charge some years, and followed in succession by Revs. S. T. Richards, D. H. Blake, F. W. Adams, W. B. Stewart, Charles M. Whittlesee, John Merz (supply), Joseph S. Bennett, Bennett T. Stafford, Charles W. Fitch and Edward E. Furbish, the latter being the present pastor, who was installed December 10, 1890. This church has a membership of 271 persons, with an average Sunday school attendance of

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130 pupils, under the superintendence of James Castle. The trustees are Henry H. Brown, George Code, James Castle, Milton Brigham, Seymour Curtis and James T. Treusdale. Deacons, Samuel D Day, Aaron J. Arnold and Milton Brigham.

The church of St John the Evangelist, Roman Catholic, was dedicated November 22, 1868, but Catholic masses were said in the town, at Ogden Center, as early as 1851 by Father Welch, succeeded by Fathers Fitz Patrick, Welch, Donnelly, O'Loughlin, McGowan, Creedon, Keenan and Story. Father McGowan built the little chapel on the hill east of Spencerport, but this proved too small and inconveniently located, hence Father Storey purchased a lot and began the erection of the present edifice. The corner-stone was laid October 7, 1867, but in December following, during a severe wind storm, the frame of the building was blown down. However, it was rebuilt and dedicated November 22, 1868. Following Father Storey, the priests in charge of this parish have been Fathers James Connelly, James E. Hantey, Father Hickey, Joseph Magin and Patrick J. Clune, the latter coming to the parish in March, 1893. St. John's has about 250 communicating members, and about seventy-five families in the parish.

The Presbyterian church of Ogden, the mother of the various religious societies of the town in its early history, was organized as a Congregational church and society, November 4, 1811, and numbered as original members Samuel Davis, David Arnold, James Ferrington, Josiah Mather, Jabez Busley, Benjamin Freeman, Abigail Busley, Phebe Finch, Lydia Mitchell, Betsey Nichols and Justus Brown. In 1813 seven more were added to the church; eight in 1815; sixteen in 1816; five in 1817; eleven in 1818; and the number continued to increase and included nearly all the Congregational and Presbyterian element of the town, who were in a majority among the settlers. The first deacons were Samuel Davis and Josiah Mather, with Daniel Arnold added soon afterward. The first regular pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Everett, installed in 1879, though earlier services were conducted by "Father" Allen, and Revs. Barrett, Townsend, Davis and Smith. In 1813 the society was divided, twenty-five of its members withdrawing to form another church at Adams Basin; and still later, in 1850, thirty-five other members withdrew and organized the Congregational church and

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society at Spencerport. March 24, 1835, the church at the Center became Presbyterian and was attached to the Rochester presbytery, and under this change a virtual reorganization was effected. The elders were Sylvanus C. Willey, Diodate Lord, Charles Church, Alfred Norton, Austin Spencer and Hendrick D. Vroom; the deacons were Alfred Norton, William A. Chapman and John Brigham. The first church edifice was erected in 1823, and was replaced with the present structure in 1850–51. The succession of pastors of this historic church has been as follows: Rev. Ebenezer Everett, 1810–22; Avelyn Sedgwick, 1824–33 and 1838–49; Conway P. King, 1835–38; William A. Fox, 1851–65; Alexander McA. Therburn, 1865–82; Alexander S. Hoyt, 1883–88; Glenroie McQueen, 1888–90; John H. Williams, 1890. Mr. Williams is the present pastor of the church. The membership numbers 216, with about 125 children in the Sunday school. The latter was under the superintendence of John Kincaid for a period of seventeen years. The elders of the church are George H. Comstock, Horace Rann, John Kincaid, Marquis H. French and Hugh A. Smith. The trustees of the society are Bowker Hinckley, William Ross, Charles C. Smith, Henry D. Scribner, Henry S. Dyer and George Irish.

The Methodist Protestant church at Adams Basin was organized in 1828 at the house of Dr. John Webster, and its membership comprised chiefly several families who were formerly connected with the Episcopal Methodist church of the town. Among the early members of the church were Joseph Woodmansee and wife, Perry Woodmansee and wife, Stephen, Asa and Jeremiah Webster and their wives, and Edmund Wansey and wife. Previous to 1854 meetings were held in the school house at Adams Basin and Dr. Webster's dwelling, but in 1854 the society occupied the edifice erected by the Presbyterian organization which disbanded after that time. The new church was completed and dedicated in March, 1891. In 1855 the M. P. society purchased the property. The succession of pastors of this society and church have been as follows: Revs. Isaac Fistler, N. Palmer, William Williams, E. A. Wheat, William Emmons, L. Sweetland, L. Parmater, A. G. Wilcox, J. W. Davis, S. M. Short, C. C. Cary, W. W. Woodward, N. S. Clark, J. H. Richards, S. D. Kingsley, A. M. Town, A. H. Kinney, O. P. Wildey, A. M. Woodward, the latter the present pastor, whose labors

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begun here in 1891. The church has about eighty members and about 120 attendants at Sunday school. The trustees are George W. Doty, Peter Lourette and Freeman Webster. Superintendent of Sunday school, John Shafer.

The Baptist church of Ogden was organized May 21, 1819, by delegates from five churches in the region, at a meeting held in the school on Union street. The thirteen constituent members of the church were David Wendall, Enos Jewell, Stephen Ross, Samuel W. Brown, John B. Meserva, Eliakim Thatcher, Lydia Wendall, Anna Willey, Betsey Burnett, Hannah Pettengill, Abigail Jewett, Sarah Ross, and Mary Meserva. For a period of about six years this church had no pastor, and its early meetings were held in dwellings, school houses and barns. In 1824 Rev. Henry Blood was settled as pastor. The first house of worship was built at the Center, but in 1832 and '33 the more commodious edifice in the western part of the town was erected, being dedicated in May, 1833. The pastors and stated supplies of this church have been as follows: Ely Stone, 1819–24; Henry Blood, 1824–26; Jirah D. Cole, D. D., 1827–31; Zenas Case, 1832–56; Harvey Silliman, 1856–58; Zenas Case, 1858–60; John B. Jackson, D. D., 1860–61; Benjamin R. Swick, 1861–66; Almon B. Barrell, 1866–72; Lewis Halsey, 1871–74; David Morse, 1874, June to October; Walter Holt, 1875–79; Edward Royce, 1879–82; L. D. Lamkin, 1882–85; William C. Phillips, jr., 1885; John M. Davis, 1886; Edgar W. Watson, 1886, the present pastor. The present membership is 140; in Sunday school, 138. Trustees, E. H. Colby, E. J. Rollin, H. D. New, William Trowell, Charles Boughton, George G. True. Deacons, A. M. Colby, E. J. Rollin, Frank Gridley.

The Christian church of Ogden, commonly called the stone church, was erected about 1835 through the efforts of Levi True, H. C. Gilman, David and L. D. Bangs, Edward Covell, James Hill, and others representing a pioneer element in the southwest part of the town. The society prospered for a time, but with the removal or death of its leading supporters and founders interest declined and the society gradually passed out of existence.

In closing this chapter we may briefly allude to the schools of the town at large, although the almost entire absence of reliable records

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precludes the possibility of recording much that is worthy of note concerning them. Tradition has it that the first school in Ogden was taught in 1804 by Esther Clark in a log house south of Ogden Center, while other authorities contend that the first school was opened in 1807 and taught by the daughter of pioneer George W. Willey. Other schools in the town at an early day were those conducted by Filura Church, Rachel Willey and Mrs. Edward Covell, the latter in 1816 in the southeast part of the town, in the Gilman settlement. However, from these humble beginnings there has grown and developed the present admirable school system, more perfect and useful than at any time in its history. As at present constituted the town has fourteen school districts, each under direction of a competent board of trustees, and each provided with a good teacher; some districts have more than one teacher. All receive of the public moneys, while by district taxation an amount is annually raised to properly maintain good schools as contemplated by the State laws.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TOWN OF PARMA.

This town was formed directly from Fairfield, April 8, 1808, and then included all that is now Parma and Ogden. The latter was separated from the mother town January 27, 1817. However, in the original division of the territory of Western New York into towns of the original county of Ontario, this region was included with all west of the Genesee in the town of Northampton, formed April 4, 1797. This great town itself was divided, December 8, 1807, and out of it four large jurisdictions were created, and called, respectively, Pulteney, Bayard, Fairfield and Northampton. Fairfield included Parma and Ogden, and very soon after its organization the name Fairfield was dropped and Parma adopted in its stead.

The original dividing line between this town and Ogden was the center of the once famous Ridge road, but a subsequent change established

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the line one mile further south, including the gore within Parma. As at present constituted this town contains 25,288 acres of land and in area ranks third in the county, being exceeded only by Hamlin and Greece. Among the civil divisions of the county Parma occupies a position on the northern boundary and in the northwest general locality. It is also the northwest corner town of the historic "Mill Seat Tract," a portion of the vast area obtained from the Indians through representations on the part of the Phelps and Gorham proprietary that a tract twelve miles wide and twenty-four miles long was necessary for a mill yard. The tract was bounded east by the Genesee and west by a line twelve miles distant from it, and extended south from the lake twenty four miles, and included within it some of the best timber lands of the purchase and as well a number of valuable streams. The land surface in Parma is generally level in the north, slightly rolling in the south with small elevations in the extreme southwest. The chief streams are Salmon, Little Salmon, Buttonwood and Long Pond, and West creeks, all of which have their courses north and east and discharge into Lake Ontario in the adjoining town of Greece. The soil is chiefly gravelly loam, intermixed in places with sand and clay. The northern section contains some of the best and most productive agricultural lands in the county, while the lighter and less fertile areas are scattered along the north of the Ridge. However, as a whole, Parma occupies a front rank among the producing towns of Monroe county, and at one time, during the war of 1861–5, with Henrietta, paid the greatest income tax of any town in the shire.

But thirty years have witnessed many changes, both in resources and character of population, and while the town has not lost all its old time prestige, its more recent inhabitants have not materially added to its general worth. Internal improvements in other towns have given them an advantage, and Parma has been compelled to depend largely on natural rather than aequired resources. To be sure a railroad has been constructed through the northern part of the town, a material benefit to the immediate locality, and in a way to the whole jurisdiction, yet the old traffic on the Canawaugus and Ridge roads are not yet forgotten, for it was in those days that Parma was at the zenith of her glory and wealth.

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Pioneer and Early Settlement.—All authorities agree that the honor of having been the pioneer of Parma fell to the lot of Bezaleel, Stephen and John Atchinson, brothers, who, with the family of the first mentioned, came to the town early in the year 1796 and established for themselves a home in this then wilderness region, their cabin being erected one and one-half miles northwest of the present hamlet of Parma Center. The Atchinsons came from Tolland, Connecticut, intending to settle near Canandaigua, but in some manner they became dissatisfied with the locality and were therefore easily persuaded by the land agents to move further west and establish a home beyond the Genesee. Accordingly they came on to the site of Rochester, where then stood a battered and worn hunter's cabin, the only structure built by man where now stands a large commercial city. Here the party rested a short time and then, with their cattle and effects crossed the river on the ice and for the next three days labored in cutting a road through the woods to surveyed lot number 3, about on the line between ranges 6 and 7. Here a cabin was built and it was made comfortable by the doughty pioneer of Parma. They were accompanied to the place by John Parks, a noted trapper and hunter of the Genesee country. Besides those already named were Polly, the wife, and four small children of Bezaleel Atchinson. They brought with them a reasonable quantity of food, but after that was exhausted the future supply was obtained at Peter Shaffer's primitive mill where Scottsville now stands, nearly twenty miles distant from Atchinson cabin. On the journey through the woods from the Genesee, three of their four oxen died, and the remaining one was compelled to do all the work in breaking ground for the season's crops, a crooked root serving as a plow.

The descendants of this intrepid pioneer family still live in the region, and one of them, Austin Atchinson, recently died in Spencerport at the remarkable age of 103 years Another, Roswell Atchinson, also attained a good old age and died but a few years ago. Both were sons of Bezaleel Atchinson, the pioneer. Jacob and Dr. Sylvester Atchinson, other brothers of the pioneer, also became residents in Parma, settling here soon after the year 1800.

The second pioneer family in this town is somewhat uncertain, some writers contending that the families of Michael Beach and Silas Leonard

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both came in 1708, while Gilbert Leonard is authority for the statement that his family were here and made a permanent settlement on the 11th of April, 1797 Among them were three brothers, Silas, Lewis and Jonathan, all of whom came from Caanan, Connecticut. Their father intended to settle in the town but was killed just previous to setting out on the journey, whereupon Jonathan returned to the east and brought his widowed mother and two sisters, Lucy and Thankful, to the new settlement. Lucy afterward married Daniel Holton, and Thankful became the wife of Jonathan Roberts. Jonathan raised a family of seven boys and one girl; Lewis spent his life in the town and died in 1851, and Silas raised a family of nine children and died in Parma in 1864. On the Leonard farm was a salt spring and in the early history of the town much salt was manufactured here for the townspeople. Descendants of the Leonard family still live in the town.

In 1708 Michael Beach settled and made an improvement on lot 7, range 4, and in the same year George Goodhue came, but soon afterward moved to Wheatland. Timothy Madden came about the same time and located about half a mile west of the Center. Moses Schofield came to the Atchinson neighborhood in 1800 and in the next year, according to the best information obtainable, Samuel Hicks located on lot 7 of range 2. Hicks was famed as a hunter and trapper and is said to have come to the Genesee country as early as 1791, and traversed the entire region in pursuit of game and pelts His settlement in the town was very opportune for the other pioneers, for while they cultivated the land Hicks supplied them with meat. Other early settlers, coming soon after 1800, were Abner Brockway, Gibbons Jewett, George Huntley, and Daniel Arnold. In 1805 Jonathan Leonard brought his mother and sisters to the town.

Referring still further to the subject of early settlement, mention may be made of the families of Hope and Elisha Davis, and Jonathan Underwood, who came in 1805, the latter on lot 1, range 4, while the brothers Davis were the pioneers at Parma Corners, where they in 1809 built the first public house in the town, and in fact established the settlement at that place. They were earnest and industrious pioneers and added much to the early development of the region then about the line between Parma and Ogden. Their first hotel was a famous resort

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on the Ridge road, and the close proximity to the Canawagus or north and south thoroughfare through the town made it a resort of unusual importance. The descendants of the Davis pioneers are still in the town and are among its most respected families. Lewis Davis, brother to Hope and Elisha, came to the Corners in 1808 and lived to be one of the oldest men of the locality. James Egbert also came in 1805. Cornelius Bennett settled at Burritt's Corners, one mile south of Unionville, in 1807; Levi Talmadge and Kennicone Roberts came to Parma in 1809, while the settlers of 1810 were Augustus, Samuel and Isaac Mather, and Augustus Mather, jr., also Isaac Castle, and all on lots 3, 4, and 5, of range 7. Of these families the Castles became prominent and quite numerous in town. The brothers were Isaac, Samuel, Abram, and Jehial, the latter coming in 1812. Isaac built in 1833 the "cobble stone house now occupied by his son, Darwin S. Castle. Abram Castle died in 1812, and his wife in 1817, and both were buried in the Castle burying ground.

Elihu Cross came from Massachusetts in 1811 and settled in the north part of Parma, being one of the first settlers in that locality. He reared to maturity a large family of sons and daughters, among them Leonard, Elihu, Linas, Saxton, Luman, Anna, Clarissa and Julia. Most of the sons went west many years ago, but the girls all married and afterward lived in this town. Elihu, the pioneer, died about 1843.

Among the other early and worthy settlers in Parma, there may be recalled the names of Fulton, Markham, Curtis, on range 5; the Stevens brothers and Peter Hiller in the northern locality; John Cheney at Bartlett's Corners, so called. There were also Jesse Stowell, Jonathan Cary, R. Winchell, Joel Bagley, the latter from New Hampshire, and a pioneer in Henrietta, where he located in 1813. Jeremiah, Gad, Barber and Nathan Wright founded the so called Wright settlement in 1810, while still other settlers of 1811 were Jason, Baldwin and Esra Tyler, on the site of North Parma village; J. Thompson located at the Corners and the Warners and Whitneys in the same vicinity. About the same time, too, came others, the dates being now unknown, but among whom were the Thayers, Schofields, Curtises, Beaches, Jonathan Henry, Johnson Gilmore, Caleb Peck; and still later came Gilbert Bush, William Berridge, the Smiths, Tenneys, Demarests, Millers, Cosmans, Van

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Voorhises, Waldocks, Garlocks, Bennetts, Haslips, Wilders, Goodells, Browns, Lowdens, Cochrans, Wheelers, Collamers, Randalls, Tabers, Burritts, Newtons, Baxters, Tompkinses, all of them old names in the town and many of whose descendants still live here. These were dwellers chiefly in the north part, where the family names are still well represented, though many are gone and their farms taken up and occupied by a new race of people. The later comers are of German descent, and are thrifty, persevering and forehanded husbandmen. Nearly all of them came here, as did the pioneers, poor men with families, seeking to better their condition, and almost without exception they have succeeded. However, unlike the pioneers, these late comers had neither privations nor hardships to contend against, for they found cleared and well tilled lands and good dwellings for their families.

One of the most interesting and historic localities of the town is that commonly called the "Ridge" and the old "Ridge Road." This famous thoroughfare of traffic and travel was opened in 1816, and almost at once became prominent in Genesee country annals. A daily stage line was immediately put in operation, and being successful, other lines were established, and the Ridge was thenceforth and for many years the most popular highway in the country. All travelers seeking homes in Western New York, and as well all emigrants journeying further west, followed the Ridge road, and the result was the establishing of public houses along the route until they were said to average one for each two miles; and what is more, each did a thriving business, and nearly every one was provided with a private distillery. Even at this late day the observing traveler, riding along this one great thoroughfare, cannot but be struck with the appearance of the buildings, for, while more recent comers have replaced many of the old structures with more modern ones, there still remains abundant proof of the early occupation and the omnipresent public house. However, where once prospered half a dozen taverns three quarters of a century ago, there remains but one now in operation, and that of minor importance to the traveling public.

The Ridge road through Parma resulted in forming an almost continuous village, and to-day the farms along it are small, averaging perhaps less than fifty acres. The distilleries of old times are all gone off the

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Ridge and with one exception out of the town, and for twenty and more years Parma has been a no-license district. Still, the Ridge abounds in good farms and excellent buildings, though its industries are few. A grist mill is still in operation about a mile west of the Greece line, and owned by Hezekiah Peck. Another, still older is located near the west line, and known as the old grist mill, for a long time owned by the Fowlers, formerly Vincent and now Chauncey Fowler. Among the prominent places along the Ridge, between the Corners and the Greece line, may be mentioned those of the late Henry Osgood, J. Herbert Tracy, son of Allan D. Tracy, on the old Thrall farm. Still farther east is the old Lankton farm; the Peck house and mill; Richard Horning's fine place; George H. Losey's garden farm; the Pease place, the William Gorton farm, and next the old and abandoned Congregational church. Going west on the north side of the road is the house of James Davy, followed in order by those of H. D. Wheeler, Nathan Meserve, esq., Thomas and James H. Breeze, the old Davis stone house and others of lesser note toward the Corners. To the westward the best appointed farms are those of the late J. M. Webster, Henry Goodell, B. J. Collins, Frank Huber, George Smith, Aaron Arnold, the Clark farm, and Samuel W. Wadhams. However, during, the last forty years the character of occupancy along the Ridge has materially changed and a strong element of Irish population has succeeded former owners. But the more recent comers are thrifty and progressive and have built up many farms along this old highway, and as well in other parts of the town further north.

The one great cause which more than all others contributed to the decline in interests and traffic on the Ridge was the construction and operation of the Erie canal, for by it wagon travel was succeeded by boat transportation. Still later the building of the railroad through the north part of Ogden and across the central part of the county was another element that worked adversely to local interests and importance. However, as an agricultural producing town, Parma has retained its standing, as in 1860 its inhabitants made 150,000 pounds of butter, and its orchards yielded more than 42,000 bushels of apples, in which productions the town was exceeded in the county alone by Greece, the latter having 5,000 more acres of land.

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Before leaving the subject of early history it is proper that a brief review be made of some of the notable "first events" in Parma. The first marriage was that of Capt. Jonathan Leonard and the daughter of William Hincher; Alpheus Madden opened and taught the first school in 1804; J. Thompson kept the first store; Hope and Elisha Davis built the first tavern in the town; Jonathan Whitney built the first grist mill, and it is claimed that the first saw mill was that of E. W. Thayer on Long Pond creek, built in 1806 or 1807. Bezaleel Atchinson constructed a grist mill on Salmon creek in 1809, and a few years later added a saw mill to it. The Gulf mills, or, as otherwise known, the Fowler mills were built on the Ridge about 1812 by Whitney & Markham. The first saw mill in the north part of the town was built in 1820, on West creek, by Mr. Winchell. Philander Curtis built the second, and the Buells, Joseph and George, the third. The Sperry mills were built about 1840, as was also the carding and planing mill of Mr. Trimmer.

Organization.—As has been stated, Parma, under the original name of Fairfield, was separated from Northampton and given an organization. The first officers elected were Gibbons Jewett, supervisor; Justin Worthington, town clerk; Daniel Spencer, collector; Abel Howe, O. F. Rice, A. Webb, J. Howell and George Huntley, assessors; Nehemiah Treat and Nathaniel Tibbet, overseers of poor; Alexander White, Samuel Latta and Sanuel Baldwin, school commissioners; Fred Howe, Israel Douglass, John Landon, Sanford Briggs and J. Wing, constables. Thus the organization of the town was made complete, though during the next few years there grew into existence a feeling of rivalry between the north and south sections of the town that for several years seriously disturbed the peace and well being of the entire community. At that time Parma extended south to the Chili line and was a quite well settled region. The feeling referred to was occasioned by inhabitants of the north and south sections each striving to secure and retain for their respective localities the chief town office, and consequently the improvements which would naturally follow, for a town officer would be expected to add to the value of his own locality rather than seek to promote the advantage of sections away from his abode. This was but practical politics notwithstanding its manifest injustice, and even to this

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day sectional feeling is a factor in Parma political life, and many a worthy candidate has been defeated for town office on account of the locality of his residence, and a less deserving nominee elected over him. It was this feeling which resulted in a great measure in the division of the town in 1817, and by it local animosities were buried for a long time The Ridge road was the original dividing line, but soon afterward the gore south of the Ridge was annexed to Parma and the present dividing line established. After the division the town was practically reorganized and all officers chosen from the town as thus constituted, and as follows: Gibbons Jewett, supervisor; Zolved Stevens, town clerk; Roswell Atchinson, collector; Jonathan Underwood, W. Warner and Arnold Markham, assessors; Asa Atchinson and Samuel Castle, overseers of the poor; Stephen Atchinson, Elisha Fulton and Jason Tyler, commissioners of highways; Roswell Atchinson and Augustus Mather, constables.

Succession of Supervisors.—Gibbons Jewett, 1807–11; Silas Leonard, 1812; Gibbons Jewett, 1813; George W. Willey, 1814; John C. Patterson, 1815; Gibbons Jewett, 1816–18; Zolved Stevens, 1819–20; Gibbons Jewett, 1821; Samuel Castle, 1822–25; Roswell Atchinson, 1826–28; Simeon Smith, 1829; Zolved Stevens, 1830; Jason Tyler, 1831; Isaac M. Hiscock, 1832; J. E. Patterson, 1833–36; Jonathan Wadhams, 1837; Isaac Chase, jr., 1838–41; Harris Clement, 1842; Isaac Chase, jr., 1843–44; Harris Clement, 1845–47; Joshua Tripp, 1848; Isaac Chase, jr., 1849–50; James C. Austin, 1851–52; J. E. Patterson, 1853; Jonas Tripp, 1854; S. D. Webster, 1855; J. E. Patterson, 1856; Isaac Chase, jr., 1857; Arthur J. Wood, 1858–60; J. W. Hiscock, 1861; Harris Clement, 1862; J. E. Patterson, 1863–64; A. J. Wood, 1865; Charles Efner, 1866; Eroy D. Hillman, 1867–69; Russell C. Bates, 1870–74; Stephen Burritt, 1875; Rodney P. Odell, 1876–78; Russell C. Bates, 1879; Elam A. Cross, 1880–82; James T. Truesdale, 1883–84; William H. Denniston, 1885–88; Elam A. Cross, 1889–90; Avery L. Foote, 1891; Albert P. Beebe, 1892–95.

Present Town Officers, (1894).—Albert P. Beebe, supervisor; Henry Bufton, town clerk; Eroy D. Hillman, James H. Breeze, Rollin B. Wood and Willard H. Hawkins, justices of the peace; Edward D. Webster, Thomas Burritt and Belden Wilder, assessors; Ira L. Cross,

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Martin Lynn and S. S. Buell, excise commissioners; Alton Dimmock, Robert R. Wayne, Charles B. Hill, William B. Wilkinson and Oscar M. Dunbar, constables.

Municipal History.—The villages and hamlets lying within the town of Parma are ten in number, and are located with apparent reference to the convenience of the inhabitants, and at the same time without conflict of interests. In the northern central part of Parma is the incorporated village of North Parma, otherwise known for many years as Unionville. This is the largest of the villages of the town, and of the greatest commercial importance, yet its standing has been attained during the last twenty years and due in a great measure to the building of the Ogdensburg, Watertown and Oswego railroad, commonly called the "R. W. & O." The first settler in the vicinity of the village site was Jonathan Underwood, who came here in 1805, while in 1811 Jason Tyler built the first dwelling house here. The Garlocks and Berridges were also early and prominent residents in this locality. Tyler was a blacksmith and opened his shop for business in 1815. However, the village did not gain any prominence as a trading center until the laying out and opening of the Canawaugus road, leading from the lake south through the Center, Parma Corners, Spencerport, Ogden Center, and thence into Chili where it intersected another chief highway leading east and west. Samuel Smith opened a public house at North Parma in 1820 and at least one has ever since been maintained. The second hotel was built by Charles Darling. The first regular store was opened in 1836 by William Fournire, and remained the only store in the north part of the town for many years. A drug store was opened in 1876 and one has ever since been maintained. In 1845 Salmon Creek post-office was established at Unionville, and in 1847 the North Parma office was likewise opened at Bartlett's Corners. In 1849 the Salmon Creek office was discontinued, and soon afterward postmaster William Berridge moved his office from the north location to the "ville," still retaining, however, the original name of North Parma, which has ever since been continued. The office is of greater importance at this time than ever in its history. A stage line was established between North Parma and Spencerport in 1860, carrying daily mail and accommodating at the same time the offices at Parma Center and

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Parma Corners. This line is still continued with mails carried over the route twice daily. On August 10, 1876, the newly built railroad began carrying mail, thus affording abundant service to the business interests of the locality.

In the course of events the little hamlet became a village of commercial and industrial importance, and its more enterprising and public spirited citizens felt the necessity of local improvements such as were not obtainable at the general expense and not advisable on the part of the few for the benefit of many. Accordingly, a meeting was held and the result was the incorporation of the village of North Parma, creating it a body corporate and politic. The first village election was held July 28, 1885, and Elam A. Cross was chosen president; Gilbert Leonard, C. F. Curtis and Gilbert C. Childs, trustees; Allen B. Fraser, treasurer; Hanford Bass, clerk; James H. Goodno, collector. Mr. Curtis refused to qualify as trustee and Rollin B. Wood was elected to the vacancy. The present village officers (1894-5) are Hanford Bass, president; Thomas Stoddard, Edson Taber and John B. Miller, trustees; Olin C. Curtis, clerk; Willard E. Wilder, treasurer; and Daniel Meach, collector.

The school building of district 4 was taken for a village hall, and the enterprising inhabitants have erected within the village limits one of the most attractive and convenient school buildings in any of the outlying districts of the county. There has also been provided an ample supply of hooks, ladders and hose, together with two small but serviceable hand engines.

North Parma is regarded as one of the most desirable residence villages in the county, and its population of about 600 is made up largely of retired farmers; men of fair means, many of whom still own farms, but prefer village to rural life. The village interests have never been large or extensive, yet all mercantile branches are well represented. The Fraser store is one of the largest country establishments in Western New York. Its proprietor is Allen B. Fraser, assisted by his brother, E. E. Fraser. The firm of Cross & Fraser started this business in December, 1875, and Mr. Fraser succeeded in 1878. The other business men of the village are Fred Horton & Co., general store; Henry Opperman, general store; Wood & Iveson, grocers; Newcomb & Taber,

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and Ingham & Warboys, hardware; Rollin B. Wood, flour and feed; Orange A. Green, druggist; Stewart & Conklin and E. B. Curtis, meat markets. Elam A. Cross is an extensive dealer in beans, and is also engaged in the manufacture of an excellent quality of fertilizer. Hanford Bass is a lumber and coal dealer and also handles sewer and drain pipe. Gilbert C. Childs built a carriage factory in 1889 and is still engaged in successful business. The large roller flour mills of E. M. Upton & Co. are located in the eastern part of the village. The capacity of the mills is 100 barrels of flour per day. Holbrook & Bennett are proprietors of a large fruit evaporator. Bartlett & Hawkins have a carriage factory and blacksmith shop about a mile north of the village. The other proprietors of local business interests are William Iveson and J. H. Goodno, harness-makers; Ella Coleman, millinery; Daniel Altpeter, confectioner; W. J. Reed, photographer; V. A. Hovey, undertaker. The village has two hotels, the Commercial House and North Parma Hotel.

The dwellers of North Parma feel just pride in their public buildings—the school and four fine church edifices, the latter being the respective houses of worship of the Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The oldest of these institutions is the First Baptist Church of Parma, the organization of which was effected May 27, 1809, by Elder Moses Clark, and with these members: Moses Clarke, Samuel Gregory, Timothy Lane, Joshua Wickson, Amos Hicks, Asa Adams, Richard Clark, G. Wilkerson, Samuel Hicks, Esther Hicks, Lucy and Anna Wilkerson, Clarissa Cross, Rachel Corbett, Sophia Tenney, Phebe Hickox, Polly Adams and Susanna Gregory. Elder Clark was the first pastor, and Timothy Lane first deacon. The first church edifice was built in 1830, and stood half a mile south of the village, but was removed to the settlement in 1842. Substantially rebuilt and enlarged, it compares favorably with the other churches of the place. The present membership numbers about 150, with a Sunday school of about seventy-five attendants. The present pastor is Rev. William L. Ferguson, who came to the pastorate in December, 1892, succeeding Rev. C. C. Maxfield. The board of trustees comprises Elam A. Cross, Dennis Taber and Hanford Bass.

The Freewill Baptist Church of Parma dates its organization in the

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town as far back as September 29, 1831, at which time Elder Samuel Whitcomb formed the society at a meeting held at Wright's school house. The original membership was large and included many of the most substantial families in the northern part of the town. The first deacons were George Limbocker and James Henry; clerk, Jason Tyler. The first settled minister was Elder S. Bathericke. The original members numbered twenty, and from its earliest history this has been one of the strongest and most influential church societies in Parma. Previous to 1838 the society held its meetings in school houses, but in the year mentioned a plain frame edifice was erected at Unionville. In 1884 the old building was removed and put to use for mercantile occupancy, and in its stead was built the present large and attractive church edifice, costing about $8,000, one of the best in all respects in the northern part of the county. The edifice was dedicated January 1, 1885. The present membership numbers about 200 persons, and the congregations are drawn from Parma, Greece, Hamlin and Clarkson. The Sunday school has about 140 in average attendance. The present pastor, Rev. George R. Holt, came to the church in April, 1888, succeeding Rev. G. R. Foster. The trustees of the society are Ira L. Cross, Peter E. Smith, Irving Hincher, William Smith, James Smith, Rollin B. Wood and Warren Amidon. Deacons, Charles E. Miller, James Smith, Lodisca Hiscock, Warren Amidon.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of North Parma was the result of a consolidation of older societies of the same denomination, and was formed in 1883 and '84, the new edifice at the village being dedicated on Thanksgiving day of the latter year. This being accomplished the former separate societies having their respective plans of meeting at North Parma, north of the village, and at Parma Center, were dissolved. The new edifice was built at a cost of about $8,000. The membership numbers about eighty, under the present pastorate of Rev John Milton Dodson, successor to Rev. Joseph Criswell. The trustees are Joseph E Anderson, Albert D. Cosman, Thomas Bartlett, Isaac H. Curtis, Chauncey M. Chattin, W. B. Newton, Franklin Smith, James Wheeler, and Wesley Garlock.

The Methodist Episcopal church of North Parma, which was dissolved on the formation of the consolidated society at the villuge, was organ-

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ized in 1826, the first class having but five members, and met with the Center society until 1846, when a separation was made. About this time the stone church was built, and located one and one-half miles north of the village. The first trustees were Philander Curtis, J. M. Hiscock, John Smith and J. Hartwell.

The youngest of the religious societies of North Parma is the Roman Catholic church, the parish being furnished with a church house about 1885, and including in its membership the Catholic families of Northern Parma, and also part of Hamlin and Greece. The pastorate is an out mission from Spencerport. The church edifice, a neat and comfortable structure, stands in the north part of the village.

In a convenient location and about two miles northeast from North Parma village is the church house of the members of the Free Methodist church of North Parma, the organization of which was perfected January 7, 1863, at a meeting held at the Bartlett's Corners school house. The house of worship was erected in 1867, at a cost of about $3,000. This church forms a part of a circuit composed of the stations of North Chili, West Greece, Parma Center and North Parma. The last pastor Rev. Lysander Day Southworth, who died January 7, 1895. The circuit membership is about 150.

Parma Center is a hamlet situated near the geographical center of the town and on the lands settled by pioneers Austin and Roswell Atchinson, the former having built the first house in the vicinity. It stood where Mr. Odell's house is. Asa Peck set up a blacksmith shop at the Corners in 1829, and in 1830 Chauncey A. Knox, who came from Eaton, Madison county, opened a store here. He was in business thirty-six years and was succeeded by Rodney P. Odell. In 1865 Asa Leonard followed Odell, and was in turn succeeded by Hill & Campbell, and the latter in 1870 by William H. Denniston, who still continues in business, and is regarded as one of the most active men of the town. In 1862 and '68 other stores were opened at the Corners, but of all, that now owned by Mr. Denniston alone survives.

The regularly organized church societies have had houses of worship at the Center, the Presbyterian, the Free Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal, the latter now having been consolidated with the North church and its seat of operations transferred to North Parma. In the

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Center region Methodist services were held as early as about 1804, but not until about 1811 was a class organization effected, and not until January 29, 1827, was the church fully formed. The first trustees were Asa Atchinson, Austin Atchinson, Philander Curtis, Leonard Bragg and John Potter; first pastor, N. B. Dodson. The church edifice on the southeast corner was built in 1830, of brick construction and a substantial structure. The society held its organization until a union with the church was deemed advisable, after which the building passed into other hands. It is now owned by Mr. Denniston and occupied as a storehouse.

The Presbyterian church of Parma Center was organized March 29, 1829, and Roswell Atchinson donated the society a parcel of land for a church edifice. The original members were Daniel Clark, sr., Daniel Clark, jr., Emelia and Orpha Clark, Clarissa Patterson, Harriet Vansise, Nicholas Kipp, Jane Post, Isabel Van Tuyl, Hannah Pulitt, Phebe Gager, Lucius and Abby Peck. In 1831 the church edifice was erected, the town contributing to the building fund with the understanding that the building should be used for necessary town purposes; for it must be understood that the Center was for many years the seat of operations of all town business and the clerk for a long time kept the records there. However, in 1842 doctrinal dissensions found their way into the society and the result was a dissension in the church, the withdrawal of sixty members and the formation of a Congregational society with Rev. Shubael Carver at its head. The Carver society retained possession of the church building, but after he left town his followers lost their foothold and their organization ceased. Soon afterward the building was sold and torn down. Throughout this period the original society preserved its organization, holding services in various localities in the town until 1844, when the present church edifice was built at the Center. The membership numbers about seventy persons at the present time. The last pastor was Rev. G. L. Hamilton. The trustees are Andrew Warren, Isaac M. Castle and James H. Breeze. Deacons, Andrew Warren, Thomas Jackling, Thomas Breeze, Hugh Johnson and Isaac M. Castle.

Parma Corners, situated at the intersection of the Canawaugus and Ridge roads, is perhaps the most historic of the villages of the town,

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although from a business standpoint the hamlet has never attained any considerable importance. Here settled pioneers Hope and Elisha Davis in 1805, and in 1809 these worthy brothers built and opened the first public house in the town. This building at once gave the Corners an unusual local importance and during the early history of the Ridge road the hotel was a famous resort; and notwithstanding the fact that other taverns were soon afterward built, that of Davis brothers for a long time maintained a supremacy. It was a log building and near it was a large framed barn, both standing near the site afterward used for the Institute building. Levi Talmadge became its proprietor in 1811 and during his regime the house became famous. Still later proprietors were landlords Rochester, Montgomery and McKnight. A second public house was built here about 1816 by one Bentley, while the Tillotson House was third. In 1818 Davis Goodell succeeded landlord Bentley and named his hotel "Goodell House," and in this house it is claimed that Morgan, the recalcitrant Mason, was last seen. However, so many hotels and localities are historic for the same cause the reader may accept the above statement with proper allowance. On the northwest corner in 1820 Levi Talmadge built a large hotel. A little to the west was built in 1816 Zolved Stevens's distillery, that indispensable requisite to the success of the Ridge at that time. Mr. S. also built a hotel near his "still" and did a good business on the road. In fact the early history of the Corners was by far the richest, and the same is also true of the whole Ridge road region. At one time there were in operation in the immediate vicinity of Parma Corners no less than four or five hotels, at least one distillery and three stores. There was also projected a race course in which Rochester capital was to be largely interested, and this mere suggestion resulted in the building of another large hotel west of the distillery and on the farm now owned by the Webster family. In 1825 Randall Curtis built a tannery near the distillery, and about 1830 Henry Stevens put up another hotel. Now, after a lapse of seventy years, the Corners, and in fact the Ridge in Parma, has but one hotel, neither distillery or tannery, and but two stores.

The Parma Institute was one of the most praiseworthy enterprises ever in operation in the town, and productive of great good during its brief career. The school was organized September 14, 1858, at a meet-

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ing in the Baptist church, at which time a board of fourteen trustees was chosen. J. Tripp was elected president, James Gorsline, secretary, and J. M. Webster, treasurer. Under favorable conditions the school was opened, the old hotel building at the northwest of the four corners being utilized for the purpose. Later on it was moved across the street and attached to the new building erected for the school. The Institute was maintained with varying success until 1863, and then sold at forced sale. It was purchased by seven of the old trustees, and by them leased to Prof. Williams for one year. The previous principals were Profs. Robinson, Blennerhassett and Palmer. However, as an investment the Parma Institute proved unfortunate for its worthy corporators, and all efforts to sustain it properly were unavailing In 1870 Prof. S. W. Clark, an educator and manager of excellent repute, came to the relief of the stockholders and undertook to establish the school on a secure footing. A virtual reorganization was effected in the directory and a capable corps of instructors was engaged, but notwithstanding this determined effort five years of vicissitudes proved clearly that the school could not be profitably operated; hence it was closed and the building sold to the third school district. It is now used in part as a fruit house.

The present business interests of Parma Corners comprise the stores of Judson Knickerbocker and Francis A. Castle, and a few small shops such as are incident to similar hamlets. There is also a hotel and an Odd Fellows' hall.

Parma Lodge No. 199 was instituted in 1868, and after about seven years of successful life was provided with a good hall, which it now occupies. More than this, the lodge has a good invested fund of available moneys The members number about fifty. The officers are Charles Collins, N. G.; William Behler, V. G.; Miles Upton, rec. sec'y; D. M. Farrier, perm. sec'y; Frank Huber, treas.

The Baptist church of Parma Corners was organized January 10, 1832, by Rev. C. Hartshorn, with twenty-four members. The church edifice was built in 1837 and is located east of the Corners a few rods. This society has ever been one of the permanent institutions of the town, and the church edifice has been kept in remarkably good repair. The present members numbers 129, and in the Sunday school are 120 regular attendants. The trustees of the society are Eroy D. Hillman,

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G. A. Smith, Nathan Meserve and John M. Sweeting. The present pastor is Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, settled September 20, 1894.

In the eastern part of the town, on the line between Parma and Greece are two other church edifices, and known, respectively, as the First Congregational church of Parma and Greece, and the Church of Christ of Parma and Greece. The first mentioned of these churches was organized at Parma Corners, December 2, 1819, and included in its membership a large number of the best families of both towns. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon Allen. The church edifice was erected during the years 1824 and '25 and is located on the town line, a portion of the structure being in each town. This society enjoyed a life of prosperity and success from its formation until within the last half score of years, when declining interest compelled the suspension of its pastorate.

The Church of Christ, located two miles further north, although smaller in number of members from first to last, has ever maintained its organization and is now in good condition. It was formed in 1830 and drew its membership from both towns The society was legally incorporated in 1843, and in the next year the church edifice was built. The membership numbers about seventy-five persons, and in connection with the regular worship services is a good Sunday school.

The proper education of the youth of the town has ever been held an important object among the people of Parma, and since the earliest history of the town ample provision has been made to accomplish this end. Well authenticated tradition informs us that Daniel Arnold taught the first school in a log house owned by Bezaleel Atchinson and standing near his residence, while the first regular school was taught by Alpheus Madden, beginning in 1804, also located near the Center. At Hunt's Corners Michael Beach was the first pedagogue. In 1815 Unionville was provided with a school and about three years later the Cross district was likewise organized. The work of districting the town began in April, 1813, and Norman Dawson, Oliver Gates, Josiah Fish, Enos Pembrooke and Elisha Cross comprised the committee to make the division.

From this humble beginning the present school system has grown, and now, more complete, thorough and comprehensive than ever before

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in its history. According to the present arrangement, the town comprises fifteen districts, and each has its school house. Seventeen teachers are employed. The assessed value of the town is $1,972,674, and the value of school property is $16,625. The number of children of school age is 892 and the average daily attendance is 432. As shown by Commissioner Brainard's last report, the amount of public moneys received for school purposes in the town was $2,323.35, while the town raised by tax $5,537.84. There was paid to the teachers during the last year $5,420.41 and all other expenses amounted to $2,617.13.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TOWN OF PENFIELD.

An early writer of local history in describing the town of Penfield as it was previous to the year 1824, said: "A post township in the northeast corner of Monroe county, ten miles east of Rochester. On the west it embraces a part of 'Teoronto Bay,' the boundary towards Brighton, and it has some streamlets that run into the lake, and one, the largest, into the head of the bay. The area of this town (which then included Webster) is about sixty-seven square miles, and it has the greatest aggregate population of any one in the county (population in 1820 was 3,224). The land all descends northward and is inferior in quality to many other towns, in soil and other advantages."

Such was a reasonable and fair description of Penfield as constituted in 1824, and from other records and known events in connection with the early times of the town, we may infer that the writer was in no manner prejudiced in his statements. The town indeed was an undesirable region during the first twenty-five years of the century, and more than one speculative land proprietor gladly released himself from his investments here. Phelps and Gorham of course acquired title from Massachusetts, and the Indians of this State, but about 1790 sold the township to General Jonathan Fassett, a Vermont Yankee. This adventurous pioneer visited his purchase and made some small improve-

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ments, but the situation of the town and its malarial districts were rather too much for even his Yankee determination, and the result was in his abandoning the purchase and its subsequent sale to Mr. Ham, of New Jersey, the consideration being, it is said, somewhat less than was paid for the town by the general.

Proprietor Ham sold the town to General Silas Pepoon, reserving to himself a two hundred acre tract about a mile north of Penfield village. Pepoon in turn sold to Samuel P. Lloyd, and the latter, in 1810, disposed of all that then remained unsold, to Daniel Penfield. In this year the town was separated from the mother district of Boyle, and, inclusive of Webster, was given a distinct organization under the name of "Penfield,' and so called in honor of Daniel Penfield, the final proprietor. Webster was set off from Penfield February 6, 1840, thus reducing the area of this town to 22,004 acres, as now constituted.

General Jonathan Fassett is perhaps entitled to be named as the pioneer of this town, although he gave up the attempt to make even for himself a permanent home here. He came soon after his purchase, in 1791, and at the same time also came Jonathan Fassett, jr., his son, and Mr. Maybee, all locating near the old Indian landing place, about three miles below the village. However, previous to this time Asa Carpenter had dwelt in the town, and in fact the whole region, but was hardly regarded as a settler or pioneer. Others like him had also been here, for the region was indeed one of the most desirable hunting grounds of the State, and trappers, fishers and hunters had their huts and cabins in plenty.

In 1791 Caleb Hopkins made a permanent settlement near Irondequoit Falls, and was regarded as the pioneer in fact of the town. During the next ten years, very little was done in the way of settlement, the proprietors giving more attention to getting out of what they considered a bad bargain rather than developing the latent resources of the town. But be it said to the praise of Penfield, that although its lands were originally much depressed, marshy and exceedingly unhealthy, when once cleared and drained proved to be one of the most fertile districts of Monroe county; and in 1820 was more populous than any town in the region. If the inhabitant of the three-quarters of a century ago could now visit Penfield and note the fertility and general

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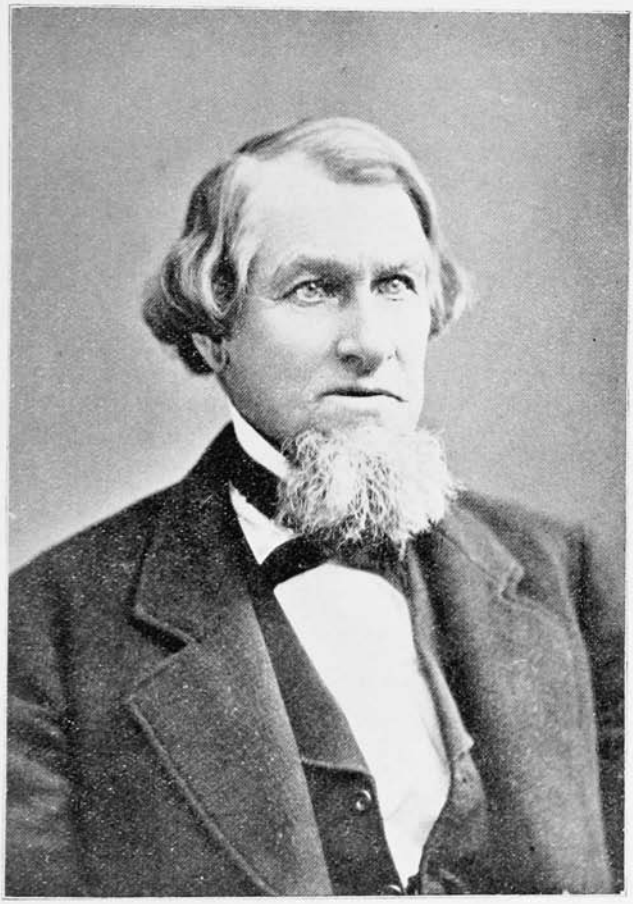

Oliver Culpepper

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agricultural worth of the town, he would indeed be surprised to think that Mr. Wadsworth "would not take it as a gift," as he is charged with having said when seeking purchases in the Genesee country.

However, returning to the subject of early settlement, we may note the arrival in 1801 of Libbeus Ross and Calvin Clark and their families, and in 1804 of John Hipp and his family from New Jersey, among the latter six children, Margaret, James, Leonard, John, Mary and Betsey, who in later years became associated prominently in local events. Other settlers in 1804 were Josiah J. Kellogg, Daniel Stilwell, Benjamin Minor, Henry Paddock, Herrington Baker and the three sons of the latter, David, Jonathan and Elisha Joseph and John Fuller, Deacon Peter Marlett and the Monroe and Southwick families were settlers of about the same period. Later comers, yet all pioneers, were Abner Coles, Samuel Rich, Mr. Bronson, John Shoecraft and his sons William, James, John and Peter, also William Harris, John Stroger, Jacob Perrin (for whom Perinton was named), Elijah Case, William McKinstry, Brooks Mason, Solomon and Alexander Case, Seth Crowell, Ebenezer Peet, Nathaniel Case, Alpheus Clark, Gerdon Lewis, C. Prentice, and the families Tuttle, Fiske, Amsden and Smith, whose christian names are forgotten. There were also Dr. Daniel Armes, Jacob Bryant, Dr. Dake, all at Penfield village, and Henry Fuller, Oliver Kingsbury, Jabez Matthews, Joseph Hatch, Daniel Penfield, Benjamin Weeks, and others, all of whom did their share in the early development of the town, which, when they came here, was at best an uninviting region.

Nothwithstanding all the discouragements which attended early settlement in Penfield, the town increased rapidly in population and productiveness, and here lands were much more reasonable in price than elsewhere. As a result of this we find the number of inhabitants in 1814 to be 1,874. It is small wonder, therefore, that an early division of Boyle, became necessary to suit the convenience of the people in this vicinity. This was accomplished March 30, 1810, and the jurisdiction then created included all that is now Penfield and Webster.

The first town meeting was held the school house near William McKinstry's, on April 20, 1811, at which time officers were elected as follows: William McKinstry, supervisor; Brooks Mason, town clerk; Nathaniel Case, Charles P. Moore, Josiah J. Kellogg, assessors; Caleb

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Lyon, John Shoecraft and David Lee, road commissioners; Benjamin Tripp and W. Spears, overseers of the poor; Daniel Wilson, collector; Daniel Wilson, Joseph J. Shew and Reuben Bailey, constables.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of supervisors of Penfield from the organization of the town to 1895, excepting the years between 1817 and 1822, the records of which are not be found. The list is as follows: Wm. McKinstry, 1811; William Spears, 1812–16; Henry Fellows, 1817, and 1821–29; Byron Woodhull, 1829–30; Alpheus Crocker, 1831–32; B. Woodhull, 1833–35; A. Crocker, 1836–37; Anson Beardslee, 1838; Joseph Patterson, 1839; Daniel E. Lewis, 1840–41; Ebenezer L. Gage, 1842; Isaac T. Raymond, 1843–44; Daniel E. Lewis, 1845; I. T. Raymond, 1846; D. E. Lewis, 1847–51; Elias Beach, 1852; James Harris, 1853; Alanson Higbie, 1854; James Harris, 1855–56; Albert H. King, 1857; Oliver C. Ross, 1858; James Harris, 1859; Daniel Fuller, 1860; Fairchild Andrus, 1861–63; James Harris, 1864–65; Orestes Case, 1866; James Harris, 1867–75; Alanson Higbie, 1876–78; Charles N. Leonard, 1879–80; George W. Clark, 1881–83; Irving B. Eldridge, 1884–85; George A. Raymond, 1886–87; Charles N. Leonard, 1888-89; George W. Clark, 1890–93; Charles C. Raymond, 1894–95.

The town officers for the year 1895 are Charles C. Raymond, supervisor; G. C. Schemerhorn, town clerk; Guy McGowan, H. C. Fuller, James K. Kennedy and George I. Eldridge, justices of the peace; J. H. Gaston, A. F. Church and Thomas Blood, assessors; Burr F. Northrup, overseer of the poor; C. E. Schutt, collector; William Fellows, road commissioner; J. G. Haskell, W. H. Brewer, Jerome Rundel, excise commissioners; J. G. Fisk, W. G. Eldridge, Perry Howe, Leonard Smith and Fred B. Thompson, constables.

As evidence of substantial growth in Penfield we have but to refer to the census reports. As has been stated the town in 1814 had a population of 1,874, and in 1820 the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,224, then being the largest town in the county. Ten years later, or in 1830, the population was 4,474 but the erection of Webster in 1840, taking from the mother town 20,241 acres of land, also reduced the local population to 2,842. During the next ten years a slight increase was made, the number in 1850 being 3,185. In 1860 it was 3,210; in

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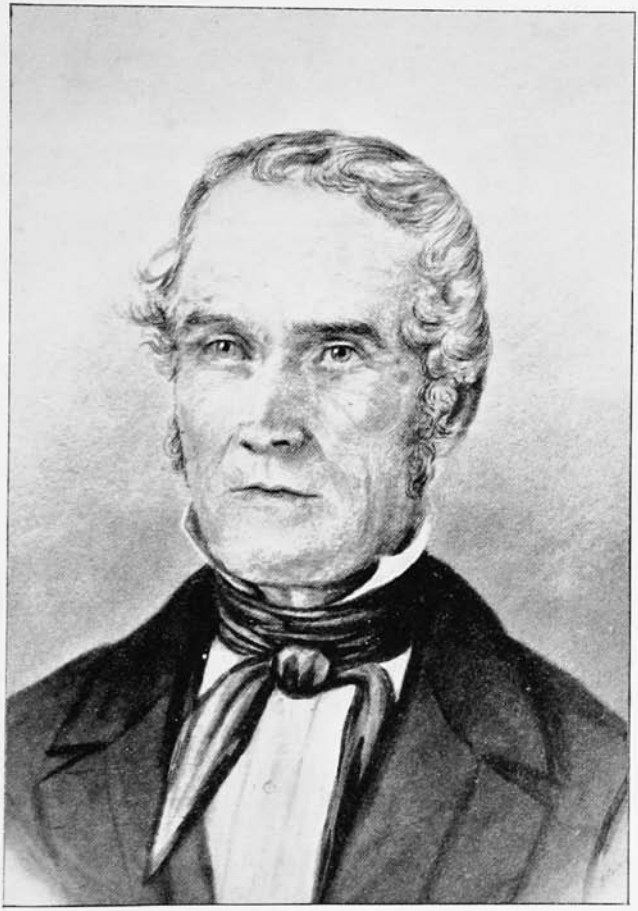

Ichabod Leonard Jr.

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1870 was 2,928; in 1880 was 2,955; and in 1890 was 2,845; or about the same as in 1840.

Irondequoit creek has for many years been noted for the excellence of its water power; in truth much of the prosperity of the town, and particularly of the village, during more recent years, may be attributed to this fact. In 1820 the industries of the town comprised two grist mills, four saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, one distillery, three asheries and two tanneries. The first manufacturing establishment in the town was probably the old trip-hammer started in 1800 by Mr. Bronson. The first distillery was that of William McKinstry, built in 1810, and the second was John Hipp's. Daniel Penfield, Alpheus Clark, Josiah J. Clark and Josiah J. Kellogg were later distillers in the town; the last was that of Henry Fellows, about 1835. In 1806 Mr. Penfield built a saw mill in the Hollow, and afterward a grist mill. In 1815 Nathaniel Case built a grist mill on Irondequoit creek, and about two years later Nelson Fullam also had a grist mill. About 1805 Capt. Benjamin Minor built a fulling mill on the creek, and in 1815 a cloth factory was also erected. The first tannery was built about 1812, by Henry Fellows. Other kindred industries were started at various times, but to recall them all would be difficult and not specially interesting.

Penfield Village.—This pretty and progressive little hamlet had its origin in the establishment of these milling enterprises on Irondequoit creek, and they led to the starting of several stores in the village proper. Among the early business men here were McKinstry & Adams, Gilson & Penfield, Penfield & Clark, Rich & Ward, Bryant & Ely, Orange Owen, S H. Scoville, Carpenter & Matthews, Griffin & Randall, Kilmer & Skidder, Kellogg & Minor and Joseph Vanness. Henry Amsden was an early hotel keeper, as were also Robert Staring, Jonathan Baker, and others. A post-office was established here about 1810, and Oliver Kingsbury was the first postmaster; the second was Jacob B. Bryant.

In 1827 the Penfield Academy was established and the building constructed with money raised by subscription. It was granted a provisional charter by the regents, and was incorporated October 8, 1857, and then called Penfield Seminary. In later years this old institution lost its corporate character but to the present time has been supported

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liberally. It is now a first-class graded school, employing four teachers, and in it are taught about 175 pupils. The present trustees are James Haskell, M. C Ryan and George Leonard.

The fire department apparatus of the village comprises one good hand-engine, 300 feet of hose and other necessary equipment.

The present manufacturing interests of the locality are the Lincoln flour mills, water-power, stone building, operated by March, Austin & Co., the Penfield flour mills, water-power, stone building, operated by John Webb; the Lawless Paper Company, water power, stone building; the frame saw mill of George Westerman. Mercantile and business interests are represented by the general stores of Ockenden & Unglish, W. J. Hipp, E. J. Hawkins, and the customary repair shops found in hamlets of like condition and population. There are also two hotels, the Penfield House and the Sherman House. The village has a population of about 300, and is situate one and one-half miles from the Central railroad.

Penfield Center and *East Penfield* are hamlets which in the early history of the town, were of some importance, but now are mere trading or visiting points. Local interests in all such settlements have suffered seriously during the past thirty or forty years, those of Penfield in common with the majority. However, each of these hamlets is in the center of a fertile agricultural region, peopled with a thrifty and industrious class.

Like Webster, Penfield is noted for the number and substantial quality of its church and religious organizations. Indeed, one of the first religious societies of the whole region was formed and had an abiding place within what is now the town. This was the First Presbyterian church of Penfield, organized February 7, 1806, in the locality now called the village. Even previous to this, however, and as early as 1804, a Congregational society had been formed in the town, the latter organization on the 7th of February, 1806, resolving itself into the society first noted. The first members were Elisha and Sarah Sheldon, Samuel Stone, Abraham and Mary Barnum, Thomas and Esther Brooks, William and Love Spear, Huldah White, Daniel and Esther Wilson, Josiah Kellogg, Rachel Perrin and John Stroger. The earliest pastors are unknown, the records being lost, but in 1816, Asa Carpenter offici-

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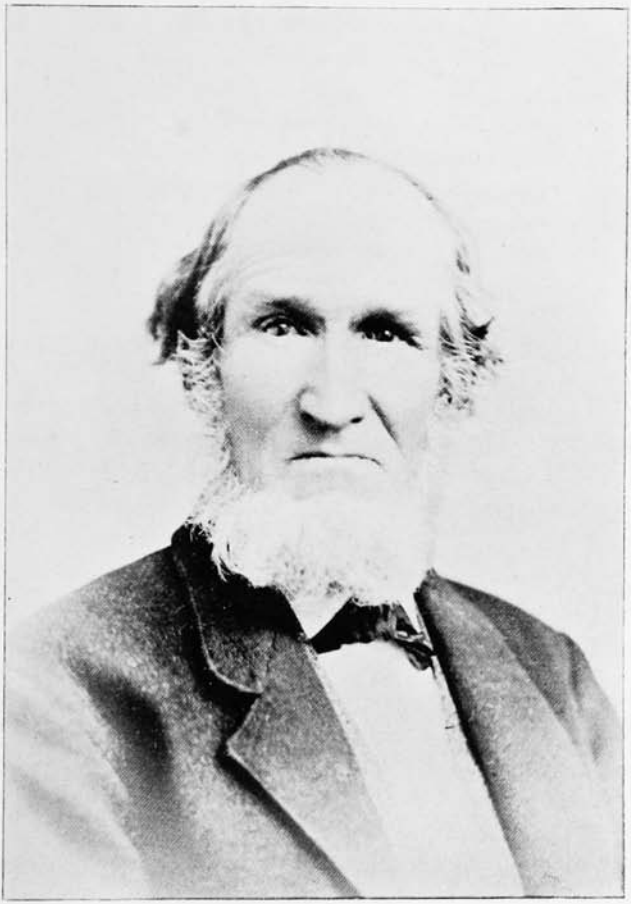

Henry Stanley

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ated in that capacity, followed by Gerritt Hollenbeck, Eber Childs, Lemuel Brooks, Elijah Buck, Simeon Peck, Conrad Ten Eyck, Moses Ordway and others. In 1825 the first church edifice was built, on a lot donated by Daniel Penfield. It was a fine brick structure, having a capacity for seating four hundred persons. At one time in its history, about 1840, the membership in this church aggregated one hundred and forty persons, but in later years the number became materially reduced, and a struggling and feeble existence only was maintained. The society of the German Methodist church purchased the Presbyterian edifice and now occupies the building. The last mentioned church is a comparatively recent organization, but since its formation has had a progressive record. It is at present under the pastoral care of Rev. A. Schlenck.

The Baptist church of Penfield has a history equally important with that of the old Presbyterian society, and, unlike the latter, has been perpetual in its record and existence. It was the direct outgrowth of the Baptist church of Northfield, which was granted letters by the Palmyra church as early as 1803, but the local church dates its organization from the following year. In 1813 the membership was about seventy-five. Among the earliest ministers here were Elders Joseph Case, Bartlett Dake, Benjamin Calkins, Nehemiah Lamb, Thomas Tuttle, Joseph Monroe, Joseph Maltby, Jason Corwin, Norman Bentley and others. In 1822 the Northfield and Penfield societies became united and together erected a little frame edifice about three-fourths of a mile east of Penfield village. In 1847 a little chapel known as "Bethel," was built at Lovett's Corners, and here was maintained an out post from the mother church. Other offshoots of this church have been those at Pittsford, Perinton, Walworth and Webster. The present active members of the Penfield church number one hundred, although the rolls show a total membership since organization of more than one thousand persons. The present pastor is Rev. M. V. Wilson.

Methodism in Penfield dates its beginning from the little informal meetings held as early as the year 1806, at the dwelling of pioneer John Hipp, under the class leadership of Stephen Graves of Lima. The members of the first-class were Lucy Owen, Phebe Chase, Phebe Hill, Sarah Barrett, Lucy Williams and Lois Mann. John Tillotson was also an

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early class leader. The Methodist Episcopal church of Penfield had its origin in the primitive meetings mentioned, although the society organization was not perfected until about 1830. Four years later a building was purchased and fitted up for purposes of public worship by the society, and still later modifications remodeled the building entirely, the result being a suitable church edifice. This church has been continued, both in history and progress, and now has 150 members. The pastor is Rev. L. T. Foot.

The Freewill Baptist church of Penfield, otherwise known as the East Penfield brick church, was organized in 1829, though early meetings of this denomination were frequently held in the town at a previous date. The brick church edifice was erected in 1830, and was located on the old stage road, about a mile east of East Penfield. The present pastor of this church is Rev. R. W. Pickett.

St. Joseph's church, German Roman Catholic, was organized in 1872 as an out post of St. Joseph's church in Rochester, and by the pastor of the latter church, Father Pingel. The church edifice was also built in 1872. This church and parish are in charge of Rev. Father Preeble.

The other church organizations and societies of Penfield are the German church whose edifice is located in the eastern part of the town, under the pastorate of Rev. F. Feegen, and the Advent church, also regularly organized but having no present pastor. The edifice of the "Tract" church, as the first mentioned is called, is a plain yet substantial frame building; that of the Advent society is of brick construction.

The old town records furnish but little information concerning the first or even any of the early schools of the town. It is understood, however, that the first school was that opened in the village and taught by Joseph Hatch, and that later the town was divided into districts and schools established in each as fast as settlement justified such action. In 1820, while Webster formed a part of Penfield, the districts numbered nineteen, and the whole number of children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen years was 1,067. In 1835 the districts numbered twenty-five, and children of school age, 1,627. In 1858 the districts numbered twelve, and children 1,111. At the present time the town contains fourteen school districts, while the number of children of

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school age is 728. For their instruction fourteen teachers are annually employed, and, in 1894, were paid in wages the sum of $4,038.16. In that year there was apportioned to Penfield public moneys amounting to $1,872.78, added to which the town raised by tax $2,905.09, and received from other sources $173.45. The total amount of money available for school purposes for the year ending July 31, 1894, was $5,168.72. Districts No. 4 and 12 have no school house, and of the twelve school buildings in the town six are of frame, five of brick, and one of stone. The total value of school property in Penfield is estimated at $12,325.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TOWN OF PERINTON.

When the county of Ontario was formed in 1789 it extended northward to Lake Ontario and in other directions far enough to include within its boundaries several of the present counties of western New York. The present towns of Monroe county east of the Genesee River and north of Rush and Mendon, were, in 1794 organinzed into a township named Northfield. In 1796 a town meeting was held and Silas Nye elected supervisor and Dr. John Ray town clerk, which office he held continuously until 1813. A little later, probably in 1798, the name of the township was changed to Boyle. Other supervisors of Northfield and Boyle were Noah Norton, Ezra Patterson, Augustus Griswold, William McKinstry, Caleb Hopkins, Stephen Lusk and Samuel Spafford. At subsequent dates the territory of Boyle was divided into the several towns now forming the northeastern part of Monroe county. Perinton was erected into a town May 26, 1812. Its first town meeting was held April 6, the following year, in Egypt and the officials elected were: supervisor, Cyrus Packard; town clerk, Amasa Slocum; assessors, Elisha Slocum, Joseph Beal and Charles Aldrich; commissioners of highways, Olney Staples, John Scott and David Stout; poormasters, Thomas Ramsdell and Stephen Eaton. A vacancy occurring

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in the office of constable and collector a year later, justices Cyrus Packard, David Smith and Asa Wilmarth appointed Elisha Slocum. For many years town meetings were held in the Center school house (No. 3) later at Bushnell's Basin, Fullamtown and Egypt without regular order, but for more than half a century Fairport has been the chosen place. Prior to the formation of Monroe county, in 1821, Charles Aldrich, Peter Ripley and William S Gregory served as supervisors. From 1821 to 1895 the roll is this: 1821–24, Reuben Willey; 1825, William S. Gregory; 1826–29 Reuben Willey; 1830, J. D. Thompson; 1831, Reuben Willey; 1832, J. D. Thompson; 1833–34, Enoch Strong; 1835–36, John Peters; 1837, Abisha Goodell; 1838, Anson Beardslee; 1839, Horace Lee; 1840, Anson Beardslee; 1841, Lorenzo D. Ely; 1842, Darius Talman; 1843, Joshua F. Jones; 1844, Darius Talman; 1845, Enoch Strong; 1846, William A. Lockwood; 1847, Anson Beardslee; 1848, Enoch Strong; 1849–50, Charles H. Dickinson; 1851, J. S. Baker; 1852, T. D. Walker; 1853, J. S. Baker; 1854, G. L. G. Seeley; 1855, Jacob B. O'Dell; 1856, Joshua F. Jones; 1857, Jacob B. O'Dell; 1858–60, T. W. Dickinson; 1861, William P. Chase; 1862, C. H. Dickinson; 1863, E. B. Strong; 1864–65, A. C. Hill; 1866, J. G. Aldrich; 1867–68, Jesse B. Hannan; 1869–71, G. L. G. Seeley; 1872, G. F. Wilcox; 1873–74, William P. Chase; 1875–76, G. L. G. Seeley; 1877–80, H. A. De Land; 1881–86, Jesse B. Hannan; 1887, P. McAuliffe; 1888–89, T. G. Jones; 1890, F. A. Defendorf; 1891–95, E. L. Hodskin.

Pioneers and Early Settlement.—The Phelps and Gorham purchase of territory extended from the Pennsylvania State line to Lake Ontario. In the survey the range lines were run north and south six miles apart. The east and west cross lines were also six miles apart, thus dividing the tract into townships six miles square.

In the northwestern portion east and west of the Genesee river, conditions made a departure from this regularity necessary, and the townships were not of uniform size and shape. Perinton, which in the original survey, was No. 12 on range 4. from the east boundary of the purchase, was one of the six miles square townships, and has not suffered any change in its original boundaries. It falls short, however, of six miles east and west, a fault due, perhaps, to the deflection of the needle

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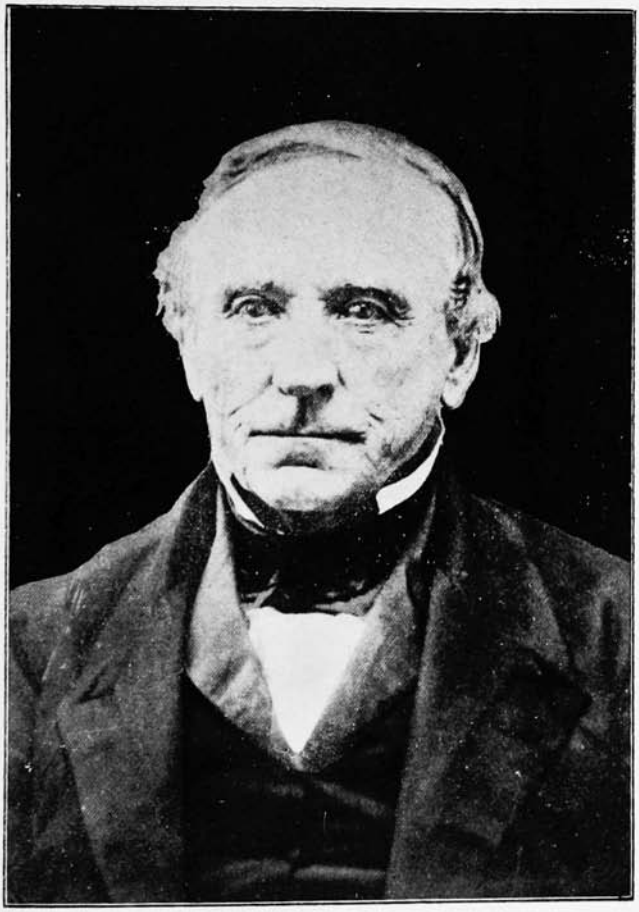

JOHN AYRAULT.

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when running the range lines. In 1789 the entire township passed by purchase into the possession of William Walker, land agent for Phelps and Gorham. Judge Porter is authority for the statement that Walker sold to Daniel Penfield and the latter to a Mr. Duncan. In the summer of 1789 or '90, Caleb Walker, a brother of William, moved into the township, bringing with him Glover Perrin and his wife. They built a house on what has since for a long time been known as the Eaton farm, now owned by Purdy Ellsworth. Then they engaged in surveying the town into lots. Walker died within a year. Twenty-two years later when the town was organized from Boyle it was named Perinton in honor of its pioneer settler, Glover Perrin.

Perrin cleared land and planted an orchard in nearly the center of what was later known as the Slocum farm, now owned by Byron Ellsworth. An apple orchard yet occupies the site of that first orchard in the town. Jesse Perrin came in 1792, cleared the site of the present Center burial ground, and a year later occupied the farm now owned by Mrs. H. B. Hamilton. In 1793 Phillip Piester, John Bice and Mr. Scribner settled on lands just south of Bushnell's Basin. In 1794 Abner Wight settled on the farm just south of Fairport, now owned by S. P. Howard. Asa, his son, born 1797, was the first white child born in the town that grew to adult age. In 1796 Samuel Bennett and wife settled in the center of the town and Bennett operated the first blacksmith shop in the town. John Kelley settled in 1797 on a farm east of the Center, now owned by G. G. Denise. He went to Honeoye to mill and to Palmyra to church. Caleb Lyndon in 1800 bought the present known Beardsley farm. About the same time the Ramsdell family came in and bought a large tract east of the Center at what is now known as Egypt. They were successful in growing large crops of corn, and in a year of scarcity settlers came there from long distances to buy. Hence the name of the hamlet, Egypt. For more than half a century the Ramsdell family was a prominent one in the town. Gideon was a well known Friend and abolitionist and his house was a favorite way station on the underground railroad from the South to Canada for the fugitive slave.

The Slocums—Amasa, Elisha, Benjamin and Smith, came in 1804 and settled near the Center. In 1806 came to the vicinity of Egypt

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Oliver Loud, Cyrus Packard, L. Lapham, E. Bateman and S. Aldrich. In 1809 Olney and David Staples settled about a mile west of Egypt, and in 1810 James Hannan bought a farm adjoining the first settled by Perrin. David Cady and father, David Woolsey, David Barker, John Knickerbocker, and the Treadwells were other early settlers.

Up to 1810 settlement had mainly been along an east and west strip a little south of the center of the town. That locality contains its most valuable farming land. There were no indications at that date to point out the future commercial and business sites or routes of transportation and travel. The State road, the first in the town, was cut through the wilderness from Pittsford to Palmyra, the land was fertile, location healthy, and settlers attracted. At a later period lines of stages traversed this road carrying mails and passengers; taverns were opened along the route and business increased. A village sprang up at Egypt, a stage depot was established and three taverns opened. A store was kept by Gregory & Co, another by Packard & Watson, a grist mill with two run of stone was built, a saw mill on the Aldrich farm, a tannery, a foundry, blacksmith, wagon and shoe shops, nurseries, post-office, and church, were among the later features of the village. The subsequent building of the Erie canal and the Central railroad wrought a great change. Trade, manufacturers and business departed to other points. Its fertile lands remain, but of the rest, in this year of 1895, only the post-office, a small store and a little feed mill are left in Egypt.

In 1807 Ira and Sarah Palmer settled in the northeast part of the town. A Mr. Barber was the only other settler then in that quarter of the town. Cornelius Conant and wife, Daniel Conant and wife, Park Brown, Miles Carter, Richard Woolsey, Stephen Whitehorn, John Chamberlain, Jonathan Soules, Daniel Childs and Edmund Plumb were early settlers there. Rev. Thomas Parker was a noted pioneer preacher. It is recorded that he preached over eleven hundred funeral sermons. He died in 1865, aged seventy-one years. Bennett Joy with parents and family came as early as 1808 to the northeast quarter of the town. Also George W. Downer and Ebenezer Jerrolds about 1816. Milton Budlong came about 1817 when a young man of seventeen. In 1820 he settled on twenty-five acres of land to which he added until his

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estate amounted to seven hundred acres, the largest farm in the town. He dealt in cattle chiefly, plowing but very little. His brother, John Budlong, settled near him in 1823. Levi and Richard Treadwell, Mr. Wooden, Josiah Bristol and George Hepburn were early settlers in the southwestern part of the town. A Mr. Thomas settled east of the village of Fairport before 1800 and gave his name to Thomas creek. West of Fairport Isaiah Northrup settled in 1808. Two brothers, Andrew and Abel, located near by a little later, and another, Dr. E. Northrup, practiced medicine in town for twenty years. Michael Beach, Daniel and Roswell Terrell, Aaron Seymour, Hiram Hayes and Valentine Rowell were early settlers in that locality.

About 1810 Peter Ripley moved into the limits of the present corporation of Fairport. His farm was on the west side of Main street and north of Thomas creek. In 1816 Larry Wilcox settled on a farm across the street from Ripley's. He sold to Solomon Ralph, and purchased a farm on the hill south on the east side of the road. Opposite Wilcox, on the west side of the street, Martin Sperbeck bought a farm in 1817. The farm on the east side of Main street between Church street and Thomas creek, was settled by Isaac Beers in 1816. He also owned fifty acres west of Main and south of Church streets, and had a log house on that tract. The farm on the west side of Main street, between Church street and Thomas creek, was owned by S. Mallett, who moved into a log house in 1822, situated on the present L. T. Howard lot, south of Bown's block. In 1817 Mr. Beers erected the first frame house built in Fairport on the lot where H. A. De Land's residence now stands. Beers sold to Oliver Tomlinson in 1820. Jesse Treadwell and John Peters owned lands in the present northeastern area of the village, and Amos Chadwick and Nathan Weston in the southwestern. In 1822 the Erie canal was opened for business through the place, and seven log cabins, one block and one frame house made the entire village.

Among the first constructions of the pioneers were mills for sawing lumber and grinding grain. The first grist mill in the town was built by Joseph Richardson about 1810, on Irondequoit creek, on the Rochester road west of Fairport. The second was built in Egypt, by Packard and Watson, in 1818. The third was erected in 1821 in the northwest part of the town on Irondequoit creek by Rich, Lincoln and Lath-

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rop; the fourth on Thomas creek, near its junction with the Irondequoit. The first saw mill was built on Thomas creek by Peter Ripley about 1812; another was built a little further down the creek about 1817, by E. Lewis; a third was built on Irondequoit creek about 1820, by Bailey and Richardson; a clothing mill was connected with it. Two saw mills were built in Egypt, and one on the Irondequoit, where the Palmyra road crosses it; all these saw mills vanished a generation ago.

The pioneer period of the town of Perinton may be said to have ended with the opening of the Erie canal in 1822. The frame work upon which its future development should be built was then completed. The paths of its progress were plain. The half-dozen log cabins in the swamp at Fairport, marked the site of a town, which facilities for trade and transportion, should in the future, develop to one of the first in the county. Thirty-one years later the direct line of the Central railroad was built through the town and through Fairport. But that event did not change the conditions of development. It only intensified them.

Topography.—The area of Perinton is between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand acres. It measures six miles north and south, and about five and one-half east and west. Its surface is considerably broken and its soil of several qualities. It is abundantly watered by springs and streams. The water is hard from the presence of lime. Irondequoit creek enters it at its southwestern corner, but in a short distance flows into Pittsford, re-entering Perinton northwest of Bushnell's Basin, thence flowing to the northwest corner of the town. It is a liberal stream and furnishes good water power. The lands along this stream and in its valley are mostly a sandy loam. Its bluffs are abrupt and in many places high and of singular shapes. There is evidence that at some remote time an immense volume of water swept down the Irondequoit valley. Thomas creek enters the town in its southeastern quarter, flows north and west to the valley traversed by the canal, thence westerly through Fairport and into the Irondequoit about a mile and a-half west of the village. Its entire course east of Fairport in the town is through swamp lands of which a large part was once covered with cedar. Some smaller streams flow into Thomas creek. The northeastern part of the town is rolled up into hills with deep valleys between

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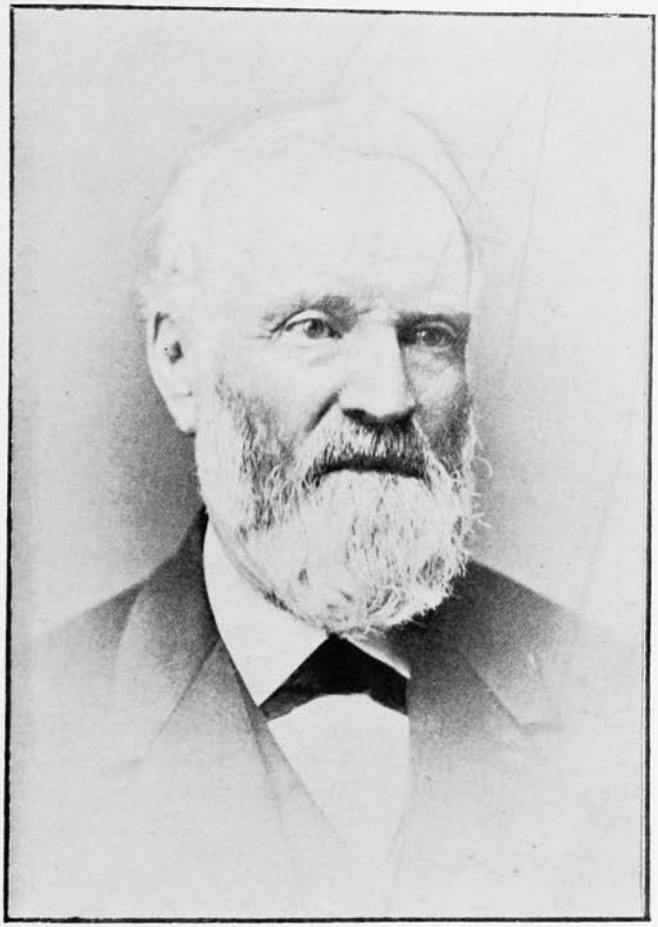

J. S. Baker

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that were swamps, but which as the country was cleared and cultivated have mostly become tillable. In the central part of the southern portion of the town is a bold and very broken range of hills known as the Turk hills. Some very productive farms are located on these hills and along their base. The hills are composed entirely of drift, and many of them contain immense deposits of sand and gravel. The soil is a sandy loam, bearing considerable clay and small stone in the subsoil. The summit is a level plateau of several hundred acres. Here the United States Coast Survey had a station when mapping Lake Ontario. The plateau is 685 feet higher than the lake, and is the highest land in Monroe county. These hills are choice fruit-lands on account of their exemption from late spring and early fall frosts, the genial soil and fine natural drainage. The original timber was oak, chestnut and hickory, and it was small and open. Except in the swamps the timber of other parts of the town was mainly beech and maple. The largest body of level land in the town lies in the northeastern part along the upper waters of Thomas creek. There are several hundred acres of nearly flat lands.

In the southwest quarter of the town are two or three natural ponds. The larger, Bullhead pond, has an area of about forty acres. It is very deep, nearly circular and lies in a deep depression, the banks being steep and about 100 feet high, except on the southwest where a small stream emerges and flows into Irondequoit creek. Close to the waters of the Irondequoit, a little south of the West Shore railroad bridge, is a remarkable outflow of mineral waters, named after the late Rev. John Peddie, D. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Peddie had a summer residence near these springs and first brought their virtues to public notice. The water is saline, carrying unusually large amounts of mineral constituents and has a strong outflow. Near by are iron springs. The water is shipped extensively by the Fairport Crystal Rock Water Company.

The New York Central four track and the West Shore railroads traverse the town east and west in the Thomas creek valley. The Auburn branch of the Central cuts through the extreme southwest corner of the town.

The Erie canal enters the town at about the center of its eastern boundary, runs northwesterly by Fairport to within a mile and a half of the north and west lines of the town, then turns southwest for about

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three and one-half miles and crosses the Irondequoit valley at Bushnell's Basin. The embankment there is the most expensive on the canal. There is a high embankment also at the Ox Bow, a mile southwest of Fairport, which forms a sheet of water thirty acres in extent and so deep that it is not drained when the canal is emptied. It is a famous fishing ground. Both these embankments have suffered breaks of great magnitude.

The lands of Perinton yield abundantly all the products capable of growth in this climate. The Turk hills and the sandy loams of the west side, have been famous for wheat and potatoes. The stiffer soils yield large crops of grass, corn, small grains, and in some localities, of potatoes. In earlier times the rearing of cattle, sheep and horses was a remunerative industry. Garden products are now largely grown for market, especially cabbage and onions, which are shipped both east and west in great quantities. Asparagus, tomatoes, sweet-corn, peas and berries are grown for the canning factories. Cherries are very abundant and of extra quality. Vineyards, peach, quince, plum, pear and apple orchards flourish and yield bountifully. The Perinton farmer can reasonably find no fault with the soil, location and climate as factors for making his lot happy and prosperous; his dissatisfaction is with prices.

Fairport.—Population and business made stable and fairly rapid growth in the village after the opening of the Erie canal. But there are no statistics to measure it in the early decades. It was the buying and selling point of a large and energetic body of producers. According to one United States census Monroe county was only the second in the entire Union in the value of its agricultural productions. Probably Perinton, in some years, has been a larger producer of potatoes than any other town in the United States. In 1874 its production was more than 220,000 bushels. The handling of farm produce has been since 1822 the most important and continuous business of the place. For thirty years it was shipped exclusively by the canal. From the warehouses on the banks boats were loaded with grain, apples and potatoes. New York buyers were in the town in fall and spring. The railroad after 1853 divided the transportation business with the canal, constantly gaining on the latter, and for several recent years not a

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canal boat has been loaded in Fairport with farm produce. The most prominent of these old time buyers and shippers were Tomlinson & Co., Jeremiah Chadwick, Albert Norton, W. K. Goodrich, Vanderhoof and Van Norman, Charles Burlingame.

The first store was kept by Goodell & Aiken, on the east side of Main street near the canal. Charles and Thomas Dickinson succeeded this firm and they passed the business to Hill & Hamilton. Tomlinson & Co. were store keepers Jeremiah Chadwick kept store for a long time, and later was produce buyer and banker. Jacob O'Dell, Smith Wilbur and H. Montague Moseley were merchants before the civil war. G. L. G. Seeley and Mr. Ward established the first tin and hardware store about 1848. L. T. and J. E. Howard conducted for many years a large business in blacksmithing and wagonmaking, drawing trade far and wide.

The legal incorporation of Fairport was effected on the 30th of April, 1867, by the election of officers for the village pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature the 12th of the same month. The first president was A. C. Hill; board of trustees, O. P. Simmons, J. Y. Parce, J. E. Howard, Lewis Jones, T L. Hulburt and J. M. Swinnerton; assessors, E. B. Herrinton, R. B. Hewes; treasurer, H. Montague Moseley; police constable, J. C. Van Ness. The last obtainable data give the population of Fairport in 1848 at 200, in 1867 at 1,000, in 1880 at 1,920, iu 1890 at 2,552 and in 1892 at 2,743.

The school interests of the village have been treated with such liberality and good judgment that but few towns possess equal facilities for education. In 1870 the first move was made to advance beyond the common school. A Union Free School was organized and more than $20,000 immediately expended in sites and buildings. Interest and enterprise in this line has constantly advanced. The course of study has been broadened, more commodious buildings added and the school property is now valued at more than $40,000. The school prepares the student for college or business and includes classical, English and scientific courses. Diplomas are granted based upon Regents' standards. Last year the school expended $9,488.42. Fourteen teachers are employed. The board of education includes several ladies.

The total amount of available school money in 1894 for the town of

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Perinton was $13.122.90. The value of school property $49,000. Twenty-four teachers were employed. There were in town 1,204 children of school age of which 888 attended school The total days attendance was 114,480. There are eleven school districts,

Fairport is unusually fortunate in the possession of a very complete system of water works, in the construction of which the water was kept in its proper channels and not put into stock to increase the burden of tax payers. The village owns the plant, and the cost, considering its extent and completeness, is low. The water is abundant and of fine quality, being procured from a group of four drilled wells penetrating the underlying rocks to depths of from 55 to 100 feet. A Knowles pump, capacity a million gallons per day, sends the water to an iron stand pipe twenty-six feet in diameter and seventy-five feet high, standing on the hill in the southeast quarter of the village and 100 feet above the pumping station and business part of the village. From the stand pipe the water is distributed by gravity to all parts of the town. There are seven and one-half miles of distributing pipe and sixty-eight street hydrants. The pressure is eighty five pounds per inch in the business part of the town, and large volumes of water can easily be thrown over any building. It may also be used to run small machinery.

The first board of water commissioners elected in June, 1893, consisted of C. L. Peacock, F A. Defendorf, Nelson Lewis, C. C. Moore, C. G. Dewitt, Luther Talman and Joseph Duncan. Plans were drawn by W. F. Randall, C. E. of Syracuse. The contracts were immediately let and the work was begun August 15, 1893, and the plant was completed January 1, 1894. Total cost $48,000.

Careful, liberal and energetic as are the people of the town in conducting public enterprises, the numerous churches, as a matter of course, find a generous support. The progress of the churches and schools is linked close to the material growth of the town. They have marched hand in hand. One of the first concerns of the pioneers was religious worship. Perhaps the Methodist Episcopal society was first in the field. In 1810 meetings were held by its members at private residences. In 1816 circuit preachers were appointed and about 1825 a society was organized in Fairport and a church built. It flour-

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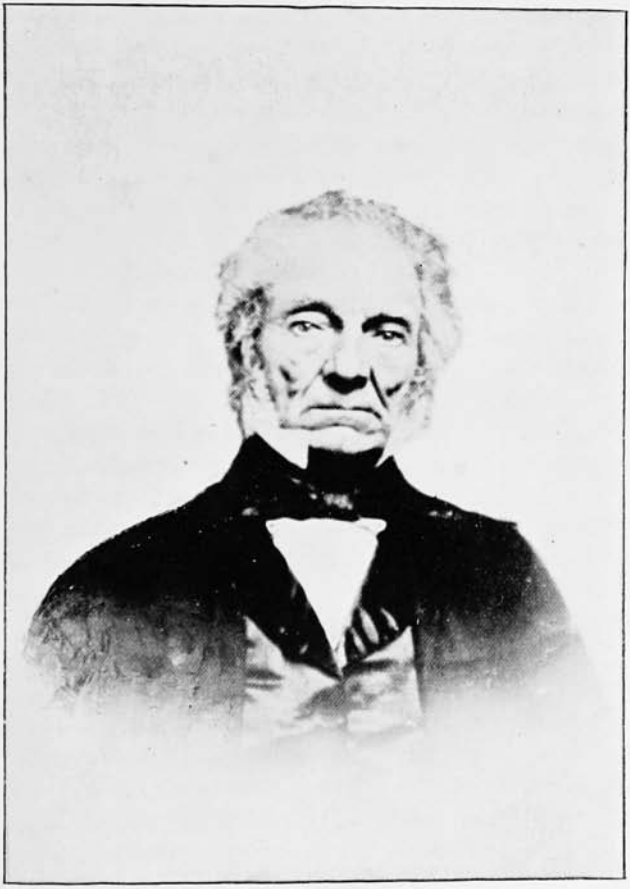

Andrew Lincoln

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ished a few years but fell into a decline and the building was sold in 1838 and converted into a shop and the organization ceased.

A second society formed in Egypt about the same time, a church was built and maintained for more than half a century. That, too, has ceased to exist. In 1837 the denomination formed a society in the southeast part of the town and erected the church known as the South Perinton church. The society has been prosperous, possesses to-day a good property, is well supported, and is active and earnest in its work. Within a few years another society has been formed in Fairport, a fine brick church built and a liberal and increasing support drawn to it. Rev. F. C. Thompson is the pastor.

The Congregational society was formed in 1824. It is said the Rev. Mr. Crane preached the first sermon, probably earlier than this, in the house of Jesse Perrin. In 1832 a legal organization was effected and a church built. Two years later a larger one was erected, and in 1868–9 the present brick edifice was built at a cost of $18,000. The society also owns a fine parsonage and in late years has added to the capacity of the church. Its property represents an expenditure of at least $25,000. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. Morgan, D. Washburn, D. Johnson. A. W. Brooks, G. Freeman, S. Kellogg, W. Gilliam, Billington, Gilbert, Francis, W. H. Platt, N. Bosworth, J. Butler, G. H. Bailey, E. T. Gardner, R. R. Davies and G. F. Waters, the present pastor. The present board of trustees are Dr. E. B. Pratt, J. H. Snow, E. L. Dudley, Dr. W. F Clapp and N. A. Rightmire; church clerk, H. A Howard; deacons, Harvey Wygant, B. Wygant, D. J. Howard, W. H. Dobbin and C. D. Case. It is worthy of record that Harvey Wygant has served the church as deacon continuously for sixty years. The present membership is over 220 and the attendance at the Sabbath school more than 200.

The earliest organization of the First Baptist church was prior to 1820. Services were held in school houses and Revs. Spencer and Noyce were among the pastors. The society was disbanded in 1838. But it was not dead; only sleeping. January 8, 1842, at a meeting held in the Joy school house articles of faith and and a church covenant were adopted. On the 30th of that month, midwinter, the first candidates for baptism were immersed in the running stream by the Rev. Franklin

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Woodward. They were Joel De Land, Lucinda De Land, Bleeker Webb, and Louisa Smith. February 2, the church was organized with twenty-eight members and in May the first pastor, Rev. Franklin Woodward, began his labors. The succeeding pastors have been: Revs. Mr. Griswold, Charles De Land, H. Stanwood, O. D. Taylor, J. Williams, J. Fargo, M. Forbes, B. P. Russell, E. L. Littel, D. McFarland, R. E. Burton, B. S. Terrey. The present pastor, Rev. H. H. Hunt, began his ministration in 1885. The present deacons are Nathan Case, H. A. De Land, William Newman, Burton Howe, Martin Austin, C. G. Dewitt and Charles Sammons; church clerk, William Newman; trustees, C. C. Moore, Will O. Greene, George G. Bown, J. W. Morey, B. Howe, G. F. Wilcox, J. Y. Parce, George Case and L. J. De Land. The present church membership is 440 and the attendance at the Sabbath school averages about 500. The first church building was constructed in 1843. Additions and repairs were made at times and in 1876–7 the present brick edifice was built at a cost of more than $30,000. The society has expended more than $10,000 on its parsonage and church furnishings and its present property is valued at over $40,000. It is free from debt.

The Free Baptist church of Fairport was organized in Egypt in 1840 by Rev. D. G. Holmes, and in 1847 removed to its present location and joining with a branch of the Walworth church in the northern part of the town effected the present organization. Among the early members and trustees were Benjamin Slocum, Nathan Case, Milton Budlong, Darius Talman and D. B. Conant. In 1848 a church edifice was built at a cost of $3,000. The pastors have been: Revs. D. G. Holmes, F. W. Straight, E. P. Talman, D. M. L. Rollin, H. S. Limbocker, A. Brown, R. Cameron, J. M. Brewster, W. H. Waldron, W. Taylor, R. H. Tozer, R. L. Howard, L. A. Crandall, T. H. Stacey, E. Brockway, W. C. Burns. The present pastor is L. W. Raymond. The present board of trustees is C. L. Peacock, William B. Bly, O. C. Adams, Frank Bown, Jason C. Spear, A. H. Knapp and George Luetweiler. The membership of the church is 167 and of the Sunday school 235. One of the prettiest and most complete village churches in Western New New York has just been finished by this society. It was dedicated February 7, 1895. It is built of Warsaw sandstone. The credit of its design and fine construction belongs to the present pastor. A new and

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ample parsonage also stands on the large church lot. The church property represents an outlay of over $20,000.

The Church of the Assumption stands on a spacious and beautiful lot in the northern part of the village. The present brick church was dedicated in 1883. In points of size and architecture it is conspicuous and is highly creditable to the society which erected it. A large and handsome parsonage stands on the same lot. The first Catholic church of Fairport was built in 1856. The first pastor was Rev. William Casey. Succeeding pastors have been Revs. Louis Miller, P. C. McGrath. The present pastor, Rev. J. L. Codyre, has been the incumbent for many years and the present church property has been acquired under his ministration. Its value is over $20,000. The society is large and prosperous.

Two newspapers are published in Fairport, and receive a liberal patronage. The Fairport Herald was started in 1873, by G. C. Taylor. J. Newman and George T. Frost purchased the Journal, and the latter soon became sole proprietor. In 1876 the present owner and editor, A. J. Deal, bought the paper and has since conducted it with ability and profit. The politics of the Herald is Republican, but local news is made the leading feature.

The Monroe County Mail was founded in 1881, by S. D. Palmer, and run as a radical prohibition paper. In 1886 the present proprietor, Will O. Green, bought it, changed its platform to that of entire independence on political and social questions, giving much space to local news, and has been prosperous in his enterprise. Mr. Green owns a fine building 22 feet by 80, fitted with facilities for doing promptly fine job work.

Of the present commercial enterprises of the village the most important, on account of age, continuous prosperity, wide and solid reputation and volume of business, is the De Land and Co. Fairport Chemical Works, which manufacture soda, saleratus, baking powder and sal soda. The business was begun in 1852 by D. B. De Land, in a small building then standing on the site of the present extensive works. Immediate and continuous success attended the enterprise. The business rapidly expanded until the goods were sold in most of the States and territories in the west and south. Shipments are made to foreign countries. A

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large working force is employed in the factory, and a small army of agents kept in the field. The founder, Judge De Land, died in 1872, but his family continued the business with increasing success, the management now being in the hands of his two sons, L. J. and W. M. De Land. This firm also owns and operates the village electric light plant. February 4, 1893, the works were entirely destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt the same year with better facilities and greater capacity. Fairport is very largely indebted to the influence of this firm for its prosperity, its numerous fine residences, the thrift of many citizens and its public improvements. Their money has been liberally expended in their own locality.

There are two large canning factories in Fairport. The one first established, now belonging to the estate of A. H. Cobb, put up over 1,500,000 cans in 1894. They used the product of 700 acres of corn and peas, 7,500 bushels of pears, 40,000 bushels of apples, and large quantities of strawberries, cherries, plums and quinces. The firm employs several hundred people for many months in the year.

The other factory is owned and operated by Mr. Howard Thomas, and much attention is paid to the canning of small fruits. The average quantities of products used yearly are as follows: strawberries, 100,000 quarts; cherries, 70,000 pounds; raspberries, 100,000 quarts; tomatoes, 300 tons; plums, 4,300 bushels; pears, 5,000 bushels; quinces, 3,300 bushels; apples, 25,000 bushels. Several hundred hands are also employed in this factory in the season.

The Fairport Vinegar Works is another enterprise of value to the town and to producers. It was established in 1893, by P. V. Vielie. The manager is William A. Salisbury. In 1894 40,000 bushels of apples were used and 3,330 barrels of cider for vinegar made. The storage capacity is 5,000 barrels. Twenty-seven tons of evaporated apples were produced.

Near the railroad depot stands a fine looking building, which is the factory of William Newman and Son, manufacturers of and dealers in baking powder, spices, extracts, soda, saleratus, &c. An experience of more than twenty years enables the firm to turn out high quality goods which are sold by agents throughout several States.

Brevities.—Residents of the town of Perinton who have been elected

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D B DeLand

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to the legislature to represent the first assembly district are as follows: Enoch Strong, Jeremiah Baker, G. L. G. Seeley, Walter S. Hubbell, L. J. De Land and F. A. Defendorf.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 from Perinton were Nathan M. Norton, James Hannan, Isaac Arnold, Darius Arnold, Walter Graham, Andrew Graham, Manton Graham, Ira Palmer, Larry Wilcox, Andrew Northrup, Adolphus Aldrich, Olney Staples, Roswell Everetts, Noah Ramsdell, Bennett Joy, Philip Piester.

Perinton sent 265 men to the Union army in the civil war. A monument costing $2,000 is erected to the memory of the fallen in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery. A complete record appears in another part of this book.

The present members of the Board of Education of Fairport are Burton Howe, E B. Pratt, A. E. Hazen, Mrs. Truman Butts, J. H. Snow, Mrs. A. Higbie and H. H. Howell.

Shipments of farm produce from Fairport by rail for the year 1894 were as follows: Cabbage, 9,383,800 pounds; apples, 535,895 pounds; potatoes, 9,588,680 pounds; canned fruit, 6,167,604 pounds; onions, 1,888,170 pounds; dried fruit, 285 200 pounds; beans, 23,325 pounds; quinces, 3,200 pounds; grapes, 15,155 pounds; pears, 162,570 pounds; cherries, 1,760 pounds; berries, 31,200 pounds; plums, 184,000 pounds. Total, 28,270,558 pounds. Equivalent to 1,178 car loads.

The census of population of Perinton is as follows: 1814, 821; 1820, 1,664; 1825, 2,190; 1830, 2,183; 1835, 2,030; 1840, 2,513; 1845, 2,636; 1850, 2,891; 1855, 3,175; 1860, 3,015; 1865, 3,219; 1870, 3,261; 1875, 3,868; 1880, 4,030; 1890, 4,450; 1892, 4,658. The years ending with '0' are the dates of the U. S. census; the others of the State census.

The present officers of the Village Board are: President, Joseph Duncan; trustees, E. C. Wood, George Burlingame, A. D. Smith, C. C. Pike, N. S. Perkins, George Cobb, clerk, H. Mellen. Police Justice, O. P. Simmons; treasurer, G. L. G. Seeley.

Twenty-one passenger railway trains daily stop at Fairport at one station, twelve westward bound and nine eastward. It is ten miles to Rochester.

The town officials for the current year are: supervisor, Egbert L.

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Hodskin; town clerk, Arthur Newman; overseer of the poor, T. R. Pritchard; road commissioner, D. B. Fuller; justices, H. A. Walker, O. P. Simmons, P. Doyle, Josiah Aldrich; assessors, T. G. Jones, Charles Westerman, G. F. Wilcox.

The present leading produce buyers, warehouse men, coal dealers, are A. M. Loomis, A. W. Palmer, Charles Effner & Co., A. Van Norman, Luther Talman and Frank Howard. Other transient buyers are always in the market.

The lumber yard of Dobbin & Moore is well equipped with stock, a large steam mill and extensive wood working machinery, enabling them to turn out fine work in this line. The W. A. Trescott Manufacturing Co. also carries a stock of lumber and is engaged in building furnaces, fruit evaporators, bleachers, etc.

Several pleasure steam and naphtha launches are owned by citizens of Fairport, and steam freight boats ply regularly between the village and Rochester and Syracuse.

George G. Bown & Sons and J. T. Merkie are manufacturers of, and dealers in all kinds of wheeled vehicles and sleighs, and are ready for any job in the line of blacksmithing.

Some of the present merchants of the town, dealing in dry goods and groceries are Howe & Kellogg, Blood & Peters, J. W. Morey, Snow, Parce & Snow Co., A. C. Hooker, George S. Filkins, McBride & Stillwell, O. Scribner; druggists, Hodskin & Peacock, R. L. Estes, C. R. Cramer, E. B. Pratt; hardware, F. F. Shumers, W. T. Warsop, C. E. Williams; millinery, Miss Aggie Sproul, Mrs. W. E. Bown, C. A. Phillips. G. C. Taylor is a manufacturer of patent medicines, extracts, condition powders, etc., whose trade is large and extends over a wide territory; D. C. Becker conducts the only banking house in town. The leading hotels are the Cottage Hotel, Fairport Hotel, Osburn House and Windsor Hotel. E. C. Woods steam mill does a large local trade in grain, flour and feed.

The present faculty of the Union school are, principal, Elmer G. Frail, A. M.; preceptress, L. Belle Sage; assistants, Mary E. Steele, Ella Zeilbeer, E. M. Howes, Fanny L. Avery, Edith Bronson, Kate L. Turner, Sarah M. Peters, Edith Turner, Adelaide E. Archer, L. Vina Mullie, Alida Hitchings, Florence M. Thayer.

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The following are the only statistics of farm production for the town of Perinton which the editor has been able to find as they appear in the State census reports:

Products.	1840	1845	1855	1865	1875
No. of Horses,	747	1,229	1,000	986	885
" Cattle,	2,239	3,487	2,524	1,719	1,713
" Sheep,	6,208	7,799	5,008	7,829	1,650
" Swine,	2,933	2,144	1,676	2,628	479
Bushels of Wheat,	63,489	48,586	44,662	25,782	30,295
" Barley,	4,127	3,615	8,525	7,789	
" Oats,	31,773	30,105	48,728	30,236	62,233
" Rye,	130	23	281	1,095	1,827
" Buckwheat,	1,371	1,748	1,591	3,324	960
" Corn,	24,112	29,428	42,190	50,731	37,341
Pounds of Wool,	14,450	18,968			
Bushels of Potatoes,	43,564	26,507	62,150	105,752	220,081
Tons of Hay,	2,738		3,062	3,782	
Pounds of Sugar,	8,461				
Hops,			1,800	8,000	4,700

CHAPTER XIV.

THE TOWN OF PITTSFORD.

About the time of the completion of the Erie canal, a writer of local history said of the town of Pittsford, that it was "a post-township of Monroe county, containing twenty-two square miles. It has Irondequoit creek in the southeast corner, and Noyes creek in the northwest, but is poorly supplied with mill seats. If the soil is as good as has been represented, its population increases rather slowly. The Erie canal holds a very devious course across this town, from the northeast corner by and almost around Pittsford village and bearing southeast to the southeast part of the Great Embankment over Irondequoit creek, where

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it enters Perinton. Pittsford is a good township, but owes much of its prospects to the canal.'

There was much truth in these words of the early writer of Pittsford history, for the settlement of the town was in fact slow, and the construction of the canal was an important factor in the development of local interests. The canal as originally built did have an exceedingly devious course through the town, and even the straightening and enlarging process of 1835 and the years following did not have the effect to entirely remove the objections alluded to by the author quoted. Notwithstanding, however, the apparent slow growth of Pittsford in its early history, it was one of the first settled regions in the Genesee country. And we may also add that the soil is as "good as has been represented," for then the town had only 6,112 acres of improved land, whereas now nearly all of its 14,596 acres are in state of cultivation or valuable for domestic purposes; and could the historian of 1820 to-day see the annual potato crops, several hundred car loads, shipped to market he indeed would feel justified in his old observation that "Pittsford is a good township."

The town, under its present name was formed from "Smallwood,' March 25, 1814, and included all that is now Pittsford and Henrietta. The latter town was set off March 27, 1818. As is well understood the lands of Pittsford formed exceedingly small part of the vast so-called Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and by those proprietors was sold, or at least a large portion thereof, to Israel and Simon Stone and Seth Dodge. Their tract comprised 13,300 acres; nearly all that is now Pittsford, for which they were to pay eighteen pence per acre. However, within a very short time after making this purchase the lands of this region increased rapidly, seeing which, Phelps and Gorham sought to regain this tract, and they agreed with Stones and Dodge to give them one-half of the tract without further payment if the latter would relinquish their claim to the other half. This was done, and by it the Stones became absolute owners of nearly one-half the lands of this town for the mere nominal consideration of about thirty dollars.

Israel and Simon Stone at once began preparations for the sale and settlement of their splendid tract. They came here in 1789, cleared a few acres, sowed it with wheat, then returned east for the winter.

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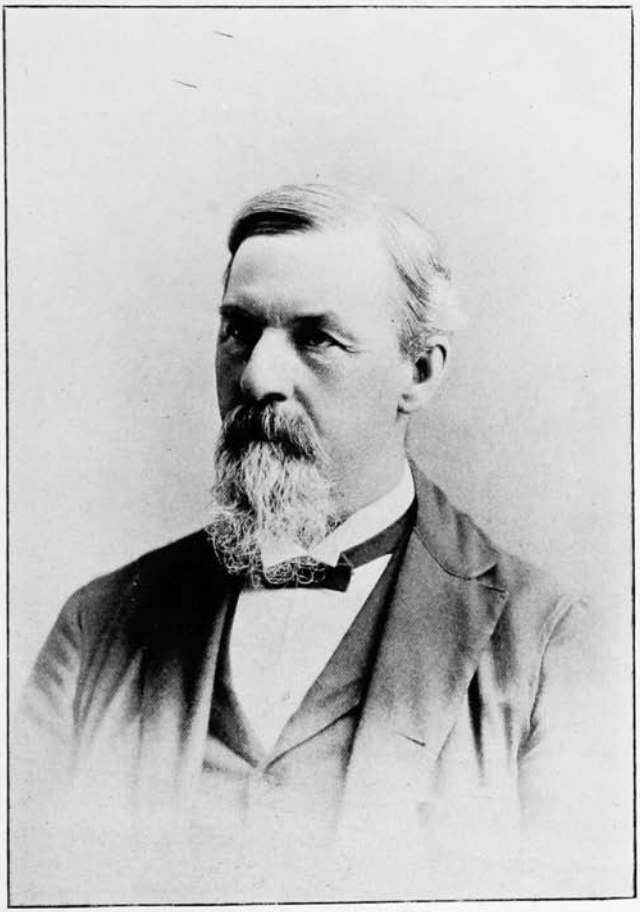

George A Goss

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Simon Stone's first log house stood a short distance south of Pittsford village, while the abode of his brother was built near a spring on the village site. Israel Stone died in his old home in 1880, and in after years a serious annoyance was caused the settlers by reason of the demands made by his widow. She unexpectedly came forward and claimed her dower right, she claiming not to have signed the deeds executed by her husband and his brother.

To Israel and Simon Stone has always been accorded the honor of being the first permanent settlers in this town, but it is a fact well known that at least two years before the Stones came here John Lusk and his son, Stephen, had a squatter's residence near the head of Irondequoit bay. They had cleared twelve acres and sowed it with wheat. Lusk had in fact purchased from the Indians 1,500 acres, but as his title was of course worthless, he was afterward compelled to repurchase from the proper owners; this he did in 1791, taking 1,000 acres at twenty-five cents an acre.

Through the influence of the Stones the actual settlement of the town was begun in 1791, in which year came from the east the families of Josiah Farr, Silas Nye and his sons, Nathan, Silas, jr., and Caleb, Thomas Clennand, Major Ezra Patterson and Josiah Girninson. Clennand was an old Revolutionary soldier. Farr planted the first orchard. Dr. John Ray settled in the town in 1792. Noah Norton came in 1794, built the first frame house in 1795. Simon Stone built the first saw mill, and as he was a nail maker he proved a useful man in the new settlement. In 1792 the settlers were Caleb Hopkins, William Acker, Israel Canfield and Benjamin Miller. Other pioneers who came about the same time were Dr. Daniel Rood, Jonas Sawens, Elihu Doud, Abner Stone, Amos Stone, Daniel Perrin, Glover Perrin, John Acer, and others; and previous to 1800 there had come to the town that pioneer preacher, Thomas Billinghurst, and also Richard Welch, William Agate, Robert and Simon Holland, Jared Barker, Henry Bailey, and others.

Among the other early settlers of the town whose names are worthy of at least a passing mention were Giles Blodgett, Nathan Calhoun, Richard Savage, Henry Bailey, William Griffin, Thomas Kempshall, George Parrott, Horace Converse, Alexander Chubb, Joseph Chubb, Paul Richardson. In the same connection may also be mentioned the

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"English colony," who came to Pittsford in 1804. The party consisted of Richard Priestly, and his family and descendants, numbering nineteen persons in all, and each of whom lived to an advanced age.

Among the early settlers of Pittsford were several men who had served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. They were Ebenezer Graves, Captain Henry Gale, Captain Silas Nye, Deacon Samuel Stone, Thomas Cleeland, and others, perhaps, whose names have been forgotten.

The town also furnished a number of officers and men for service in the war of 1812, while the whole number of able-bodied men in the vicinity were in the enrolled militia and subject to military duty. Caleb Hopkins was on the frontier, colonel of the fifty-second regiment and took from the town several young men. William Jones was killed. A. M. Gallagher wore shoulder straps. Ammon Dunn was killed and scalped by the Indians. Joel Dunn was captured and held to the end of the war. James Merrill was also in the service. Candius Boughton mustered a company of cavalry during the war and the men were encamped in the village several weeks.

Although the early settlement of Pittsford may have been slow during the first twenty years of its history, the charactor of its population was firm to a degree somewhat greater than many of the eastern towns could boast. Previous to 1796 little civil jurisdiction had been exercised over the region although as early as 1789 the seven towns of Pittsford, Perinton, Penfield, Webster, Brighton, Irondequoit, Henrietta, together with all that part of Rochester east of the river, constituted "the district of Northfield," a civil division of Ontario county. This district, however, had no special organization previous to 1796, in which year town officers were first elected. They were Silas Nye, supervisor; John Ray, town clerk; Noah Norton, Caleb Hopkins, Glover Perrin, assessors. A full board of town officers was chosen, but so few of them were in fact residents in Pittsford that the subject has little local importance. Later subdivisions of this large territory were made soon after 1800, but not until March 25, 1814, was the town of Pittsford created under the original name of Smallwood. Then the town included all that is now Pittsford and Henrietta. The latter was separated March 27, 1818.

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The first officers for the town of Pittsford were as follows: Ezra Patterson, supervisor; John Ray, town clerk; Nathan Nye, William Griffin, and Stephen Lusk, assessors; Henry Bailey, Hutchinson Patterson, and James Sperry, commissioners of highway; Glover Perrin and Jonas Sawens, overseers of the poor; Nathan Kingsley, collector; Ebenezer Gooding, Nathan Kingsley and Calvin Kingsley, constables.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of supervisors of Pittsford; and inasmuch as the succession is complete from the organization of Northfield in 1796, the entire list may be given, viz., Silas Nye, 1796–97; Noah Norton, 1798; Silas Nye, 1799; Ezra Patterson, 1800–1804; also 1806, 1807, 1811 and 1813; Augustus Griswold, 1805; William McKinstry, 1808; Caleb Hopkins, 1809; Stephen Lusk, 1810; Samuel Spafford, 1812–13; Ezra Patterson, 1814; Nathan Nye, 1815–16; Samuel Fell, 1817; Samuel Stone 2d, 1818–25; Stephen Lusk, 1826–28; Nathan Calhoun, 1829–32; also 1834, 1838–39; John Armstrong, 1833; Ephraim Goss, 1835–36, 1847–48, 1855; Solomon Stone, 1837, 1843–45, 1856; Marvin Hopkins, 1840, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1862; Ira Bellows, 1841; Wales M. Huntington, 1849; Elias Mathews, 1851; Horace Wheeler, 1852–53; William C. Rowley, 1854; Thomas Wilcox, 1857; Isaac Sutherland, 1858; Daniel Kingsley, 1859–60, and 1863; Jarvis Lord, 1861; Nathan R Welch, 1864; Patrick Malone, 1865–72; Francis A. Shearer, 1873–74; George A. Goss, 1875–77; Samuel H. Stone, 1878; Patrick Malone, 1879; George A. Goss, 1880; J. M. Wiltsie, 1881–83; Samuel H. Stone, 1884–85; Thomas Spiegel, 1886–87; George A. Goss, 1888–95.

The officers of the town of Pittsford for the year 1895 are as follows: George B. Goss, supervisor; Charles Zarnow, Charles H. True, Samuel H. Stone and George Morse, justices of the peace; George Thomas, town clerk; Samuel H. Stone, Edward W. Giskin and Charles R. Tobey, assessors; Jeffrey M. Birdsall, collector; Charles B. Emmons, overseer of the poor; William Ascomb, highway commissioner; William Alms, William Supner and Charles Lexman, excise commissioners; George R. Hicks and N. C. Steele, constables. The old records of Pittsford furnish some rather interesting reminiscences of early times, and through them we learn that early in the century some of the wealthy families owned and kept slaves. While quite an unusual cir-

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cumstance in this region it is not surprising when we remember that the early settlers were chiefly New Englanders and that slavery was at that time one of the firmly rooted institutions of that region of country. However, not many years passed by before the slaves owned in Pittsford were set free.

In a preceding portion of this chapter reference has been made to the observations of an early writer wherein it is stated that the early growth of the town was somewhat retarded. While measurably true, we are inclined to doubt the absolute accuracy of the writer when we recall the fact that in 1820 Pittsford had a population of 1,582, while Henrietta, the child town of Pittsford, in the same year had a population of 2,181. As evidence of substantial growth in later years we glean from census reports the fact that in 1830 the inhabitants numbered 1,831; in 1840 the number was 1,983; in 1850 was 2,061; in 1860 was 2,028; in 1870 was 1,974; in 1880 was 2,236, and in 1890 was 2,129.

In 1824, according to statistics, there were in the town 290 farmers, seventy mechanics, ten merchants or persons engaged in trade, ten free blacks and no slaves. There were owned in the town at that time 1,330 cattle, 272 horses, 2,880 sheep, and there was in operation two grist mills, three saw mills, two distilleries, and one ashery. Ten years later the cattle numbered 2,257; horses, 789; sheep, 3,234; swine, 2,338; and there were three grist mills, one saw mill, three distilleries, three tanneries, and one brewery in successful operation.

In addition to these early enterprises and industries the town had several others of more or less importance, but from what has been stated the reader will discover that Pittsford has not been wholly wanting in the matter of internal improvement and development. The one great acquisition which above all others added to early local prosperity was the construction of the Erie canal, one grand result of which was the founding and building up of an attractive and substantial village, besides the advancement of numerous other interests in the locality. Still later (1840) the Rochester and Auburn railroad was completed and opened for traffic through the town, and this, too, was of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants.

The Village of Pittsford.—Like all New Englanders, the early settlers

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in this town made provision for a trading center, but just when the village took definite character is difficult to determine at this time. Israel Stone, the pioneer, built his house on the village site and had much to do with its early history. He had a stock of goods, yet gave more attention to the sale of his land than to trade. Augustus Elliott opened a store as early as 1810 and soon after the war, opened a hotel. Samuel Hildreth came here in 1814, opened a store and soon afterward a hotel and was also proprietor of a stage line between Rochester and Canandaigua. Henry S. Potter started in trade here in 1821 and continued until 1850. Charles Richardson and Thomas Benedict were also early merchants. Elihu Doud had a brick yard. In 1814, Dr. A. G. Smith, Nathan Nye, Colonel Hopkins and John Acer opened a large store, but the concern failed after four years. Sylvanus Lathrop was an early surveyor and undertook to bridge Irondequoit valley for the Erie canal, but his project proved a failure. Among the first physicians in the village were Drs. Smith, Carver, Ray, Rood, Monroe, Bowen, Huntington, Camp, Reynolds and Carne. Jabez Hull was a lawyer and was in the town before 1800 and was followed later on by Simon Stone 2d, William G. Taylor, Ira Bellows and others. The village was incorporated April 7, 1827, and on the 7th of May following its first officers were elected. The trustees were John Lane, Philo Hurd, Simon Stone 2d, Samuel Hopkins and Carmi Hart; treasurer, Henry S. Potter; collector, Palmer B. Wilder; constable, Ephraim Hopkins; assessors, John Acer, Uriah Parker and Joseph E. Camp; clerks, Mortimer F. Delano and Edward Dodd; fire wardens, Ira Buck, Thomas Hartwell, George Hart. Mr. Hard was elected president of the board and village, but resigned and was succeeded in both offices by James K. Guernsey. From 1827 to the present time the presidents of the village have been as follows: James K. Guernsey, L. H. Clapp, Ira Bellows, M. F Delano, John Acer, Erastus Gaylord, Alexander Voorhees, Frederick Boughton, Henry S. Potter, Henry Fitch, David Haywood, Albert Marcellus, David W. Smith, E. Goss, George Marvin, E. W. Gaskin, P. Malone, Lucius M. May, James M. Wiltsie, George A. Goss (the record for the years 1877 and 1878 were burned), Samuel H. Stone, Wesley Van Buskirk, George A. Goss, G. F. Vought, Thomas Spiegel. The present president is Wesley Van Buskirk; clerk, Burton M. Wiltsie.

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As at present constituted and governed, Pittsford enjoys the distinction of being one of the prettiest and most desirable residence villages in Monroe county. Early in its history a number of the most influential men sought to establish this as a manufacturing and commercial center of prominence and put forth very laudable efforts to accomplish that result. But manufacturers found the admirable water power and other superior advantages of the county seat far more desirable, hence all business of magnitude naturally centered there. Nevertheless, in a moderate way, Pittsford has become a rather important municipality in the county. It is pleasantly situated and always presents a clean and inviting appearance. Many of the old structures are preserved and still standing, a pleasant contrast with surrounding buildings of modern construction. The public or village properties are few, and according to the necessities of the times fair provision is made. The fire department consists of two hand engines, with hose and hooks and ladders. The first fire wardens, elected in 1827, were Ira Buck, Thomas Hartwell and George Hart. The principal fraternal and social organizations of the village are Northfield Lodge, F. & A. M., which has a temple building owned by the lodge. James Harmer is the present master. There are also the Grange, Knights of "S. F. I.," and G. A. R. organizations, each in good condition.

The business interests of the present day are well represented and appear to be established on a firm basis. J. T. Vought & Son are proprietors of a large steam roller flouring mill; Rand Bros. have a hosiery knitting mill and are doing a good business. W. & J. Agate are maltsters, and Samuel Hutchinson has an extensive cooper shop. Wadhams & Whitlock are proprietors of the local planing and lumber mill and yards. The principal merchants are Wiltsie & Crump, and J. B. Bacon & Co., each of which firms carry a large stock of general merchandise. The hotels are the Phoenix, National, Exchange and Cottage.

The people of the village feel a just and pardonable pride in their Union Free School, and in the system of instruction employed therein. The present Board of Education is composed of Drs. P. D. Carpenter, W. W. Johnson and W. H. Doane, also Charles H. True, Samuel H. Stone, Grandin T. Vought and J. M. Wiltsie. The principal is F. J. Withington.

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The ecclesiastical history of Pittsford relates to village and town in combination and cannot be mentioned as pertaining specially to either, and will be generally treated in this chapter.

The Presbyterian Church of Pittsford is one of the oldest religious organizations in the Genesee country, and was formed in the year 1807, including in its first membership many of the pioneer families of the region, and antedating in its history the town itself. The first trustees were Orange Stone, Thomas Kempshall, Amos Bronson, William Spear, Glover Perrin and Samuel Stone. According to its original organization the society was known as "The Congregational Society of Northfield," but became Presbyterian in form of church organization on April 20, 1814, at which time it was received into the Geneva Presbytery. Rev. John Stewart was the first settled pastor, in February, 1808, succeeded by Rev. Solomon Allen in 1809. The first services were held in the log meeting house north of the village, but in 1816 a frame building was erected on the hill a mile south of the village. In 1826 a third edifice was built in the settlement, which burned in 1861, and was replaced with a more modern and substantial structure in 1862; dedicated May 13, 1863. This society is numerically and perhaps influentially stronger than any of its contemporaries in Pittsford. Its present members number 200, and the church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Arthur M. Smith. The Sunday school has 150 attendants. The present trustees are Angelo Crump, George Goss and Henry Thornell.

The Baptist church of Pittsford had its origin in the early informal meetings held in the region as early as 1804, but not until the 20th of October, 1809, was the Second Baptist Church of Boyle duly organized. Elder Daniel Brown, of Ogden, was ordained pastor November 30, 1809. Robert Heath and Noah Norton were the first deacons, while the original members were Richard and Ann Priestly, Robert Heath, John Roworth and Daniel Brown. William Hill and Jacob Mann were baptized October 20, 1809. The first church edifice was erected in 1826, on the hill, the meetings of the society previous to this time being held in dwellings, school houses and barns. In 1850 the old house on the hill was vacated and a substantial church home provided in the village. The present condition of the church is progressive, although

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its past life and experience have not been wholly without vicissitudes. In membership it now numbers ninety persons, and in the Sunday school are 125 children. The pastor is Rev. George R. Varney, and the trustees are James T. Burlingame, William Agate, sr., and Merritt Tobey.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsford was founded and established in January, 1831, though as early as 1815 local preachers and circuit riders had held occasional services in the town. The first trustees of the local society were Ephraim Goss, Michael Miller, Peter Hopkins, Nehemiah Phillips, Lemuel Hard, Daniel True, Henry S. Potter, Alfred Doud, Moses Mather and Caleb Munson. After the organization a meeting house was at once erected on a lot deeded the society by Ebenezer Sutherland, but the location proved unfortunate and injured the early increase of the society. In 1843 the building was torn down and moved to a more convenient site in the village. The church has a present membership of fifty persons; the Sunday school, thirty-five. The pastor is Rev. James E. Wallace, and the trustees, J. W. Geare, S. A. Wilson, George Kingsley, George Hooker and Albert Rowe.

A Free Methodist church and society were organized in Pittsford in 1864. A house of worship was provided and the society progressed for a time, but later on, through lack of interest and membership, was dissolved, several of its members uniting with the M. E. church.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, of Pittsford, was organized as a parish, November 2, 1846, although as early as 1817 church services had been conducted in the town; and in 1844 regular services began. When organized Sylvester Parker and A. Vought were chosen wardens. In 1846 a little building was provided as a church home, and in 1868 the new edifice was erected and dedicated. The present officers of the church and society are H. L. Wood, rector; C. H. Porter, senior warden; F. G. Barnard, junior warden; and George Thomas, J. B. Bacon, Henry Smalley, M. W. Rand and H. C. Knickerbocker, vestrymen.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Pittsford was organized and edifice built in 1866, Rev. B. Mueller, and from that time the society and church have grown and enlarged until its total membership and congregation includes 425 persons. The present pastor is Rev. G. H. Gomph. The trustees are John Hertzer, John Baker, Andrew Wentz, Frederick Buckholz and John Stero.

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The parish of St. Louis' church, Roman Catholic, was organized in 1873, and during the same year the church edifice was erected. However, as early as 1856, Fathers Casey and Miller said masses in the town. In the parish to-day are 200 Catholic members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father J. L. Coydre.

A Universalist society was organized in Pittsfield at an early day, and lived and flourished for many years, until about 1850, when it dissolved.

Of the schools and educational system of the town of Pittsford little can be said, for the reason that this special and important department of local government preserves few of its records. However, tradition informs us that a log school house was built or in existence one mile south of the village as early as 1794, and in 1806 a frame school house was built on the same site. The first frame school house was built in 1804, in then district No. 2. After Henrietta was set off in 1818, it became necessary to rearrange the Pittsford districts. In 1824 the town had nine districts, and 444 children of school age. In 1835 the districts nnmbered ten, and children, 531. In 1894, and at the present time, the number of districts is ten, and children of school age, 571. There are also ten school houses, five of which are frame and five brick. The school property of the town is valued at $25,050. For the year ending July 31, 1894, the town had school revenues to the amount of $7,855.55, of which $1,793.96 were public moneys; raised by town tax $5,005.37. During the year fifteen teachers were employed and paid $4,900.28. Repairs for the year cost $1,398, and other expenses about $1,300.

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CHAPTER XV

THE TOWN OF RIGA.

This town originally formed a part of old Northampton, the mother to Monroe county towns west of the Genesee. Northampton, however, was divided on December 8, 1807, and Pultney erected out of a part of its territory, the latter including what is now Chili and Riga, respectively known as East and West Pultney. They formed a part of the same jurisdiction until 1822, when the eastern township was set off and named Chili.

Riga occupies a position on the western border of the county, and is bounded north by Ogden; east by Chili; south by Wheatland and a part of Genesee county, and west by Bergen, Genesee county. It has an area of 21,356 acres of land, all as well cleared and as susceptible of continuous cultivation as any in the county. The land surface is level or gently undulating, the only water course of any note being Black Creek, a dull, sluggish stream, flowing in a tortuous course through the town near its center. The soil generally is a clayey loam, rich and fertile and yields abundantly and profitably under proper tillage.

As a matter of fact, Riga is and for many years has been known as one of the best farming towns of the county, but this condition has been produced through the energy and perseverance of the inhabitants, for naturally the town has no features that make it superior to surrounding towns. It so happened that this special region was settled under the personal direction of James Wadsworth, land agent, and he succeeded in bringing to the locality a class of persons who were practical, thorough, energetic and determined men, chiefly Massachusetts Yankees, who laid the proper foundation for lasting benefits to succeeding generations, and to-day the inhabitants of Riga live in the enjoyment of results of their forefathers' thrift. And it is, also, a fact that the later occupants of the soil have not been neglectful of their interests, but

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have, as a rule, faithfully kept up and maintained the early standard of excellence established by the pioneers. This suggestion naturally leads us to inquire into the first settlement of the town and discover who were those worthy pioneers.

Before proceeding to the subject of pioneership in the town it is well enough to state that the lands of Riga were a part of the famous "Mill-Seat Tract," deeded to the Phelps and Gorham proprietors by the Indians. The region, however, soon passed into the hands of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolution, and by him were sold to the Pultney estate, alias the Pultneys, the Pultney Associates, and the Pultney heirs. The agency for the sale and development of these lands was entrusted to James Wadsworth, and through his efforts they were peopled by a thrifty class of inhabitants.

Settlement in Riga was somewhat delayed by reason of the fact that its lands lay rather to the north of the great thoroughfare of travel to the west—the highway leading from Canandaigua to Le Roy, Batavia and Buffalo—and it was not until 1806 that the first pioneer settler came to the town. This honor, if such it be, fell to Elihu Church who then located on lot 94, but during the same year, Amasa and Deacon Nehemiah Frost, William Parker, Richard and Samuel Church, Ezekiel Barnes, Samuel Shepard Samuel Baldwin, Henry Brewster also came to the town and made improvements, though the families of some of them did not come here until the following year.

In 1807 still more families became settlers in Riga, and among them may be recalled the names of Enos Moore and his sons, Ephraim and Samuel, Joseph Thompson, George Richmond, Benajah Holbrook, Charles and Eber Orcutt, Thomas Bingham and his three sons, Joseph, Justin and William, and also his daughter who became Mrs. Pratt. There were also James Knowles and his sons James, William and Paul; Joseph Emerson and three stalwart sons, Erastus, Joseph and George, Jesse Church, Clark Hall, Rev. Robert Hill, Thomas and George Hill, and their sister, Mrs. Emerson. In 1808 Benjamin F. Richmond settled south of Churchville hamlet, and about the same time Dr. John Darling located at the Center.

Between 1808 and 1811 the tide of immigration equaled that of any previous period, and among the settlers of the time were Deacon Hill,

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Erastus Sprague, Daniel Hawes, Thomas Gay, Hibbard Hall, George E. Harmon, Oliver Ide, the blacksmith, Ebenezer Clark, Dr. Richard Dibble, Joseph Sibley, —— Tuttle, Thomas Adams, Elisha P. Davis, George Baldwin and John Crocker. Other and perhaps later settlers were Billings Richmond, Dr. Thurber, Richard Chamberlain, H. Orton, Isaac Lacy, William Frost, A. Nettleton, Linus Pierson, Jonathan Tupper, William Chafney, Warner Douglass, Charles Harwárd, Ebenezer Slater, Jacob Cole, I. C. Griswold, Solomon Blood, Daniel Densmore, and others, all of whom were here at least as early as the first years of the war of 1812. During this period settlement was of course much retarded, and for a time absolutely stopped, in fact some of the timid ones returned east, but the great majority remained and were reasonably well prepared to join any movement whenever called into service.

Having brought to notice the names of nearly all the first settlers in Riga, we may now with equal propriety note the first events in town history, for these Yankees were energetic and established whatever was needful for material welfare. Pioneer Elisha Church is accredited with building the first dwelling house, in 1806, the year of his settlement in the town. He also cleared the first land and raised the first grain. The death of Richard Church, father to Elisha, was the first event of its kind in Riga. The first birth was a daughter of Samuel Church, born 1806, while the first male child was Hiram, son of Samuel Shepard, born also in 1806. The first marriage was that of Joseph Sibley, and Clarissa, daughter of Richard Church.

The first store was opened in 1808 by Thompson & Tuttle, at the Center, while in the same year Amasa Frost opened tavern in a log house, also at the Center. Here, too, the first school was taught by Thomas Gay. John Darling was the first physician in 1808, and Richard Dibble the second, two years later. Both lived at the Center. The first postmaster was Joseph Thompson, when appointed is not now known, but Dr. Dibble held the office in 1814. Benajah Holbrook was the first blacksmith. The first pastor was Rev. Allen Hollister, founder in part of the Congregational church in Riga.

This little hamlet near the center of the town which we call Riga Center, was once known to the pioneers as West Pultney, and under that name the settlement was founded. It has ever been a custom among

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native New Englanders to establish a convenient trading center, and they generally make ample provision for future growth and development. So they did in Riga. After the name Pultney had been dropped the two little hamlets became known as Riga and East Riga, the latter now is Chili and so called. From this we infer correctly that Riga was the principal of the villages named, Churchville being a later growth and owing much of its prosperity to its railroad connections.

Among the various primitive industries of Riga was the saw mill built by Samuel Church in 1808, and also the grist mill by the same owner, erected in 1811. These structures led to the founding of Churchville, the village so called being named in allusion to and in honor of Samuel Church. These mills were built on Black Creek, as also were others in later years. George Baldwin built a saw mill in 1812, south of the village, and a third was put up in 1818 by Thomas Adams. Mr. Church then built his second saw mill on the creek. The first distillery was built in 1814 by John Crocker, and the second a few years afterward by Erastus Sprague.

Thus it will be noticed that the resources of Riga were quite fully developed at a very early day by the determined inhabitants of the town. The first settlement was made in 1806 and within a dozen years from that time the town became well populated, and the people were engaged in various manufacturing enterprises. The census reports for 1820 inform us that Riga (inclusive of Chili) then had two grist mills, twelve saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, five distilleries and seven asheries. In 1810, four years after the first pioneer came to the town, the population numbered 864, and in the next ten years increased to 3,139, a record rarely equaled in the whole Genesee country. The erection of Chili in 1822 took from Riga 24,558 acres of land and nearly half its population, the number of inhabitants in Riga in 1825 being 1,745, while Chili had 1,827.

Indeed so rapid was the settlement of the region when once begun that the creation of a new jurisdiction became imperative, hence on the 8th of December, 1807, the town of Pultney was formed, and on the 4th of April, 1809, Riga was organized, supsereding Pultney both in name and government. At the first town meeting, held at the house of Henry Waidener, these officers were elected: Thomas Hill, supervisor;

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Joshua Howell, town clerk; Ebenezer Slater, Jesse Church and Isaac Douglass, assessors; Thomas Gay, collector; Warner Douglass, constable; Thomas Bingham, I. C. Griswold and Jacob Cole, road commissioners; Amasa Frost and Henry Waidener, overseers of the poor; Daniel Densmore, George Richmond and Solomon Blood, fence viewers.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of incumbents of the supervisorship, the principal office in the town, viz: Thomas Hill, 1809–10; Elihu Church, 1811–13; Richard Dibble, 1814; Elihu Church, 1815–16; Joseph Sibley, 1817–18; Isaac Lacey, 1819-20; Joseph Sibley, 1821; Joseph Thompson, 1822–23; Joseph Sibley, 1824; Joseph Thompson, 1825–26; Phineas Smith, 1827–29; Thomas Bingham, 1830; Hubbard Hall, 1831–32; Elihu Church, 1833–35; John R. Smith, 1836; Asa Adams, 1837; Lucius Lilley, 1838–40; Spencer Smith, 1841; James R. Flynn, 1842; Aretas Adams, 1843–44; Ashabel A. Hosmer, 1845–49; Dennis Church, 1850; Aretas Adams, 1851–53; Paul Knowles, 1854–55; Volney Lacey, 1856–57; George Brown, 1858–61; Zophar Willard, 1862–63; M. J. Molloch, 1864–65; Henry W. Davis, 1866–69; James W. Craig, 1870; James P. Knowles, 1871; George Savage, 1872–75; Henry W. Davis, 1876–78; Stewart Church, 1879–80; George Savage, 1881–84; Oscar S Babcock, 1885–89; William S. Church, 1890–91; Henry J. Snyder, 1892–95.

The officers of Riga for the year 1895 are as follows: Henry J. Snyder supervisor; Alfred Harrison, town clerk; Oscar S. Babcock, Edward Fitch, Henry Richmond and James L. Sackett, justices of the peace; Edwin Emens, Spencer Johnson and Angus McIntosh, assessors; John Lemmon, overseer of the poor; Richard Barnum, collector; James Brady, Ellsworth Savage and Robert Snyder, excise commissioners; James Dennis, Charles Lear and Richard Barnum, constables; John McIntosh, Richard Atbridge and John Stewart, road commissioners.

The little centrally located village of Riga Center was the chief center of trade and business in the town for a period of about twenty-five years; and then began to yield its importance to the village of Churchville. Still later, in 1852, the completion of the Rochester and Buffalo railroad gave to Churchville an additional importance and correspondingly injured local interests at the Center. Almost the only institution of the latter place which has been permanent and enduring, is the old First

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Congregational church, one of the pioneer churches of the whole region; and to its early history we may briefly refer, although its early records are so incomplete and imperfect that little reliance is to be placed in them.

This society and church were organized at the Center, December 9, 1809, by the Rev. Oliver Ayers, with these original members: Nehemiah Frost, Henry Brewster, John Barber, Benjamin Kneeland, Elizabeth Frost, Rebecca Brewster, Lois Baldwin, Sally Barker, Susanna Wallis, Elizabeth Buell and Rebecca Frost. Nehemiah Frost was the first deacon, and Rev. Allen Hollister the first pastor. During the first fourteen years of its history services were held in the school house, but in 1823 a church edifice was completed. From that time the society has been continuous, although during more recent years the membership is somewhat reduced. At the present time the pastorate of this church is supplied by Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Caledonia.

The old Riga Academy was also at one time an institution of the Center, and of the town, of more than passing importance, though its career was of brief duration. It was founded in 1846 through the efforts of members of the Congregational church who were desirous to give their children the advantages of a higher education than was offered in the common schools, and at the same time keep them within the influence of home. On the 11th of May, 1846, the academy was incorporated by the Regents, and the trustees purchased the old Joseph Thompson tavern, erected in 1811, which they remodeled, enlarged and arranged for school purposes. The trustees referred to were Ira Richards, president; Dennis Church, secretary; Asa Adams, treasurer; and Dr. John R. Smith, Alfred Fitch, Thomas Adams, Joshua P. Rogers, Dr. Isaac Lovejoy, Gordon Baldwin, Elias Ward, Samuel C. Baldwin, Rev. Silas H. Ashman and Sherman Ward. However, as an educational institution the Riga Academy was not a success, and was abandoned after six years of unprofitable life. Its principals were Revs. Franklin W. Olmstead, George Thompson, Prof. R. D. H. Allen and Professor Wedge, in the order named.

Churchville.—This pretty little village is situated in the northwest part of Riga, on Black Creek. Its name was given in allusion to the former owner of the land on which the village has been built up—

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Samuel Church—a pioneer of the town and one of the most enterprising of the early settlers. In 1808 Mr. Church built a saw mill near the village site, and soon afterward several other industries were started. This led to the village settlement, one interest adding to another, one dwelling and its tenant constantly swelling the population, until we find on Samuel Church's farm an altogether progressive and thrifty municipality; not large, to be sure, yet comfortable, convenient and quiet. In 1852 a railroad was constructed through the then hamlet site, which had the effect to enlarge and increase all business interests, both of village and town. This created a necessity for more liberal expenditures for local good, and a village corporation was the result.

The first election was held on the 7th of March, 1855. The first officers, elective and appointive, were as follows: J. M. Jameson, Zephas Willard and John Markley, trustees; A. R. Smith, clerk; J. M. Randall, John Markly and L. Bangs, assessors; Lemuel Brook, collector; J. B. Johnson, treasurer; J. M. Randall and Norman Savage, street commissioners; J. W. Craig, P. Stone and Roswell Clark, fire wardens.

The trustees for 1895 are Charles G. Stewart, president, and Selden G. Hitchins, Frank Potter, Thomas Parnell and Alfred Harrison; clerk, Fred E. Smith.

Returning to the early history of the village, mention may be made of some of the first occupants and business enterprises. The first habitation of man on the village site was the log house occupied by Samuel Church, and the first frame dwelling was that of George E. Harmon. The first store was opened by Linus Pierson, about 1814 or 1815, and the second by Hubbard Hall, about 1818. A public house was opened early, as the village happened to be a place on the stage route where the drivers changed horses, and the tavern was then as necessary as the store. Elisha P. Davis built and kept the tavern, and also officiated as postmaster. Later hotel keepers were one Conwell and Ichabod Sprague, the last mentioned soon after 1830.

However, as a business center, Churchville has never attained any special prominence among the country towns of the county, nor do the people lay claim to the possession of a commercial village. Here is the heart of a large and valuable agricultural region, the soil being especially productive of wheat, barley and beans. These, and all other products of the vicinity are shipped to market from the station at Churchville.

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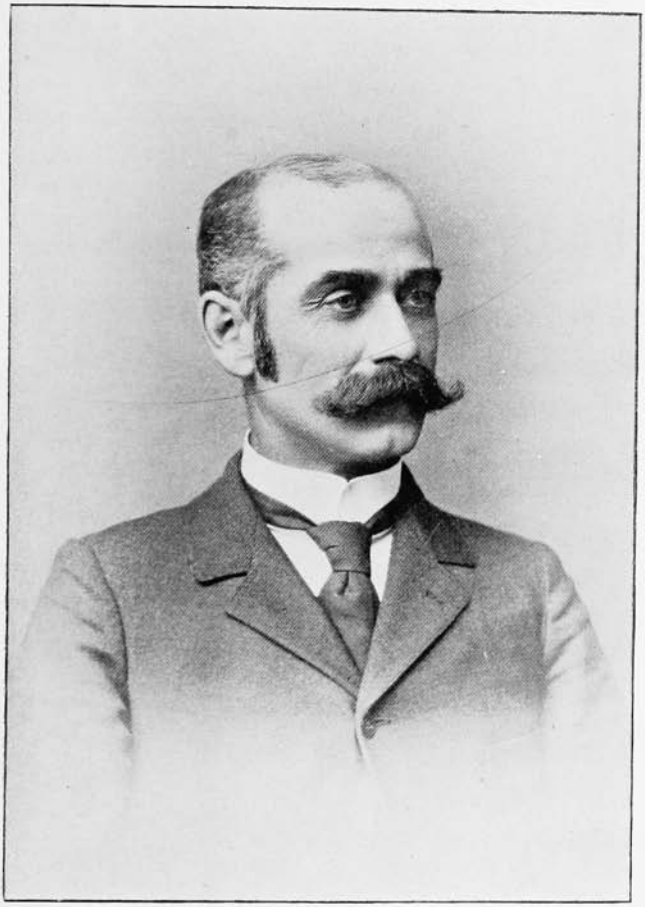

H. J. Snyder

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Among the more prominent present business interests of the village may be mentioned the large and well known water-power grist mill of Sage & Potter; the works and gum factory of the Specialty Company, and the general stores of Alfred Harrison and Briscoe & Randall. In the village, also, are three hotels, comfortable and well conducted.

In the latter part of 1894 the qualified electors voted to establish a Union Free School to replace and supersede the old district system. However, this reform was not accomplished without a severe contest, and possibly some unpleasant feelings. But it was done, and the action can never cause lasting regret, and within the next two years Churchville will possess one of the finest and best appointed union school buildings in the county.

During the period of its existence, Churchville has been the home of several church societies and organizations, and of these some mention may properly be made. The Methodist Episcopal church of Churchville was organized about the year 1835 and originally and for many years formed a part of the circuit with Chili, but later became annexed to Bergen in Genesee county. It is now a joint station with Sweden. The church edifice was erected about the year 1835. The society now has a good membership of sixty persons and with it is connected a large Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. P. P. Sowers. The trustees are Charles Sanford, George Adams and A. A. Schofield.

The present Universalist church and society of Churchville and the town of Riga was the outgrowth of early meetings of the early settlers who favored the doctrine of universalism. Among the pioneers of this town were many former New Englanders, and in that part of our country this denomination has ever been strong and representative. The services in Riga can be traced back to about 1813, and among the prominent universalist leaders may be recalled the Richmonds, George, Billings and Joshua, also Elisha P. Davis, Joseph Emerson, Samuel Shepard, Ichabod Sprague, Linus Crosby and Ashley Smith. The first organization of this society was effected in 1839; and in the next year the church house was built. The first pastor was Rev. James Cook. The society prospered for many years, but recently an unfortunate fire brought disaster and destruction to the edifice.

The first church organization in the village was Presbyterian in doc-

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trine, and was formed very soon after the founding of the settlement. For many years the society flourished, but at last interest began to decline, and result was ultimate dissolution. The old edifice, however, outlived its tenant society and was the temporary house also of the Union Congregational church, the latter being here organized in the early part of 1852. A more suitable house of worship was erected and the Congregational society took a leading position among the ecclesiastical organizations of the village. The prominence it has ever maintained, and its present members number one hundred and twenty-five persons. The pastor is Rev. Johnson Henderson. The trustees are H. P. Dusinbury, I. L. Randall and J. H. Bushnell.

The Baptist church of Churchville was organized December 11, 1851, by Rev. A. C. Drake, with an original membership of twenty persons. From this beginning the membership is now increased to sixty at the present time. The church edifice was erected in 1852. The present pastor of this church is Rev. A. A. Shaw.

St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic church was organized in 1869, although masses were said in the town at a much earlier date. The church edifice was built in 1870. The parish of this church includes all the Catholic families of Churchville and its vicinity, and numbers about 400 persons of all ages. Rev. Father D. J. Curran is the present priest in charge of this church. The trustees are L. Lemon and Patrick McDermott.

In closing this chapter a brief allusion to the schools of Riga will be found of interest. The first school in town was located at the Center and was one of the earliest public institutions of the town. Its teacher was Thomas Gay. In 1814 and 1815 this school was taught by Billings Richmond, who had a hundred pupils. Another school located south of the Center, numbering twenty-five pupils, was taught by Lorin Clark, while the Churchville school was in charge of a third teacher and had thirty attendants. In 1820 Riga, inclusive of Chili, was divided into twenty-five districts, and the whole number of children of school age then living in the town was 977. In 1835, Chili in the meantime having been set off, Riga had sixteen districts and 704 children of school age.

As at present constituted, the town has ten school districts all of

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which, except No. 7, has a good school house. Of the nine buildings six are frame and three brick. During the school year ending July 31, 1884, twelve teachers were employed, and were paid $3,980. There was apportioned to the town in that year $1,598.09, and raised by town tax, $3,127.82. Repairs cost $180.38; libraries, $72.87, and all other expenses of schools amounted to $455.81. The value of school property in Riga is $6,875.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TOWN OF RUSH.

In the original division of the Genesee country into towns or provisional districts, in 1789, the town of Hartford was created. This name remained unchanged until 1808, and was thereafter known as Avon. The latter was in turn divided on March 13, 1818, and the present town of Rush formed. In 1821 it was taken from Ontario to form a part of the then created county of Monroe. In area the town contains 18,296 acres of land. Geographically, Rush lies near the center of the south border of the county, the Genesee River forming its western boundary. Honeoye Creek flows west through the town and discharges into the river near the center of the west border. Along the river valley are extensive flat lands, fertile and productive to a remarkable degree, and in this locality are many fine farms. The land surface is rolling, with an inclination to the west, and the soil is a calcareons loam on the uplands, and a rich alluvium on the flats.

The first settlers in this new and then comparatively unknown region were James and John Ganson, who during the year 1788 visited the town and built a log house, and also made a clearing preparatory to cultivating the land. These young men came to this locality at the suggestion of their father, Capt. John Ganson, a soldier of the Revolution, and whose knowledge of the country hereabouts was acquired during Sullivan's famous campaign against the Indians in 1779. Captain Ganson was one of Sullivan's men and had taken an active part in

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the campaign. Yet so far as his residence in this town was concerned, he made the unfortunate mistake of acquiring the title to his lands from the Indians or the notorious lessee company, and the ultimate result was that he was obliged to abandon his improvement. Captain Ganson himself came to the town in 1789, and with his sons, constructed the first mills for grinding grain in the whole region. After leaving the town the family established themselves near Le Roy, where all were interested in keeping public houses, and there each became prominent in local affairs.

The Phelps and Gorham proprietary sold nearly all the lands of this township to Jeremiah Wadsworth, and also to Joseph Morgan and his associates, and under the sales made by them the actual and permanent settlement of the town was made. The Ganson tract passed into the hands of Col. William Markham and by him was occupied. He was a prominent man in the early history of Ontario county; at one time was member of assembly. He came from New Hampshire and settled first in Bloomfield, and thence moved to Rush. One of the first distilleries in the region was located on his farm. He built a substantial mill in 1810, and two others at a later date, and, it is said, at one time owned one-sixteenth of all the land in this town. He died in 1826.

Capt. Ransom Smith was the cotemporary of Captain Markham, and came with him to the new region. The third settler was John Barnes, who located near Markham's, followed, about 1797, by Thomas Dailey. In 1801 Christie Thomas came in from Maryland, and built the first saw mill in the town in 1805, and two years later a bridge across Honeoye Creek. The still later settlers, though soon after 1800, Jacob Stull and Philip Price, the former of whom built a block-house in the town in 1802. Price built another in 1803. The Ott family came to Rush in 1801 and located on a 300-acre farm tract, and in the same year came John Bell. Abraham Wright, a mulatto, is said to have settled in the town as early as 1797, in the locality then known as the "Negro's settlement," but later as "Abraham's Plains." Soon afterward several negro families settled near this place, but after a time they nearly all disappeared.

In 1804 there came into the town a considerable colony of pioneers, nearly all of them from Connecticut, and every one an honest and de-

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termined settler, seeking to better his condition in the then famous Genesee country. These colonists were devoted members of the Baptist church in the east and continued their consistent life and example in this town, and from this fact the party became known as the "Baptist colony." Among their number were sixteen families, the heads being remembered as Squire Goff, Charles Goff, Comfort Goff, sr. and jr., Gurnsey and Enoch Goff, Ephraim Stoddard, Benajah Billings, Clark Davis, Stephen Wilcox, Thaddeus Harris, John Tupper, Daniel Remington, William Allen, and Eli Brainard. These families settled in the neighborhood of "the Square," in the western part of the town, and the descendants of many of them still live in the county.

Through the influence and energy of these colonists many worthy improvements were accomplished at an early day. The so-called "Square" was in accord with New England custom, and was provided through the generosity of Proprietor Wadsworth, not perhaps through purely philanthropic motives, but rather to induce settlement and the consequent sale of his lands. In this vicinity these good pioneers established a school and also made provision for regular weekly religious meetings. Elder Goff was one of their earliest ministers and preached for them until 1816.

Among the other early settlers of Rush may be recalled the names of John Mack, Joseph McFarlan, Jonathan and Wells Clark, Thomas Cummings, John Hartwell, Asa Farrer, John Bliss, Job Case, Jonathan, Ichabod, and Rufus Burdick, Nathaniel Rowley, Oliver Case, Jeremiah Ruland, Abram and Gabriel Furman, Elnathan Perry, John Underhill, Samuel Helmes (an early tavern-keeper), George Fenner, Ethan Davis, Jacob Shaffer, or Shaver, Nathan Jeffords, Cyrenus and Elisha Brown (the famous hut builders of early days), and others, all of whom are worthy of mention in these pages.

Continuing on the same line of narration, we may also mention the Martin families who came in from Maryland in 1809, and who were Jacob, Abraham, John, Henry and Daniel. Later comers were Daniel Hart, George Lyday, Peter and Philip Price, Joseph Sibley, Elisha Sibley, Dr. Alexander Kelsey, John Diver. The first physician was Dr. Farr, followed Drs. Fin, Kelsey, Kingsbury and Socrates Smith, about in the order named.

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Referring briefly to some of the first events of Rush history, there may be noted the fact that the Ganson boys built the first mill; Philip Price the first distillery, and Nathan Jeffords had the first pot-ashery. Martin Goodrich and one Jennings had the first tannery. The first child born was that of Joseph Morgan, in 1789. The first deaths were those of Mr. and Mrs. Markham, in 1791. John Webster kept the first inn, Benjamin Campbell the first store, and John Webster the first regular grist mill.

A number of these early residents of Rush took an active part in the war of 1812–15, and among those remembered in that connection were Col. Philetus Swift, Joseph Sibley, Major John Markham, Benjamin Jeffords and Joseph Jeffords. John Case, John Sherwood, Calvin Diver and —— Shemerhorn went out during the first year, while those who marched to the frontier and remained but a short time were Dr. Alexander Kelsey, Jacob Stull, George, Jacob, and Peter Price, Alfred Jaynes, Nathan Jeffords, Micah Fishall, Peter Ackley and Warren Caswell.

From what has been noted on preceding pages the reader must discover that settlement once begun in this region increased with rapidity until all the most available lands were well occupied. So rapid indeed was the increase in population that in 1820, just two years after the town was set off and separately organized, the number of inhabitants in the district was 1,701, more in fact than are in the town at the present day. The maximum population was reached in 1830, the census of that year showing the number of inhabitants to be 2,098 In 1840 it had decreased to 1,929, and in 1850 had increased to 2,015. In 1860 the number was 1,613, in 1870 was 1,654, in 1880 was 1,741, and in 1890 was 1,695. However, soon after 1815 the people of the north part of old Avon began to discuss the subject of a separate jurisdiction, for they were sufficient in number and so situated in the town as demand such an organization in the interest of public convenience. Consequently, an act was passed, Avon was divided, and on the 13th of March, 1818, the new town of Rush was created and soon thereafter fully organized.

The first town meeting was held at the dwelling of Benajah Billings, and William Markham was elected supervisor; Peter Price, town clerk;

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Nathan Jeffords, Jacob Stull, and John Markham, assessors; Nathan Rose, Dudley Brainerd and Clark Davis, commissioner of highways; George Lyday and Peter Price, overseers of the poor; Adolphus Allen, collector.

In 1821 Rush was separated from the mother county and taken for the formation of Monroe, and since that year the supervisors of the town have been as follows: Peter Price, 1821–31; Mimon M. Coe, 1832–34; Alfred Jones, 1835; John P. Stull, 1836–38; Nathan Jeffords, 1839; Joseph Sibley, 1840; Peter Price, 1841–47; Nathan Jeffords, 1848–49; Henry B. Hart, 1850; Nathan Jeffords, 1851; John B. Crosby, 1852; Wells Clark, 1853; Joseph Sibley, 1854; J. B. Crosby, 1855; Owen D. Crosby, 1856–58; Thomas J. Jeffords, 1859–67; Hosea Martin, 1868; Thomas J. Jeffords, 1869–70: Hosea Martin, 1871; Thomas J. Jeffords, 1872–73; George H. Houck, 1874–76; Charles M. Green, 1877–78; Joseph H. Sherman, 1879–82; David Martin, 1883–86; Byron A. Diver, 1887–89; Joseph H. Sherman, 1890–91; George Houck, 1892; David Martin, 1893–95.

The officers of the the town of Rush for the year 1895 are as follows: David Martin, supervisor; John H. Behnk, town clerk; James M. Heath, Andrew Liday, Samuel H. Kinny, George Frederick and Theodore Green, justices of the peace; Edward Morrison, James Sherman, and John Hetzler, assessors; Albert M. Goff, overseer of the poor; Edward Darrohn, collector; Charles Hart, George Martin and Charles M. Green, excise commissioners; Joseph Keyes, road commissioner; Everett Darrohn, Fred Banks, Charles Gottschalk, Martin Darn and Samuel Clark, constables.

As a manufacturing town Rush has never attained a position of any importance among the civil divisions of the county. In fact the location and natural features of the town are such as to preclude the possibility of any importance in this respect. However, glancing back over the past records of the town, we learn in 1820 there were in operation two saw mills, two grist mills, two distilleries and one ashery. Fifteen years later there were two grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, one distillery and one ashery. At the present time each of these industries has lost its usefulness and with the exception of a single flour and grist mill, is no longer known to the town.

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As an agricultural town in general, Rush stands well in the county, and a fair proportion of her 18,296 acres is under cultivation. Originally the inhabitants devoted themselves to general agriculture and the growing of wheat, but as the later product become unprofitable by reason of western competion, the local farmer has been compelled to substitute some other crops in its stead. A little practical experience has taught the Rush husbandman that the production of potatoes yields nearly the same profit as did wheat raising, and the result has been to place Rush in the front rank of potato producing towns in this entire region.

During the period of its history, within the town of Rush three small villages have been built up, but neither has attained the dignity of a corporate character.

East Rush is situated in the east part of the town and has a present population of about 300. Within the last few years this village has been given the benefit of a line of railroads, but even this has not stimulated local growth to any considerable extent. The business interests at this place comprise the steam and water power flour and grist mill of Homer L. S. Hall, the general stores of Samuel H. Kinsey, M. S. Sherman, Mead & Provost, and the several small shops generally found in similar hamlets. Here are also two good hotels, known as the Price House and the Longfellow House.

West Rush is a hamlet of about 200 population situated in the western portion of the town on the line of the old Canandaigua & Batavia railroad, and about one mile east of Rush station on the Erie Railroad. As a shipping point for potatoes and other products of the region this village has some prominence. The business and mercantile interest are the flour and grist mill of Richard Cook, the general stores of Clarence Carr and A. B. Chapman, the cooper shop of James Kelly, and two hotels known as the Sweeney and the Keys House.

North Rush, or as more familiarly and commonly known, Hart's Corners, is a small hamlet in the northwest part of the town, about one mile east of Scottsville station. As a trading center it is least in importance among the hamlets of the town, the business interests being the general store of Earnest Parmalee and cider mill of John Hetzler.

The church and religious history of the town of Rush forms an interesting element of local annals, and as such may be briefly treated in

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this chapter. The first religious society in the town was formed by the Baptist colony, who began their meetings soon after 1804, although a number of years passed before an organization was perfected. In January, 1830, the Associated Baptist Society of Rush was formed, and ten years later a church home was built. However, this society has practically passed out of existence and its old house of worship has been put to secular uses.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Rush was formed in 1831, and was regularly incorporated February 19, 1844, under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal church of East Rush. The church edifice, built in 1845, was burned in 1850. The new church was completed in 1852. This chuch is now a joint charge with Henrietta, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. T. Humphreys; the membership of these churches is about 150 persons.

The Evangelical Lutheran Reformed church of Rush was organized, and its church edifice was built about 1830. A second structure was erected in 1863. The pastor of this church was Rev. John Keeler.

The Christian church of Rush, or more properly, the church of the Diciples of Christ, was organized in 1829, although meetings of this denomination were held as early as 1815 by Elder Badger. The society was organized by Elder Silsby, and about 1832 a frame church was erected. A new church was erected about 1870. The present pastor is Rev. Mr Crow.

In 1804 or 1805 the Baptist colony caused to be built in the neighborhood of the "Square" a little log school house, and here Mr. Westfall taught the first school. In 1806 the second school house, a frame building, was built on the Square and here the first school was taught by Dudley Miller.

There was no separate division of Rush into school districts until after the organization of the town in 1818. In 1820 here were 236 children of school age, which number increased during the next fifteen years to 763. In 1835 there were twelve districts, and but ten in 1860. As now constituted the town is divided into ten districts, one of which (No. 8) has no school house. During the school year ending July 31, 1894, this town received for school purposes $3,437.29, of which amount $1,974.16 was raised by town tax. The number of children of school

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age was 463, for whose instruction ten teachers were employed and paid $2,801.40. The total value of school property in the town is $7,725.00.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TOWN OF SWEDEN AND VILLAGE OF BROCKPORT.[1]

The termination of hostilities between Great Britain and the Colonies in 1783 found the people of the thirteen States possessed of but little more than freedom from English oppression. Eight years of stubborn unyielding on the part of George III and his parliament was a most serious matter to the struggling State.

The conflict for independence had cost an enormous sum. The want of unity between the sovereign States rendered legislation for the benefit of the people slow and of doubtful result. Private enterprise was utterly crippled, agriculture had been almost wholly abandoned, trade with foreign nations had long since ceased to be a source of revenue and the entire resources of the whole nation were so depleted that the greatest privation was endured by all classes.

The suffering brought about by the Revolution was an important factor in causing the increased emigration to the central and western portions of the State of New York. In 1788 Messrs. Phelps and Gorham began negotiations with the commonwealth of Massachusetts, who claimed jurisdiction by virtue of an old charter, for the purchase of an immense tract of land in the western part of New York. The territory which they proposed to acquire was still in the possession of the Seneca nation, but the Legislature of Massachusetts sold to Phelps and Gorham the right to extinguish the Indian title. A council was held at Buffalo Creek and the Indians agreed to dispose of a part of their territory, but refused to sell any land west of the Genesee River. Phelps, however, who was present, represented to the Indians that a "mill seat" lot was of great importance and ultimately prevailed upon

[1] By Morley B. Turpin, of Rochester.

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them to give to him the title to a tract of valuable land west of the Genesee River. This was known as the "Mill Seat" lot and extended northward from the village of Canawagus to Lake Ontario and was to be twelve miles in width throughout. In the survey of the "mill seat" lot an error was made by Hugh Maxwell in 1789. He ran the west line due north instead of parallel with the general course of the Genesee River. This error was afterwards corrected by Augustus Porter, who ran the west line 22° east of north.

The area included between Maxwell's erroneous line and the correct line as surveyed by Porter contained 87,000 acres and was and is known as the "Triangle" tract. This triangle, which embraces the towns of Sweden, Clarkson and Hamlin in Monroe county, came into the possession of Robert Morris in 1801, who conveyed it to Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers, gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York.

The transactions of Phelps and Gorham, Robert Morris and the proprietors of the "Triangle" were now well known throughout the State. The improvements made by them had placed the advantages of the western part of the State in strong contrast with the over-burdened and at that time non productive east. The alluring offers made by the agents of Phelps and Gorham and others were taken advantage of by a large number of persons who were desirous of bettering their condition and the tide of emigration turned so strongly westward that in two years from the date of their purchase Phelps and Gorham had disposed of a considerable number of townships.

The county of Ontario was taken from Montgomery in 1789 and at that time comprised all the territory westward to Lake Erie and the Niagara frontier. As early as 1797 all the region west of the Genesee River in the State of New York was known as the town of Northampton.

The "Triangle" tract above mentioned lies between the "Mill Seat" lot on the east and the east line of the Connecticut tract and Morris reserve on the west. The base rests on Lake Ontario and the apex of the triangle is at a point in the line between the towns of Pavilion and Le Roy in Genesee county. It was surveyed into five townships numbering from south to north. Each township was divided into sections

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of one and one half miles square and these sections subdivided into farm lots of 120 acres each. The surveys were made by Richard M. Stoddard in 1801 and the property immediately put upon the market. Mr. Stoddard acting as agent for the owners.

In the early days the land in the "Triangle" was considered to be of the poorest quality. A long unbroken forest stretched to the westward, marshes abounded and the general uninviting aspect of the country made the sales slow, although land was offered at two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents an acre. In 1805 but three lots were sold in Sweden, in 1806 nine, in 1807 but twenty-six. and it is uncertain as to whether all who made purchases became actual settlers or not; probably they did not.

In 1802 a road was opened to the lake. It was the gift of the owners and was not included in the lots bordering on it, but the then principal thoroughfare was the Buffalo Road and the country north of it was but little thought of.

So lit le progress was made in the matter of highways that as late as 1811 the Ridge Road, so well adapted by nature to the purposes of travel, was but little more than a pathway cut through the woods, wide enough only for a single wagon to pass and crossed and recrossed by innumerable small streams often swollen and proving serious obstacles to the passage of the few pioneers who journeyed into the wilds of Western New York. So unfamiliar were the settlers with the country that in 1812 a large army whose destination was Lewiston actually turned southward from the ridge at Clarkson and continued their march to the front by the way of Bergen and Batavia.

There were no mail routes north of the Buffalo road until after 1812, and no means of communicating with the outside world save by long and tedious journeys through the thick forests in wagons drawn by oxen or on horseback. Supplies for household use and utensils for farm work were obtained under great difficulties and from points far removed, and the marketing of the little the settler was able to produce was attended with an enormous outlay of time and energy.

The advantages of living at the present time are not calculated to instill into our minds a realizing sense of the obstacles met and overcome by the pioneers who were the makers of the Empire State.

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The settler in the western State of to-day has infinitely less to contend with than did the early settler in our own State. In the case of the one all that modern thought can devise lessens his labor and brings to his fireside the comforts of a prosperous nation. On the other hand the pioneer in western New York was compelled to undergo the severest trials, possessing only the barest necessities procured through the greatest difficulties and oftentimes in the face of personal danger, where are now thriving farms, prosperous towns and villages bound together in the closest relations by telegraph and telephone, where railroads and canal make marketing an easy matter; where postal service and newspapers bring intelligence of interest and value and where all that science can suggest is made the instrument of good, was seventy five or eighty years ago a barren wilderness of wood and marsh, with no churches, no educational institutions, and but little to lighten the dreary life of the pioneer.

In the early part of 1813 the first steps toward a better civilization were taken, and the town of Sweden was erected from Murray, which had been originally designated Bayard, and the town of Northampton was divided. On the 5th day of April in 1814, the first meeting of the town of Sweden was held at the house of Reuben Stickney, one of the earliest settlers on township No. 3. The officers elected at that time were the first to be elected in the town of Sweden, the act of the Legislature necessary at that time for the erection of a town having been passed on the 2d day of April of the previous year.

The following were the officers chosen: Supervisor, John Reed; town clerk, Elisha Stewart; assessors, Joshua B. Adams, Henry Hill, John Marshal; road commissioners, Alanson Dudley, Zenas Case, Colvin Gibbs; poormasters, Benajah Warden, Record W. Vining; school commissioners, John Reed, William James, Colvin Gibbs; school inspectors, David Gliddon, William Sheldon, Lyman Humphreys, Elisha Stewart, Amos Frink, Peleg Sanders; collector and constable, William James; constable, William Luther; pound master, Reuben Stickney; and twenty seven overseers of highways.

From 1814 to 1820 inclusive John Reed was the supervisor for the town of Sweden in Genesee county, Sweden being in that county up to February 23, 1821, when Genesee county was divided and Monroe county erected.

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The succession of supervisors from Sweden to the Monroe County Board embraces the following named persons: Silas Judson, 1821 to 1823; James Seymour, 1824 to 1825; Joseph Randall, 1826 to 1829; Robert Staples, 1830 to 1835; Samuel H. Davis, 1836 to 1838; Joseph Randall, 1839 to 1840; Nathaniel Palmer, 1841 to 1842; Robert Staples, 1843 to 1847; Humphrey Palmer, 1848; Robert Staples, 1849; Asa Rowe, 1850; Samuel H. Davis, 1851 to 1853; Frederick P. Root, 1854 to 1858; Chauncey S. White, 1859 to 1860; Henry Root, 1861; Thomas Cornes, 1862; Samuel H. Davis, 1863 to 1864; Thomas Cornes, 1865 to 1866; Walter C. Fairbanks, 1867; Luther Gordon, 1868 to 1869; F. F. Capen, 1870 to 1871; E. A. Young, 1872 to 1873; Ira Crawford, 1874 to 1875; Lucius T. Underhill, 1876 and 1878; William J. Edmunds, 1879 to 1881; George W. Sime, 1882 to 1884; Henry L. White, 1885 to 1887; Frank E. Williams, 1888 to 1889; Clifford M. White, 1890; George L. Smith, 1891; Alfred M. White, 1892; George L. Smith, 1893 and Benjamin F. Gleason, 1894.

The present limits of the town of Sweden comprise the third township of the Triangle tract. Its extension from north to south is about six miles, its width from east to west five and three-quarter miles, with an area of 22,942 acres, or about thirty-four and one-half square miles.

The earliest settlements made in Sweden of which any record is to be had, were in 1804, '05, at least contracts for land were made in those years and it is presumed that active settlement followed within a reasonable time. The increase in the population of township No. 3 was slow, but the growth was healthful and here and there along the lake road, clearings were made in the forest large enough only, at first, for the primitive dwellings of the pioneer. But little money was brought into the country by the early comers and whatever was done in the way of improvements was made under difficulty and discouragement. By slow stages the little openings in the woods were enlarged and sufficient land cultivated to supply what was actually needed. Other settlers cames and logging bees and raising bees were common occurrences.

In 1807 Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer settled on the Lake road and later in the same year Samuel Bishop, Isaac White, Stephen Johnson, and Joseph Hopkins purchased land and settled on the

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highway to the lake. In the following year John Reed purchased 900 acres of land in the southern part of the town and soon became identified with the best interests of the district. Timothy Taylor located south of the center of the town; Edward Parks south of what is now Brockport, and Deacon Rice at Wilkie's Corners; also James and Amos Stickney and Reuben Stickney, jr., Israel Stickney and Lewis Gardner all of whom settled on the Lake road; Reuben Moore, Zenas Case and Elder Zenas Case, jr., settled in the east part of the town, and somewhat later settlements were made on what is now known as the Fourth Section road by Elijah Steward, Walter Steward, Uriah L. James, William James, Simeon Palmer and Joshua B. Adams. Benjamin S. Sheldon settled in the same neighborhood about 1810 and in the same year William Warden, Aaron Hill and Moses J. Hill on the town line road leading from Wilkie's Corners to Holley. In the same year and the year following settlements were made in the east and south part of the town by Joseph Hutchinson, Joseph Luce, and Oramel Butler; also Roland Saunders and Edward H. Raleigh on the Lake road south of the center of the town; Levi Page and Ezra Brown settled at west Sweden and Abijah Cooper one mile west on the Lake road in 1811 or 1812.

A few other pioneers whose names are nowhere mentioned had settled in this vicinity up to 1812, but only a small portion of the town was occupied. A census report made in November, 1813, shows that in the towns of Sweden and Clarendon, comprised one hundred and forty families, composed of eight hundred and nineteen persons. They were divided as follows: twenty-two males and the same number of females who were forty-five years of age and over; one hundred and fifty-four males and one hundred and thirty-four females who were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; and two hundred and sixty-five males and two hundred and twenty-one females who were under eighteen. The number of electors with freehold who rented tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings, was one hundred and forty-two; of the value of twenty to one hundred pounds, none; and of the value of one hundred pounds and over, five.

The constant state of excitement and alarm incident to the war of 1812 proved disastrous to the further increase in the population of

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Sweden. Emigration was not wholly discontinued, but was somewhat restricted, and not a few of those who had already located here were frightened into leaving.

During the progress of the war the prices of farm produce were extremely high, wheat ranging from three to four dollars a bushel, and two dollars was the average price demanded for a bushel of oats. The prices of other produce and supplies were proportionately high. After the conclusion of the war, and the uncertainties incident thereto were removed, the settlement of Sweden was again begun with renewed vigor and the population so rapidly increased that in 1816 almost the entire Ridge road west of the Genesee river was settled.

The year 1816 was a disastrous one, being cold and unproductive, and barely enough was raised to prevent the settlers from suffering actual want. This order of things was not of long duration, and for the next few years the naturally productive soil yielded so bountifully that the price of the best quality of wheat dropped to thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel. Discouraging as this must have been to the producers, who were almost without exception in debt for land, and dependent upon what they raised to pay the interest on their investments, the problem was met and overcome.

During the first decade much was done in the way of improvement and those who were able to meet the obligations imposed upon them by the contracts entered into with Messrs. Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers found themselves in 1825 amply repaid for their trials by the increased value of their property. In this year the Erie Canal became a reality and by reason of the increased facilities for transportation and communication a greater impetus was given to the life and vigor of the district.

The education of the young and movements tending toward the refinement of those of more mature years were not overlooked during these busy days, and although the means at hand were somewhat primitive in their nature, yet they were far reaching and eminently beneficial in the results accomplished.

Much that was done in the way of educating the younger members of the community was performed in the home and by members of the home circle, yet there were schools where the elements of an educa-

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tion were to be had. In a sparsely settled country the schools were necessarily few and far between, but the sturdy mind of the early settler fully understood the advantages of preparing their children to meet and intelligently overcome the obstacles of life.

Meetings of a religious nature aiming toward the betterment of society were frequent and the foundation laid in those early days by church and school is to-day noticeable in the solidity of the present institutions of Sweden.

The names of those who were instrumental in shaping the destinies of the town, in directing and maintaining all that was for the "greatest good of the greatest number," in guarding the interests of both church state, are here given in recognition of their services as makers of history, Prominent in all movements for progress were: Joseph Staples, Robert Staples, Peter Stutphin, Oliver Spencer, Edmond Spencer, Chauncey Staples, John White, James Stickney, Amos Stickney, Samual H. Davis, Abel Root, Joseph Randall, Chester Roberts, Elvis Lee, Samuel Morgan, David Morgan, Dr. David Avery, Dr. E. B. Elliott, Levi Pond, Humphrey Palmer, Thaddeus Stone, Oramel Butler, Daniel Butler, Nathaniel Bangs, Dudley Root, William Root, Julius Comstock, Eli Gallup, Aaron Root, Samuel V. Way, Timothy Taylor, Joseph Hutchinson, Sisson Taylor, Reuben Allen, John House, Job Whipple, John Clark, Mr. Bronson, Thomas Cooley, Lieutenant Crippen, Deacon Niles, Zadoc Hurd, Elisha Locke and sons, Samuel C. Bentley, C. J. Whitcher, Uriah L. James, William King, Alanson Thomas, Elder Brackett, Royal Barlow, Elder Bigalow, James Jackson, Walter Phelps, Artemus Lyman, James Hart, Peleg Thomas, Seth L. King, E. H. Raleigh, Asa Babcock, William Ward, James White, Silas Parker, Abijah Capen, Ezra Brown, Rowland Sanders, Simeon Palmer, Benjamin J. Sheldon, Aaron Hill, Moses Hill, Daniel Freeman, Joseph Preston, Benjamin Pemington, Elish Brace, Lyons Udell, Samuel Chadsey, William Seldon, Erastus Lawrence, Samuel Bishop, Silas Judson, John Reed, John Beadle, Elisha Steward, Chauncey Robinson, Elisha Huntley, Eldrige Farwell, Jacob Cooley, Harmon Cooley, and many others whose names cannot be mentioned but to whose memory we pay tribute.

The topography of Sweden is generally level, though gently undu-

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lating in some parts. The soil is a sandy loam with a mixture of gravel or clay in some localities and is as fertile and productive as any in the State. Streams flow in every direction from the center of the town, which is slightly elevated, thus supplying abundant water and admirable drainage The Salmon rises west and southwest of the center and flows easterly into Ogden. The west branch of the same stream rises south of Brockport, flowing northeast. A stream of considerable size has its origin in the west part of the town and flows southerly into Riga. Numerous other small streams supply water in plenty. The Erie Canal crosses the town from east to west and the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central extends entirely across the northern portion. Competition between canal and railroad has been of benefit to the farmer in keeping transportation rates at a minimum. In early days the low health rate was an inducement for physicians to settle in Sweden and at an early date Dr. John B. Eliott located in the town on Beach Ridge, but shortly after removed to Brockport and opened a drug store. In 1830 or 1831 Dr. Ralph A. Gillet commenced the practice of medicine at Sweden Center and also conducted a grocery and dry goods business. Daniel J. Avery and D. N. Glazier opened stores at the Center a few years later, but as the village of Brockport absorbed the trade, the enterprise was abandoned in 1850. Dr. S. M. Olden succeeded Dr. Gillet as town physician in 1839 or 1840, but removed to Brockport about 1850. Dr. Huntley also located at the Center, but he, too, removed to Brockport in 1855.

Nathaniel Poole built the first log house on the north side of Beach Ridge and James Beadle erected the first frame house and kept the first tavern It was located about one-half mile south of Sweden Center. Jehial Davis built the first grist mill in 1813 or 1814; it was in the east part of the town, on Salmon Creek. Roswell Burroughs erected the first saw mill on the same stream in 1815. The first distillery began operations in 1816 and in 1827 there were three distilleries in the town.

The population of the town was in 1820, 2,761; in 1830, 2,937; in 1840, 3,133; in 1850, 3,623; in 1860, 4,025; in 1870, 4,558; in 1880, 5,734, and in 1890, 5,201.

The details of life in Sweden were much the same during the suc-

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ceeding years, and to further follow its history would be unnecessary In the course of events the number of schools were increased, churches were founded and society fully organized. The town was active during the dark days of 1861–65 and sent to the front a large number of men who bravely fought for the cause they so well represented. Sweden is to-day one of the most prosperous towns in Monroe county and it is difficult to realize that within the memory of men yet living the flourishing farms, quiet homes of an intelligent and God fearing people was the abode of a savage nation.

The town officers for 1895 are: Justices, John N. Drake, Delbert A. Adams, Theodere S. Dean and James Mershon. Assessors, George Gallup, Franklin Sparlin and Edwin C. Hendrick. Collector, Charles Mershon. Constables, William H. Pollock, William B. Hendrick, Conrad Guenther, William H. Patten and Edgar Coates. Town clerk, George Benson. The total value of real estate is $2,657,468.00.

The First Presbyterian church of Sweden was organized at Sweden Centre on the 5th of September, 1817, by a council convened for that purpose and consisting of the following persons: Rev. Comfort Williams of Rochester; Rev. Alanson Darwin of Riga; Rev. Henry Smith, from the Female Missionary Society of Utica; Rev. Elam Clark, from the Youth's Missionary Society of Oneida; Deacon Ward, of Bergen; Deacon Davis, of Parma; Justus Brown and Asahel Finch also of Parma. The first members were Theda Clark, Abigail Smith, Lydia Lee, Sally Hollister, Lucretia Bennett, Abigail Beedle, Daniel Avery, Elisha Smith, Samuel Blair, Joseph Langdon, Rebecca Cone, Anna Brown, Artemus Lyman, Sarah Stickney, Rosanna Avery, and Silas Judson. Daniel Avery was chosen the first clerk. Josiah Pierson was the first minister.

On the 4th of January, 1819, the society numbered thirty-three members, and Silas Judson was a delegate to the Ontario presbytery. The church was originally Congregational but on the 23d of June, 1833, it was received in the presbytery of Rochester and became a regular Presbyterian church. The first church building was erected in 1821. It was a wooden structure and was dedicated by Rev. Abraham Foreman. The present church building is of brick and was erected and consecrated in 1836. The Sabbath school was organized in 1818 or 1819

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in the school house and Dr. Daniel Avery and Calvin Gibbs were superintendents. The library connected with the school was purchased in 1826 Emerson G. Wickes is the present pastor.

The Second Baptist church of Sweden was organized on the 6th of May, 1819, with the following membership: Rebecca Mills, Daniel Freeman, Nabby Freeman, Joseph Lee, Rhoda Douglass, Davis Douglass, Patty Lee, Samuel G. Lewis, Hannah Allen, Judah Church, Sarah Lewis, Amos B. Niles, Eunice Cooley, Henry Niles, Nancy Howard, Orrin Case, Olive Lee, Jildin Tennant, Nancy Cooley, Ruben J. Allen, Almy Howard, John Smith, Amy Allen, Barnard M. Howard, Susanna Bently, Samuel Bently, Betsey Phillips, Sybel Case, and Anna Smith. The clerk was David Douglass. The present church building was erected in 1835 and 1836 at a cost of $2,849. It was dedicated by Elder Coleman and Elders Putnam and Case on the 14th of September, 1836. Elder Vining was the first pastor. He entered upon his duties June 26, 1819 at an annual compensation of seventy dollars.

The Methodist Episopal church of Sweden Centre was organized in 1855 in the school house with a membership of forty. Class meetings had been held for many years previous to the organization of the society but the present church edifice was not erected until 1856. The cost price was five thousand dollars, furnished by the Ladies Aid Society who also supplied an organ costing ninety-five dollars. The church was dedicated March 8, 1856, the first pastor being the Rev. Joseph Latham who served two years. The Sabbath school was organized in March, 1856, and held meetings in the new church building. The school began with forty-five pupils and fifteen teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal church of West Sweden was organized in that part of the town about 1835, mainly as the result of the efforts of Rev. S. M. Chase of Brockport. The trustees were J. Cook, William Warn and Nathaniel Fox. The church building, thirty by forty feet in size, costing twelve hundred dollars, was erected in 1836. The first pastor was the Rev. Philo E. Brown. It is impossible to obtain a complete list of those who officiated as pastors of this church, but among those who were located here were: Wallace Lock, Rev. Mr. Fellows, Reuben Frost, Rev. Mr. Fillmore and the Revs. Judd, Anderson, Kingsley, Abell and Baker. The Sabbath school organized at the time the

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church was completed was in the charge of Truman Richmond. There was a good library in connection containing about one hundred volumes. The society was dissolved in 1855 owing to a modification of the religious belief of Methodist societies generally. The Free Methodist church of West Sweden was organized by those who seceded from the original society. Iu 1860 the church property of the old society was transferred to it and meetings were held in it in connection with the church of Brockport, the same minister preaching in West Sweden in the morning and in Brockport on the afternoon of the same day. The first minister was the Rev. John Wells.

The Baptist church of Sweden and Bergen was organized January 7, 1835, in the school house at West Sweden by delegates from the Baptist churches in Brockport, Byron, Holley, Sweden, Ogden, Le Roy, and Parma. Rev. D. Eldridge was moderator, Rev. Zenas Case, clerk. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Crane of Le Roy. Tne The first members were William D. Potter, Seneca Anderson, Edmund Spencer, Guy Chapell, John Jennings, James N. Hollister, Lyman Davis, Gerge Davis, Curtis Cook, Shubael H. Reed, Alfred Robinson, Horace Lord, Timothy Baker, Horatio Reed, Susannah Potter, Lucy Anderson, Wealthy Spencer, Cornelia Spencer, Clarissa Chapell, Mary Jennings, Elizabeth Jennings, Eleanor Miller, Julia Davis, Mary Davis, Abigail Churchill, Sally Adair, Betsey Cook, Sarah H. Reed, Almira Robinson, Melissa Lord, Sally M. Langdon and Jane G. Reed. The first trustees were John Jennings, Edmund Spencer and Mr. Troup. The first and only deacons were Seneca Anderson and James H. Walker. Horatio Reed was the first clerk, serving in that capacity for four years, James H. Hollister fifteen years, Horatio Reed was the last clerk.

The present church building was erected in 1835 at a cost of about $2,400. It was located at West Sweden and is still standing. John B. Potter, the first pastor, served two years.

THE VILLAGE OF BROCKPORT.

The village of Brockport, in the town of Sweden and about eighteen miles west of Rochester, on the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railroad is the largest village in Monroe county. It was in

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early days the most important village west of the Genesee River and is to day a prosperous, thriving place, with a population of about 4,500. At the time the Erie Canal was in the prospective only it was foreseen that wherever the canal should intersect the lake road there would be an important business centre. As soon as the exact location of the canal became a certainty enterprising men purchased the land in the vicinity and laid the foundation for future prosperity.

Brockport is indebted for its name to Hiel Brockway, a native of Lyme, Conn., who came to Sweden shortly after the war of 1812 and purchased that portion of the village lying west of the lake road. The purchase was made from John Phelps and the price paid was at the rate of twelve to fifteen dollars per acre.

The east part of the village, from the town line to Market street, was bought by James Seymour of Rufus Hammond at a uniform price of seven dollars per acre. The southeast corner, from Market street to Parkes farm was bought of Benjamin Knight by James Seymour, Abel Baldwin and Myron Holley. The land bordering the road was surveyed into village lots in 1822 and building operations begun by Hiel Brockway, James Seymour, Joshua Fields, Luke Webster, John G. Davis, and Charles Richardson. Hiel Brockway was a man of great energy and was the largest owner of village land. He made liberal offers to those who would establish homes, and gave largely for the purposes of educational and religious interests. Mr. Brockway was also extensively interested in packet boats, and in his capacity and industry in this direction infused new life into the enterprise. Brockport was of steady and uninterrupted growth and after the completion of the canal was the centre of packet boat operations in the west.

The village was incorporated and a charter adopted in 1829 by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed on the 6th of April of the same year, but who served as its officers is not now known, as the records of the first election were lost. In 1852 the charter was revised and under it a board of five trustees constituted the village government. In 1872, on the 25th of June, the present charter was adopted and the first election under it held July 26, 1872, the following officers were chosen: President, Luther Gordon; G. H. Allen, Edgar Brown and Samuel Johnson were trustees; J. H. Kingsbury, treasurer; John Short, col-

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lector; W. G. Raines, clerk; B. H. Halsey, street commissioner; and David Bennett, police constable. In 1823 it was designed to make Rochester the western terminus of the Erie Canal, until the rock cutting at Lockport was completed, but through the efforts of James Seymour it was extended twenty miles to the westward and Brockport made the terminus. This gave the village two years of commercial prosperity. In 1825, when the canal was opened through to Buffalo, Brockport was an important manufacturing and business center. The manufacture of agricultural implements was one of the early enterprises, and a few words regarding the growth of so important an industry is of interest.

At an early a date as 1828 an iron foundry was established in Brockport on State street by Harry Backus and Joseph Ganson. In 1830 they removed their plant to grounds north of the canal on Main street, and the firm name changed to Backus, Webster & Co. Balch, Webster & Co. soon succeeded and later the firm became known as Backus, Burroughs & Co., but a change was again made to Backus, Fitch & Co., who were the pioneers in the manufacture of improved threshing machines. At this time the stationary machine run by horse power was the only kind in use.

In 1844 Cyrus McCormick was induced to make a trial at Brockport of his recently and rudely constructed reaper. This trial was apparently successful and Backus, Fitch & Co. received from McCormick an order for the manufacture of one hundred reapers. The machines did not, however, meet the requiremeets of the purchasers and were nearly all returned. Experience suggested a remedy for the failure of the first attempt and in after years the firm manufactured a machine that was a complete success. This was the beginning of a new era for the farmer, not only in this immediate vicinity but throughout the whole civilized world. The early reaper was not the perfect machine it was destined to become and as the enterprise grew in years it also increased in the effectiveness of its productions.

In 1846 Mr. Backus, who had been at the head of the business since its beginning, retired and the business firm was changed to Fitch, Barry & Co., who were succeeded by Stillman, Bowman & Co., a few years later. The firm was again changed to Ganson, Huntley & Co., who were interested largely in the making of reapers of the Palmer & Williams pat-

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tern. This was the first reaper of the self-raking type used in this section and was a combination of the quadrant platform invented by W. H. Seymour, and the sweep rake patented by Aaron Palmer was the first successful automatic reaper known.

Since this time much has been done to increase the efficiency of harvesting machines and the perfection of the modern self-binding machine stands as a monument to the ingenuity and enterprise of men who established themselves in Brockport.

In 1868 the shops passed into the hands of Samuel Johnson and Byron Huntley. The Johnson harvester was made by them, at first, in a moderate way, but sales increased rapidly, and in 1870 a stock company was formed with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, under the corporate name of the Johnson Harvester Company. Samuel Johnson was president, and B. E. Huntley was secretary and treasurer. Five hundred machines were made during the year following organization. The demand for machines in Europe was so rapidly increasing that B. E. Huntley was sent abroad as general European agent, and F. S. Stebbins was made secretary and treasurer.

Sixteen hundred machines were manufactured in 1872, and in 1877 nearly six thousand were made. The Johnson Harvester plant was entirely destroyed by fire in June, 1882, and was not rebuilt in Brockport, the company removing to Batavia, N. Y., taking with them a large number of the hundred men employed by them previous to the fire.

A second foundry and machine shop was established in Brockport in 1844 by William H. Seymour and Thomas R. Roby. Mr. Roby's interest in the firm was purchased by Dayton S. Morgan, and the manufacture of stoves and farm implements began in a modest way.

In 1846 the making of the McCormick reaper was undertaken, and one hundred machines of this type were built and put upon the market. These machines were in every way a success, and were the first hundred reapers that were successful machines known to have been made in the world. In 1849 an improved machine styled the "New Yorker," was made, and various other improvements were patented by Mr. Seymour, the most notable of which was the "quadrant" platform.

In 1852 a self-raking reaper was built by Seymour & Morgan, and another by Palmer & Williams. Both machines were manufactured by

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Seymour & Morgan, and each possessed the essentials of a perfect machine, though differing somewhat in the plan of construction. The patents were subsequently united in one machine, each party holding specific interests in the enterprise. In 1853 George H. Allen acquired an interest in the business, and the firm was then styled Seymour, Morgan & Allen.

In 1873–4 a new reaper of a greatly improved pattern was made, which was an embodiment of all the good points of the older machines, together with several additions not heretofore used. The new production was called the Triumph, and was the result of years of experience and a thorough appreciation of the requirements of reaping and harvesting machines. The D. S. Morgan Company which succeeded, continued to manufacture "Triumph" harvesting machinery until the fall of 1894, when the firm retired, and at this time their large plant is idle, with little prospect of being revived.

Brockport has always been a manufacturing town, and has at the present time several important industries affording employment to a large number of skilled mechanics. As a place of residence it is all that could be desired, offering advantages not often obtainable in a village of its size.

The Business Men's Association has been instrumental in increasing the commercial importance of the place. Through the influence and energy of this organization several extensive manufacturing concerns have been established. The life of the association dates from 1893, and a vast amount of good has been done by it. The president is T. H. Dobson; secretary, John N. Drake; vice presidents, George C. Gordon, J. H. Kingsbury, A. W. Fowler, L. T. Underhill, B. F. Gleason, F. F. Capen, John Owens, M. A. Cleveland; treasurer, Henry Harrison.

The Brockport shoe factory furnishes steady employment for about two hundred hands, and is the largest and most important industry in the place. It was established as the Moore-Shafer Manufacturing Company in 1881, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, and a reserve fund of forty thousand dollars. A fine grade of shoes for woman's wear is made, and its product is in demand in all parts of the United States. The factory is located on Park avenue a short distance from the

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New York Central Railroad, and is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. It has a capacity of about six hundred pairs of shoes daily, and adds largely to the commercial prosperity of the village. F. F. Capen is the president, and Wilson H. Moore is manager.

The Brockport Piano Company was established in 1893, and is one of the progressive institutions of the place. A high grade instrument is made, that is successful both from an artistic and a business standpoint. A number of skilled workmen are employed. The president is F. F. Capen; vice-president, William Daily; secretary and treasurer, R C. Hull; superintendent, George Ropelt.

Amongst the many and varied industries of the village may be mentioned the Gleason Cooling Board Company, manufacturing valuable appliances for undertakers' use; the Brockport vinegar factory, the milling interests, and many enterprises of progress and success.

The social element is active in the village, and there are a large number of societies the officers of which are as follows:

Monroe Ladge No. 173, F. & M.—W. M., A. G. Chriswell; S. W., J. N. Drake; J. W., G. E. Locke; S. D., W. B. Conkling; J. D., J. R. Bush; S. M C., C. L. Lawton; J. M. C., John Read; Tyler, H. Boyrst; chaplain, Charles W. Smith; marshal, L. D. Trimmer; treasurer, A. W. Fowler; secretary, B. C. Ketchum.

Monroe Lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F.—N. G., Henry Hurley; V. G., Edgar Knowles; recording secretary, D. C. Hines; treasurer, J. B. Sweeting; permanent secretary, Fred Meinhardt.

Hope Rebecca Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F.—N G., Mrs. H. Richardson; V. G., Mrs. Ed. Knowles; recording secretary, Mrs D. C. Hines; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Guelph; permanent secretary, Mrs. Miles Upton.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—Select councilor, H. C. Hener; vice councilor, Mrs. E. Knowles; past councilor, J. Wendover; chaplain, May Thompson; recording and financial secretary, Frank Consaul; treasurer, H. D. Chapman; herald, E. Knowles; deputy herald, Mary Warner; guard, Judson Robinson; sentinel, Hugh MacLachlan; trustees, Messrs. Frost, Wendover and MacLachlan.

Cady Post No. 263, G. A R.—Commander, B. C. Ketcham; senior vice commander. Edwin Losee; junior vice-commander, E. R. Peck;

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adjutant, W. H. Pererson; sergeant, George A. Knowles; chaplain, David Hathaway; quartermaster, Leonard Krausey; officer of the day, Peter Guelph; officer of the guard, Christian Miller; sergeant-major, Gustav Baker; quartermaster-sergeant, D. J. Butler.

Soldiers' Monument Association.—President, S. P. Frost; vice-presidents, Daniel Holmes, George C. Gordon, M. A. Cleveland, Harry Smith and E. W. Briggs; secretary, P. Swart; treasurer, H. N. Beach; trustees, S. P. Frost, H. N. Beach, T. C. Berry, Andrew Boyd, E. A. Maynard, T. S. Hinton, D. Richards, L. Krausey, P. Swart, John Owens, C. H. Bellinger and F. A. Winne.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This organization is in fine working order, and, under the secretaryship of Mr. Keeler, is productive of much good. The average daily attendance is thirty four.

W. C. T. U.—President, Mrs. E. A. Benedict.

Y. W. C. T. U.—President, Georgietta Palmer; secretary, Gertie Page; treasurer, Nellie Ives.

The educational possibilities of Brockport are of the highest order of excellence and the large number of students of both sexes who attend the Normal School from year to year attest the superiority of the institution. The Brockport Normal School is the outgrowth of the Brockport Collegiate Institute, a Baptist organization of early days.

In 1832 the Baptist Association of Western New York determined to establish a college at some point west of Rochester. The characteristic generosity and energy of Hiel Brockway secured to the village, in the face of much competition, the location of the school and his gift of six acres of land and $3,000 in cash greatly assisted the promoters of the scheme in the furtherance of their plans. The Baptist people in Western New York responded liberally to the petitions circulated asking for aid, and in 1834 a sufficient fund was raised to warrant the erection of the building. The work was pushed rapidly forward and in 1835 or 1836 a portion of it was completed and opened as a school, with Professor Morse as principal.

Progress to this point was not made without incurring a considerable debt, and as the financial condition of the country was strained, the association was greatly embarrassed by those who held mortgages against them and who were persistently pressing their claims. In 1836

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the building, by reason of the failure of the association to meet their obligations, came into possession of Philemon Allen by virtue of foreclosure proceedings instituted by him. This state of affairs proved disastrous to the further continuance of the school and it was closed and became, as an authority puts it, "a habitation for wild beasts." As the Baptist Association of Brockport had now gone into bankruptcy and the school property had passed into the hands of the assignees of Allen, who had also met with reverses, the further maintenance of the college as had been originally designed seemed to be hopeless. The citizens of Brockport were unwilling to permit so valuable an adjunct to their progress to fall into decay, and on the 19th of August, 1841, called a meeting to consider the advisability of purchasing the grounds and buildings which had been advertised for sale at $3,800. A stock company was created and shares to the amount of $3,950 were disposed of. On the 12th of September, 1841, a board of twenty-four trustees were elected and a resolution passed to the effect that if at any time within ten years the Baptist Society could raise sufficient funds to take up the stock held by the citizens and to maintain a church college, then the property should be transferred to them. A loan was obtained and a subscription raised to improve the grounds and buildings and the institution incorporated as a collegiate institute.

On the 2d of April, 1854, when the school had attained considerable reputation and was firmly established on a substantial basis, fire broke out and in three hours the edifice was completely destroyed. The trustees were not disheartened, however, and on the day after the disaster, determined to rebuild, which they did, and on the 27th of November, 1855, school work was resumed under the supervision of N. B. Stanton, A. M. The new building was dedicated December 23, 1856.

In 1886 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the establishing of four Normal Schools. After much competition Brockport was selected as the location of one of the schools. Fifty thousand dollars was raised by the village and the buildings purchased and deeded to the State, reserving, however, a portion as an academic department. The Normal School was formally opened April 17, 1867, with Malcolm McVicar as principal. Professor McVicar was succeeded by C. D. McLean in 1868.

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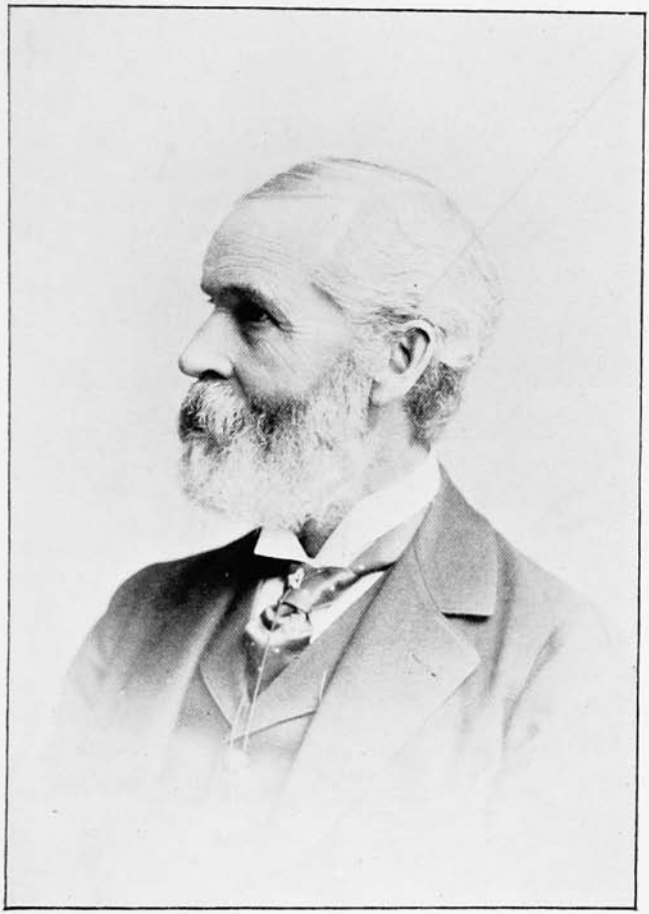

Chas. D. McLean

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During the twenty-seven years following Professor McLean has been at the head of the school, which is under the supervision of a local board composed of some of the most influential men and women of the village. The Normal School building is an imposing structure of red sandstone, of about 400 feet front and 200 feet deep The six acres of land on which the buildings stand are tastefully laid out and are an ornament to the village. The average number of pupils is about 900.

Besides the Normal School there are three district schools. Miss Casey is principal of the north district, Miss Crofoot of the east district, and Miss Knowles of the west district. There is also a parochial school in connection with the Roman Catholic church.

The fire department is well organized and efficient and is officered as follows: Chief, Fred Schlosser, jr.; first assistant, Howard Matson; second assistant, F. W. Consaul.

Byron Huntley Steamer Company.—President, A. S. Lewis; secretary, M. S. Stewart; treasurer, J. H. Kingsbury; foreman, P. F. Swart.

Silsby Hose.—President, T. S. Dean; secretary, Willis Matson.

Harrison Hose.—President, Thomas Kavanagh; secretary, John Collins.

Capen Hose —President, T. J. Peckham; secretary, W. G. Holbrook.

Protectives.—President, George Guelph; secretary, William Burns.

Hook and Ladder Company.—President, Henry Scram; secretary, Albert Bronson.

The efficient protection against fire afforded by the fire department is greatly increased by the splendid system of water works in use. Hydrants are placed 500 feet apart throughout the village and there is an average pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch in the mains. The supply comes from three flowing wells at Holley and is abundant and of the purest quality. The water works is not owned by the village, but is the property of the Brockport Water Works Company, of which W. N. Winslow is superintendent.

The Town Hall, an imposing structure, was built in 1884. In it are a number of fine offices and quarters for the fire department.

The Brockport Free Press was the first newspaper established in Brockport. It made its appearance on the 6th of December, 1827, and was edited by Thomas H. Hyatt and owned by Harris and Hyatt.

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The Brockport Recorder was the second paper and was first issued January 9, 1828, and was edited by Abithar M. Harris.

The Monroe Republican was first issued on the 30th of May, 1833, and the Jeffersonian at Clarkson village on the 17th or June, 1835. The Branchport Sentinel appeared June 17, 1843, and the Brockport Watchman in 1844. The Brockport Weekly Journal was first issued September 3, 1852, and the Brockport Gazette, October 30, 1858. There are at present two weekly papers published in the village, the Brockport Republican and the Brockport Democrat. The Republican was first issued October 9, 1856, and was owned and edited by Horatio N. Beach. The paper is at present owned and edited by Mr. L T. Beach, is the organ of the Republican party and has a large circulation.

The Brockport Democrat was started July 21, 1870, by Williams and Brink. It is the Democratic organ of the village and is owned and edited by P. J. Wilson.

There are two banks in the village, the First National and the private banking house of John Kingsbury.

There are three cemeteries, the oldest of which is within the village limits and is owned by an association of lot owners. Lake View Cemetery, situated on the summit of Beach Ridge commands a fine view of the lake and surrounding country. The Rural Cemetery is east of the village and contains the fine monumental tower erected to the memory of these who participated in the late war. The tower was dedicated September 1, 1894, and was erected by a society organized for the purpose. The Roman Catholic Cemetery is also east of the village.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized December 10, 1827, by the Rev. John Copeland. Previous to this time meetings were held in private houses, the hotel and later in the academy. The church building was erected in 1828 and was the first church building erected in the village. It was of brick and was located on Market street. The present structure was built in 1876, the corner stone having been laid on the 8th of August of the same year and during the pastorate of the Rev. John Dennis.

The Presbyterian church of Brockport was organized as a Congregational Society on the 7th of August, 1827. In 1834 the first elders were chosen and the society united with the Rochester presbytery.

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Two of those who were members of the original society are alive at this date, William H Seymour and George F. Barnett. At the present time the church has a large membership, a Christian Endeavor Society, a ladies' missionary, and an art circle, the members of which are pledged to the raising of funds for church improvement. The pastor is George Reichal.

The Second Baptist was organized largely by those who had formerly been connected with the first Baptist society of Brockport and which disbanded in 1839. On the same day that the First Baptist society dissolved, the 10th of March, 1839, the Second church was organized and the property of the original society was purchased. In 1863 the old edifice was taken down and a new and more modern building erected, the cornerstone of which was laid September 23, 1864. The church at present has no pastor.

St. Luke's Episcopal church was organized September 20, 1838. The present church building was erected in 1855 or 1856 at a cost of upwards of seven thousand dollars and was consecrated in July, 1856, by Bishop De Lancey. At the present time the parish has no rector.

The Free Methodist church of the village was organized in May, 1844. The church was built in 1845, and consecrated to divine worship in the same year by Elder D. L. W. Rollin assisted by Elder Whitcomb.

In 1848 the first mass was celebrated in Brockport by Rev. William O'Reilly. At that time the Catholics had no regular place of meeting but used the village hall for church purposes. In 1851 a lot was purchased and shortly after the foundation was laid for a church edifice. During the pastorate of Rev. Edward McGonan the church was completed and dedicated. In 1873 the building was enlarged and grounds purchased for a convent and school. The Rev. R. J. Story is the present pastor.

The German Evangelical Association was organized in 1871 by Rev. A. Klein, a missionary sent to Brockport for the purpose by the New York Conference. The old church building of the Evangelical Reformed Lutheran church was enlarged and deeded to the new society in 1871.

The German Lutheran church was founded in 1886 by Charles N. Conrad. The congregation owns valuable property on Spring street

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and has a membership of about eighty. There is a ladies' society and a young people's society connected with the church.

The officers of the village for the present year are as follows: President, Thomas H. Dobson; trustees, A. W. Fowler, J. W. Cunningham, W. H. Burnes, P. F. Swart and Robert Currie; treasurer, John R. Doris; clerk, John N. Drake; collector, N. Robinson; police justice, W. A. Mattison.

The village is the home of Mary J. Holmes, a lady who has achieved a national reputation as a writer of books of fiction. She has done much to benefit the village and by reason of the great success of her works has brought Brockport into prominent notice.

The growth and progress of Brockport has been steady and the village is to-day as flourishing as any to be found in Western New York. Its streets are broad and clean, well lighted and bordered with fine old shade trees. Its residences are generally of the better class. Its merchants are enterprising, its citizens progressive and on every hand are to be seen the results of the untiring efforts of those who, in early days, laid the foundation for those who were to come after and the many evidences of civilization are a constant reminder that "wheresoever the Saxon race goes, there laws and industries and safety for life and property, and all the great results of steady perseverance are certain to rise."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE TOWN OF WEBSTER.

In 1806, one year after the first permanent settler came to what is now Webster, the six northeastern towns of Monroe county were brought under one town organization, and called Boyle. On the 30th of March, 1810, Boyle was divided and Penfield created, embracing all that is now Penfield and Webster. Therefore the northern portion of the old town of Penfield, which was set off February 6, 1840, and called Webster, forms the subject of this chapter.

Webster has an area 20,241 acres of land, nearly all of which is under

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John D Denning

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a fair state of cultivation, and a major portion of which constitutes some of the best and most productive and profitable lands of Monroe county, or of the whole Genesee country. Nor can this statement be in any manner considered a fulsome compliment, for it is a fact well known that this town, notwithstanding its somewhat remote location, possesses natural resources not enjoyed by the other towns of the county, and its inhabitants have demonstrated the fact that Webster is to be mentioned first among the small fruit and berry producing towns, while in general agriculture it ranks almost equal with any other similarly conditioned civil division of the county.

Geograpically, Webster is situated in the northeast corner of the county, Lake Ontario forming its north boundary, while Irondequoit Bay is on the west; Penfield, the mother town, on the south and the county line on the east. The land surface is slightly rolling and inclines toward the lake. The shore rises in planes about fifty feet, and on Irondequoit Bay from eighty to 100 feet. The streams are small and flow north into the lake. The soil is a sandy loam north of the Ridge road, and clay and clay loam south of that once famous highway.

While it may appear to the present reader an unaccountable fact, it is nevertheless true, that the pioneer settlement in this immediate locality did not begin earlier than the year 1805, and from that time progressed quite slowly for several years. The first settlers were chiefly from the hills and mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire, with others from eastern New York, and they appear to have avoided the lake region until the forests were cleared away and the dampness of the more depressed localities had been dried up by the sun's rays and heat.

The honor of being the pioneer of Webster has been accorded by past writers to Caleb Lyon, a Connecticut Yankee, who came here in 1805, and besides making the first settlement, also built the first saw and grist mills. Incidentally, the fact may be stated that these mills were burned in 1816, during the ownership of John Inman. Soon after Lyon there came Ebenezer Spear, also William Harris, both of whom are believed to have been here as early as 1807. The settlers in 1810 are well recalled, and were Stephen Sherman and his son Henry, from old Saratoga county; Ebenezer Cook, the first blacksmith, from New Hampshire; the Eldridge family, from Washington county, and Daniel

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Harvey from Greene county. Others who came during the same year were Simeon Goodenough, Nathaniel Abbott, sr., Asa Fell, John Atwood, David Fell, Samuel Robb and William McFarlin, sr., all of whom came from New Hampshire; and Zebulon Handy from Saratoga county; Thomas Stratton from Greene county, and Dr. Nathaniel Beecher, the pioneer physician, from Connecticut.

In 1811 there came in Amos Knapp, Ebenezer Clark (who entered the army in the war of 1812–15), John Letts, the builder of the famous old "Letts's Tavern," Levi Harris, Deacon Abram Foster, Robert Woodhull, John F. Whiting, Robert and Benjamin Bennett. In the following year there came Gerard Dunning, Abram Smith, Amasa Kilbourn, William and Constance Holt, Alpheus Ballard, Robert Canada, Asa Bass, James Spear and Isaac Straight, all from eastern New York and New England. Among the settlers in 1813 were Ransom Thomas, Elisha Judson, Lyman and Martin Fox, Peter Amy and Alpheus Crocker; and in 1814 there also came John and William Hicks, Michael Dunning, Thomas Murphy, John Smith, and in 1815, Timothy Thompson.

Other and perhaps later settlers in what is now Webster, though all previous to 1820, were Chester Cleveland, Ebenezer Curtice, Reuben Cobb, Moore and Andrew Robb, Nathaniel Knight, Samuel Preston, Dr. O. Reynolds, Calvin Chamberlain, Lazarus Church, Justin Dwinell, Joshua Vosburgh, John and William Mandeville, Joseph Vinton, Barnet Van Hoesen, Nelson Stearns, John and Ziba Curtice, and others, whose names are equally worthy of mention, but whom, through the lapse of time have been forgotten.

These were the pioneers and early settlers, and through their efforts the lands of the town were developed and the natural resources and fertility of the soil made known to the world. The sons of a few and the descendants of many of these old families are still living in the town, yet during the last quarter of a century the character of the population has materially changed. This is noticeable in various ways and the German element and customs are now both numerous and popular. In many respects this change has been advantageous, for by it many of the once large and unwieldy farms have been divided, and the land placed in a more advanced state of cultivation.

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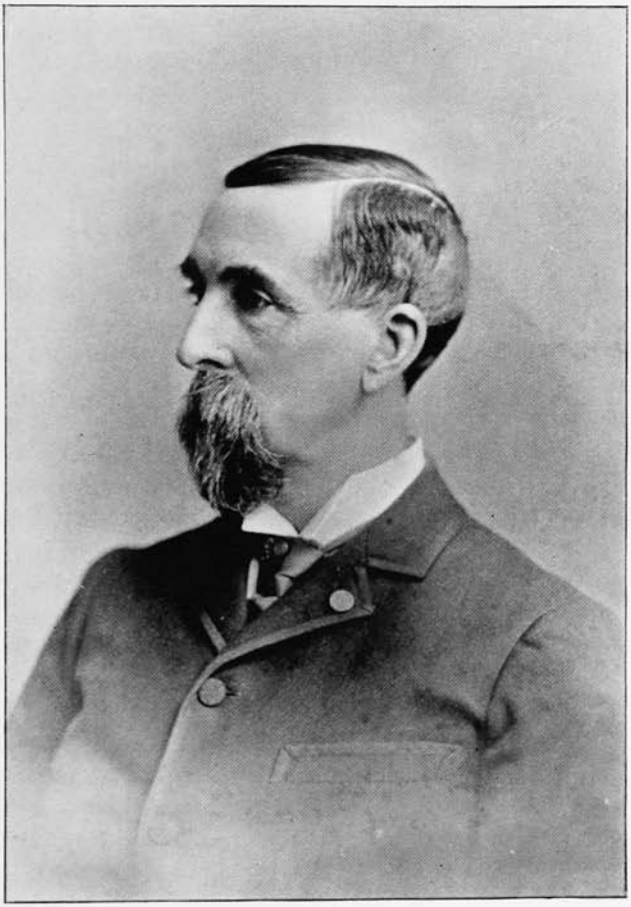

James H. Thatcher

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The Germans of Webster are thrifty and progressive, and they and the natives alike, have turned many of the general farms into fruit orchards and berry lots, and given to the town a reputation not enjoyed by other divisions of the county; and while this great change has not been accomplished without great cost in time, labor, and money, it has been the source of ultimate profit to the people of the region, and has supplied the city of Rochester with fresh and delicious strawberries and black raspberries, and also an abundance of other berries and small fruits.

In 1840 it was deemed advisable to divide the large town of Penfield, hence an act was passed creating the town of Webster, and including within its boundaries 20,241 acres of land. The first town meeting was held at John Letts's famous tavern, situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Webster village, at which time Byron Woodhull was elected supervisor, and T. B. Corning, town clerk. From 1840 to 1895 the supervisors of this town have been as follows: Byron Woodhull, 1840; William Corning, 1841; Alpheus Crocker, 1842; Byron Woodhull, 1843; Alpheus Crocker, 1844; William Woodhull, 1845; William Hall, 1846; Byron Woodhull, 1847; Alexander Melvin, 1848; Nelson Stearns, 1849; Byron Woodhull, 1850–51; Thad. Van Alstyne, 1852; H. Nelson Curtice, 1853; Willis Wilmot, 1854; Thad. Van Alstyne, 1855; Byron Woodhull, 1856; H. N. Curtice, 1857; Horace Holt, 1858–59; Charles S. Wright, 1860; H. N. Curtice, 1861; Luther Curtice, 1862–63; Charles S. Wright, 1864–66; Thad. Van Alstyne, 1867; Charles S. Wright, 1868; H. N. Curtice, 1869; Thomas Wright, 1870–71; John H. Whitlock, 1872–76; Lewis J. Billings, 1877–78; George L. Conrow, 1879–80; Charles Goetzman, 1881–84; Frank M. Jones, 1885–89; Burton E. Sperry, 1890; Ansel E. Wright, 1891–95.

The town officers of Webster for the year 1895 are as follows: Ansel E. Wright, supervisor; Thomas Nagle, town clerk; Almond J. Pratt, Byron W. Burnett, James H. Thatcher, and I. N. Stewart, justices of the peace; Edwin Jones, John Granger and Walter D. Wright, assessors; Dexter S. Wager, overseer of the poor; Frank Knapp, collector; George Dunn, road commissioner; John W. Foster, Melvin S. Collins, and John W. Hallauerer, excise commissioners; Herbert M. Abbott, Jacob Hoffman, H. C. Cook, Allen C. Smith and Chauncey Woodward, constables.

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An interesting and noteworthy fact in connection with the history of Webster has been the gradual yet constant increase in population, also in the development of its resources, from the time the town was set off, in 1840, to the present time. In this respect, among the towns of Monroe county, Webster stands with Perinton, Greece and Brighton. In proof of this assertion let us look briefly to the various changes in population in this town as indicated by the census report. In 1840, the year in which Webster was created, the inhabitants numbered 2,235, and in 1850 had increased to 2,446 In 1860 the population was 2,650, and in 1870 had still further increased to 2,749. In 1880 the number of inhabitants was 2,950, and in 1890 was 3,139. When we consider the location of the town in the county and the disadvantages which attended its early settlement, together with its quite recent organization, we have here a condition of development and increase not elsewhere equaled in the county.

Webster Village.—The busy little hamlet has grown and developed from a beginning as humble and primitive as any other of the local institutions. The village itself is situated on the once famous Ridge road, at the point where pioneer James Spear built his frame house in 1812, and which he occupied as a public house. Previous to that time, however, William R. Ellis had opened a store here, and these were the beginning of village history. Samuel Lacy built the first brick building in 1830, and in the next year a Presbyterian church was erected. Later church societies were the Baptist, Universalist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and German Lutheran, with still others in the near vicinity.

At the present time, although not incorporated, the village has a population of about 800 inhabitants, and is in all respects a well ordered municipality. Its manufacturing interests comprise the picture frame and moulding works of Hendricks & Clem, the casket factory of Holt & Co., and two sash, door and planing mills, owned by Odell Brothers and Lake & Co. The merchants of the village are G. W. Hawley, F. M. Jones, Anthony Smith, Robert F. Hendee & Son, each having a stock of general merchandise, and George G. Mason, grocer and druggist. In addition to these there are two meat markets, one tailor shop, two milliners, one ladies' furnishing store, three blacksmiths, the har-

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F. M. Jones

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ness shop, the shoe shop, and a good flour and grist mill, the latter the property of Dimmick & Sperry.

The Union School of the village is one of the important institutions of the town, and had its origin in the old Webster Academy, established in 1832, burned in 1872, and soon afterward rebuilt. As at present conducted, six teachers are employed and an excellent system of management maintained. The president of the board is Dr. A. P. Mann; Newton L. Handy, secretary, and George G. Mason, treasurer.

West Webster is a small hamlet of about 200 inhabitants, situated on the Ridge road in the southwest part of the town. Here is a basket factory, operated by Bancroft & Lewis, one large general store, owned by Charles Goetzman, and one market and a few small shops. Here, also, is a district school, and the church houses of the Methodist Episcopal and Free Methodist societies.

The town of Webster, with a present population of 3,139, has within its boundaries no less than eleven regularly organized and well supported church societies, and each of these is provided with a comfortable house of worship; and in this respect, also, Webster stands unrivaled among the towns of the county. Of these organizations we may briefly treat.

The Presbyterian church of Webster was organized as a Congregational Society in 1825, but on account of some disturbance in the society over doctrinal questions, the form of government was changed to Presbyterian. The first meeting house of this society, which was the first in the town, was built south of Webster village, but the second edifice, built in 1855, was erected in the village proper. This is one of the strong church societies of the town, and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Wade. Membership, about 150.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Webster was organized in 1830, and in 1832 a church edifice was erected on the Ridge road, one and one-half miles west of the center village, and became known as the Center church. This was a large and influential society in the town, and formed the nucleus of three later and successful church organizations.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church of Webster, known as the Lakeside and otherwise as the Boston church, was formed in 1839, having an original membership of ten persons. The first edifice was built

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in 1849, and stood on the town line road in the northeast part of Webster. This church and the charge at Ontario are joint, and have a membership of one hundred and thirty-three. The pastor is Rev. J. S. Duxbury.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Webster village was organized in 1859, with fifty five members, and was the direct off shoot from the mother church at the center village, out of the latter growing three separate churches. The fine church home of the society was built in 1861, and was located in the village. The membership in this church numbers about 200 persons. The present pastor is Rev. T. C. Carson. The society and congregation of this church is among the largest in the town.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of West Webster was also organized in 1859 upon the disintegration of the mother society south of Webster village. The church edifice at the west village was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1860. This, too, is a strong society, the active church membership numbering about seventy-five persons. The pastor is Rev R. M. Connal.

The First Universalist church of Webster dates back in its history to the early days of the town, although no formal organization was effected previous to 1843. The original members numbered nineteen, and included some of the best families of the town. The cobblestone edifice was erected in 1844, and dedicated in November, 1845, by Rev. L. L. Spaulding, who became the first pastor. The society is at present without a pastor.

The Evangelical, German Methodist, church was organized in Webster in 1860, with seventeen members. The church edifice was erected in 1861, and was located on the old "Salt road," one and one-half miles east of Webster village. The dedicatory services were held August 18, 1861, by the Rev. Mr. Weaver. A Sunday school was started in 1862. The present pastor of this church is Rev. William Arndt. Membership, one hundred.

The Emanuel church, German Lutheran, was organized in 1867, with fifteen members, and the church edifice when erected, in 1868, was located one mile east of West Webster village. This structure, however, is now removed to Webster village, which place is the seat of

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operations of the society. The present pastor is Rev. A. Schlenck. The church edifice is a frame building. Church membership, about one hundred.

The Baptist church and society of Webster was organized in 1830, with thirteen constituent members, including a number of the substantial pioneer element of the town. The first edifice was erected in 1832, and used from 1860 to 1872 for the academy. It was burned in the last mentioned year. The new cobblestone edifice was begun in 1855, and was completed and dedicated January 1. 1857. The membership of this church and society are large. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Weston. Memborship, 180.

Trinity church (Roman Catholic) was formed as a parish in 1859, the membership then, as well as at the present time, being comprised chiefly of the German Catholic element of the town. The church edifice was erected in 1860, and is located on the Ridge road, half a mile east of Webster village. The first pastor was Rev. Father Heginer. The present pastor is Rev. Father J. Magin. There are about 300 Catholics in this parish.

The Free Methodist church of Webster dates its organization back to about the year 1867 or '68, but the meeting house was not erected until 1873. Rev. William Gould and four laymen comprised the original membership. The first regular pastor was Rev. M. D. McDougall. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Tiffany. Membership, about fifty. Present church, a frame structure.

The history of the early schools of Webster is a part of the history of the town of Penfield, and at the time of the organization of the former town the territory was divided and rearranged into districts to suit the convenience of the inhabitants living in the newly constituted jurisdiction. Tradition informs us that the first school established in the northern part of Penfield was taught by William Harris, but gives us no information as to the location of the school house. However, well verified records state that in 1813 a log school house was erected and opened on the site afterward occupied by the school of district No. 12, and from that time the development of educational interests can be reasonably well traced.

According to the present disposition of school interests, the territory

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of the town is divided into fourteen districts, each of which, except No. 10, is provided with a comfortable school building. During the school year 1893–4, the number of children in the town of school age was 1,045, for whose instruction nineteen teachers were employed, and paid for their services the sum of $6,406.60. In addition to the public schools, the town has one private school with fourteen pupils in attendance. Of the thirteen school houses, ten are of frame, two of brick, and one of stone construction, and all have an aggregate appraised value of $21,475. In the year mentioned there was apportioned to the town public moneys amounting to $2,422 40, added to which was the Regents' fund of $223.39, while the town raised by tax on the several districts, $3,481.33 There was realized from other sources $1,730 50 The total revenue for the year was $8,296.53. In addition to teachers' wages, there was paid for libraries, $103.92; for school apparatus, $108.22; for repairs, $460 81, and for all other expenses, $838.69.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND.

If it were possible in this volume to reproduce all the generous and perhaps deserving compliments that have been spoken and written of the town of Wheatland by enthusiastic observers of the past, many other civil divisions of the county might feel injured or at least slighted; and while it is not the purpose of the present writer to create unpleasant feelings or any dissatisfaction in any direction, justice and candor compel the confession that among the towns of Monroe county Wheatland occupies a position well to the front as a producing town. More than that, in connection with its early history and occupancy it enjoyed a distinction not common to the region, as it was associated with the once noted "white woman," Mary Jemison, who dwelt among the Senecas during the Revolution. Still further, at the junction of Oatka Creek (Allen's Creek as now known) with the Genesee was the abiding place of the notorious Ebenezer Allen, the first white settler in the

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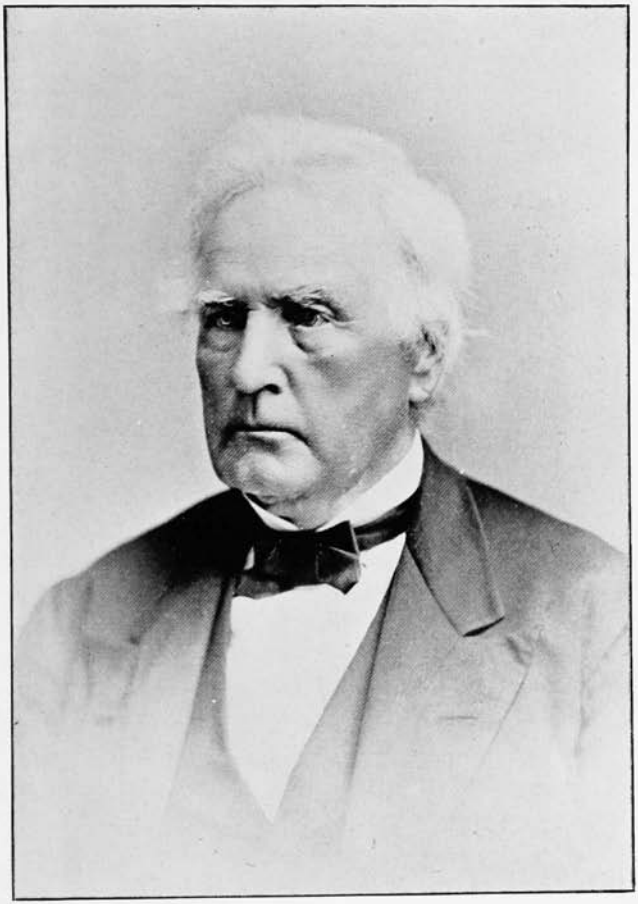

FREEMAN EDSON, M. D.

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Genesee country, the mention of whom renders appropriate a brief allusion to his history.

Ebenezer Allen was a tory, who in consequence of his crimes fled from his home in Pennsylvania and joined the Indians about 1780. He located on the Genesee and lived for a time on the lands of Mary Jemison. He afterward built a saw and grist mill on the site of Rochester, thence moved to Oatka Creek, and finally to Canada. Few characters in either history or fiction approached so near the idea of total depravity as this inhuman monster. He was an open polygamist, murdered several persons while professing the greatest friendship for them, and while on the warpath with the Indians amused himself by dashing out the brains of Indians. Allen obtained from the Senecas a gift of 300 acres of land at the mouth of the creek, and afterward bought from Phelps and Gorman an additional 170 acres. He had a comfortable log house and about sixty acres under cultivation. After he had sold to the Shaffers, Allen and his family left the locality, proceeding to Mt. Morris and thence to Canada.

Settlement.—The recognized pioneers of what is now Wheatland were Peter Shaffer and his sons Peter and Jacob, who came to the locality in December, 1809. They found the settlement begun by Allen and his brother-in law, Christopher Dugan, near the mouth of Allen's Creek, a short distance below Scottsville, and they became the purchasers of his farm, paying therefor $2.50 per acre. With apple-seeds brought from Pennsylvania, the Shaffers planted the first orchard west of the Genesee. Mr. Shaffer and his son Jacob died soon after making the settlement, but Peter lived to a good old age.

The valley of the river below Shaffer's was slow in settling. Joseph Morgan came in 1792; Andrew Wortman in 1794 or 1795. Caleb Aspinwall, Peter Conkle, Frederick and Nicholas Hetztiller were also early settlers in the Shaffer neighborhood. Reuben Heath came from Vermont in 1799. Isaac Scott, founder of Scottsville, came in 1799 and within a year or two opened public house, the first in the town. Other early settlers in this vicinity were Donald McVean (1800), Powell Carpenter (1804), Newman Warren, Samuel Cox and his sons Joseph, Isaac and James; James Wood, John Smith (a pioneer surveyor),

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Joseph Thorn, (the early schoolmaster), Hiram Peabody, Enos Finch (near Catholic Corners, so.called), and Darius Shadbolt (1805).

The southwest part of the town was settled early by several families of Scotch birth, who came to the region under the direction of Charles Williamson, who made generous provision for public purposes. He donated 100 acres for a glebe lot and sixty acres for a school, also 500 acres each for ten gentlemen; 100 acres each for ten farmers and seventy-eight acres each for forty other farmers. The first of the Scotch emigrants left Perthshire in the spring of 1798, reaching New York about the first of May, but not until the next year did the first of the colony come to the Genesee country to locate permanently. Among the first to arrive here were Porter Campbell, Malcolm and James McLaren, John McNaughton and Donald McVean, all of whom, except McVean, brought families. In July, 1803, another party of Scotch emigrants left their Inverness-shire homes and came to the new country. They, too, settled in what afterward became Wheatland, and, like their predecessors, were among the thrifty residents of the town in later years.

Early in the century this element of local population organized the Caledonia Presbyterian Society, at the dwelling of Peter Campbell, and chose as trustees Peter Anderson, John Christie, Peter Campbell, Thomas Irvine and Duncan McPherson. In 1804 John McKay built a saw mill, thus enabling the inhabitants to construct better habitations. Referring briefly to the settlers on the west side of the town, there may be recalled the names of John McVean, James McLaren, John McPherson, Donald McPherson, Peter Anderson, Deacon John Christie and others now forgotten.

In addition to those already mentioned we may recall generally the names of still others of the early settlers, among them Jacob Hetzler, Levi Lacy, Harris Rogers, Zachariah Garbutt, John, Philip and William Garbutt, sons of Zachariah, William Garbutt, Rev. Donald Mann, Joseph Blackmer, Deacon Rawson Harmon, Francis Albright, John McNaughton, George Goodhue, John Sage, Elihu Goble, Rufus Cady, Marvin Cady, Seeley Finch, Calvin Armstrong, Deacon Smith, Jirah Blackmer, Benjamin Irish, Abram Grant, Andrew Cone, Joseph Tucker, Henry Martin, Daniel and Martin Smith, Samuel Bassett, H. Hutchin-

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son, James Olmstead Thomas Lowrey, Elder and John Mudge, Ebenezer Skinner, Bela Armstrong, Francis Smith, Theodore, Theron and Kinner Brown, sons of Rev. Solomon Brown, Joel Phelps, Robert Smith, E. T. Miller, James Mallock, David and Elisha Farwell, Stephen Baker, William Shirts, William Peabody, Charles Killan, Whiting Merry, James Fraser, William Armstrong, Thomas Simpson, Philip Wardner, Moses Wells, William Reed, Joseph Blackmer, Thomas Stokes.

Town Organization.—The town now known as Wheatland was, on the 30th of March, 1802, formed, with other territory, into Southampton, and was so known and distinguished until April 4, 1806, when the name was changed to Caledonia. On the creation of Monroe county it became desirable to annex a portion of Caledonia to the new jurisdiction, consequently the creating act included 18,903 acres of that town's land. This act was passed February 23, 1821, and upon the organization of the new district the town was named "Inverness," and so called, undoubtedly, in allusion to Inverness, Scotland, from whence came many of the early settlers of this special region. On this subject a writer of early history says the town was named "from some Scotch whim This may have been true, yet there is abundant room to doubt anything of a whimsical nature in the matter, for the Scotch settlers here were not types of that character. The name was indeed appropriate and no reasonable explanation is yet offered to show why it should have been changed during the same legislative session, on April 30, to Wheatland. The latter name was also highly proper, for at that time and for many years afterward the town was noted for its wheat production, and as well for its general fertility and prolificy in all cereal products.

After the creation of the town the first meeting of the freeholders was held at the house of Powell Carpenter, on the 3d of April, 1821, at which time these officers were elected: John Garbutt, supervisor; Levi Lacy, town clerk; William Reed, Jirah Blackmer and William Garbutt, assessors; Thomas Stoker, collector; Rawson Harmon and Peter Shaffer, overseers of the poor; Joseph Cox, Clark Hall and Ephraim Blackmer, commissioners of highways; Freeman Edson, Thomas Lowry and Jirah Blackmer, commissioners of common schools; George Wood, Syl-

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vester Harmon and Peter W. McPherson, inspectors of common schools; Caleb Calkins and Chester Savage, constables.

In this connection it is interesting to note the succession of supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time, viz: John Garbutt, 1821; Rawson Harmon, 1822–23; Levi Lacy, 1824–25; John Garbutt, 1826–27; Isaac I. Lewis, 1828; William Garbutt, 1829, D. McVean, 1830–31; ——— Reed, 1832–33; John McVean, 1834–36; Theron Brown, 1837–38; John McVean, 1839; Jirah Blackmer, 1840–41; Lewis Goodrich, 1842; Jirah Blackmer, 1843; Duncan McVean, 1844–45; Elisha Harmon, 1846–47; George R. Hall, 1848; Philip Garbutt, 1849; Ephraim Blackmer, 1850; Philip Garbutt, 1851–54; William Welch, 1855-56; Ephraim Finch, 1857–59; Samuel Scofield, 1860–63; Donald McNaughton, 1864–67; W. G. Ashby, 1868; Volney P. Brown, 1869; T. R. Sibley, 1870; Donald McNaughton, 1871–74; Philip Garbutt, 1875–76; J. Julian McVean, 1877; T. R. Sibley, 1878; Philip Garbutt, 1879–83; Charles T. Brown, 1884–86; William C Page, 1887; Stephen Bennett, 1888; William C. Page, 1889–90; Edward A. Brown, 1891–92; George H. Pope, 1893–95.

The town officers for the year 1895 are George H. Pope, supervisor; William H. Keyes, town clerk; John Shoulder, David Nichols, Simon W. McDonald and Charles H. Mordoff, justices of the peace; George E. Slocum, R. H. Burrell, William Champ, assessors; D. Rogers, jr., Isaac Budlong, jr., and Patrick Freeman, highway commissioners; Duncan McQueen, collector; Otto Bennett, 1st district and Alexander Stewart, 2d district, overseers of the poor; David Corcoran, Alfred Kime and James Martin, excise commissioners; Samuel McConkey, Isaac H. Warren, Duncan McQueen, William F. Lawson and Charles D. Nichols, collector.

Population.—In 1825, the year in which was made the first enumeration of inhabitants after the formation of the town, the population was 1,728, and in 1830 had increased to 2,240. Since this time the various fluctuations of population are best shown by quoting from the reports of the federal census made at the beginning of each decade, as follows: In 1840, 2,871; in 1850, 2,916; 1870, 2,560; 1880, 2,599; 1890, 2,400. From this it will be seen that the town now has more than 400 less inhabitants than it had in 1840, and less than 200 more than in 1830.

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Another noticeable fact in connection with Wheatland history is that its present industries are not as numerous as they were at the erection of the town, in proof of which the statement may be made that in 1821, then having only 7,777 acres of land under improvement, there were in operation four grist mills, four saw mills, three fulling mills, three carding mills, four distilleries and two asheries. At that time, also, there were owned in the town 1,338 cattle, 327 horses and 3,082 sheep. Fifteen years later, there were under improvement 13,500 acres of land, and in operation six grist mills, three saw mills, one woolen factory, one distillery, one ashery and one tannery. In this year the cattle numbered 1,753: horses, 798; sheep, 6,580; swine 1,866. A comparison of these statements will show that with the decline of one industry or interest another succeeded, demonstrating clearly that Wheatland has never retrograded. The town now has 18,903 acres of land nearly all of which is susceptible of constant cultivation. It was originally a wheat producing town, and as such was famous throughout the whole Genesee country. In fact, from its prominence in this respect, it was named "Wheatland," the land of wheat.

While the wheat district has not materially lessened in fertility and productiveness, the farmers have been compelled to resort to other products to a great extent, as wheat during recent years has been an unprofitable crop, and growers now fully realize the fact that the East cannot compete with the West in producing this staple. At the present time the enterprising agriculturalists are large growers of beans, and in this commodity the town produces abundantly and profitably. Moreover, in general agriculture Wheatland ranks among the foremost towns of the Genesee country.

Villages and Hamlets.—During the full century of occupancy of Wheatland, several small villages or hamlets have been established and built up, some the creations of convenience, others of necessity, but none has ever attained the dignity of a corporate character.

Scottsville was founded and named in honor of Isaac Scott, a New Hampshire Yankee, who came to the region in 1790 and purchased from the Wadsworths one hundred and fifty acres of land at $4 per acre. He was a farmer but took the first step toward founding a village by building and opening a public house. Soon afterward Abraham Han-

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ford opened a store, and Dr. Freeman Edson, who also came from New Hampshire, began practicing physic and surgery on the village site. Both were here as early as 1814. Other residents soon came in and before 1816 a tannery and an ashery were in operation in the settlement. In 1816 a second tavern was opened by Dr. Augustus Bristol, and in the same year David McVean built a grist mill. The tannery was built during the war of 1812 by Jonathan Babcock, succeeded in occupancy by Martin Goodrich. The first distillery was built by Sherman Bills, while the second was "run" by Abraham Hanford as an adjunct to his grist mill. Thus the village was established, and from that early day to the present time Scottsville has been the leading business center of the town. However, among the early residents of the village, and in some manner identified with its history, may be mentioned the names of Mr. Sharp and Luman Guthrie, blacksmiths; Edward Collins, mason and builder; Alvin Savage, millwright and general mechanic; Whitman Ashley, lawyer; John Farquharson, wagonmaker. A post-office was established in the village in 1822, Dr. Edson, postmaster. A canal was completed from Rochester to Scottsville in 1840. A classical school or academy was opened here in 1824, with Rev. John Milligan as principal, but being an unprofitable venture was abandoned after a few years.

From the humble beginnings narrated above the present village of Scottsville has grown. In population it numbers about eight hundred, and although its business interests have never been large, those which have been established have generally proved substantial and profitable. However, in January, 1895, the chief industry of the village was destroyed by fire, this disaster being a serious blow to local interests, for the large flouring mills were an important factor in local prosperity. The present business interests are the general stores of Keys Bros., Williams & Dunn, J. Chambers & Son, and the general hardware store of L. M. Slocum. There are two good hotels, the "McVean House" and the "Cargill House." The district school is one of the best features of the village, and one of the best institutions of its kind in this part of the county. The district trustees are William Rafferty, W. J. Howe and Selden S. Brown. Four teachers are employed. In the immediate vicinity of the village is the famous stock and dairy farm of H. L. S. Hall, whose herd of Jersey cows attracted attention from the whole

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country. The village fire apparatus consists of a hand engine and a well equipped bucket brigade. The fraternal organizations are Otka Lodge, No. 759, F. & A. M., and a tent of Maccabees.

The village of Scottsville or its near vicinity is the seat of four well organized and worthy church societies, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; and to each of these we may briefly refer.

A Methodist class was formed soon after 1820, and comprised Joel Hunter, wife and one daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, John Harroun, Henry Tarbox and Mrs. Buck. The church society was incorporated February 4, 1827, and on February 23, 1829, the first service was held in the first church edifice. This society is now in excellent condition, the church attendance being large, and regular members numbering 100 persons. The pastor is Rev. Y S. Robinson, and the trustees J. T. Wells, W. W. Wells, Frank Shaffer and T. E. Sanders.

The Presbyterian Church of Scottsville was organized in March, 1822, on a Congregational basis, and adopted Presbyterian form in 1832. The first members were chiefly from Caledonia, Riga and Chili. Rev. John Mulligan began preaching in the town as early as 1821, and was the first stated supply of the society when formed. A house of worship was erected and completed in 1831. Th pastor of this church is Rev. Edwin Bristol.

Grace Church, Protestant Episcopal, was the result of missionary services conducted in the town sixty and more years ago. The parish and church have never been numerically strong, yet is one of the substantial institutions of the locality. The number of communicating members is sixty-seven. The rector is Rev. F. A .Gould. The wardens are S. S. Brown and M. C. Mordoff; vestrymen, Seward Scofield, Charles S. Ellis, Francis Cox, M.D. Strobel, jr., C. F. Hardy, T. R. Sibley.

The Church of the Assumption, at Scottsville, otherwise occasionally known as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, originated in services of missionary character begun in the village about the year 1840, at which time a parish was organized and a building remodeled for church purposes. A regular edifice, commodious and convenient, was built in 1853–54. This church is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Father

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L. A. Lambert, and the congregation numbers about 400, including all the Catholic families of the vicinity.

Mumford is a pretty little hamlet of about 350 inhabitants, situated in the southwest part of Wheatland, and, like Scottsville, has access to the excellent water privileges of Allen's Creek. The pioneer of this locality was Donald McKenzie, who established a cloth dressing mill here early in the century. The mill was in operation here in 1809. John and Rober McKay bought a tract of land in this locality, and the latter soon sold his interest to Thomas Mumford. In 1817 John McKay and Mumford built the large grist mill that made a village settlement here, and from Thomas Mumford the hamlet was given its name, although Elisha H. S. Mumford succeeded his father in the mill, and did much to establish the prosperous condition of the settlement. A post office was established here about 1835. The first store keeper was Philip Garbutt. A brewery was started by L. White in 1825, and the first tavern was opened by Benjamin Dobson.

From these primitive enterprises the present prosperous little village has been built up, and at no time in its history has it ever attained greater importance than it now enjoys. Somewhat remote from the county seat, to be sure, yet directly connected therewith by rail, no serious inconvenience is experienced on this account. Here is the very center of a rich agricultural region, the inhabitants being thrifty and in good circumstances generally, which element has contributed to village growth and importance. Mumford now has three general stores the proprietors of which are Woodward & Keefe, Reid & Skiventon, and A. P. Campbell; also two good hotels and mills and shops incident to such hamlets. Here is also a good district school and three churches.

The Baptist Church of Mumford, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. L. McVey, was constituted December 9, 1852, under the ministry of Rev. W. W. Everts. The church edifice was completed and dedicated August 24, 1853, and the first pastor was Rev. C. A. Wardner.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mumford was organized May 13, 1869, with nearly thirty constituent members. The society built a substantial edifice in 1876. This church, now fairly large and progressive, is under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. J. Reid.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Mumford is another large

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and worthy institution of the village, and is in charge of Rev. Father George J. Eisler. This church was founded about the year 1840.

Beulah and Belcoda are hamlets, hardly more than cross road settlements, both in the northern part of Wheatland. At the hamlet first mentioned was established and built the United Presbyterian Church in February, 1852, with twenty-seven original members. The church has ever maintained an existence, and though small in membership is nevertheless a worthy organization. Its present pastor is Rev. David Anderson.

The old Baptist Church of Wheatland was one of the pioneer societies of the town, and was organized May 25, 1811. Its first members included about twelve or fifteen of the first settlers. The first pastor was Elder Solomon Brown. In 1845 the church edifice was remodeled, but when ready for occupancy was destroyed by fire. Another structure was built at once.

Another of the pioneer institutions was the Farmers' Library of Wheatland, which was organized January 26, 1805, and though now a thing of the past is nevertheless worthy of at least a mention in this chapter.

In this chapter frequent mention has been made of the location and character of the early schools of Wheatland, wherefore in the present connection little need be said other than to present the present condition of the educational system of the town. In 1820 Wheatland was divided into eight school districts, and the number of children of school age (between five and fifteen years) was 371. In 1835 the districts numbered nine with 780 children attending school. In 1894 according to the commissioners' report for the year ending July 31st, the districts numbered nine, and children of school age 715. There were nine school houses, also one private school with seven pupils. The total amount of moneys available for school purposes during the year was $8,336.12, of which $2,059 25 was apportioned from public moneys and $4,911.20 was raised by town tax. Fifteen teachers were employed, and paid the aggregate of $6,084.05. Of the school buildings, six are of frame and three of brick construction. The value of school property in the town is estimated at $22,050.

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JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS.

The chapter on the Bench and Bar contained brief sketches of some of the more distinguished of the deceased judges who had been residents of Rochester during most of their lives. Nothing of a biographical character was given in that connection concerning any of the living members of the profession, and it is thought to be only fitting that something should be said in this place of some, at least, of those who continue to adorn the bench or to enhance the honor of the bar.

George F. Danforth was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1819, and is a son of Isaac and Dolly Danforth, natives of New Hampshire. He was graduated from Union college in 1840 and in August of that year came to Rochester, where he read law. Admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in this city in June, 1843, and continued without interruption until January 1, 1879, when, having been elected, he took his seat as associate judge of the court of Appeals of the state of New York. He served in that capacity till December 31, 1890, when he retired from the bench by reason of the constitutional limitation as to age. He then resumed the practice of law, in which he still continues. He is a strong Republican, and in 1892 was president of the judiciary commission. For many years he has occupied a foremost place not only in the bar of Monroe county but in the bar of Western New York, while in the jurisprudence of the state his great ability and profound knowledge of law have received universal recognition. On April 27, 1846, he married Miss Frances J. Wright, daughter of Orrin and Frances J. (Gold) Wright, of Pittsford, Mass.

John M. Davy was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on June 29, 1835, and removed to Monroe county with his parents when an infant, residing in the towns of Mendon and Henrietta until he began the practice of law, when he came to Rochester. Receiving a common school

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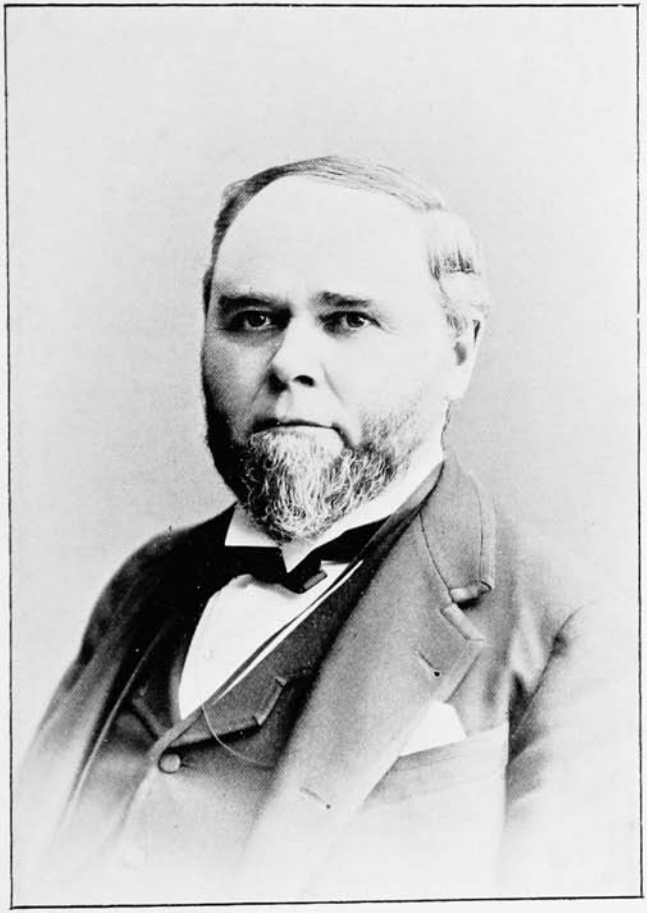

J. M. DAVY.

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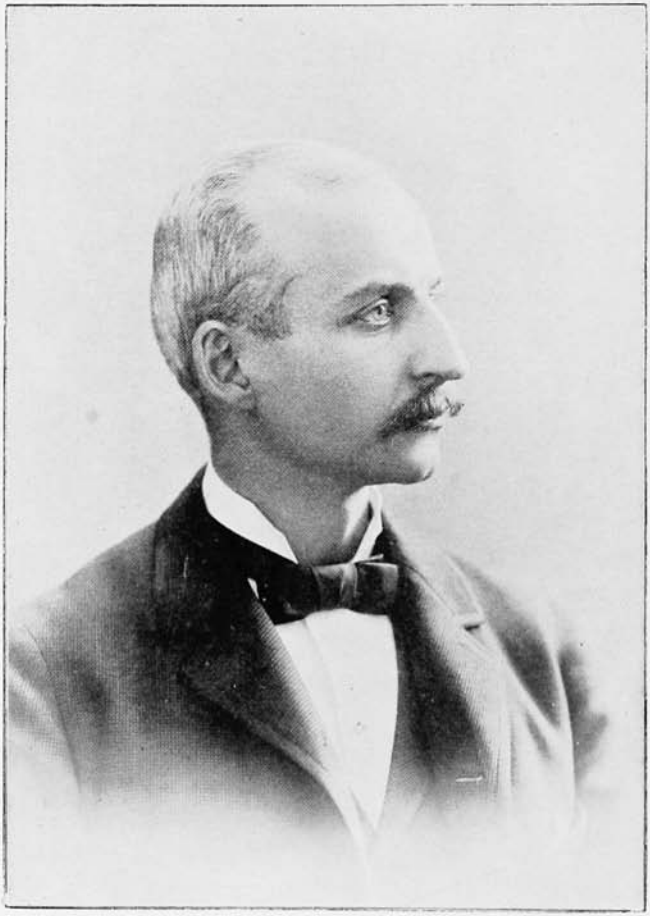

WILLIAM E. WERNER

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and academic education he read law in the office of Strong, Palmer & Mumford, but before completing his legal studies he assisted, in 1862, in raising Co. G, of the 108th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and was appointed first lieutenant of that company. He was in active service in the war for the Union until the winter of 1863, when, being incapacitated by illness, he was honorably discharged, returned to Rochester, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1863. Being an unswerving Republican he was nominated by his party and elected district attorney of Monroe county in the fall of 1868 and served until 1871, declining a renomination. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant collector of customs for the port of Genesee, and held that office until he took his seat in the XLIVth congress in 1875, to which he had been elected by the Republicans. At the close of his congressional term he again devoted his attention to his profession, in which he has achieved eminent success. In 1888 he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic judicial conventions for the Seventh Judicial district for the office of justice of the Supreme court, to succeed Judge Angle, and his election was equally unanimous, the vote being the largest ever cast for a Supreme court justice in this district. Judge Davy has honored and dignified this responsible position for seven years, and is one of the ablest advocates on the Supreme bench of the state.

George F. Yeoman, ex-justice of the Supreme court for the Seventh Judicial district of this state, was born in Delaware county, in 1846. He studied at the university of Rochester, and began the practice of law in this city in 1875. The death of Judge Francis A. Macomber caused a vacancy on the bench and on November 10, 1893, Governor Flower appointed Mr. Yeoman to fill the same. He took the oath of office November 15, 1893, and retired December 31, 1894.

William E. Werner, justice of the Supreme court, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 19th of April, 1855, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. In 1877 he came to Rochester and read law in the offices of W. H. Bowman and D. C. Feely, and while pursuing his studies was appointed clerk of the Municipal court, in which capacity he served until shortly before his admission to the bar in October, 1880. He then entered upon the successful practice of

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his profession, and continued until the fall of 1884, when he was elected special county judge of Monroe county. After serving three years, he was unanimously re-elected to the same office in 1887. In 1889, when the office of county judge was made vacant by the death of Judge Morgan, he was unanimously elected to that responsible position, which he held until December 31, 1894. In November, 1894, he was elected without opposition to the office of justice of the Supreme court of the state of New York for the Seventh judicial district, which position he now holds.

Justice Werner commands the respect and confidence of all citizens regardless of party affiliations, and his services upon the bench have been characterised by ability, dignity, justice and honesty. As an attorney he had charge of the legal business of many of the largest corporations in the city, and before his accession to the bench he was regarded as one of the most successful lawyers in the county. In every relation, as judge, lawyer and citizen, he has been and is deservedly popular and influential. He is a member of several social organisations, and is also prominently identified with the Masonic order, with the Odd Fellows, and with the Knights of Pythias.

Harvey Humphrey, born in Goshen, Conn., in 1798, was a son of Jonathan and Rachel Humphrey, farmers, who settled with their family in East Bloomfield (township No. 10 of Phelps and Gorham's purchase), Ontario county, in the spring of 1799, being among the pioneers of that section. There he was reared and educated. In 1816 he entered Hamilton college, and was graduated first in his class in 1820, pronouncing the salutatory. He manifested a special love for the classics throughout life. Leaving college he entered the law office of Nicholas B. Randall, at Manlius, N. Y., and remained two years. In 1822 he became a tutor in his alma mater, and for two years taught Latin and Greek. Resigning in 1824 he settled in Rochester and soon after was admitted to the court of Common Pleas, and for fifty-three years practiced his profession in this city. Soon after his admission he was appointed justice of the peace and held that office for a long time. About 1829 he was admitted as solicitor in chancery; in 1843 he formed a partnership with Hon. Isaac Hills; and from 1852 to 1856 he served as judge of Monroe county. He was also a village trustee

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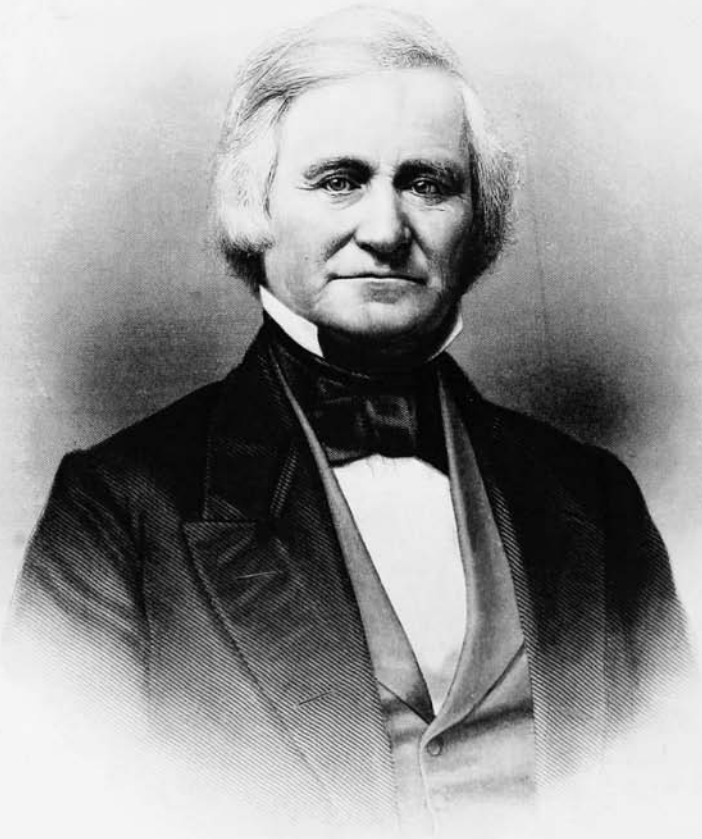

Engraved by J. H. Campbell, N.Y.

Simon B Jewett

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and for several years supervisor. He was one of the founders of the Pundit club, and between 1855 and 1875 contributed to it no less than twenty papers on scientific, historic, and other technical subjects, and often wrote for the press and periodicals. He was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, long a leader of the bar of Western New York, a profound scholar, well versed in the classics, a man of many attainments, and after a successful career filled with study and good deeds died May 1, 1877. He was married in October, 1828, to Elizabeth Rogers Perkins.

Col. Simeon B. Jewett was born at Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn. August 12, 1801, and resided at Sharon, where he received his education. In 1820 he removed to Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y. He became a student at law in the office of his brother, Judge Freeborn G. Jewett, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He settled at Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., and opened an office in the same year and continued to reside there and practice his profession most of his life. He was married in 1831 to Miss Nancy Cook, step-daughter of Capt. William Peck. In 1834 he formed a co-partnership with Judge Henry R. Selden, under the firm name of Jewett & Selden, which continued to 1858, when Judge Selden removed to Rochester, Monroe county. He was engaged for a short period during the years of 1835 and 1836 in a business enterprise in the state of Georgia, and organised a large lumber industry. He early became interested in politics and took an active interest in town, county, state and national elections. Always a Democrat, he was always more interested in the success of his party and in his friends than in his own advancement. He was appointed surrogate of the county of Monroe in 1845, and served during two years in that capacity; was appointed marshal of the Northern district of New York by President Buchanan soon after his inauguration, and served in that capacity for four years. He early became what was known as a Freesoiler and became identified with that wing of the Democratic party. He was a man of wonderful executive ability, of untiring industry. For quickness of perception and boldness of execution he had no superior; formed opinions at once and never afterwards hesitated; always had the courage of his convictions and fought to the end both in politics and law.

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As a lawyer, he had few superiors, and as a collector was known throughout the state. He was prominent in all state and national conventions, well acquainted with the men of note in both the state and nation. Few men could accomplish more in moulding the policy of his party and in selecting its candidates. Socially, he was always pleasant and courteous; was a fine conversationalist and was popular with all with whom he came in contact. He was a good husband, kind father and faithful friend.

He was stricken with paralysis in 1867, and after that date retired from active business. He died in Clarkson in July, 1869, aged sixty-eight years. He left surviving him his wife, who died in April, 1883. His daughter and only child, Mary W. Jewett, is still living in the homestead at Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y.

Denton G. Shuart was born in 1805, at Plattekill, Ulster county, N. Y., and in 1807 came whith his parents to Mendon, Monroe county, one mile from Honeoye Falls. His father, Abraham Shuart, was one of the pioneers of this section of the county. Denton G. received an academic education and in 1825 he returned to Ulster county for the purpose of studying law. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar in New York city, and shortly after began practicing at Honeoye Falls. From 1852–1856 he was surrogate of Monroe county, and for nearly half a century was one of the prominent members of the county bar. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of Stephen Barrett, of Honeoye Falls. He had four children: Denton Barrett, who died in 1866, William H., of Rochester, N. Y., Clarence A., of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and Irving J., of Chicago, Ill. He died at his home in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., August 29, 1892.

William Dean Shuart was born in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, August 11, 1827, received an academic education, and attended Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. He read law with D. G. Shuart, George P. Townsend, and Smith & Cornwell, of Lyons, N.Y., and afterwards entered the law school at Ballston Spa, from which place he was graduated and was admitted to practice in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1850. The following year he opened a law office in Rochester, and in 1863 was elected city attorney by the Common Council. In June, 1864, he was commissioned in the army as pay-

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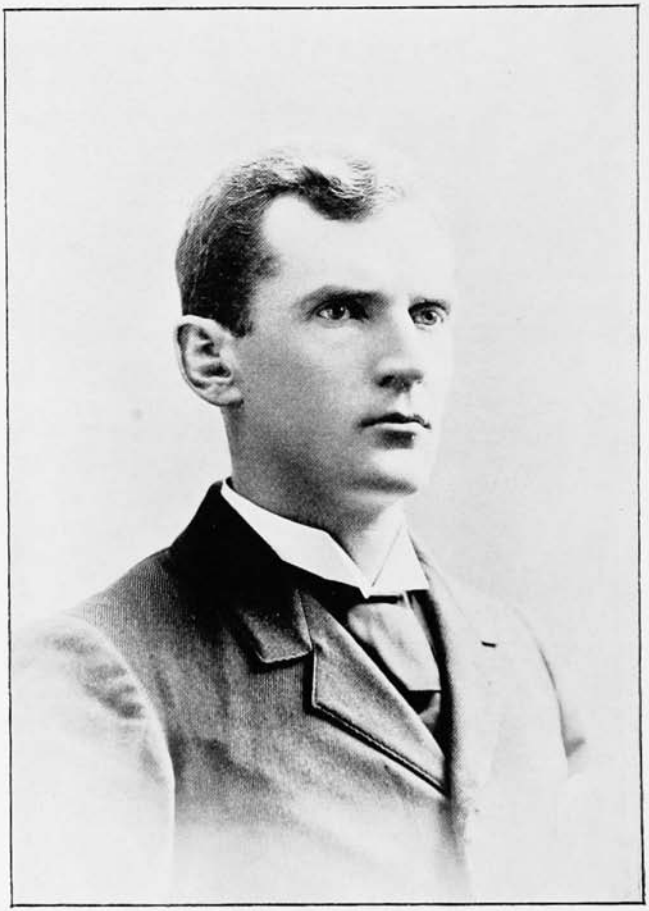

A. E. SUTHERLAND.

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master, with rank of major, served until the close, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in November, 1865. He returned to Rochester and resumed his practice, and in 1867 was nominated and elected surrogate of Monroe county, twice re-elected, and served in all sixteen years. January 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Hon. William A. Sutherland, under the firm of Shuart & Sutherland, to which Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland was subsequently admitted, but has since withdrawn. Mr. Shuart is a very successful practitioner, is authority on all cases involving the settlement of estates, and his decisions while surrogate were seldom reversed by higher courts. He is one of the most popular men and promising lawyers in Western New York.

Arthur E. Sutherland was born at Geneva, N. Y., September 20, 1862, and is the youngest son of Rev. Andrew Sutherland, a prominent clergyman who for many years was presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the western part of this state. He attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, and in 1885 was graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., after which he read law in the office of Shuart & Sutherland in Rochester. Admitted to the bar in October, 1887, he filled for a time the position of managing clerk for his preceptors and then became a member of the firm. This partnership continued until his appointment as county judge of Monroe county. In November, 1893, he was elected special county judge on the Republican ticket for a term of three years beginning January 1, 1894, and on January 10, 1895, was appointed county judge by Governor Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of County Judge William E. Werner to the Supreme court bench. On September 21, 1895, he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for the office of county judge for a term of six years, beginning January 1, 1896.

In June, 1888, he was married to Miss Nellie Reed, daughter of Frederick Reed, of Nunda, N. Y. They have three children.

Judge Sutherland occupies a foremost position among the younger members of the bar of Western New York, while the firm with which he has been associated holds a prominent place in the jurisprudence of the state. The senior member, W. Dean Shuart, was for many years surrogate of Monroe county, and the other partner, William A. Sutherland, elder brother of the judge and the present Republican national com-

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mitteeman for New York, is widely known as one of the leading lawyers of the commonwealth. Judge Sutherland's professional connection with these eminent counsellors has afforded him unusual opportunity for practice in the courts and given him a wide experience in litigation of all kinds, which has been invaluable to him in presiding at the trial of causes. As a judge he has officiated with dignity and ability; his services on the bench have been characterised by sound judgment, thorough knowledge of law, and careful research. He has always manifested considerable interest in public matters and political affairs, taking an active part in movements that concern the general welfare and promote the material advancement of the city. He is a prominent member of various social, athletic, and fraternal organisations, and with many of them has held important and responsible official relations.

Thomas Raines was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., August 13, 1842. His father, John Raines, was born at Hull, England, in 1818, but came to Philadelphia in his infancy; later he was a farmer until his twenty-seventh year, when he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and became widely known in Western New York among the foremost of his religious brethren. Mrs. Raines, the mother of Thomas Raines, was Miss Mary Remington of Canandaigua. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools. He began his business life as a clerk in a store at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one in connection with a number of capitalists, he organised a national bank at Geneva, which was one of the first institutions of that kind in the country. In 1867 he came to Rochester, and at twenty-four became the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National bank. At the Republican state convention, held in Rochester in the autumn of 1871, Mr. Raines was nominated for state treasurer, and in the election following he ran largely ahead of his ticket, particularly in Monroe county. He was re-elected in 1873 as a Liberal Republican, on the Democratic ticket. He was vice-president from New York of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Horace Greeley in 1872. He was a member of the Canal board from 1872 to 1876, and as state treasurer was a commissioner of the land office and commissioner of the canal fund. Retiring from political life at the close of his second term of office, Mr. Raines took up the study of the law,

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Thomas Raines

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at an age beyond that in which the calling is usually entered upon, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1879. Soon after he formed a partnership with his brother George, which continued for fifteen years. His rise in his profession was rapid, and he was frequently engaged in the argument of important cases in the appellate courts. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor Cleveland special county judge of Monroe county. He was appointed by Governor Hill, in May, 1890, a member of the commission created by the legislature to revise the judiciary article of the state constitution. In the early part of this present year he became associated with ex-Judge P. H. Van Auken, formerly of Seneca Falls, under the firm name of Raines & Van Auken. But with all his devotion to the profession of the law and his compliance with the demands made upon him by his extensive practice, Judge Raines is not willing to divorce himself from the service of the public. Having been appointed by Governor Cleveland, in 1883, one of the managers of the Western House of Rufuge, a child's prison, situated in this city, he became one of the most active members of the board and a powerful advocate of the advanced methods which have caused the institution under its new name of State Industrial School, and as a military and trade school, to become one of the model establishments of its kind and a potent instrument for the well being of the community.

Pierson B. Hulett was born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., November 17, 1837. He became a student of law and was admitted to the bar December 18, 1858, at the general term in Rochester, where he has been a successful practitioner. In 1875 Mr. Hulett was elected special county judge and served in that capacity for three years, and was re-elected in 1879. In the fall of 1884 he formed a partnership with Vincent M. Smith, as Smith & Hulett, which terminated with Mr. Smith's death in May, 1886. About two years ago the present firm of Hulett & Gibbs was formed. Mr. Gibbs was a student of Mr. Hulett's.

George Alexander Carnahan was born in Ravenna, Ohio, May 21, 1862. He received his early education in his native town, and was graduated from the Wesleyan university of Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1884, after which he entered the office of Morgan & French, of Rochester, for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1886, and immediately afterward opened an office here. In 1894

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he was elected judge of the Municipal court of the city of Rochester, and served on that bench until January, 1895, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Morton of special county judge of Monroe county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Arthur E. Sutherland. Judge Carnahan is also a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial school of Rochester.

George E. Warner was born in New Haven, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 7, 1855, came to Rochester when an infant, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He afterwards entered the office of H. H. Woodard as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar at the general term in Syracuse, in January, 1877, and opened an office in Rochester for the practice of general law. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Municipal court, and re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. Mr. Warner is one of the best known attorneys in the county.

John Martin Murphy was born in Lima, N. Y., March 24, 1859, and received his education at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, from which he was graduated in June, 1870. The same year he began the study of law in the office of D. C. Feely, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1883, when he at once commenced the general practice of his profession. Mr. Murphy has built up a good reputation as a lawyer. In 1895 he was appointed a judge of the Municipal court, at a meeting of the common council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Craig.

Charles B. Ernst, police justice of the city of Rochester, is a son of the late Col. Louis Ernst and was born here August 16, 1854. Receiving a liberal education in the schools of Rochester and graduating from Mount St. Mary's college of Maryland in 1878, he was graduated from the Albany law school in 1880, and entered the office of Judge Angle. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Frank J. Hone, under the style of Hone & Ernst, which still continues. He has always taken an active interest in politics. For two terms he represented the old Fourth ward on the board of supervisors, and in 1888 was appointed city attorney by the common council and reappointed in 1890. In March, 1893, he was elected by a large majority to the office of police justice, which he still holds. In all these positions Judge Ernst has won the commendation and esteem of all

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classes and parties. He is zealous member of the C. M. B. A. and I. O. R. M., and one of the best known and most popular young attorneys of Rochester.

The preceding have held judicial office in this county or city. The following have not.

William F. Cogswell was born in the town of Perinton, Monroe county, September 26, 1824, was admitted to the bar in May, 1846, and has practiced his profession in Rochester ever since. William N. Cogswell, son of William F., was born in this city July 9, 1858, was graduated from the university of Rochester in 1878, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which time he has practiced in partnership with his father, the firm being Cogswell & Cogswell.

Theodore Bacon, senior member of the firm of Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell, was born at New Haven, Conn., May 6, 1834, and received the degree of B. A. from Yale college in 1853 and that of M. A. in 1856. He studied law at Clarkson, Monroe county, with the late Hon. Henry Rogers Selden and was admitted to the bar in September, 1856. In 1861 he entered the Union army as captain in the 7th Conn. Vols., one of the famous regiments of the rebellion. Since 1865 he has practiced law in Rochester, and for many years has been recognised as one of the most eminent lawyers of Western New York.

John Van Voorhis is a direct descendant of Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who was born in Hego, Holland, in 1600, and came to America with his wife and seven children in the ship Boutekoe (spotted cow) in 1660, settling at Flatlands, L. I., where he purchased of Cornelius Dirksen Hoogland thirty-one "morgens" of land for 3,000 guilders. He also bought a house and lot with a brewery in the village of "Amesfoort en Bergen" (Flatlands), and died in 1702. A grandson, Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis, in 1730, settled in Fishkill, Dutchess county, on a farm of 2,700 acres, for which he paid £70, and died in 1757. A great-grandson of the latter was the father of John Van Voorhis and a farmer and local Methodist preacher, and settled in Decatur, Otsego county, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born October 22, 1826. The family later resided in Scott, Cortland county, and Spafford, Onondaga

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county, and in March, 1843, located in Mendon, Monroe county, where the father died March 26, 1867. John Van Voorhis was reared on the farm, completed his education at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and taught district school in Victor until 1840, when he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Stebbins. He also taught Latin and mathematics in the East Bloomfield academy till the spring of 1852 and was admitted to the bar in December of that year. The following spring he opened a law office in Elmira in partnership with Hon. Gilbert O. Hulse and on July 4, 1854, removed to Rochester, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession, having been for many years one of the leaders of the bar of Western New York. He was a member of the board of education from the Fifth ward in 1857, city attorney in 1859, internal revenue collector of this district in 1862, delegate to the National Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, and elected representative in congress in 1878, 1880, and again in 1892. For thirty-five years he practiced law in partnership with his brother, Quincy Van Voorhis, the firm name being J. & Q. Van Voorhis, and for the past few years with his sons Eugene and Charles, under the style of John Van Voorhis & Sons. In 1858 he married Frances Aristine, daughter of Martin Galusha and granddaughter of Jonas Galusha, governor of Vermont for nine consecutive terms.

Nathaniel Foote, son of Nathaniel Foote, was born in Morrisville, N. Y., November 15, 1849. He received his early education in his native town, after which he entered the Cazenovia seminary, where he remained for two years, when he entered the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y., and was graduated in 1866; in 1870 he was graduated from Hamilton college as bachelor of arts; he then became instructor of classics at the Monticello academy, where he remained one year, after which he began the practice of law in his native town and formed a partnership with John E. Smith, which continued until July, 1873, when he came to Rochester and opened an office Mr. Foote is recognised as one of the leading attorneys of Western New York. January 10, 1872, he married Charlotte, daughter of the late James C. Campbell, of this city. Mr. Foote was for three years a member of the law firm of Foote & Haven, with offices in the Granite building of Rochester. He was one of the delegates from this senatorial district to the con-

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stitutional convention, which made and submitted to the people the revised constitution of the state which was adopted in 1894. On the organisation of the Rochester Bar association in 1893, Mr. Foote was chosen as its president and was re-elected to the same office the following year.

Charles S. Baker, who was born February 18, 1839, at Churchville, Monroe county, N. Y., received his early education in the district schools of this county, at Oakfield, Genesee county, Cary Collegiate seminary, and Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima. During 1857 he taught school, at the same time studying law, preparing himself for his future profession. For several years prior to his admission he pursued his studies in the office of Judge Danforth up to 1860, when he was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced practice in Rochester. At the opening of the war he entered the service and served during the first year as first lieutenant of Co. E, 27th N. Y. Vols. He was disabled at the first battle of Bull Run, in consequence of which he was compelled to resign from the service. Returning to Rochester he resumed the practice at which he has been successfully engaged ever since.

Mr. Baker has always taken an interest in affairs of state. He was a member of the board of supervisors for 1879, 1880 and 1882, elected to the state senate and served with distinction during 1883–4, and then elected to congress, serving through the 48th, 49th, and 51st sessions, winning additional fame and honors. In 1861 he married Miss Jane E., only daughter of Silas A. Yerkes, of Lima, formerly of Rochester. They have five sons: Charles A., a graduate of Rochester university; Leigh Y., a graduate of Michigan university and a practicing physician in Washington as a specialist of the eye and ear; Cornelius B., of Kansas; and William J. and Harold Hill.

Martin W. Cooke, son of William W. Cooke, was born in the village of Whitehall, N. Y., March 2, 1840, attended the Whitehall academy and a grammar school in Rochester, and at the age of fifteen entered the university in this city, from which he was graduated with degree of A.B. in 1860, and from which he received the degree of A.M. in 1863. He studied law under the late Judge Henry R. Selden, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Hon. Sanford

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E. Church, which continued until 1870, at which time Mr. Church was elected chief judge of the court of Appeals. In 1880 he was appointed one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, a position he held by reappointment for fourteen years, being chairman of the board most of the time. He is a member of the executive committee of the New York State Bar association, of which he has been treasurer and president. He is the official attorney of the university of Rochester and for many years a member of its board of trustees and of the Phi Beta Kappa society; a close student of art, literature, and science, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1888 he published a book entitled "The Human Mystery in Hamlet," and has contributed numerous other writings meeting with much favorable comment. In the fall of 1889 he was nominated by the New York Republican convention for the office of state comptroller, and, although defeated, his vote greatly exceeded that of the head of his ticket. Mr. Cooke has successfully practiced his profession in Rochester since 1863, and has long been recognised as one of the prominent members of the New York state bar. In 1866 he married Miss Augusta W. Buell, daughter of Mortimer Buell, of Rochester.

David Hays was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 28, 1858. At an early age he attended the grammar schools in New York city, and in 1874 the Free academy of Rochester, and graduated from the Rochester university in 1878, after which he took a course in political science at the university of Berlin, and was a graduate of the Columbian law school in the class of 1881, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In January, 1883, he became a partner of James B. Perkins, which partnership continued until the removal of Mr. Perkins to France in August, 1890, and was renewed in August, 1895, on the return of Mr. Perkins to Rochester.

Walter S. Hubbell was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1850, and is a son of Charles Hubbell, now of San Diego, Cal., and Anna M., his wife, who was a daughter of Oren Sage, formerly of Rochester. When he was three years old his parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Rochester and entered the university, from which, after winning a number of prizes, he was graduated in 1871, being first in his class. A few years later he received

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the degree of A. M. He studied law with Hon. George F. Danforth, late judge of the court of Appeals, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1876. He practiced his profession alone until December 1, 1890, when he formed his present partnership with Horace McGuire. Mr. Hubbell was elected member of assembly in 1884 and again in 1885, and next to General Erwin was the strongest candidate for speaker of the session for the latter year. By Speaker Erwin he was made chairman of the committee on general laws, and also placed upon the judiciary committee. He has always taken a firm stand upon the important questions of municipal reform, taxation, and high license, of which he was the recognised leader in the assembly of 1885, and through which he has since received such universal accessions of strength. He is a trustee of the university of Rochester, the New York Baptist union for ministerial education, the Rochester Orphan asylum, and the First Baptist church of Rochester. In June, 1877, he was married to Leora, daughter of Judge D. B. De Land, of Fairport, and they have five daughters.

George Harvey Humphrey, son of the late Judge Harvey Humphrey (which see), was born in Rochester on March 21, 1830, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools under Professor Perry. He studied law in the office of his father, for whom he acted as managing clerk, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. The same year he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until his father's death in 1877; since then he has practiced his profession alone. Mr. Humphrey has attained considerable distinction as an author, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodicals. He is the author of "The Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church and other Prominent Ecclesiastical Bodies," which was first issued in 1887, and is now in its fourth edition. As an essayist and poet he has won no little fame at home and abroad.

John Charles O'Brien was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 8, 1838. In June, 1856, he was graduated from Hobart college with the degree of B. A., and in 1881 received the degree of Master of Arts. He read law with Judge Charles J. Folger, of Geneva, N. Y., and in 1863 was graduated from the Albany law school, where he received the degree of LL.B., and also passed the general term examination, and subse-

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quently was admitted to the United States District and Circuit courts. He was acting assistant district attorney under William H. Bowman and C. C. Davison. He was the first supervisor of the Fifteenth ward, and for the second term was nominated on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, but declined to accept the office. January 31, 1867, he married Agnes E. O'Leary, of Ontario, by whom he had six children. Two of his sons have been graduated from the university of Toronto, and one from Cornell university. The oldest son is to be associated with his father in the practice of law in this city. Mr. O'Brien's practice has been chiefly in the drawing of wills, the settlement of estates, and as referee.

Daniel Beers Beach was born in Temple street, New Haven, Conn., November 14, 1822, and received his preliminary education in his native city. Reared under the influences of that historic seat of learning, he became a private tutor in families in Brunswick county, Va , and Rockingham county, N. C.. He was graduated from Yale college in the class of 1842 and from the law department of that institution in 1845, being admitted to the bar of that state in August following. The same year he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York state bar at Albany in January, 1847. He began the practice of his profession at Rochester immediately afterwards. In 1867 he temporarily returned to his old home in New Haven and practiced law there till the spring of 1871, when he again came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided and followed his chosen profession. He served as supervisor of the then Seventh ward of Rochester in 1865, being elected on the Republican ticket. Except this, he has given his attention almost exclusively to his business. June 1, 1853, Mr. Beach married Miss Loraine Rogers, of Lockport, and has had two sons and four daughters, of whom three daughters are living.

John Hampden Hopkins was born in Rochester, June 20, 1852, and in 1872 was graduated from Hamilton college. He read law in the office of Cox & Avery, of Auburn, N.Y., and later entered the Albany law school, from which he was graduated in 1875. Returning to Auburn he practiced law until 1877, when he came to Rochester, where he has since followed his chosen profession.

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John N. Beckley was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., December 30, 1848, and was educated at the Brockport Collegiate institute, the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and Genesee college. After leaving college he became principal of the public schools of Lanesboro and Rushford, Minn , where he remained two years. In 1872 he began the study of law with Wakeman & Watson at Batavia, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1875. He returned to Batavia, where he practiced his profession two years, and then removed to Rochester. In 1882 he was appointed city attorney and was reappointed in 1884 and again reappointed in 1886, and after the last reappointment he became a member of the law firm of Bacon, Briggs & Beckley. He was one of the prime movers in the reorganization of the street railroad system in this city and upon the incorporation of the Rochester Railway company was elected its first vice-president and secretary. In 1890 he became president of the company and still holds that position. In 1875 he was married to Miss Belle, daughter of Stephen M. Corwin, of Brighton, N. Y. Mr. Beckley has proven his ability as one of the most able attorneys in Rochester.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, corporation counsel, was born in Rochester, and has always lived in the old Twelfth ward. He was graduated from the Free academy in 1881, and from the university of Rochester in 1885, taking at the latter institution the Dewey prize in declamation in his sophomore year, and the first oratorical prize and first scholarship upon graduation. He then began the study of law in Rochester in the office of Henry G. Danforth, and finished in an office in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1887. After an extended trip abroad he settled permanently in Rochester, where he has since practiced his profession with signal success. He is one of the most brilliant young lawyers of the city, and has achieved no little distinction. Prominent and popular in political and social circles, he was appointed second assistant under city attorney Ernst, and first assistant under C. D. Kiehel, and on April 1, 1895, received the appointment of corporation counsel a position he fills with rare ability. He is a member of the D. K. E college fraternity, Genesee Falls lodge F. & A. M., Aurora lodge I. O. O. F., Down Town Republican club, the Genesee Valley, Monroe, and Rochester Whist clubs, the Monroe County Historical society, and the

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New York State and Rochester Bar associations, a trustee of the Memorial Lutheran college, and secretary of the Central Republican club.

Charles M. Williams was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 30, 1851, eldest son of Charles H., and grandson of Rev. Comfort Williams, the first settled pastor of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Williams received his early education at the Free academy of this city and was graduated from the university of Rochester in 1871, at which time he entered the office of E. A. Raymond, as a student at law; he was afterward in the law office of Hon. John Van Voorhis, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, at which time he entered into co-partnership with J. R. Fanning, for the practice of general law. In 1879 he was elected school commissioner of the Sixth ward, being nominated by both parties. In 1888 Mr. Williams was elected a member of the board of trustees of the university of Rochester, and has been its secretary and treasurer since 1891.

Horace G. Pierce, son of Samuel Pierce, was born in Webster, Monroe county, August 24, 1853. Samuel Pierce, a native of Penfield, was a son of Seth Pierce, who came here from Vermont and died suddenly in the old New England House about 1840; he was a farmer and contractor, and constructed the Dugway roads near Irondequoit. Samuel Pierce resides in Webster, where he formerly took a very active interest in political affairs. Horace G. Pierce prepared for college at the old Doolittle institute, at Weathersfield Springs, N. Y., and at Wilson's Collegiate institute, in Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1870. Graduating from the university of Rochester in 1874, he read law with A. J. Wilkin, and was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term in April, 1877, after which he formed a partnership with Thomas D. Wilkin, as Wilkin & Pierce, which continued for ten years. Since then he has practiced his profession alone. Mr. Pierce is an active Republican, and since 1878, excepting two years, has been a member of the county committee, representing the Fifteenth (formerly the Eleventh) ward, and serving as chairman in 1890, 1891, and 1892. He is also a member of the West Side Sewer commission, and has always manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the city. July 25, 1889, he married Miss Nettie, daughter of George M. Sellinger, of Rochester.

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Anson S McCall

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Elbridge L. Adams is a son of Hon. William H. Adams, of Canandaigua, N. Y., a justice of the Supreme court and one of the eminent lawyers of the state, and was born in that village September 17, 1866. He was graduated from Canandaigua Academy in 1882 and from Williams College in 1887, and is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He read law in the office of Smith, Oliver & Smith in Rochester and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1889. The same year he began the practice of his profession and has since successfully continued it. He is a member of the New York State Bar association and one of its committee on law reform; was a charter member of the Rochester Bar association, its first secretary, and one of its committee on judiciary and legal reform; and a member of the Genesee Valley club and the examining board of Civil service of Rochester.

Anson Stuart McNab was born in Toronto, Canada, July 17, 1863, of Scotch American parents. His parental grandfather was for many years prior to his death attorney-general for the province of Nova Scotia, and his mother's father was a native of Middlebury, Schoharie county, N. Y. His parents both died when he was very young, and he was reared and educated by his maternal grandfather. In 1878 he moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he read law in the office of Hon. John R. Putnam, now justice of the Supreme court for that district. He subsequently studied with Hon. Amasa J. Parker, formerly judge of the court of Appeals, at Albany, and in the latter part of 1883 came to Rochester, where he finished his legal studies in the office of Hon. John S. Morgan, then county judge of Monroe county. He was admitted to the bar October 17, 1884, and has since continued in the practice of his profession. His most active attention has been given in criminal law. Since his admission he has won five homicide cases, two of which were won this year (1895), namely, the Covert murder trial at Spencerport, and the trial of Patrick Gavin, who was held for the murder of Howard I. Abbott, at Charlotte.

Mr. McNab is a member of the Supreme lodge Knights of Pythias of the world, and of the Supreme Castle Knights of the Golden Eagle of the world, and the present representative of that order for the state of New York. He is also a member of Cyrene commandery, K. T., and Rochester consistory, 32° ∴ of the Masonic fraternity. On March 21,

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1888, he married Miss Cora Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry S. Hebard, of Rochester, who died August 15, 1895, leaving an infant son, Henry Anson.

Mr. McNab has the reputation of being one of the brightest criminal lawyers in Western New York, on a number of occasions having been called away from home to defend important cases. His power is due to oratorical ability, easy manners, fine physique, and great command of language, which carry his hearers with him on themes that he debates, and makes him a dangerous opponent in any contested legal proceeding.

Philetus Chamberlain was born in Rose, Wayne county, N. Y., April 14, 1854, and received his education at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, of Lima, N. Y., and Syracuse university. Choosing law as his profession he began his studies in the office of Martindale & Oliver, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the general term in October, 1870. He began practice in this city, and has been more than successful. He is a leading factor in and a hard worker for the Republican party, and is actively identified with a number of charitable societies and various other organisations of the city, where he is well and popularly known.

Richard E. White was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 12, 1848, and in 1855 removed with his parents to the town of Wheatland, Monroe county. He received his education in the district schools of that town, at Falley seminary in Fulton, Oswego county, and at the Brockport Normal school. He read law in the office of Joseph A. Stull, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme court in Buffalo in June, 1875. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Rochester, where he has since been eminently successful. While George A. Benton was district attorney of Monroe county Mr. White was associated with him in partnership. He has been an elder of St. Peter's Presbyterian church for the past fifteen years and clerk of the session for six years.

Charles Roe is a native of Long Island. He received an education at Oberlin college and Johns Hopkins university. He read law in the office of Theodore Bacon and J. B. Perkins, attended the Columbia law school and was admitted to the bar at New York city in 1883 He

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returned to Rochester in 1884 and commenced the practice of law, which he has since followed.

Jacob Spahn was born in the city of Wartzburg, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, February 24, 1849, of military stock and the second son of Andrew Spahn, soldier and revolutionist, who was compelled to flee from his native land the same year and was himself the son of a veteran under Napoleon who survived the retreat from Moscow. He received his primary education in the public schools of New York city. The elder Spahn was for many years a manufacturer of mouldings, in business with the late overseer of the poor, Joseph Schutte, on State and Water streets, prior to 1875. He settled in Rochester in 1862, where Jacob Spahn entered college and graduated from its university in 1870, having made his mark to some extent in literature, for in his junior year a sketch, "The Prince Suwarow," which he had written, appeared in the Galaxy Magazine. Like his brother, Louis Spahn, of the Chicago bar, he secured the first Davis medal of his year for oratory in his class on commencement day. During his college course he joined the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and was its orator twice in 1873 and 1883. He was appointed major and engineer of the 25th Brigade National Guard April 21, 1877, by Governor Lucius Robinson. Upon leaving college he became a journalist, working successfully upon the staffs of the Union and Advertiser and the old Chronicle, whose city editor he became and remained until that paper's consolidation with the Democrat in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1871, after reading law with Hon. Francis A. Macomber, afterward a justice of the Supreme court. In 1878 he became one of the organisers and secretary of the big Genesee Brewing company at Rochester. At about the same time he began to take an interest in local politics and was nominated unanimously for member of assembly by the city convention, but declined the honor. The same year he was appointed to write and deliver the poem before the associate alumni of the university of Rochester. From 1878 to 1881 he officiated as military editor of the Sunday edition of the Democrat and Chronicle. As such he allowed many criticisms upon the local military to appear and was in consequence court-martialed and cashiered from military rank after a long trial, covering thirty sessions of the court, prosecuted against him by Hon. George

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Raines, then the judge advocate; but he secured a review of the case by writ of certiorari from the Supreme court, which reversed the sentence and reinstated him. From this decision an unsuccessful appeal was taken by the adjutant-general. Major Spahn had for a short period theretofore officiated as temporary judge advocate of the local military and is still an officer in the National Guard S. N. Y., having been honorably retired from active service by order of Adjutant-General Josiah Porter in 1886. His court-marshal case now constitutes a precedent in military law. He has a commission as colonel. Since his retirement from journalism he has written many sketches and done general literary work for the magazines, among others the Galaxy, Harper's, Green Bag, Albany Law Journal, &c., besides the local papers. His law practice is general and mainly confined to Germans, among whom it is very extensive and must have been successful because he is a large tax-payer. As the oldest practitioner of German extraction in Monroe county he is the dean of that nationality among the lawyers. One of his principal cases was to defeat the Rochester and Glen Haven Railroad company from condemning the premises of Ferdinand Grisbel under the right of eminent domain in a proceeding begun in the Supreme court, which is always a rare victory under the railroad law. The case is reported in 14 N. Y. Supplement 848. He also established the pioneer precedent in the state with reference to the police powers of cities as to shade trees on streets and their removal under city ordinance, in the case of Ellison vs. Allen reported in the 67 State Reporter 274. For many years he has been a discriminating book buyer, and now possesses not only a law library containing with one exception every decision published in the state, but one of the largest collections of standard miscellaneous literature in the city. As a tax-payer his frequent denunciations of alleged municipal extravagance and mismanagement have furnished him quite a political following Nominations for office are from time to time tendered him by his friends and neighbors, but up to date he has shown no inclination for public life. At present he figures as chairman of a permanent good government club irrespective of party, formed from among the leading citizens in the 6th, 8th and 16th wards, and as such he was authorised to call a meeting any time for action at the election polls in these wards.

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James S. Garlock was born in Parma, N. Y., January 4, 1836. He attended the public schools and later became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., then entered the Genesee College, and later attended the Satterlee & Dexter Collegiate Institute in Rochester. Upon choosing law as his profession he entered the office of Joseph A. Stull, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, at which time he began to practice in Rochester. In 1863 Mr. Garlock raised a company of cavalry for the 24th Regt. New York State Vols., and was mustered in as first lieutenant and commissary of the regiment. In 1864 he resigned his office and resumed the practice of his profession. He is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of the county.

William Butler Crittenden was born in Deerfield, Mass., August 5, 1861, at the Memorial hall, which was then Deerfield academy, of which his father, Cotton M. Crittenden (formerly librarian of the court of appeals library at Rochester), was principal. He received his education from his father, who moved to Rochester in 1853. He studied law in the Boston University law school, was upon the reportorial staff of the Boston Journal from 1872 to 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, at Rochester, N. Y., where he has since practiced his profession.

Frank J. Hone was born in Rochester, August 9, 1857, and is a son of Alexander B. Hone. His early education was received in private schools of this city; in 1879 he was graduated from Seton Hall college, of South Orange, New Jersey, at which time he began the study of law in the office of Rowley & Johnson, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the general term in October, 1881. In 1884 he formed a copartnership for the practice of law with Charles B. Ernst, which has since continued, and upon Mr. Ernst being appointed city attorney Mr. Hone was associated with him as assistant city attorney, and while holding that position he was acting counsel for the board of park commissioners of Rochester, and of the board of health of this city. Upon retiring from the office of assistant city attorney he was appointed attorney of the board of health, which position he still retains.

John A. Barhite was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 11, 1857, and when quite young moved with his parents to Hopewell, N. Y. He attended the Canandaigua academy and was graduated in June, 1876. Remaining at home until the fall of 1877, he then entered the uni-

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versity of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He then read law in the office of Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the Buffalo general term in 1883. Mr. Barhite is an active worker for the Republican party and was a delegate to the national convention in Minneapolis in 1892. He has held a number of prominent offices and many positions of trust, which, by his extensive knowledge of public affairs, he has honorably and efficiently filled. He was a delegate from the old Twenty-eighth senatorial district, comprising the county of Monroe, to the constitutional convention in 1894 and is a member of Frank R. Lawrence lodge, F. and A. M., Hamilton chapter, and Monroe commandery, Kislingbury lodge, No. 257, K. of P., the Rochester Whist club, etc.

Myron T. Bly, son of John E. Bly, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y. He prepared for college at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and entering the university of Rochester in 1876 was graduated in June, 1880 He paid the expenses of his education by his own labor. During the first part of his collegiate course he filled a reporter's position on the Rochester *Morning Herald*. Later, he became editor of the Sunday *Morning Herald*, which post he continued to hold until his graduation. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1882. He began to practice in Rochester immediately afterward, and has built up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Bly's journalistic work, originally entered upon for the purpose of paying college expenses, has produced other results. During his senior year in college, besides attending to his college work and editing a weekly paper, he contested for and won the highest literary prize of the university. While studying law he prepared a series of articles on "Milling Law and Legislation," which were published in the *American Miller* during the year 1881. In the same year he wrote for the *American Tanner* a serial story entitled "My Tannerville Client." During the four years from 1885 to 1889 he wrote monthly articles for the *Boston Path-finder*, under the title: "Legal Hints for Travelers." He has written two text-books for use in academies. The first, "A Treatise on Business Law," was published in 1891. In 1893 came "Descriptive Economics." The latter has attracted wide attention among educators. Mr. Bly is one of the esteemed business men of Rochester and is known as a careful, conscientious attorney.

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Zachary P. Taylor was born in Oneida county, N. Y., February 8, 1846, removed with his parents to Clarendon, Orleans county, and was educated in the Brockport Collegiate institute, now the State Normal school, from which institution he was graduated in 1864. After teaching school one year he entered the university of Rochester and was graduated in 1869. He was then for two and one-half years instructor of classics in the Buffalo Central high school, and later held the same position in the Central high school of Cleveland, Ohio. In the meantime he read law in the offices of Wadsworth & White, of Buffalo, and Judge Jesse P. Bishop, of Cleveland, and was graduated from the Cleveland law school in 1872, being valedictorian of his class, which comprised twenty six members He was principal of the West and Central high schools of Cleveland until 1883, when he came to Rochester as principal of the Free academy, which position he acceptably filled until the fall of 1886, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Rochester. He is now senior member of the law firm of Taylor & Marsh. Mr. Taylor has been actively identified with the Prohibition party, working and speaking for its cause, and was its candidate for state senator in 1887, when he received a very flattering vote. He was lay delegate to the general conference of the M. E church held in New York city in May, 1888, and was a member of the committee of five which prepared a resolution to be submitted to the subordinate conferences as to whether women should be admitted as lay representatives to the general body. December 29, 1875. he married Miss Mary E , daughter of the late Hiram Davis, of Rochester, and they have had four children: Mortimer D. (who died August 2, 1892, aged fifteen), and Herbert R., Helen, and Marion, aged respectively fourteen, eight, and six years.

Darius A. Marsh was born in Geneseo, N. Y., December 19, 1866, and is a nephew of the late Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan, N. Y., who was twice appointed minister to Honolulu under Democratic administrations. He was graduated from the Geneseo State Normal school in 1886, being president and valedictorian of his class as well as president of the Delphic society, the oldest fraternity of the school. He afterward took a special course at the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and then began the study of law in the office of Judge Solomon Hubbard, of Geneseo, and was admitted to the bar, shortly after he became of

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age, at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he practiced two years, when he came to Rochester and resumed his practice, holding the position of managing clerk in the office of Judge George F. Danforth and Henry Danforth until January 1, 1894. He then became the junior member of the firm of Taylor & Marsh, doing business in the German Insurance building. Mr. Marsh is attorney for a number of large corporations, and is an extensive dealer in real estate. He is a member of Rochester lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., the Rochester Whist club, and the Monroe County Bar association. Unlike his distinguished uncle, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Marsh is a staunch Republican.

Christopher C. Werner, son of William and brother of Hon. William E. Werner, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 27, 1859, and received his education in the public and select German schools of that city. In 1881 he entered the law office of his brother in Rochester and was admitted to the bar in January, 1885, at the Buffalo general term. He practiced his profession in partnership with Hon. William E. Werner until the latter's election to the Supreme court bench in the fall of 1894, when he formed his present copartnership with George H. Harris, a former student who was admitted from their office, under the firm name of Werner & Harris. Mr. Werner is a prominent member of Yonondio lodge, No. 165, F. & A. M., Hamilton chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., Monroe commandery, No. 12, K. T., and Rochester City lodge K. P.

Merton E. Lewis was born in Webster, Monroe county, December 10, 1861. He attended the Webster Union school and was graduated in 1882. He read law with James B. Perkins, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in this city in June, 1887. In 1890 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Thayer; he was re elected in 1891 as alderman of the Eighteenth ward, and in 1895 became mayor on the resignation of George W. Aldridge. In 1886 he married Adeline L. Moody, of Webster, N. Y., who died June 9, 1894, leaving two sons, Donald and Roscoe. He was elected president of the common council in 1894, and is also president of the Riverside Cemetery association. His father, who was born in New Jersey in 1826, and now resides with his son in this city, was one of the early settlers of Wayne county. Merton E. Lewis was elected delegate to the national convention in 1894, and is the senior member of the law firm of Lewis & Jack.

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Lewis H. Jack, born August 24, 1869, in Livonia, Livingston county, was graduated from Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1889. In April, 1890, he came to Rochester and began the study of law in the office of Sullivan & Morris, and was admitted June 9, 1892, at the Buffalo general term. He practiced his profession alone in Rochester about one year, and in October, 1893, formed a partnership with Hon. Merton E. Lewis, as Lewis & Jack, which still continues. His practice has been successful and varied. The first year he defended his first criminal case and secured the acquittal of Patrick O'Hara, who was indicted for the murder of John Theiss. Since then he has successfully conducted several criminal and civil cases. Mr. Jack is a member of Yonondio lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., Col. J P. Cleary camp, Sons of Veterans, and of Wahoo tribe, I. O. R. M. His father, John Jack, enlisted in Co. C, 36th N. Y. Vols., in 1861, and served until the war closed, being promoted second lieutenant after the battle at Gettysburg, and being transferred from the 11th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to Sherman's army, with which he marched to the sea.

Charles A. Keeler was born in Rockford, Ill., July 7, 1846, and when quite young came to Western New York with his parents, where he received a preliminary education. He entered the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, and took a special course preparatory to the study of law. He read law with Judge Homer A. Nelson, afterwards secretary of state, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and later with C. H. Holmes, of Albion, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, general term, in 1867. He began the practice of his profession at Albion the same year, and in 1870 he was appointed clerk of the Orleans county Surrogate's court, which position he faithfully filled for seven years, when he received the nomination for district attorney, and was elected by a large majority. He held that office until 1881, and in 1880 was appointed by Gov. Lucius Robinson a member of the board of managers of the Batavia Blind asylum, but never acted as such. He removed to Rochester in 1882, and in 1893 became the senior member of the law firm of Keeler & Marsh with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. He was employed as special counsel in building the bridge across the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., and the bridge at Memphis, Tenn., across the Mississippi, and also the bridge at Alton, Ill., and many other large

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public and railroad works in several states and Canada. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Yonondio lodge, F. & A. M., and Rochester consistory and Damascus Temple.

Ednor A. Marsh, son of Albert L., was born in West Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., and when an infant removed with his parents to Geneseo, where he received his rudimentary education. He was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan seminary in Lima, in 1887, being at the time class orator and president of the Lyceum society. He read law in the offices of Judge Solomon Hubbard, of Geneseo, and Keeler & Salisbury, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with C. J. Browning, in Rochester, with whom he remained until January 1, 1890, when he was appointed surrogate's clerk, and after acceptably serving in that capacity for two years, he resigned to accept the appointment of deputy county clerk, which position he held until the spring of 1893, when he became a member of the law firm of Keeler, Salisbury & Marsh. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1895, by the retirement of Mr. Salisbury, and since then the firm has been styled Keeler & Marsh. Mr. Marsh is a prominent attorney, and is regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican party in Monroe county He was one of the organisers and the first president of the Young Men's Republican league, and held that office two terms. He is a member of Rochester lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., the Rochester Whist club, and the Rochester Athletic club.

James E. Briggs was born April 22, 1835, at Williamstown, Vt. His ancestors were of Puritan stock, coming to this country among the earliest emigrants to the Massachusetts Bay colony. His grandparents were Amasa Briggs, and Rhoda Wright, his wife. His father was James W. Briggs, recently deceased in Rochester, and among his relatives were Silas Wright, governor of New York and United States senator, and Governor Briggs of Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of nine children. His early education was in the common schools and at the Newbury seminary and Collegiate institute, where he fitted to enter college in the junior year. At this time, November, 1856, he was induced to accept the position of principal of the Arsenal street school, Watertown, N. Y. He was then twenty-one

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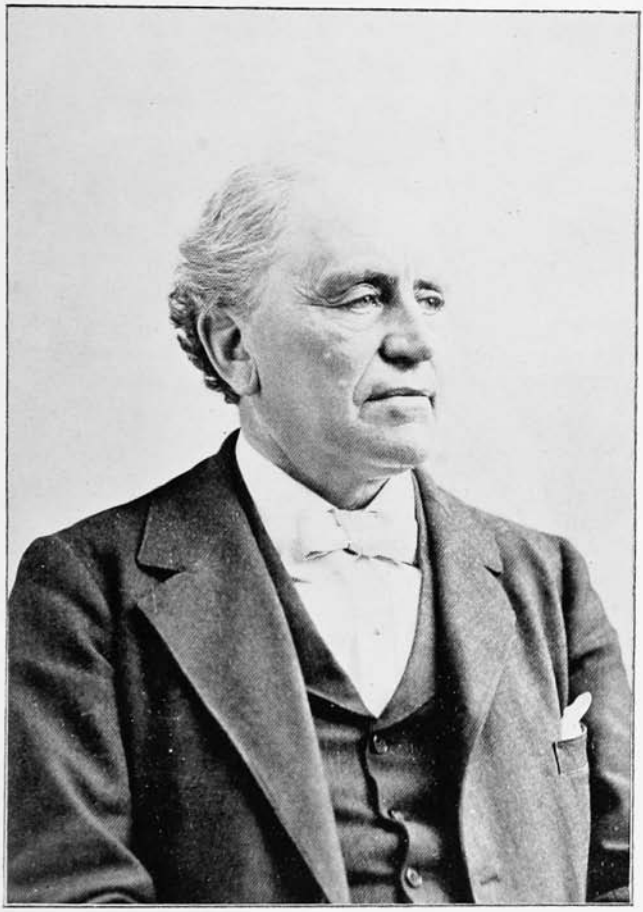

James E. Briggs

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years of age, and filled the position for five years, devoting all his spare time to the study of law. When, in the fall of 1861, the second call for volunteers was made, Mr. Briggs resigned his position in the high school and raised Co. H, 94th N. Y. Vols., and was mustered in as captain. In March, 1862, after passing the winter in drill at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he left with his regiment for the front. The train conveying the regiment jumped the track at Tivoli on the Hudson river division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and fell into the river. Captain Briggs was among the injured, and was left at the New York city hospital. He soon joined the regiment at Washington, which had then been ordered to Alexandria to guard that city, of which he had been appointed provost marshal. McClellan's army was then reorganising and moving to Fortress Monroe via transports from Alexandria, and the captain's duties were without cessation night or day until he was taken with typhoid fever in April, 1862, and recovered consciousness in the general hospital ten days later. After his partial recovery he again joined the regiment in the Shenandoah valley, and was put on regimental and general court martial duty until August, 1862. Then he was obliged to resign, chronic diarrhœa and ulceration of the bowels following the fever. In October, 1863, still suffering from the disease, he attended Albany law school, graduated in May, 1864, when he went to Newark, Wayne county, and entered upon the practice of law, which he continued with uniform success until 1883. In 1879 he was appointed general manager and treasurer of the Ontario Southern railroad, of which he had been the attorney for seven years, from its construction. After the sale of the railroad he organized the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing company, of which he became president. This company has expended over $200,000 per year in the publication of law books for the last twelve years.

In 1858 he was married to Marcia Hebard, of Randolph, Vt., who died in September, 1884. They had five children, of whom four are living, all in Rochester, viz: William H., John S, Benjamin R., and Susan M. Harlan H. died in 1878, aged six years.

In September, 1886, he married Mrs. Susan B Seeley, his present wife. With his wife and three younger children he lives at No. 22 Lake View Park, Rochester, N. Y.

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Mr. Briggs has never accepted political office, although often offered it, and notwithstanding a constant and lively interest in all that pertains to good government. His close attention to business and uniform persistence and success in what he has undertaken has resulted in the accumulation of a competence which consists largely in real estate. He is actively engaged in the development of the International, North and South American Transportation and Express company organised in Maine in January, 1895, but with headquarters established in Rochester, and of which he has been elected president. Its capital stock is five million dollars and its offices are in the new Chamber of Commerce building.

Charles M. Allen was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 9, 1845, and was graduated from the Rochester High school in 1863, at which time he entered the university of Rochester, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1867. He then attended the law school of Philadelphia for one year, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. William Farrer, of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term in December, 1868, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He has been in constant and successful practice in this city, and has been attorney for the Genesee National Savings and Loan association since March, 1892. This association was incorporated in March, 1891, and considering its age has developed into one of the most extensive and successful fiduciary organisations in the state, representing a subscribed capital stock of $2,000,000. Mr. Allen has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Rochester Whist club and the Bar association, and has been treasurer of Ideal Union, No. 592 E. A. U., since its inception in 1887. He is the son of the late Newel Allen, D. D. S., the oldest dentist, at the time of his death in 1878, in Western New York.

Daniel W. Forsyth was born in Caledonia, September 22, 1856. He received his early education in his native town and later became a student at the Geneseo Normal school, after which he entered the Bennett Medical college, where, in 1880, he received the degree of M. D. He practiced medicine at Hammond, Indiana, where he was coroner of Lake county in 1878–9, and afterwards at Dowagiac, Mich., where he was elected city treasurer. He then began the study of law, was in 1884

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admitted to the bar in Michigan, and two years afterwards, upon examination, became an attorney and counsellor-at-law in New York state, located in Rochester, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the law firm of Forsyth Brothers, who have a wide reputation as lawyers. In 1887 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Monroe county, under George A. Benton, district attorney; in 1891 he was nominated and elected school commissioner of the Eighth ward, which office he held until the passage of the Twentieth ward bill by the legislature in 1892, which terminated his service as school commissioner. In the spring of that year he was elected alderman of the Ninteenth ward and served one term. Owing to the inability of his brother, George D. Forsyth, district attorney, he was appointed special district attorney, and acted from January to July, 1895. During that period he had charge of two noted murder trials, that of Gavin, who was charged with the murder of young Abbott at Charlotte, and that of Gallo, the Italian murderer, who was convicted and afterwards sentenced to death.

Harvey F. Remington.—Prominent among the younger members of the Monroe county bar and well and favorably known in Western New York is Harvey F. Remington. His ancestors emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, settling in Newbury, Mass., and the descendants of John Remington, the first settler, are very numerous; one of the number, Jonathan, was for many years a justice of the Supreme court of the state of Massachusetts. Others have held positions upon the bench and filled honorable places at the bar, in the pulpit, the press, the medical profession, in commercial pursuits, and in fact in all worthy avocations. Frederic Remington, the artist, a son of a former editor of the *Albany Express*, is a cousin of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Remington was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, June 28, 1863, and is a son of the late William T. Remington, who was born in a log house in Henrietta that his father, Alvah Remington, erected when he emigrated from Vermont in 1817. Harvey F. Remington was educated in the common schools, at the Geneseo State Normal school, and at the law department of Union university, graduating in 1887. He was at once admitted to the bar and opened an office in the Elwood building in Rochester with the late Hon. Alfred Ely, which office he still occupies.

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Having from boyhood had a taste for politics, Mr. Remington has frequently been a delegate to state and other party conventions, and often a presiding officer, and he has enjoyed the friendship and confidence of prominent officials irrespective of party for years. In 1891, during warm local contest in the Sixteenth ward, then containing nearly one-fourth of the population of Rochester, he was induced to make a canvass for the nomination for supervisor, and after the most exciting caucus ever held in Rochester, lasting an entire day, at which over 1,500 votes were cast, he was nominated and later elected supervisor. He served one year, and was elected a member of the board of education, resigning this position to accept the apppointment of second assistant city attorney under Hon. C. D. Kiehel. He filled this position for two years and upon the election of Hon. A. J. Rodenbeck as corporation counsel he was made first assistant, succeeding Mr. Rodenbeck in that position. Mr. Remington is largely interested in suburban property, and is actively engaged in church and mission work. He is a member of the First Baptist church and a trustee of the West Brighton Chapel society. He is also affiliated with the Masonic and other fraternal societies, and is a member of the State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Brodie, of Caledonia, N. Y., in 1889, and four children are the result of this union. He resides on Reservoir avenue, in a residence which overlooks the city from the Highland Park range of hills, and it is evident that here in a happy home he finds the keenest enjoyment in life, for his is a home in its broadest sense.

Edward W. Maurer was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 17, 1858, was graduated from the university of Rochester in 1877, and in the fall of the same year entered the university of Goettingen, Germany, where he remained for over two years. In 1880 he returned to America and entered the law office of ex-Congressman (now justice of the Supreme court) John M. Davy, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1882. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Davy, which continued until 1886, when he opened an office alone for the practice of the law. In 1887 he was elected member of assembly on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian church. His father was one of the oldest grocery merchants in this city, and died in 1892, his

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I R Elwood

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place of business being at 149 East Main street. His mother is still living in the old homestead, 67 North Clinton street, in Rochester. Mr. Maurer's offices are at Nos. 416, 417 and 418 Ellwanger & Barry building.

Isaac R. Ellwood was born at Herkimer, in the Mohawk valley, N. Y., in 1800, and received a common school education. He descended from an ancient German family, of which one branch settled in England many generations ago. To this branch belonged Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker, reader and friend to the blind poet, John Milton. Our subject's grandfather, Richard Ellwood, of German extraction, came to America from England in 1748, and soon afterward settled in the town of Minden, Montgomery county, in the Mohawk valley. He was a mason by trade, and an old stone house near St. Johnsville still stands to attest his handiwork. His son, Richard Ellwood, jr., father of Isaac R., was born in England, and had attained the age of six years when the family came to this country. He was a farmer in the Mohawk valley, and married a Miss Bell, by whom he had six children, Isaac R. being the youngest. John Elwood, a younger brother of Richard, jr., settled in Canada and changed the orthography of the name from Ellwood to Elwood, which was originally Ellwoode.

The following incident relative to the mother of Mrs. Richard Ellwood, jr., appears in the Documentary History of New York, Vol. I., p. 522. During the French and Indian war, when an attack from the Indians was imminent, Captain Herchamer issued orders calling upon all settlers to take refuge within Fort Herkimer. By an oversight Mrs. Bell and her family were left unwarned. They were surprised, her husband and two children were killed, and an infant's brains dashed out, while she herself was scalped and left for dead, her nose being also nearly cut off. Her then unborn child became in course of time the mother of the subject in this memoir. Mrs. Bell suffered severely from the shock, and was several times at the point of death before she recovered.

Isaac R. Elwood, who adopted the spelling of the name as modified by his uncle, was reared on the paternal farm amid the Dutch settlements of the famous Mohawk valley. About 1830 he came to Roches-

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ter, where he not only spent the remainder of his life, but which was destined to become the scene of his active and useful career. After studying law and being admitted to the bar he practiced his profession in partnership with those two distinguished brother jurists, Samuel L. and Henry R. Selden, for several years, acquiring eminent success and a wide reputation. Possessing a profound knowledge of legal literature, and endowed with great ability and sound judgment, he was recognized as an able lawyer and trusty counsellor. Originally a Democrat and subsequently a Republican in politics he always manifested a keen interest in public affairs, and in 1838 officiated as clerk of the common council. Afterward he was clerk of the New York state senate for two sessions, and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he took a prominent part in supporting the Union cause. But in the midst of this struggle, on February 27, 1863, he died at his home in this city from injuries received in a runaway accident, widely respected and esteemed. To his memory his eldest child and only son, Frank Worcester Elwood, erected in 1879 the handsome and substantial Elwood building on the historic northeast corner of State and Main streets.

It was as one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph company, however, that Mr. Elwood acquired a name which imperishably stands upon the annals of time. When this great corporation was formed by the consolidation of lines which then covered thirteen states of the union he was retained as an attorney, and in that capacity drew all the papers which started the enterprise and placed it upon a successful working basis. He was also made its first secretary and treasurer and held those positions until his death in 1863, his office being in Rochester.

As a citizen Mr. Elwood was endowed with the highest qualifications, and in both public and private life he was esteemed for his many noble characteristics. He was a public benefactor. All movements of a worthy nature met with his generous support and encouragement. He traveled extensively, and being a close observer acquired a large fund of valuable information. In 1839 he made an extended tour of Europe and kept a journal of rare interest. In 1849 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Handy Gold, third child of William Erskine and Caroline

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(Handy) Gold, of Pittsfield, Mass. Her father was a lawyer. Her mother was a daughter of Abigail Rosewell Saltonstall and Dr. William Handy, of New York. Abigail was a daughter of Rosewell Saltonstall, seventh son of Gurdon Saltonstall (son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, of Connecticut) and Rebeckah Winthrop, of New London, who was a daughter of John Winthrop and Ann Dudley. Ann Dudley was a daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, and first chief justice of New York; he was a son of Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts, 1576–1653, first major-general of Massachusetts, and a direct descendant of John Sutton, first baron of Dudley, and first of the Dudleys who were dukes of Northumberland and earls of Warwick and Leicester.[1] Mrs. Isaac R. Elwood was also a relative of the poet Longfellow's second wife. She died September 10, 1869, leaving three children, viz.: Frank Worcester, of Rochester; Mrs. Arthur L. Devens, of Boston; and Mrs. Ludwig Klipfel, whose husband is a captain in the Prussian army. Mrs. Klipfel died in January, 1895.

Frank Worcester Elwood[2] was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 4, 1850, son of Isaac R. Elwood. He was educated in private schools. At the age of fourteen he went abroad and spent two years in studying Italian, French and German. Returning to America he continued his studies under various eminent teachers, entered Hobart college at the age of nineteen and left at the end of his sophomore year to enter Harvard college, from which he was graduated as A.B. in 1874. During his student life he was a member of a number of college societies. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia college in 1877, was admitted to the bar the same year, and practiced law in the office of Judge Danforth in Rochester till 1879, when he erected the Elwood Memorial building as a memorial to his father. He was engaged in the stock brokerage business under the firm name of Frank W. Elwood & Co., from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, when he resumed the practice of his pro-

[1] Vide "Sutton-Dudleys of England," by George Arnold; London, John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square, 1862.

[2] For family ancestry, see preceding sketch of Isaac R. Elwood.

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fession and the care of his real estate, which he has since continued. Mr. Elwood was formerly president of the Rochester club, and is now vice-president of the Rochester Historical society, a member of the board of managers of the Genesee Valley club, vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, trustee of the Riverside Cemetery association and of the Chamber of Commerce, and member of the board of park commissioners. In 1835 he married Frederica H., daughter of Frederick Pumpelly, of Owego, Tioga county, and they have one daughter, Dorothy.

William Martin Jones was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., July 24, 1841, and is a son of Thomas P. and Lodoiska (Butler) Jones. He was a young child when his parents removed to Monroe county and a boy of tender years when they made a second removal to Orleans county. At an early age he attended the village schools and later entered Albion academy, where he began to fit himself for Yale college. He had been but a year in the academy, when he accepted a position in it as assistant teacher, and was engaged with his classes when the civil war opened. He finished his preparation for college at John Hopkins school in New Haven, Conn., but never entered upon a college course. He became acquainted with Major-General Edwin D. Morgan, "war governor" of New York, soon after his election to the United States senate, and for two years Mr. Jones was with him in Washington as his private secretary. His acquaintance with Secretary Seward ripened into intimacy, and after the adjournment of congress in 1864 he filled the position of private secretary to William H. Seward and his son, Frederick A. Seward, in the department of state for several weeks, and until his efficiency won for him the promotion to the post of chief clerk of the consular bureau. In 1866 Mr. Jones resigned his position and was immediately appointed by President Johnson to be United States consul at Clifton, Canada. He remained in the consulship exactly five years. During the comparative leisure of these five years he read law, and upon his retirement from office established himself at Rochester, was admitted to the bar, and has successfully practiced his profession ever since.

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Fred Ebert Drake, born in Ravenna, Ohio, November 17, 1857, is a lineal descendant on his mother's side from Rev. Thomas Hooker, a celebrated New England divine, and the founder of the city of Hartford, Conn., who was born in England about 1586, emigrated with his congregation to Hartford in 1636, and died July 7, 1649. The line of descent is, (1) Rev. Thomas Hooker, (2) Samuel Hooker, (3) Joseph Hooker, (4) Joseph Hooker, jr., (5) Mary Hooker (who married Rev. John Eastman), (6) Elias Eastman, (7) Jane A. Eastman (who married Prof. John A. Drake), and (8) F. E. Drake. The family was prominent in New England history, and numbers among its members the Ingersolls, Fowlers, and many other notable representatives. When an infant F. E. Drake moved with his parents to Medina, Mich., where he received his earlier education at the Oak Grove academy, of which his father, Prof. John A. Drake, was principal. In 1870 he removed with his parents to a farm in the town of Howard, Steuben county, N. Y, and later attended the Canisteo and Haverling (Bath) academies. In 1879 he entered the law office of William Rumsey, now justice of the Supreme court, at Bath, and remained there until August, 1881, when he became managing clerk for Judge William E. Bonham at Hornellsville, where he finished his legal studies. Admitted to the bar at the Buffalo general term in June, 1882, he began practice in partnership with Perry J. Hallett, at Canisteo, N. Y., and continued one year, and October 1, 1883, he came to Rochester, an entire stranger, and for six months occupied offices with the late Joseph A. Eastman. Following this he was for two years managing clerk for George H. Humphrey, and in April, 1887, formed a partnership with George T. Parker, as Parker & Drake, to which G. Force Parker was admitted in 1891, when the firm became Parker, Drake & Parker. G. F. Parker retired in 1894. The firm was dissolved by the death of G. T. Parker, May 31, 1895. In August, 1895, he associated with himself George E. Milliman, a promising young lawyer, who had been managing clerk in his office a few years before, forming the firm of Drake & Milliman. Mr Drake is a member of the West Side Improvement association, the Rochester Chess club, the Columbia Rifle and Pistol club, and the Church club. September 25, 1888, he married Fannie B. Gregory, daughter of Capt. John Gregory, of Rochester, and they have one son, John Eastman Drake.

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Willis K. Gillette was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., April 25, 1866. His father, Rev. Charles Gillette, a Presbyterian clergyman, held pastorates in New York city, Fort Covington, Franklin county (fourteen years), Mannsville (four years), and Red Creek (three years), and in 1877 moved to Rochester, where he died December 9, 1887, aged seventy-four. Willis K. received his rudimentary education in No. 3 and 15 schools of this city and was graduated from the Rochester Free academy in 1884. After filling a position as reporter on the *Post Express* for a short time he began the study of law in the office of Sullivan & Morris and finished with Hon. Alfred Ely, and was graduated from the law department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1891. He was admitted to the bar of this state at Rochester in October of the same year and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the offices of Hon. Alfred Ely and H. F. Remington, where he has since remained. He has been somewhat active in politics since attaining his majority, and since 1893 has represented the Third ward in the board of education. He is a staunch Republican and an able and conscientious worker for the welfare of his party.

Selden S. Brown, son of D. D. S. Brown, was born at Scottsville, Monroe county, October 23, 1855. By attending the public schools of his native village and the Rochester Collegiate institute he was well fitted for the higher studies of the university of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1879. After a course of legal study in the law office of Messrs. Hubbell & McGuire, of Rochester, Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in 1882, and the same year opened an office in that city. He has since been an active worker in his profession, being prominent both as an office attorney and as a speaker before a jury. Mr. Brown continues to reside in Scottsville, where he is school trustee and senior warden of Grace church. He resides in a house recently built by him on a part of the Brown homestead farm on the northwest corner of Brown's avenue and Maple avenue. Mr. Brown is also one of the railroad commissioners of the town of Wheatland, having been appointed to succeed his father at the time of his father's death.

Frederick F. Church, of the law firm of Church & Church, of Washington, D. C., and Rochester, N. Y., was born at Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1864. About 1871 he moved with his parents to Washington, where

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he received his preparatory education. In 1886 he was graduated from the Columbian law school with the degree of LL. B., and the same year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia. In 1887 he took a post-graduate course in that institution and received the degree of LL. M.; in 1889 he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, the previous year having opened an office in Rochester, where he has since resided. In 1894 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. His practice is confined exclusively to the U. S. courts and comprises patent and trade mark law. He is a member of the legal fraternity of the Phi Delta Phi, the Genesee Valley and Rochester Athletic clubs, and the Rochester Bar association. He is also standing examiner of the U. S. Circuit court.

William T. Plumb was born in Lewis county, N. Y., September 14, 1867, where he received his rudimentary education. He removed with his parents to Rochester and entered the Free academy, and upon graduation received a scholarship to the university of Rochester, from which he was graduated with honor in 1887, taking the Townsend scholarship. Choosing law as his profession, Mr. Plumb began his studies in the office of Shuart & Sutherland, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Rochester in October, 1893. He has successfully built up a large and lucrative practice. In January, 1895, Mr. Plumb was appointed by Mayor Lewis secretary of the Civil Service board. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and the Rochester Athletic club.

Alvin Block was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 30, 1862, where he attended the public schools and later became a student at the Rochester Free academy, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered the office of Fanning & Williams for the purpose of studying law, and later the office of Charles M. Allen, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1885. In 1885–86 Mr. Block represented the Twelfth ward as a member of the board of supervisors, which has won for him a large practice.

Everett O. Gibbs, son of Warren S., who came to Rochester about 1860, was born in this city April 1, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Syracuse, and later was under the

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private tutelage of Prof. E. M. Sparling. In September, 1887, he entered the office of ex-Judge P. B. Hulett for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term, March 30, 1893. The same year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Hulett & Gibbs, which still continues. He is a member of the Flour City Democracy, and one of the rising young attorneys of Rochester.

Edward Arthur Keenan was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., August 1, 1861. Receiving his rudimentary education in his native town he became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, from which institution he was graduated with honor in June, 1877. He engaged in teaching in the public schools, and in the spring of 1889 entered the office of William W. Mumford, of Rochester, N. Y., as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar at the general term in the fall of 1892, and immediately afterwards formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge John M. Murphy, for the practice of general law, which still continues.

George W. Lamb was born in New London, Conn., in August, 1840. His early schooling was received at Penfield, Monroe county, after which, on account of an accident, he was obliged to finish his education at home under the instruction of his sister. He became a law student in the office of John W. Willson, at Penfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He is well known throughout this section of the state on account of his extensive practice as pension attorney. He practiced in Penfield and Fairport, N. Y., each two years, and since 1871 in Rochester. He is a Mason, and is prominently identified with various other organizations.

Earl B. Putnam, son of the late George Putnam, was born in Waterville, N. Y., where he resided until 1881, when he moved to Rochester. He was a graduate of Harvard college in 1879, and in 1880–81 studied law at the Columbia college law school, after which he read law with Hon. Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1882 from the office of Cooke & Pond, where he remained as managing clerk until 1883. Until 1888 he practiced alone, at which time he formed a partnership with George F. Slocum, which has continued up to the present time. During Mr. Putnam's residence in Rochester he

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was director and secretary of the Silver Lake Ice company, director of the Silver Lake railroad and of the Union bank of Rochester, trustee of the Society for the Organization of Charity, vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, member of the New York State Bar association, Genesee Valley club, Whist club and Kent club. October 17, 1882, he married Grace Williams Tower, daughter of the late Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia.

Aldice Gardner Warren was born in South Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., February 17, 1862. Receiving a common school education in his native town he entered the Rochester Free academy, from which he was graduated in 1879. He then entered the university of Rochester and received the degree of A. B. in 1883. He read law in the offices of J. & Q. Van Voorhis, and was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term in April, 1885. He has since practiced his profession in this city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Genesee Falls lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., of Monroe commandery, No. 12, K. T., and of Rochester consistory, having been master of Rochester Council Princes of Jerusalem. He is also a member of the local chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and was for four years secretary of the D. K. E. club of the city of Rochester. He is president of the Mutual Life association of New York city.

Andrew Ludolph was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 16, 1864. When a few months old his father died and Mr. Ludolph was adopted by the late Colonel Klinck, with whom and with other members of the family he lived until seventeen years of age. He attended No. 15 school, and in 1887 began the study of law in the office of Satterlee & Yeoman. He was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term in October, 1891. In the spring of that year he was appointed managing clerk in the city attorney's office and filled that position for two years, when he entered into partnership with Arthur Warren, under the firm name of Ludolph & Warren, for the general practice of law, with offices in the Granite building. He is a member of Yonondio lodge, No. 163, F. and A. M., and for several years was prominently connected with the Rochester Athletic club.

John H. Chadsey was born in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 1, 1845, the eldest son of Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey,

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a well known and eminent physician of that county. He was educated in private and public schools, and at eleven years of age removed to Schenectady, where he attended the preparatory school in the old Union college building, and graduated from the classical department at the age of sixteen years; attending the county institute, he received a certificate to teach any common school in Schenectady county. The war of the Rebellion breaking out, he enlisted in Co. A, 132d Regt. N. Y. Vols., but was not mustered in the service on account of being under the required age. After leaving school he was a clerk in his uncle's store for two years, and then removed to New York city and entered the office of the famous lawyer, John Graham, esq., as a student at law, and at the age of twenty-one years was admitted to the bar, Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry being one of the examiners. He remained with Mr. Graham nearly five years thereafter, and was, in May, 1870, employed as an assistant to Messrs. John Graham and Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the prisoner in the celebrated trial of Daniel McFarland, for the killing of Albert D. Richardson, in the *Tribune* office, in the city of New York. He took a course in political economy and debate at the Cooper institute, and was vice-president of the Cary Political Science society. In February, 1871, he removed to St. Mary's, Kansas, and became a partner in the firm of Sedgwick & Chadsey, in the land, law and insurance business, and had exclusive charge of the law department; returning east in December of the same year he was married to Miss Emma J. Covey, youngest daughter of Alva Covey, of Penfield, Monroe county. In 1873 he moved to Penfield and opened a law office at Fairport, which he afterwards removed to Rochester, retaining his residence at Penfield until 1891, when he removed to the city of Rochester. He has been constantly engaged in the practice of law, is well known, and has an extensive practice in Monroe county and vicinity; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for years, and is past master of Penfield Union lodge, F. and A. M. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868; he was a member of the Republican county committee of Monroe county for four years, two of which he was treasurer of said committee.

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Herbert J. Menzie was born at Riga, N. Y., June 19, 1862. He attended the public schools of his native town and later became a student at the Brockport Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then entered the university of Rochester and was graduated from that institution in 1886, reciving the degree of B. A., winning the senior mathematical prize (Stoddard medal), being one of the commencement speakers, and being elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. From 1886 to 1888 he was principal of the 17th district school of Milwaukee, Wis., and while there received a state life certificate for teaching. He then entered the law department of Yale college and remained one year, when he came to Rochester and began the study of his chosen profession in the office of McNaughton & Taylor. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and since then he has practiced law in this city, where he has been successful. He is a member of Rochester lodge, No. 660, F. and A. M., the Alpha Delta Phi, and of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Scott Cummings was born in 1852 in Cattaraugus county, this state. His education was derived from the common schools, and a few terms at an academy, in connection with special courses of study. His father, John T. Cummings. was a man of excellent mind, character, and intelligence. The son inherited the disposition for general reading, and early acquired this wholesome habit, so that his education came largely from self-help. Mr. Cummings pursued a four years' course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar of this state at Buffalo, general term, in June, 1881. For five years thereafter he practiced law in Erie county. In the spring of 1886 he removed to the city of Rochester, since which time he has been the attorney and counsel for the mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.

George V. Fleckenstein was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1868. His father, Valentine Fleckenstein, was also born here, a son of Valentine, sr., who came from Germany at a very early day. George V. attended SS. Peter and Paul's parochial school and from 1880 to 1883 the Rochester Free academy. He then entered Canisius college of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of B.A. in 1888, standing the highest in his class and receiving the gold medal prize for mental and moral philosophy. Leaving college he read law in the office of

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Bacon, Briggs & Beckley, in Rochester, and finished his legal studies in the Columbia law school, being admitted to the bar in the First department in 1890. Immediately after his admission he became managing clerk for Morse & Wensley, of New York city, which position he held two years. He then returned to Rochester and opened his present office.

Benjamin B. Chace was born in Detroit, Mich., October 13, 1868. His maternal grandparents, Carlos and Olive B. Dutton, came to Rochester from Vermont on the Erie canal about 1830 and died here. Mr. Dutton's death occurred about 1874, from the effects of a wound received in the war of the Rebellion. He was a contractor and builder, and afterward became superintendent of the R., W. & O. railroad, and later of the Syracuse and Buffalo division of the Central-Hudson railroad. He was always an active citizen, and during the Rebellion served as quartermaster with the rank of captain. Rev. George S. Chace, father of Benjamin B., was graduated from the university of Rochester in 1852, and from the Rochester Theological seminary in 1854. During the civil war he had a pastorate at Pittsburg, Pa., where he was active in raising troops and promoting the Union cause; he also held pastorates in Columbus, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., whence he was called to Boston, but was taken sick enroute and died at New Bedford, Mass., in June, 1870. Soon afterward his wife removed with her family to Rochester, where Benjamin B. Chace was graduated from Grammar school No. 15. He was also graduated from the Free academy in 1885 and from the university of Rochester in 1889. In 1890 he entered the law offices of Satterlee & Yeoman, and was admitted to the bar at the Rochester general term in March, 1892. He remained with his preceptors as managing clerk until the spring of 1893, when he assumed charge of the searching department of the Rochester Title Insurance company, which position he now holds, acting also as secretary for the corporation.

V. J. Ruppert was born in Germany, where he received his education. He was graduated from an institution in his native country in 1872 as LL.D., and immediately afterward came to America. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar in Rochester, where he has since practiced at his profession.

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Frederick W. Smith was born in South Granville, Washington county, N. Y., September 13, 1856, and was graduated from the high school of Ithaca, N. Y., in 1876. In the fall of that year he entered Cornell university and was graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of B. A. and being president of his class. He then came to Rochester and engaged in newspaper work. He was connected with the *Evening Express* in 1880, the *Morning Herald* in 1881–82, and the *Union and Advertiser* in 1882–84. He was clerk of the Supreme court from 1885 to 1890, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. From 1891 to 1892 he was managing clerk for Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell. Since 1892 he has been engaged in general practice of the law, with an office in the German Insurance building. In the fall of 1894 he was chosen Democratic state committeeman from the Monroe county district.

Henry M. Hill was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He prepared for college at Arcade academy, attended Genesee college, and was graduated from Syracuse university in 1872. In the same year he was graduated from the Law school of Michigan university. He was teacher of mathematics and natural science in Ovid seminary and in Gouverneur seminary for one year each. In 1873 he began the practice of law at Arcade, N. Y., and remained there until 1881, when he removed to Rochester, where he has since practiced his profession. He is now the senior member of the law firm of Hill & Shaw.

John Warren Castleman was born at Brighton, Monroe county, N.Y., July 9, 1868. After attending the common schools he entered the Rochester Free academy, from which he was graduated June 1, 1889. He then began the study of law with the late Oscar Craig, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1891. Since then he began the practice of his profession in this city.

John N. Drake was born in Clarkson, N. Y., February 2, 1854. His father, Elijah, was a native of Cayuga county, and came to Monroe county in 1832. He married Martha E., daughter of Rev. Morris Bull, D. D., and died January 26, 1889, in his sixty-ninth year. The family trace their descent to Sir Francis Drake. Samuel Drake, his great-grandfather, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. John N. was educated at the Brockport and Geneseo Normal schools, graduating in 1872. He began the study of law in Rochester, and was admitted to

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the bar in 1876. Removing to Brockport in 1881 he established a general practice. In 1878 he married Louise E., daughter of Rev. Alfred A. Graley, and their children are Merle G., Henry J., Margaret L., and Catherine M. Our subject has served as justice of the peace ten years and clerk and attorney of the village of Brockport since 1883. He has compiled and published a volume entitled "The Village Charter," which is a complete compilation of the laws governing all villages in the state.

Henry A. Walker, although but a recent comer to Fairport, is already rated high as a man and citizen as well as an attorney. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1844. His father, George Walker, was a sea captain in the East India trade. Although but a boy at the outbreak of the war, he ran away from home and enlisted in Co. A, Fifth Maine Infantry, and during his service, which continued from April, 1861, to February 10, 1866, he was for personal bravery successively promoted to first lieutenant, captain, and brevet-major; he was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, and while a member of General Sheridan's personal staff was again severely wounded at Cedar Creek. After the war he studied law at Harvard college, and in 1871 opened an office at Boston, Mass., afterwards removing to West Medway, Mass. He was sent to the Massachusetts legislature in 1873 and 1874, and was for twenty-one years a justice, besides holding various other minor official offices.

John D. Burns was born in New York city, March 9, 1854. His father, John, was a native of Bath, England, who came to this country in 1853, with his wife, Maria, daughter of John Marshall, and in 1855 located in Brockport. He enlisted in Co. H, 108th Regt. N. Y. vols., and served four years. John B. was educated at the Brockport State Normal school, and afterwards taught school four years. In 1874 he began the study of law in the office of Major John Norris, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, beginning practice in Brockport, which he still continues. In 1883 he married Clara E., daughter of George H. Smith, and they have one son, George. Our subject is a leading member of the Monroe county bar, and takes an active interest in town affairs, having been a member of the local board of the Brockport State Normal school for the past six years.

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F. D. H. Cobb, of Fairport, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., July 8, 1866. His father, the late Amos H. Cobb, was at that time in the paper business in New York city. He established in 1881 a canned goods factory, which has grown into one of the most important industries of Fairport. Mr. Cobb was, at the time of his father's death, engaged in the practice of law in Rochester, having been admitted to the bar in January, 1889. His preparatory studies were prosecuted at the Brooklyn Collegiate Polytechnic institute, the Fairport Classical Union school and at Colgate university, from which he was graduated in 1886. He is a member of the New York State Bar association.

Theodore S. Dean was born in Syracuse, July 26, 1845. The father was R. S. Dean, a native of Oswego county, and the family trace their descent to one of that name that came from Scotland about 1750. Theodore S. was educated in the Walworth institute, and on August 10, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 138th N. Y. Vols, afterwards transferred to 9th N. Y. H. Art. He participated in the several battles of the regiment at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the Shenandoah Valley, remaining till the close of the war. Returning home he began the study of law in the office of James L. Bagg of Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was also with the firm of Ruger & Jenney. In 1868 he went to Chicago, and in 1871 came to Brockport, and engaged in practice, where he has since continued. He is attorney for several corporations, and has a large practice. He has served as justice of the peace sixteen years. In 1878 he married Alice Wood, who died in January, 1880. In 1883 he married Hattie B. McArthur. Their children are Maria A. and Edith M. Our subject is identified in advancing the best interests of his town and is prominent in Republican politics in Western New York.

Donald McNaughton, of Scotch origin, was born in Mumford, in the town of Wheatland, Monroe county, March 29, 1830, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. From a clerk in early life he prepared himself for the legal profession. During the civil war he was indefatigable in raising and fitting troops, and in recognition of his successful efforts in filling the town's quotas the citizens of Wheatland presented him with a law library. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Rochester.

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For eight years he was sent by his Republican town to represent it in the board of supervisors, the chairmanship of which was conferred upon him when it was Republican in majority.

He was always a Democrat in politics and one of the hardest workers for the principles of that party. When first elected to the senate in 1886 he received a plurality of 429, although the district gave over 3,000 plurality for the Republican state ticket. When he was again returned in 1889 with a plurality of 371, notwithstanding that the district gave 4,000 plurality for the Republican state ticket, the news of triumph and the unmistakable evidence of his great popularity spread rapidly through the state and he was prominently mentioned as a possible and highly eligible candidate for governor. As a legislator Senator McNaughton achieved remarkable success in the number of bills he introduced and placed on the statute books. During his first term he served on the committees on cities, railroads, canals, and public buildings, and was a member of the New York Aqueduct Investigation committee. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the same committees and was one of the famous Senate Cities committee which investigated the municipal government of New York city. In the campaign of 1892 he was the nominee of his party for congress, and although the district went 4,000 for Harrison he was defeated by but 367 votes. He was appointed by Governor Hill general director of the World's fair exhibit from this state. He was a trustee of the Central Union Storage and Transfer company, trustee of the Reynold's library, president of the Scottish society of Rochester, and secretary of the Wheatland Historical society. He died in 1893.

William H. Shuart was born September 21, 1852, at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and is the son of ex-Surrogate Denton G. Shuart. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan seminary and Syracuse university and received the degree of A.B. from the latter institution in Juue, 1875. After his graduation he studied law with his father and later with Judge John S. Morgan of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and has since practiced his profession in this city. February 7, 1884, he married Nella Sumner Phillips of Springfield, Mass.

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ROLL OF THE ROCHESTER BAR.

1812-21. John Mastick, Hastings R. Bentler, Roswell Babbitt, Joseph Spencer, Jesse Dane, Enos Pomeroy.

1821-27. Daniel D. Barnard, Rufus Beach, Selleck Boughton, Moses Chapin, Timothy Childs, Palmer Cleveland, John Dickson, Addison Gardiner, James H. Gregory, Ebenezer Griffin, Fletcher M. Haight, Isaac Hills, Anson House, Harvey Humphrey, Richard C. Jones, Charles M. Lee, Vincent Mathews, Richard N. Morrison, William W. Mumford, Charles Perkins, Ashley Sampson, Samuel L. Selden, Elisha B. Strong, Theodore F. Talbot, W. C. Van Ness, Ephraim B. Wheeler, Frederick Whittlesey.

1834. William S. Bishop, Patrick G. Buchan, D. K. Cartter, Isaac R. Elwood, Simeon Ford, Horace Gay, Theodore B. Hamilton, Orlando Hastings, E. Smith Lee, Thomas Lefferts, D. C. Marsh, Selah Mathews, Samuel Miller, William R. Montgomery, George H. Mumford, John C. Nash, Henry E. Rochester, E. Darwin Smith, Hestor L. Stevens, A. W. Stowe, Ariel Wentworth, S. T. Wilder.

1838. Graham H. Chapin, John C. Chumasero, Carlos Cobb, Mortimer F. Delano, James R. Doolittle, Joseph A. Eastman, Jasper W. Gilbert, Simon H. Grant, Sanford M. Green, Robert Haight, Alba Lathrop, Hiram Leonard, Abner Pratt, E. Peshine Smith.

1841. Charles Ayrault, S. W. Budlong, Charles Lee Clark, B. W. Clark, Samuel B. Chase, John B. Cooley, John W. Dwinelle, I. S. Fancher, Washington Gibbons, Joseph D. Husbands, Ethan A. Hopkins, Elisha Mather, James M. Schermerhorn, E. T. Schenck, Hiram A. Tucker, Delos Wentworth, Henry M. Ward.

1844. Leonard Adams, Joel B. Bennett, William Breck, Daniel Burroughs, jr., James C. Campbell, George F. Danforth, George Dutton, jr., Alfred Ely, Herman B. Ely, Lysander Farrar, Hiram Hatch, Thomas B. Husband, Henry Hunter, Nathan Huntington, Erastus Ide, Henry C. Ives, Hiram K. Jerome, Leonard W. Jerome, Alexander Mann, Belden R. McAlpine, Thomas C. Montgomery, Chauncey Nash, Martin S. Newton, John W. Osborn, Nicholas E. Paine, Stephen M. Shurtliff, L. Ward Smith, Sanford J. Smith, John R. Stone, William C. Storrs, John Thompson, jr., James S. Tryon, John C. Van Epps, Horatio G. Warner, David L. White, Daniel Wood.

1845. James Abrams, James L. Angle, Charles Billinghurst, Seymour Boughton, Rufus L. B. Clark, Frederick L. Durand, Samuel B. Dwinelle, Almon Gage, Christopher Jordan, George E. King, Daniel Marsh, Lewis H. Morgan, Hiram C. Smith, James E. Squire.

1849. Truman Abrams, Horace B. Adama, James Ames, Daniel B. Beach, Oliver M. Benedict, Samuel S. Bowne, Charles A. Bowne, James S. Bush, William P. Chase, Charles H. Clark, James C. Cochrane, William F. Cogswell, Zimri L. Davis, Frederick Delano, Alexander Ely, Lorenzo D. Ferry, Edward W. Fitzhugh, Thomas Frothingham, Truman Hastings, Luther H. Hovey, Calvin Huson, jr., D. Cameron Hyde, Kasimer P. Jervis, Byron D. McAlpine, Benjamin G. Marvin, Alfred G. Mudge, Thaddeus S. Newell, Chauncey Perry, Charles T. Porter, Edward A. Raymond, William A. Root, Henry Sargent, Henry R. Selden, Ebenezer B. Shearman, Anson Sherwood, Eliphaz Tummer, Chauncey Tucker.

1851. William L. Brock, Philander M. Crandall, John B. Curtiss, Charles R.

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Davis, Gideon Draper, jr., William A. Fitzhugh, Albert M. Hastings, Jarvis M. Hatch, James G. Hills, Henry T. Johns, William H. McClure, John H. Martindale, George W. Miller, James M. Miller, George G. Muuger, Sylvester H. Packard, jr., William J. Parker, Charles H. Pierce, John N. Pomeroy, John L. Requa, W. Dean Shuart, John W. Stebbins, Matthew G. Warner, jr., Frederick A. Whittlesey.

1853. John J. Bowen, Phederus Carter, Philip I. Clum, Charles P. Crosby, Caleb S. Crumb, George Ely, George Gardner, Issachar Grosscup, George H. Humphrey, Charles G. Loeber, John McConvill, George E. Mumford, George Murphy, Oliver H. Palmer, George W. Rawson, George P. Townsend, Henry E. White, Robert A. Wilson.

1855. George B. Brand, Isaac S. Hobbie, Charles W. Littles, D. W. Sherwood, Wells Taylor, Seth H. Terry, John Van Voorhis, Albert G. Wheeler.

1857. Theodore Bacon, Michael Canfield,, William R. Carpenter, Byron G. Chappell, Andrew J. Ensign Edward Harris, John H. Jeffres, George W. Johnson, Edgar Knickerbocker, E. S. Llewellyn, Alexander G. Melvin, William J. McPherson, George T. Parker, Charles J. Powers, Charles K. Smith, Vincent M. Smith, T. Hart Strong, Joseph A. Stull, Seymour G. Wilcox, Charles C. Willson.

1859. William H. Andrews, Daniel L. Angle, Almon B. Benedict, Henry C. Bloss, T. B. Clarkson, John Craig, Oscar Craig, S. C. Crittenden, George P. Draper, James S. Garlock, Pierson B. Hulett, Abram H. Jones, James W. Kerr, David Laing, Charles P. Landers, J. H. McDonald, John A. McGorry, B. G. Marvin, Henry S. Redfield, George E. Ripsom, William C. Rowley, T. D. Steele, John W. Tompkins, George Truesdale, Quincy Van Voorhis, John B. Vosburg, Homer H. Woodward.

1861. Charles S. Baker, Thomas K. Baker, Hiram S. Barker, James D. Brown, William S. Campbell, DeLancy Crittenden, Samuel J. Crooks, Joseph Deverell, Seth Eldridge, DeWitt C. Ellis, Henry B. Ensworth, Philip Hamilton, Byron M. Hanks, Frank W. Hastings, Harmon S. Hogoboom, Kneeland J. Macomber, Walter Hurd, William S. Ingraham, Henry B. James, Francis A. Macomber, Abel Meeker, William Powell, D. P. Richardson, William H. Rogers, Jesse Shepherd, Theron R. Strong, Andrew J. Wilkin.

1863. Charles P. Achilles, William H. Bowman, Charles H. Cherry, Martin W. Cooke, William Graebe, W. W. Hegeman, Francis J. Mather, William F. Peck, Charles F. Pond, James Rau, Archibald Servoss, W. S. Staples, George S. Tuckerman.

1865. William M. Bates, George W. Blackmore, Lyman W. Briggs, Sanford E. Church, James L. Clark, John M. Davy, Christopher C. Davison, Joseph Felix, C. Hopgood, A. C. Hogoboom, Ralph O. Ives, Joseph L. Luckey, John C. O'Brien, Samuel S. Partridge, Otis H. Robinson, Richard H. Schooley, William J. Sheridan, Othello H. Stevens, Homer Stull, Edward Webster, William H. Webster, Menzo Van Voorhis.

1866. C. W. Baker, Oliver M. Benedict, jr., M. Campbell, J. W. Kerr, H. H. Mason, William S. Oliver, E. S. Otis, Samuel Stevens, Joseph C. Wells, Henry Widner.

1867. W. G. Ashby, E. Burke Collins, G. S. Cutting, Dennis C. Feely, John M. Dunning, W. H. Fish, Frank B. Hutchinson, John W. Kelly, Donald McNaughton, Patrick McIntyre, George Raines.

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1868. Alvin L. Barton, Josiah H. Bissell, Milton H. Davis. Charles G. Hapgood, James S. Mathews, Sherman R. Robinson, William H. Shepard.

1869. John W. Deuel, Edward B. Fenner, Lewis J. Goddard, B. Frank Maxson, J. Buck Perkins, Edward Witherspoon.

1870. Charles M. Allen, John Clark, jr., Ephraim C. Fish, James E. Cheney, jr., John E. Roe, J. P. Varnum, John W. Wilson, Lodowick M. Wooden.

1871. Henry N. Allen, J. Sherlock Andrews, James M. Angle, William H. Crouchen, Charles F. Dean, Charles H. Gorham, Daniel L. Johnston, William H. Mitchell, Milton W. Noyes, John C. O'Regan, Jacob Spahn, Darrell D. Sully, Arthur D. Walbridge.

1872. William A. Combs, Joseph N. Crane, J. Rowe Fanning, James A. Jordan, John J. Palmer, James B. Pike, George W. Thomas, William K. Townsend, Thomas E. White, William H. Yerkes.

1873. Willliam E. Edmonds, George W. Fisher, John S. Morgan, George F. Jackson, Charles J. McDowell, Edward F. Stilwell, George W. Sill, H. D. Tucker.

1874. Nathaniel Foote, jr., William S. James, Merritt G. McKinney, Marcus Michaels, Eugene H. Satterlee.

1875. Walter W. Adams, Luther C. Benedict, Horace L. Bennett, George A. Benton, Sardius D. Bentley, Marsenus H. Briggs, Samuel J. Budlong, Paris G. Clark, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Edward B. Fiske, Lorin H. Gillette, Richard H. Lansing, Edwin A. McMath, Thomas P. O'Kelly, William W. Webb, Richard E. White, Solomon Wile, Isaac A. Wile, Byron C. Williams, Charles M. Williams.

1876. George Armstrong, William H. Barker, William R. Carpenter, John A. Colwell Henry R. Curtis, Frederick A. Hitchcock, Angus McDonald, W. Howard Olmsted, William H. St. John, John C. Simons, Henry J. Sullivan, Josiah Sullivan, Stephen Wheeler, George F. Yeoman.

1877. J. Aaron Adams, Joseph A. Addington, John N. Beckley, Walter Buell, Darius L. Covill, Edward O. Dowd, John H. Hopkins, Walter S. Hubbell, Thomas A. Hungerford, W. Martin Jones, J. Horace McGuire, Herman W. Morris, Michael F. O'Dea, Horace G. Pierce, William G. Raines, Thomas F. Stark, Samuel H. Torrey, George E. Warner, Thomas D. Wilkin, William H. Whiting.

1878. Louis A. Amsden, Frank M. Bottum, William L. Brock, George F. Bausum, Frederick L. Churchill, J. Ewing Durand, Frank W. Elwood, Frederick Hebard, Marcus Hirschfield, Robert Jarrard, D. Edgar Parsons, Arthur C. Smith, John T. Pingree, Ivan Powers, Henry J. Sampson, George B. Selden, William H. Shuart, Herbert L. Ward, Charles E. Yale.

1879. William Butler Crittenden, A. Norton Fitch, George W. Lamb, Edwin A. Medcalf, James H. Montgomery, William F. Rampe, Edward M. Redmond, Joseph Welling, William E. Werner.

1880. James Briggs, John A. Burgess, Isaac W. Butts, Philetus Chamberlain, jr., Fred H. Church, Walter S. Coffin, Adelbert Cronise, Henry G. Danforth, J. Desmond, Frank W. Dickinson, George D. Forsyth, Frank M. Goff, George W. Hall, Henry J. Hetzel, Joseph S. Hann, William W. Jacobs, Bartholomew Keeler, Constantine D. Kiehel, Henry M. McDonald, Samuel P. Moore, James B. Nellis, Fred P. Nutting, Wilber F. Osborn, Thomas G. Outerbridge, Thomas Raines, Charles B. Rebasz, Samuel L. Selden, Allen R. Sheffer, John G. Snell, George C. Wolcott.

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1881. Adoniram J. Abbott, John B. Abbott, John H. Bishop, George M. Cone, William D. Ellwanger, Charles C. Herrick, John H. Keefe, Edmund Lyon, Spencer S. Markham, Frank W. Miller, William S. Servis, John M. Steele, Holmes B. Stevens, Edward F. Turk, Edward F. Wellington.

1882. Frederick H. Baker, Angus Cameron, Edward S. Clarke, William N. Cogswell, Henry W. Conklin, William H. Davis, Edward W. Hall, William A. Hawthorn, David Hays, David Herron, Henry M. Hill, Frank J. Hone, James L. Hotchkiss, John D. Lynn, Edward W. Maurer, William A. Sternberg, Horace J. Tuttle, Roy C. Webster, Charles S. Wilbur, Casterline Williams, John W. Wilson.

1883. D. Clinton Barnum, John A. Bernhard, Myron T. Bly, Frank H. Bowlby, Selden S. Brown, Clarence J. Browning, Ralph Butler, Peter A. Costich, Raleigh Farrar, Seward French, William Johnson, Charles H. Kingsbury, George R. Losey, Lemuel B. Marcy, Henry L. Osgood, Earl B. Putnam, Arthur J. Shaw, G. Fort Slocum, George J. Trenaman, Roberts B. Wickes, Charles H. Wiltsie.

1884. Cassius C. Davy, Frank L. Gummer, Edwin McKnight, Nelson C. Watson, Milton A. Brown, Edward A. Martin, Anson S. McNab, Valentine J. Ruppert.

1885. Aldice G. Warren, James O'Grady, William H. Sullivan, William F. Chandler.

1886. Seth S. Terry, Frederick W. Sandborn, Henry Isbell, Frederick B. Hall, George A. Carnahan, James S. Havens, George M. W. Bills, John B. M. Stephens, Albert P. Gulbert, James M. Kerr.

1887. Arthur E. Sutherland, Albert A. Davis, Eugene Van Voorhis, Stephen C. Truesdale, James H. Kelso, J. Frank Morse, George A. Gillette, Frederick W. Smith.

1889. George F. Zimmer, Charles P. Lee, Ednor A. Marsh, Morris Bull, Joseph M. Allen (Brockport), Abraham Benedict, Martin Davis (Honeoye Falls), Erwin E. Shutt.

1890. John F. Mitchell, William DeGraff, Fred. C. Hanford, George E. Milliman, Herbert James Menzie, Herbert J. Stull, Richard Van Voorhis, Edwin E. Wyckoff.

1891. Herman Perry Blodgett, Darius A. Marsh, Andrew Ludolph, William L. Kiefer, William E. Carnochan, Edwin A. Woodward, Joseph H. Hill, Willis K. Gillette.

1892. Benjamin B. Chace, William E. Davis, Franklin S. Hutchinson, Otto J. Stull, Charles F. A. Young, Isaac Adler, Simon L. Adler, Kendall B. Castle, Edward A. Keenan, Norman A. Macpherson, Edwin C. Smith, jr., Stephen J. Warren (W. Henrietta), George M. Williams.

1893. Lovelle M. Grube, Everett O. Gibbs, H. Irving Gordon, Willis A. Matson (Brockport), Henry Bartholomay, jr., Charles A. Edgerton, William T. Plumb, Henry V. Woodward, Henry A. Walker (Fairport).

1894. John Keenan, Herbert S, Wilbur, Leslie E. Hulburt, Ira L. Ward (Pittsford), John H. Daily, Charles R. Kreidler, Clyde W. Knapp, William H. Driscoll, John B. O'Connor, George B. Draper, Fred M. Whitney, Edward R. Foreman, William J. Hawkins, James Roscoe Davy.

Members of the County Bar in 1895.

Charles M. Allen, Walter W. Adams, Joseph A. Adlington, J. Sherlock Andrews, Elbridge L. Adams, William W. Armstrong, Isaac Adler, Simon L. Adler, Robert

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Averill, Edwin P. Allen, Horace L. Bennett, Marsenus H. Briggs, Theodore Bacon, Charles S. Baker, Hiram L. Barker, William M. Bates, William H. Beach, Daniel B. Beach, Clarence J. Browning, John A. Bernhard, Myron T. Bly, Alvin Block, Abraham Benedict, J. P. Bowman, James E. Briggs, Morris Bull, John A. Barhite, George M. W. Bills, Ralph Butler, John N. Beckley, Luther C. Benedict, Sardius D. Bentley, Frederick H. Baker, George A. Benton, William H. Bowman, John A. Burgess, James Briggs, Selden S. Brown, H. T. Braman, Frank M. Bottum, Isaac W. Butts, Norris Bull, Charles J. Bissell, H. Perry Blodgett, Charles E. Bostwick, Willis H. Coon, Frederick L. Churchill, Paris G. Clark, Adelbert Cronise, Philetus Chamberlain, jr., William F. Chandler, Fred B. Crittenden, Peter A. Costich, Scott Cummings, Henry W. Conklin, William F. Cogswell, Frederick F. Church, Martin W. Cooke, Delancy Crittenden, W. Butler Crittenden, William N. Cogswell, George A. Carnahan, Darius L. Covill, J. Warrant Castleman, Frank Cummings, John H. Chadsey, John D. Coffey, Kendall B. Castle, Benjamin B. Chace, Martin Davis, William H. Davis, Christopher C. Davison, Charles F. Dean, Henry G. Danforth, George F. Danforth, Fred E. Drake, John F. Dorthy, John Desmond, George P. Draper, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Frederick L. Durand, John E. Durand, Cassius C. Davy, George P. Decker, John H. Dailey, Frank W. Dickinson, William E. Davis, Eugene J. Dwyer, William H. Driscoll, George F. Danforth, Eugene C. Denton, James R. Davy, William DeGraff, George B. Draper, William E. Edmonds, Frank M. Ellery, Charles B. Ernst, Frank W. Elwood, William D. Ellwanger, Erastus U. Ely, Charles A. Edgerton, John R. Fanning, Dennis C. Feely, Edward B. Fenner, Nathaniel Foote, Edward R. Foreman, George D. Forsyth, Daniel W. Forsyth, Edward B. Fiske, Raleigh Farrar, Porter M. French, George V. Fleckenstein, Seward French, Irving Gordon, James S. Garlock, Frank L. Gummer, George A. Gillette, James G. Greene, Willis K. Gillette, Lovelle M. Grube, Everett O. Gibbs, Amos H. Gardner, Henry M. Hill, Edward Harris, Albert H. Harris, Joseph H. Hill, Marcus Hirschfield, John H. Hopkins, Joseph S. Hunn, Walter S. Hubbell, David Hays, Frank J. Hone, Frederick B. Hall, Pierson B. Hulett, George H. Humphrey, Joseph D. Husbands, Franklin B. Hutchinson, James L. Hotchkiss, Hubert B. Hallock, William B. Hale, Walter H. Hill, George H. Harris, James S. Havens, Fred C. Hanford, George W. Hall, Franklin S. Hutchinson, Leslie E. Hulburt, William J. Hawkins, W. Martin Jones, William Johnson, Louis H. Jack, Bartholomew Keeler, Charles R. Kreidler, John H. Keef, Charles R. King, Martin H. Kennedy, Constantine D. Kiehel, John F. Kinney, Charles A. Keeler, John B. Kiley, William L. Kiefer, John S. Keenan, Edward A. Keenan, Clyde W. Knapp, H. S. Kline, J. L. Luckey, Edmund Lyon, John D. Lynn, William B. Lee, Emil Ludekens, George W. Lamb, R. H. Lansing, George R. Losey, Merton E. Lewis, Charles P. Lee, Andrew Ludolph, William J. McPherson, Charles I. McDowell, Horace McGuire, Patrick McIntyre, Morrison H. McMath, Charles J. Madden, Anson S. McNab, William W. Mumford, John M. Murphy, Edwin A. Medcalf, James H. Montgomery, Thomas C. Montgomery, Heman W. Morris, Benjamin F. Maxon, Edward W. Maurer, Ednor A. Marsh, J. Frank Morse, Herbert J. Menzie, George E. Milliman, Edwin McKnight, Francis S. Macomber, Frederick A. Mann, Darius A. Marsh, Charles F. Miller, Harold C. Mitchell, John J. Mitchell, Samuel P. Moore, Norman A. Macpherson, Milton Noyes, Wilbur F. Osborn, James M. E. O'Grady, John C. O'Brien,

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From the County.—D. A. Adams, John Burns, T. S. Dean, John N. Drake, Daniel Holmes, W. A. Matson, H. J. Thomas, Brockport; Frederick D. H. Cobb, E. J. Fiske, K. L. Holmes, T. L. Hulburt, S. F. Randall, Henry A. Walker, Fairport; W. H. Dusenbury, C. A. Shuart, Honeoye Falls; Frank M. Goff, Spencerport; Hugh McKay, Webster; W. M. Richmond, Charlotte.

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PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

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BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM J. BABCOCK.

WILLIAM J. BABCOCK was a lineal descendant of James Babcock, the founder of the Babcock family in the United States. The latter was born in Essex, England, about the year 1580. He was one of the Puritans, and in 1620 removed with his family to Leyden, in Holland to emigrate with the Pilgrims to America. He embarked in the ship Anne early in 1623 and arrived in July at Plymouth, Mass., where he lived the residue of his life and died. James Babcock, at the time of his immigration, had four children: James, John, Job, and Mary, who were born in England between 1612 and 1620, and who were brought over with their father. He was married again in Plymouth, about 1650, and had one son, Joseph. James, the first child, Job, the third, and Mary, the fourth, remained with their father in Plymouth; Joseph, the fifth, removed to Connecticut, near Saybrooke, where he made a settlement.

John Babcock, the second son, removed with a number of others about the year 1648 into that part of Rhode Island now called Westerly township, where the company began a settlement and named the place. Here he remained the residue of his life, dying July 19, 1719, aged over 100 years. He left ten children, whose descendants to the present time number more than 5,000. He was the first magistrate chosen in Westerly, and held the office a long time. He owned nearly all of the township and a part of South Kingston, and much of this land is now in the possession of his descendants, having been in the family nearly 200 years.

Nearly all the offices of the township within the gift of the people were filled by members of this family for many decades. Many of the descendants of the Babcock family, like their progenitors, were among the earliest pioneers of the West. They were the first settlers of several towns in different parts of the Western States, and also took an active part in the American Revolution, many of them laying down their lives on the battlefield. Henry Babcock, born April 26, 1736, was a colonel in the British service before the war, commanded a regiment in the French war, and was wounded at the battle of Ticonderoga. During the Revolutionary war he was commanding general of the State troops of Rhode Island, and distinguished himself on many occasions. Oliver Babcock, another member of this family, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, was at the siege of Fort Washington on the Hudson, and was so indignant at the surrender by the colonel that he broke his sword across a cannon, declaring that it should never be yielded to the British. James Babcock, of

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the fourth generation, married Sarah Vose, of Milton, which is seven miles from Boston. They had nine children, one of whom, Isaiah, sr., is the direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. One of his lineal descendants was Gen. O. E. Babcock, a graduate of West Point and chief of engineers on General Grant's staff during the war of the Rebellion. Isaiah Babcock, sr , moved to Partridgefield, N. Y., about 1743, and married Elizabeth Plumb, of Stonington, Conn. They had eight children. Their first son, Isaac Babcock, born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1776, married Elizabeth Wilbur, of the town of North East, now called Milan, in Dutchess county, N. Y. They moved to Monroe county, N. Y., about 1836, from Albany county. Isaac Babcock died in Greece, April 21, 1853, aged seventy-six years and four months, and his widow in Rochester, November 28, 1880, aged ninety-seven years and three months. They had twelve children: Sarah, James Morris, Phoebe, Jeptha, George, Isaac, Eliza, Henry, Stephen, Mary, William and Mary. With the exception of three of these—William and Mary, who died in infancy, and Stephen, who was drowned in the Genesee River when nineteen years old—all lived to a good old age; those who have died lived upright and prosperous lives and were respected by all who knew them. Those who are living are George Babcock, of Niles, Mich., a prosperous farmer, eighty-five years old; Mary Babcock, who married Cleveland Bradstreet, formerly mayor and still a resident of Rochester; and Phoebe Cornell, a widow, ninety years old, of Lockport, N.Y.

James Morris Babcock, the eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Babcock, was born January 26, 1802, at Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., and married Lydia E. Jackson, September 20, 1829. He was a man of sterling integrity. Having been brought up a firm believer in the doctrines of the Society of Friends, his daily life was a constant example of simplicity, decision of character, and life-long industry. Starting with nothing but his own mergre resources to depend upon, he won his way to success and prosperity by his individual efforts and died at his home on Clover street, in Brighton, October 24, 1886, aged eighty-four years. His widow, Lydia E. Babcock, was born April 27, 1811, in Rensselaerville, Albany county, and died at her home on Clover street, Brighton, January 25, 1890, aged seventy-nine years. She was a woman of noble character and disposition, a true and loving wife and mother, and having that great gift of charity for all she was not only missed from the home circle when she departed this life, but was missed by all who knew her. James M. and Lydia Babcock had three children: Elizabeth, born in Groveland, Livingston county, August 2, 1830, died in Rush, N.Y., January 14, 1844; Julia, born in Rush, March 28, 1841, married W. W. Hibbard, and now resides in Washington, D.C.; and William J., born in Groveland, N.Y., September 22, 1832, died in Brighton at his home on Clover street, June 17, 1888.

William J. Babcock married E. Augusta Collins, of Charlotte, N.Y., November 1, 1859. On May 26, 1862, she died, leaving a son and only child, A. Emerson Babcock. William J. Babcock was a man whom to know was to love and esteem. Fitted by education to adorn any position in life, he chose the occupation of farmer, wherein his sturdy Quaker ancestry had toiled and triumphed. His farm was one of the finest in the county, and it was in scientific experiments in growing different kinds of crops that he spent much of his time and labor. Many members of the Babcock family have long been prominent Masons and William J. was also actively connected with that ancient fraternity. Christopher A. Babcock, a surgeon at Newport, R. I., in the

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Revolutionary war and a descendant of John Babcock, previously mentioned, was a beloved member and past master of Union Lodge, Danbury, Conn., of which General Wooster was the first master. William J. Babcock was also a disciple of gentle Isaak Walton. With advancing years his love for rural sports seemed to increase, and when he could find time for a day's sport afield in pursuit of the festive woodcock or wily grouse he enjoyed it more if anything than his son. In purity of life, modesty of deportment, constancy of friendship, and sweetness of character, Mr. Babcock was at once an illustration and example. Those who knew him best intimately loved him most. In politics he was a Republican and a warm supporter of Roscoe Conkling. His influence and time were often given for the interests of his party, and as he was not an office seeker he never held political office. His chief thought and desire during the latter days of his life were for the future care of his aged mother and his only son.

A. EMERSON BABCOCK.

A. EMERSON BABCOCK, only son and child of William J. and E. Augusta (Collins) Babcock, was born in Charlotte, Monroe county, May 15, 1863. At an early age he attended the Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Mass., and later became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, N. Y. Still later he pursued his studies at Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs, N. Y., and finished at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa. In these various institutions he took special courses, which thoroughly fitted him for the complicated duties of life. Reared on a farm he early developed a vigorous constitution, and during his collegiate training acquired a noteworthy reputation as an all around athlete. He always took an active interest in athletic sports, winning several prizes and pitching for a time for the Allegheny College base-ball team. His enthusiasm in this respect has never waned, although his activity in athletics has largely given place to business cares. While a student at Allegheny he enjoyed the advantages of a military training, being a member of the militia company which was disciplined and drilled by a government officer. Upon returning from college he entered into partnership with his father, and their relations continued until the latter's death in 1888; since then he has successfully carried on the family homestead on Clover street in Brighton, keeping it up to a high state of cultivation and making it one of the finest and most attractive rural homes in Western New York,

In politics Mr. Babcock has always been especially prominent, and in this connection he is now recognized as one of the active and influential leaders of his party in the county. He is an unswerving Republican, ever working for the welfare and advancement of the public, and making a clean record and an honest name. Soon after attaining his majority he was made chairman of the Republican town committee, a position he filled with ability and satisfaction. He was also chosen a justice of the peace, and after serving one year resigned to accept the office of supervisor of Brighton, to which he was elected March 7, 1893, being the first man voted for and elected in the town on a Myers ballot machine. Immediately after his election the Democrat and Chronicle said:

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"It is a matter for congratulation by the tax payers of the entire county as well as the town of Brighton to know that one of the men who will occupy a seat in the next Board of Supervisors is A. Emerson Babcock, the nominee of the Republicans of the town of Brighton. His friends did a wise act, not only for their party, but for their town, when they induced him to emerge from the pursuits of private life and engage in the public affairs of the county. Mr. Babcock is one of the most respected and best known Republicans in his town, a large property holder and tax payer, and a man who is conversant with the government of the county."

At the close of his first term he was unanimously renominated and endorsed by the Democratic as well as the Republican caucuses and polled the votes of both parties. As a result of the new State constitution he is now serving out the second year of his second term. Mr. Babcock's efficient labors in the Board of Supervisors have given him a wide and favorable reputation and placed him among the leading benefactors of his time. Among his first and more noteworthy efforts was the originating of a bill giving the county road system a trial. As a result the committee he named was appointed, but owing to the enormous expense involved it was obliged to report adversely. As a result of this agitation in this and other counties of the State a special committee was appointed by the State Legislature in the winter of 1895 to visit the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey and have hearings in different towns in New York with a view of amending the highway law in such a manner as to afford some permanent improvement to roads in this State. When the matter was first introduced in the Board of Supervisors it created a lively interest throughout the county. A special committee was soon appointed by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which was represented in the discussions before the board by William C. Barry. John A. C. Wright, secretary of the State Road Reform League, was also present and took part. Of the committee first mentioned Mr. Babcock was chairman, and in that capacity he drafted the report of their visit to the celebrated roads in Camden and Burlington counties, N. J. It was dated December 19, 1894, adopted without alteration, and received by the press and people with manifest favor and approval, the Post Express having an especially good editorial and the Union and Advertiser not only publishing it in full, but printing also a portrait of its author. As a public document it was critical, exhaustive, able, and instructive. This same committee reported on the improvement of post roads in the spring of 1895 with equal credit and approval. In all these agitations Mr. Babcock has been a foremost advocate of better highways, giving to the subject the results of patient study, the intelligence of a practical farmer, and the influence of a prominent, public spirited citizen. He has been recognized as the chief supporter of the good roads system throughout the county, while his position in the board has been that of an able leader.

He is also a prominent sportsman, and is now first vice-president of the Genesee Valley Fish and Game Protective Association and a member of the Rochester Rod and Gun Club. In the Board of Supervisors he staunchly upheld the observance of the game laws, and introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee of three, whose duty it was to report as to the advisability of appointing special fish and game protectors under the new statutes. The resolution was carried, and upon the favorable report of the committee the protectors were named

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and recommended to the State Fish Commission for appointment. This effort brought forth the following official declaration, dated June 22, 1895:

"The Genesee Valley Fish and Game Protective Association desire to thank its friends in the Board of Supervisors for their labors in the interest of game protection, and especially Supervisor A. Emerson Babcock, who has been such a staunch advocate for the appointment of special protectors.

"FRANK J. AMSDEN, Secretary."

Mr. Babcock inherited his love for rural sports from his ancestors, who took much enjoyment in shooting and fishing. Taking a lively interest in game of all kinds he has labored earnestly and persistently in preserving it for legitimate pastimes.

His efforts for the general welfare have also been directed into other channels. When the annexation of Brighton village to the city of Rochester was seriously agitated he took an active part in defeating the project and defending the interests of the tax payers. At a public meeting in April, 1895, he made a stirring address, which had the popular approval. He has successfully looked after the rights of his constituents, and has always identified himself with the progress and advancement of not only his own town, but the entire county.

On August 1, 1889, he was married in Christ's Church, Rochester, to Miss Blanche Sias, daughter of Daniel B. Sias, of Ogden, Monroe county. They have had three children: William James, born December 28, 1890; Ralph Burger, born September 2, 1892; and Eleanor, born July 11, 1894.

OLIVER CRIPPEN.

PROMINENT among the earliest settlers of the town of Penfield, Monroe county, was Ashley Crippen, father of Oliver, the subject of this sketch. He was the second son and fourth child of Ezra Crippen, who was born in Massachusetts, February 1, 1745, and died March 3, 1813. Ezra Crippen was a Baptist minister in the Mohawk settlements, and married his cousin, Tabitha Crippen, whose birth occurred December 21, 1749, and who died March 9, 1813. Their children were Tabitha, born March 16, 1770; Achsa, born June 15, 1772; Ransom, born June 27, 1776; Ashley, born February 1, 1780; Esther, born February 5, 1782; Bradley, born September 25, 1783; Clarissa, born September 13, 1785; Sally, born January 30, 1787; and Newman, born June 3, 1789. Ashley Crippen married Rebecca Winnie, and in 1808 emigrated with his family to the Genesee country, settling on the farm in Penfield, Monroe county, now owned and occupied by Oliver Crippen's widow and her daughter, Mrs. Clara (Crippen) Lane. At that time the country was an unbroken wilderness, and their pioneer home, a rude log cabin standing a few feet from the present dwelling, was in the midst of a dense forest, several miles from any other habitation. They were frequently annoyed by wild animals which infested the woods on all sides in large numbers, and in after years his wife, a true pioneer woman, related the story of often driving wolves from the door with brands of fire. The Indians also were frequent and sometimes unwelcome visitors. Mr. Crippen was a wheelwright by trade, and followed that occupation for many years in connection with his agri-

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cultural pursuits. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving at Buffalo on the Niagara frontier, and leaving his wife and two small children at home to look after the family's interests. After the war he resumed the work of clearing the farm and succeeded in accumulating a fair competency. He took a loyal interest in town affairs, and always bore the respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. He died on the farm he had transformed from a wilderness, October 22, 1850. His wife, born March 6, 1784, survived until January, 29, 1874. Their children were Tabitha (Mrs. Isaac Merritt), Norton, Sally, (Mrs. Lucius Carter), and Oliver.

Oliver Crippen, the youngest child of Ashley and Rebecca (Winnie) Crippen, was born on the farm at Penfield upon which he spent his entire life, December 30, 1815. He inherited in full measure the thrifty characteristics of his Revolutionary ancestors, his grandfather on his mother's side having been a soldier in the Revolutionary army. From necessity his education was limited to the district schools of his native town, but by close observation and general reading he acquired a fund of information and was well posted upon current events. Endowed with a rugged physique he assisted and finally succeeded his father on the farm, and made it a home upon which he looked with laudable pride, as many of its improvements were the result of his individual labor. On February 8, 1838, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John C. Loomis, of Penfield, who survives him. They began their wedded life in the old log house on the Crippen homestead, where Mr. Crippen erected the present frame dwelling in 1847, in which he died December 20, 1888, a little more than eleven months after the appropriate celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary, being at that time the second oldest native of the town, his brother Norton being the oldest. He left two sons and a daughter: Heman N., of Henrietta; Henry N., of Penfield; and Clara (Mrs. Asher T. Lane), now living on the homestead. Mr. Lane was a soldier in Co. F, 3d N. Y. Cav., enlisting from Niagara county, and being promoted corporal. He came with his parents to the town of Penfield soon after 1870, and on May 27, 1879, was married to Miss Clara Crippen, who with an only daughter, Mary E., survives him. He died March 19, 1891, aged forty-six.

Mr. Crippen was a man richly endowed by nature with qualities which mark the successful farmer and respected citizen. His greatest characteristic was an ardent love for home and all that word signifies. He took pride in continuing the labors of his pioneer father and cherished the fact that his was one of the oldest families in town. He was emphatically a self-made man. He steadily pursued the even course of a private citizen, yet he always manifested a lively interest in public and town affairs, in the progress and development of local education, and in the maintenance of religion. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican. He was generous and kind to the poor, and always commanded the respect of all who knew him.

GEORGE SALMON.

GEORGE SALMON, one of the leading agriculturists of the town of Penfield, was born at Treswell, Woodhouse Farm, Nottinghamshire, England, April 18, 1831, and is a son of William and Mary (Parnham) Salmon, farmers. He received such education as boys of his class usually obtained at that period, but to this necessarily

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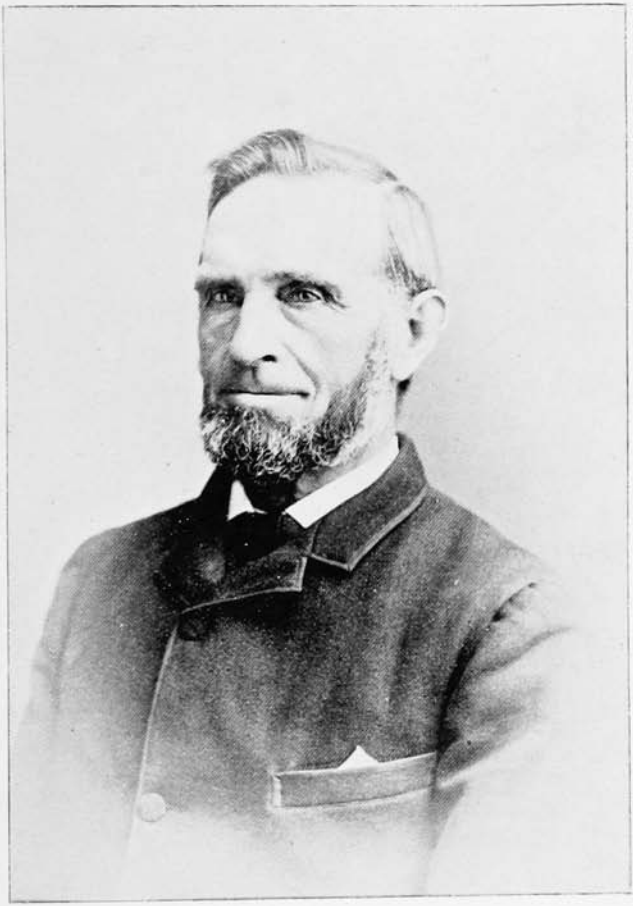

Geo Salmon

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Harvey Whalen

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limited knowledge of books he added continually a fund of varied information by closely observing the life with which he came in contact. Raised on the farm, he early developed a strong constitution and imbibed the habits of thrift and industry which have characterized his entire career. April 10, 1854, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Dunston, who was born at Leverton, Nottinghamshire, November 25, 1830. Two children, daughters, were born to them in England, viz., Mary (now Mrs. Charles E. Kelly, of Brighton), born at Leverton, July 17, 1855, and Annie (now Mrs. W. R. Corris, of Rochester), born at Hollinwood, Lancashire, March 31, 1857. With this family Mr. Salmon came to America in 1858 and settled in Brighton, Monroe county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. With no no capital but native energy, perseverance and thrift, he entered upon the work of accumulating a competency and making a home. For the first few years he worked on salary. In 1863 he removed to the town of Penfield and for the first time engaged in farming for himself. Four years afterward he returned to Brighton, where he successfully followed the business of farming and market gardening until 1880, when he again came to Penfield and settled upon his present farm of 140 acres, about two miles northeast from the village.

Mr. Salmon has always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is recognized as one of the prominent farmers of the county. Attempting only what he could carry out, he has been eminently successful, a fact due entirely to his own efforts, and largely to his personal labor. As a farmer he has always made it a point to have all crops in rotation, thus keeping the soil up to its highest standard of fertility and cultivation. Politically he has for several years been identified with the Democratic party, though not in the sense of an office seeker or politician. In educational matters he has always taken a keen interest, serving as trustee both in Brighton and Penfield, while in religion his means and support have assisted in sustaining all churches irrespective of denomination.

To the family of two children previously mentioned, six more were added in Monroe county, namely: Sarah Jane (Mrs. Orin Loyd), of Penfield, born in Brighton, January 28, 1860; William Henry, a milk dealer in Rochester, born at Irondequoit, May 12, 1862; George Parnham, blacksmith and carriage-maker in Penfield village, born in Penfield, September 27, 1864; Charles Henry, a farmer of Penfield, born in Brighton, February 11, 1866; Frank Thomas, at home, born in Brighton, December 10, 1868; and Edward Grant, a grocer of Rochester, born in Brighton, June 24, 1872.

HARVEY WHALEN.

HARVEY WHALEN was born in Milton, Saratoga county, N.Y., December 22, 1809, being a son of Abel and Rebecca (Van Ostrand) Whalen, who were endowed with all the attributes of a race that, transmitted, qualified their children for successful careers. When a youth of fifteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he attained his majority. In 1835 he removed to Penfield, Monroe county, and settled on a farm of eighty acres in the northeast part of the town. His parents accompanied him here. Here the first few years were spent in obtaining a foothold as a farmer, and many were the incidents and accidents which interrupted

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his progress. With rare judgment and perseverance, however, coupled with an untarnished reputation, he finally succeeded in making a start. In 1848 he removed to his present farm, where his mother died March 2, 1855, and his father December 6, 1857, aged respectively sixty-nine years six months, and seventy-one years six months. This farm originally comprised sixty-six acres, to which fifty more were added in 1860, and contains one of the finest and most valuable apple orchards in the county. Mr. Whalen's judgment of land has never erred, as is evinced by his selection of this property at a time when it was generally considered a poor investment. He has made it one of the finest farms in Western New York, taking great pains and sparing no expense to improve and beautify it, and erecting upon it commodious buildings and a handsome brick dwelling, the latter being built in 1875. Here at the age of eighty-six, living in comparative retirement, he is enjoying the accumulations of a well spent life—the fruits of a career replete with the labors incident to frugality, singleness of purpose, and constant perseverance.

Originally a Whig, Mr. Whalen has been a Republican since the formation of that party, but in no sense has he ever sought public preferment. He was for many years, however, commissioner of highways, holding that office during the construction of the first iron bridges in town. He was also overseer of the poor for some time, and was one of the originators of the old Penfield Plank Road, of which he was president and director. In these capacities he was often party to a suit at law, but never on his own account has he engaged in litigation. His career has been an eventful one, filled with hard labor, with successes and reverses; marked by a steady purpose, an unswerving adherence to convictions, by indomitable perseverance, and by the deeds of an honest, upright man. In 1840 he joined the Baptist church in Webster and for fifty-five years his attendance and support have been given to that denomination, his transfer to the Penfield Society occurring upon his removal to his present home. Conscientious to a fault he has ever sustained a reputation which posterity will respect, emulate and revere.

His first wife, Lucinda W. Watson, died June 2, 1854, aged forty, leaving two children: Henry V., of Chicago, Ill., and John B., of Sycamore, Ill. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah A. Wheeler, daughter of Philo Curtiss. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Wilson, was the first occupant of Mr. Whalen's present farm, his settlement occurring March 4, 1806; his daughter Sally, mother of Mrs. Whalen, was born in Penfield in 1804 and died on this place October 10, 1879. Mr. Whalen's children by his second marriage are Charles C., H. Wilson, and Howard C. All reside at home and follow the example of their worthy father.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

FOREMOST among the older and more prominent residents of the town of Webster, Monroe county, is Charles S. Wright, who was born in Bennington, Wyoming county, N. Y., June 19, 1821. He descends from respected New England ancestry, whose sturdy and thrifty characteristics he inherits in full measure. His parents were Levi and Arathusia (Brigham) Wright, natives of New Hampshire, who emi-

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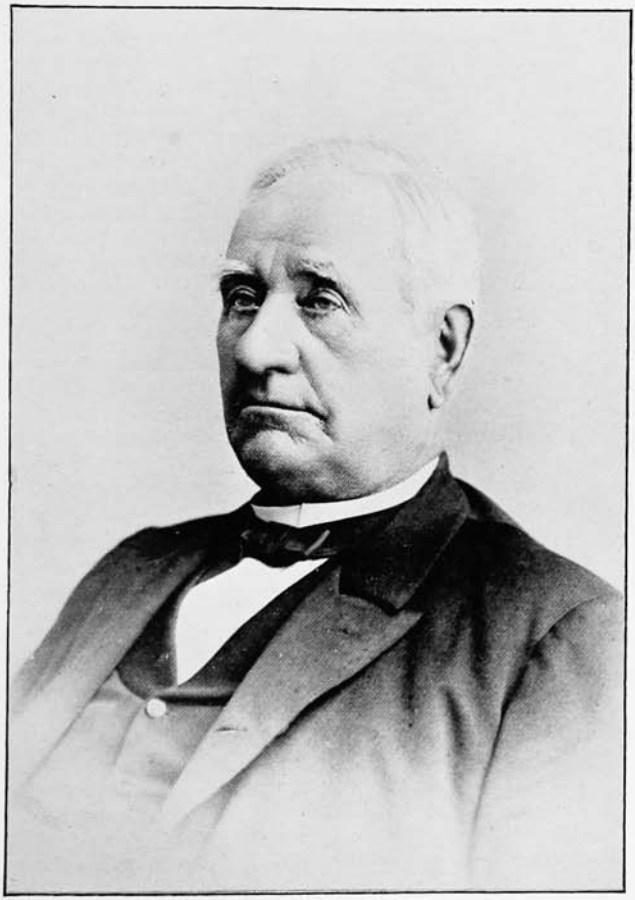

Chas. S. Wright

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grated to Western New York at a very early day. Levi Wright was a soldier in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of Fort Ticonderoga, and was exchanged at Greenbush for an English trooper. At the time of his death he was in receipt of a pension, which now goes to his second wife, who was Esther Whitmore, and who resides in Illinois. Charles S. remained at home until he attained the age of thirteen, working on the farm summers and attending district school winters. At that time the mother died and the father moved to Webster, where he married again. Young Wright then commenced the work of taking care of the family, laboring by the month, obtaining such schooling as the leisure of winters afforded, and engaging in various business until he reached his majority. Prior to this he was for two years with Turner & Grant and Dyer, Hollister & Amon Bronson in the lumber business in Allegany county, devoting his whole time and energies to his employers and receiving remunerative wages. Dependent as he was from a youthful age upon his own resources his education was necessarily limited to the common schools, but to the knowledge he acquired there he persistently added a rich fund of general information by reading, observation, and practical experience, and these habits have characterized his whole life. Meanwhile his father had returned to Wyoming county and subsequently removed to Bethany, Genesee county, and from there, in 1842, the family, including Charles S., emigrated to Somonauk, Ill., with a pair of horses, the journey occupying thirty-five days. They arrived on July 15, and the father remained, purchased land, and died in the possession of a handsome property at the age of seventy-four.

Charles S. Wright engaged in staging until November, 1842, when, on account of severe illness in the settlement and the extreme unhealthfulness of the place, he returned to New York State and settled permanently in the town of Webster, Monroe county. The first year he worked by the month. On October 3, 1844, he married Sabrina G. Robb, who for fifty-one years has been his faithful and efficient helpmeet. Reared a farmer and early inured to the arduous labors of a farmer's life, Mr. Wright has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has been eminently successful, a fact due solely to his indomitable perseverance, his unceasing activity, and his great business ability. In purchasing land his inflexible rule has been to never run in debt, and in this, applied also to other transactions, lies the secret and fundamental principles of his unqualified success. He settled on his present farm northeast of Webster village in 1849, and has made it one of the finest rural properties in the country, adorning it with substantial buildings, and prolific orchards.

For nearly forty years Mr. Wright has been actively and prominently identified with the official life of both town and county. In 1858 he was elected commissioner of highways, and in 1859 he received the election of overseer of the poor. At this time the poor department of the town was in a very depleted condition, but Mr. Wright discharged the duties of both offices to the full satisfaction of the taxpayers. A few years previously he had left the ranks of the Free Soil Democrats and affiliated with the Republicans, signing the call to organize that party in the State, and advocating the election of Fremont as president. Since then he has staunchly supported the cause of Republicanism. In 1860 he was elected supervisor of the town of Webster and held that office for five years, or during the Rebellion. In this capacity the work he performed was invaluable. He was always at his post in the board, served on many important committees in regular session, and was associated

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with the late Hon. Donald McNaughton in closing up much outside business caused by that memorable war. In 1864 he was appointed by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton to personally make a correct enrollment of all men in his town liable to a draft, and in the same year town bonds were issued to the amount of $24,000 to aid in furnishing soldiers and substitutes for drafted men. One-half of these bonds were payable February 15, 1865, and the remainder one year later. Substitutes were furnished to fill the quota, the $24,000 was raised on the taxable property, and the bonded indebtedness was fully paid at maturity—all by Mr. Wright in the capacity of supervisor. In 1869 he was elected to represent the first assembly district of Monroe county in the State Legislature, and in 1870 was re-elected to the same office. In October, 1871, he received the appointment of railroad commissioner of the town of Webster for the purpose of issuing town bonds to aid in constructing the then Lake Ontario Shore railroad (now the R., W. & O.). Several suits were commenced to test the legality of these bonds, but the bonding proceedings were declared legal, the bonds were issued, and payments have been made from time to time as they became due, which required a large amount of work on the part of the commissioner. Mr. Wright has continuously held this responsible position to the present time with entire satisfaction to all interested parties. On April 3, 1873, he was appointed notary public, an office he has efficiently filled ever since. After this he was again elected town overseer of the poor and efficiently discharged the duties of that position for several years, placing it once more upon a firm and satisfactory basis.

It is as a conveyancer, guardian, and administrator that Mr. Wright is most widely and favorably known. June 19, 1866, he was elected a trustee of the Monroe County Insane Asylum and served in that capacity twenty-six consecutive years, during six of which he was president of the board. At the beginning of his service the asylum was in its infancy; it has since been four times enlarged and its capacity increased fourfold, and much of its success is due to his practical economy and good judgment. He was one of the first to advocate the introduction of kind and humane treatment in the care of those deprived of liberty, and in various other directions his progressive ideas and great influence materially advanced the institution to its present standard of efficiency. While yet a trustee Mr. Wright was appointed a committee for eight persons of unsound mind, some of whom had property while others were entitled to pensions from the government. In every case the object for which he was appointed was a perfect success. The survivors among those eight persons now receive pensions and are no longer public charges. Nearly all the services in this capacity he has given gratuitously, and the long, constant work involved cannot be comprehended or appreciated.

Mr. Wright is emphatically a self-made man, and as a public benefactor he stands among the foremost of his time. In the Legislature no man was more attentive to duty or acquired a better reputation as an earnest worker. Always depending upon his judgment, he took an active part in all great questions and served with marked ability on such important committees as banking, federal relations, agriculture, etc. This trait of fidelity has marked his entire life. He has always borne the respect, confidence, and esteem of every one who knew him, and for many years has been guardian, administrator, and conveyancer to a large number of interests. He has probably settled more estates than any other man in town, and ever since his legislative service he has not only acted in this capacity but also in the capacity of drawing

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wills, conveyances, and other legal documents. Although not an attorney or a claim agent he has nevertheless successfully attended to numerous pensionary claims of veterans of the Rebellion, obtaining in every case attempted a pension for the applicant and giving valuable services in this connection almost without remuneration. This work, appreciated as it is by scores of old soldiers, has brought him frequently into close relations with the pension department, while his labors as an administrator have given him much practice in Surrogate's Courts.

Mr. Wright has had born to him three sons: Ansel E., born May 2, 1848, supervisor of Webster since 1891 and for the past two years chairman of the board; Elwyn R., born September 22, 1850, of Avon, Livingston county; and Dufay, born September 14, 1857, of Webster.

ANDREW LINCOLN.

SOMEWHERE between 1633 and 1637 three brothers of the name of Lincoln emigrated from England to America. One of them settled in Massachusetts, and from him Josiah Lincoln, of Cape Cod, town of Eastham, Barnstable county, Mass., descended. His son, Andrew Lincoln, was born there September 27, 1784, and inherited all the sterling characteristics of his race. He enjoyed but meagre advantages in the youthful pursuit of knowledge except as they came to him in the form of hard work and practical experience. At the age of fourteen, with five dollars in his pocket, young Andrew left home and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1816 he came to the town of Perinton, Monroe county, where he followed carpentering one season, working also in Henrietta, Brighton, etc. In 1818 he removed to the farm in Perinton, near Penfield village, now owned and occupied by his son Josiah K., where he spent the remainder of his life. Engaging in farming he owned at the time of his death about 350 acres of land besides one of the most valuable mill properties in the county. In 1821 he formed a partnership with Samuel Rich as Rich & Lincoln and built the first merchant grist mill and the third mill of any kind in the town. It had three runs of stone and stood on Irondequoit Creek on the opposite side of the road from the present stone mill—on a site that has ever since yielded a valuable income to its owners. His first mill pond embraced about twenty-five acres. About 1836 he became sole owner of the property, and for many years did the most of the milling business for miles around. In 1847 he built a new dam and the present stone mill, and in doing so doubled the area of the old mill pond. This mill originally had four runs of stone and two overshot wheels, employed constantly four millers, and was successfully conducted by Mr. Lincoln until his death November 26, 1866, when it passed to its present owner, W. H. Woodhull. This mill was designed principally for merchant work at a cost of $25,000, the stone for it being drawn by teams in winter from what is known as the 1,600-acre tract, six miles distant, in the town of Penfield. It has since been converted into a modern roller flour mill and is now one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in this section. Mr. Lincoln did an extensive business, which penetrated into remote sections of the country. He owned a canal boat and shipped large quantities of flour to Albany, New York, and elsewhere, whence it was sold throughout the east. On this same stream, near the grist

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mill, he conducted a large saw mill for about thirty-five years. With Benjamin Arey, under the style of Lincoln & Arey, he also carried on a tannery for a period of twenty years, furnishing in the three establishments employment for a large force of skilled artisans and doing a business which rivaled in magnitude any similar enterprise in Western New York. For a few years he was also interested in a store in Penfield under the firm name of Harvey & Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was originally a Whig and later a Republican, but never an office seeker. Ever true to his convictions he remained the quiet, enterprising citizen, and although not a church member yet he gave liberally of his means for the maintenance and promotion of gospel work, owning at one time a pew in each of the three edifices in his neighborhood. He possessed a fund of general information, which he acquired by diligent reading and close observation. In educational matters he was one of the leaders of his time. He was a founder of and a generous contributor to the old Penfield Seminary, and had the contract to furnish the lumber for its construction.

His wife, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Jacob Kennedy, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1801, and removed with her father's family to Brighton at a very early day. After her marriage to Mr. Lincoln in Henrietta, January 31, 1827, she resided in Perinton until her death in 1883. She was of Scotch descent and well qualified for the duties of a pioneer woman in the then wilderness of Western New York. With a skill which would now be considered a talent she could take flax or wool in the rough and card, spin, weave, and make it into all kinds of wearing apparel for the family's use and comfort. She was one of the first members of the Baptist church at the Upper Corners prior to its removal to Penfield village in 1839, and throughout life maintained an active interest in Sabbath school work. Her grandfather, Andrew Kennedy, a sea captain, married Amy Wentworth and settled in Milton near Boston. Miss Wentworth was a lineal descendant of the titled family of the name in England, who trace their common ancestry to Reginald Wentworth in 1066, as is shown by the "Wentworth Genealogy," by Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D. They had six children: Harriet (Mrs. B. A. Baird), of Salt Lake City, Utah; Andrew W., Charlton U., and Josiah, of Perinton; Sarah A. (deceased); and Sarah A., 2d (Mrs. William Fellows), of Penfield.

JOSIAH K. LINCOLN.

JOSIAH K. LINCOLN, youngest son and fourth child of Andrew and Sarah A (Kennedy) Lincoln, was born on his present farm in Perinton, near Penfield village, September 11, 1835. His education was limited to the district schools, supplemented by a brief attendance at the Clover Street Seminary near Brighton. At the age of fourteen he went to Boston, Mass., where he was employed for nearly three years in a wholesale flour commission house. Since then he has resided in Perinton, and upon his father's death succeeded to the homestead. He has always been a farmer, a vocation in which his success has been marked. For several years prior to the death of his father he was also actively engaged in the management of the extensive mill property.

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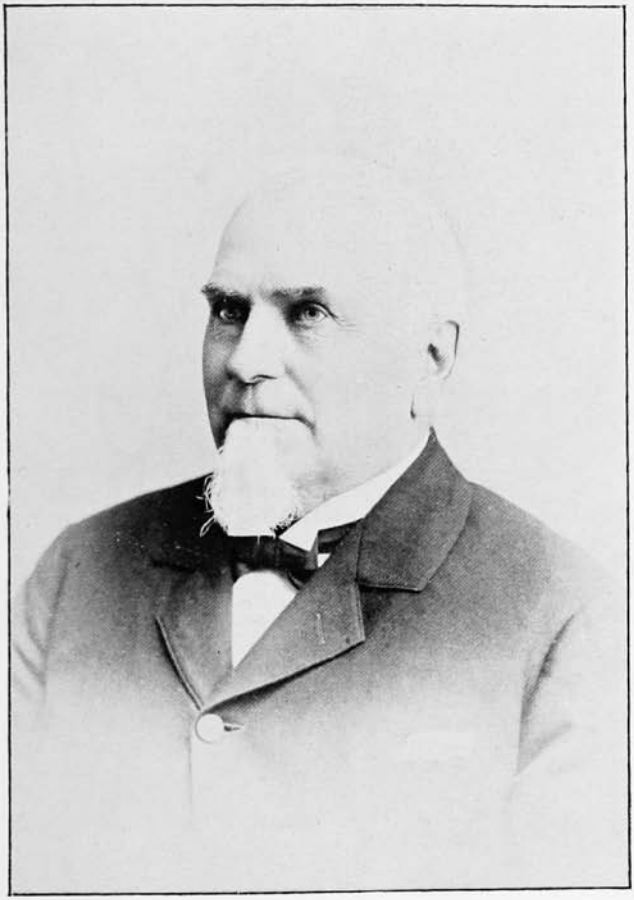

Josiah K. Lincoln

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Mr. Lincoln is a Republican, but like his father eschews public office. He is a liberal supporter of education and religion, takes a leading interest in the welfare and advancement of his neighborhood, and was a charter member of D. B. De Land Lodge, No. 536, I. O. O. F., of Fairport. July 1, 1895, he married Miss Alice, daughter of John Ford, of Penfield.

He is one of the representative men of the county and has ably conducted that portion of the extensive estate accumulated by his respected father which fell to his share, giving to it his entire attention. In town affairs and in local improvemnts he is one of the foremost promoters, and in all the relations of rural life sustains the reputation of a generous, plain, and substantial citizen.

JOHN D. DUNNING, M. D.,

THE oldest physician in Webster, Monroe county, was born in that town on the 28th of June, 1826, and traces his ancestry through many generations to colonial times. For nearly two hundred years the family has enjoyed the privileges of American citizens, and during that period a number of its members have been prominent in professional, civil, and business life. Their careers present an unbroken line of patriotism, honesty, courage, and self-respect, and their lives from first to last are exemplary to a fault, and worthy of emulation. Two brothers of the name, Benjamin and John, were among the original settlers of Newtown, Fairfield county, Conn., coming from the older towns of Fairfield and Strafford. In 1712 the former was chosen constable of Newtown, while the latter was elected fenceviewer. Benjamin Dunning was married about 1710 to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Miner, and died in 1739. Their son, Michael, was born July 30, 1730, married Abiah Wheeler on July 19, 1750, and died February 28, 1811, in Pownal, Vt., where he had settled in 1762. He was an active patriot during the Revolutionary war, and assisted in raising the force with which Ethan Allen captured Ticonderoga. Among the soldiers was his son Josiah, afterwards a pensioner. Another son, Abel, was born at Pownal, Vt., July 12, 1763, and for a time lived in Amsterdam, N. Y. He was also a patriot in the Revolutionary war. At the age of fourteen he served as a camp boy, and when of proper age joined the Revolutionary army. He was a pensioner He married Maria Smith, of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1783. He died August 16, 1841. His son Gerard, the father of Dr. John D., was born at Northampton, N. Y., January 23, 1785, and came to what is now the town of Webster (then Penfield), Monroe county, in 1811, settling on a farm of 125 acres about a mile east of the village, where he died November 12, 1847. Gerard Dunning was a life-long farmer and Democrat, and took an active interest in local affairs, especially in the cause of education. He was one of the earliest members of the Webster Baptist church, and long its trustee. He married Polly, daughter of Lawton Hicks, of Saratoga county, who was born January 30, 1790, and whose death occurred January 9, 1864. She was one of the original members of the Webster Presbyterian church, and until her decease remained an active communicant of that society. Both husband and wife were prominent in religious circles, giving to the cause a strong faith and an unceasing

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support. They reared eight sons and two daughters: Abel, born February 17, 1811; Lawton, born April 3, 1813; Richard, born December 22, 1814, died at Toledo, Ohio, in April, 1895; Almy, born January 9, 1817; Philo, born March 23, 1819; Ruth, born March 7, 1821; Michael, born February 29, 1824; Dr. John D , our subject; Hicks, born September 23, 1828; and Gerard, jr., born November 20, 1831. All are deceased except Philo and Michael, of Madison, Wis., and Dr. John D., of Webster.

Dr. John D. Dunning obtained his literary education in the district schools of his native town, at the old Webster High School, and at Walworth Academy in Wayne county. Reared on the farm, his early life was not unlike that of other farmer boys, but inheriting the sterling characteristics of his New England ancestry and all the thrifty attributes of his race, he forged ahead with a rapidity which only a bright intellect can endure. He early developed a rugged constitution and studious habits, and from a youth inclined toward a professional life. Leaving the academy, he taught school for five winters and worked on the farm summers. He then began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. E. B. Potter, of Webster, and after thorough preparation there entered Dr. Camp's office in Buffalo, where he attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1852. Immediately afterward he commenced the practice of his profession in Webster, with his former preceptor, Dr. Potter, with whom he remained one year. He then practiced alone until 1891, when he formed his present partnership with Dr. Charles Reitz. For more than forty-three years Dr. Dunning has attended the sick in his own and adjoining towns, administering to their comfort day and night, in all kinds of weather, and regardless of poverty or affluence. At the bedside, in the sick room, in cases of life and death, his skill and counsel have cheered many a sufferer, and scores of patients are indebted not only to his remedies but to his genial presence and encouraging advice. He has always kept abreast of the times, and in doing so took a post-graduate course at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1871. In 1884 he was appointed one of the original Fellows, and consequently became a charter member of the New York State Medical Association, and in 1885 was sent by that society to the American Medical Association, which elected him a permanent member. In 1887 he was admitted a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington. He is also an honorary member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and for many years has been an active member of the Monroe County Medical Society.

As a citizen Dr. Dunning has ever been intimately associated with the growth and progress of the community. and in this connection he may be justly considered a public benefactor. With a pride and patriotism born of love for native surroundings he has earnestly labored for the advancement and welfare of his village and town, both of which owe him a debt of gratitude. He has been a life-long Democrat, ever staunchly advocating the cause of his party, and supporting its candidates when the town contained but twelve other voters of that political faith. In 1871 he was appointed one of the first railroad commissioners of Webster, which position he has held ever since, and in which capacity he has served with rare fidelity to local interests. He long advocated the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore (now the R., W. & O.) Railroad, and labored unceasingly in realizing its completion. He was one of the founders of the present Webster Union Free School and Academy about nineteen years ago, and was president of its first Board of Education, serving in that

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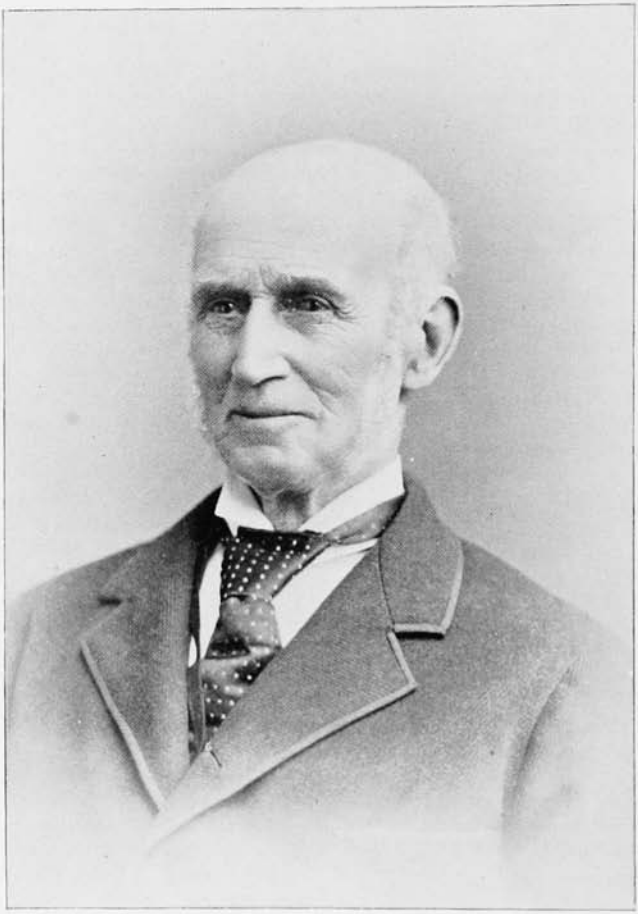

David Todd

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capacity during the organization of the institution, the erection of the building, and until the school was firmly established. His efforts in founding an adequate educational system in the village have placed him in the foremost ranks of local benefactors, and he has been a member of the board almost continuously since its inception. Through his influence and individual labors, also, the Webster Rural Cemetery Association was incorporated and acquired the old village burial ground, one of the oldest burial places in this section, together with adjacent land, which has been improved, platted, and beautified, making it one of the prettiest rural cemeteries in the county. Being the prime mover in securing this result he was president of the association for several years, and has always taken a lively interest in its development. Dr. Dunning is practically a self-made man. Public spirited, enterprising, and generous, the cause of education, religion, and all worthy institutions find in him a firm friend and liberal supporter. He has accumulated a competency, and owns not only a pleasant residence and farm in the village, but also a valuable farm in the town.

Dr. Dunning married, first, Miss Luna E., daughter of Lewis Stratton, of Webster, who died April 23, 1870, aged thirty-six. Their three children died in infancy. December 11, 1872, Dr. Dunning married his present wife, Hattie Curtice, daughter of Luther, was born in Webster, July 8, 1847. Their children are Polly Hicks, born January 30, 1883, and John Donald, born July 29, 1889.

DAVID TODD.

THE Todd family is of Scotch origin and dates back to the eleventh century, when its progenitors, who spelled the name "Tod," left the "banks and braes" of Old Scotia for Pontefract, England. In native lore the word signifies "fox," and on the family crest was a picture of that wily animal. In 1639 Christopher Todd and his wife, Grace Middlebrook, emigrated to America, being among the earliest settlers of New Haven, Conn. Samuel Todd, their son, married Mary Bradley, and their son Jonah wedded Hannah Clark. Abram Todd, sr., son of Jonah, was born February 18, 1710, and on November 13, 1727, married Hannah Dickinson. He preached in the Congregational church at Greenwich, Conn., about forty years. His son, Abram Todd, jr., was born December 21, 1738, and subsequently settled in Lewisboro, Westchester county, on a farm which is now owned by his lineal descendants. On August 24, 1757, he married Lydia Husted, and their son David was born July 29, 1776. David Todd was married December 24, 1793, to Hannah Sutherland, and in 1795, settled in Westchester county on a farm that is still in possession of the family. Wright Todd, son of David and father of the subject of this sketch, was born February 14, 1798, and in 1826 removed to the Genesee country, settling in the town of Greece, Monroe county, on a farm of eighty acres, now owned and occupied by his son, Orin W. Wright Todd was a man of considerable native ability, inheriting the characteristics of a long line of worthy ancestry. He spent his long life in farming, and always took a lively interest in town und public affairs. In old age he retired and removed to Rochester, where he died April 12, 1875. He married Betsy Denike, whose death occurred January 17, 1876. Her father came over in the

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British army during the Revolutionary war, but deserted, and was afterward a gardener on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Todd had born to them six sons and one daughter, namely: David, of Rochester; John, Sylvester, Jackson, and Mary Ann, who died young; Albert, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Orin W., who occupies the homestead in Greece.

David Todd was born in Peekskill, Westchester county, N. Y., April 15, 1820, and removed to the Genesee country with his parents in 1826. He was educated in the district schools of Greece, and remained on the paternal farm until he attained the age of twenty-three. His early life was not unlike that of other farmer's boys. Inured to hard labor on the tree-covered acres of what was then little better than a frontier, he developed a rugged constitution and acquired the habits of thrift which characterize old-time inhabitants. In 1843 he married Eliza, daughter of Abram Speer, an early settler of Greece, and engaged in farming for himself on seventy-acre tract near the homestead. After three years he purchased a wood lot of about eighty acres of his father, and soon added to this an adjoining sixty acres. He continued to buy and sell adjacent real estate until he finally owned some 340 acres of as fine farming land as can be found in Western New York. It was situated on the famous Ridge Road, about seven miles from Rochester, and contained substantial buildings, prolific orchards, and every modern improvement—all the result of Mr. Todd's individual labors and active management. In 1888 he sold this handsome property for $40,000, and moved to the city of Rochester, where he has since lived a retired life, enjoying the fruits of a profitable career.

Mr. Todd has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and for two years represented the town of Greece on the Board of Supervisors. Public spirited, ever manifesting a deep interest in local affairs, supporting with marked liberality all good movements, and lending his influence in the cause of progress and advancement, he has always borne the respect and esteem of his townsmen and enjoyed the intimate friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. His estimable wife died May 11, 1884, leaving two daughters: Mary Frances, at home, and Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Pryor), of Greece.

CHARLES H. CARROLL.

John Carroll, the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, descended from one of the most ancient and honorable families of Ireland, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1752. With his brother Daniel, the wealthy shipowner of that city, he was very active in the cause of American Independence, contributing both labor and means for freedom from English tyranny. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and manifested great patriotism throughout the Revolutionary war. Before the close of that struggle he came to New York State and married Marie Van Alstyne, daughter of the famous Mohawk Valley patriot of that name. Their son William married Appylonia, daughter of Col. Charles Ingersoll, of Great Barrington, Mass. Hamilton Merritt Carroll, son of William, wedded Martha Kenwood, daughter of an officer

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of the British army, who inherited a large estate in Canada, where Charles H. Carroll, their son, was born in 1851.

Charles H. Carroll was educated for the law, but his father, through bad investments, lost all his property, and he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He entered the dry goods house of G. Doeltz & Brother in Detroit, Mich., and remained four years, when he went to the establishment of Barnes, Bancroft & Co. in Buffalo, N. Y., and remained five years. He then (1881) came to Rochester and established business for himself under the firm name of Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, which still continues, and of which he has always been the senior member. This concern is now one of the largest, best known, and most prosperous in the city, and carries a complete line of dry goods, millinery, cloaks, upholstery, etc. As a business man Mr. Carroll has been very successful. He is a member of the Rochester Club and the Rochester Yacht Club.

HENRY E. STANLEY.

HENRY E. STANLEY, the second son and child of Erastus and Lucy Ann (Dickenson) Stanley, worthy representatives of an English ancestry, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, N.Y., February 18, 1808. His parents, who were liberally endowed with all the habits of thrift and energy which characterized old-time New Englanders, removed to that town from Hartford, Conn., at a very early day. There the lad received his education, which was necessarily confined to the district schools, the advantages for obtaining a knowledge of common English at that period being few and meagre. While yet a youth his father removed with the family to Monroe county and settled on a farm on Allen's Creek, in the town of Brighton, where Mr. Stanley, *pere*, built one of the first saw mills in the neighborhood. There the father died in 1852 and the mother in 1864. Both were prominent and active members of the old Brighton Congregational church, and well qualified for the duties of progressive pioneers. Their abundant traits of native energy were transmitted in full measure to their five children, of whom four were sons. Erastus Stanley took a quiet but effective interest in town affairs, lending to every good movement an influence and public spirit which placed him among the leading men of his time. He was long connected with the old State militia and ever foremost in annual trainings.

Upon the death of his parents Henry E. Stanley succeeded to the homestead, paying off the other heirs and living there until 1870. He also conducted the saw mill previously mentioned, and successfully maintained and improved the business interests his father had founded. He was always a great worker and a life-long farmer, and for many years assisted in the support of the family, being virtually its head and manager. In 1870 he purchased and removed to the farm of seventy-five acres on the same stream in Penfield, which his heirs now own, and which is situated about two miles northeast of the old homestead. This he greatly improved and beautified, making it one of the best farms in the county. It was bought by C. W. Austin in 1847 and conducted by him for twenty-three years. Early in 1877, his health failing, Mr. Stanley moved to Brighton village, where he died on the 7th of September following.

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In all the relations of life Mr. Stanley sustained the confidence, respect and esteem of every person who had ever enjoyed his acquaintance. His word was as good as his bond. Charitable, kind and generous to a fault, his deeds and acts of benevolence are imperishable monuments to a just man. The poor were special objects of his goodness and always testified their gratitude in marks of respectful admiration. His character and reputation were above reproach. His tastes were emphatically domestic. In the bosom of his family he found that sweet happiness and celestial enjoyment which a refined and trustful nature invariably craves. There all his aspirations centered, and there he was best known and most appreciated. He was an earnest and constant Christian, but never made parade of his religion. His habits, his whole life, were unostentatious, yet from them there emanates a lasting influence for good. He was a life-long member of the Congregational church and for many years one of its honored trustees. He always manifested a keen interest in town affairs and favored every movement which had for its object the advancement and good of the community. Educational, religious, social, business and public matters constantly received his encouragement and assistance. Being a great reader, he was well posted upon general topics. He lived the life of a quiet citizen, and, dying, was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On December 3, 1862, Mr. Stanley married Miss Mary A., daughter of C. W. Austin, who survives him. She was born in 1841, and moved with her parents from Ontario county to Penfield in 1845. They had born to them three daughters: Addie E. (Mrs. W. E. Burrows), who resides with her husband on the farm in Penfield; Minnie A., of the same place; and Cora L. (Mrs. W. H. Salmon), of Rochester.

ICHABOD LEONARD.

Ichabod Leonard, jr., the subject of this memoir, was of the seventh generation in direct descent from Solomon Leonard, the founder of the family in America, who emigrated with the Puritans from England in 1620. Ichabod Leonard, sr., youngest of thirteen children of Dan Leonard, originally settled in Eastern Massachusetts, whence he subsequently removed to Pittsfield, in that State. He was born July 11, 1771, and on October 15, 1795, married Sarah Stearns, whose birth occurred April 9, 1775. Their children, all natives of Pittsfield, were Samuel, born July 27, 1796, died in Michigan; Ichabod, jr., born April 26, 1798; Friend, a carpenter and bridge builder, born September 28, 1800, died in Indiana, January 20, 1850; Nathaniel W., born February 27, 1804, died June 25, 1834; Mary Ann, born September 4, 1808, died April 11, 1840; and Chauncey, born June 19, 1816, died in Michigan in 1893. Samuel, the eldest, served in the War of 1812, while his uncle, Dan Leonard, jr., participated in the American Revolution.

In 1816 Ichabod Leonard, jr., removed to the then wilderness of Western New York and thus became the pioneer of the family in the Genesee country. Soon afterward his parents and brothers and sister joined him, and all settled on a farm in the town of Brighton, Monroe county. Friend, Nathaniel W., and Chauncey engaged in carpentering and building while the others followed farming. Ichabod, jr., also found employment in hauling stone from the quarries near the falls of the Genesee

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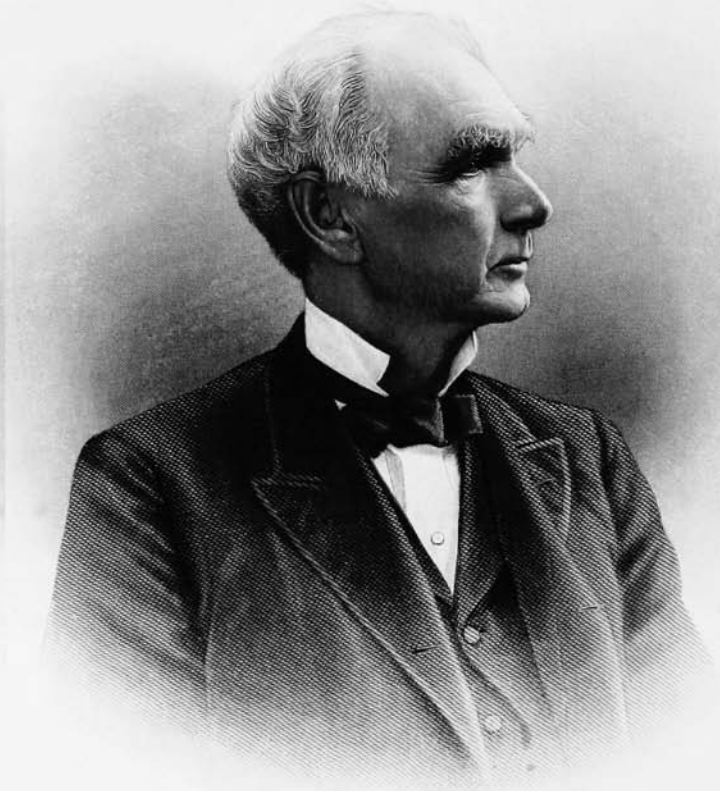

James Harris

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for the first court-house in Monroe county, which was erected in 1821, and in after years he was fond of relating his experiences with rattlesnakes, then so plentiful among the rocky banks of the river. In 1823 the family removed to Penfield, where Mr. Leonard purchased of Samuel Rich the farm on which his son George R., now resides. There the parents lived the residue of their lives. Ichabod Leonard, sr., died August 30, 1856, surviving his wife a little more than twenty-three years, her death occurring February 27, 1833.

Ichabod Leonard, jr., was a life-long farmer. Receiving only the limited education which the public schools of his day and generation afforded, he was nevertheless possessed of a large fund of general knowledge, and always sustained the reputation of being well posted upon current events. He was emphatically a self-made man. Youthfully inured to the hard and wearying labors of a frontier farmer, and endowed with the strong constitution and rugged physique that characterized old-time New Englanders, he was thoroughly equipped for the career he so successfully followed, and in which he accumulated a comfortable competency. Coming into this section at a period when the forests were in their primitive condition he imbibed a love and reverence for nature, and throughout life advocated with shrewd foresight the preservation of natural timber. This was long before any organized effort had been inaugurated for the purpose. He was first and last a private citizen, preferring the quietude of home to the strife and turmoil of public preferment, yet he ever manifested a lively interest in town affairs and in the general progress of the community. Charitable, kind and public spirited, he sustained the reputation of an honest, upright citizen, and at his death, February 18, 1867, was mourned by a wide circle of warm friends and acquaintances. In politics he was an old-time Whig and afterward a Republican. During the days of the old State militia he was prominent in general trainings and received a lieutenant's commission. He was an influential factor in local education and was one of the originators of the old Penfield Seminary, of whose board of trustees he was for several years a member. His activity in sustaining this worthy institution placed him among the leading advocates of advanced education in the county.

July 3, 1834, Mr. Leonard married Miss Laura H. Northrup, who was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., in 1798. She was endowed with rare qualities of head and heart, and was an active member of the Penfield Presbyterian church, with which the whole family have been connected either as communicants or attendants. She died March 10, 1846, leaving four children: Charles N., Laura E. (since deceased), George R. (residing on the homestead), and Sarah E. The three living reside in the town of Penfield.

JAMES HARRIS.

JAMES HARRIS has been a life-long resident of the town of Penfield, Monroe county, where he was born July 7, 1821. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, and possessed all the rugged and thrifty characteristics of their race. William Harris, sr., a man of great native ability, married Mary Kilpatrick, whose family were prominent in the highlands of Scotland and date back to the times of Wallace and Bruce

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In 1802 they came to America and settled with their children in Fulton county, N.Y. William Harris, jr., their eldest son, was married in April, 1806 (at the age of twenty-two) to Sally Shoecraft, oldest daughter of John Shoecraft. Mr. Shoecraft entered the continental army from Ulster county and served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. At the close of the war he married in Washington county, N. Y., Betsey McKee, whose family were among the most prominent and earliest settlers in that section. They subsequently settled in Fulton county. In June, 1806, William Harris, jr., and his newly wedded wife and John Shoecraft with his family emigrated to the Genesee country and made settlements in what is now the town of Webster, where Mr. Shoecraft and two sons were participants in the State militia during the war of 1812. There Mr. Harris taught the first organized school in 1810. A few years later he removed to a farm in the town of Penfield, where he resided the residue of his life, dying in December, 1842. He was possessed of an excellent education, which he had received amid the "banks and braes" of old Scotia. Endowed with the attributes of a fine nature and gifted with an unusual amount of intellectual ability he was a man of rare judgment, of deep penetration, and of great energy. He was often consulted on difficult problems and his opinions were seldom questioned. Although a Scotch Presbyterian he was at all times a liberal minded and conscientious believer in the doctrines of universal freedom and ever maintained the right of individual convictions. He industriously got at the truth by studying and reading both sides of a subject. In politics he was a Whig, a strong Clintonian, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and a staunch supporter of General Harrison, and his aid and influence were constantly given in the promotion of public movements, both State and local. He always took a prominent part and an active interest in town affairs, and although in no sense an office seeker yet he served for several years as assessor. Of his eleven children, the eldest, a son, died in early manhood, and the youngest, a daughter, in infancy; the others lived to maturity and old age, viz.: Mary K. (Mrs. Abner P. Osborn), Betsey M. (Mrs. John M. Watson), Sally, (Mrs. Albert Raymond), William, (a successful farmer and owner of the homestead upon which he died in September, 1886), and Martha (Mrs. Hiram W. Allen), all deceased; and James, George F., Robert, and Peter, all substantial farmers in Penfield.

James Harris, the subject of this memoir, was educated in the district schools and finished with two terms at a select school in Penfield village. His opportunities in this connection were limited, but by persistent study, back of which was a worthy ambition, he succeeded in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the ordinary English branches. His father was an able teacher, and through him the youth attained a fair degree of proficiency. At the age of nineteen he taught a district school, and continued teaching for seven winters, working on the paternal farm summers. The two vocations gave him a good opportunity for development, which he improved to the fullest extent. Before he was twenty-two, and while yet engaged in teaching, he was elected a justice of the peace and held that office four years. Afterwards he served as town clerk and town superintendent of schools. In 1843 he was appointed by William C. Bouck, governor of New York, as captain of a uniformed company of militia attached to the 52d Regiment, and in that capacity made many valued acquaintances. His experience as a teacher abundantly qualified him for an able advocate of local education, in which he has always manifested an active interest, and for the progress of which he has been a generous benefactor. He was an incorpo-

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rator of the old Penfield Seminary in 1857 and served as trustee during the existence of that institution, being the first president of the board and holding that office many years. When the seminary had outlived its usefulness he was made a member of the committee to procure the passage of a legislative act authorizing the sale of the property to the Penfield graded school. Prior to this, between 1850 and 1857, he was successfully engaged in general merchandising in the village, where he conducted a large trade.

In the political arena of the town Mr. Harris was long a prominent and influential factor. Originally a Whig and then a Republican he has given his party and his constituents the service of a conscientious, faithful, and honest citizen, working for both with a fidelity born of true public spirit and patriotism. No man sustains a better reputation. Earnest, active, and consistent, advocating and supporting the cause of his party and its candidates, and taking the keenest interest in the general welfare and advancement, he has always been recognized as one of the able and trusted leaders. In 1853 he was elected supervisor of Penfield by a large majority and satisfactorily held that office by successive elections for fifteen out of the following twenty-two years. When the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861 himself and brothers took an active part in promoting the Union cause. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter a special town meeting was called for the purpose of adopting suitable measures and appointing a committee of public safety, of which Mr. Harris was one of the three members, a position he held until elected supervisor again in the spring of 1864, when the business of that organization was placed entirely in his hands and so contintinued until the close of the war and during the "reconstruction period" which followed. His valuable labors in this connection are worthy of more than a passing notice. Supported and aided by a majority of the leading citizens of the community he filled the town's quotas without a single inhabitant being drafted, save a few who were drafted early in the war under the act conferring option of service or payment of $300 each. His method was purely a business transaction. The call had been for one year men, and the town offered a bounty of $500 to each volunteer. Realizing that men could be had for three years without increasing the bounties if the bonds were converted into cash, he wisely discriminated in favor of the longer term of enlistment, raised the necessary money, and filled the quota with three years' men to the number of sixty-three and bonds were issued to the amount of $31,500, and when the war closed the State, under the law equalizing bounties, paid back nearly two-thirds of this sum, or about $20,000, to the town. All this occurred while Mr. Harris was in charge of the business as supervisor, and reflects just credit upon his ability and shrewd management. He was continued in the office for several years afterward and satisfactorily carried out the plans and obligations he had inaugurated during those "times that tried men's souls." As a member of the board of supervisors and chairman of its finance committee he was prominent among the instigators of the law which changed the system formerly pursued in the county treasurer's office to its present status, and which involved not only the disposition of public moneys but of returned taxes as well. And he was the first treasurer of the county to promulgate and place in operation the new law he had been instrumental in framing, being elected to that office by a handsome majority in the fall of 1875, taking it October 1, 1876, and serving acceptably and efficiently a term of three years. Upon

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the expiration of that term he retired permanently to private life, and has ever since devoted his time to his property interests.

Mr. Harris was never in any exclusive sense a politician, but has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, and in every capacity has added lustre to his reputation as an able and upright citizen. Charitable, fair minded, and honest, imbued with all the sterling characteristics of his race, and possessed of a keen discrimination for right and justice, he is an illustrious example of a self-made man, and has lived a life worthy of emulation. He has always been a liberal contributor to the cause of education and religion, sustaining and encouraging every movement which had for its object the welfare and advancement of humanity. With his family he sustains regular relations to the Baptist church of Penfield. Having been practically a life-long agriculturist he has ever given to rural interests an enthusiasm formed in early boyhood, and in matters of good government, good roads and good morals his aid and support is always foremost. He settled upon his present farm a little east of Penfield village on April 1, 1866; he also owns two other farms near by, or a total of 210 acres, upon all of which are substantial buildings and fruitful orchards. He takes a great interest in matters of local history and is a member of the Monroe County Historical Society. He was a charter member of the Association of Supervisors and ex-Supervisors of Monroe County, and at its annual meeting on August 7, 1895, was unanimously elected its president.

December 1, 1847, Mr. Harris married, first, Martha M., daughter of William Pope, of Penfield. She died January 1, 1880, leaving four children: James Darwin, a farmer living in Fairport village; Robert, who died in November, 1887, aged thirty-one; George H., junior member of the law firm of Werner & Harris, of Rochester, who resides at home; and Mary K., at home. Mr. Harris's present wife, whom he married February 21, 1883, was the widow of Horace P. Lewis and a daughter of Charles Lacey, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have two children, Charles Lacey and Angie K.

W. H. STOKES.

W. H. Stokes, second child and oldest son of Jonathan A. and Maria (Van Valkenburg) Stokes, was born in the town of Ontario, Wayne county, within four miles of his present residence at Union Hill in Monroe county, on August 26, 1859. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Stokes, a native of Scotland, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war and was taken prisoner by the British. He settled in Dutchess county. N. Y., where his son Richard was born on the 2 st of February, 1800. Richard Stokes was a man of great intellectual ability. About 1824 he emigrated to Western New York and settled in the town of Ontario, Wayne county, where he died June 10, 1878. He was a life-long farmer, and being a constant reader was well posted on current events. He married Eliza, daughter of Augustus Norton, by whom he had four children. Mr. Norton came to Ontario from Greene county, N. Y., in 1810, and died there in 1859. Jonathan A. Stokes, the eldest child of Richard and Eliza, was born in Ontario September 13, 1827, and lived there a farmer, during his active life, dying at Union Hill, Monroe county, March 28, 1891. Origi-

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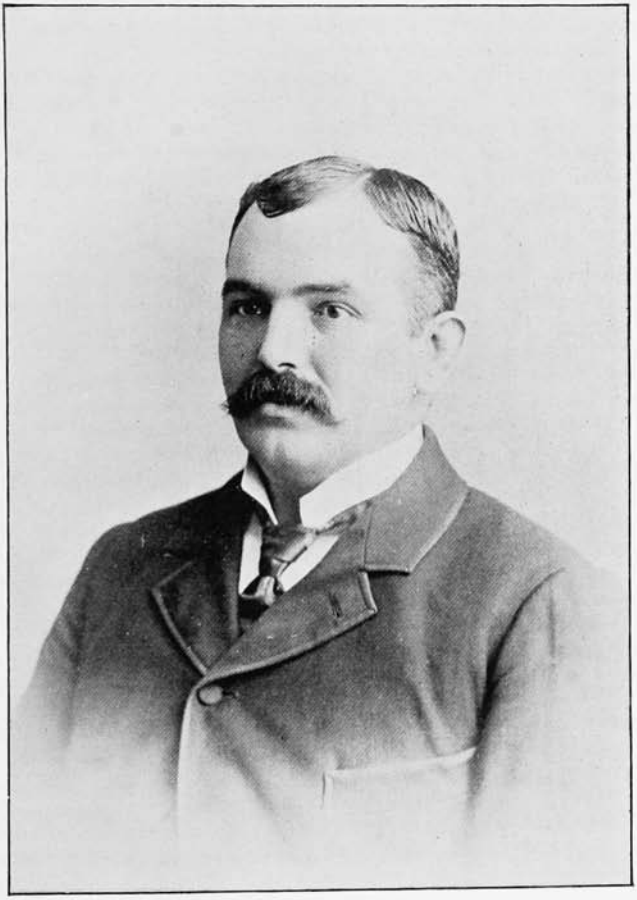

W. H. Stokes.

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nally a Whig and afterward a Republican he was long a prominent fator in local politics, and upon attaining his majority was elected town superintendent of schools, which in those days was an important office. He was subsequently assessor, highway commissioner, deputy sheriff, etc., and in every capacity bore the reputation of an honest, upright, and influential citizen. In February, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. H, 22d N. Y. Vol. Cav., and served until the close of the Rebellion, participating in all the engagements of his regiment. He was the first commander of Myron M. Fish Post, G. A. R., of Ontario, of which he was one of the originators. November 3, 1856, he married Maria Van Valkenburg, of Walworth, N. Y., who survives him and resides with her son at Union Hill. They had seven children, as follows; Jennie E. (Mrs. James D. Parker), deceased; W. H., of Union Hill; George, Frank A. and Carrie, deceased; Minnie F. (Mrs. James Olbright), of Ontario Center; and Anna E., of Union Hill.

W. H. Stokes, after attending the district schools of his native town, finished his education at Walworth Academy in Wayne county. Inheriting the sterling characteristics of a long line of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and endowed by nature with a good constitution, he early developed all the attributes which make the successful man. After leaving the academy he engaged in teaching school, a vocation he continued for five terms. His tastes and inclinations, however, were of a business trend, and resolving to enter mercantile trade he came, in 1884, to Union Hill, in the town of Webster, where he became a clerk in the store of F. M. Jones. In the fall of 1886 he purchased the stock and leased the premises, and entered into active business for himself. Four years later he bought the store property, and in 1894 enlarged the building to its present proportions, making it one of the largest, neatest, and best general country stores in Western New York. Besides this and the residence adjoining he owns an attractive lot and dwelling in Union Hill which he purchased and built in 1893. Being a Republican he has always taken an active interest in town affairs, and is popular not only in his own community but wherever he is known. As a general merchant he has been very successful, attaining through strict attention to business a wide and favorable reputation. On June 25, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Union Hill, which office he still holds.

October 6, 1886, Mr. Stokes was married to Miss Mattie L., daughter of John and granddaughter of Byron Woodhull, both of Webster. Byron Woodhull was one of the earliest settlers of the town. He had a grist and saw-mill on the lake road for many years, and at the time the old court house was built he was judge of Monroe county. He was long a prominent Whig in political affairs, and was known throughout Western New York. Of his five sons four are living, three of them, Benjamin, William and John, in the town of Webster. John Woodhull was born here October 11, 1824. An only daughter died young.

JAMES H. THATCHER.

James H. Thatcher, a veteran of the Rebellion, was born in the town of Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., September 17, 1840. His grandfather, Peter Thatcher, a native of Rhode Island, served along Lake Champlain during the Revolutionary war,

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and about the beginning of this century settled with his wife, Phebe, on a farm in Ontario, where both lived and died. He also participated in the war of 1812, serving on the Niagara frontier. They had twelve children, of whom Cyrus was the third. Cyrus Thatcher was born in Ontario and spent his entire life there, dying July 23, 1890, aged seventy-six. He was always a farmer and succeeded to a part of the original homestead, but during some thirty years preceding his death resided on a farm an the Ridge road, where his widow now lives. He married Mercy, daughter of John Gage, of Ontario, and had five children Ellen Sophronia (wife and widow of Dr. Edson J. Whitcomb, now Mrs. Oscar F. Whitney), of Ontario; James H., the subject of this memoir; Riley L., who enlisted in the 146th N. Y. Vols. and died in the army in 1865 at Warrenton, Va.; Amelia Lurissa (Mrs. Albert Hathaway), of Lansing, Mich.; and Frank P., who died aged twenty-two.

James H. Thatcher was reared on the paternal farm, and inherited the thrifty characteristics and noble patriotism of his worthy ancestors. He attended the district schools of his native town and finished at the old Webster Academy, which was long ago destroyed by fire. In the outdoor life of agricultural pursuit he acquired a strong, robust constitution, while the educational advantages he enjoyed equipped a naturally bright intellect for the various duties of life. On the 8th of August, 1862, following a strong patriotic impulse to aid his country in her hour of peril, he enlisted at Ontario in Co. B, 138th N. Y. Vol. Inft., which was afterwards changed to the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. In this he served until the close of the war, being honorably mustered out of service at Syracuse as first sergeant on July 24, 1865. His army life from first to last was characterized by faithful adherence to duty and the highest and noblest patriotism. He participated in all the battles and engagements of his regiment, notably Cold Harbor, both Petersburgs, Sailor's Creek, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Appomattox, being present at the final charge at Petersburg, at Lee's Surrender, and at the grand review in Washington.

Returning from the war Mr. Thatcher settled permanently in Webster, Monroe county, where, on November 15, 1865, he married Miss Frances E., daughter of James L. Fox, of that town. He engaged in farming on his present farm of seventy-five acres a little west of Union Hill, and continued until about 1889. For fifteen years he had been extensively engaged in buying and selling fruit. In 1890 he formed a partnership with E. W. Bancroft, under the firm name of Bancroft & Thatcher, and not only continued the established fruit business but also carried on a hardware and furniture store at Union Hill. In February, 1895, he sold his interest in these enterprises to his partner and retired to private life.

Mr. Thatcher has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, lending his aid and influence in the cause of every good movement, and heartily promoting the progress and advancement of his community. He is an unswerving Republican, a staunch advocate of the principles of his party, and a prominent factor in local politics. He was collector of the town one year, assessor for seventeen and a justice of the peace for the past seven years. He is deacon and trustee of the Webster Presbyterian church, and in religion as well as education takes an abiding interest. He is also a prominent member of Thomas Farr Post, No. 275, G. A. R. of Webster. In a pleasant and attractive home in the hamlet of Union Hill, he and his estimable wife are enjoying in retirement the accumulations of profitable, successful, and honorable careers.

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Chas. F. Lighthouse

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CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE.

THERE are not a few gentlemen of Rochester who by their own efforts have risen to prominence in business, political and society circles, and one of them is Charles F. Lighthouse. Through the enterprise of which Mr. Lighthouse is the originator this city is represented in every city, county and hamlet having a post-office in the United States. He is a native of Rochester and was born April 24, 1855. He is one of the younger men of the city, and yet one of the best known. In early life he received a training in the best schools of the Flower City, and soon after entered upon a most successful business career. He is a tanner of extensive experience and wide reputation. In 1879 Mr. Lighthouse established himself in business as a manufacturer of horse collars, and was very successful. In 1889 the Post-office Department at Washington awarded him a contract for the exclusive manufacture of gevernment mail bags made of leather only. In August, 1893, he was awarded another contract for canvas mail bags, and at once began the manufacture of them also. His work has met the requirements of the government in each instance and he has to-day an extensive manufactory on Court street near Washington Park as the result of his untiring efforts, which is a pride to the city. An average of twenty-five skilled hands are employed in this establishment and over 1,000 mail bags per week are manufactured for the government service. The products of the house meet every demand of the mail service, being light, handy, safe and durable, and are the pefection of utility and convenience.

Socially Mr. Lighthouse is a genial gentleman. He is very prominent in Masonic circles and as a business man his standing is most excellent. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and manifests a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of his native city,

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RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY.

RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY was born at Spencer, Mass., December 3, 1841, being a lineal descendant of John Sibley, who came from St. Albans, England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629, about ten years later than the settlement of Plymouth. He is also a lineal descendant of that Henry Adams who arrived from Devonshire, England, and settled at Quincy, Mass., in 1632, to whom President John Adams erected a monument in the old burying ground at Quincy, Mass., which bears this inscription —"In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the dragon persecution in Devonshire and alighted with eight sons near Mt. Wollaston." Also he is a lineal descendant of John Livermore, who arrived in New England in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642. At the age of fifteen Mr. Sibley taught the winter term in a district school, and a second term the year following. At seventeen he entered a general store as clerk and bookkeeper, where he remained five years, leaving this situation for the purpose of completing his studies in civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College. He decided, however, to accept a position in the office of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, at Boston, remaining there three years,

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when he resigned in order to commence the dry goods business in Rochester, N. Y., under the firm name of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, in March, 1868. Mr. Sibley was married, October 11, 1870, to Martha, daughter of Rev. John Haven, of Charlton, Mass., who died in 1883, leaving a son, Edward R. Sibley. He married Elizabeth Sibley Conkey, in 1885, by whom he has two children. Since the foundation of the business house referred to, Mr. Sibley has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and has large interests in other portions of the United States. The twelve story fire-proof structure, known as the Granite building, in Rochester, erected by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, in 1893, is an important contribution to the growth of the city. Mr. Sibley is a trustee of the Rochester Savings Banks, of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of the Security Trust Company, the Industrial School, the City Hospital, and the University of Rochester, and a director in several corporations, and is, at the present time, actively engaged in the dry goods business with his partners in Rochester, New York city, Erie, Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., with offices in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

STEPHEN W. RANDALL.

STEPHEN WILLARD RANDALL is a great-grandson of Rev. Stephen Randall, a native of Massachusetts, who was born June 1, 1763, and died April 16, 1828. Stephen Randall 2d, the eldest son in the family of seven children of Rev. Stephen, was born April 5, 1786, and on February 9, 1809, was married to Lois Lord. In 1827 they emigrated from their New England home to the then wilderness of Western New York—the far famed Genesee country—and purchased in the town of Hamlin, Monroe county, what has ever since been the family homestead, where he died July 20, 1861. Of their six children, Andrew Jackson Randall, the third son, was born April 24, 1815, and at the age of twelve came with his parents to this section. On September 14, 1837, he married Juliette King, whose birth occurred July 5, 1815. Enduring many of the hardships of pioneer life they, by untiring industry and good management, continued to improve and add to the ancestral acres until the farm became what it now is, one of the most beautiful and productive of the many in this world-famed fruit garden of Western New York. They were liberally endowed with the sterling characteristics of old-time New Englanders, and with commendable zeal firmly and enduringly implanted those worthy attributes in the community. In 1861 he erected the large family residence, in which he died August 28, 1879. His widow survived him until March 24, 1892, when her death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Northrop, in Reading, Mich. Mr. Randall was not without political honor. He always took an active interest in local affairs, lending his aid and influence in the cause of all worthy movements, and in 1869 represented the western district of Monroe county in the State Legislature. He left four children: Louisa L., born May 14, 1841, married to David W. Conklin on June 19, 1861; Harrison L., born May 4, 1845, married, September 8, 1868, Juliette Elliott; Augusta, born April 10, 1855, married to W. Burr Northrop on September 21, 1882; and Stephen Willard, born January 26, 1847.

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Stephen W. Randall has been a life-long occupant of the old homestead in Hamlin. Possessed of a liberal education he is one of the very few who have always "stuck to the farm." He inherited all the lofty principles of manhood and the worthier attributes of nature which characterized his New England ancestry, and has applied them effectively to the practical career of an agriculturist. Coming into possession of the paternal acres by purchase, and subsequently the adjoining farm, he has given his attention to fruit growing, and by advanced methods of horticulture, improved machinery, and high grade stock has kept well abreast of the times. He takes a lively interest in town affairs, seeking always the advancement of the community, and every worthy project finds in him a firm friend and substantial supporter.

September 10, 1873, Mr. Randall married Ella B. Watson, who died February 21, 1879, leaving an only child, Clayton B., born January 13, 1875. His second wife, whom he married September 28, 1880, was Lottie A. Watson, who died December 1, 1882, leaving also an only child, Lottie A., who was born November 16, 1881. September 12, 1889, Mr. Randall married, third, Lizzie A. Genung, whose death occurred December 5, 1893, at the age of thirty-three. Their children were Lewis Willard, born August 26, 1890, and Mary Edna, born January 29, 1893.

HENRY H. CRAIG.

HENRY H. CRAIG, one of the largest lumber dealers in Western New York, was born in Cobourg, Canada, November 15, 1841, was reared on a farm, and was educated in the public schools near his native city. In 1858 he came to Rochester, where he entered the employ of E. H. Hollister, lumber merchant, with whom he remained ten years, rising to the position of foreman. In 1866 he engaged in a similar business for himself in partnership with the Crouch brothers under the firm name of Craig & Crouches. This firm continued for ten years and carried on an extensive wholesale and retail lumber trade. Mr. Craig then established his present business under his own name, which is the largest in the city and extends throughout New York State and into New England.

Outside of his lumber operations Mr. Craig has been one of the most enterprising citizens of Rochester and for many years was prominently identified with a number of leading corporations, etc. He was one of the organizers of the Lake Ontario Beach Improvement and Vulcanite Paving Companies and served as president of both until 1895 and 1894 respectively. He was also a director in the German American Bank and one of the directors and consolidators of the Rochester Gas and Electric Light Company. He was one of the originators of the present Rochester Railway Company, which was formed by the consolidation of the old Rochester City and Brighton Railway and Crosstown South Park Railroad Companies, in the latter of which he was a director. He is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Rochester Consistory A. A. Scottish Rite as well as of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., and Monroe Commandery Knights Templar. He was heavily interested in the coal and elevator business and formerly owned a half interest in the elevator at

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Charlotte, which he built. For many years he was also interested in the coal firm of H. F. Drake & Co. He was the prime mover in securing the elevation of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. tracks through the city and himself drafted the act which passed the Legislature and effected that important work. Always manifesting an active interest in public affairs he has taken a prominent part in local politics and represented the Eighth ward in the Common Council for four years, where he labored faithfully for the welfare of his constituents and the city at large.

In 1864 Mr. Craig married Miss Harriet Knox and they have three sons and six daughters, all living.

GEORGE J. OAKS.

GEORGE J. OAKS was born in Rochester February 9, 1843, the son of George Oaks, who came to this city from Germany in 1839. His mother, Mary Ann, was a daughter of Jean Pierre Pronguey, who arrived in this country with his family from France in May, 1823, being among the first settlers of Irondequoit. Mr. Oaks was educated in the public schools of Rochester and at St. Charles College in Maryland. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 13th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and in the following September was transferred with his company to the 3d N. Y. Vol. Cavalry. In September, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. E, 151st N. Y. Vol. Inf.; in November of the same year he was made first lieutenant of Co. D; and in June, 1863, he was promoted to captain of that company. During this period he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. William H. Morris, 1st Brigade, 6th Army Corps, and later, in August, 1863, was transferred as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. James B Ricketts. In the September following he was appointed ordnance officer of the 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, Major-General Ricketts commanding. Captain Oaks participated in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged, including first Bull Run, Culpepper Court House, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy, Charleston, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, the Fall of Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox. At Monocacy, where a part of the 3d Division fought Early's army and saved Washington, he was wounded, but after ten days returned to his command; at Cedar Creek he saved the 6th Army Corps ordnance train from being captured; and at the Fall of Petersburg on April 2, 1865, he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service. On March 27, 1865, he was granted a twenty days' leave of absence, but while in Washington learned of the battle of Five Forks. Hastening to the front he arrived about dusk on April 1; at 4 P. M. on the 2d of April the 6th Army Corps broke through the enemy's lines, and, with other corps of the army, pressed Lee's army to the final surrender at Appomattox.

He returned to Rochester with his regiment July 1, 1865 and in the following September entered the employ of S. Rosenblatt & Co., of which firm he became a member in 1876. Upon the death of Mr. Rosenblatt the firm name was changed to Oaks & Stern, and in July, 1877, the present firm of Oaks & Calhoun was formed.

Mr. Oaks is prominent in musical, Masonic and G. A. R. circles, and in 1894 was elected deputy commander of the Union Veterans Union of New York State. In

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1893 he was chosen first deputy commander-in-chief at the G. A. R. encampment in Boston, and in August, 1894, he received the unanimous election as commander-in-chief of the national organization. He is also a companion of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M.; of Rochester Consistory 32d degree of the Scottish Rite Masons; of Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He has always taken on active interest in the progress and welfare of the city, and is prominently identified with its business and social life.

JOHN D. WHIPPLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., February 28, 1826, his grandfather, David, having settled there in 1796, locating on a farm. Two of the brothers of this ancestor participated in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars; one of them, William, accompanying General Montgomery in his Canadian expedition, and, like his general, losing his life at the attack upon Quebec. The other, Samuel, served throughout the Revolution and at its close moved to the Western Reserve, finally settling upon the land granted him by the government on the Maumee River, near the present city of Toledo, where the family is still represented. The three brothers were natives of Rhode Island. David Whipple married Joanna Jones of Dutchess county and one of their children, William, born in Dutchess county August 22, 1785, a farmer by occupation throughout his life, married Elizabeth Tallman of Schenectady county and became the father of seven children, viz., David, Griffin, Tallman, John D., Sorinda, Joanna and Margaret. William Whipple died July 14, 1851, having survived his wife who died May 15, 1840. John D. Whipple was educated in the district schools and a select school and spent his early life upon his father's farm, but came to Rochester in 1854 and soon moved to Irondequoit, where he raised produce on his farm for four years and then engaged with produce dealers as accountant and manager for about four years. In 1862 he engaged in that business for himself and followed it successfully for twenty-nine years when he retired from active operations therein and came to Irondequoit with view to enjoy his pleasant home associations more fully and cultivate his extensive fruit orchard. In 1878 he became warmly interested in a movement directed to the building a railroad connecting his town with Rochester, and, with a few other gentlemen, secured the right of way between that city and Sea Breeze, completing the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railway during the following year. Mr. Whipple was elected director of the road upon the organization of the company and served in that capacity until 1893 when it was sold to the Rochester & Brighton Railroad Company. He is a consistent Republican and his value has long been recognized by his townsmen, who, for two terms, kept him in the office of town clerk, and have now re-elected him to serve his fourth term as supervisor. In 1850 he married Jane A. Marsh of Duanesburg, and they had four children, Isabel, Marsh, Florence A., and Carrie E. Isabel married Joseph Walzer of Irondequoit and they have fourteen children; Marsh married Susie J. Bumpus of this town and they have one daughter, Almeda. This gentleman continued the business founded by his father in Rochester

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and is well known and active in the line. Florence A. married Allison J. Potter of Rochester and they have two children, Florence and Carl; Carrie E. married Louis Gerber also of Rochester and they have three children, Reta, Frances and Ward. Mrs. Whipple died March 16, 1882. For his second wife Mr. Whipple married, in 1884, Mrs. Maria Walzer, formerly Mason, of Irondequoit.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple are members of the First Universalist church of Rochester, and he has been a trustee for a number of years. In 1891 they became impressed with the need for religious instruction in their town and after much effort on their part succeeded in their project of erecting the present Irondequoit Union Sunday School chapel.

HENRY STEAD HEBARD.

Conspicuous among among the more prominent business men of the city of Rochester during the period of its development and growing prosperity stands the name of Henry Stead Hebard, who was born in Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., March 10, 1827, and moved here with his parents when four years of age. He received his education in the public schools of the city and at the old Collegiate Institute, where he studied under Dr. Chester Dewey, the most famous of Rochester's early teachers. Reaching his majority at a time when so many young men were rushing to California in the pursuit of gold, he too, was attracted by the tales of untold wealth and prepared to make a journey westward, but his father, who had long conducted an extensive marble business, dissuaded him from casting his lot with the human stream of "forty-niners" and offered him an interest in the marble works. The offer was accepted and his vocation fixed, and the Hebard Marble Works, enlarged and developed by the son, became well known throughout the State and Nation. He continued the business until his death, making it one of the largest of the kind in the country, and acquiring a reputation which only years of faithfulness and shrewd management will establish. He was practically a life-long Republican and few men took more active interest in the progress and welfare of his party. From 1857 to 1862 he served as a member of the Common Council, representing the old Fourth ward, in which he always resided. His valued services in that body placed him among the leaders of the time and found expression of popular approval in his nomination for mayor in 1862, for which he was defeated by only thirty-seven votes. (The city then was overwhelmingly Democratic and for many years before and afterward was in control of the Democratic party.) Two years later he was a candidate for the same position but again was defeated by a small majority. In 1865 he became a member of the first Police Commission, Jacob Howe being his colleague, and together they laid the foundation for the present police department of the city. Mr. Hebard continued in that capacity until 1872. Upon the organization of the East Side Savings Bank in 1869, he was made its vice-president and in 1876 became its president, a position he held till his death. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the old Board of Public Works, and in 1875 was elected supervisor of the Fourth ward, declining a renomination the next year. He was for fifteen years a volunteer fireman and for many years a trustee of the fire department. He was long one of the man-

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agers of the Western House of Refuge, now the State Industrial School, and for one year was president of the board. In 1880 he was a presidential elector and voted for Garfield and Arthur, and subsequently President Arthur offered him the postmastership of Rochester, which he generously declined in favor of D. T. Hunt, who held the office at the time. On March 4, 1890, he was commissioned postmaster by President Harrison, but died on the 11th, widely respected and esteemed.

He was a member of several societies, a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Valley Lodge F. & A. M., and of Monroe Commandery K. T.; for many years a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church and president of the board, and a member of the club bearing his name. The Hebard Club is composed of well known Rochester men, and for one of its recreations makes an annual excursion as a body, to some locality of interest.

In 1853 Mr. Hebard married Miss Harriet M. Hazen, a niece and adopted daughter of Benjamin Shipman, for many years treasurer of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. Their children were Emma Jane, wife of John P. Weston of Rochester; Harriet Eloise wife of Charles O. Weston of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin S. of Rochester; and Cora Eliza (Mrs. Anson S. McNab), who died in Rochester August 15, 1895.

In all the positions and relations of life Mr. Hebard distinguished himself as a man of considerable attainments, of singular executive ability, and of great energy and foresight. He labored faithfully for the good of the city, and zealously promoted its interests. He was a man of steadfast integrity, and, endowed by nature with conspicuous business talent and with keen insight into human nature, he stood in the community as a type of the upright citizen and man of affairs.

ARTHUR G. YATES.

ARTHUR G. YATES, second son of Judge Arthur Yates, was born at Factoryville, (now East Waverly) N. Y., December 18, 1843. His grandfather, Dr. William Yates, was born at Sapperton, near Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1767, and studied but never practiced medicine; being the eldest son he inherited a large estate and the title of baronet, and throughout life was distinguished as a philanthropist. Dr. Yates was a cousin of Sir John Howard, the philanthropist, and Sir Robert Peel, statesman, and was himself one of the most noted benefactors of his age. At his own expense he built and conducted an asylum for paupers and the treatment of insane at Burton-on-Trent. In 1799 he came to Philadelphia, Pa., and was the first to introduce vaccination in this country, a work to which he devoted much time and money. In 1800 he returned to England but soon came back to America and from Philadelphia, in company with Judges Cooper and Franchot and General Morris, ascended the Susquehanna River to the Butternuts Valley, where he met the daughter of a prominent settler, whom he married. The couple went to England, but two years later returned to the United States, where they thereafter resided. Having disposed of Sapperton to his brother Harry, Dr. Yates purchased a large estate in Butternuts (now the town of Morris), Otsego county, N.Y., where he died in his ninetieth year, widely respected and esteemed. He spent his fortune in carrying out his benevolent ideas.

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Judge Arthur Yates, his eldest son, was born at Butternuts, February 7, 1807, and received a common school education. In 1832 he settled at Factoryville, N. Y., and engaged in merchandising and lumbering, which he carried on extensively for thirty years. He was an active, enterprising citizen, and did much to build up and beautify the village. In 1838 he was appointed judge of Tioga county. He was prominent and influential in the educational, religious, social, banking and business life of the community and bore the respect and regard of every one with whom he came in contact. In January, 1836, he married Jerusha, the daughter of Zeba Washbon of Otsego county, and they had seven children. His death occurred in 1880.

Arthur G. Yates, the fourth child of the above, was educated in his native town, finishing at various academies. In March, 1865, he came to Rochester and accepted a position with the Anthracite Coal Company, but after two years engaged in the coal business, in which he has ever since been interested. He developed it to a remarkable degree, pushing his trade into all the Northern and Western States and Canada. His headquarters have, for some thirty years, been at Rochester, although having offices in various other cities. He built immense shipping docks at Charlotte. In 1876 the Bell, Lewis and Yates Coal and Mining Co. was organized for the purpose of mining and shipping bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, and proved a marked success from the start. Its productions have reached upwards of two millions (2,000,000) tons per year, making it the largest producer of its class in the United States. Mr. Yates has continuously served as its vice-president. In 1890 he was elected president of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company, which office he still holds. Under his management during the past five years, the railway has nearly doubled its coal and coke tonnage as well as its annual gross earnings, while the extension of tracks operated aggregate sixty-four (64) miles, making a total of four hundred and forty-eight (448) miles. The road has been greatly improved in all its departments, and it is now one of the important factors in the prosperity of the city. Mr. Yates is also a director in various coal and other corporations.

Although an active participant in public affairs, and ever having the welfare of his city at heart, he has never accepted political preferment; from the first he has given his undivided attention to business. Honorable, high principled and generous, he is in the broadest sense one of the foremost business men of Rochester, where he has, as stated, developed the coal industry to enormous proportions, and where, as president of an important railroad, he ranks among the leading financiers of the country. He has always encouraged every good movement, and for many years has served as warden of St. James Episcopal church.

December 26, 1866, Mr. Yates married Miss Virginia L., daughter of Roswell Holden, of Watkins, N. Y. They have had six children, as follows: Frederick W., Harry, Florence, Arthur (deceased), Howard L. (deceased), and Russell P.

J. J. BAUSCH.

In the works of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, located at No. 515 to No. 543 North St. Paul street, Rochester, is represented one of the leading manufacturing industries of this city. Starting from a retail establishment forty years ago the busi-

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ness has been consistently developed until to-day it is one of the largest of its kind. Their products find not only a ready market in the United States, but are exported to all parts of the world.

J. J. Bausch, the founder of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, came to America from Germany in 1849. He learned the optical trade in his native land, and shortly after his arrival in Rochester opened a small retail store in the Arcade, associating himself with Henry Lomb as a partner in the business. Manufacturing was carried on in a small way for some years. A small shop was fitted up over the store in the Arcade and a few workmen were given employment. When the war broke out the advance of gold enabled the struggling firm to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers, and a decided increase in the business followed, but the retail business was not discontinued until 1866, when the exclusive right to the use of India rubber was secured, this material having been found very well adapted for the manufacture of eye-glasses. The firm name was changed from Bausch & Lomb to the Vulcanite Optical Instrument Company. The Arcade shop was vacated about this time and a larger one taken on the corner of Andrew and Water streets, where water power could be utilized, but in consequence of the summer draught the water in the Genesee ran low, and the company were compelled to look elsewhere for a factory. The present site on a commanding bluff overlooking the river was chosen and in 1873 a building 100x80 feet was constructed, the firm supposing that it would be sufficient for their requirements as long as they would remain in business. In this they were mistaken, however, as three additions have since been made, forming a structure 390 feet front with three side wings, 40, 60, and 180 feet respectively in length, and five stories in height, giving about 115,000 square feet of available floor space, and furnishing employment to nearly 800 hands. In 1876 the present corporate name, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, was adopted. The present officers are, J. J. Bausch, president; Ed. Bausch, vice-president; Henry Lomb, treasurer; and C. F. Lomb, secretary.

In the department of eye-glass manufacture the company have been pioneers and leaders. They not only introduced the rubber eye-glass, but made a change in the shape of the eye, adopting the oval instead of the round, which were then in use. Variety in style and finish was the next stage of improvement; an adjustable eye-glass was invented by Mr. J. J. Bausch early in the history of the concern and contributed much to the growth of the business. Lens grinding was begun in a small way in 1865 to meet special emergencies, arising from the delay in receiving orders from foreign manufacturers. Now they grind every kind of a lens from the simple spectacle lens to the finest the optician or scientiest can demand. Machinery has been devised which performs the work with perfect accuracy and with great rapidity. It is of their own construction and in many cases patented.

Consistently with their high aims, the company in 1876 undertook the manufacture of microscopes, which up to that time were produced almost entirely abroad. New machines and tools had to be constructed, but with their long experience in this line, the difficulties were successfully overcome, and to-day are supplying most of the microscopes for home consumption. Their instruments are in use in the laboratories of nearly all educational institutions of the land, as well as all the government departments.

The photographic department is of comparatively recent origin. Their lenses are in use in some of the best studios, and are very highly spoken of. They manufacture

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all the lenses for the celebrated Kodak cameras, and supply nearly every other camera manufacturer in the United States.

THOMAS H. EDDY.

THOMAS HARVEY EDDY, youngest child of Thomas and Phebe (Lyon) Eddy, was born where he now resides, in Greece, Monroe county, October 4, 1852. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, came from England at an early period in the history of the New World. The former settled in Massachusetts, where many of them became prominent and influential citizens. Frederick Bushnell, member of his grandmother's family, was well known as a large landowner at Charlotte fifty years ago, and also as president of one of the early Rochester banks. Thomas Eddy was born near Harrisburg, Pa., October 14, 1802, and came to Rochester when a young man. In 1843 he purchased the farm in Greece now owned by his son Thomas H., and soon afterward settled upon it with his newly wedded wife, Phebe Lyon, daughter of Isaac Lyon, of Rochester. She was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, March 10, 1810. They subsequently removed to Lake avenue in Rochester, where both died. Mr. Eddy's death occurred March 31, 1886, and that of his wife September 1, 1892. Her ancestors came to this country before the Revolutionary war, and settled near New York city and in Westchester county. During the struggle for American Independence the government used their buildings and Lafayette made them his headquarters for a time. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy were prominent members of the Brick Presbyterian church under Dr. Shaw, and always intensely interested in its welfare. Their children were Frances S., Edmond L., Luther B., and Thomas H.

Thomas H. Eddy received his early education in the public schools of Rochester, and was graduated from Carpenter's Collegiate Institute and Williams' Commercial College. After completing his studies he returned to the home of his boyhood, and has since lived on the farm and in the house where he was born. He has engaged, not only in farming, but in other business at different times, and in practically every instance success has attended his efforts. He is one of the representative agriculturists of the county, and has improved the homestead until it now ranks with the leading and attractive rural homes in Western New York. Mr. Eddy has also been active in politics and town affairs, and is recognized as one of the local leaders of his party. He is a staunch Republican. In 1890, and again in 1891, he represented his town in the board of supervisors, where he served faithfully and acceptably. The popular approval of his constituents found expression in the fall of 1895, when he was nominated member of assembly for the northwestern district of Monroe county, which is equivalent to an election.

June 29, 1882, Mr. Eddy was married in New York city at the church of the Transfiguration, to Mrs. Adelgonde McKenzie Smith, daughter of Hon. Donald McKenzie. They have four children: Frances L., Thomas H., jr., Adelgonde C., and Donnie L.

(The life of Donald McKenzie was full of wild adventure, romantic scenes, and thrilling incidents. To him was John Jacob Astor indebted for all that was saved from the ruin which treason wrought. He was born in Scotland, June 15, 1783, and

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in March, 1801, left home to carve out a fortune for himself. He came to Canada, joined the North West Company, and continued in the fur trade for eight years. In 1809 he became the partner of John Jacob Astor in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and remained there until the surrender of Astoria to the British. Converting everything possible into available cash he carried the funds on his person to Mr. Astor, with whom he afterward had large business dealings. In March, 1821, he joined the Hudson Bay Company, and was appointed one of the Council of the Chief Factor. While there, from 1825 to 1833, he was governor under the British Crown. In August, 1833, he removed to Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he died about 1854.)

REUBEN L. FIELD.

FEW families in America possess an unbroken line of ancestry extending back to the pioneer days of New England, and fewer still can number among its members citizens who have for two hundred years influenced the business and social life of their respective communities, as well as the entire nation. Standing with distinguished eminence on the annals of this country is the name Field, which first appears in Massachusetts in 1629, nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. Zechariah Field, sr , the American ancestor here referred to, was born in East Ardsley, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, about 1600, and was a son of John Field, jr., and grandson of John, sr., an astronomer of repute in Yorkshire. He first settled in Dorchester, Mass., moved in 1636 to Hartford, Conn., removed in 1659 to Northampton, Mass., and was one of twenty-five persons who settled what is now Hatfield, Conn. About 1641 he married Mary ———, and had five children. The line of descent to the subject of this memoir is (1) Zechariah, sr., (2) Zechariah, jr., (3) John, (4) Pedajah, sr., (5) Pedajah, jr., (6) Luther, (7) Chester, and (8) Reuben L. To this line the noted financiers, David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field, belonged, and from it also have descended many whose careers are intimately associated with the history of the nation. They have been identified with the wars of our government, with the social and commercial growth of their communities, and with the business life of the country at large. Pedajah Field, sr., son of John and Mary (Bennett) Field, was born in Deerfield, Mass., January 28, 1707, and died in Northfield on February 24, 1798. His son Pedajah, jr., was born in 1732, served as a soldier from Northfield in Capt. John Catlin's company in 1756, and again in 1759, and also participated in the Revolutionary war.

Chester Field, father of Reuben L., was born in Bennington, Vt., August 16, 1812, and in 1820 removed with his father's family to the town of Gates, Monroe county, where he was reared on a farm, and where he obtained his education. With the exception of three years in Michigan he spent his life here, dying in March, 1888. He married Eliza Perkins, who was born in Mendon, Monroe county, September 24, 1816, and died in Gates in May, 1894. They had two children: Helen Josephine (who died in 1866), and Reuben L. Mr. Field was a lifelong farmer, and always took a lively interest in town affairs. He spent three or four years in Grand Rapids, Mich., where

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his only son was born November 27, 1841. In 1842 he returned to Gates, and afterward served as supervisor about seven years.

Reuben L. Field was educated in the public schools of Gates and at the old Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and has ever since followed the occupation of farmer, settling upon his present place two miles west of the city line in 1873, which consists of 115 acres of as productive land as can be found in Western New York. He has been eminently successful, a fact due solely to his individual efforts and constant enterprise. Mr. Field has long been prominently and actively identified with the Democratic party, of which he is one of the recognized local leaders. Excepting three years he has served continuously as a justice of the peace since 1874. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of his town, and held that office for eight out of the following eleven years, serving in the board on several important committees and faithfully looking after the interests and welfare of his constituents.

In February, 1872, Mr. Field married, first, Fannie E., daughter of Dr. Edwin Munn (deceased), of Gates, and sister of Dr. John P. Munn, now of New York city. She died January 2, 1873, leaving one child, Fannie M. His present wife, whom he married in September, 1880, was Ella F., daughter of Charles Armstrong, of Gates. They have three children: Mary, Aristine, and Chester.

SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS.

SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS, treasurer of the city of Rochester, is a son of John G. and Laura M. (Burbank) Williams and a lineal descendant of Robert Williams, brother of the celebrated divine, Roger Williams, founder of the Baptist church in New England, of Col. Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, and of William P. Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. On the old family coat-of-arms are two mottos: On the religious branch "What God willeth will be," and on the fighting branch "Don't tread on me," while the armorial bearings are surmounted by a war-cock. Mr. Williams was born in Deerfield, Mass., October 17, 1843, and came to Rochester with his parents in April, 1857. After attending No. 14 School under Professor Vosburg he entered the printing office of Moore's Rural New Yorker, where he remained until his enlistment in the army. In December, 1863, he joined the 50th N. Y. Engineers, and was promoted step by step to lieutenant, a rank equal to that of captain of infantry. His regiment, when not engaged in engineering work, performed infantry service and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many others. He had always evinced an aptitude for mathematics, and his knowledge of that science obtained his promotion from the ranks to an officer of engineers.

Returning from the army Mr. Williams resumed his position in the office of the Rural New Yorker and remained there until January 25, 1867, when he purchased the interest of George Arnold in the firm of George Arnold & Co., manufacturers of machine oils, which business he has ever since continued; since 1877 he has been sole proprietor. In this he has met with unvarying success.

In public life and official relations Mr. Williams has long held a foremost place. He is an unswerving Republican and one of the most popular leaders of his party

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In 1881, while sick in bed, he was nominated for city treasurer, but suffered defeat along with other candidates on the ticket by a small majority. The next year he was nominated and elected a member of the Executive Board, on which he has served three years. In 1891 he was elected city treasurer, which office he has since held. Outside of these political connections he is probably identified officially with more social and fraternal organizations than any man of Rochester. He is an accountant of recognized qualifications, and through this fact held a large number of responsible positions of trust. For thirty years he has been a member of the Protectives, Rochester Fire Department, of which he has been for the past twelve years the financial secretary. He is also a member and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department and of the Exempt Volunteers; and a life member of the New York State Firemen's Association and of the National Association of Fire Engineers. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and a Mason. As city treasurer he is also treasurer of the police pension fund, paid fire department pension fund, sinking fund of the city of Rochester, park commissioners' fund, and Mt. Hope Cemetery commissioners' fund. He is treasurer of the Rochester Rod and Gun Club, the Columbia Rifle and Pistol Club, the Rochester Encampment, Uniformed Patriarchs, No. 1, the Fraternal Mystic Circle, and the Old Flour City Cadets. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Engineer Brigade Army of the Potomac, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Society, the Western New York Veterans' Association, and the primary department of the Brick church Sunday school, having served the latter in this capacity for nearly thirteen consecutive years without being absent a Sunday. He joined O'Rorke Post, No. 1, G. A. R., at its second meeting, and became a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R., of which he is now the only past commander. He is also a member of the Union Veterans' Union and the Military Order of Loyal Legion, California Commandery.

Few men have ever enjoyed such perfect confidence as is reposed in Mr. Williams, and fewer still have followed a career filled with similar responsibility. Millions of dollars have passed through his hands, and never has there been found an unexplained discrepancy in his numerous and complicated accounts. With an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness he has faithfully and unerringly performed the arduous labors of a treasurer to various organizations, serving in every capacity, with strict fidelity, unimpeachable integrity, and continual faithfulness.

December 9, 1865, he married Miss Emma E., eldest daughter of the late Richard N. Warfield, of Rochester. They have two children, George B., a student in the University of Rochester, and Kittie B., a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy, class of 1895.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARCHER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARCHER is a son of John and Elizabeth Archer, who were reared respectively in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Coventry, Warwickshire, England, and who came to New York city in 1831, where John followed his trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1834 they removed to the then village of Rochester, where Mr. Archer carried on business as a contractor and builder until 1857, and where

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George W. was born February 8, 1837. John Archer died in 1873 aged seventy, and his wife in 1876, at the age of seventy-five. George W. Archer received a thorough common school education in his native city and was graduated from Eastman's Business College. At the age of seventeen he learned the carpenter's trade in his father's shop, and in 1857 he entered the employ of his next older brother, Robert W., who had purchased the patent of a dental chair. From August, 1863, to June, 1864, he was a bookkeeper at Petroleum Center, Pa.; he then purchased the interest of Wesley Crouch in the Crouch & Clark machine shop at Tarr Farm on Oil Creek, and continued that business about two years under the firm name of Archer & Clark. In September, 1865, he married Augusta, daughter of Samuel McClure, of Rochester, In January, 1866, J. H. Norris purchased Clark's interest in the machine shop and the business was moved to Petroleum Center, where the firm of Archer & Norris acquired a wide reputation. Meantime Mr. Archer had become interested in producing oil and also with his brother, Robert W., in the manufacture of dental and barber chairs in Rochester. In June, 1868, he sold his business and property in the oil country, removed to Rochester, and assumed control of the business here under the firm name of R. W. Archer & Brother, which relation continued until 1873, when Robert W. died; he carried on the concern alone until January 1, 1881, when his brother John W. became a partner under the name of George W. Archer & Co. On January 1, 1884, the Archer Manufacturing Company was incorporated with George W. Archer as president, and still continues. Their goods, comprising Archer's patent barber, dentist, and surgeons' chairs, piano stools, etc., have a world-wide reputation, and are mainly the inventions of G. W. Archer. Mr. Archer is heavily engaged in oil production in Pennsylvania. He was one of the organizers of the Rochester Driving Park Association in 1872, and since 1883 has been its president, being its vice-president for six years previously. He was one of the founders of the National Trotting Association and for fifteen years has served as a member of its Board of Appeals. He is also president of the Brush Electric Light Company. He is a director of the Merchants' Bank, treasurer of the Rochester Gas and Electric Co. and of the Vulcanite Pavement Company, a director in the Rochester and Bay Railway Companies, and being a Democrat has served one term (1882-84) as alderman of the Fifth ward. He owns a number of blocks and commercial buildings, and is prominently interested in various institutions in the city.

COL. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the second son of John Rochester, and the founder of the city bearing his name, was born on the plantation of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather in Cople Parish, Westmoreland county, Va., February 21, 1752. When he was two years old his father died and five years later his mother married Thomas Critcher, who, in 1763, moved with the entire family to Granville county, N. C. Colonel Rochester's educational advantages were limited, yet he successfully acquired by close observation and reading a large fund of information. In 1768 he became a clerk in the store of James Monroe in Hillsboro, N. C., and remained there until 1773, when he formed a partnership with a former employer, Col.

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John Hamilton. Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1775, caused by the breaking out of the Revolution, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for Orange county, and in August of that year he attended as a member the first Provincial Convention in North Carolina, being made paymaster (with the rank of major) for the North Carolina line, which contained four regiments. About this time he also became a justice of the peace. When the convention reassembled in May, 1776, the line was increased to ten regiments, and in the proceedings of Friday, May 10, it was

"*Resolved*, That Nathaniel Rochester, esq., be appointed deputy commissary-general of military and other stores in this county for the use of the Continental army; and that he be allowed the same allowance as provided by the Continental Congress for such officer; and that he give security in £10,000 for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him."

He then entered upon the work of providing clothing, provisions, etc., for the army, and returning to Hillsboro learned that he had been elected a member of the Legislature. At the session which followed he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia, and in the spring of 1777 became clerk of Orange county. In that year he was appointed commissioner to establish and superintend a manufactory of arms at Hillsboro. He resigned as county clerk, was appointed one of three to audit public accounts, and was promoted colonel of militia. In 1778 he engaged in mercantile business with Col. Thomas Hart (father-in-law of Henry Clay) and James Brown (subsequently minister to France). In 1783 Colonel Rochester and Colonel Hart began the manufacture of flour, rope, and nails at Hagerstown, Md. On April 20, 1788, he married Sophia, sixth child of Col. William Beatty, of Frederick, Md., who was born there January 25, 1768. Colonel Rochester was member of assembly in Maryland, postmaster of Hagerstown, judge of the County Court, in 1808 a presidential elector, and the same year became the first president of the Hagerstown Bank. All this time he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having a large establishment there and two in Kentucky.

In 1800 he first visited the Genesee country, where he had purchased 640 acres. In September of the same year, with Col. William Fitzhugh, Major Charles Carroll, and Colonel Hilton, he bought large tracts of land in Livingston county near Dansville, and in 1802 himself, Colonel Fitzhugh, and Major Carroll purchased the "100-acre or Allan tract" for $17.50 per acre. This last named tract largely comprises the present business portion of the city of Rochester. He closed up his interests in Maryland and in May, 1810, he became a resident of Dansville, N. Y., where he remained five years, building a large paper mill and making many improvements. Disposing of his business there in 1815 he removed to an improved farm in Bloomfield, Ontario county. Meanwhile he constantly visited his property at the falls of the Genesee and laid it out into suitable lots, which were placed on the market, the town being called after him—Rochester. In April 1818, he took up his residence here, and died, in the city he had founded, after a long and painful illness, on the morning of May 17, 1831.

Colonel Rochester was always a very active man and almost constantly connected with some office or public enterprise. In 1816 he was for the second time a presidential elector, In January, 1817, he was secretary for an important convention

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held at Canandaigua to urge the construction of the Erie Canal, and the same year he went to Albany as agent for the petitioners for the erection of Monroe county, but was not successful in this undertaking until 1821, when he became the first county clerk and also the first representative in the State Legislature, being re-elected to the latter office in 1822. In 1824 he was a member of the commission to take subscriptions for the capital stock of the Bank of Rochester, of which he was elected the first president, but resigned in December of that year on account of ill health and infirmities of age. This was the last of his numerous public and corporate trusts. He was a life-long Episcopalian and was one of the founders of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, Rochester. His career was one of which any man might well feel proud. Starting for himself at the youthful age of sixteen, without means, but with great self-reliance, laudable ambition, perseverance, and native energy, he accomplished work of the largest magnitude and widest usefulness, accumulated a fortune, and indelibly stamped his name upon posterity as the founder of the city. He had twelve children: William Beatty, Nancy Barbara, John Cornelius, Sophia Eliza, Mary Eleanor, Thomas Hart, Catherine Kimball, Nathaniel Thrift, Anna Barbara, Henry Elie, Ann Cornelia, and Louisa Lucinda.

JOHN H. ROCHESTER.

JOHN H. ROCHESTER, vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners, is the last male representative residing here and bearing the name of the famous family by which Rochester was founded and after whom it is named. He was born here April 20, 1828. He was educated in the schools of this city and at the age of eighteen entered upon his life work in the Rochester City Bank of which his father, Thomas Hart Rochester, was president. He subsequently carried on a private banking business for five years with his brothers under the name of John H. Rochester & Bro. Then he became cashier in the Flour City Bank for three years. When the Mechanics' Savings Bank was chartered and entered upon its career, John H. Rochester became its secretary and treasurer, a position he has filled ever since for a period of over twenty-eight years, being the oldest banker in active service in this city. He has been connected with social, religious and public institutions throughout his career. He is a member of the Genesee Valley and Whist Clubs and was for three years president of the Rochester Club. He is the oldest baptized member of St. Luke's church in point of years of membership. He has been treasurer of the church home for twenty-five years; treasurer of St. Luke's for many years; treasurer of the Red Cross Society and yellow fever fund; is president of the Rochester Historical Society and as stated above, vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners. He has traveled extensively and is a well informed and public spirited citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in the public affairs of his native city, but has never sought or held public office. He married, in 1853, Elizabeth L. Moore, of Vicksburg, Miss. He has two sons: Thomas M., a practicing physician in Brooklyn, and Paul A., in the railroad service in New York. Mr. Rochester is one of the foremost citizens in Rochester and one of the hardest working of the park commissioners. He

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has always taken an interest in the parks and is a man of practical ideas. His selection to the board was a wise one and he was honored at the first meeting by an election as vice-president. John H. Rochester is the kind of a man who honors a city by public spirit and enterprise.

FREDERICK E. GOTT.

THE ancestors of Frederick E. Gott were among those who early came from England to America to seek that freedom of religious belief, and a broader field of usefulness, which were denied them beyond the ocean. On the ship Abigail Captain Henry Gardner, which sailed sailed from Weymouth, England, on June 20, 1628, for Salem, Mass., were Charles Gott and his wife, whose maiden name was Thankful Palmer, and two daughters. Charles Gott was born on March 12, 1598, and had children named Remember, Bethiah, Charles, and Daniel. Daniel was born June 20, 1646, settled at Hebron, Conn., where he married. He had five children, only one of which, named John, lived until 1749. John had three children, of which one only lived to maturity. This one, named John after his father, married Esther Story, and they had three children, whose names were John, Story, and Daniel. Daniel Gott was born September 5, 1735; married Charity Russ. They had seven children, the third of whom was Samuel Gott, grandfather of Frederick E., who was born September 19, 1775, in Hebron, Conn., and died there March 31, 1851. His son, who was second out of a family of thirteen children, also named Samuel, father of Frederick E., was born in Hebron, Conn., February 26, 1798. He was a man who gained a better education than the average for that time, and taught school in his early life. He married Chloe Gilman, learned the carpenter's trade, and about the year 1828, removed to the town of Ogden. In 1832 he bought and settled on the farm now owned by his son, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died on June 1, 1886. He was father of nine children, of whom seven lived to maturity; they were Horace G., George S., Emma E., Henry E., Eliza A., Lucy J., and Frederick E.

Frederick E. Gott was born in Ogden on October 13, 1851. He enjoyed excellent opportunities for obtaining an education, which he earnestly improved. His studies in the common school were supplemented with terms in the Institute at Parma, N. Y., and in the Normal School at Brockport, leaving the latter in 1870. In pursuance of his early formed intention he immediately began the study of medicine, but was forced to abandon that profession by the necessity of his presence and services at home. Since that time Mr. Gott's chief occupation has been farming on the family homestead, in connection with which he has for some years carried on a box manufactory.

Mr. Gott early showed a natural aptitude for politics, and has long been prominent in the local field as a Republican. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, has held the office ever since, and was re-elected in 1895. In 1891 he was elected supervisor, and still holds the office. In this capacity he has served on various committees—equalization, treasurer's accounts, military affairs, etc., often as chairman, and

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has several times been chosen to act as temporary chairman of the board. In 1892 Mr. Gott was sent as delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and he has on many occasions acted as delegate to County Conventions. In all of these positions Mr. Gott has earned the commendation of his constituents, and has proved worthy of the trust reposed in him. Mr. Gott is a member of Etolian Lodge F. & A. M., of which he was Senior Warden in 1895. He is a member of the Spencerport Congregational church, and is prominently connected with numerous business, political, and social organizations in his town and county.

JOHN W. HANNAN.

JOHN W. HANNAN, sheriff of Monroe county, was born in the town of Perinton, September 19, 1847. His grandfather, James Hannan, came from Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1810, and settled on a farm in Perinton, where he died; he participated in the War of 1812, serving on the Niagara frontier. On the homestead Cyrus P. Hannan, son of James and father of John W. was born in 1820, and upon it he spent his short but active life, dying in 1848. The old farm is now owned and occupied by the widow of the late Jesse B. Hannan, another son of the pioneer James. The family has always taken considerable interest in local affairs and for years has ranked among the leading agriculturists of the county.

John W. Hannan was reared on the farm and received his education in the district schools of his native town. He early manifested an aptitude for politics, in which he took a keen, wholesome interest, and affiliated with the Republicans from the first. His active participation in political matters brought him into contact with many of the influential party leaders, with whom he soon formed the most friendly relations. In 1865 he was appointed messenger and superintendent of documents in the State Senate, a position he held continuously for ten years. There he acquired a wide and enviable reputation for faithfulness and fidelity to duty. In July, 1875, he received the appointment of United States gauger, an office he satisfactorily filled for eight consecutive years, when he resigned to engage in the wholesale and retail liquor business in Rochester. In all these capacities he made hosts of friends. In the fall of 1881 he was elected sheriff of Monroe county on the Republican ticket by a large majority, and at the expiration of his term of office (three years) became proprietor of the National Hotel in Rochester, where he continued a landlord until 1892. In the fall of 1893 he again received the election of sheriff of the county for another three years beginning January 1, 1894. On March 1, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary E. Hommel, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

Mr. Hannan is also prominently identified with various social, political, and fraternal organizations, with which he has held responsible official relations. For several years he was president of the Lincoln Club. He is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Genesee Falls Lodge F. & A. M., Monroe Commandery K. T., Rochester Consistory, and Damascus Temple Mystic Shrine. He is past commander of the commandery, and is also a member of Central Lodge, No. 666, I. O. O. F., of Rochester City Lodge, No. 212, K. P., of Wahoo Tribe, 228, I. O. of R. M., of Rochester, Tent. No. 8, K. O. T. M., and of the Chamber of Commerce.

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John W Hannan

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JUDSON F. SHELDON.

JUDSON F. SHELDON, of English descent, was born upon his present farm in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, November 30, 1826, and is a grandson of Abner Sheldon and Rebekah Frary, his first wife, who came to that part of the Genesee country in 1801. Abner Sheldon's ancestors were among the earlier settlers of Massachusetts. Coming to Mendon he located first on what is known as the Ball farm, but in 1802 settled upon the present homestead, which has ever since remained in the family. He was one of the early magistrates of the town and held the office several years. His wife died about 1807; he survived until 1823, when his death occurred at the age of seventy-one. Their children who attained maturity were Abner, jr., Zelotes, Electa, Rebecca, Henry A., William F., Ptolemy, Timothy F., and Lucy. Ptolemy Sheldon was wounded in the War of 1812, in which Henry A. and Zelotes also served, all on the Niagara frontier.

Henry A. Sheldon, father of Judson F., was born in Deerfield, Mass., April 24, 1792. He came with his parents to Mendon in 1801, and died on the homestead February 24, 1864. He succeeded to the old farm by purchasing the interests of the other heirs and spent his life upon it, inaugurating improvements as occasion demanded and making it one of the best and most attractive rural homes in the neighborhood. He was always a farmer. In politics he was first an old line Whig and afterward a Republican, and throughout life manifested a keen but quiet interest in local affairs. His wife, Eliza, daughter of Charles Gillett, of Mendon, was born in 1797, and died October 24, 1862. They had seven children, namely, Charles A., who died April 5, 1841, aged twenty-five; Ransom T., a farmer in Mendon; Louisa E. (Mrs. Levi Carter), who died a widow, in Mendon, July 21, 1894, aged seventy-four; Horace W., who died at Honeoye Falls, April 16, 1893; Judson F., the subject of this memoir; Lucina M. (widow of William W. Potter), of Medina, N. Y., who died in Mendon November 16, 1893; and Laura R., who died May 29, 1841, aged nine years.

Judson F. Sheldon was reared on the family homestead and received his education at the district schools and at a select school held in his father's house. He also attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima for a time. Remaining on the farm he finally became its owner by buying off the other heirs, and there he has spent his life. This homestead is historally interesting and has often been the subject of the historian's pen. The north part long contained evidences of having at one time an Indian village, which was called To-ta-ac-tum. Within a hundred rods of this point is an eminence known as Fort Hill from the supposition that it was once crowned by a fortification constructed and occupied by the French who came in by way of Canada. The road passing the house was for many years called "Abram's Plains" and is now often spoken of as "Sheldon's Plains."

Mr. Sheldon has been prominently identified with political affairs, not only in the town, but in the county. He has always affiliated with the Republicans, and few men have served their party more faithfully or efficiently. In 1878, 1879, and 1880 he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, where his labor won for him a large measure of popularity and public approval, which found general expression in his election to the State Legislature from the first district of Monroe in the fall of 1881, and to this office he was again elected in 1889. In the assembly he served on such important

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committees as State Prison, Grievance, Roads and Bridges, etc., and his work in that body was characterized by unswerving fealty to constituents and public interests. He is a member of the Association of Supervisors and ex-Supervisors of Monroe County, is a director in the Patrons' Fire Relief Association of Monroe County, and has for several years taken an active part in organizing and maintaining the Grange, being a charter member of Honeoye Falls Grange, No. 6, Mendon.

March 18, 1857, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Martin Davis, of Mendon. She died January 28, 1889, leaving a daughter, Antoinette B., wife of William J. Kirkpatrick, and an adopted son, Charles Frederick, both of Mendon.

CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER.

CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER, eldest son of Chauncey G. and Mary W. (Bardin) Starkweather, was born in Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y., March 20, 1840, and moved with his parents to Chester county, Pa., in 1856. His early youth was spent on the parental farm. When thirteen years of age his father hired him out for $4 a month to work for a farmer summers and go to school winters, and in this capacity he remained until eighteen. Determining then to become master of a trade, he took up pattern making, at which he worked with unvarying success till July 21, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. G, 124th Regt. Pa. Vols., for nine months. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, was in Burnside's march through Virginia, and received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Pa., May 16, 1863. He then entered the government employ as foreman of a force of carpenters and held that position continuously until the close of the war, when he returned home.

Meanwhile, in 1861, his parents had settled on a farm in Brighton, Monroe county. Returning from the army he formed a partnership with his father and only brother (Jeremiah) under the firm name of Starkweather & Sons, and engaged in growing garden seeds for the wholesale market. This business proved very successful and was continued by the firm as thus constituted until 1871, when it was divided among the three partners. Afterward the sons became sole owners, and on February 9, 1894, the father died while in search of health at Lake Helen, Fla., at the age of over seventy-seven. He was born in Connecticut October 20, 1816, and possessed the thrifty characteristics and native energy of old-time New Englanders. Throughout life he devoted his attention mainly to business interests, yet he always manifested a deep regard for the prosperity and advancement of his town and county.

Chauncey G. Starkweather, the subject of this memoir, settled upon his present farm in the town of Henrietta in 1868, and since 1871 has successfully continued his portion of the old seed growing business alone, being now the largest grower of garden seeds in that section of the county. He has long taken an active part in political affairs and for several years has held responsible official positions. A staunch Republican he has commanded the respect of a large constituency and in the councils of his party is a recognized leader. In 1878 he was elected commissioner of high-

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ways for three years, and in 1880, 1881, and 1882 he represented his town on the board of supervisors. In the spring of 1892 he was elected supervisor for the fourth time and by successive elections still holds that office, being now on his seventh year. In 1893 he was made a member of the building committee to superintend the construction of the new county court house in Rochester, and on January 30, 1895, was appointed by Gov. Levi P. Morton, one of the board of managers of the Rochester State Hospital. He has been an influential member of the Republican County Central and District Committees for about ten years, and has frequently served as delegate to county, district, and State conventions. He is also a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., Rochester, and for four years was vice-president of the Western New York Agricultural Society.

March 28, 1867, Mr. Starkweather was married to Miss Emily L. Lewis, daughter of Zachariah Lewis, and a native of Brighton. They have one son, Lewis C., born July 25, 1882, and an adopted son, Albert J. Fisk, born February 26, 1874, whose parents, A. Judson and Alvira (Lewis) Fisk, died leaving him an orphan at the age of five years; he came to live with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather, by whom he was reared and educated, finishing at the Geneseo State Normal School; he is now engaged in the bicycle business in Rochester.

[Zachariah Lewis, father of Mrs. Starkweather, was born in Saybrook, Conn., and came to Brighton, Monroe county, in 1812, where he died December 25, 1867, aged seventy-six.]

GEORGE BENTON WATKINS.

THE successful establishment and management of such a business as that of W. H. Glenny & Co., in Rochester, is a task requiring so much commercial ability that the guiding mind in control must be possessed of rare qualifications; and a sketch of George Benton Watkins's career supports that view. Born in Utica, N. Y., August 12, 1852, of sturdy English descent, the youngest of ten children, his mother having died in his early infancy, he lived with an uncle on a farm until twelve years old. It was now that the elements of his future success began to manifest themselves. The farm could not hold him, and with the two-fold purpose of taking advantage of the more advanced educational facilities and opportunities afforded in the city for making his own way in the world, he returned to his father's home. He attended the Utica High School, graduating therefrom at sixteen. While at school in the early mornings he delivered papers, and in afternoons worked in the newspaper office. Having secured a position in the leading crockery store of the place, with characteristic energy, he applied himself to master the details of the business. His advancement in five years to the leading position in the store is an index of his success. His ambition still unsatisfied, he looked for a position offering larger opportunities. This was secured with the firm of W. H. Glenny, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest importing houses in the country, their receiving, packing and shipping departments with its force of twenty men and ten boys being placed under his supervision. Strict attention to business and untiring energy brought further preferment, and soon he was in charge of their wholesale department. In 1876 the financial em-

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barrassment of a Rochester house, largely indebted to Glenny, Sons & Co., necessitated the sending of a representative here to look after their interests. Mr. Watkins was chosen, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the local firm were enabled to pay all their indebtedness and continue their business. While attending to the company's interests here Mr. Watkins was impressed with the desirability of Rochester as a point for the establishment of a permanent trade. He suggested the idea to Mr. Glenny, who, after mature deliberation, decided to open a store, and did so under the style of W. H. Glenny & Co., with Mr. Watkins as manager. From its earliest inception the business here has been under the entire control of Mr. Watkins. Established on the broad basis of equity and integrity its growth has been one continuous success. In 1886 the present elegant commercial building which the firm at present occupies at 190, 192 and 194 East Main street, was erected, and its seven floors are required for their constantly increasing trade, In 1891 Mr. Watkins was admitted to partnership, a well merited reward for his faithfulness and success.

Of a retiring disposition he is seldom identified with public interests, though often sought after. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, was five years director of the Y. M. C. A., and for ten years has been trustee and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Watkins was married, at the age of twenty-one, to Carrie, daughter of Sanford Peckham, of Madison, Oneida county, N. Y. He is a Republican, and resides at 626 East Main street.

MERRITT A. CLEVELAND

MERRITT A. CLEVELAND was born at East Houndsfield, Jefferson county, N. Y. His father, Philander Cleveland, was a native of Jefferson county and his ancestors were among the pioneers of the Black River Valley. Philander married Mercy, daughter of Stephen Richardson, and of six children four survive.

The family are well known as engineers, contractors of railroads, canals, and other public works. In 1870 our subject occupied a position on the Engineer Corps of the Carthage, Watertown & Sackett's Harbor Railroad, and later was appointed division engineer of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. In 1873 took charge as engineer of construction of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway of Canada. In 1874 formed the firm of Hunter & Cleveland, and completed the Lake Shore Railroad In 1876 he examined the route of the present Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba and the Canadian North West, making the trip overland with mules and along the rivers and lakes with Indians and canoes. In the same year the firm of Hunter, Murray & Cleveland was formed and engaged in the construction of the locks and works at Port Colborne, Welland, Port Dalhousie, and other points along the route until the completion of the Welland Canal. The firm of Hunter, Murray & Cleveland were among the largest contractors of that great work. They also built a portion of the Murray Canal, connecting the Bay of Quintie with Lake Ontario, and engaged in deepening and improving many of the harbors along the lakes. In 1883–84 the firm of Warren & Cleveland built the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad in Pennsylvania and Ohio, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system.

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Engraved by J. K. Campbell, N.Y.

M. A. Cleveland

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In 1886 the firm of Murray & Cleveland entered into contract with the Dominion overnment to build the Galops Canal around the Galops Rapids, which is a part of ıe system of canals to make the St. Lawrence River navigable for large vessels.

In 1875 our subject married Nellie, daughter of Oril Smith of Sodus, N. Y., and ıey have four children: Milo, Nellie, Harold and Florence. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland ook up his residence in Brockport.

FRANK H. CLEMENT.

THE Clement family in America descends from Robert Clement, who came from ngland in his own vessel and settled in Haverhill, Mass., in 1638. Many of his escendants have borne prominent parts in the commercial, social and political life the American government and of the several States in which they located, while ı military capacities their deeds of heroism and valor have placed theirs among the istinguished names in history. Harris Clement, son of John and Polly (Richardson) lement, was born, a lineal descendant of the immigrant Robert, in Petersham, Mass., ı 1801. His maternal ancestor was one of three brothers named Harris, all of whom ere active patriots in the Revolutionary war. In 1824 or 1825 he settled in mercan- le business in Clarkson, Monroe county, whence he subsequently removed to Parma, here he served as supervisor several terms, being re-elected many times without pposition. In 1864 he came to Rochester as deputy collector of internal revenue nder Samuel P. Allen, a position he held about three years. A staunch Republican e was long an influential factor in the politics of the county and frequently served is party in important capacities. He died in this city May 13, 1873, widely respected nd esteemed. His wife, Clarissa T. Pond, of Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y., ied May 13, 1879. They had two sons: Theodore T., of Ypsilanti, Mich., and Frank I., the subject of this sketch, of Rochester.

Frank H. Clement was born in Parma, this county, June 26, 1843, and spent his arly years upon his father's farm on the Ridge road. He was educated in the pub- c schools, Parma Academy, and Rochester Collegiate Institute, and for two years ıereafter taught district school. At a youthful age he developed a decided taste for ıechanics, and especially for drawing and engineering. Removing to Rochester in 363 he entered the employ of D. A. Woodbury & Co., steam engine builders, with hom he remained five years, part of the time being foreman and draughtsman. In 368 he received the appointment of inspector of steam boilers for the 28th Congres- onal District and served in that capacity one year. He then formed a co-partner- ıip with W. S. Loughborough as solicitor of patents at Rochester, but while thus ngaged his health failed and he was forced to seek other employment.

In 1871 he practically founded his present business in a small jobbing machine ıop by forming a partnership with Thomas L. Turner, under the style of Turner & lement, which continued to 1877, when he purchased his partner's interest and be- ame sole owner, the headquarters being the Greenwood building in Mill street. he next year the business began to grow perceptibly, and in 1882 it had outgrown ıe limits of the premises occupied. A second floor was added; in 1886 a third floor, nd in 1888 a fourth floor was added. The specialties manufactured were saws,

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planers, boring machines, lathes, etc., such as were necessary in the manufacture of furniture, chairs, carriages, wood patterns, cars, agricultural implements, etc. The business steadily developed into extensive proportions until in 1890 it again needed more room and better facilities, and in that year the brick buildings now occupied by the concern were erected for the purpose on Lyell avenue adjoining the Erie canal. Meanwhile the products manufactured had increased both in volume and variety until in 1892–93 seventy different machines were listed, shipments being made to all parts of the United States as well as to many foreign countries. In 1891 the Frank H. Clement Company was incorporated with a paid up capital of $60,000 and with Mr. Clement as president and manager. This arrangement still continues, although the actual capital employed is over $100,000. Mr. Clement has been the mechanical and business head of the concern from the start, having made all the original designs, having supervised the construction of all work, and up to 1891 having attended personally to the details and correspondence of the office. He has successfully built up one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the kind in the State.

Mr. Clement, although keenly alive to the best interests of the public welfare, has never been a candidate for public office, but has steadily devoted his attention and energy to a large and growing business. For twenty-two years he was a prominent member of the Brick Presbyterian church of Rochester; in 1884 he became a charter member and ruling elder of the North Presbyterian church and still retains those relations. He married, first, in 1866, Miss Harriet E., daughter of Armitstead Fielden, of Brockport, by whom he had five children, of whom two, Benjamin Harris and Mary Genevieve, are living. The mother died in 1880, and in 1882 Mr. Clement married Miss Lovisa S. Knapp, of Farmington, Pa., but for several years a teacher in the public schools of Rochester.

CHARLES T. CROUCH.

Charles T. Crouch, one of the largest lumber dealers in Western New York, was born in Rochester on May 25, 1829, and is a son of William Crouch, a contractor, who came here from England about 1822 and died November 19, 1842. William Crouch married Catherine Harmon, who was born July 11, 1800, and died July 16, 1895. They had six children, of whom our subject was the fifth. Charles T. Crouch obtained his education in the public schools of his native city, and when a young man engaged in teaming. In 1857 he formed a partnership with his brother George W., under the name of G. W. & C. T. Crouch, and embarked in the manufacture of lumber, which they continued about four years. In 1862 they engaged in the coal business. In 1868 they associated themselves with George Bentley, of Rochester, and Samuel R. Hart, of Brighton, as G. W. Crouch & Co., and began the manufacture of lumber on Crouch island, where they put up a large saw-mill. Two years later the Messrs. Crouch purchased Mr. Hart's interest and two years after that Mr. Bentley retired, the style of the firm becoming G. W. & C. T. Crouch. About 1875 they formed a partnership with H. H. Craig, as Craig & Crouches, and this firm established, independent of the saw-mill, a large wholesale and retail lumber business on Griffith street, which was continued by them until 1880, when the Crouch brothers

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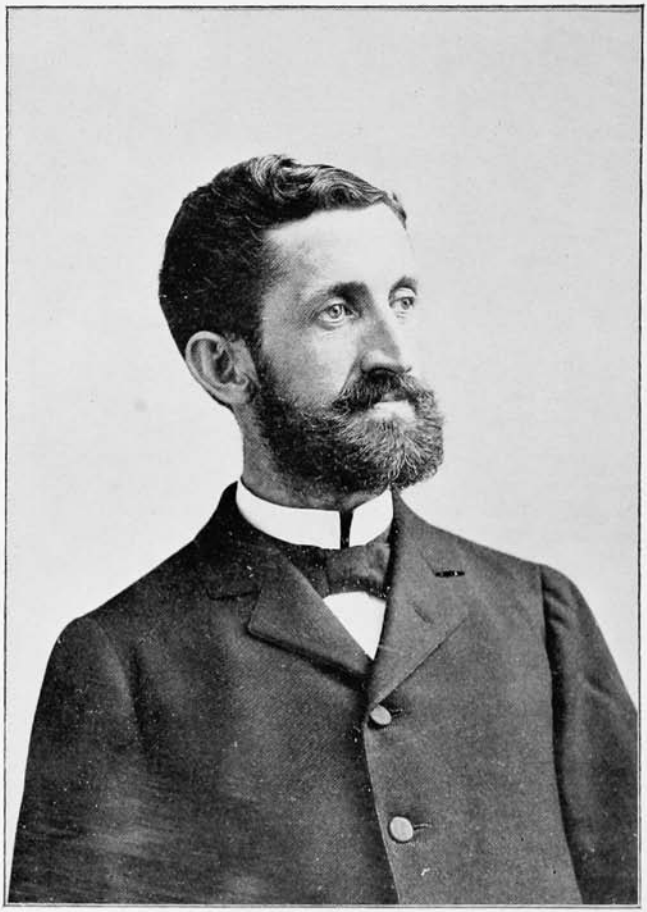

M B Shantz

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purchased Mr. Craig's interest and took their sons, George W., jr., and Frank P. (sons of G. W.), and Charles H. (son of C. T.) into the firm as G. W. & C. T. Crouch & Sons. They continued both the lumber trade and saw-mill business for about three years, when George W. Crouch, jr., withdrew. In 1887 Charles T. and Charles H. Crouch sold their interests in both establishments to G. W. & F. P. Crouch and, forming the firm of C. T. Crouch & Son, started their present extensive wholesale and retail lumber business on West street near Lyell avenue, where they also have a large sash and blind factory and planing-mill. They handle from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually and employ on an average thirty-five or forty hands.

Mr. Crouch is one of the oldest and best known lumber dealers in Western New York, and for nearly forty years has been intimately connected with the business in Rochester. He has long been identified with the city's growth and material prosperity, assisting in building it up, and contributing liberally to its advancement. In politics he has always been a Democrat and for two years represented the Twelfth ward in the Common Council, but excepting this has steadfastly declined public office, preferring to devote his entire attention to business interests. As a citizen he is one of the prominent men of Rochester. He is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Valley Lodge F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter R. A. M., Monroe Commandery K. T., Doric Council, and the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also a memberof the Abelard Club of this city.

In 1851 Mr. Crouch was married to Miss Susan Streeter, daughter of Thomas Streeter, of Rochester. They are the parents of five children, all married, namely: Mary H. (Mrs. Sidney R. Ireland), of Chicago; Delia E. (Mrs. George H. Lookup), of Marion, Wayne county; Charles H., who married Sarah, daughter of John Hancock, of Rochester; and Rhoda E. (Mrs. Henry H. Turner) and Nellie S. (Mrs. C. C. Beahan), both of Rochester,

MOSES B. SHANTZ.

Moses B. Shantz was born in Berlin, Canada, August 24, 1852. His great-great-grandfather, with many others, fled from Switzerland to this country in 1737 because of the remorseless persecution which his sect, the Mennonites, suffered at the hands of the Swiss government. This sect distinctively upheld a non-resisting doctrine, similar to that of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and most of their number settled in or near Philadelphia. They came hither mainly through the influence of William Penn, and because the king of England had declared free exercise of conscience and exempted the so-called Quakers, Dunkers, and Mennonites from military duty and the swearing of oath, a law that stands good with the English government unto this day. Mr. Shantz's maternal grandfather, Mr. Biehn, settled in Canada in 1804; his grandmother came with her family in 1807; and his grandfather, Jacob Shantz, became resident there in 1810. The latter made the journey thither by way of the Genesee country, passing through forest and brush where the city of Rochester now stands, and being accompanied by Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the subsequent founder of the place. His son, Jacob Y. Shantz, has long been an active and influential factor in the colonization of some of the remoter parts of Canada, and is still

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prominently identified with the northwestern section of that vast territory. He was instrumental in inaugurating a tide of immigration soon after the visit of several delegates from Russia in 1873. The next year 1,800 persons came to Manitoba; in 1875 about 4,000 arrived. In three years 1,343 families, consisting of nearly 8,000 souls, all Mennonites, settled in Manitoba, all coming from Russia to escape the laws which conflicted with their religious doctrine. Most of them were Germans, having left Germany for the same reason some eighty years before. The sum of $94,200 was appropriated by the Canadian government and $34,000 more by the people of Manitoba for the purpose of assisting these immigrants, nearly all of whom were poor, and Mr. Shantz had full control of this money. He has lived to see his colonies prosper and himself ranked among the foremost benefactors of the country.

Moses B. Shantz, son of Jacob Y., was educated in his native town, and after attending a business college entered the employ of his father as bookkeeper and manager, in which capacity he continued for several years. Meanwhile he made a study of the manufacture of buttons and in 1887 came to Rochester, where he began in a small way the business to which he has since devoted his attention. His trade gradually developed from insignificant to extensive proportions, and in 1891 the M. B. Shantz Co. was incorporated with a capital of $150,000, and with M. B. Shantz, president; H. E. Welcher, vice-president; and H. K. Elston, secretary and treasurer, all of whom still hold their respective offices. They carry on a large business, which extends all over this continent, operate one of the largest factories of the kind in America, and maintain branch salesrooms in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

December 7, 1875, Mr. Shantz was married to Miss Veronica Bingeman, daughter of Jonas Bingeman, of Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada. They have seven children: J. Edgar, H. Elizabeth, J. Alson, Vera M., Katie Irene, Marshall B., and Harold E.

ISAAC BUTTS.

Isaac Butts was born in Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 11, 1816, and died in Rochester, November 20, 1874. At the age of twelve he removed with his father's family to the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, where he lived upon a farm and received common school instruction. Approaching to majority, he sought a more liberal education and received it under Prof. Chester Dewey, principal of the Rochester High School. After successfully following various pursuits he adopted the profession of journalism, and in October, 1845, purchased and assumed editorship of the Rochester *Advertiser*, the oldest daily paper in the United States west of Albany, and the leading organ of the Democratic party in Western New York. During the following year, 1846, slavery became a prominent issue in the politics of the United States, as a consequence of the war with Mexico, and the pending acquisition of territory by treaty of peace. The question was, whether slavery should be allowed or prohibited by Congress in the acquired territory, and discussion of it was forced in August, 1846, by the introduction in the House of Representatives of the "Wilmot Proviso," to the effect that slavery should be excluded. Mr. Butts took strong ground against both sides in the controversy, and promulgated the doctrine

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G. W. Clarke

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that the people of the territories should settle the question for themselves. Credit for the origin of this principle of "Popular Sovereignty," or "Squatter Sovereignty," as its opponents contemptuously stigmatized it, has been erroneously claimed for each of three distinguished senators—Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas—respectively from New York, Michigan, and Illinois. The records prove that it was first advocated by Mr. Butts in the *Daily Advertiser* of February 8, 1847; by Mr. Dickinson in the Senate December 13, 1847; by General Cass in his Nicholson letter December 24, 1847; and by Judge Douglas in the discussion in the compromise measures in the Senate June 17, 1850. In the division of the Democratic party that followed in 1848 Mr. Butts took sides with the "Barnburners" of New York in support of Van Buren and Adams, against the "Hunkers," who sustained Cass and Butler. After the defeat of the latter he sold the *Advertiser* to a syndicate of "Hunkers," and, retiring from editorial service, engaged in the enterprise of the House printing telegraph and in the construction of lines in Western States, converging at St. Louis. After the presidential election of 1852 he returned to journalism by the purchase of a half-interest in the Rochester *Daily Union*, which had been established in August of that year to support the Democratic candidates, Pierce and King. In 1857 the *Daily Advertiser* was joined with the *Union*, and Mr. Butts continued as editor until December, 1864, when he permanently retired. About the beginning of this last period of editorial service there was a consolidation of telegraphic lines and interests by the incorporation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Butts was one of the organizers and for many years one of the managers. Mr. Butts never held any public position beyond acting as a delegate for his party in several State and National Conventions. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1866, but declined to serve. He was a man of marked talent, both natural and acquired. Possessed of an analytical and logical mind he was a powerful controversialist; and he has left brochures on finance, protection, free trade, and other subjects, that are remarkable for originality and force. His volume on "Protection and Free Trade," with a memoir,[1] was published posthumously (New York, 1875).

GEORGE W. CLARK

GEORGE W. CLARK represents one of the pioneer families of the Genesee country. Calvin Clark, his grandfather, came with his wife, five sons, and four daughters from Connecticut to Penfield in 1801 and settled upon an unbroken farm a short distance north of what is now Penfield. He was highly respected for his many noble qualities and New England characteristics, and took a keen but quiet interest in the growth and prosperity of the new settlement. Patriotic and public spirited he participated as a civilian in the war of 1812, hauling provisions, etc., to the Niagara frontier, and dying, while thus engaged, near Lewiston. Alpheus Clark, his eldest son, was born in Connecticut in August, 1788, came to Penfield with his father's family, and for many years assisted in their support. He was a lifelong farmer and

[1] Adapted from "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. I., 1888.

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resident of that town, and died in August, 1861, on the homestead now owned by his son, George W. His wife was Rhoda, daughter of Libbeus Ross, grandfather of Austin P. Ross, whose sketch appears in this volume. She died December 28, 1853, aged sixty-one. Both were early and prominent members and liberal supporters of the Penfield Baptist church, and materially contributed to the progress and welfare of their community. Their children were Adelia A (Mrs. William R. Thomas), deceased; Deborah L. (Mrs. Chauncey Knapp), of Adrian, Mich.; Alpheus S., long a prominent citizen of Penfield, some time justice of the peace, and three years justice of sessions, who died in February, 1875; Orrin M., who died in Penfield in January, 1891, aged sixty-seven; Rhoda A. (Mrs. J. C. Sampson), Albion, Mich.; George W., the subject of this sketch; and Peninah M. (Mrs. John Peck), of Clifton Park, Saratoga county.

George W. Clark was born in Penfield on the 16th of June, 1831, and received his education from the district schools of the day. Reared on the farm he remained a farmer until April, 1895, when he removed to Rochester, where he lives in retirement, enjoying the accumulations of a profitable and successful career. He has always been a generous supporter of educational, religious, and benevolent objects, giving all good movements a hearty encouagement and forwarding every enterprise which promoted the public welfare. His native town, which so long honored him as a resident, ever found in him a loyal friend and a thorough benefactor. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, affiliating with that party upon its organization, and triumphally carrying its banner to victory in many exciting local campaigns. For more than two decades he has been active in its councils and prominent as one of its trusted leaders. In 1875 he was elected town assessor and served for six consecutive years. In 1881, 1882, and 1883, he represented the town of Penfield on the Board of Supervisors, where he labored zealously for the public good. He was for some time a citizen member of the Town Board of Health and for three years a member of the Republican County Committee from Penfield, being continuously one of its executive committee and for two years its treasurer. In the spring of 1890 he was again elected supervisor and served by re-election for four successive years. In November, 1893, he was elected delegate from the first district of Monroe to the State Constitutional Convention which met in Albany in May, 1894. On August 26, 1895, although a new resident of Rochester, he was nominated for supervisor of the Twelfth ward on the Republican ticket. He has been a member of the Penfield Union Lodge, No. 154, F. & A. M., longer than any other living man and was its master for four years. He is also a member of Hamilton Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., Monroe Commandery, No. 12, K. T., Ancient Arabic Order of Noble Mystic Shrine, Damascus Temple, and the Supervisors' and Ex-Supervisors' Association of Monroe county, of which he has been for several years a vice-president.

Mr. Clark was married on November 17, 1864, to Miss Margaret E. Brooks, daughter of Israel Brooks, of Saratoga county, N. Y. They have five children: Dora P. (wife of Charles J. Brown, president of the Brown Brothers Company, nurserymen, of Rochester), Ruth E., Jennie Mae, I. Brooks, and J. Porter.

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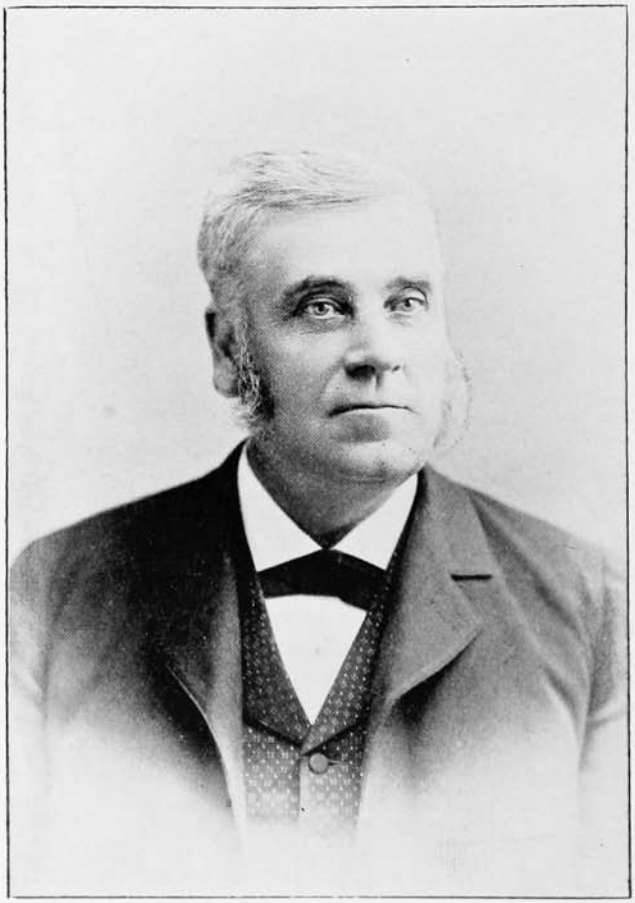



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DANIEL DEAVENPORT.

DANIEL DEAVENPORT, the pioneer commission merchant of Rochester, and wholesale dealer in butter, eggs, fruits, etc., and the one who built the first cold storage houses for carrying butter and eggs, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N.Y., September 13, 1839, and received his education in the public schools of his native village (now a city). At the age of scarcely eighteen he became a clerk in a grocery store in that place and remained fifteen months, when poor health compelled him to resign. Afterward, upon the advice of a friend, who loaned him $400, he engaged in the retail grocery and fruit business in Watertown, which he successfully conducted until March, 1865, when he sold out and came to Rochester, where he has since resided. Here he first established a retail grocery trade, under the firm name of Deavenport & Wilmott, and so continued until the partnership expired three years later. He was then on State street for one year, when ill health again forced him to sell out, and for the following year he carried on a shipping business in a small way. This may be regarded as the foundation of his present extensive wholesale establishment, for it was during this period that he formed associations which subsequently led to the starting of the largest commission houses in Rochester. He purchased the grocery store at what was then 163 East Main street and established business under the name of the "Liberty Pole Commission House," which has developed into one of the best known enterprises in the city. This was retail trade, and was gradually converted into wholesaling butter and eggs, two years later adding 161 East Main street, running the two stores, wholesale and retail. After fifteen years, or in 1883, he again sold out and opened his present store at the corner of East Main and Franklin streets, which retains the old name. Here Mr. Deavenport engaged in wholesaling butter, eggs, fruit and produce, and so continues. In 1886 he purchased the building on the corner of North and Chatham streets, which he fitted up for a cold storage and warehouse. He also has a large cold storage in connection with the store, both of which were built for his use by the Wicks Refrigerator Company.

Mr. Deavenport is one of the largest and best known wholesale commission dealers in the country. He originally bought butter and eggs largely in Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties, and about fifteen years ago extended his purchases into the west, where he now carries on an immense business. He brought the first full car of butter ever brought into Rochester, and he demonstrated the feasibility of of that method of transportation. For the past ten years he has given employment to about fifteen men, and during the busy season the force greatly increases in number. In February, 1893, the concern adopted its present style of D. Deavenport & Co., but it still retains the familiar name of the Liberty Pole Commission House, a name derived from a historic liberty pole which for many years was a conspicuous landmark near by on East Main street.

As a citizen Mr. Deavenport has always manifested a lively interest in public affairs, aiding in promoting every worthy object, and lending his influence in the cause of progress and advancement. His energies, however, have been strictly confined to business, for in the conduct of this his time has been fully occupied.

In February, 1863, he married a daughter of Rev. F. H. Stanton. They have no children, and are both in the prime of life, enjoying good health.

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DANIEL W. POWERS.

AMONG the pre-eminently distinguished citizens of Rochester is Daniel W. Powers, who was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., June 14, 1818. His parents, Asabel and Elizabeth (Powell) Powers, from Vermont, were among the earliest pioneers of Western New York and died, leaving the lad an orphan in boyhood. He was reared by an uncle and remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he came to Rochester and entered the employ of Ebenezer Watts, a hardware dealer, for whom he clerked until 1849. He then engaged in business as a banker and broker, and on March 1, 1850, published in the paper his intention of conducting an "Exchange business in the Eagle block, Rochester, one door west of the Monroe Bank in Buffalo street." His success in the undertaking is evinced by the fact that on the site of that office now stands the beautiful and substantial Powers fire-proof building, the first, finest, and most celebrated of the great modern commercial structures erected in the city. It was built in 1870 and contains the famous Powers Art Gallery, which is known throughout the world, and which is valued at more than $1,000,000. Adjoining it on West Main street he completed in 1883 the Powers Fire-proof Hotel, one of the most popular first-class hostelries in the United States. These handsome buildings, together with the gallery, have spread the fair fame of Rochester as well as the name of Powers over all English-speaking countries, while the great gallery itself has made this city one of the leading art centers of America.

Mr. Powers has also been prominent in various other connections. He was twice elected alderman from the old Tenth ward, and was a member of the commissions which directed the construction of the City Hall and the elevation of the Central-Hudson Railroad tracks. Upon the incorporation of Powers Bank, the successor of the Powers Banking House, in June, 1890, he was elected its president, which position he has ever since held. He is also president of the board of trustees of the City Hospital. He is one of Rochester's most distinguished, enterprising, and public spirited citizens, and has done more than any other man to make the name of the city famous throughout the world.

In 1855 Mr. Powers married Miss Helen M. Craig, daughter of the late John Craig, of Niagara county. They have five children.

HENRY LIKLY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Perth, Canada, January 18, 1836, and came to Rochester with his mother in the spring of 1848, his father, William Likly, having died but a short time before. After completing his education in the public schools of this city he entered the employ of A. R. Pritchard, manufacturer of trunks and traveling bags, who had established himself in that business here in 1844. Here Mr Likly served a regular apprenticeship, thoroughly mastering trade with which he has ever since been prominently identified, and in which he has met with unvarying success. While he was connected with the establishment the firm became A. R. & F. H. Pritchard. January 1, 1868, he was given a partnership interest under the style of

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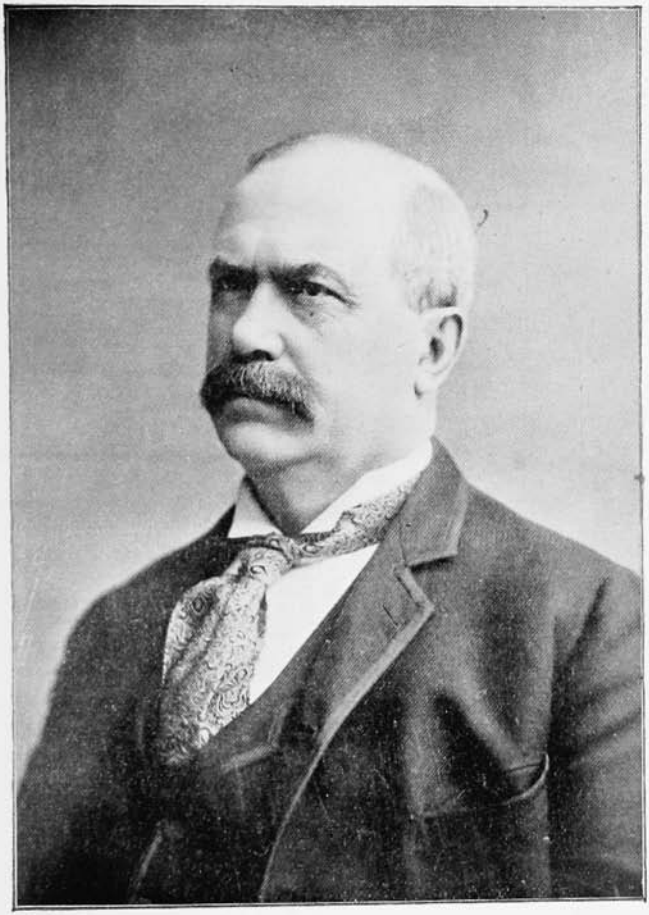



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A. R. & F. H. Pritchard & Co., and three years later this name was changed to A. R. Pritchard & Likly. In February, 1879, Mr. Likly and his brother-in-law, W. D. Callister, as Henry Likly & Co., became sole proprietors, and since then have successfully conducted one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country. They consume annually more than half a million feet of lumber and manufacture over thirty thousand trunks and thousands of traveling bags, maintaining a trade which extends throughout the United States, and employing upwards of 110 hands. They make all kinds and grades of trunks and traveling bags, and have an extensive factory at No. 340 Lyell avenue and a retail store at No. 96 State street. No firm in this country is more favorably known to the trade, and none enjoys a wider prestige for the fine quality of the goods manufactured.

Mr. Likly is one of the most esteemed and most popular citizens of Rochester. A staunch Republican, taking at times an active part in the councils of his party, and always manifesting a keen interest in the welfare and general prosperity of the city, he has frequently been named for positions of trust and political responsibility, but invariably has refused public office, giving instead his energies to a large and growing business, which occupies his entire attention, and in which he has been eminently successful. He was a charter member of Corinthian Temple Lodge No. 805, F. & A. M., of which he is the present treasurer. He is also a member and past noble grand of the I. O. O. F.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Helen E. Callister, by whom he has two sons living: William C. and Henry, jr., both of whom are associated with their father in business.

FREDERICK A. ROWE.

FREDERICK A. ROWE was a life long resident of Monroe county, and during an active and a successful career became one of the prominent agriculturists of his time. He was born in the town of Greece on January 26, 1814, being the fourth child and second son of Frederick and Philura (Church) Rowe, who were among the earliest pioneers in that part of the Genesee country. Frederick Rowe was born December 22, 1779, and died June 10, 1855. He participated in the war of 1812, and a few years afterward moved to the town of Gates, settling on the place now owned by C. C. Beaman, where he lived the remainder of his life. He took a keen interest in town affairs, supported every local public enterprise, and donated the site upon which the school house in District No. 5 now stands. His wife, Philura Church, was born August 2, 1784, and died November 5, 1862. Their children were Lucian, Emeline F., Ruth H., Frederick A., Ira G., Abel Henry C., Nancy P., Nancy P. 2d, and William E., all deceased except Nancy P. 2d.

Frederick A. Rowe, the subject of this memoir, was raised on the paternal farm and acquired as good an education as the common schools of his day afforded. His entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. On October 19, 1837, he was married to Miss Julia M. Sperry, daughter of Ira Sperry, a pioneer of Monroe county. She was born May 2, 1805, in Cayuga county. Soon after their marriage he settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, C. C. Beaman, whence he re-

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moved about 1850 to the present Omlstead place, where he resided ten years. In 1860 he returned to the farm first mentioned, upon which he died July 10, 1878 His wife survived until June 7, 1882. They had born to them five children, viz.: Ruth H., who was born October 7, 1838, married George B. Sperry, of Gates, and died in June, 1883; George A., born October 31, 1840, enlisted in the 108th Regt. N. Y. Vols., was wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., and died December 17, 1862; Ellen Louisa, born May 20, 1842, died July 2, 1843; Charles H., born April 5, 1844, a resident of Forest Grove, Oregon; and Julia E. (Mrs. C. C. Beaman), of Gates, born September 26, 1846.

Mr. Rowe was always one of the representative citizens of the town, and throughout life took a keen interest in public affairs. Originally an old line Whig and subsequently a staunch Republican, he was more or less active in politics, and filled every position with both credit and distinction. Like his father he was especially prominent in local educational matters, and for several years served as school trustee. Both himself and wife were life-long members of the Baptist church of Greece, to which they were always liberal supporters. Mr. Rowe was highly respected and esteemed, and maintained throughout a successful career, an untarnished reputation and the charcteristics of an honest, upright, and conscientious citizen and neighbor.

GEORGE ELLWANGER.

GEORGE ELLWANGER was born at Gross-Heppach in the Remsthal (called the "Garden of the Fatherland"), kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, December 2, 1816, and spent his youth with his father and brothers in their vineyards. In this capacity he acquired a love for horticulture and early resolved to devote his life to it. Having secured a liberal education in the schools of his neighborhood he studied for four years in a leading horticultural institution in Stuttgart, where he perfected himself in the arts which he had decided to follow, In 1835 he emigrated to America and first settled in Tiffin, Ohio, passing through the Genesee Valley on the way and mentally noting the unparalleled advantages it offered. He soon returned and located in Rochester, where he entered the horticultural establishment of Reynolds & Bateman, the first of its kind in this city. In 1839 he purchased their business and also bought eight acres of land on Mount Hope avenue, and thus formed the nucleus of the subsequently celebrated Mount Hope nurseries. In 1840 he formed a partnership with the late Patrick Barry, which continued under the firm name of Ellwanger & Barry until the latter's death in June, 1890. They successfully built up the most complete and extensive nursery business in the United States, and for fifty years maintained a trade which extended largely into foreign lands, shipments being made to almost every nation on the globe. They also established the Toronto nurseries in Canada and the Columbus nurseries in Ohio. Since Mr. Barry's death the business has been continued under the old name as extensively as before.

As a citizen Mr. Ellwanger has constantly exercised an elevating influence upon the growth and material prosperity of the community, and has always been prominently identified with every public enterprise. For many years he has been officially connected with the banking interests of Rochester, being successively a director of the Union and Flour City Banks and a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank and

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the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He has also served as a director of the Rochester Gas Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, and the Rochester and Brighton Street Railroad Company.

In 1846 Mr. Ellwanger married Miss Cornelia, daughter of Gen. Micah Brooks, of Livingston, a pioneer of Western New York. They have had four sons: George H., Henry B., William D., and Edward S., all of whom received the best education the schools of this country afforded, supplemented by extended travel and study abroad.

AUSTIN P. ROSS.

AMONG the earlier pioneers of Monroe county who were instrumental in converting an unbroken wilderness into a fruitful and progressive section of the Empire State was Libbeus Ross, the grandfather of the subject of this memoir, who moved with his family from Rhode Island to Penfield in 1801. He settled on a farm two miles north and west of Penfield village and died there, leaving to his children—six sons and three daughters—a rich inheritance of New England thrift and frugality. Libbeus Ross, jr., was reared on the paternal farm and received such educational advantages as the primitive district schools afforded. He was a life-long farmer, a prominent member of the M. E. church, a member of the old Monroe County Pioneer Association, and died in Penfield in the spring of 1866. He was twice married and had five children who attained maturity, as follows: Mrs. Calvin Eaton, Mrs. Benjamin Crippen, Mrs. Egbert Leak, Martin V. B., and Austin P., the others being born to him by his first wife.

Austin P. Ross was born in Penfield on October 10, 1828. His early life was spent upon his father's farm and he succeeded to the old homestead, where he resided until May, 1866, when he removed to Rochester, where he died September 10, 1872. As a farmer he was successful, but it was as a business man in Rochester that he became best and most widely known. Soon after coming here he became one of the originators and a heavy stockholder of the Vacuum Oil Company, of which he continued as a director until his death. In this he acquired an enviable reputation as well as a competency, and for several years sustained intimate relations with the commercial interests of the city. He was a man of the strictest integrity and universally respected and esteemed. A consistant christian, he was first a member of the Penfield M. E. church and later of the Alexander Street M. E. church, being long one of their official boards and a trusted counsellor. He was for many years a Master Mason, and one of the prominent and influential men of the community. In politics he was always a Republican, but never became actively identified with partisan affairs, although he constantly manifested a keen interest in public matters for the welfare and advancement of his town and city. His career was almost wholly a business one, in which he met with unvarying success and no little distinction. He was a man who made close friendships, and, making, kept them throughout life.

December 24, 1865, he married Mrs. Caroline (De Witt) Easton, of Rochester, who survives him. She was a daughter of Jacob De Witt, a native of New Jersey, and an early settler of Greece.

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ISAAC R. ELWOOD.[1]

ISAAC R. ELWOOD was born at Herkimer, in the Mohawk valley, N. Y., in 1800, and received a common school education. He descended from an ancient German family, of which one branch settled in England many generations ago. To this branch belonged Thomas Ellwood, the Quaker, reader and friend to the blind poet, John Milton. Our subject's grandfather, Richard Ellwood, of German extraction, came to America from England in 1748, and soon afterward settled in the town of Minden, Montgomery county, in the Mohawk valley. He was a mason by trade, and an old stone house near St. Johnsville still stands to attest his handiwork. His son, Richard Ellwood, jr., father of Isaac R., was born in England and had attained the age of six years when the family came to this country. He was a farmer in the Mohawk valley, and married a Miss Bell, by whom he had six children, Isaac R. being the youngest. John Elwood, a younger brother of Richard, jr., settled in Canada and changed the orthography of the name from Ellwood to Elwood, which was originally Ellwoode.

The following incident relative to the mother of Mrs. Richard Ellwood, jr., appears in the Documentary History of New York, Vol. I., p. 522. During the French and Indian war, when an attack from the Indians was imminent, Captain Herchamer issued orders calling upon all settlers to take refuge within Fort Herkimer. By an oversight Mrs. Bell and her family were left unwarned. They were surprised, her husband and two children were killed, and an infant's brains were dashed out, while she herself was scalped and left for dead, here nose being also nearly cut off. Her then unborn child became in course of time the mother of the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Bell suffered severely from the shock, and was several times at the point of death before she recovered.

Isaac R. Elwood, who adopted the spelling of the name as modified by his uncle, was reared on the paternal farm amid the Dutch settlements of the famous Mohawk valley. About 1830 he came to Rochester, where he not only spent the remainder of his life, but which was destined to become the scene of his active and useful career. After studying law and being admitted to the bar he practiced his profession in partnership with those two distinguished brother jurists, Samuel L. and Henry R. Selden, for several years, acquiring eminent success and a wide reputation. Possessing a profound knowledge of legal literature, and endowed with great ability and sound judgment, he was recognized as an able lawyer and a trusty counsellor. Originally a Democrat and subsequently a Republican in politics he always manifested a keen interest in public affairs, and in 1838 officiated as clerk of the Common Council. Afterward he was clerk of the New York State Senate for two sessions, and at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he took a prominent part in supporting the Union cause. But in the midst of this struggle, on February 27, 1863, he died at his home in this city from injuries received in a runaway accident, widely respected and esteemed. To his memory his eldest child and only son, Frank Worcester Elwood, erected in 1879 the handsome and substantial Elwood building on the historic northeast corner of State and Main streets.

It was as one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, however,

[1] This sketch properly belongs in the chapter on "Judges and Attorneys," but was received too late for insertion therein.

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that Mr. Elwood acquired a name which imperishably stands upon the annals of time. When this great corporation was formed by the consolidation of lines which then covered thirteen States of the Union he was retained as an attorney, and in that capacity drew all the papers which started the enterprise and placed it upon a successful working basis. He was also made its first secretary and treasurer and held those positions until his death in 1863, his office being in Rochester.

As a citizen Mr. Elwood was endowed with the highest qualifications, and in both public and private life he was esteemed for his many noble characteristics. He was a public benefactor. All movements of a worthy nature met with his generous support and encouragement. He traveled extensively, and being a close observer acquired a large fund of valuable information. In 1839 he made an extended tour of Europe and kept a journal of rare interest. In 1849 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Handy Gold, third child of William Erskine and Caroline (Handy) Gold, of Pittsfield, Mass. Her father was a lawyer. Her mother was a daughter of Abigail Rosewell Saltonstall and Dr. William Handy, of New York. Abigail was a daughter of Rosewell Saltonstall, seventh son of Gurdon Saltonstall (son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, of Connecticut) and Rebeckah Winthrop, of New London, who was daughter of John Winthrop and Ann Dudley. Ann Dudley was a daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, of Massachusetts, lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, and first chief justice of New York; he was a son of Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts, 1576–1653, first major-general of Massachusetts, and a direct descendant of John Sutton, first baron of Dudley, and first of the Dudleys who were dukes of Northumberland and earls of Warwick and Leicester.[1] Mrs. Isaac R. Elwood was also a relative of the poet Longfellow's second wife. She died September 10, 1869, leaving three children, viz.. Frank Worcester, of Rochester; Mrs. Arthur L. Devens, of Boston; and Mrs. Ludwig Klipfel, whose husband is a captain in the Prussian army. Mrs. Klipfel died in January, 1895.

FREEMAN EDSON, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was of English descent. The family name sometimes appears, however, as Edson, sometimes as Edison, and again as Addison, and on this account it has been found difficult to trace it in the old country. The first representative of the family in America was Samuel Edson, who reached New England about 1626. With Miles Standish and John Alden he was one of the original corporators of Bridgewater, Mass , marrying a daughter of the Rev. John Keith, the first minister of that settlement. After him came Samuel II., Samuel III., Samuel IV., and Jonah. Dr. Freeman Edson was the thirteenth of fourteen children of Jonah and Betty Edson, of Westmoreland, N. H., and was born September 24, 1791. His mother lived to see her ninety-seventh year with little failure of her faculties except her sight. He entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr Amos Twitchell in the adjoining town of Keene. Completing his course in 1814 at Yale

[1] Vide "Sutton-Dudleys of England," by George Arnold; London, John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square, 1862.

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College the professors recommended him to a vacancy at Watertown, N. Y., but on his arrival there he found the place occupied by a surgeon from the war just closed. He therefore mounted his horse and rode westward through a wilderness unbroken except for settlements at Canandaigua and Rochester. In the latter place there was at the time but a single frame dwelling. Proceeding twelve miles farther south the young traveler found a maternal uncle, Isaac Scott, who had already come from New Hampshire and settled on Allan's Creek. It was after this uncle that the village of Scottsville was named, and here it was that Dr. Edson began his remarkable medical career, which was to continue unbroken for nearly seventy years. In preparation for his marriage he erected, in 1816, the house which he occupied until his death, and which is still the summer home of his descendants.

Dr. Edson found the settlers along Allan's Creek and the Genesee River afflicted with the disorders incident to a new country. The roads and bridges were of the poorest; the rides were long. In the spring and autumn came weeks when the physician had only snatches of rest, yet he never seemed to weary. His devotion to his profession was entire. He had great success. There was not only a natural aptitude for the work, but a trained judgment. His diagnosis was seldom at fault. He kept up with the times, acquainting himself with new methods and new remedies, and had a special genius for surgery, being one of the first within a wide region to perform successfully the operation of trephining. After he was ninety years of age he fearlessly removed a tumor from a patient's face. While at the last he sought no practice there were always difficult cases which demanded the old doctor's attention. His neighbors and friends celebrated his ninetieth birthday with great interest. Many were the incidents then recalled in illustration of his boldness and skill. In the autumn of 1882, making a visit to his son at Indianapolis, he received marked attention from the medical profession there, especially from Dr. Thomas B. Harvey, a distinguished surgeon. He was invited to address the students of the Indiana Medical College and told the young men how to succeed in living long. The remarks were widely reported throughout the country, and in some of the newspapers Dr. Edson was probably with truth described as the oldest practicing physician in the United States. His professional influence gained much from his personal traits. His integrity was spotless. In forming and in expressing opinions he was fearless. His hospitality was well known, and nothing pleased him better than to see his friends in his own house. While engrossed in his profession his patriotism was conspicuous He stood for liberty, and disliked any departure from the simplicity of Republican traditions. For political office he had neither taste nor time. In early days, however, he was the postmaster, De Witt Clinton made him an army surgeon, and in 1848 he was put upon the Van Buren ticket as presidential elector. During the Civil war he was ready in every way to uphold the Union. Eearly in his career Dr. Edson connected himself with the Presbyterian church, and was for many years a trusted counsellor and office-bearer. The end came June 24, 1883, after a few days' illness from pneumonia. Dr. Edson was thrice married:—to Judith Mason of Keene, N. H., of whom were born Freeman Mason and Emeline; to Mary Hanford, of Scottsville, of whom Elizabeth and Hanford Abram were born; and to Thankful Olmstead Goodrich.

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HOSEA ROGERS.

HOSEA ROGERS, one of the oldest residents of the town of Irondequoit, is the youngest son and child of Ezra Rogers and was born in the present limits of the city of Rochester on January 17, 1812. His father came to Monroe county from Massachusetts about 1810 and died some seven years afterward, leaving children Diodat, Ezra, jr., Betsey, Caroline, and Hosea. The parents possessed all the sterling attributes of nature that characterize old-time New Englanders, and were abundantly qualified for the task of implanting their family standard in the then wild Genesee country. After his father's death Hosea Rogers was reared by his brothers, who were imbued with the same worthy characteristics of their race; at about the age of eleven his mother died, thus leaving him an orphan. His education was derived from the district school, which in that early day afforded meagre opportunities for the dissemination of even the rudiments of the common English branches. To this limited book knowledge, however, he acquired a practical experience which proved far more valuable and useful at that period than educational institutions could afford, for what was needed more than anything else was a strong, rugged constitution, an indomitable perseverance, and a liberal degree of native energy. And all these Mr. Rogers possessed in full measure.

At the age of fifteen he became a sailor on the great lakes, an occupation in which he was destined to rank among the leaders of the time. He continued in this business for ten years, rising through all the grades to the position of master. Toward the close of that period his brothers built and ran a sailing vessel between Rochester and Chicago, and of this craft he had charge as captain in 1834. About 1837 he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres in Irondequoit, which included a part of the present Seneca Park, and to it he subsequently added other tracts until he now owns 160 acres of the choicest and most valuable lands in town. Soon after settling here he also engaged in the business of building sailing vessels and built in all fourteen—some at Charlotte and others in Ohio and Michigan. At the same time, and in fact down to the present day, he carried on the farm.

In October, 1837, Mr. Rogers married Polly Van Dusen, of Irondequoit, who died January 25, 1871. His second wife, whom he wedded May 1, 1873, was Mary J. Lyon, of Albion, N.Y., who died May 25, 1875. On February 2, 1876, he married, third, Asenath Schofield, of Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada, and their children are Polly M., William H., Luella A., Ezra S., and Alida J.

Although taking a keen interest in public affairs, Captain Rogers has given practically his entire attention to business, in which he has been uniformly successful. His long experience on the lakes gave him an extensive knowledge of all kinds of sailing craft as well as the laws that govern inland sailors, and when he entered the field of boat building he was fully qualified to meet the requirements of the time. As a citizen he has ever manifested a public spirit, a lively regard for general progress, and a generous nature in worthy movements. Preferring the career of a substantial farmer to the excitement and uncertainty of political life, he has always declined official honors. He has, nevertheless, taken great interest in the advancement and prosperity of his town and especially of his own community, and is widely esteemed and respected as an upright, conscientious man and neighbor. At the age of nearly eighty-four he enjoys with his family the fruits of a long and profitable career.

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ALFRED WRIGHT.

ALFRED WRIGHT, perfumer, was born in Avon, N. Y., November 5, 1830, and finished his education at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima. Coming to Rochester in 1850 he first engaged in the hardware and gas fixture business, to which he later added that of building the first rosin gas works in Western New York. He constructed a large number of these works throughout this part of the State, as at that time they were in general demand. The business, however, proved unprofitable and Mr. Wright went to Oil City, Pa., arriving there during the first flush of the great oil excitement. He engaged in an allied business to that of the gas works—that of handling and selling oil-well tubing, fixtures, etc., and through the fine quality of his goods secured an enormous trade, which he continued until the big fire of 1865, when he returned to Rochester. In 1866 he began the study and manufacture of perfumery, a business in which he became the foremost representative in America, his factory at the corner of West avenue and Willowbank place being the best and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. He probably acquired a wider reputation and enjoyed a more extensive influence in his line than any similar manufacturer in any country, but it all came by degrees, by perseverance and continued effort, and by steadfastness of purpose. He was practically a pioneer in the business, and engaged in it at a time when perfumery was almost wholly imported. "In a country where few distinguish between crude smells and artistic perfumes," he said, "I shall make the artistic. I shall wait for the most unmercantile class of merchants—the druggists—to sell them: because the druggist cares more for quality than the average shopkeeper." He waited, but finally the highest degree of success crowned his efforts. He accumulated a fortune and died, widely respected and as widely known, January 18, 1891. Since then his sons, Alfred G. and John S. Wright, who had been reared under the influence of the establishment, have ably conducted the business.

Mr. Wright was a man whose honesty and probity were never questioned. Meeting with reverses in the earlier part of his career and accumulating a fortune in later life, he conscientiously discharged every obligation to the full satisfaction of all with whom he had ever had business dealings. He always took a keen interest in public affairs and was a trusted friend and counsellor of the Republican party, but he declined official honors and never became a politician. For eight years he was chairman of the Republican Business Men's Committee. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Park Commission, and the Masonic fraternity, a director in the Commercial Bank, a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, the Rochester Electric Light Company, the City Hospital, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, vice-president of the Humane Society, and president of the board of trustees of the Brick church. He was charitable to a fault, and liberally supported institutions and objects which met his approval.

Mr. Wright was married, first, in 1853, to Miss Maria E. Goold, daughter of Horace O. Goold, of Lyndonville, N. Y. She died October 1, 1859, leaving one son, Alfred Goold Wright, born January 24, 1856. His second wife, Mary Jeanne Hunter, daughter of Daniel Hunter, of Orleans county, whom he married in 1864, died January 8, 1877, leaving three children: Marian Hunter Wright, John Sears Wright, and Margaret Jeanne Wright. February 13, 1879, he married, third, Miss Mary Dean

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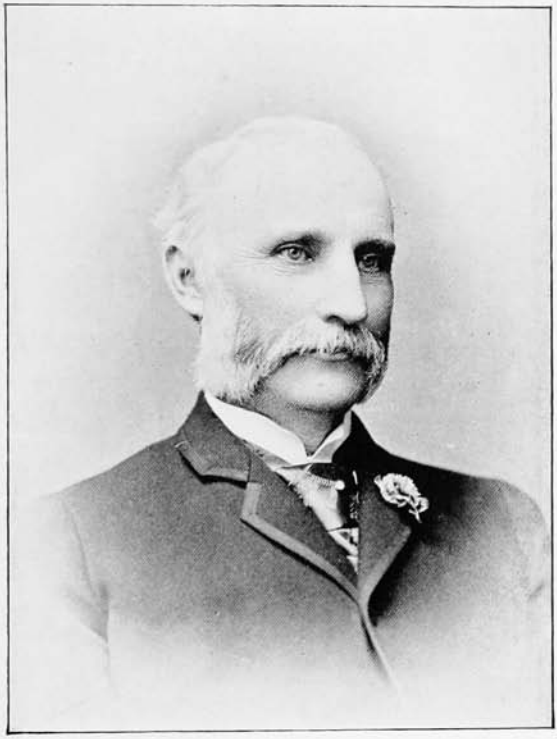

Alfred Wright

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Butterfield, daughter of Hon. Martin Butterfield, a prominent citizen of Palmyra, N. Y., and at one time congressman from that district, who survives him. Alfred G. Wright was married on April 5, 1879, to Miss Cora Hall, daughter of Jonathan O. Hall, a pioneer of Rochester and for many years a prominent liveryman here. They have three children: Mary Dean, Corinne Hall, and Ethel Amelia.

GEORGE A. GOSS.

GEORGE A. Goss was born in the town of Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., March 3, 1834. His grandfather, John Goss, a native of Schoharie county, came to Pittsford in 1816 and for a time kept tavern on his farm; he married Mary Lamont, whose family were early settlers of Schoharie, and died at Allan's Creek in Brighton in 1847; his father, Ephraim Goss, served throughout the Revolutionary war and was a gallant and successful soldier.

Ephraim Goss, youngest child of John and father of George A., was born in Schoharie county in 1806, was educated and reared in the Genesee valley, taught school several terms, and studied law with Ira Bellows, of Pittsford. Admitted to the bar in 1831 he practiced his profession in that village until his death in June, 1877, except a few periods of interruption when official duties called him elsewhere. He was an old line Whig and then a Republican, and throughout life took an active part in political affairs. In 1837 he was elected county clerk and served one term; afterward he was justice of sessions for several years and for thirty years officiated as justice of the peace. In 1860 and 1861 he served as State senator from this district and in the Senate was chairman of the committee on internal affairs of towns and counties. He was also supervisor of Pittsford several years, chairman of the board two years, and prominently identified with all that concerned the public welfare. He was always a leading member and generous supporter of the Pittsford Presbyterian church, of which he was long the treasurer and for many years served as an elder. In 1840 he located on the place now occupied by George A., and at that time owned a farm of about seventy-five acres adjoining. He married Margaret Porter, who was the mother of his five children: George A., Caroline C., wife of Charles McLouth, a prominent lawyer of Palmyra, N. Y.; Chauncey P., treasurer and manager of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Conn.; Mary E., who died in Waterbury, Conn., in 1874; and John Henry, who died in 1858, aged five years.

George A. Goss received his education in the public schools of Pittsford and Rochester and remained on the farm until the age of twenty-five, when he engaged in the commission business as a dealer in grain, coal, lumber, etc., at Fairport. He continued in that for several years and then went to Waterbury, Conn., where he was associated with the Waterbury Brass Company, of which he was successively traveling representative, and secretary. He returned to Pittsford in 1870 and has resided there ever since, looking after and settling estates in the capacity of administrator, executor, etc. On January 25, 1882, he married Miss Kate Billinghurst, daughter of Henry Billinghurst, of Pittsford.

Mr. Goss has been for many years actively identified with the Republican party and since 1870 has almost continuously held public office. He was town clerk for

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three years and a justice of the peace about as many terms, and in 1872, 1873, and 1874, represented the district of Monroe in the Assembly, where he was chairman of the committee on villages during the three sessions. He was also a member of the sub-committee of the whole, the committee on roads and bridges, and the committee on expenditures of the executive department. In 1875 he was first elected supervisor and has held that office twelve years—1875, 1866, 1877, 1880, and 1888 to 1895 inclusiue—being chairman of the board in 18.6, 1877 and 1889, chairman of the law committee during several sessions, and in 1893 becoming a member of the building committee of the new court-house. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in 1876 and 1877 and held the same post in the State Senate in 1884 and 1885, and for the past four years has been one of the inspectors of the Monroe County Penitentiary. In all these official capacities Mr. Goss has won distinction and respect, and few men enjoy a longer and better political record. He performed the duties of each position with ability, faithfulness, and good judgment. In town affairs he has always taken a lively interest, and educational matters have constantly found in him a firm friend and generous supporter. He early joined Northfield Lodge, No. 426, F. & A. M., of Pittsford, and is now a prominent member of Hamilton Chapter R. A. M., and Monroe Commandery K. T., of Rochester.

HENRY J. SNYDER.

HENRY J. SNYDER was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 2, 1855. Jacob Snyder, his father, was born in Germany in 1829, came to America in 1850, and settled in Rochester, where he engaged in house building. In 1858 he moved to Riga, Monroe county, where he has since followed the vocation of a farmer, settling upon his present place the same year and adding to it until he now owns 130 acres. He has always taken a lively interest in town affairs and since his settlement there has been a prominent member of the Congregational church at Churchville. He married Rosa Wherlie, a native of Germany, but a resident of Rochester, and they have had children as follows: Henry J., Robert, Augustus J., Charles E., and Rosa Lena.

Henry J. Snyder, the oldest of these five children, received his education in the public schools of Riga and at Chili Seminary. Inheriting the thrifty characteristics of a worthy German ancestry, he early imbibed the qualities which make the successful and enterprising citizen, and upon leaving school engaged in the building business, which he continued about four years. He then started out for himself, becoming a general contractor and builder, and ever since has carried on a large and profitable business, which extends throughout the counties of Monroe and Genesee. He has erected a number of fine and imposing churches, notably the Catholic edifices at Churchville and Byron and the M. E. church at Chili, and also several large school houses, among them being the one at North Parma and the new brick structure at Churchville, besides many residences in Rochester and elsewhere. Mr. Snyder is one of the largest contractors in the county outside the city, and in his chosen calling has met with unvarying success. He has also been heavily engaged in the retail lumber business in Churchville since 1889, and is one of the most extensive property owners in that village, where he became a permanent resident in 1888

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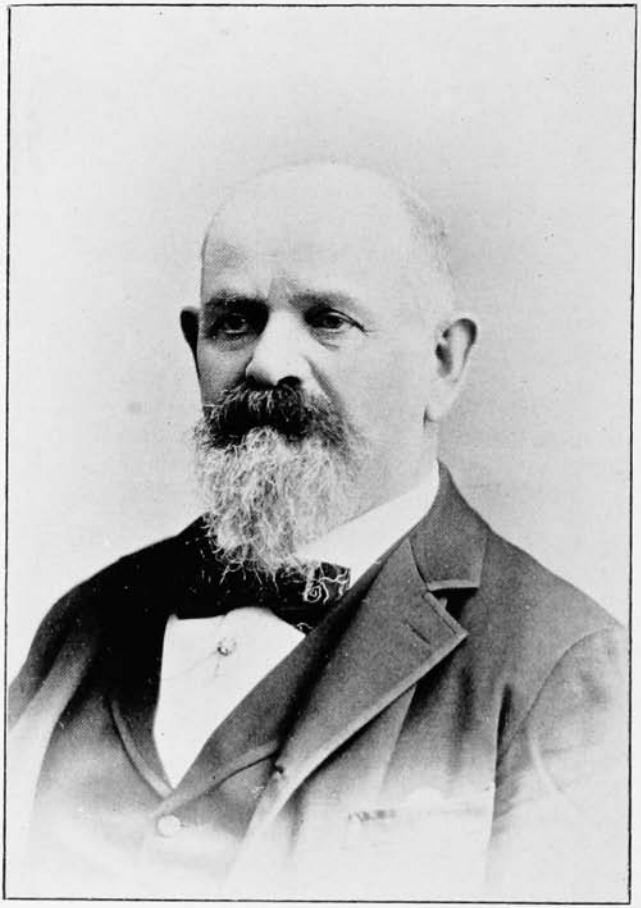

Alphonso Gallus

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In politics Mr. Snyder has for several years been an active and influential leader, and being a staunch Republican, like his father, has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party, which has often placed him in positions of trust. In 1883 he was elected a trustee of the village of Churchville and the following year was chosen president, and for ten consecutive years he filled one or the other of these offices. He was also a member of the Board of Education four years—one of which he served as president—prior to the spring of 1892, when he resigned to accept the election of supervisor. In 1893 he was unanimously re-elected supervisor, and since then he has been re-elected to that office without opposition, serving now on his fourth year. As a member of the board he has labored conscientiously for the best interests of his constituents and for the welfare of both town and county. He was one of two who made the equalization table for 1893 and has always been a member of various important committees. For one year he was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Monroe county court-house and jail, and at the expiration of that term was unanimously elected by the Board of Supervisors as inspector of the Monroe County Penitentiary for four years beginning January 1, 1895. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to Republican State, district and county conventions, and for four years has been a member of the Republican County Committee from Riga. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of Western Monroe, and has always taken a keen interest in all movements which have for their object the betterment and advancement of his town and village. Being one of the heaviest tax-payers of the community he is intimately associated with its welfare and progress

September 26, 1877, Mr. Snyder married Miss Louisa Moore, daughter of John Moore, of Batavia, N. Y., and they are the parents of four children: Helen Louise, Henry Frederick, Irene Elizabeth, and Florence.

ALPHONSO COLLINS.

Alphonso Collins, third child and second son of Calvin and Armida (Marsh) Collins, farmers and natives of Massachusetts, was born in the town of Sardinia, Erie county, N. Y., September 6, 1830, and moved with the family to Ogden, Monroe county, about 1840. He was reared on a farm until the age of nineteen, attending district schools winters, and then engaged in the grocery business at Niagara Falls with John Pierce, as Pierce & Collins He soon disposed of his interest there and turned his attention to railroading, accepting a position as brakeman on the New York Central and Hudson River line between Syracuse and Rochester. Ten months later he was promoted to conductor and remained on the road in all twenty-seven years, running principally between Syracuse and Buffalo. In 1852 he settled in Rochester, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Collins resigned as conductor in 1879, and for one year was superintendent of the Irondequoit Bay Railroad from Rochester to Sea Breeze. In the meantime he had become interested in trotting and trotting stock, and in 1880, upon the reorganization of the Rochester Driving Park Association, was made its secretary and treasurer, which positions he has held ever since, being also a member of the board of directors. The success of this association is largely due to his untiring efforts and

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efficient management. For more than fifteen years he has given it his undivided attention, attending personally to all the details of its meets, and ably directing its business with the noted horsemen of the country. He is a prominent member of Cyrene Commandery K. T., and for several years has officiated as vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rochester. In politics he is a Democrat, and for two years served as alderman of the First ward of Rochester, but excepting this has steadfastly declined public or political honors, preferring the more congenial field of business activities.

In June, 1855, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Persis Eldredge, daughter of Asel Eldredge, of Gates. She died in August, 1883, and in October, 1884, he married her sister, Miss Ann Augusta.

LOUIS ERNST.

Louis Ernst was born in Zinsheim, near Baden Baden, Germany, July 19, 1825, and came with his parents to this country in 1831. His father at that time purchased a farm on the River road, about four miles south of Rochester, in the town of Brighton, Monroe county, and in the schools of the neighborhood the lad received his education. While yet a youth, however, he began to earn his own living as a clerk in the shoe store of John Wegman in Rochester. In 1845 he accepted a similar position in the hardware store of D. R Barton, where he remained for eleven years, and where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in which he was subsequently so successful. In 1856, having accumulated a little capital, he commenced business for himself in partnership with Ferdinand Seifried, under the firm name of Ernst & Seifried. They rapidly built up a large hardware trade and laid the foundations for a thrifty enterprise. In 1869 Mr. Ernst sold his interest to his partner and opened another store, which he conducted alone until 1880, when he admitted his eldest son, Louis J. Ernst (who had been his clerk since 1868), as a partner under the style of Louis Ernst & Son. This firm continued an extensive business until 1891, when a stock company was organized with Mr. Ernst as president, the stockholders and other officers being his sons and daughters. He died suddenly at his home in this city on April 3, 1892, and since then Louis J. Ernst has officiated as president of the concern.

Mr. Ernst possessed a most commendable patriotism and a military spirit of rare purity. He entered the old State militia in 1849, and passed through all the grades to lieutenant-colonel of the 54th Regiment in 1860, a position he held for two years thereafter. He was a member of the war committee which in 1862 had charge of raising the 108th and 140th Regiments, as well as other small organizations for the county of Monroe, and was urgently solicited to take command of the 140th, but declined to do so. He finally consented, however, to accept the position of lieutenant-colonel if an officer already in the service, and who had had a military education, would become colonel. The suggestion was acted upon, and P. H. O'Rourke, a graduate of West Point, was so appointed. Colonel O'Rourke was then at the front and remained there, and the active work of organizing the regiment and taking it to the seat of hostilities devolved upon Lieutenant-colonel Ernst. In fact he commanded

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the 140th nearly all the time he was in the service, Colonel O'Rourke being frequently detailed as brigade commander. Colonel Ernst participated with his regiment in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where Colonel O'Rourke was killed, and immediately after the latter was unanimously elected colonel by the officers of the organization, but declined the honor in favor of Col. George Ryan, a graduate of West Point, on account of business interests at home requiring his prompt attention. As soon as his resignation was accepted he returned to Rochester.

Mr. Ernst was endowed with business qualifications of a high degree, and throughout life took a prominent part in the material prosperity of the city. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton as one of the managers of the Western House of Refuge (now the State Industrial School) at Rochester and held that position until he resigned in 1885. He was one of the originators of the Rochester German Insurance Company, and served as a member of its board of directors from its organization till his death, being its president in 1875 and 1876, and declining a re-election to that office on account of business duties, but accepting the vice-presidency instead. He was also a director in the East Side Savings Bank from its inception in 1869 until his death in 1892. When the German American Bank was organized in 1875 he became a member of its board of directors and continued in that capacity during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Memorial Committee having charge of the erection of the soldiers' monument, and at the time of his decease was commander of the Veteran Brigade. During his entire career he manifested a patriotism which sprung from the fires of a noble heart; he was a soldier and a soldier's friend; a loyal citizen, a wise counsellor, and a public-spirited, generous and enterprising man of affairs. Charitable and benevolent objects found in him a liberal supporter, while all worthy movements received his hearty encouragement. At the time of his death he was the oldest and most widely known hardware merchant in Rochester, having been in continuous business in this city since 1845, a period of forty-seven years. In all his varied relations he was highly esteemed and respected as a man of the strictest integrity, of the purest motives, and of the highest character. He was a prominent member of St. Joseph's Church from the time of its erection in 1834 until his death.

In politics Mr. Ernst always took a lively interest, although he was never actively engaged therein as a politician. He was supervisor and alderman from the Tenth ward from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, and was repeatedly urged to accept, and was several times nominated for almost every position in municipal and county government, but invariably declined official honors, preferring to give his attention and energy wholly to his business and numerous other interests. He died, as stated, April 3, 1892, leaving a widow, three sons and four daughters, Louis J., Edward J., Charles B., Cora M., Louisa J., Helen E., and Mary D.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

THE subject of this memoir was a lineal descendant of William Taylor (1), who came to America in 1635, lived and probably settled at Concord, Mass., and died in 1696, being the father of John, Samuel, Abraham (2), Isaac, Joseph, and Mary Tay-

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lor, his wife being Mary Merriman. Abraham Taylor (3), son of the Abraham just mentioned, was born about 1690, and moved from Concord to Dunstable, Mass. The line from him is as follows: (4) Deacon Samuel, second son, born October 1, 1708, died October 3, 1792, his wife being Susannah Perkins: (5) Jonas, born November 30, 1739, married Mary Danforth, and died December 15, 1823: (6) Danforth, born October 30, 1769, married, in Dunstable, December 2, 1790, Tabitha Fletcher (who was born in Hollis, N. H., February 5, 1770, and died in Stoddard, N. H., June 8, 1859), moved to Stoddard, N. H., in 1793, and died there January 4, 1858. All these were born in Dunstable, Mass. Jacob Taylor (7), son of Danforth and father of our subject, was born in Stoddard, January 10, 1797, and married in June, 1828, Mary Harnden, who was born in Wilmington, Mass., November 27, 1801. Their children, all of whom were born in Stoddard, N. H., were George, born November 26, 1832; Mary A., born in May, 1836; and Frank, born October 4, 1844.

George Taylor was reared and educated amid the picturesque environments of Stoddard, Cheshire county, N. H., and inherited the principles of thrift and manliness which characterized his race. In July, 1851, when less than nineteen years of age, he came to Rochester and engaged in the business of manufacturing thermometers, barometers, etc., with which he was identified during the remainder of his life, being at the time of his death the senior member of the firm of Taylor Brothers, whose establishment ranked among the largest of the kind in the United States. Mr. Taylor, mainly through his individual labors, built up this extensive enterprise, which employed a large force of skilled artisans and disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars. In January, 1890, the Taylor Brothers Company was incorporated, of which the officers are Frank Taylor, president and treasurer; J. Merton Taylor, vice-president; and G. Elbert Taylor, secretary.

Mr. Taylor was a life-long Democrat and always took an active interest in public affairs. From 1865 to 1868 he represented the Eighth ward in the Common Council and for one year was president of that body. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of assembly, and during that period secured by legislative enactment the admission of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards in the city. His marked ability and faithful public service were admitted and complimented by citizens of all parties. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of Rochester Lodge F. & A. M., a director in the Union Bank, and a stockholder in the Standard Sewer Pipe Company, the Genesee Brewing Company, and other local enterprises. He died at his home in this city October 20, 1889, universally respected as an upright, conscientious man whose life was marked by fairness and honesty. He possessed business ability of a high order, and as a man of affairs was eminently successful. He generously encouraged and supported all worthy objects, and took a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of the city,

February 1, 1855, Mr. Taylor was married in Stoddard, N. H., to Miss Joanna Gilson, who was born in that place October 20, 1833, and who survives him. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Jacob Merton, Fred Alison (born September 16, 1857, died January 28, 1883), George Elbert, Minnie, Horatio Seymour, Carrie, Cora, and Charles Walter.

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JACOB GERLING.

JACOB GERLING, senior member of the milling firm of Gerling Brothers, of Rochester, was born in Alsace, Germany, April 15, 1840, and received his education in his native country. Coming to America in 1855 he settled in Rochester, where he has since resided. In 1857 he engaged in the flour, feed, and milling business, which he still continues. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Western New York and has several times been nominated or mentioned for responsible official trusts. From 1869 to 1873 he represented the Eleventh ward in the Common Council, and in 1874 and 1875 served as weighmaster of the city. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the board of supervisors; in 1880 was elected to the executive board of Rochester for a term of three years and during the last two years of that period served as chairman. In 1887 and again in 1889 he was elected a city assessor, and at the State convention of 1895 was prominently mentioned for the position of State treasurer. In all these capacities he served with distinction and rare executive ability.

Mr. Gerling is one of the best known and most popular of Rochester's German American citizens, and has always taken an active interest in public and business matters. He is a director in the Rochester German Insurance Company, the German-American Bank, and the Bartholomay Brewing Company, and a prominent member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Germania Lodge of Masons, Humbolt Lodge I. O. O. F., Americus Lodge A. O. U. W., the Rochester Mannechor and Liederkranz, the German Trinity church, and for more than a quarter of a century of Cyrene Commandery K. T. Enterprising, generous, and public spirited, he is one of the most active promoters of the city's material interests, and bears the respect and esteem of all who know him.

In 1873 Mr. Gerling was married to Miss Louisa Klein, daughter of the late George Klein, of Rochester. They have five sons and four daughters.

JUNIUS JUDSON.

JUNIUS JUDSON was born on a farm in Jefferson county, N. Y., on February 5, 1813, and obtained his education from the district schools of his native town. The death of his father threw him upon his own resources at an early age. About 1830 he came to Rochester and learned the machinist's trade, and a few years later removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in business as a foundryman and hardware manufacturer. In 1848 he invented and patented the celebrated steam engine governor which bears his name, and in 1851 returned to Rochester and began its manufacture, which he has ever since continued with remarkable success. For many years Mr. Judson devoted his time largely to prosecuting those who had infringed upon his patents in this country and in Canada, and in this he has been very successful, having secured large returns from the very considerable sums expended by him in patent litigation. Endowed with great energy, patience and perseverance, he possesses the ability, unusual among inventors, of obtaining for himself the rewards accruing

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from his inventions and of vigorously protecting the results of his talents against unscrupulous imitators. His extensive business enterprises, giving lucrative employment to hundreds of workmen, have for many years contributed materially to the prosperity of both county and city. He is plain and unassuming, and throughout a long and useful life has given generously to benevolent and religious objects. Being a large owner of real estate he has for many years been one of the city's heaviest individual taxpayers, and, being deeply interested in the growth of Rochester, firmly believes that its government should be conducted upon broad and liberal lines. His whole career has borne out these principles. He favors liberal taxation, desiring that real improvements be secured thereby. He has great confidence in the future of Rochester, and believes that its location and natural advantages destine it to be a greater city, and his faith in this prophecy is shown by his heavy investments in local enterprises. In business and social matters, and in fact in every sphere of life, he is universally recognized as a man of the strictest integrity, of the simplest and purest motives, of steadfastness of purpose, and of great uprightness of character.

HENRY A. LANGSLOW.

HENRY A. LANGSLOW, senior member of the firm of Langslow, Fowler, & Co., was born within twelve miles of London, England, November 16, 1830. His father, Capt. Richard Langslow, was captain in the East India Company's military service for about twenty years. He visited America in 1817 and made an extended tour of the country, including the then primitive section of the Genesee valley. During his travels he kept a journal, which at this time is both curious and valuable, and which graphically illustrates the pioneer life and notable scenes en route. He was evidently a close observer, a man of good education, and a popular companion. As showing the cost of travel—by steamboat or by stage—the following is gleaned from his interesting notes: From New London to New York, by boat, $8; to Albany, by boat, $8; to Schenectady, by boat, 16 miles, $1.50; to Utica, by stage, 84 miles, $6; to Skaneateles, by stage, $4.75; to Canandaigua, $3.50. Thence he journeyed by stages, occupying four days, to Buffalo, and after visiting Niagara Falls returned to to New London, Conn. His descriptions of the forts, etc., along the Niagara River are especially noteworthy, while his accounts of the officers and engagements during the war of 1812 are replete with personal reminiscence. His journal, marked by the stains of time, is preserved and valued by his son, the subject of this sketch, who more than three-quarters of a century later is living near the scenes visited by this pioneer tourist.

Henry A. Langslow received his education in his native country. In 1849 he emigrated to America, landing in Nova Scotia, going soon to Prince Edward's Island, and coming thence to Boston, Mass., where he remained about a year. He then removed to New York city, where all his children were born, and where he was engaged in various occupations for some ten years. In 1860 he came to Rochester and has since made this city his home, being engaged mainly in the furniture business. In 1875 he associated himself with the furniture firm of Burley & Dewey and in 1881 became vice-president of their successors, the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, in

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which capacity he continued until January, 1885, when he and his son, Stratton C. Langslow, withdrew. He then organized the present firm of Langslow, Fowler & Co., of which he has been continuously the financial manager. This concern is one of the largest manufacturers of rocking chairs in the country. It has met with unvarying success from the start, and its prosperity is largely due to Mr. Langslow's great business ability and long practical experience. He is a man of rare tact and foresight, of recognized qualifications, and of indomitable energy and perseverance. Throughout life, although taking a citizen's interest in public affairs and municipal matters, he has steadfastly declined political office. To his business interests he has always given his entire attention, and his long active career is marked with continued success. In 1890 the members of this firm organized and incorporated the Rochester Furniture Company, which for three years manufactured and sold large quantities of folding beds. When the popularity of this class of furniture declined they ceased operations and dissolved.

In 1850 Mr. Langslow was married to Miss Catherine M. Cardiff, a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, and they have had five children: Henry Richard and Thomas Walter, deceased, and Louis A. G., Stratton C., and Helena M. Louis A. G. Langslow was born December 7, 1854, received his education in the public schools of Rochester, and is now employed by Langslow, Fowler & Co.

In this connection it is proper to notice briefly the other members of the firm of Langslow, Fowler & Co., for they have individually contributed not a little to its wonderful growth and marked success. Purdy A. Fowler, son of Hiram Fowler, was born on a farm in Yorktown, Westchester county, N.Y., December 27, 1851, and moved with his parents soon after to Peekskill, where he received a good education. For five years he was a clerk in a department store, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully for a similar period. He then traveled as a salesman through the West, handling fancy rockers for a Boston firm, until 1885, when he removed from Peekskskill to Rochester to become a partner of Langslow, Fowler & Co. He is a prominent member of Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., Monroe Commandery, K. T., Doric Council, Mystic Shrine, and Veiled Prophets. He is also a member of the Rochester Club and was one of the organizers and for one year president of the old Commercial Club. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah E. Schultz, of Cold Spring on the Hudson, and their children are Lillie, Carrie, Mamie, Edna, and Purdy H.

Stratton C. Langslow, son of Henry A. and junior member of the firm, was born in New York city July 3, 1857, and moved with his parents to Rochester, where he was educated in Nos. 16 and 18 schools. With the exception of about three years as clerk in the Central-Hudson railroad office here he has always been associated in business with his father, becoming a member and the manager of the wholesale department of the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, from which he withdrew in January, 1885, to form the firm of Langslow, Fowler & Co. Here he has managed principally the manufacturing part of the business, although he has traveled extensively as a salesman. He is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., Doric Council, Monroe Commandery, K. T., and Veiled Prophets, and of the Rochester and Rochester Athletic Clubs. April 19, 1884, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Thompson, and granddaugh-

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ter of the late R. D. Lewis, formerly proprietor of the Forsyth Scale Works of Rochester. They have two children: Harry R. and Helena Mary.

PLINY MILLER BROMLEY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the town of New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., in September, 1816, and received a common school education. At an early age he entered the employ of an older brother, Hiram Bromley, of Albany, who was part owner of a line of packet and freight boats on the Erie Canal, and while in this employment he ran between Rochester and Utica until railroads revolutionized transportation. He then became proprietor of Stanwix Hall in Albany and later kept the Syracuse House in the "Salt City," and successfully established a wide reputation as a popular landlord. About 1849 he came to Rochester and for a few years was engaged in various occupations. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Charles J. Hayden, under the style of Hayden & Bromley, and established himself in business as a manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in furniture at 101-103 State street. This venture proved very successful, and was continued until 1861, when Mr. Bromley withdrew and started a similar establishment at No. 74 State street under the name of P. M. Bromley & Co., his partners being F. S. Hunn and S. M. Spencer. This firm carried on a large business, both as manufacturers and dealers, until 1869, when our subject sold his interest and withdrew wholly from commercial life.

In 1868 he took possession of the old Osburn House, which occupied the site of the present Granite building, and this he rebuilt, enlarged, and refitted, doubling its capacity, and making it one of the most popular hotels in the country. He continued as proprietor until his death on October 4, 1874, but its active management devolved upon his brother, Daniel H. Bromley, and his only son, Charles P. Daniel H. Bromley, "Captain Dan," as he was familarly called, was known throughout the State and everywhere had hosts of friends. He was a bachelor, and for many years a canal captain and later a conductor on the New York Central Railroad. For a time he kept the Clifton House at Niagara Falls.

Pliny M. Bromley was a life-long Democrat and always took an active part in political affairs. He was long one of the influential and trusted leaders of his party. While a young man he was for a time sergeant-at-arms in the Assembly at Albany, and after his removal to Rochester represented the Fifth ward in the Common Council several terms. He was also treasurer of the city one term and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners which had charge of the construction of the present water works. He was the first president of the East Side Savings Bank and held that position until his death. In business and social life he was characterized as a man of great integrity, and broad and liberal views, of sound judgment and rare ability, and of indomitable energy and perseverance. Charitable, benevolent, and enterprising he encouraged and sustained all worthy objects, and throughout a useful career made hosts of friends. His chief aim in life was to advance the material interests of the city.

In 1842 he married Miss Ellen E. Stevens, daughter of Thomas Stevens, of Jordan, N. Y., who with an only son, Charles Pliny Bromley, survives him.

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Charles P. Bromley was born in Albany, N. Y., April 6, 1845, and received his education in the public schools of Rochester. From 1862 to 1868 he was associated in business with his father. In the latter year he joined issues with his uncle, Daniel H. Bromley, in the active management of the Osburn House and continued in that capacity until the latter's death in 1876, succeeding to his father's interest in that hostelry. He then conducted the hotel alone till March, 1879, when he sold out to Buck & Sanger. January 28, 1895, he became the senior member of the present firm of Bromley, Miller & Moore, furniture dealers, at No. 181 East Main street. In 1872–73 he served as alderman of the Fifth ward, but excepting this has held no public office, although he takes a keen interest in the city's welfare.

JEREMIAH S. BAKER.

JEREMIAH S. BAKER, only son of Thomas Baker, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 3, 1813, his father being a large cotton manufacturer there. When he was two years old his parents moved to Peterboro, N. H., and at the age of nine he accompanied the family to Northfield, in the same State, where his father, as senior member of the firm of Baker, Cavender & Smith, built a cotton factory and again engaged in manufacturing cotton fabrics. There the youth received his rudimentary education, which was supplemented by brief attendance at the academies in Andover and Franklin Village. He finally removed to a farm near Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., where he married Adeline Sturtevant, who was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1813. He resided there seven years. In 1845 they came to the village of Fairport, Monroe county, and took up their residence in the house—formerly a tavern—now occupied by Mrs. A. H. Cobb. He first engaged in farming, but subsequently associated himself with Remsen Vanderhoof, W. K. Goodrich, and Dr. Henry Van Buren in the drug, coal, lumber, and produce commission business, in which he successfully continued until 1869, when he retired permanently from active life. His wife died in 1867, leaving three daughters: Mrs. Emma B. Wygant, of Perinton; Mrs. Frances A. Woolston, of Denison, Iowa; and Mrs. Mary E. Adams, of Los Angeles, Cal. November 21, 1869, Mr. Baker married, second, Almira T. Pepper, of Belchertown, Mass., who survives him, as do also the three daughters just mentioned and an only sister, who resides in Fairport. He died April 2, 1883.

Mr. Baker was endowed with rare qualities of head and heart. Originally an old line Whig and subsequently a staunch Republican he always took an active interest in politics and for many years was a trusted local leader. He was in no sense a politician; his political activity stamped him as a substantial, public spirited citizen. He held the offices of supervisor of Perinton, superintendent of the poor for the eastern district of Monroe county, and member of asesmbly for the first district of Monroe—all with marked ability and general satisfaction. He was a man of strict integrity of good judgment, and of great business ability, and was widely respected for his honesty and upright character; charitable, kind and benevolent, he bore the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a Unitarian in belief, but always attended the Congregational church of Fairport, of which he was a generous supporter. His

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whole life, filled as it was with usefulness and good deeds, is worthy of emulation and this brief memorial.

BRYAN HARDING.

BRYAN HARDING, senior member of the firm of Harding & Todd, manufacturers of ladies' fine shoes, was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 22, 1842, and received his education in the national schools of his native country. His father, Joseph Harding, was a shoe manufacturer in Millstreet, and there our subject learned his trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. Leaving Ireland when a young man he came to Boston, where, and in Woburn, Mass., he followed his trade as a journeyman. He finally settled in Lynn and occupied positions as foreman and superintendent in several of the largest shoe factories. While a resident of that city he took an active part in politics, being drawn into the political arena against his expressed wishes. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature of 1879–80 on the Independent ticket, and during the session of that body distinguished himself as a member of the committee on labor and as a champion of the workingman. He was very industrious both in committee and in the House. He took a prominent part in seeking to give employees of corporations the benefit of weekly payments. He advocated the protection of operatives; that minors should attend schools and not be employed in factories. He had attention drawn to the enforcement of the ten-hour law, and introduced a bill for the benefit of the working classes exempting fifty dollars from trustee process. He introduced a measure for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes, which matter the State has taken under consideration. He strongly opposed the consolidation of the Boston and Maine and Eastern railroads as tending to create a monopoly. He fought against the project for biennial sessions. Mr. Harding was a good speaker and engaged in debate on questions in which he was interested. He exercised a marked influence in the House owing to his evident desire to be fair to all and to a candor which was ready to be convinced by sound argument. He also served on the board of education of Lynn for three years, being elected on the Democratic and Republican tickets.

In 1883 Mr. Harding went to Beloit, Wis., as superintendent of a large ladies' fine shoe factory, whose shoes became celebrated and are still the standard all over the United States. This signal success was wholly due to his efforts and practical experience. Three years later his services were sought by a large New York concern for the purpose of producing the same line of goods in that city. He moved there and had entire charge of the factory, and later went to Philadelphia as superintendent of a similar establishment. In September, 1889, he came to Rochester in charge of the largest shoe factory in the city and remained in that capacity until the labor troubles occurred in the following year, when he resigned. In the fall of 1890 he established the present plant and one month later took in F. S. Todd as partner. They shipped their first case of shoes in March, 1891, and since then the growth of the business has been remarkable, having doubled each year. It is the youngest but one of the largest shoe factories in Rochester and employs about 425 hands, having a weekly pay roll of from $3,500 to $4,000. During the year 1895 their output

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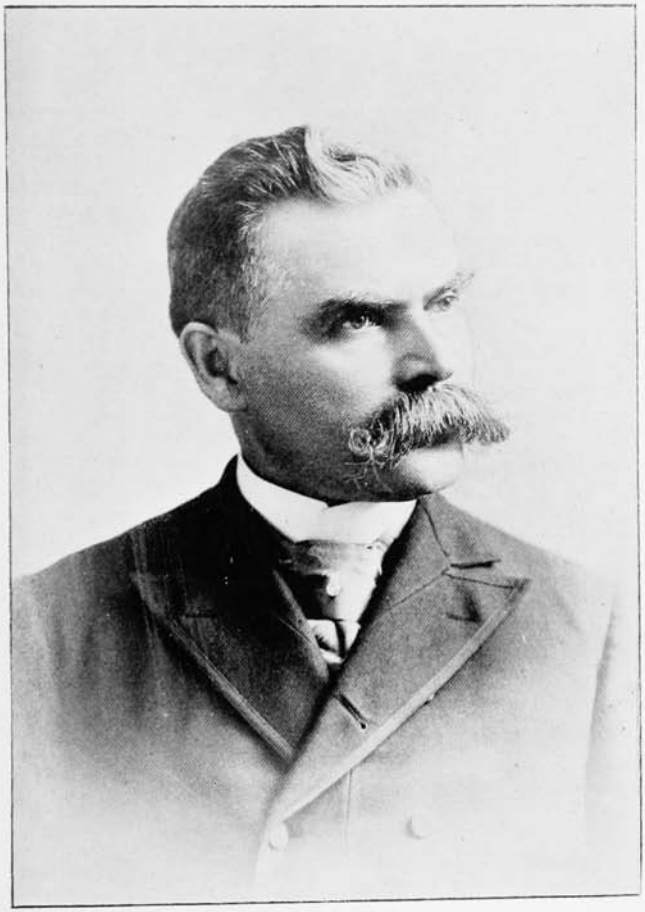

Bryan Harding

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will reach a value of $600,000 or $700,000, and preparations are now being made to turn out $1,000,000 in 1896. The trade extends into every State and territory in the Union, but is mainly confined to the larger cities. Their factory on State street was erected especially for the purpose and is the second one so built in the city.

Mr. Harding has done more to better the shoe trade in Rochester than any other one man. His long practical experience has enable him to grasp every opportunity and turn it to the advantage of the business. The firm's goods, which have succeeded solely upon their merits, are everywhere recognized leaders, especially in the cities. In 1893 they produced a style which eight months later was copied in nearly every city in the world.

Personally Mr. Harding has always taken a lively interest in affairs of state and nation, but since leaving Lynn, Mass., has given his attention wholly to business, in which he has been very successful. September 8, 1871, he married Miss Nancy A. O'Neil, daughter of Eugene O'Neil, now living, an old "landmark" of Scytheville, N. H. They have five sons and one daughter: Joseph and Bryan Eugene, graduates of schools in New York and Philadelphia and now in business with their father; and Daniel Paul, John Francis, Charles Stuart, and May A.

JOHN AYRAULT.

JOHN AYRAULT, son of Nicholas, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Mass., October 12, 1787. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, three brothers of whom—one being a physician—emigrated to this country late in the seventeenth century and settled in Weathersfield, Conn., where members of the family still live. His grandfather, James Ayrault, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and a trusted leader in affairs of town and State, and with him our subject resided, managing the farm and securing such education as the common schools of Berkshire county afforded. In 1817 he drove a lot of stock to the Genesee Valley for James and Gen. William Wadsworth, and so pleased was he with the appearance and advantages of the country that he resolved to take up his residence here. For six years he lived in the town of Lester, near Geneseo, and following this he was for eleven years a citizen of Caledonia, Livingston county. He then removed to what is now the Ayrault homestead in Perinton, near Fairport village, where his son Allen now lives, and where he died September 3, 1861.

Mr. Ayrault was one of the best and most methodical farmers the county has ever known. He had 300 acres of land, which was well fenced and systematically cultivated, prinically in rotation. He took great pride in the appearance of his place, and, improving it, made it one of the finest rural seats in the country. Being a heavy dealer in cattle, sheep, etc., he was noted far and wide as a grazier, and for many years carried on a large business in connection with his agricultural interests. He frequently exhibited stock at local fairs and was a prominent member of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. He was always a liberal patron of periodicals and publications issued in the interests of the farmer, and possessing sound judgment and keen discrimination was often a judge at State and other fairs. His opinions

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and decisions were never questioned. He was a man of strict integrity and of considerable executive ability, and withal, was public spirited, benevolent, enterprising and shrewd. His ideas of right and justice were pronounced; his opinions were strong and decided; and his counsel was often sought. He was widely known, respected and esteemed. In politics he was a Whig and then a Republican, but steadfastly declined public office. Educational and religious matters always received his cheerful and generous support.

Mr. Ayrault was married in 1817 to Huldah Smith, of Sandisfield, Mass., who for seven winters and ten summers had taught school in her native State, and who subsequently became an active member of the Fairport Congregational church. She died February 26, 1881, aged eighty-eight. Of their ten children seven grew to maturity, viz.: Celestia, who died unmarried in 1889; Emily (Mrs. Isaac S. Hobbie), of Fairport; John, who died in Lester; N. Y., in 1889; George, who died in Dutchess county in 1885; Allen; Warren, of Livingston county; and Miles, a manufacturer of Tonawanda, N. Y.

ALLEN AYRAULT.

ALLEN AYRAULT, son of John and Huldah (Smith) Ayrault, was born in Caledonia, N. Y., December 27, 1827, and moved with his parents to the town of Perinton in 1833. He attended the district schools and completed his education at the Macedon Academy in Wayne county. He has always lived on the homestead in Perinton, to which he succeeded, in partnership with his brother Warren, upon his father's death in 1861. They bought off the other heirs, and some three years later Allen Ayrault purchased his brother's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor of the paternal homestead of 300 acres. Like his father he made a specialty of stock, buying and selling large numbers, and he, too, is counted among the prominent and substantial farmers of the county.

He has always been a Republican and is interested in politics for the good of his party. He is public spirited, energetic, and persevering. He has long been a prominent member of the Fairport Presbyterian church, which he has served as trustee. June 18, 1873, he married Miss Lavilla Smith, daughter of Eleazer Smith of White Pigeon, Mich. She was born in Perinton, about one mile west of Fairport, in November, 1848, and at the age of twelve moved with her parents to Michigan. Immediately afterward she began teaching school and continued for twelve years, being a part of the time a teacher in the academy at White Pigeon. She was a woman of rare qualities and was also a member of the Fairport Presbyterian church. Her death occurred in September, 1885. She was the mother of five children of whom three are living, namely: Allen, jr., John Winthrop, and Edith Celestia.

ISAAC S. HOBBIE.

ISAAC S. HOBBIE is a son of Caleb K. Hobbie and a native of the town of North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., being born there July 19, 1820. His ancestors, who

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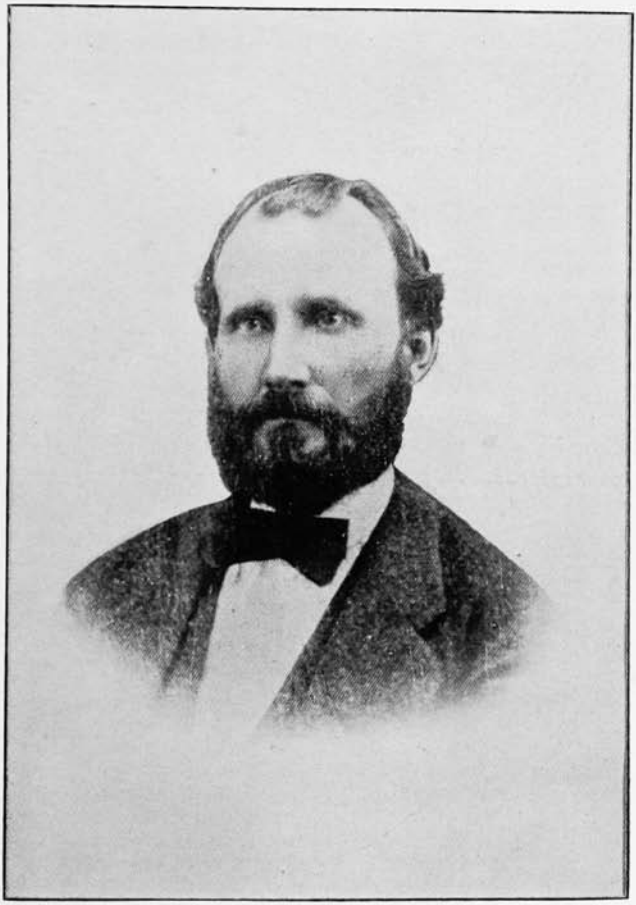

Allen Ayrault

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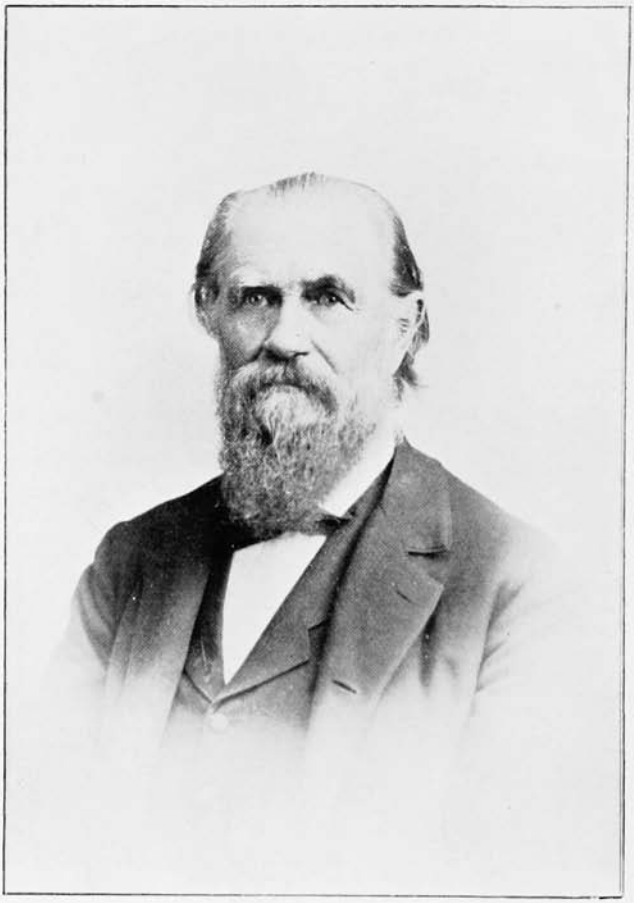

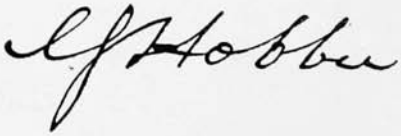

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spelled the name Hobby, came from England to this country soon after 1620, and ever since then members of the family have been prominent in affairs of state and nation. Several of the name have held high official positions and distinguished themselves in social, civil and commercial life.

At the age of eleven years the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Irondequoit, Monroe county, where he was reared on a farm. He was educated in the public schools of that town and of Rochester, and finished at Macedon Academy in Wayne county. Prior to this, however, at the age of twenty-one, he was elected town superintendent of schools of Irondequoit and served one term. He taught school in Monroe county about eight years. January 12, 1848, he married Miss Emily Ayrault, daughter of John Ayrault (whose sketch appears in this volume), and soon afterward moved to Rochester, where he ably filled the position of superintendent of public schools one year. Following this he was a member of the Board of Education for two years. While acting as superintendent he was one of the prime movers in founding the Rochester Free Academy. He then engaged in the manufacture of water and gas pipe and the construction of water and gas works, having factories at Elmira and Tonawanda, N. Y. In 1865 he moved to Elmira, where he became an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president for several years. There he and his wife joined the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's Congregational church, of which they are still members. In 1877 the two factories were consolidated and Mr. Hobbie removed to Tonawanda, where he continued business until 1886, when he withdrew, being succeeded by Ayrault, Charlton & Co. He then moved to Fairport, Monroe county, where he has since resided, and where he has served as justice of the peace for four years.

In all these capacities Mr. Hobbie has been eminently successful. Possessing great energy, ability and perseverance, his business interests developed into extensive proportions. But outside of them he has acquired an equal prominence. He was for a number of years secretary of the old Monroe County Agricultural Society, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. In 1850 he became a charter member of Company L, Rochester City Dragoons, of the 54th Regiment, and remained with that organization until its disbandment after the war, being at the time the only one in continuous connection and having served as captain for several years. During the Rebellion the regiment volunteered its services and was sent to Elmira, where it did guard duty. Mr. Hobbie also manifested his patriotism for the Union cause by actively recruiting men for the service. Another important event in his career should be recorded, as it places him among the foremost benefactors of the time. In 1879 he wrote and published an article in the Tonawanda Index (of which his son was editor), advocating the feasibility of harnessing the great power of Niagara Falls by constructing a tunnel similar to the one just completed. This is believed to have been the first suggestion of the kind ever offered, and its results have shown the practicability of his plan, although the original idea has been attributed to others.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobbie have had born to them three children, by whom they have eight grandchildren, and in none of the families has a death occurred. Their children are John A., of Tonawanda, Alice Emily (Mrs. Charles C. Roosa), and Dr. George S., of Buffalo. The sons are prominently connected with the well known Buffalo Asthmatic Institute.

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E. M. MOORE, M. D.

DR. EDWARD MOTT MOORE, son of Lindley Murray and Abigail L. (Mott) Moore, was born in Rahway, N. J., July 15, 1814. His ancestors came from England to America between 1625 and 1630 and lived in New York or New Jersey until the close of the Revolutionary War, when his grandfather moved to Nova Scotia, where L. M. was born. He received a classical education in his father's school at Flushing, L. I., and also attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Rochester, where in 1833 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Anson Coleman. After attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838 being resident physician to Blockley Hospital during his last year, and holding the same position in the Insane Asylum at Frankfort, Pa., for the two years following. He then came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided, and where he has long held the foremost place among the city's eminent physicians and surgeons. For many years he has been the recognized leader of the medical profession in this part of the State.

In 1841 Dr. Moore began lecturing on anatomy and continued for seven years. In the spring of 1843 he was elected professor of surgery in the Woodstock Medical College, and for two months every year until 1854 he was there officiating in that capacity. Since then he has taught surgery in various institutions, particularly in the Buffalo Medical College. He is a member and ex-president of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society, was the second president of the Surgical Association of the United States, was president of the State Board of Health for six years, is ex-president af the Genesee Valley Club, and member of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. To him more than to any man is due the inauguration and establishment of Rochester's excellent park system, which was systematically started in 1888, and which to-day places the city in that respect beside the finest and best in the country. Dr. Moore has been president of the park commission since its inception, and in the face of strong opposition has successfully guided the enterprise to its present condition.

As a writer on medical subjects he has won wide distinction and contributed many valuable papers to the literature of his profession. His writings may be found in the Transactions of the American Medical Association and the New York State Medical Society, and in periodicals published in the interests of medicine. In 1847 he married Miss Lucia Prescott, of Windsor, Vt., granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Prescott, whose brother, Colonel Prescott, was companion to Paul Revere on his memorable ride to Concord. Of their eight children two sons are physicians and surgeons.

ALBRECHT VOGT.

ALBRECHT VOGT was born in Baden, Germany, October 21, 1844, and received a liberal education in the schools of the Fatherland, graduating from a polytechnic institution of Ettlingen in 1859. He then served an apprenticeship at bookkeeping in

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mercantile eslablishments and traveled for different houses in Germany until 1866. In 1867 he came to this country and located in New York city, where he was engaged as a salesman in various businesses, especially for passamentary trimmings, in which he acquired a practical and diversified knowledge, laying the foundations for what eventually became his life work. In 1874 he removed to Rochester and purchased an interest in the newly established business of Frederick Haiges, as Haiges & Vogt. They manufactured large quantities of passamentary trimmings at No. 44 Exchange street till 1876, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Haiges withdrawing and Mr. Vogt continuing the concern alone until February 1, 1880. The site Nos. 332 and 334 North St. Paul street was purchased and the present factory erected in 1879, and on February 1, 1880, the business was moved to its new quarters. In 1884 the Vogt Manufacturing Company was incorporated with Mr. Vogt as president, and in 1887, new branch, that of coach laces and trimmings, having been added, the Rochester Coach Lace Company was similarly organized. Both companies were continued in the same building and by the same parties until 1891, when they were consolidated and incorporated under the present name of the Vogt Manufacturing and Coach Lace Company, with a capital of $135,000, and with Albrecht Vogt as president and general manager.

Mr. Vogt has thus been a manufacturer of passamentary trimmings in Rochester for a period of twenty-one years, and with the manufacture of coach lace, etc., for for some eight years, and has successfully built up one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country. This he has accomplished almost entirely through his individual efforts. His trade extends all over the United Stated and Canada, and the business furnishes employment to from 100 to 150 hands. In addition to attending to the details of this extensive establishment Mr. Vogt is prominently and actively identified with numerous other enterprises in Rochester. He was one of the originators and is now a director of the German American Bank and Standard Sewer Pipe Company; was one of the organizers and has continuously been a director of the Rochester Title Insurance Company; was one of the incorporators and is president of the Rock Asphalt Company; is a director of the Rochester German Insurance Company; and was one of the incorporators and for a time secretary and treasurer of the Genesee Brewing Company. He was one of the originators of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and served as its vice-president until its consolidation with the Rochester Gas and Brush Electric Companies under the name of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company. He is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Germania Lodge, No. 722, F. & A. M., the Rochester Club, and the Mannechor, of which he was for nine years the president. He has always taken a lively interest in the city's growth and prosperity and is a business man of recognized ability, of the strictest integrity, and of great popularity. Kind, benevolent, and charitable, he generously encourages every good movement and supports all worthy objects.

In 1873 he was married in New York city to Miss Emilie Werner, who has borne him five children: Mrs Edward G. Pfahl, Albert E. (a student in the textile department of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia), Hertha, Elsa, and Walter Paul.

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HIRAM H. EDGERTON.

HIRAM H. EDGERTON, one of the leading contractors and builders in Western New York, was born in Belfast, Allegany county, April 19, 1847, and is a son of Ralph H. Edgerton, who at that time was an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer there. The father was the youngest of four brothers— U. C., DeWitt C., Collins and Ralph H.—who came to Rochester from Vermont about 1830 and for several years ran the old Childs saw mill on what is now Aqueduct street. At the head of this quartet was U. C. Edgerton, who directed their affairs through a number of the larger contracts in this part of the State, and who acquired a wide reputation from his numerous operations. Among the important works in which they were interested were the reconstruction of the locks at Lockport and the construction of the old Genesee Valley Canal. About 1840 Ralph H. Edgerton severed his connection with this concern and moved to Belfast, N. Y., where he carried on a large lumber business until 1858 when he returned to Rochester where Hiram H., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and Free Academy. He engaged in business as a lumber dealer continuing it successfully until his death in December, 1867, when he was succeeded by his son, who had connected himself with the establishment immediately after leaving school.

H. H. Edgerton was liberally endowed with all the attributes which make the successful man. Inheriting the characteristics of a sturdy New England race he manifested a special capacity for business affairs in his father's office where he acquired a valuable training; after his father's death he continued the concern, comprising a large retail lumber yard on Crouch island, until 1881, when he sold out to Chase & Otis. During that period he acquired a wide and favorable reputation as well as meeting with marked success. He then engaged in contracting and building, a business with which he has ever since been actively identified, occupying a foremost position among the leading representatives of the business in this section, and for several years past being one of the heaviest and most successful operators in Western New York.

Hundreds of magnificent structures throughout Western, Central and Southern New York as well as elsewhere, testify to his enterprise and business ability; numerous residences, churches, commercial blocks, public institutions, etc., are the result of his work as a contractor. Among the more important of his many contracts may be mentioned the Government and Wilder buildings in Rochester, part of the reformatory at Elmira, the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, St. Michael's, Third Presbyterian and Christ churches in Rochester, and a number of imposing church edifices, etc., in this city and elsewhere.

In politics Mr. Edgerton has always been an unswerving Republican. For four years he was a member af the Board of Education, during two of which he served as president. He is president of the East Side Trunk Sewer Commission, and in September, 1895, was nominated for mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. He has always taken an active interest in the councils of his party and is one of its trusted and influential leaders. He was one of the incorporators and is president of the Galusha Stove Company of Rochester, is a director in the Central Bank, a member and trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director and charter member of the

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A. A. Edgerton

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Builders' Exchange, of which he was for five years the president. He is also a trustee of the Third Presbyterian church; and is prominently connected with various other social, commercial and political organizations.

MAURICE LEYDEN.

THE Leyden family in America is descended from Holland Dutch ancestry dating back to the times of William of Orange, who in 1690 invaded Ireland with a large army, including a number bearing the name. These Leydens settled in the Emerald Isle and among their descendants was Michael Leyden, sr., who married Mary Walton of English birth and parentage. They emigrated to the United States in the early part of this century and located in Salina (now a portion of the city of Syracuse), Onondaga county, N. Y., whence they afterward removed to Collamer in the town of De Witt and died there. Their son Michael, jr., was born in Ireland on May 5, 1809, and emigrated to America with his parents when a mere lad. He received an excellent education, finishing at Onondaga Valley Academy, and inherited all the sturdy characteristics of his race. Leaving school and the parental farm he became a clerk in Syracuse for the father of the late Dennis McCarthy, founder of the wholesale and retail dry goods firms of D. McCarthy & Sons and D. McCarthy & Co. Afterward he was engaged in the mercantile business for himself in Salina until the cholera broke out, when he purchased and removed to a farm near Collamer, town of De Witt, Onondaga county, where he remained till about 1860, when he returned to Syracuse, where he still resides. Since the war he has been engaged in the insurance business. His wife Catharine, daughter of Isaac Carhart, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Carhart, who came to America on August 25, 1683, holding the appointment of private secretary to Col Thomas Dongan, English governor of the colonies in this country at that time. Several of his descendants participated in the American Revolution and other wars and all became loyal citizens of the United States. Isaac Carhart, born in 1789, removed from Coeymans, N. Y., to Manlius, Onondaga county, in 1827, and died there, a farmer, on March 17, 1845. His wife was Hannah Rowe, whose parents were natives of Holland. Catherine Carhart (Mrs. Michael Leyden) was born in Coeymans June 22, 1813, and died at Syracuse in February, 1889.

Maurice Leyden, the eldest of the ten living children of Michael and Catharine (Carhart)-Leyden, was born at Collamer, Onondaga County, N.Y., October 18, 1836, and received his education at the district schools of his native town, at the High School in Syracuse, and at Cazenovia Seminary. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he developed a strong constitution and rugged physique. Leaving this and the seminary he entered the dental office of Dr. Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, one of the leading dentists in the country and at one time president of the American Dental Association. There he remained until the Rebellion broke out. On June 13, 1861, he enlisted in B Company, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav., and was promoted second lieutenant July 30, 1861; first lieutenant June 12, 1863; and captain October 10, 1864. July 25, 1865, he was transferred to the 4th Provisional Cavalry; October 13th of the same year he was brevetted major of U. S. Volunteers by President John

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son; and on November 29, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service at City Point, Va. Major Leyden participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment and was frequently assigned to important commands. He was in the engagements at Ball's Bluff and Winchester, marched with Burnside to New Berne, N. C., and was present at the battles of Trent Road, Little Washington, Tarboro, Goldsboro, Trenton, Bachelor's Creek, Warsaw, Street's Ferry and others in that vicinity. He then returned with his regiment to Virginia and participated in all the battles of the "Army of the James," beginning with Stony Creek May 7, 1864, and including Blacks and Whites, South Quay, before Petersburg, Roanoke Bridge, Ream's Station, Malvern Hill, Yellow Tavern (where he had command of the outposts when General Hill made an attempt to drive General Warren from his position on the Weldon Railroad), and Prince George Court House, to Johnson's Farm, three miles from Richmond, October 7, 1864, when he was taken prisoner. For a little more than six months he was confined in Libby Prison and the prisons at Salisbury, N. C., and Danville, Va., and after a brief parole returned to his regiment and remained in the service until his discharge.

Returning from the army Major Leyden came to Rochester, where, in March, 1865, while a paroled prisoner, he had married Miss Margaret L. Garrigues, a graduate of the East Avenue Collegiate Institution in Rochester under the late Prof. Myron G. Peck, and a daughter of the late Cyrus Garrigues, a native of Morristown, N. J., and an early settler of this city. Her paternal ancestors on both sides were prominent in Revolutionary times and actively participated in the war for American Independence. Her mother was Eliza Woodruff, whose grandfather, Capt. Samuel Woodruff, was an officer during the War of 1812, while her great-grandfather, John Acken, served in Washington's army in the Revolution.

In partnership with Dr. Frank French, as French & Leyden, Major Leyden first practiced dentistry for two years, and then with George P. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Leyden, he engaged in business as manufacturer of and wholesale dealer in dental and surgical instruments and materials, This continued for eighteen years. During that period, being a staunch Republican, he took an active interest in politics, served as county and city committeeman, delegate to State and county conventions, etc., and for one term represented the old Eighth ward in the Board of Supervisors. In the fall of 1885 he was elected county clerk and served from January 1, 1886, to December 31, 1888. While in that office he was largely instrumental in organizing and incorporating in February, 1887, the Rochester Title Insurance Company with a capital of $150,000, of which he was chosen secretary, treasurer, and general manager on May 1, 1891, which position he has since held. This is the only organization of its kind in the State outside of New York city and Brooklyn. The idea originated among a number of the leading and wealthy citizens, whose object was to duplicate the records of the county and thus guard against the possible loss of the original copies, and at the same time to inaugurate a system of real estate title insurance which had been successfully carried on in larger cities. The company has developed into one of the largest in the country and has more than fulfilled the expectations of its originators.

Major Leyden had scarcely relinquished the duties of county clerk when he was called into the field of finance, in which he has since labored with distinguished ability and success. On January 1, 1889, the Rochester Saving and Loan Associa-

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tion was incorporated and he was elected its president, which position he still holds. Under his efficient management it has become one of the strongest associations of the kind in the country. It was the first in the city to do business outside this State and now operates also in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan. Outside of these business relations Major Leyden has been prominently connected with various other enterprises of a public and private nature. He has always manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the city, giving every worthy object generous support, and aiding all movements which promote the general advancement. He is a prominent member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R. and Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., which he has served several years as treasurer. He has had two children: Maude, who died in infancy, and Blanche Eloise, a graduate of Livingston Park Seminary, class of 1895.

M. D. L. HAYES.

M. D. L. HAYES was born in Dublin, Cheshire county, N. H., in 1834. He is of good old New England stock, in direct line from William Hay, M. D., who was born in Edinboro, Scotland, a descendant of William de Haya, the founder of a family honored in Scottish history. Dr. Hay came to this country in early life, settled in Reading, Mass., was an officer in the town for several years, a distinguished practitioner of medicine and one of the literati of his time. He died at Reading in 1780 at nearly 100 years of age. The subject of this sketch decided, with his sisters, in their early years, to write the family name "Hayes," although their parents always retained the ancestral form of "Hay."

After receiving a common school and academic education, Mr. Hayes entered a musical college in Boston, but owing to the opposition of his family abandoned the idea of making music a profession. After five successful years in the publishing house of Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., in Boston, he was called to a wider field with the well known New York publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. He purchased an interest in the Spencerian System of penmanship, and was made associate author, and superintendent of that department. With the Spencer brothers he made a thorough revision of this celebrated series, and by eleven years of unremitting labor raised the then small sale of the work to an enormous figure. While traveling through the principal cities and towns of the United States, he was at each visit to Rochester more strongly impressed by its opportunities for business, its charming possibilities as a place of residence, its educational advantages and religious tone. These considerations finally made it his first choice for a permanent home, and he settled here in 1875, engaging in both life and fire insurance, managing the former branch of the business. Six years later he accepted the important work of establishing a general agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Western New York; his conscientious and able management has made it one of the largest and most successful general agencies of the company; he possesses in a high degree the confidence and esteem of its officers and policy holders. He is an earnest, active Christian, whose time and money have always been freely given to religious work. He united in 1863 with the Clinton Avenue Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is now a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Rochester.

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HIRAM SIBLEY.

HIRAM SIBLEY, capitalist, and one of Rochester's wealthiest townsmen, was born in North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807, and died July 12, 1888. His father, Benjamin Sibley, followed the honorable and useful occupation of a millwright. Hiram was educated at the schools of his native place and at the age of sixteen moved to Lima, N. Y., where he engaged in setting up and operating wool carding machinery. Earnest, ambitious and competent, his experience in three years enabled him in 1826 to venture the bold enterprise of starting a foundry and machine shop of his own at Mendon in Monroe county. This was a successful enterprise and the little suburb which grew up around the shops took the name of Sibleyville. This industry occupied his attention for ten years. Having been, in 1843, elected sheriff of Monroe county, he was compelled for a time to live in Rochester and this city then became his permanent home.

While sheriff of Monroe county, Mr. Sibley was approached by Judge Henry R. Selden with the proposition to organize a telegraph company under the House patents. The plan seemed feasible. Mr. Sibley bought the patents, and with other Rochester capitalists organized the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company on April 1, 1851. The first 100 miles of line were finished that year. Three years later, the company leased the lines of the Lake Erie Telegraph Company. At this time, Ezra Cornell was in possession of valuable grants under the Morse patent and controlled the Erie & Michigan Telegraph Company. Mr. Sibley then opened negotiations with Mr. Cornell and in 1856 the companies controlled by them were united by acts of the Wisconsin and New York Legislatures, under the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Of the new corporations Mr. Sibley was a leading member of the Board of Directors for sixteen years, and President of the Western Union Telegraph Company for ten years. It was he who laid before the board the proposition to construct a line to the Pacific Ocean. His associates were unwilling to undertake the enterprise as a company. Cyrus W. Field, Wilson G. Hunt, Peter Cooper and others, engaged in large undertakings at the time, whom he strove to interest in the matter, also deemed the project premature. In August, 1857, Mr. Sibley laid his plans before the North American Telegraph Association with practically no result, With a persistence and confidence in the soundness of his judgment, which were characteristic of him, he then presented his project to Congress and was heartily supported by Howell Cobb, secretary of the treasury. June 16, 1860, an act was passed encouraging the project and granting an annual subsidy of $40,000 for ten years. Mr. Sibley's offer to construct the lines was officially accepted on September 22. A year later a contract was executed with Mr. Sibley by Salmon P. Chase, who had succeeded Mr. Cobb in the Treasury. The Overland Telegraph Company was organized in San Francisco about the same time, and the two companies uniting their interests, the Pacific Telegraph Company came into existence in consequence. About five months later it was announced that the line was open from ocean to ocean, and ten years in advance of the railroad. A profitable investment from the start, this line was on March 17, 1864, merged into the Western Union Telegraph system.

Mr. Sibley next took up the project, conceived by P. McD. Collins, of uniting America with Russia by a telegraph line through Alaska, and he actually built a line as far as Skeena River in that Territory, Meanwhile, the Atlantic cable was being laid,

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and there was a race between the two companies to establish communications with Europe first. Mr. Sibley was greatly retarded in his labors by the opposition of the Russian-American Fur Company, to which great privileges had been granted by the Czar, and which demanded $750,000 for the privilege of allowing the company to build the line through Alaska. Mr. Sibley was obliged to visit Russia in person, to arrange matters, and was honored in a manner only accorded to those who enjoyed the special favor of royalty. He was recorded in the official blue book of the State Department of St. Petersburg as "the distinguished American," by which title he was generally known. Of this book he had a copy as a souvenir of his Russian experience. His intercourse with the Russian authorities was also facilitated by a very complimentary letter from Secretary Seward to Prince Gortschakoff While there, the government of Russia offered to sell the fee simple of Alaska to Mr. Sibley and his colleagues for a sum equal to that demanded by the Fur Company. Mr. Sibley hurried back to America to secure a law from Congress protecting him in his rights. The whole proceeding was brought to an end, however, by the completion of the Atlantic cable. A few years later the United States paid $7,200,000 for the territory, which could have been bought at first for one-tenth of that sum.

In 1868 Mr. Sibley retired from telegraph enterprises, and devoted his attention largely to railroad and land investments. After the war, prompted more by the desire of restoring amicable relations than by the prospect of gain, he made large and varied investments in railroads in the South, and did much to promote renewed business activity. At Saginaw, Mich., he became a large lumber and salt manufacturer. He became the owner of nearly three hundred and fifty farms in Ford and Livingston counties, Ill., including one of 40,000 acres in Ford county. He purchased the Howland Island farm in New York State and possessed much other property of this description. He also established a large seed raising business in this city, with warehouses in Rochester and Chicago, and undertook to supply seeds of his own importation and raising and others' growth, under a personal knowledge of their vitality and comparative value. He instituted many experiments for the improvement of plants, with reference to their seed-bearing qualities, and built up a business as unique in its character as it was unprecedented in amount. He was president of the Bank of Monroe and connected with many other Rochester institutions. To Cornell University he gave the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, and to Rochester University the Sibley Hall for Library purposes. A man of the highest character and exceptional abilities, he was one of the most highly respected citizens of Rochester. He was survived by his son Hiram Watson Sibley, now president of the Bank of Monroe and by his daughter Emily, wife of James S. Watson.

A quotation from Mr. Sibley's address to the students of Sibley College, during a visit to Ithaca, was illustrative of his practical thought and expression, and a fitting close to this brief sketch of his practical life: "There are two most valuable possessions, which no search warrant can get at, which no execution can take away, and which no reverse of fortune can destroy; they are what a man puts into his head—knowledge; and into his hands—skill."

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WILLIAM S. KIMBALL.

WILLIAM S. KIMBALL, for many years one of the leading business men of Rochester, was born in Boscawen, N. H., where he passed his early life, and where he enjoyed such educational opportunities as the district schools of the time afforded. When fifteen years old he became an apprentice in the Lawrence locomotive works and thoroughly mastered the trade of machinist. He then attended school at Derry, N. H., and Andover, Mass., and finished at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, where he studied mechanical drawing and engineering. Afterward he accepted a position in the railroad repair shops in Concord, N. H., where, in rebuilding locomotives, he acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of locomotive engineering and completed his mechanical training. Soon afterward he resigned and moved to Rochester, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion was appointed master mechanic in the navy, being attached to the South Atlantic squadron under Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, S. C., where he was detailed to repair the machinery of transports and gunboats. He had charge of two old Nantucket whalers, the India and the Edward, which were fitted up by a force of 100 mechanics.

Resigning his naval appointment in 1863 Mr. Kimball returned to Rochester and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, in which he was ever afterward interested. He founded the Kimball Tobacco Works, one of the largest concerns of the kind in this country, and established not only a national but a world-wide reputation. He became vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, and enjoyed the distinction of being foremost among the great leaders of the business in the United States. Outside of these interests he acquired an almost equal renown in bringing together a large and valuable collection of orchids, which has long been recognized as one of the choicest floral aggregations in the country. He also collected an extensive library and a distinctively fine art gallery, embracing numerous works from the most famous artists of the world.

Mr. Kimball was for many years actively connected with various business and charitable institutions of the city, to all of which he brought large experience, ability, and talent. He was president of the Union Bank, the City Hospital, and the State Industrial School, vice-president of the Security Trust Company, a director in the Rochester Railway and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Companies, a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, and president of the Post-Express Printing Company, holding all these positions at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly at Virginia Beach, Va., March 26, 1895. On that day the Post-Express, in summing up his life, said editorially:

"The death of William S. Kimball must be regarded not simply as a private loss, but as a public calamity. Probably no other man was ever so closely identified with the various social, business, charitable, and educational interests of a community as Mr. Kimball has been identified with those of Rochester. He was a man of great wealth, but, what was much rarer, a man who believed in putting his wealth into full activity and throwing his personal energy into every movement for the public good. He was the first to be asked where a contribution was needed, where help in the shape of an investment was sought, where individual prestige was required. He was in the full vigor of manly strength, in the full flush of rational enjoyment of life —eager as a boy in the pursuit of new interests, and satisfied as a boy in the practice

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of old pastimes. His alertness and gayety were unfailing; and his frankness, courtesy, and good nature were such that his mere presence was enough to win popularity. As a business man he was fertile in resource and untiring in effort; but not less characteristic was his enthusiasm in the matter of recreation. He made the wisest choice in his methods of relaxation. He loved the sea and spent much of his spare time beside it; he loved the woods and was an indefatigable sportsman. As a natural consequence he loved nature and was deeply learned in much of the lore of forest and stream. Even when most earnestly at work in the establishment of his great manufacturing business he devoted himself to the culture of orchids, and became an authority on them as well as on other flowers. In the season of greater leisure he had gathered a magnificent gallery of choice paintings. It is sad to think of a man with so many capacities for what is fair in the world, so many opportunities to be useful, so prompt a disposition to active effort for what is good, cut off, so suddenly, from light and life and the affection of friends and family."

FREDERICK COOK.

Hon. Frederick Cook, ex-secretary of state of New York and one of the most prominent citizens of Rochester, was born at Wildbad, a noted watering place in the famous Black Forest district, Germany, December 2, 1833. His father, a contractor, and a man of rare personal characteristics, placed him in one of the best schools in the neighborhood with the view of giving him a thorough collegiate course. While there, in 1846, with the brightest prospects before him, his worthy parent died, leaving a family of eight children, whose home in consequence was broken up and themselves scattered abroad. Thus at the tender age of twelve the lad was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources, but with a brave heart and an indomitable will he promptly faced the storm of life and soon turned towards America as the future field for his activity and work. Bidding adieu to Fatherland in the year 1848 he sailed for the United States and for a short time resided with a married sister in Buffalo. Inheriting the industrious qualities of the German people he resolved upon learning a trade, and first tried shoemaking, but soon entered the employ of a butcher in Batavia, N. Y., where he won friends and reputation by faithfully performing every duty assigned him to the best of his ability. His traits of character were at this period carefully noticed by D. W. Tomlinson, president of the Bank of Batavia, and also heavily interested in railroads, who, because of Mr. Cook's knowledge of the German language, procured for him a position on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, whence he was soon promoted conductor of an emigrant train on the Niagara Falls division of the Central-Hudson route. In this capacity he aided many an immigrant from Germany in locating a new home, and the company, appreciating his services, soon made him a passenger conductor, a position he held until January 1, 1872. When tendering his resignation, December 15, 1871, after a railroad service covering nearly twenty years, he was presented by his fellow employees and patrons of the road with an elaborate set of solid silver plate. He had made the intimate acquaintance of George M. Pullman, and when the latter organized the Pullman

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Palace Car Company Mr. Cook invested the most of his accumulated earnings in that enterprise, a step which resulted in the foundation of his great wealth.

The struggles of his early life were signally crowned with success in the land of his adoption, and in its political interests he was shortly called to take a prominent part. On April 20, 1870, he was appointed by Mayor John Lutes an excise commissioner of Rochester, but resigned in 1872, on account of ill health, and sailed for Europe, where he made with his family an extended tour of the continent. Returning to Rochester in the autumn of 1873 he entered actively into politics and upon a career of conspicuous attainments. He had espoused the Democratic principles of the Jeffersonian school, and being nominated for mayor in a stronghold of Republicanism came within a few hundred votes of an election. On April 19, 1872, Governor Hoffman appointed him judge advocate with the rank of colonel of the 7th division N. G. S. N. Y., and on July 29, 1875, Governor Tilden made him assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff of the same division, which he resigned November 24, 1877, on account of business. He also interested himself in various manufacturing and financial concerns in Rochester, among them being the Bartholomay Brewing Company, which was organized in 1874 with a capital of $250,000. Mr. Cook was chosen vice-president and served in that capacity until 1889, when he was elected president. January 12, 1876, he was elected president of the Rochester German Insurance Company to succeed the late Col. Louis Ernst, and still holds that position. The same year he went as a delegate to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, and in 1880 he officiated in a similar capacity at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served as vice-president, representing the State of New York. January 13, 1877, he was elected president of the Rochester Driving Park Association, whose financial interests he advanced from the lowest to the highest degree. On May 16, 1878, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Mt. Hope Cemetery and has continuously served in that office to the present time, being chairman of the board for twelve years.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Cook was one of fourteen citizens appointed as a commission on behalf of the city to guard the public interests during the work of elevating the New York Central railroad tracks inside the corporate limits, and in the fall of the same year he became a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, which position he still holds. In February, 1882, he was appointed by Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell a manager of the Western House of Refuge, to which position Governor Cleveland reappointed him in 1883. On September 29, 1885, he was elected secretary and treasurer of that institution. March 25, 1882, he was elected president of the Bank of Rochester, the predecessor of the German American Bank, which office he has ever since held. During all this time as well as afterward politics engrossed a large share of his attention. He was regarded by his party as one of its best and strongest representatives, and frequently called to take a leading part in directing public affairs. In 1885 he was nominated by the Democrats for secretary of state, and after a stirring campaign was elected by a majority of 14,608 over Col. Anson S. Wood. So acceptably were his services during his first term that he was unanimously renominated at Saratoga in 1887 and elected over Col. Frederick Grant by 17,677 plurality, the highest given to any candidate on the Democratic ticket. In February, 1887, he was elected president of the Rochester Title Insurance Company, a position he still holds; in the same year he was chosen a life member of the New State Agricultural Society

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and on December 19 corresponding member of the Oneida County Historical Society. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Cook suffered a severe attack of pneumonia contracted while attending the centennial celebration of the first president of the United States in New York city. He recovered, however, and spent some months at his old home, Wildbad, and also at Marienbad, returning to America in September.

On January 1, 1890, after declining a renomination as secretary of state, Mr. Cook retired permanently to private life, and has since devoted his attention wholly to the care of his large and varied business interests. December 31, 1889, just before retiring, Governor Hill, on behalf of himself and his official associates, presented him with a costly watch with chime attachments, while the clerical force of the office gave him a much-prized collection of photographs representing the employees during his two terms, or four years, of service. But the crowning mark of universal esteem and popularity in Mr. Cook's brilliant political career was manifest at the Democratic State convention in 1894, when he was urgently solicited by a large majority of the party leaders to accept the nomination for governor of New York. With an untarnished record of public service, and enjoying the full confidence not only of members of his own party, but of many influential Republicans as well, thoroughout the State, the probability of his election was exceptionally favorable, but to the regret of his numerous friends he steadfastly declined that exalted honor.

It is impracticable to enumerate all the positions that Mr. Cook has filled. His has been a very active life, one of unceasing responsibility, and the sterling attributes with which he is liberally endowed make his name a power in business, political, charitable, and social circles. He has served as president of the Genesee Falls Railway Company and is extensively interested in numerous enterprises besides those already mentioned. On June 1, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Hill as one of the managers of the Rochester State Hospital for a term of nine years, and upon the organization of the board was elected president and re-elected every year since. He has been a Mason since February 17, 1862, when he became a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M. He was a charter member of Ionic Chapter, No. 201, and on June 11, 1867, joined Cyrene Commandery K. T. February 12, 1878, he was made a charter member and installed the first T.P.G.M. of Germania Lodge of Perfection. He is also a member of Rochester Council Princes of Jerusalem, and was created sublime prince of the Royal Secret 32d degree in Rochester Sovereign Consistory, A.A S.R. He is a member of the Rochester Mannerchor, which was organized in 1854, and served as its president in 1874 and 1875; became a member of the Liederkranz on February 24, 1882; and was made an honorary member of Selye Citizens Corps 8th Separate Company N.-G. S. N. Y. on January 8, 1887, and of the Albany Excelsior Corps on January 26, 1888. He is also a member of the Rochester Historical Society, and in February, 1893, he presented Peissner Post, No. 106. G. A. R., with a handsomely bound "Memorial Record Book," one of the finest works of the kind in existence.

In 1853 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Catherine Yaky, of Rome, N. Y., who died in 1864. In 1865 he married Miss Barbara Agne, his present wife, by whom he has one daughter.

Mr. Cook's career, as distinguished as it has been successful, affords an illustration how, under our form of government, even the humblest citizen may attain the highest

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positions of honor and trust. His life is an example of a self-made man, his work the result of his individual efforts, and his achievements the crowning glory of youthful struggles.

DON ALONZO WATSON.

Don Alonzo Watson was born in Palmer, Mass., June 17, 1807, and died suddenly at his home in Rochester, N. Y., January 1, 1892. Within that period of less than eighty-five years was compassed a life of unostentatious success, a career of quiet but marked usefulness, and a full measure of rare business achievements. As a boy Mr. Watson received the educational advantages that his town and time afforded, and supplemented them with practical experience and application. While yet a youth he went to Boston and mastered the machinist's trade, which he followed for a time in Skaneateles and Newark, N.Y. In 1832 he came to Monroe county, stopping first in Rochester, but going soon afterward to Honeoye Falls, where he met the Hon. Hiram Sibley, whose warm friendship he retained until the latter's death. The two formed a partnership and purchased the Tinker manchine shop there, the village at that time being known as Sibleyville. They continued a large and successful business for eight years, or until Mr. Sibley's election as county sheriff in 1840, when the firm was dissolved and the shop sold. Mr. Watson very soon followed Mr. Sibley to Rochester and engaged in discounting commercial paper for several years, in which he became more extensively interested than all the local banks combined.

Immediately after his marriage in 1855 to Miss Caroline M. Manning, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., he went to Europe, and during his absence Mr. Sibley inaugurated the movement which led to the formation of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Upon his return Mr. Watson was induced by his life-long friend to become a heavy stockholder in that great corporation. At the same time he invested large sums in railroad stock of the Vanderbilt system, and probably became the heaviest holder of Central-Hudson securities outside of New York city. He was a firm believer in the future of the country, and although it was then (1857) in the throes of a disastrous panic, he bought thousands of railroad shares at a small figure. His motto was to buy with good judgment, and never sell, and these investments were the foundation of his great wealth. A man of quick perception he made few if any business errors; he was a personal friend of Commodore Vanderbilt and co-operated with the latter's sons and grandsons. He was a trustee of the Reynolds Library, but excepting this never held office, invariably refusing positions of trust, although frequently urged to accept them. In religion he was an Episcopalian.

He was a man of retiring disposition, and always shrank from public life, yet he manifested a keen interest in the city's prosperity and general welfare. Charitable, benevolent, and unostentatious, he liberally supported all worthy objects and regularly contributed to the maintenance of various local institutions; his endowment of the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Rochester is but a single instance of this. He bore the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His widow and three children — James S. Watson, Mrs. G. A. Hollister, and Miss Elizabeth C. Watson, all of Rochester—survive him.

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SIMON L. BREWSTER.

SIMON L. BREWSTER, son of Elisha Belcher and Eunice (Hull) Brewster, was born in Griswold, Conn., July 27, 1811, and is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over with the Pilgrim Fathers in the *Mayflower* in 1620. He received his education in the common schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in manufacturing in Jewett City, Conn., and continued about ten years, when he moved to Rochester. He was engaged in merchandising until 1859, when he retired from business. For a number of years he had been connected with what is now the Traders National Bank as its vice-president and a member of its board of directors. In 1863 he was elected its president and took charge of the bank, in which he has ever since continued. Under his able administration the business of the bank has grown from a discount line of less than $300,000 to $3,000,000; the surplus fund from a few thousand to over $700,000; and the bank has become the leading fiduciary institution in the city. During the past twenty-five years his son, Henry C. Brewster, now representative in Congress from this district, has been associated with him in the management of the bank as its cashier and later as vice-president. Besides this son he has one daughter, who is unmarried.

Mr. Brewster has never held public office except many years ago, when he served one term as a member of the board of supervisors of Monroe county. He is a director in the Flour City Hotel Company and a trustee of the First Unitarian church.

ELON HUNTINGTON.

ELON HUNTINGTON was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt., September 3, 1808, and descends from one of the oldest and most respected families in England and America. His paternal ancestor, Simon Huntington, left England for this country in 1633, but died during the voyage, his body being consigned to an ocean grave; his widow and three sons, Christopher, Simon, and Samuel, settled in Connecticut, and are believed to have been the progenitors of all the Huntingtons on this continent, one of the grandsons being the Samuel Huntington who signed the Declaration of Independence, was President of the First Congress and Governor of Connecticut, Amos Huntington, sr., grandfather of Elon, was captain of company of militia which was raised in Shaftsbury, Vt., to oppose Burgoyne's invasion during the Revolutionary war. Taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Hubbardston, July 7, 1777, he was confined in a prison ship in New Jersey for some time. He had moved with his family from Norwich, Conn., to Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1776, and finally died and was buried there in 1822. Amos Huntington, jr., his eldest child, was born August 21, 1768, and married March 9, 1794, Pamelia Hard; he was for many years a magistrate of Shaftsbury and a member of the Baptist church, and died there September 24, 1848. Of his nine children, all born in that town, the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest.

Elon Huntington was educated in the district schools and reared upon his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school and continued for several terms. When twenty-one he started on a business trip to Boston, New York, Phila-

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delphia, Baltimore, Washington, and intervening points, and at Georgetown he met the widow Iterbide and her son, the latter afterwards emperor of Mexico. Returning home he followed agricultural pursuits for a time. Later he went to New York and thence to New Orleans, and with his younger brother, Calvin, carried on the mercantile business between those two cities for two years. He then spent several months in traveling over Louisiana, copying and perfecting maps for his own use, paddling along the bayous for more than 1,000 miles, and locating land for prospective purchasers. In this he acquired valuable information and experienced no litttle adventure. But here came the turning point in his career. Having friends in Rochester who had become involved in real estate speculations he was induced to come to this city and look after their interests, and on March 4, 1837, he took up his permanent residence here. After satisfactorily adjusting their claims he formed a partnership with John M. French, as John M. French & Co., and engaged in the foundry business, manufacturing stoves, etc. This firm also had a large blast furnace in Ontario, Wayne county, and successfully conducted both concerns for several years, Mr. Huntington being the financial manager. Meanwhile he had also engaged in banking as cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of which A. G. Smith was president. He subsequently purchased Mr. Smith's interest, reorganized the institution, and finally sold it to Drew, Robinson & Co., of New York, but remained as cashier for about two years. They were succeeded by Gen. Jacob Gould, and Mr. Huntington, after a successful banking career, withdrew to commercial enterprises.

He then assumed the management of the Duryea & Forsyth Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of scales, iron safes, etc., which through business connections had passed into his hands. He converted it into a stock corporation, and successfully carried on the business for several years. In 1845 he purchased a lot of ten acres on North St. Paul street, where now stands one of the oldest mansions in Rochester. He had previously bought 164 acres of lots T and Y, all of which now lie within the city limits. He was instrumental in establishing a large nursery, of which he finally assumed the active management. After the war closed his son-in-law, Capt. Horace B. Hooker, became his associate and afterward the proprietor of the nursery business. Since then Mr. Huntington has lived in retirement, devoting his time to the care of his large property interests. For about twenty five years he has spent the winters at Mandarin, on the St. John's River in Florida, where he has an orange grove.

Mr. Huntington was one of the founders of the University of Rochester and is the only living member of its first board of trustees. He was not only a founder of that institution, but one of the prime movers in originating the plan and pushing it to a successful issue, and devoted both time and money to the cause. He has been a trustee since the organization and nearly all the time a member of the executive committee, and has never been absent from a meeting of the board or from commencement exercises. This is a noteworthy record, inasmuch as it embraces a period of forty-five consecutive years, or since 1850. He is a member of the Rochester Academy of Science, the American Association for the advancement of Science, and the Rochester Historical Society. He has devoted considerable time to the study of technical problems, in which he finds an agreeable recreation. Endowed with scientific attainments of a high order he has evolved original theories which place his among the talented minds of the country. He is the author of a

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brochure entitled "The Earth's Rotation and its Interior Heat," which has been well received.

October 17, 1835, Mr. Huntington was married to Miss Annjenette Cole, daughter of Peleg and Olive (Mix) Cole, who was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., April 9, 1814, and died at Mandarin, Florida, March 14, 1883. She was the youngest of ten children. A devout Christian, she was for many years a prominent member of the Second Baptist church of Rochester. In her home, her gracious presence and genial manner gave a rare charm to her hospitality that is an abiding memory to all who knew her. The children were: Alcesta F., born October 27, 1837; Albert, born October 25, 1839, first lieutenant in the 8th N. Y. Cav. during the Civil war, and now a resident of Jacksonville, Fla.; Susan Pamelia, born August 18, 1841, married in December, 1861, Horace B. Hooker, who served three years as captain in Colonel Bissell's engineer corps in the Union army during the Rebellion, and now resides in Rochester; Frank, born July 14, 1848, one of the associate editors of Appleton's Encyclopedia, of New York; Kate, born April 19, 1850, wife of Dr. James M. Taylor, president of Vassar College; Carrie, born August 18, 1852, wife of John C. Jessup, of New York city; and Willie, born June 18, 1854, died July 29, 1856.

CHARLES DONALD McLEAN.

Charles Donald McLean, A.B., LL.B., president of the State Normal School at Brockport since 1869, was born of Scotch parentage in County Antrim, Ireland, November 7, 1834. The family descends from a rugged race of Scotlanders, members of the clan McLean, royalists, who took an active part on the side of the Stuarts in the wars of the Pretender, and because of those struggles fled to the Emerald Isle about 1775. Thence they emigrated to Preston, Canada, about 1830. Charles McLean, father of our subject, was possessed of a liberal education. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas McHendry, and died in 1835. Soon afterward his family removed to Watertown, N. Y., and in 1837 to Clarkson, Monroe county, where Charles D. attended the public schools and the academy. In 1850 Professor McLean was graduated from the old Brockport Collegiate Institute. He subsequently took the degree of A.B. from the University of Rochester, studied law in the office of Judge Henry R. Selden, and received the degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School, being admitted to the bar immediately afterward.

The practice of law, however, had little attraction for one who had developed decided inclinations for teaching, and leaving the legal profession he soon entered upon his lifework, in which success has constantly attended his efforts. Acting upon the invitation of Dr. McVicar, then president of the Brockport State Normal School, he accepted in March, 1865, a position as teacher in that institution, and two years later was made its vice-president. In these capacities he gave evidence of a peculiar aptitude for educational work and made friends of all with whom he came in contact. In 1869 he succeeded Dr. McVicar as president, a position he has filled ever since with great credit and distinction.

Professer McLean is oae of the noted and most successful educators in the United States. He enjoys a wide reputation and is recognized as one of the ablest of teach-

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ers. Under his admirable management the school has constantly increased in attendance and importance, being now nearly fourfold larger than when he became its executive head, and ranking high among the prominent seats of learning in the country. Its growth and usefulness are largely due to his individual labors, while his standard of excellence is wholly the result of his ability and able supervision. For more than thirty years he has devoted his time and talents to its interests, and during twenty-six years of that period has officiated as its chief.

In 1858 Professor McLean married Miss Wealthy Paine, who died in 1876. In 1882 he was married to Martha Bross, by whom he has two sons, Donald Charles and Waldo Bross.

FRANK M. JONES.

FRANK M. JONES, son of Chester and Hannah (Millard) Jones, was born at Union Hill in the town of Webster, Monroe county, November 18, 1847. Chester Jones, a native of Madison county, N. Y., came to Union Hill with his father, Joseph, about 1817, being then twelve years of age, and died there August 8, 1867, aged sixty-two. Joseph was a tanner and shoemaker and followed those trades in connection with farming, dying at the age of fifty-three. He had ten children. Chester Jones was practically a life-long farmer, but for five years prior to his death he also conducted a grocery store. For half a century—the period covering his active life and residence in the town—he bore the respect and esteem of every one who knew him. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Millard, a captain on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812, and they were the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are living, three of them in Webster. Mrs. Jones was a native of Rhode Island, and died in February, 1885, at the age of seventy-four.

Frank M. Jones was educated in the district school at Union Hill, but supplemented the knowledge acquired there by constant reading, close observation, and practical experience. Inheriting the characteristics of a New England ancestry he is pre-eminently a self-made man. He remained on the farm until the age of twenty, when, his father dying, he succeeded to the store, which he conducted about three years. In December 22, 1869, he married M. Louise, daughter of William T. Cranmer, of Ontario, Wayne county, and later removed to that town, where he carried on a general store for four years. Selling his business there he returned to Union Hill and built the main store now owned and occupied by W. H. Stokes, and continued a successful country trade until the fall of 1886, when official life and other interests impelled him to sell out, which he did to the present proprietor. While a merchant there he secured and named the post-office, was appointed the first postmaster, and held the position about ten years, being succeeded on June 25, 1889, by Mr. Stokes, his former clerk. Soon after disposing of the store Mr. Jones started a hardware establishment there, which he continued until the fall of 1890, when he sold to E. W. Bancroft and removed to Webster village, where he shortly afterward purchased his present extensive general store. His business life has been one of almost uninterrupted success, and is characterized throughout by honesty of purpose and fairness of dealing.

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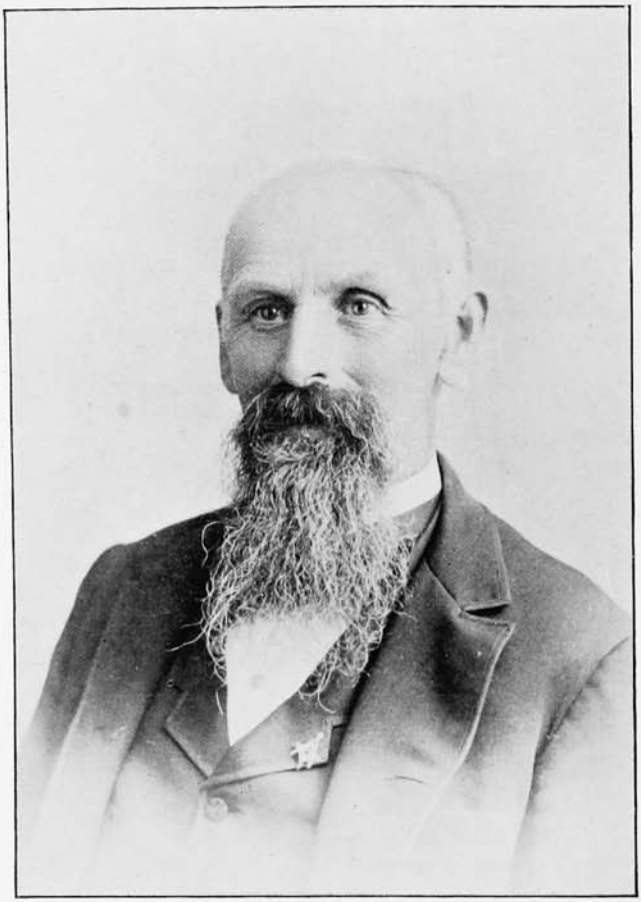

J. C. Scribner

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Mr. Jones has been a life-long Republican, and from the age of majority has taken an active interest in the progress of his party, which has frequently placed him in nomination for positions of trust. In Ontario he served one year as town clerk and assessor (to fill vacancy), and was re-elected assessor for a term of three years. While a resident of Union Hill he was the Republican nominee for supervisor, but owing to a factional fight was defeated by seven votes. In 1885 he was renominated by the Republicans and elected by a large majority, and for four successive years was re-elected without opposition, being endorsed by the Democrats and polling the votes of both parties. In the Board of Supervisors he served on various important committees and was tendered the chairmanship, but declined, preferring the more active work of the floor. During the last four years of his service on the board he was inspector of the Monroe County Penitentiary. In the fall of 1890, while yet supervisor of the town, Mr. Jones was elected to the Assembly, taking his seat January 1, 1891, and was re-elected to the same office in 1891 and 1892, each time by handsome majorities. In the Legislature he served on a number of important committees, such as on water, gas, and electricity, on railroads, on Indian affairs, etc. He introduced the bill authorizing the incorporation of the Wolfe Island Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the headwaters of the St. Lawrence River for the use of the Canadian Pacific and New York Central railroads. He was also the author of several other measures for public benefit, all of which became laws.

In all these capacities Mr. Jones faithfully and conscientiously labored for the welfare of his constituents, and made a record of which any man may be proud. As a citizen and business man, ever progressive, public spirited, and enterprising, taking an active interest in town and county affairs, and promoting the cause of good government and universal advancement, he has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the entire community.

JOHN C. SCRIBNER.

The pioneer days of the Genesee country are marked by deeds of heroism and periods of suffering, and no men are more worthy of imperishable memorials than are those who braved the privations of frontier life for the purpose of carving homes out of an unbroken wilderness. To their indomitable perseverance and hard labors are due the numerous conveniences enjoyed by the present generation. Among the notable pioneers in this section of the State was Nathan Scribner, sr., who removed with his family from Connecticut and settled on what is now the George Clark farm in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, in 1805. He was of English descent and a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and came hither by means of a sled, being guided by means of blazed trees. Like other immigrants of the time, his worldly possessions were limited, but in personal characteristics he was liberally endowed with all the sterling attributes of enterprising New Englanders. In this respect his wife was equally qualified to plant the standard of civilization in a new country. Both lived and died in the town. Among their children was Nathan Scribner, jr., whose birth occurred on May 5, 1793, and who participated in the war of 1812, being present at the battle of Lundy's Lane, the sortie on Fort Erie, and other engage,

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ments on the Niagara frontier. Educated in his native State—Connecticut—which he left at the age of twelve, his knowledge of books and common English was necessarily limited, but being a great reader he was throughout life well posted on general topics and by constant practice became a good penman. He was always a Whig in politics, and died on the farm now owned and occupied by his son John C. on November 1, 1853. He married, first, on August 28, 1825, Sally Morey, who was born March 20, 1803, and whose death occurred June 7, 1837. Their children were Oliver C., of Fairport, N.Y., born December 1, 1827, and Moses, of Detroit, Mich , born October 40, 1831. On August 8, 1837, Mr. Scribner married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Spoor, who was born September 9, 1806, and died July 28, 1873. Their children were Sarah Jane (Mrs. John R. Mulliner), of East Penfield, born October 22, 1838; Nathan H., of Penfield, born December 13, 1839; and John C., the subject of this sketch.

John C. Scribner, the youngest child of Nathan, jr., was born on his present farm in Penfield on August 24, 1841, and received his education in the district schools of his native town. He has always followed the vocation of a farmer, and has spent his life upon the parental homestead of fifty-five acres, to which he succeeded on the death of his mother in 1873, and to which he subsequently added seventy-five acres more. This farm has become one of the finest and most productive farms in the county. It comprises valuable orchards and is adorned with a set of handsome and commodious buildings—the result of Mr. Scribner's industry and enterprise. He is emphatically a representative agriculturist and prominent among the leading promoters of local public improvements. In town affairs he is ever foremost, and in politics his influence is exerted in the cause of good government and the advancement of the Democratic party, with which he is affiliated. True to his convictions, an unswerving advocate of right and justice, and a firm believer in the underlying principles of manhood, his life from first to last has been exemplary to a fault and replete with the deeds of a respected citizen. He has exerted a noteworthy influence in the progress of local education, serving as trustee, etc., of the district in which he resides. In sustaining religious work he has been especially active, and with his family is a member of the Penfield M. E. church, of which he has served as a trustee for several years. He is also a member of Union Lodge No. 154, F. & A. M., of Penfield, and both he and his estimable wife were charter members and among the organizers of Penfield Grange No. 750, which was instituted in 1891.

February 2, 1876, Mr. Scribner was married to Miss Christina Elizabeth, daughter of Fredrich Schiedhelm. She was born at Bechtheim on the Rhine, Germany, September 13, 1854, and came to America in 1872. They have had three children, viz.: John Clyde, born May 27, 1877; Cornelia Elizabeth, born June 8, 1878; and David Wilson, born November 30, 1881.

FREDERICK LEE HEUGHES.

Frederick Lee Heughes, one of the best known and largest iron manufacturers in the State, was born in Rochester on March 24, 1850, and is a son of William Heughes, who settled here in 1843 and became one of the first book publishers in the Genesee Valley. Attending the public schools of his native city, and graduating

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from the old High School in 1866, he served an apprenticeship in his father's printing office, where he acquired the rudiments of a mechanical training, and to which he brought a naturally inventive and progressive mind. There he originated and patented a press for printing in colors, a working model of which is now in the Patent Office at Washington. This was one of the earlier inventions of the kind in America, and had Mr. Heughes followed it up he would undoubtedly stand to-day among the foremost in the printing business. But circumstances turned his talents into other entesprises. After recovering from a severe illness he entered, in 1871, the employ of W. H. Cheney, at 190 to 200 South St. Paul street, as bookkeeper, and later became general manager. This was the pioneer architectural iron works in Western New York, having been established by Mr. Cheney in 1838.

While there Mr. Heughes saw, with true mechanical insight, the various uses to which rolled beams, as girders, joists, etc., could be put. In 1877 he became an iron contractor, with an office at No. 10 South Water street, and has ever since been heavily identified with that business with almost unparalleled success. In 1879 Mr. Cheney was succeeded by the firm of Little & Rowe, whose affairs three years later were not especially bright. It was then that Mr. Heughes, although extensively engaged in iron contracting, was importuned to take a controlling interest in the concern, which he did, becoming the active and moneyed partner under the style of Little, Heughes & Rowe, and succeeding in placing the business upon a sound financial basis. Mr. Rowe withdrew in 1885, and a few years later Mr. Little's interest was purchased by Joseph Peiffer, the superintendent of the company and a practical man, and these changes brought into existence the present firm of F. L. Heughes & Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the State outside of New York city. They carry on an extensive business as iron founders and manufacturers of iron fronts, columns, lintels, and architectural iron work.

It is as an individual contractor, however, that Mr. Heughes is most widely and favorably known, As such he is one of the largest and most prominent in the State, enjoying a reputation for ability and integrity which extends even through the country. He is an extensive iron contractor and dealer in iron structural work, making fire-proof construction a specialty. This business exceeds in volume and importance his other enterprises, and has been individually conducted by him since starting in 1877. For a number of years he has handled exclusively the output of the Carnegie Steel Company in this part of the State, his dealings with that great corporation being on an extensive scale. During that period he has erected the iron work of a large number of imposing and magnificent buildings, including the following: The Powers Fireproof Hotel, Wilder building, Sibley, Lindsay & Curr buildings, Keeler & Kimball new building, new court house, German Insurance building, Powers block addition, Monroe County jail, P. Cox building, North Water street viaduct, Brush Electric Light Company's plant, Bartholomay Brewing Company's ice houses in Rochester; Reformatory extension at Elmira; Hygienic Institute at Dansville, N. Y.; the court house and library at Syracuse: and hundreds of other fireproof structures.

Mr. Heughes has achieved remarkable success. His integrity and great executive abilty, his probity of character and pre-eminence as an iron contractor, his business capacity and universal prominence, are unquestioned. Commencing active life with no capital but perseverance, energy, and shrewd foresight, he has attained, through

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his own efforts, a high position among the leading manufacturers of the country. Prompt, upright, and candid in business transactions, he has never given or received a promissory note, his word being always considered as good as his bond. Few men have ever enjoyed the wide and enviable reputation which he has acquired and fewer still rank higher in their chosen calling. He is largely interested in Rochester real estate, and has built up, literally speaking, more of the city than any other man. In politics he has always been Republican, and is an advocate of sound money on a gold basis. His home life is especially happy, and his leisure is spent amidst the social environments of his family. In 1883 he was married to Miss Effie M. Kinne, of Lockport, N. Y., and they have had three sons, Herbert F., Walter Lee, and Benjamin A.

CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH.

Among the pioneers of Monroe county was the family of Spencer Woodworth, who came from South Coventry, Tolland county, Conn., to the town of Gates, in the summer of 1819. They located one and a half miles west of the city of Rochester, on what is known as the "Chili road." Their journey from Connecticut to Rochester was made in one of the large covered wagons used in the early days, there being no other means of travel in this section. On the 9th day of June, 1819, they arrived at the tavern of Oliver Culver, in Brighton, where they halted for the night. The following day was entirely spent in reaching their new home. So little had been done towards opening a road, they travelled by the way of the "Rapids" following as best they could a line of marked trees. In the family of this pioneer was an infant son, who was born on the 25th day of February, 1819, and consequently, at the time of migration to the Genesee county was about four months old. This was Chauncey B. Woodworth, one of the leading citizens of Rochester, and one of its most prominent business men, and the subject of this sketch. He remained under the parental roof, devoting a share of each year to the acquirement of such education as was then available, until he was twenty-one, when he engaged in the grocery business on the corner of East Main and North St. Paul streets, Rochester, thus for the first time identifying himself with the business interests of the city, that has since felt in so many ways the influence of his energies and ability. About 1841 Mr. Woodworth disposed of his grocery business, purchased a farm at Irondequoit, where he established a large saw mill. This he operated for several years. In 1853, in company with Jones and Osborn, he built the Crystal Palace block on Main street. About this time he moved to his present residence at 41 South Washington street. Down to this time success had crowned his efforts. He now engaged in the business that has ever since occupied a large share of his attention, and has made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land. Woodworth's extracts and perfumes are known wherever such goods are in demand, and that is almost everywhere. To supply his great and growing industry with bottles he, in 1866, associated himself with Dr. Frederick H. James in the manufacture of glass. Three years later (in 1869) Mr. Woodworth succeeded in the manufacture of extracts and perfumes by his sons, Frank E. and Harry S., who in the spring of 1894 organ-

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ized and incorporated the C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, which still continues the business with the same high standard of influence and popularity.

Not alone has Mr. Woodworth been content with his great and growing business. To him Rochester is in a great measure indebted for her great and successful street railroad system. In the year 1868 when the Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company's property and franchise was sold under a mortgage foreclosure, Mr. Woodworth purchased it out and out. He then joined with others, reorganized the company, extended the tracks and other facilities until there were few cities in the country more thoroughly and satisfactorily supplied with street car accommodations than Rochester. In 1889 Mr. Woodworth sold these interests to a syndicate which in turn has put in the electric system. Being one of the heaviest tax payers in the city he is largely interested in Rochester real estate and intimately connected with the city's growth and prosperity. He has just completed the Woodworth building, corner of State and Platt streets, which is one of the finest and largest commercial structures in Rochester. It is of steel, faced with brick, and absolutely fireproof. He also owns a number of buildings of equal prominence.

Mr. Woodworth is a strong man in party politics, but has never sought public office. In 1852 he was elected sheriff of Monroe county, and served faithfully and well. He was formerly a trustee of the Mechanics' Saving Bank, and for many years has been a trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary. From 1864 to 1894 he was a director of the Flour City National Bank and for ten years its first vice-president. He is a director and second vice-president of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, its largest individual stockholder, and was foremost among its originators. He has been a member of the Second Baptist Church for more than forty years, and a trustee most of the time. Mr. Woodworth is a direct descendant of Walter Woodworth who came to America in 1648 from Kent county, England. Several of his early ancestors were prominent in the Revolutionary war, notably his maternal grandfather, John Clark, who served for seven years in that struggle.

On the 5th of January, 1841, Mr. Woodworth was married to Miss Martha J. Smith, daughter of Clark Smith, of Boston, Mass. They have had five children: Chauncey C., Frank E., Harry S., Helen A. (Mrs. Elmer C. Smith), and Lillie (deceased).

D. B. DE LAND.

Daniel Brown De Land, the pioneer manufacturer of soda and saleratus in Western New York and founder of the Fairport Chemical Works, was the third son of Levi and Hannah (Brown) De Land, and was born in the town of Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., May 14, 1823. His father, a native of Hebron, N.Y., was a volunteer at the age of nineteen in the war of 1812, and soon afterward married his wife at Oswego, N. Y. When nineteen the subject of this memoir shipped as a sailor before the mast of a whaler for three years. Returning home, he was married on December 25, 1848, to Miss Minerva A. Parce, daughter of Justus Parce, of Norwich, N.Y., and for nearly two years thereafter followed farming in Wisconsin. He then entered the employ of his father-in-law at Norwich in manufacturing saleratus. The methods in vogue at that time were crude and cumbersome and the business was

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necessarily prosecuted in a small way. But Mr. De Land studied it closely, familiarizing himself with all its details, and accumulating knowledge which subsequently proved of inestimable value. In the fall of 1851 he settled permanently in Fairport, Monroe county, where he purchased a small building on the bank of the Erie Canal and in a modest way commenced the manufacture of soda and saleratus. The business grew rapidly and raised the village from a hamlet of a few houses and commercial interests to its present important standing. His enterprise proved successful from the start. But he was not content with producing a quality of goods equal to the best then in the market; he aimed at superiority. Making two trips to Europe he gleaned information from the leading establishments of the old world and equipped himself with the best literature on the subject. This persistent study and application enabled him to manufacture an article that was soon in demand beyond successful competition.

Several years later he admitted his brother, H. A. De Land, and brother-in-law, J. Y. Parce, under the firm name of D. B. De Land & Co. In 1868 Mr. Parce withdrew, leaving the concern in the hands of the brothers, who steadily increased its capacity until D. B. De Land's death on December 20, 1872. The firm then became H. A. & L. J. De Land & Co. L. J. De Land, eldest son of Daniel B., at that time became a partner and the superintendent of manufacture. In 1874 the tonnage output of the establishment was larger than that of any similar firm in the world, and the De Land products became a household word throughout the United States. The business was successfully continued until February 5, 1893, when the entire plant was consumed by fire. It was soon rebuilt on a larger and better scale and is now one of the leadiug enterprises of the kind in the country. The proprietors are Mrs. D. B. De Land and her sons, L. J., and W. M. De Land, who are able and influential business men.

Judge De Land, as he was familiarly known, was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, of rare ability and foresight, of strict integrity, and of unfailing resource. His eminent success as a manufacturer placed him among the foremost business men of the time. He achieved distinction as enduring as it was brilliant. He was a life-long Democrat, a trusted and influential local leader, and frequently carried the standard of his party to the verge of victory notwithstanding the fact that it was vastly in the minority. During the war he was twice a candidate for member of assembly and once came within three votes of an election. He often went as a delegate to political conventions, and in 1858 was chosen a justice of sessions, whence his title. He was a staunch friend of education and for some time served as a trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary, to which he was a liberal contributor. He also contributed to Richmond College in Virginia, and for the benefit of its students built and donated a handsome cottage. Against strong opposition he was one of the few who successfully founded and established the present excellent school system of Fairport and was a member of the first Board of Education, a position he held almost continuously until his death. He was charitable, kind, and benevolent, a strong Baptist, and prominent among the laymen of that denomination in Western New York. For many years he was a deacon of the Baptist church of Fairport and always a liberal contributor to its objects.

Mr. De Land was married as previously stated, to Miss Minerva A. Parce, who survives

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him and resides in Fairport. They had five children: Levi J., senior member of the firm of De Land & Co., of Fairport; Leora A. (Mrs. Walter A. Hubbell), of Rochester; Minnie P., deceased; Stella G., wife of Rev. James T. Dickinson, pastor of the First Baptist church of East Orange, N. J.; and Wayland M., junior member of the firm of De Land & Co.

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PART III.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

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FAMILY SKETCHES.

Gordon, George C., president of the First National Bank of Brockport, was born in Rushford, Allegany county, July 1, 1849, and his father, Luther Gordon, was native of the same place. The grandfather, John, came from Cavendish, Vt., about 1809. In 1809 John G. visited the site of Rochester, but not liking it, settled in Rushford. Luther Gordon, the second son, formed a partnership with Samuel White in the furnace business, during which he invented the Genesee Plow. Disposing of the furnace business, he afterwards erected a large store at Rushford and engaged in general merchandise and the buying and shipping of stock. In 1856 he bought the lumber business of Boswell, Walker & Hood at Brockport, and in 1858 erected the family residence, to which he removed his family a year later. For some time he gave his attention to the lumber business, buying large tracts of western lands, mostly in Michigan. In 1863 he organized the first National Bank of Brockport, and was elected president, which office he held to the time of his death, March 26, 1881. He married Florilla Cooley of Attica, Wyoming county, who died in 1869, leaving one son, George C. The latter was educated at Brockport College, and finished with a business course in Rochester. In 1874 he married Ida M., daughter of Thomas C. Hooker, and they have these children: Luther, George C., jr., William H., Frederick H., Thomas C., of whom William H. died in infancy. In 1881 our subject was elected president of the bank, which office he now fills, having bugun his banking experience with Waters, Bishop & Co. In June, 1863, he was assaulted by thieves, thrown into the vault, and when aid reached him life was nearly extinct. Mr. Gordon is the leading business man of his town, and interested in all that tends to its advancement.

Raymond, Alonzo B., was born in Chenango county, July 18, 1819. His father, Alphius, was born in Massachusetts, and married a Miss Daniels. They first settled in McDonough, Chenango county, but in 1830 came to Monroe county and settled in the town of Byron, and later in Parma. Alonzo B. was educated in the common schools and is pre-eminently a self-made man. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and continued for four years; was engaged in the mercantile business at North Parma, Spencerport, and Adams Basin for about twelve years, after which he confined himself to dealing in produce. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed pastor of the Universalist Church at Portage, Wyoming county, remaining in the ministry four years, after which he again engaged in the produce business and has so continued. In 1843 he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Wyman, and their children are A. Clayton, attorney at Detroit, Mich., counsel for the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroad; and George H., of Buffalo. Our subject is one of the representative men of the town.

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Holmes, Daniel, was born in West Bloomfield, September 11, 1828, a son of Daniel, sr., a native of Massachusetts, who, with his father, Alpheus, came to Ontario about 1811, among the pioneer settlers of that town. Daniel, sr., served in the war of 1812, and was at the burning of Buffalo by the British. He married Susan Stuart. Daniel, jr., was educated at Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1846, and was graduated from Yale College in 1848, after which he taught school in Woodford county, Ky., for two and a half years, spent a year in Canandaigua as professor of Latin, and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and married Mary J. Hawes of Brookfield, Mass., the well-known writer of fiction. Our subject has served in various positions of public trust and responsibility, and is regarded as one of the cultured and intelligent men of the town.

Richards, Dorwain, was born in Fulton county, N. Y., March 11, 1844, a son of Rev. William I. Richards, a native of Vermont, who came to Monroe county in 1860, and settled in the town of Clarkson, where he bought a farm, and remained to recover his health. In 1863 he resumed his labors in the ministry, which were continued up to the date of his death in 1875. Dorwain Richards was educated in the public schools, to which he has added by reading and close observation. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the Wilderness, receiving an honorable discharge in 1865 at the close of the war, returning to the farm, where he remained till 1875. He then came to Brockport, and entered the employ of D. S. Morgan, remaining till 1888, then established his present business, carrying a full line of fire, life, and accident insurance, and deals also in real estate. In 1868 he married Jane E. Moore, and their children are Mrs. Mabel E. Mitchell, and Jessie G. Richards.

Telfair, Dr. William, was born in North Carolina in 1857. He graduated from the University of Baltimore, Md., in 1882, and studied in the medical department of that institution, graduating the same year. He practiced in New York city eight years. After a scientific investigation of the treatment of inebriates for the past six years, he opened, on March 1, 1893, a sanitarium at Fort Erie, Canada, which he conducts with success. In the course of a year he came to Rochester, and made arrangements to open the Telfair Sanitarium on West Avenue, which up to date has been a great success, especially in the treatment of inebriates, who are also addicted to the use of opium, etc. Almost every day some liberated captive goes forth from this institution a free and happy man.

Owens, John, was born in Roscommon, Ireland, March 18, 1834, and came to America in 1851. He settled in Brockport, where he followed farming a few years, and in 1856 started in the grocery business in a small way, and now has the leading store in that line in the town, doing both a wholesale and retail business. Our subject is one of the representative men of Brockport, who by his own efforts has been able to achieve a fine success.

Cole, Mary I., of Pittsford.—Her paternal grandfather, Abram Cole, was born in in 1793 at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, to which place his parents had removed from Rhode Island. When he was eighteen years old they removed to Mendon, then part of Bloomfield, and the center of an almost unbroken wilderness. With our

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present facilities for easy and rapid transportation, it is difficult to realize the real hardships attendant upon such an exodus, but the men of those times were sturdy and the women were brave, and soon found contentment within the rude log cabins which sheltered themselves and their household goods. Abram Cole was endowed with the most estimable qualities of head and heart, and impressed something of his virtues and principles upon those who came within the sphere of his influence. In 1818 he married Polly Benjamin of Phelps, and they had seven children. The elder son, Elijah M., married Catholine Shulters, the mother of our subject, and also of Charles H. Cole, of Pittsford.

Killmer, Harry A , general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Fairport, was born December 14, 1869, at Hudson. Owing to delicate health in childhood he was unable to attend school, but under the home tuition of a good mother he acquired a rudimentary education, supplementing it later by persevering personal research. Prior to 1893 he had been associated in a clerical capacity with a building and loan company, and also in life insurance, but in 1889 assumed an active position in the affairs temporal of the M. E. Church, and having long been impressed by the work and methods of the Y. M. C. A., accepted in 1893 a call to Fairport as secretary, in which capacity his labors have been surrounded by success, and the association placed on a sound financial footing and suitably equipped for its great work.

Pierce, Martin, is a son of Martin R., who was a native of Jefferson county, and came to Honeoye Falls in 1828, having resided previously in Yates county, where he married his first wife, Nancy Bartlett. They had two sons, Francis and Byron. Mrs. Pierce died soon after coming to Mendon, and he married second, Emily M. Graham, also of Yates county, by whom he had eight children. Of these Martin and Seymour are in the lumber business, and have a factory at Honeoye Falls; Mrs. M. L. Briggs, and Mrs. J. M. Pride, also of Honeoye Falls; Mrs. D. D. Adams of Livonia; and Mrs. Dr. Smith of Rochester. The elder Pierce was quite a strong temperance man, an active member of the Methodist Church, and a prominent business man. Martin, jr., was born in Honeoye in 1837, reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools. In the spring of 1861 he went to Missouri, and while there enlisted in the war. Later he re-enlisted in the 126th N. Y. Vols., serving till the fall of 1863, when he was severely wounded at the battle of Bristow Station. Receiving his discharge he returned home and married Mary Ritchie of Buffalo, and they have one son, Charles R., who is cashier in the local bank.

Hawley, Wm. S., was born in Greene county, and came to this town in 1829, where his father, James Hawley, engaged in farming. He lived with his father until the year 1847. Mr. Hawley then engaged in the business of nurseryman and farming until the year 1858. He then went to the State of Illinois and engaged in the nursery business for two years. In 1860 he came back to the town of Webster and conducted the business of farming and fruit-growing until the year 1870. Mr. Hawley then engaged in the mercantile business with W. H. Stratton, known as the firm of Hawley & Stratton, for a term of ten years. In the year 1880 Mr. Hawley built the store on the southeast corner in the centre of the village, and was in business with his son until the year 1888. The store is now conducted by his son, George N. Hawley. Mr. Hawley was for many years trustee of the Webster Union School, being one of

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the building committee that erected the present Union School building. Mr. Hawley has one son, Jay R. Hawley of Jordan, N. Y.

Hanford, Frederick S., was born in the town of Greece, Hanford's Landing, now in the city of Rochester, in 1843, a son of Frederick, whose father was Jesse C., one of seven brothers who came from Connecticut in 1809 by teams to the Genesee country, and bought a great tract of land of the Indians. Frederick and Abram, two of the brothers, built the Steamboat Hotel; Frederick was also connected with various enterprises and became in company with his brother Charles quite wealthy. Haynes built a store near the Steamboat Hotel, while Jesse C. and Gorham were farmers. Frederick, son of Jesse, married Elvira Sexton and reared two children, Frederick S. and Mrs. M. H. Goodsell, a practicing physician and lecturer in the medical college at Minneapolis. Frederick S. was educated in Rochester, and came to Honeoye Falls in 1861. He clerked in a store until 1865, when he married Eliza J., daughter of William Campbell, and went into the dry goods business, on his own account, in which he has been successful. He has one son, Fred C., who was educated at Fort Plain and Cornell University, and studied law. He married Kate, daughter of S. B. Dewey of Rochester, where he is now practicing law, and is assistant district attorney of the county.

Adams, J. W., was born at Adams Basin in October, 1833. His father, William, was a native of Connecticut, who came to West Bloomfield with his parents when an infant; this was in the year 1790. William married Lurany, daughter of Ashbel Beach, and of their nine children four survive. Julian, only brother of J. W., was the first soldier in Sweden to respond to the call of Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 men in 1861, and died in the army after the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Adams was in the custom house in New York for several years. From 1878 to the present time he has been interested in business and mining enterprises in Colorado. In 1852 he married Loama, daughter of Alexander S. Brown, and they have two children, James S. and Frederick W. The mother of Mrs. Adams was Alice, oldest daughter of Hiel Brockway, the founder of Brockport.

Edgett, Harriet Roscoe, of Fairport, was a daughter of the late Caleb Roscoe, of Sing Sing, N. Y. In 1825 Mr. Roscoe bought the Westchester Herald, and devoted his life and best energies to its editorship and management, being then twenty-five years of age, and the son of Luke Roscoe, who came from England in 1790. Caleb Roscoe made himself a power in Westchester county affairs, and his talent and force were allied always with its best interests. He was one of the original Board of Directors of the Westchester Mutual Insurance Company, incorporated in 1837; was prominent as a school trustee, and in Sunday school and temperance work, and for thirty-four years was treasurer of the Westchester County Bible Society. In 1856 his newspaper buildings were destroyed by fire, and thenceforward his life was one of comparative retirement. Harriet, his elder daughter, married, in 1848, A. S. Edgett, who was the pioneer of the great fruit-preserving industry of Central New York, erecting in 1853 the first plant west of New York city devoted to that work. July 17, 1885, he died in Fairport, aged fifty-seven years. His living children are Mary H. Edgett of Fairport, and Mrs. F. O. Edgett of Minneapolis. Mrs. Roscoe Edgett is widely known as the author of many beautiful poems, chiefly of a pastoral and devo-

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tional character, and she inherits much of her father's literary talent. For many years she has acted as local correspondent for the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The whole family were God-fearing people, consistent, earnest and practical in the execution of their religious duties.

Ewer, Spencer, was born at Irondequoit June 8, 1834, a son of Nathaniel, a native of Sandwich, Mass. He came to this county about 1825 where he was for many years a leading farmer. He married Rhoda Mosher. He was recognized as a man of conservative character and strict Quaker principles. He was the first man to open Irondequoit Bay as a summer resort. His death occurred in 1861, at the age of sixty-eight. Spencer Ewer was educated in the common schools, and in 1865 married Martha Rush. In 1866 he came to Brockport and established his present business, which he has continued in the same location up to the present time. He is recognized as one of the leading business men of the town.

Cornish, Clement, was born in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., January 28, 1838. His father was William, who in early life was a printer by trade and for many years a compositor in the office of Harper Brothers at New York. By his first wife he had three children, Albert, Maria, and Clement, the elder son being deceased. Edwin S. and Charlotte A. were the children of a second wife. Clement Cornish has made his own way in life, acquiring a good business education by personal research. He is a very popular and genial gentlemen, but steadfastly refuses political preference. Prior to making his home in Fairport in 1860 he had been engaged at farming in Coldwater, Mich., for four years. December 17, 1867, he married Harriet A., daughter of Francis Dunbar of Fairport. Both are members of the First Congregational church, and much esteemed.

Reichel, Rev. George Valentine, was born in the city of Brooklyn on June 6, 1863. He is a son of Richard L. Reichel, a native of Cassel, Germany, who came to America in 1850 and settled in this country, where he soon became engaged with the Bureau of Emigration in New York city. George V. was educated in Boston and New York, and in 1883 entered the Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with honor in 1886. In the same year he located at Dryden, N. Y., as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In 1890 he received a call from the First church of Brockport, where he now is, and where his efforts have met with much success. His church has a membership of over three hundred, great activity prevailing in all its departments of work. He is an entirely self-made man. Some years ago he received several honorary degrees in recognition of special attainments. He is also a well-known writer on religious subjects and a contributor to our current literature. In 1885 he married Miss May L. Arnett of Auburn, N. Y., daughter of Silas H. Arnett. Their children are May, Haines, Paul and Christabel. Mrs. Reichel is a graduate of the Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, and is an efficient co-laborer with her husband in church work.

Watson, W. S., postmaster of Fairport, was appointed to that office December 12, 1894, proving a most efficient and popular man for the place. Mr. Watson's first public service was as deputy county treasurer (1876–79), under James Harris, and in 1883 was made deputy county clerk associated in that office with Henry D. McNaughton. He was born in Penfield, a son of the late John M. Watson, an early settler

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from the State of Maine, and his principal business has been farming. In 1864 he married Mary Riley of Greece. Their son, John M. Watson, is a farmer of Perinton. An only daughter, Gertrude, died in 1890, aged twenty-six. She was the wife of Dr. A. J. Burns of Fairport.

Scribner, O. C., long a personal landmark of this locality, was born in Penfield, December 1, 1827, the oldest of two sons of Nathan and Sarah Scribner. The younger son, Moses, is a resident of Windsor, Ontario, and by occupation a broker. Oliver C. Scribner is a veteran of the Mexican war, enlisting in Co. D, 10th Infantry, in 1847, and serving with credit two years under Winfield Scott. Prior to 1874 he was engaged in various enterprises, and largely as foreman in the construction of railroad and canal work. In 1862 he married Julia Mulvaney of New York, whose children are Milton W., Frank V., Sarah J. and Julia Isabell. Milton, the elder son, is engaged in the jewelry business at Fairport. Mr. Scribner has served as trustee and marshal of the Fire Department since 1885. In 1874 he established the business bearing his name at Fairport, dealing in family groceries, flour, feed and grain.

Miner, John E., was born in Clarkson April 9, 1836. His father, Hiram, was a native of Littleton, N. H., and came to Monroe county in 1824, bringing his young wife (Mehitable Martin, also of Littleton, N. H.), and a few necessaries for housekeeping, and settled in the western part of the town of Sweden. In 1831 he removed to Clarkson and settled on the farm now owned by his youngest son, John E., a part of which was owned by Hiram T., another son, who died in 1881. Besides these two sons there were four daughters born to Mr. M., of whom only one is now living—Mrs. Abigail Miller of Brockport. In 1875 the wife and mother died, a few months after they had celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary, a happy event, in which their children and grandchildren joyfully anticipated. In 1878 he married Mrs. Marietta Butler of Brockport, who died in August, 1892, about three months previous to his own death. Mr. Miner was a man thoroughly interested in agriculture; in politics a staunch Republican. He was a man honored and loved by all who knew him. An earnest Christian worker, one ever ready with heart and hand to aid in the causes of religion and education. For sixty-five years he served as trustee of the M. E. church of Brockport, and was chairman of the board for forty-five years. He died in 1892 in his ninety-second year. John E. Miner was educated in the public schools. In 1859 he married Louise A., daughter of Smith Glidden of Clarendon, Orleans county. They have one daughter, Charlotte H. Our subject has followed in the footsteps of his father, and has filled various positions of trust and responsibility in the town.

Benedict, Allen, late of Fairport, and a valued member of society and church, was born in Tioga county, January 30, 1834. His father, Nathan, came to Penfield in 1844, engaging in farming, as did Allen until 1876, when he removed to Fairport. During the late war Mr. Benedict served eighteen months in the 8th N. Y. Cavalry, after which his health was greatly impaired, and his death occurred September 10, 1893. He married Lovinia J. Gowdy of Watertown, N. Y., in 1884, who survives him. A constant attendant of the Congregational church, he was one of the trustees for several years. Reserved without being morose, strict without a censorious spirit, his quiet thoughtful ways won the esteem of all who were intimate with him.

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Kingsbury, John H., was born in Brockport, August 16, 1844, a son of Samuel, a native of Tolland county, Conn., who married Phoebe, daughter of Silas Spaulding. The Spauldings trace their lineage back to England and the year 1300. Samuel Kingsbury came to Monroe county about 1835, settled in Brockport, became one of the leading business men of the town and engaged in the produce business. He died in 1855. John H. was educated in Brockport, and later took a business course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, and returning to Brockport was appointed clerk in the canal collector's office, where he remained three years. In 1865 he entered the First National Bank as teller, and remained seven years. In 1872 he established the private bank of Allen & Kingsbury, and on Mr. Allen's withdrawal in 1875, the business was continued by Mr. Kingsbury, who has since conducted it. In 1874 he married Emily, daughter of Ezra H. Graves, and they have had three children, John C., Emily M. and Ida G. Mr. Kingsbury has served five terms as village president, seven years as treasurer, and for ten years has served as a member of the Local Board of the State Normal School, being its treasurer for five years. He has also filled the position of junior warden of St. Luke's Episcopal church for ten years.

Berry, Thomas C., was born in the town of Riga, September 6, 1832, a son of John, born in Manchester, England, who settled in Riga in 1826 with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Berry. They bought a farm on Black Creek, where the father died shortly after, leaving his wife to take care of a large family. John and Mary Berry, his wife, resided at Hardack Corners for several years, later, in 1832, coming to Brockport, where he followed trucking for a time, and also engaged in the coal business. His death occurred in 1891, in his eighty-fifth year. He was a prominent factor in town affairs, and was poormaster for nine years. Thomas Berry was educated at Brockport Collegiate Institute, and learned the moulder's trade, being foreman of D. S. Morgan & Co.'s works for years; also a stone mason. He has also been engaged in the whip, glove and mitten business. In 1856 he married Mary E. Lewis of Syracuse, who died in 1888, leaving three children: Thomas L., Ed. J., and Katy A. He is now living with his second wife, who was M. J. Kelley of Brockport, N. Y.

Gee, Horace B., was born in the town af Virgil, Cortland county, May 11, 1859. His parents moved to Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1861, and he was educated in the public schools and the Normal School at Mansfield, Pa. He studied medicine at Newark, N. Y., with Dr. Nutten about three years, and was also in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in the medical department of the Buffalo University, graduating therefrom in 1885. He practiced in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, two years, and is now located in Rochester, in which city he has practiced for the past seven years. He is now editor of the New York State Medical Reporter, and a member of the Monroe County Medical Society. September 23, 1884, he married Ellen W. Da Foe, of this city, and they have had two children, Ethel G. and Mildred W.

Goff, Henry H., who since 1879 has been well known throughout this State as secretary of the New York State Grange, was born in Henrietta September 20, 1821, a son of Roswell Goff, who married Betsey Thompson. The grandfather, Elder Goff, was an earnest worker in the Baptist ministry, and came to Western New York before 1800. He settled in Rush in an early day, and the place was named Goff's Set-

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tlement after him. Here he died after forty-two years in the ministry. Roswell Goff was a farmer in Rush for many years, and died in Michigan. At the age of nine years Henry Goff began work for himself. His mother had died during his young childhood, and he was forced to make his own way in life. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, which he continued winters for ten years. He was then chosen town superintendent, and finally county superintendent for the western district, in both of which capacities he served with satisfaction. We next find him as a teacher in the House of Refuge, but failing health compelled his retirement. He came to Spencerport in 1850, and taught school one year, but soon became interested in the construction of the railroad through the town, and he was appointed first station agent, in 1852. He removed to Holley in 1854, and was agent there several years. In both places he was interested in the produce business, his local partner at Spencerport being Charles Brigham. Their association continued about twelve years, when in 1874 Mr. Goff succeeded the firm. In this year he joined the then infant Grange, and soon became a leading member. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the State organization, which he has filled to the present time, much of its success being due to his efforts. Mr. Goff purchased the old Colonel Brown farm in Ogden, in 1862, where he has since resided. In 1850 Henry H. Goff married Sarah E., daughter of Harvey J. Wright, and their children are Frank M., a practicing lawyer of Rochester, and Burton M., connected with his father's produce business in Spencerport.

Drake, John N., was born in Clarkson, N. Y., February 2, 1854. His father, Elijah, was a native of Cayuga county, and came to Monroe county in 1832. He married Martha E., daughter of Rev. Morris Bull, D. D., and died January 26, 1889, in his sixty-ninth year. The family trace their descent to Sir Francis Drake. Samuel Drake, his great-grandfather, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. John N. was educated at the Brockport and Geneseo Normal Schools, graduating in 1872. He began the study of law in Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Removing to Brockport in 1881 he established a general practice. In 1878 he married Louise E., daughter of Rev. Alfred A. Graley, and their children are Merle G., Henry J., Margaret L., and Catherine M. Our subject has served as justice of the peace ten years and clerk and attorney of the village of Brockport since 1883. He has compiled and published a volume entitled "The Village Charter," which is a complete compilation of the laws governing all villages in the State.

Foskett, William A., was born at Walworth, Wayne county, May 29, 1834, of an old Massachusetts family. His father, Asaph G., was instantly killed, December 23, 1834, by the bursting of a threshing cylinder at his farm. Mr. Foskett in 1887 engaged in the grocery trade at Fairport, retiring from that business in 1891. He is a man of wide information, original character, and independent views. He has for many years been a notary public here and in Wayne county, and a trustee of the village of Fairport. His early educational advantages were limited, but he has by personal research become thoroughly conversant with legal and business forms, and his services have been in frequent demand in formulating testamentary documents and in the settlement of estates. He married, February 4, 1863, Lucy V. Wyman, daughter of Abel and Artemissa Wyman of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y.

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Nichols, Isaac, one of the pioneers of Ogden, came from Becket, Mass., in 1804, cleared a place in the forest, built a log cabin, and returned for his family, which comprised two sons and three daughters. He died at the age of sixty-four. Of his sons, Charles K. was for many years an enterprising farmer of Ogden. He married Wealthy Wheeler, by whom he had six children: Isaac, Lester S., Hiram D., Kimball C., Wealthy A., and Warner. Mr. Nichols died January 27, 1894, and his wife in 1890. Lester S. Nichols, one of Ogden's enterprising business men, was born February 8, 1829, and his life has been one of constant activity. At the age of twenty-six he bought a farm of fifty acres in Ogden, where he lived seven years, then purchased the flour mill at Spencerport, which he rebuilt and conducted from 1861 to 1867 with success. Later he was a merchant at Spencerport. He has also followed farming, and is the owner of one of the finest farms of the town. In 1855 he married Parley K., daughter of Josiah Rich of this town, and their children are Fleming W., a merchant at Spencerport; Nancy M., Ernest L., in business in Paris, France; Alice P., wife of Dr. F. A. Winnie of Brockport; and Sidney S. Lester S. Nichols has been a prominent factor in county politics, having served as assessor nine years, supervisor two terms, postmaster under Cleveland's first administration, trustee of the village several years, besides holding other positions of trust and responsibility. Josiah Rich came from Washington county in an early day, and in 1818 kept a hotel at Spencerport village, where he died in 1844. His first wife was Hannah Skinner, by whom he had six children; his second wife was Polly M. Brookins, and they had eight children.

Cook, Willis C., M. D., was born in Bergen, Genesee county, June 25, 1832. Was educated in the common schools and in 1883 entered the medical department of the Niagara University of Buffalo; in 1884 he entered the Northwestern University of Ohio, medical department, and in 1885, graduating from the Toledo Medical College in the same year. He located in Brockport where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and is now enjoying a very large practice. In 1855 he married Adeline Hawks, who died in 1857; second he married Mary, daughter of Philip Williams of Paw Paw, Mich., and their children are Francis W., Karl R., Jay W., Curtis L. and Lenoir. Dr. Cook served during the late war as follows: First enlisted in November 16, 1861, as a sergeant in Co. K, 13th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was discharged at Detroit for disability November 3, 1862; enlisted again as veterinary surgeon 9th Mich. Cav., and served till the close of the war, being discharged at Lexington, N. C., July 21, 1865. His father, Curtis Cook, was a native of Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, and settled in Bergen in an early day, later moved to Clarendon, Orleans county, where he died December 1, 1883, aged eighty-one years; he married Betsey Snow Brown, daughter of Elijah Brown of Vermont, who was one of the first three white men to settle in Byron; took a farm where he died in 1852, at the age of eighty-six years. Lemuel Cook, grandfather of Willis Cook, was a native of Norwich, Conn., and served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, who personally signed his discharge papers. After the war he settled at Pompey Hill, and later moved to Bergen, from there he went to Clarendon, where he died at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years, the only Revolutionary soldier known to be alive at that date, March 6, 1863. Betsey Snow, wife of Curtis Cook, still lives on the old homestead in Clarendon at the age of ninety-one years.

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McGill, J. W., M. D., one of the foremost medical practitioners of Fairport, was born in Durham county, Canada, March 31, 1862. His father was Benjamin McGill, of Scotch ancestry, who has spent much of his life as a farmer; he died February 7, 1895, in Peterborough, Canada, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife was Jane Byers, of Irish nativity, by whom he had ten children. Our subject began his medical studies with Dr. P. D. Carpenter of Pittsford in 1882, later entering the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in March, 1886, and began practice at Fairport, where he is already highly esteemed, both as a man and a physician. His wife is Sarah Helen, daughter of Julian McVean, who died in Wheatland, Monroe county, March 20, 1895, and a niece of Alexander McVean of Rochester, N. Y. They have a son, Donald Cameron, born May 11, 1891. At the present writing Dr. McGill is engaged in the completion of an elegant residence at No. 28 South Main street, Fairport.

Arnold, William B., who died July 16, 1888, was one of the best known and most influential men Ogden has ever produced. He served as justice of the peace thirty-four years, and supervisor several terms, and enjoyed the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen all his life. He was born April 23, 1827, and was a son of Enoch Arnold, and a grandson of pioneer Daniel Arnold. William attended school at Brockport, and later at Rochester, graduating from Union College in 1850. He also read law, though he never practiced, having promised his father to live on the farm in Ogden. However, he possessed the qualifications of a successful lawyer, and his abilities were appreciated by those in authority, for he was frequently appointed manager of estates and property of deceased persons. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee two years, and for many years trustee and clerk of the Center Presbyterian Church. His farm, which comprised 300 acres, he worked, though doing little of the manual labor himself. In 1850 he married Emma, daughter of Rev. A. Sedgwick, by whom he had six children; William S., of Adams Basin; Fred, Anna, who married Charles J. Smith; Ida, Fred W. 2d, and Edward W., of Ogden. Rev. Alvin Sedgwick was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Williams College, and entered the ministry in early life. His first pastorate was Ogden Center, and his service has covered a period of twenty-five years. By his first wife, Lucy Whitman, he had three children, Henry, Emma L., and George F. His second wife was Harriet Thompson, and they had one child, Hattie L.

Bown, George G., who in 1862 established the Fairport Carriage Works, was born at Ancaster, Ontario, November 1, 1835. His father, Edwin A., was a blacksmith, and in straitened circumstances, so at the age of thirteen George came to live with an uncle at Penfield, and thereafter made his own way through life. He first learned blacksmithing, which he followed several years, locating first at Walworth, later at Penfield, and in 1862 came to Fairport, where he began carriage making in a small way. In 1886 the factory was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt the next year, when Mr. Bown took his three sons, F. F., G. W. and W. E. Bown into partnership, the firm being George Bown & Sons. A younger son, Byron A., graduated from Colgate University in 1894, and is reading medicine in Buffalo. Mr. Bown had three daughters: Mrs. H. Leavens of Rochester; Mrs. R. L. Estes of Fairport; and Gertrude, who died a short time after her marriage to Rev. W. A. Harris. Mr. Bown married in 1856 Mary Forman of Walworth. In the Baptist Church of Fairport, in local poli-

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tics, in business circles and society in general Mr. Bown has always taken a leading part and has done as much or more than any other citizen towards building up the place by building and general improvements.

Butcher, Ephraim, whose excellent farm in the eastern part of Parma is among the best in the county, was born in Suffolk county, England. With his father, Charles, he came to Parma in 1856, and worked by the month two years. About 1859 he bought a farm of sixty-four acres and lived on it seven years. About 1866 he bought the farm he now owns and lives upon, which is north and directly opposite the first farm he owned. His father moved to Yates county about twenty years ago. Mr. Butcher has been a farmer since his youth and is a man of much determination of character, hence his success in life. He is a member and trustee of the Christian church. In Parma Mr. Butcher married Sarah Rushforth, by whom he had five children: Charles E., and J. Milton, of Parma; Alfred R., of Elmira; William Wadsworth, of Parma; and one other, who died in infancy.

Staples, Robert, was born in Branford, Conn., in 1793, and came to the town of Sweden in 1816, where he was recognized as one of the largest farm operators in the town. He married Eunice, daughter of Perry G. Smith, and of their family one daughter, Mrs. Kendall of West Sweden, survives. Our subject was one of the leading men of the town, holding office as supervisor, assemblyman (two terms), and being active in all charitable and benevolent works. His hand was ever extended to the needy, and his influence given to advance and benefit his townspeople. His death occurred September 4, 1891, in his seventy-eighth year.

Spencer, Joseph A., was born at Spencerport September 12, 1828, a son of Daniel Spencer for whom the village was named. When Joseph was six years of age his father died, but the mother kept her family together, and sent our subject to school, and later to the then famous Canandaigua Academy. At the age of seventeen Joseph began work for himself, and engaged in farming, soon being regarded as one of the town's active and successful young men, and to-day has a competency as the result of his early industry. A part of his father's estate came to him, independently of which Mr. Spencer has been a self-made man. A leader of his party in the town, he is by no means an office seeker. The farm on which he now lives was taken up by his uncle, Austin Spencer, in 1808, the latter purchasing of John Carl. Joseph A. Spencer married Isabelle G., daughter of Harvey Wright, by whom he had four children: Foster W., of Spencerport; Frederick C., who died aged twelve; Mary B., wife of Burton H. Goff; and Edward C., of Spencerport. The wife of our subject died in August, 1890.

Walker, Henry A., although but a recent comer to Fairport, is already rated high as a man and citizen, as well as an attorney. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1844. His father, George Walker, was a sea captain in the East India trade. Although but a boy at the outbreak of the war, he ran away from home and enlisted in Co. A, Fifth Maine Infantry, and during his service, which continued from April, 1861, to February 10, 1866, he was for personal bravery successively promoted to first lieutenant, captain, and brevet-major; he was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, and while a member of General Sheridan's personal staff, was again severely wounded at Cedar Creek. After the war he studied law at Harvard College, and in 1871

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opened at office at Boston, Mass., afterwards removing to West Medway, Mass. He was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1873 and 1874, and was for twenty one years a justice, besides holding various other minor official offices.

Goetzman, Charles, has been one of the active business men of Webster since 1870, when he bought the store then at West Webster, and in 1873 built the store now conducted by his sons, Charles L. and John E. Mr. Charles Goetzman represented his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1882–83, '84–85, has also served as postmaster since 1870, which position he now holds. Before coming to this town he conducted a store in Rochester for ten years.

Payne, George W., was born in South Greece, Monroe county, May 17, 1846. He was educted in the public schools, supplemented by two terms of academic instruction at Parma Institute. He was a farmer until the age of thirty-one; at thirty-three he became foreman for Henry Brinker & Co., of South Greece, in the general produce business, for four years. At the age of thirty-five he began a business in evaporating fruit, to the extent of many thousand bushels annually, which he carried on for thirteen years. He has also been a produce dealer in connection with the above, for the past six years, doing a very successful business. June 26, 1894, he married Hattie P. Gorsline of Lake Avenue, Rochester. Mr. Payne's business is at South Greece, but since his marriage he resides in Rochester. His father, Seth P., was born in St. Lawrence county, August 3, 1817, was educated in the schools of that day, and was a carpenter and later a farmer. In 1842 he married Rachel S. Bull of this county, and they have have had four children: Julia E., who married John Hart; George W., as above; Manley H., and Sarah L., who died in her fourteenth year. Seth P. Payne came to this town in 1839, and now lives retired, as one of the town's representative men.

Holmes, Harris, was born in Franklin county, Vt., January 1, 1844. His father, Lucas Holmes, was a native of the same place, and the family were of English descent, settling at an early date in Connecticut. Lucas Holmes married Jane M., daughter of Alfred Wheeler, and came to Monroe county in 1848, where he was identified with the farming interests of the locality. He died in 1885 in his seventy-third year. Harris Holmes received his education in the common schools, and in 1883 married Mary E., daughter of James Sime.

Capen, Franklin F., was born in Brockport, June 15, 1835, a son of Benjamin F. Capen, the latter a native of Scipio, N. Y., who came to this town in 1818, where he engaged in farming. He married twice, his first wife having died early in life. His second wife was Phoebe Fitch of Salem, Washington county, N. Y. F. F. Capen was educated in the common schools and at Brockport Collegiate Institute, and finished his studies at the M. E. Seminary at Lima. Returning to the farm, he married in 1857 De Ette Baker of Bridgewater, Oneida county, and in 1882 removed to the village of Brockport and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, fertilizers, harness, etc. In 1887 he organized a shoe factory, and in 1892 organized a piano factory, being president of both companies, which are now in successful operation. Our subject is a leading business man in his town, identified with all interests tending to promote the growth of the community, and has served as president of the village, supervisor, etc.

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Henion, E. B., was born in Kendall, Orleans county, August 31, 1840, a son of William C. of New York city, whose father, David, came from Holland before the Revolution, moved from Albany to Buffalo by ox team and bought 200 acres of land at Cold Spring near Buffalo, later purchasing the Craig property, where he died in 1833. William C. Henion married Elizabeth B., daughter of Courtlandt Elliot, and was a farmer. He died in 1892 in his eighty-fourth year.

Efner, Charles, of Fairport, dealer in coal, produce, wagons, etc. About 1798 three brothers, Jonathan, Silas and Lewis Leonard, then aged respectively eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two, left their Connecticut home on foot, carrying on their backs their earthly possessions, also provisions for the journey, and after enduring the usual hardships of such a trip, with minor adventures, such as crossing the Genesee River on a broken ice-floe at Hanford's Crossing, and getting lost in the dense woods, they at last reached Atchison Settlement near Parma Center, where they located. Undiscouraged by hardships they hewed their way to comfortable homes, and all lived to extreme old age. Silas, the older brother, became the father of Mrs. Lucinda Efner, she being the youngest of a family of nine. Mr. Efner was born March 13, 1828, in Middleburg, Schoharie county, N. Y., where his father, Harvey, was a dealer in boots and shoes. He reached the age of ninety-four, and in fact the family on both sides are noted for their longevity. Charles Efner has spent most of his life in Monroe county, and has always been an active factor in business circles. In 1865 he kept a general store and lumber yard at North Parma, where he was for three years a director during the building of the R. W. & O. Railroad. After the opening of said railroad he conducted a coal and produce business at North Parma until 1895, when he established, with George Holman the extensive business conducted under the style of Charles Efner & Co. He has held all the official positions within the gift of his townsmen, from supervisor to postmaster, and was for sixteen successive years a justice and twenty-six years a notary.

White, A. M., was born in the town of Sweden November 13, 1845, and now resides on the land settled by his grandfather, John White, in 1821; he is a son of L. S. White, also of this town, who removed to Painesville, O., in 1851, and has since lived in Ohio and Michigan. He married Anna, daughter of Rev. Moses Gillett. A. M. White returned to Sweden in 1866 and made his home with his uncle, Chauncey S. White, who was a prominent and successful farmer and business man in his town, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He represented Sweden in the Board of Supervisors for the years 1859–60; he was a life-long and very useful member of the Sweden Presbyterian church, and an honorable, upright man. He died March 11, 1880. A. M. White married, in 1868, Sara M., daughter of Lucas Holmes, and they have three children, Mrs. Margaret M. Decker, Burton A. and John H. White.

Allen, G. H. (deceased), was born in Brockport March 24, 1825, a son of George, a native of Fairfield, Conn., who came to Brockport in 1819. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hart, and was a merchant during his lifetime. George H., his son, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah E. Cary, and their children were Joseph M., an attorney of New York city, Mary H., Elizabeth B., and Margaret. Mr. Allen was always identified in advancing the best interests of his town. In 1852 he entered into part-

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nership with W. H. Seymour and D. S. Morgan, manufacturers of reapers, and in 1874, in connection with J. H. Kingsbury, purchased Raines Brothers' banking business, and at the reorganization of the D. S. Morgan works he was elected treasurer of that corporation. He also served as a member of the Local Board of the State Normal School of Brockport for many years, and at his death was president of the board. He was called upon to fill numerous positions of honor and trust, but it was difficult to obtain his consent to accept office of any kind. His death occurred July 4, 1892, in his sixty-eighth year, mourned by all who knew him.

Chapman, H. D., was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., September 24, 1829, a son of Steven Chapman, who came to Wyoming county in 1837. He was a millwright by occupation, and a man of upright character who had the esteem of all who knew him. H. D. Chapman was educated in the common schools and engaged in agriculture. In 1874 he removed to Brockport, and engaged in the fruit business. In 1877 he began evaporating fruit, and now has an output of about 30,000 pounds of dried fruit per year. In 1854 he married Jennett, daughter of Reuben Mather. and they have one daughter, Mrs. Ella Wilson. Our subject takes an active part in all local affairs, and has served as commissioner of highways. He has also been an active Sabbath school worker for forty years, and is interested in the Y. M. C. A. of Brockport; also in all institutions which have for their object the upbuilding of suffering humanity.

Murray, William, a native of County Down, Ireland, was born in 1818, a son of Robert and Agnes (Croll) Murray, who had twelve children. Six of these, and the father, died in Ireland. The rest of the family came to America, William being the first to come. He went to South Bristol and engaged at farm work for Colonel J. M. Parmley for six years. He then married Rose Smyth, who was reared in his native county, and he then rented a farm of 800 acres in South Bristol. He remained there four years, then went to the Henry Shelters farm for two years, then on a farm he bought in Lima for twelve years. He then lived on a rented farm for seven years, which he conducted with great success, then came to the Daniel Gillett farm where he afterwards lived. When he landed in New York in 1842, he had but twenty-five cents; he now owns the Gillett farm, which cost him $15,000, all made by hard work. There were seven children, of whom three died, two in infancy and John at the age of twenty-one. The other four are Sarah (Mrs. Thomas McKenna) of Canandaigua; Susan, William, and Robert T., all living on the home farm. William married Ellen Jennings of Honeoye Falls, and had six children. Mr. Murray suffered the great loss of his life in 1893, when his wife died. The family are devoted members of the Catholic church,

Newman, William M., senior member of the firm of Newman & Son, one of the leading manufacturers of Fairport, was born at Enfield, Tompkins county, September 1, 1826. He is the elder of five sons of the late Nathaniel and Hannah (Davenport) Newman. The family is of English nativity and among the earlier settlers of Pawling, Dutchess county. James, the father of Nathaniel, was a captain in the Revolution. William is the builder of his own fortune. Beyond a single term at the Ithaca Academy, his education was acquired in the common schools of his native town. His business life began at Byron, Genesee county, where he was for five years en-

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gaged in mercantile business, coming in 1856 to Fairport as an employee of the late D. B. De Land, in whose employ he remained for twelve years. In 1874 he established the business now operated by Newman & Son, manufacturers and dealers in baking powder, soda and saleratus, spices and extracts, which has grown into one of the important industries of Fairport. Mr. Newman is a citizen of character and influence. He has filled many positions of local trust and responsibility, and took an active part in the prohibition movement in Fairport. A prominent member of the Baptist church, he was in 1892 their historian, and prepared an exhaustive and masterely résumé of its temporal and spiritual affairs, dating from 1842. His first wife was Permelia E. Nelson, a daughter of Rev. C. Nelson, who died after twelve years of married life. Her children were Willard D., Ida, and Lena P., the latter alone surviving, and is a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Rochester. Mr. Newman married as second wife Mrs. Susan Leonard, a sister of his first wife, and they have had two children, Arthur B. and Mary D., wife of Prof. Carey De W. Brown, of the High School at Erie, Pa.

Newman, Arthur B., town clerk of Perinton, was born in the village of Fairport June 21, 1863, the only son of William M. Newman, the well known manufacturer. Having graduated from Fairport Union School and spent a year at the University of Rochester, where he was a member of the Delta Psi College fraternity; he entered in 1883 the sophmore class at Cornell, designing to follow architecture, in which he had already received practical training in the office of Walker & Nolan of Rochester, but owing to impaired eyesight he was forced to relinquish that career, and in 1888 became associated with his father as a partner, the firm of Newman & Son dating from January 1, 1888. In 1889 he married Louise, daughter of Jeremiah Gould of Syracuse, and their two sons are Roy M., born July 17, 1890, and Herald G., born April 16, 1894. Mr. Newman's personal popularity is unbounded, and to such men as he preferment comes unsought. A director and treasurer of the local Y. M. C. A., and a trustee of the village, he was also elected in March, 1894, clerk of the town of Perinton. He has also made a study for many years of the microscope and has a collection of over one thousand mounted slides, a good microscopical library, and is a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, and the American Society of Microscopists. He has also done considerable work in amateur photography and chemistry (as applied to baking powder, soda and other branches connected with his business).

Van Voorhis, James, was a native of Passaic county, N. J., descended from an old and noted Holland Dutch family. In 1816, James, who was a harness maker, drove with his team to Western New York, located in Wayne county, and after ten years settled permanently a little north of Parma Center, where he became a successful farmer and business man. His children were John, Albert and Catherine, born in New Jersey; and Albert 2d, Rachel A., wife of William McKinney, born in Wayne county; Ralph and Hannah J., wife of John Van Derbeck, born in Parma. Ralph was born July 19, 1826, and at the age of twenty-one he worked his father's farm, continuing until 1853, when he went to Michigan and bought a farm near Kalamazoo, but ill health forced him to return and he located at Parma Center as a blacksmith. A little later he bought a farm in Riga, living there a year. After working for a time on his brother's farm,

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Mr. Van Voorhis purchased a farm in the northeast part of the town of Ogden, which he still owns, and where he resided until 1887, when he removed to Spencerport. Ralph Van Voorhis has always been an industrious and reliable man. He began business with but little means, but has by energy and thrift obtained a competence. He has been a member of the M. E. Church since childhood, and for more than thirty years has been its trustee, being now steward and treasurer. He has twice crossed this continent, and in 1878 crossed the Atlantic Ocean and visited Europe and the eastern continent. He is much interested in Indian relics, of which he has several of note. His first wife was Mary Fowler of Riga, by whom he had two children, who died young. He married second, Harriet A., daughter of Gilbert Reynolds of Pittsford, and widow of Henry Colt. Gilbert Reynolds came from Putnam county in an early day, and died in the town of Pittsford at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Willey, Sylvanus C., was among the early settlers of this town, coming from Westmoreland, Oneida county. He married in 1823, and located on the town line between Greece and Ogden, where he lived many years, but later removed to Spencerport, where he lived retired until his death. His wife was Malinda Atchinson, and their children were Sophia M., who married John D. Brigham of Ogden; Elivia V., who married Amos Colby of Ogden; Arsinoe V., who married George Shipman of Niagara Falls; Ogden S., now in Indiana; Alvin A., who died young; Carrie M., who married Frank M. Grove of Ovid; and Miranda A., of Ogden. Mr. Willey was a man much respected in the town, and died in March, 1876, and his wife in April, 1892. John D. Brigham, son of the pioneer John, married Sophia M. Willey in 1845, and they had five children: Alvin W., of Rochester; Virginia, wife of Allen B. Welch of Bloomfield; Florence A., wife of Christie J. Pierce of Ogden; Ella May, who married Frank K. Austin of Owasco; and Cora M., wife of Charles Decker of Owasco. Mr. Brigham died in Ogden October 28, 1894, aged seventy-four years. He was assessor several years and for twenty-one years a trustee of the Congregational church of Spencerport.

Klem & Hendricks.—Among the stirring young business men of Webster may be mentioned the firm of Klem & Hendricks, who, after working some years for the Rochester Moulding Company of Webster, started in business for themselves in the manufacture of mouldings in 1892, and after carrying on business for a time in the old structure near the railroad, in 1894 leased the Rochester Moulding Company's plant, where they employ from thirty to forty hands.

Bowerman, Luther B., was born in Fairfield, Me., in 1823, a son of Joseph Bowerman of that place, who was one of four children of Harper Bowerman, a Quaker of Maine. Joseph, father of our subject, was a farmer and settled in South Wheatland in 1827, where he spent his last days, a man well known and honored for his honesty and integrity. Like his father, he was a believer in the Quaker doctrine. His wife was Alice Estes, whose father was Benjamin Estes. Their children were Luther, Sarah, Daniel, Adaline, and Elmer. The former at the age of twenty-four conducted the homestead, working also at carpentry. He spent 1845 and 1846 in Illinois, thrashing grain. In 1848 he married Martha, daughter of Thomas Shadbolt of Wheatland, and resided with his father-in-law until 1852, when he removed to his present farm

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of 103 acres of choice land, all under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman have had three children: Mariette, who died aged twenty-two; Mrs. Alice Cox, of Chili; and Homer T., deceased, who married Elizabeth Mallock of this town, and had three children: Homer E., Etta A., and Bertha E. Mrs. L. B. Bowerman died in 1882.

Palmer, Fred, was born in Clarkson, September 4, 1853, a son of Isaac, born in the town of Sweden, July 15, 1809. His father, Simeon, came to Monroe county in 1808 and located in the fourth section, and through life was engaged in the manufacture of pearlash, and also was one the first brick manufacturers in the county. Isaac, his youngest son, is the only survivor of the family. He married Eliza B., daughter of Wright Spencer, and has been a prominent man in his town. He has been variously engaged in farming and the manufacture of drills for grain, and was also one of the builders of the gas works at Brockport. As a young man he studied law, and was admitted to the bar and to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Fred Palmer was educated in the Brockport Normal School, also the Academy of Rochester, after which he engaged in the same business as his father, and entered the store of the latter in Rochester. In 1873 he came to Brockport and took charge of the gas works. In 1876 he married Alice, daughter of George Grace, and their children are Isaac, Frederic S., and William N.

Search, Charles W., was born in Henrietta in 1854, a son of Wesley, a native of Pennsylvania, whose father, Lot, removed to Henrietta in 1826 and settled on the farm where he died. Wesley is one of the leading citizens of this town, where he has resided since boyhood. His wife was Polly Hovey, born in this town, a daughter of Luther Hovey, of Massachusetts Their children are Lewis, Electa, Martin, Isabella and Charles. Our subject began for himself as a farmer in Henrietta. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a deacon in the Henrietta Baptist Church. In 1876 he married Carrie, daughter of Robert A. and Harriet M. (Fenner) Martin. They have two children, Claud A. and Cora.

Roberts, William H., was born in Westford, Otsego county, December 5, 1829. His father, Horace, was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and married Rachel Lowrey, who was a descendant of Sir Gawen Lowrey, who came to the colonies with William Penn. Horace Roberts was an agriculturist of Otsego county where he died. In 1852 William H. married Fannie, daughter of Peter Platner, her mother having been Pamelia Howe, daughter of one of the first settlers of the town of Westford. William H. Roberts came to Hamlin, Monroe county, in 1864, and in 1868 removed to Brockport and engaged in the general produce business, where he is now engaged in business with his son, Charles A. In 1894 they bought the electric light plant at Brockport. Our subject is one of the representative men of his town, actively interested in the growth and welfare of the place.

Oliver, George, was born in Sussex county, England, June 13, 1818, where he was also educated as well as boys were in that early day in England. He learned the trade of harness making, and came to the United States in 1838, locating at Hanford's Landing, in the town of Greece. After the lapse of some time he began business on the Ridge Road, and is now just on the corner of Lake Avenue and the above road. This was fifty years ago, and he is now doing a successful business. He married Mrs. Harriet Richardson, nee Batt, of Canada, and she had one son by her first

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husband, namely, William H. Richardson, who is an architect in Rochester. Mrs. Oliver died December 14, 1885, aged sixty-five years. His father, John, was born at the old home, married Elizabeth Waters, and had eleven children, of whom George was the seventh.

Ives, Lydia R., widow of the late J. H. Ives. Mr. Ives was a builder and also a jeweler, born at Great Barrington, Mass , August 15, 1815, and settled here in 1855, establishing at that time a jewelry store on Main street. Mrs. Ives, also of Massachusetts family, was born in Fairport, N. Y., February 18, 1817, her father, the late Peter Ripley, having come to this town in 1814. Their children were Mary A., Henry D., and Emma Lydia, all now deceased. The elder daughter was married to Charles D. Case of Fairport, June 28, 1871.

Brigham, Orville P., oldest son of pioneer John Brigham, was born in Ogden, September 9, 1818. His wife, Delia Barnard, who survives him, was born in Rochester, April 15, 1821. They were married January 27, 1842, and their children were Charles H., and Edward D., of Palmyra, Frederick G. of Spencerport; J. Clifford, of Ogden: Clara B., wife of Wesley A. Whittier; and Elbert W., of Ogden. Mr. Brigham died October 22, 1885. He was an upright man and a public spirited citizen, also an earnest worker in the cause of temperance. He was a founder and leading member of the Congregational Church of Spencerport. Jehiel Barnard was a native of Oneida county, born in 1789, and in 1812 came to Rochester and bought a lot where the Arcade Building now stands, where he kept a shop, and later had another store where the Powers Building now is. In 1837 the family came to Ogden and bought a farm, but in 1856 the old pioneer returned to Rochester, where he died in 1865, and his wife in 1882. Their children were Henry, who died in Virginia in 1877; William, who died in Iowa; Delia, who married O. P. Brigham; Jehiel, a business man of Rochester; George, who died in Dubuque, Iowa; Sophronia, who married James D. Brown and died in Rochester in 1882. Jehiel Barnard and Delia Scranton were married in Rochester October 8, 1815, which is said to have been the first marriage celebrated in that village.

Tooley, Norman, was born in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., March 9, 1827, was educated in the common schools, and is a self made man. In 1855 he married Charlotte, daughter of Oliver and Sarah Gould, and they have one son, Prof. Arthur Tooley, of Brockport Normal School. In 1874 our subject came to Brockport, and in 1876 engaged in the coal business, which he still continues. Prof. Arthur Tooley graduated from Brockport Normal School in 1879, and the same year entered the Rochester Universlty, graduating in 1883. In 1884 he was elected principal of the Academic Department of the Normal School there, which position he has since filled. Unostentatious and unassuming, he has ever been ready to further all Christian and benevolent enterprises.

Chapman, Ansel, was a native of East Haddam, Conn., and came to Ogden with his family in 1820, settling on the farm now owned by John Chapman. He was a pioneer in this locality, and for a number of years lived in a small log house. He brought the first team to this locality, and when he first visited the place Rochester had but two hotels. His wife was Abigail Chauncey, a sister of Henry Chauncey, one of the founders of the Panama Railroad. His wife was but sixteen years of

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age when she was married, but bravely withstood the trials and hardships of pioneership. Ansel Chapman died October 6, 1849, and his wife November 15, 1865. Their children were Timothy, for many years a merchant in Rochester; John C., of Ogden; Francis, who resided many years in Rochester, and died in New York; Catherine T., born in 1820; Elijah, who died young; Russell, who married Ruth Webster, and died in May, 1882; Mary, who died aged twenty-four; Sarah, who died aged seven; Minetta and Janette (twins), the first dying aged eleven, and the latter having married a Mr. Mills; and Henry M., who was killed by a horse when a boy. Ansel Chapman took a farm of fifty acres, which he afterwards increased to over 200 acres, but the great improvements on this place were made by John C. Chapman, whose life and energies have been devoted to farm work. The latter was born March 11, 1816, and for the last forty years has been an energetic business man. His sister, who shares with him the comforts of the old home, has been for fifty-two years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Davis, Martin, was born in 1863 in Honeoye Falls. His father, John M., was born in Lima in 1826, of parents who came from the eastern part of the State, though the Davises were originally from New England. The father of John M. located in Mendon about 1833 on the farm near the Friends' meeting-house. Here John grew to maturity and married Mary, daughter of Israel Wolsey, a sea-faring man, who came to that town from Perinton. John M. Davis was one of eleven children, but one of whom, Moses C., lives in this town, most of the others having settled at different points in the west. John bought and moved upon his present farm after his marriage. Of his four children, two died in infancy, the others being Martin and Olive, who now occupy the homestead farm of 240 acres. John M. Davis belonged to the Society of Friends. He served as supervisor several terms, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1869. He died in 1891, and his wife a year later. Martin and Olive attended the Rochester public schools, the academy, and Olive later graduated from Wellesley, and Martin from the University of Rochester and the Albany Law School. He has a law office in Rochester, but retains his home on the farm, which is the best in the county.

Harroun, Oliver, came from Cambridge, Washington county, in 1835, and bought the Oliver Olcott farm on Union street, where he died in 1880. Of his six children two reached maturity: Mary J., who married Charles Tarbox, and is now deceased; and Ira D., who lives on the homestead. The latter was born October 22, 1840. July 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 108th N. Y. Vols., and was on detached service most of the time. May 6, 1864, he was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and was several months unfitted for duty. In 1862 he married Etta Harris of Ogden, who died in 1864 on returning from Washington, with her wounded husband. Mr. Harroun was mustered out of service March 13, 1863, and returned to the farm, where he has since lived. In 1867 he married Laura S. Kellogg of Ogden, and they have two children, Etta M. and Frank M., both at home. John Harroun, father of Oliver, was a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of Colerain, Mass.

Anderson, John, was born in Oneida county in 1806, and settled in the western part of Ogden in 1828. In 1839 he married Eunice, daughter of Orrin Cooley of Sweden, and their children were James, Nancy, John H., Lucy, Eunice, Orrin, Fred.

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Mr. Anderson began life here without means, and by perseverance and industry accumulated a comfortable competence. His death occurred in 1870, at the age of sixty-four. He took little part in town affairs, was originally a Republican, but later a Democrat. Of their children, James died in infancy; Lucy died in 1870; Orrin died in 1860. In 1867 Nancy married George B. Stone; they had three children. In 1879 Eunice married Ira Goodridge; they had three children. In 1885 Fred married Clara Brooks; they had two children. Orrin Cooley came from Oneida county and settled in Sweden, though he was born in Connecticut. He came to the Genesee country as early as 1815, and here resided the most of his life, dying in Allegany county. By his wife, Nancy Howard, he had eight children, of whom three grew to maturity. He married a second time in Allegany county.

Olney, Franklin, one of the old and highly respected residents of Fairport, was born in the town of Columbus, Chenango county, May 14, 1817, the second son of the late Joseph Olney, who settled in Mendon in 1823. The family is of English ancestry, the first representatives settling in Rhode Island. Mr. Olney's boyhood was passed in Mendon upon the farm, and at the age of twenty-four, he, with a brother, purchased a farm in Perinton. In 1843 he married Eliza Benson and went to Wisconsin, where she died in 1845, leaving one daughter, Eliza J., now the wife of a physician in Detroit. Mr. Olney married second in 1848, Anstis Root, who died in 1873 without children, and in 1875 he married Mrs. Margaret C. Wilcox, nee Cole of Fairport. After the death of his first wife Mr. Olney returned to Perinton and in 1870 to Fairport. His political and social sympathies are with prohibition of the liquor traffic, and he was for a number of years one of the village assessors of Fairport.

Hillman, H. Benjamin, was a native of Cambridge, Washington county, but a pioneer of Napoli, Cattaraugus county, having come to Western New York in an early day. He was a shoemaker by trade, but followed farming chiefly. In 1841 he and his family settled in Parma, where he died in 1885 and his wife in 1887. Their children were: Eroy D., of Parma; Lovinus, a physician of Greece, now deceased; Calpherna, wife of E. S. Benedict; Caroline, wife of William Clark; and Clementine, who married John Webster, and is now deceased. Eroy D. Hillman, who is known throughout this locality as an energetic, active, and successful business man and farmer, was born in Cattaraugus county May 18, 1823, and at the age of twenty-five married Harriet Castle. A year later he bought a farm of his own, and has since been an independent farmer. In connection with agriculture, Mr. Hillman has for twenty years carried on an extensive business in agricultural implements and machinery. He has also been an active factor in county politics, having served as supervisor, and justice of the peace several terms each. The children of Eroy D. and Harriet (Castle) Hillman were Charles, who died in infancy; Alice, wife of George V. Fowler, and Mary, wife of Frank J. Fowler, both of Waterloo, Ia.; Nellie E., wife of Adelbert Bass of Parma, and Benjamin S., a young business man of Waterloo, Ia.

Barker, William H., one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of Pittsford, was born here March 16, 1837, and is the oldest living of six sons of David and Sarah Barker, and a great-grandson of Jared Barker, who was a pioneer of this locality,

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and whose name is prominently mentioned in early records as school commissioner, and prime mover in any movement calling for enterprise and public spirit. David Barker was widely known and esteemed for his many good qualities, and by energy and perseverance with careful management added largely to the improvement of the town, beside acquiring a large property for his own family. He died in 1879, and his widow, Sarah Barker, in 1894. The youngest son resides on the old homestead. In 1860 William H. married Clarinda, daughter of John Eckler of Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and purchased the farm of 150 acres where he now resides, and where he erected, in 1883, a fine residence. Four children were born to them; the oldest, Franklin, resides just opposite the homestead; the others are Satie B., Marie and Lillie; the latter died in 1889 at the age of fourteen.

Loughborough, Ira E., was born at Cleveland, O., November 4, 1833, where his father, the late John F., was a prominent builder and contractor, who spent his last days in retirement at Pittsford. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. Ira entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. in 1854 as painter and decorator at the Auburn shops, where he remained until 1870, when he was appointed foreman of Section No. 2, and has been a resident of Pittsford for over half a century. He has now completed forty-one years of service for the company. In 1855 he married Elma C., daughter of Gilbert Reynolds, and their children are four daughters and three sons, one of the latter managing the homestead farm near Pittsford. Mr. Loughborough has taken an active and influential part in public affairs. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Masons, and has held various positions of public trust, among them being that of commissioner of highways and town clerk.

Light, Mrs. Mary Helen, was born in the house where she now resides, and which was built by her father, the late Sylvester Shepard, who came here about 1828 from Berkshire county, Mass., taking up 140 acres of land, then but partially cleared. The trees now shading the pleasant lawn about the house were planted by his wife, and the mother of six children, who were William, Henry, Theodore, Catherine, Mary H. and Emma J. The first Theodore died in infancy, and another son was given the name, but died from exposure in defense of his country at Bull Run. Catherine is the wife of Prof. Ephraim Hines, owner and president of Hempstead Institute of Long Island. William Henry is a druggist at Buffalo, N. Y. Emma is a physician's wife, Dr. Campion of Camden, N. J. July 27, 1861, Mary Helen Shepard became Mrs. Harvey E. Light, and they removed to Greenville, Mich., where Mr. Light engaged in the nursery business, but was soon called to the battlefields of the South, going out as captain in the 10th Michigan Cavalry, and returning with the rank of major. Mr. Light is the inventor of the Light Patent Eureka Steam Boiler for sanitary heating of residences, and at present is traveling in the West in its interest, three of his sons being in the business at Saginaw, Mich.

Madden, H. S., was born in Cortland, N. Y., June 22, 1855. His father, Samuel, was a native of Ulster, Ireland, born May 23, 1830. He with his father's family, came to America and settled in Cortland, N. Y., in 1840, where he later engaged in the boot and shoe trade. His wife was Sarah S. Clark, a native of Monroe county, and whose father, Daniel Clark, was an early resident of Brockport and publisher of one of its early newspapers. He died at the age of twenty-seven. In 1858 the

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family removed to the town of Hamlin, and in 1871 came to Brockport. H. S. Madden was educated in the State Normal School of Brockport, after which he entered the employ of D. S. Morgan & Co., in 1875 taking the position of office boy, and has served that corporation in every department of its businesa, being now secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1882 he married Bertha C. Barnard of Rochester, and their children are John H., Dayton M., and Sarah Bessie. At the death of D. S. Morgan, our subject, by provision of Mr. Morgan's will, became one of the trustees of the estate. He has served four years as trustee of the village, is a member of the Local Board of the Brockport Normal School, vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and is identified with all the leading interests of the place.

Howard, Judson, a well-known resident of this county, was born in Henrietta in February, 1825, a son of Ezra Howard, who was a native of Connecticut, born in 1789, a son of Manassa Howard of Connecticut. Ezra came to Henrietta in 1813, and bought fifty acres of land, which was partially cleared, to which he later added more land and became wealthy and influential. He was a mechanic, and when he began in Henrietta made his own chairs, tables, etc., as well as many farm implements for himself and neighbors. The plows were made of wood, with iron points. He was an active and public spirited man, and so patriotic that when the war of the Rebellion broke out, he offered and gave from his own purse ten dollars to every man who would enlist from his town. He died in 1864. He represented his town on the Board of Supervisors and in other official capacities. In 1815 he married Permelia Herrick, and their children were Lucy, Anson, Minerva, Mary A., Judson, Mary, Anna J., and William. The mother died in 1880 at the age of eighty-two. Our subject began for himself on his present place (a portion of which lies in the town of Mendon), and in addition to his home farm of one hundred and fifty acres he has other lands in this town. In 1851 he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Flory) Mook. Mr. Mook was born in Union county, Pa., and his wife in Lancaster county. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had two children: Martha M., who died aged eighteen, and Duayne J., who resides at home.

Bly, William B., a prominent contractor and business man of Fairport, was born in Sand Lake, July 12, 1833. Joseph, his father, was a millwright and lumberman of that place, and at various times a town official, having been commissioner of highways, justice of the peace, etc. W. B. Bly first engaged in the lumber business, afterwards farming for a time, and in 1867 came to Fairport and bought an interest in the planing mill. In 1855 he married Sarilla Vary, who died in 1870, leaving two children, a daughter, Eva, who married Harvard Speer and lives in Washington, and a son, Will I., who is traveling salesman in the Western States. After his wife's death Mr. Bly spent two years in California, returning to Fairport in 1872, and has since given his whole attention to building. Besides many residences, he erected in 1890 the handsome Bown Block on Main street, and in 1892 rebuilt the De Land Chemical Works. Mr. Bly is prominent in church and society, an exponent of Prohibition, has been trustee of the village, and in every way is identified with its best interests. In 1872 he married Mrs. Emma A. Hill of Fairport.

Doty, Anson, was born in Albany in 1811 and came to this county in 1819 with his father, David, and the family were among the prominent farmers of the town. An-

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son married Sophronia, daughter of Joseph Hutchinson, and their children were Hiram, Mrs. Elmira Craig, Mrs. Mary Sharp, Mrs. Hannah Hendee, Mrs. Harriet Webster, and Mrs. Adda Kerr. One daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Allen, died in 1894, and one son, Reuben, died in 1884. Our subject is a practical and successful man, and has taken an active interest in town affairs.

Meserve, Samuel H., came from Goshen, N. H., in 1845, and settled in the town of Parma. Previous to that time he had lived for two years in Rochester and vicinity. Of his five children, three grew to maturity: Laura, Luthera and Nathan, the latter alone surviving. Samuel died in 1872 and his wife in 1889. Nathan Meserve was born November 6, 1826, and being an only son, always made his home with his parents. In 1849 he married Matilda J. Hegeman of Greece, and had five children: Charles, who died in 1890 at Batavia; Addie, wife of Henry Miller of Rochester; Lydia, whose twin died in infancy; Hattie, wife of Theron Peck, of Wichita, Kan. William Hegeman came Flatbush, L. I., in 1845 and settled in the southwest part of Greece. He died in Rochester about 1868, and his wife in 1862.

Wansey, Lyman S., a son of John and Rebecca (Davis) Wansey, was born in Ogden June 9, 1824, and was one of the foremost men of the town, having a farm of 140 acres, which was among the best in Ogden. In 1857 he married Maria E., daughter of George P. and Mary A. (Day) Hodges, and they had three children: Charles, Frank, and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Wansey died in Ogden August 12, 1894, having served long terms as assessor, road commissioner and trustee of the cemetery. George P. Hodges came from Clarendon, Vt., and settled in Ogden in an early day. With him came his wife and two children: Eliphalet D. and Mary J., both now deceased. After living twenty years on the old place Mr. Hodges removed to Ogden Center, where he died in 1873. His children, born in Ogden, were Maria E., who married Lyman S. Wansey; Wealthy A., now of Vermont; and George H., of Ogden.

Gaskin, E. W., of Pittsford, prominent as a builder and architect, and a resident of the village since 1846, was born in Waterville, Oneida county, November 30, 1830. Edward, the father, was an English gardener and florist, and in 1822, accompanied by his wife and family of five children, came to this country, having as capital less than $500. He engaged in farming, and was successful. The family residence at various times during our subject's boyhood has been in Oneida, Madison, and Chenango counties, and the educational facilities afforded him were quite limited. However he possessed a strong bent for the acquisition of knowledge, and during his youth, after coming to Pittsford, took up practical surveying under the tuition of L. L. Nichols, whose daughter, J. Adelaide Nichols, was Mr. Gaskin's second wife, and the mother of Bertha Adelaide, now the wife of George Hooker of Pittsford. Mr. Gaskin's first wife was Martha Simonson, who died in 1862, leaving two daughters: Florence May and Myra M. The present Mrs. Gaskin was Emily, daughter of John S. Agate of Pittsford, and her children are Emily N. and R. Edward, who is at present a student at the Rochester Business College. Mr. Gaskin, not only as architect and builder, but as a citizen in private and official capacities, has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Pittsford. In 1870 he was instrumental

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in procuring a new charter. He was a village trustee for not less than sixteen years, and several times its president, besides serving as justice of the peace and assessor.

Taylor, George C., was born at Meridian, N. Y., September 20, 1835, a son of Dr. A. L. Taylor, who died in May, 1861. The latter was for some years prior to his decease engaged in the preparation of patent medicines, a business which has been greatly enlarged and extended in the hands of his son, and which now sends its representatives to all parts of the country. Mr. Taylor first engaged in business in Ira, where he remained eight years, locating at Fairport in 1865. In 1872 he established the Fairport Herald, and erected the laboratory, corner Main and High streets. In 1861 he married Miss Fuller of Springboro, Pa. It is a singlar fact, and one to which must be attributed the lightness with which he bears his years, that notwithstanding his long experience as a traveling salesman and manufacturer, he has never yet tasted tobacco or liquor. Beside the widely-known "Oil of Life," Mr. Taylor deals largely in other medicines, and in all standard drugs and chemicals usually kept by general stores.

Gomph, George H., the well-known educator and clergyman of Pittsford, was born at Albany, November 4, 1842. His father, George, was of German birth, a skilled artisan and musician, who established his manufacture of piano fortes in Albany about 1858. Our subject's early days were passed in Albany, and he was educated at Hartwick Seminary. His earlier theological studies were at Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, from which he graduated in 1869. The same year he took up his residence at Pittsford, where he has for more than a quarter of a century been intimately connected with its best interests. The German Lutheran Society was organized here in 1867, and their church erected, Rev. Valentine Miller being the first pastor, but it has since May, 1869, looked to Mr. Gomph as its spiritual leader. Largely, also, to his personal energy are its temporal affairs due for the solidity of their tenure. In 1883 the contiguity of the new West Shore Railway detracted so much from the old church as a place of worship that a new edifice was erected on Morningside Park, having 130 families connected, and a communion membership of 425. From 1870 to 1881 Mr. Gomph conducted a parochial school with excellent results, and he has been instrucor in the German language at the Union School. This institution owes in a measure its present status, with modern building and academic curriculum to his personal effort as chairman of the Board of Education. August 31, 1869, Mr. Gomph married Maria Clark, the preceptress of Hartwick Seminary, and their children are Mina, a musician of culture and ability as a teacher; Catharine, of the Normal College at Albany, and George, now a student at home.

Benedict, Edgar, was born in Wilton, Fairfield county, Conn., October 2, 1830. His father, Frederick R., was a native of the same State, and the family trace their descent to Thomas Benedict, who came from England in 1638. F. R. Benedict married Mary A. Osborn, who died in 1846, and his second wife was Amanda Rockwell. Edgar Benedict was educated at Wilton, and in 1852 came to Brockport and engaged in the retail shoe business, which he now carries on in the same store where he first located. The firm was first C. Wickes & Co., afterwards Wickes & Benedict. In 1875 Mr. Wickes retired and Frank Benedict, a brother, was admitted to the firm, since which it has been Benedict Brothers. In 1858 he married Mary E., daughter

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of Joseph Staples, and their children are Frederick S., an architect of New York city; Homer B., a law student; George E., now in the office of D. S. Morgan & Co. Our subject has served as town clerk for ten years, and four years as one of the trustees of the village. He is a member of the Local Board of the Brockport State Normal School. He has been for twenty years one of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian church, and has been delegate to the Presbytery and Synod. In 1892 he was a commissioner from Rochester Presbytery to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Portland, Oregon.

Corby, Stephen L., was born in New Jersey in 1815, and was a shoemaker by trade The family originally came from England and settled in New Jersey when the country was new. Mr. Corby came to Lima in 1836, remained a short time, then went into Monroe county, locating at North Bloomfield. Two years later he came to Mendon Center, near which he has resided since. He has owned various farms, and worked at his trade. By industry and thrift he accumulated a comfortable property, and has always stood high in the estimation of his townspeople. He married in 1845 Lydia, daughter of George Marsh, who moved into the town in 1828. Mr. Corby bought his present home in Mendon Center in 1876, and it is the same spot where he lived nearly sixty years ago when he first came to the town. Mr. Corby was twice married; his first wife was Mary, daughter of John Supener, by whom he had four children, namely: Caroline, who married George Canfield of Pittsford; Cady, of North Dakota; Bentley, who died in boyhood; and Emily, who married John Bone, but she is now deceased. Mr. Corby's children by his second wife are as follows: Bentley, of Pittsford; Sarah A., who married William Woolston of Fishers, she is now deceased; and Adellia, who married Daniel Woolston of the town of Perinton.

Sime, George W., was born in Morrayshire, Scotland, April 1, 1844, a son of James, who came to this country in 1850, and settled in the town of Sweden. He married Annie, daughter of John Brown, and their children are George W. and Mrs. Harris Helmes. George W. was educated at the Brockport Collegiate Institute, then taught school for a number of years. In 1869 he married Adelle F., daughter of Hiram Peake, and they have six children: Annie D., Jessie, George B., William J., Arthur H. and Chester R. Mr. Sime has served as school commissioner for six years, supervisor three years, member of the Legislature (1886–87), and has been active in town work.

Wagar, Dexter S., is a son of Amos, and grandson of George Wagar, who came here in 1819. Dexter S. lived on part of the old homestead and devoted himself to farming until 1889, when he removed to Webster village, and erected a fine residence in 1892. His wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. George McCartney of New Jersey, and they have six children: Charles, Arthur, Raymond, Glenn, Hettie and Minnie. Mr. Wagar is now serving his second term as poormaster of his town.

Hubbell, William, came from Sheffield, Mass., and settled on the Ridge in 1840. Ten years later he removed to Ogden, and still later to Clarkson, where he died in 1885. Of his eight children, Jane, born in Massachusetts, married Albert Shears; Eliza, Oreb T., Almeda, Carrie, Mary, Martha and Alice were natives of this county. Oreb T., so well known in Ogden and this locality, was born March 4, 1844; has been a successful and energetic farmer, and takes much interest in local politics, having

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served four years as overseer of the poor, etc. July 26, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served without serious mishap until the Reams Station battle, where he was wounded, captured, and held a prisoner for over six months. He was finally paroled, and mustered out of service July 26, 1865. He then returned to the farm and has since been a resident of Ogden. He has three times served as commander of Martindale Post, G. A. R., in which he has also held other offices. In 1870 Mr. Hubbell married Clara, daughter of Timothy Howard, of Ogden, and they have had six children, five now living.

Burton, Leonard, was born in the town of Mendon, in 1838. His paternal grandfather was Stephen, a native of Massachusetts, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town, locating there in 1802, and taking up land northeast of the falls now owned by Daniel Fish and George Wood. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom Asa, an infant when the family came to Mendon, grew up on the farm there and spent his life. He married Elsie Richardson, of Livonia, whose father, Joseph, was killed by the Indians in the battle of Black Rock, and was buried at Livonia. The Richardson family came from Livonia to Mendon in the early days. Asa Burton, besides being a successful farmer, carried on the business of brickmaking, and made all the brick used in the locality for many years. He reared a family of nine children, and died in 1871, his wife dying in 1885. Leonard Burton has always lived on a farm. He received a common school education at Honeoye Falls, and in 1862 enlisted in the 108th N. Y. Vols., serving in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was slightly wounded at Chancellorsville, which kept him in hospital until the battle of Gettysburg, but was at the front the rest of the time. After the war he bought a farm east of Honeoye Falls, in company with his brother Parley (who was also in the army), and the next year he married Sarah C., daughter of John Fishell, of Rush. They have these children: Alice V., Leonora M., J. Elmer, Clyde H., Josephine B., Jay, and Luetta. Mr. Burton has a farm of 120 acres and carries on quite a business in well drilling. He has served two terms as overseer of the poor.

Malone, Patrick, for more than half a century a central figure in public life in this vicinity, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1822, where his father was a merchant. Emigrating in 1825, they settled first at Montreal, seven years later removing to Rochester, and in 1835 came to Mendon. Graduating from the academy at Henrietta in 1838, Mr. Malone began life as a teacher, in which profession he was eminently successful. During this time he traveled to what was then the occidental boundary of civilization, teaching at Paris, Ky.; and at Lexington, Mo., he entered the employ of a large mercantile house as a bookkeeper. In 1839 he returned to this county, and in 1844 married Delia Lord, of Mendon. Their three children are Mrs. Delia Lewis, Mrs. N. C. Steele, and Mrs. Harry Stalter, all resident of Pittsford. Three sons are deceased, Thomas, Joseph and Albert; the latter being twenty-four years of age at the time of his death, a clerk in the Monroe County Bank, and a man of great promise and ability. Mr. Malone is a Democrat of the old school, and represented his town in the county legislature from 1864 to 1872 inclusive, and also in 1879. He was for a period of twelve years manager of the State Industrial School, and is still notary public. Despite advancing age, his scholastic attainments are apparent at once, as

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he is in all ways a citizen whom his townspeople delight to honor. He served as inspector of the Monroe County Penitentiary sixteen years.

Case, Nathan, one of the oldest residents of Egypt, settled here in 1837. His record of a long life well spent is without startling event, but of a character without blemish. In 1838 he married Margaret Pierce, who was his companion for thirty years, and the mother of four children: Albert Case, of Michigan; Mrs. Henry Stoutenburg, of Pittsford, N. Y.; Geo. Case, residing on the homestead, and Mrs. Charles Townsend, of Rochester, N. Y. His present wife is Charlotte F. Ritter, nee Gunnison, of Troy. Mr. Willard Ritter, the well-known traveling salesman for De Land & Co., of Fairport, is her son. Mr. Case has been an invalid since 1885, a sufferer from paralysis, but with mental faculties unimpaired. In his prime he was a man of political and social note, a deacon in the Baptist church, and an assessor of Perinton. He was born in Hoosick in 1814, and accomplished the removal here by driving his own team overland, a journey of five days.

Danforth, Robert, came to Ogden from Livingston county, but was born in Massachusetts in 1782, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. In Hillsboro, N. H., he married Betsey Dowe, a native of Londonderry, Vt., and they had eight children, three born before the family came to the Genesee country. They were Phineas A., Nason, and Leander. The latter was born in Royalton, Vt., January 30, 1807. The children born in New York State were: Aurelia A., Betsey E., Adeline L., Loemma E., and Robert A. Robert Danforth died in Ogden in 1872, aged eighty-nine, and his wife died in 1852. Leander Danforth, for many years a farmer in Ogden, and a man well respected in the town, married in 1835, Eunice K. Manning, of Bradford, N. H., by whom he had three children: Eudora E., Florence A., and Rosalie A. Leander Danforth died July 8, 1882, and his wife died in 1892. He was a consistent member of the Ogden Center Presbyterian church. Florence A. Danforth and George Stamp were married in 1868, and they have one son, Clarence G. Mr. Stamp died in Conneaut, Crawford county, Pa., May 31, 1871 Clarence George Stamp married, January 2, 1895, Myrta E. French, of Ogden. Leander Danforth was a Republican and an ardent abolitionist. Robert Danforth was a Democrat.

Reeve, John, one of the substantial and conservative farmers of Pittsford, was born in 1832, in the town of Henrietta. William Reeve, his late father, was of English birth. He landed in America about 1816, settling in Henrietta, purchasing a large farm there ten years later. He was closely identified with initial operations on the Erie waterway, beginning with surveying, and later taking contracts for its completion on various divisions of the great work. His personal recollections of those days, when a few scattered domiciles constituted the city of Rochester, and when the common center of to-day was but a morass and dumping ground, are vivid and entertaining. John Reeve removed from Henrietta twenty-five years ago, and his farm of 160 acres in southern Pittsford is a marvel of its kind. February 17, 1870, he married Jane H. Proudly, and they have two children: Thomas J. and Ida A.

Wilmot, Servetus, was born in Ogden, October 23, 1826, the third child of pioneer Amos Clark Wilmot, by his marriage with Elizabeth Hiscock, the family being more fully mentioned in the history of Ogden. Servetus was reared to farm work, and was educated in the common schools and Brockport Academy. At the age of twenty-

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one he began for himself, and as a farmer Mr. Wilmot has enjoyed a fair measure of success, and in the estimation of his fellow men occupies an enviable position. During the past ten years he has been identified closely with the cause of prohibition. The family are members of the Presbyterian church of Ogden Center. In 1849 Mr. Wilmot married Margaret, daughter of pioneer Hendrick D. Vroom, and they have had these children; Henry A., M.D., of Middleport; Herbert S., who died aged twenty-four; and Henrietta M., wife of George L. Hiscock, of Ogden.

Gunsaul, John S., superintendent of canals since March 7, 1882, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., December 29, 1830, where his father, John Gunsaul, was a farmer, and later a boatman and grocer, removing in 1845 to Fairport. J. S. Gunsaul began life as a driver on the canal, from which position he has worked his way up to the top of the ladder. Most of his life has been spent in connection with the Erie Canal in some capacity, although he was for a time a traveling salesman. He is a citizen of broad, liberal views and of sterling qualities, In 1857 he married Susan Mars, born in Vergennes, Vt., and their children are Willis A., who became an inspector of lumber at Bradford, Pa., and whose death occurred in 1889; George M., a traveling salesman who makes his headquarters here; and Elizabeth M., who married Frederick S. Keeney, of Belvidere, N. Y.

Spavin, Henry, was born in England in 1820, a son of John, and a grandson of Thomas Spavin. He came to America in 1831 with his father and settled in Oneida county finally, where he resided some time, but in 1861 came to Webster, where he is engaged in farming. The wife of our subject was Theressa, daughter of Henry Tibbits, of Oneida county, and they are the parents of two sons, Charles and John, and three daughters, Ella, Laura, and Allie.

Search, Lewis, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1824, a son of Lot Search, who was born in 1791, a son of Lot, sr., also of that place, who removed to Henrietta in 1825, and cleared the farm now owned by our subject. Lot, sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, etc. Of his six children, Lot, jr., was the second, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He volunteered his services in the war of 1812, and went to Washington to assist in defending that city. His wife was Sarah Scout, of Bucks county, Pa., and their children were Matilda, Henrietta, Wesley, Lewis, Lucinda, Edward and Jane. Lewis Search has spent his life on the homestead, and in addition to his home farm he has also dealt to some extent in farm lands. Since 1887 he has leased his farm, and retired from active work. He has served in various town offices. In 1846 he married Electa A. Brininstool, daughter of Jacob and Harriet Brininstool, who came to this county in 1808, where they endured all the hardships of pioneer life. The father died in 1882, and the mother in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Search have had four children: Frances E. Corbin, of this town; Sarah J., deceased; H. Coralin Fenner, of Scranton, P.; and Bertram L., who is discount clerk and teller in the Merchant's Bank, Rochester.

Dailey, William, was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, April 14, 1846. His father, John, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, who came to America in 1835, and was identified with the farming interests of the county, settling in Chili. William was educated in the common schools, and is pre-eminently a self-made man. In 1874 he married Jessie McGeary, and they have had nine children: John F., William

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G., James K., George R., Vincent S., Donald A., Oswald J., and M. Bertha. In 1879 Mr. Dailey began the buying and shipping of grain and produce at Brockport, which he has continued to the present time. He takes a prominent position in the affairs of the town, and also in manufacturing enterprises. His home is a large and beautiful residence, with spacious grounds, on South avenue.

Gleason Samuel W., M. D., was born in the town of Bergen in 1821, a son of Abijah Gleason, who was born in Ellington, Conn. The latter married Susannah Hinckley, and settled in the town of Bergen in 1809, crossing the Genesee River on a log. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he returned to Bergen and engaged in farming, being also a captain of militia, justice of the peace, etc. He died in 1875 in his seventy sixth year. Samuel W. was educated at Brockport, and studied medicine under Dr. Barnes Coon, of Ohio, also Dr. Robert Andrews, and he has been an active member of the profession for fifty-two years, twenty-four years in Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., seven years in Kansas, one year in Michigan, thirteen years in Holley, Orleans county, N. Y., and seven years in Brockport, town of Sweden, where he is still engaged. In 1865 he married Harriet E.. daughter of Samuel Stone, and they have one daughter, Adelle.

Wilbur, W. Montague, was born in Fairport, October 16, 1864, a son of Smith Wilbur. He was educated at the Union School and Colgate Academy at Hamilton, N. Y., and left school to assume a position with the W. H. Warner Company of Rochester, as superintendent of the mailing department, where he remained until 1892. He is now director of the Fairport Military Band, a very fine organization. Mr. Wilbur has been a member of several prominent church choirs in Rochester and Utica, as solo tenor, notably the celebrated Brick Church Quartette of Rochester, and has been director of the First Baptist church choir of Fairport five years. He has studied under some of the best masters, among them being Professor Wilkins of Rochester. His mother was for forty years leading soprano in the Fairport Baptist church. As a director of musical entertainments Mr. Wilbur has few equals, and was leading tenor in the Elliott Concert Company during their tour of this State in 1888. He is an enthusiastic advocate of Republican principles, and is now president of the Good Government Club of Perinton. In 1891 he married Imogene Hanna of Rochester. Mr. Wilbur enjoys large personal popularity in both Perinton and Rochester.

Garland, Morey C.—Eighty-three years ago, in Kent, England, was born William Garland, the father of our subject. Defrauded of an inheritance, after protracted litigation, he was thrown on his own resources, without capital, and forced to make his own way in the world. With undaunted energy he turned his face toward America in 1839, making his own way far west to Wisconsin, where he spent two years without material advancement of his fortunes. In 1847 he came to Pittsford, first purchasing a farm of fifty acres near his present home. Of his nine children only three lived to maturity, and two now survive: John, a resident of Mendon, and Morey C. William has not yet succumbed to the weight of years, but they press heavily upon him, and he lives chiefly in the past. Morey Garland was married August 20, 1876, to Agnes Cattelle, daughter of John C. Cattelle, of English birth, a graduate of St. John's College. Cambridge, C. E. Their children are Elsbeth, Jay C., and Ralph I., a daughter, Crystal Anita, having died in infancy, in 1893.

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Holden, Alexander M., was born in Mendon in 1848. His father was Timothy H. Holden, a native of Charlestown, N. H., who was descended from good Puritan stock, and whose father and grandfather both served in the Revolutionary army. Timothy came to Rochester in 1838, and soon after to Honeoye Falls. He clerked in a store for a time, his fellow clerk being Henry Keep, in after years a noted railroad man. Mr. Holden married Minerva J. Martin, whose father, Alexander, came to Lima in 1812 and was well known in that section. In 1845 he opened a store in Mendon where he remained till 1866. He was postmaster, and for many years supervisor of the town, and during the war, he was chiefly instrumental in negotiating the town bonds and in filling the town's quota of soldiers. In 1868 he returned to Honeoye Falls, where he lived as a banker and merchant until his death in 1892. He had reared a family of three children: Alexander M., Addison R., who died in 1888 aged twenty-eight, and Anna E. Alexander went into mercantile business with his father in 1869. He started an exchange business and later, in 1876, sold the store and opened the Bank of Honeoye Falls. He married Eleanor L., daughter of Isaac L. Warner of Lima, a member of a family which celebrated its centennial in that town in 1894. He has one son, Raleigh W., who is preparing for college at Lima. Mr. Holden is an active member of the M. E. church, and has for several years been a trustee of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. He is also a director of the Rochester and Honeoye Valley Railroad, and the Lima and Honeoye Falls Railway.

Ritzenthaler, Stephan, was born in Hartheim-on-the-Rhine, Baden, Germany, December 25, 1825. His father was Joseph and his mother Gertrude Freund, the former a wagonmaker and a natural mechanic, and of their family of thirteen children, Stephan was next to the youngest, and he and this youngest, a sister, are the only ones now living. She married Martin Shinzinger, and resides near Newark. In 1846 Stephan went into the army, where he remained until 1850, having the rank of corporal, and was in the war between Germany and Denmark in 1848 in Schleswig-Holstein. After the return of the army to Baden the people rebelled against the Grand Duke Leopold, and the army of 30,000 joined them. Leopold appealed to the king of Prussia, who raised an army commanded by his brother William, afterward emperor of Germany, to put down the rebellion, which was done after a campaign of three months, the leaders being executed. Stephan was a prisoner of war for eleven weeks in the fortified city of Rastatt. After his release he emigrated to America, January 15, 1850, and landed in New York, March 4, 1850; he came to Rochester the next spring, where he went to work and learned the cooper's trade, which he has followed since. He was in Chapinsville three years, went to Chicago in 1854 and returned to Chapinsville the same year, moved to Rochester in 1861, and in 1862 came to Honeoye Falls, where he engaged in saw milling and coopering, and for a number of years did an extensive business. In 1876 he discontinued the saw milling, and in 1878 opened his hotel. His wife was Elizabeth Kreag, who was born November 4, 1830, in Seeheim, Darmstadt, Germany, who came here with her parents in 1846. They have had these children: Pierce, who married a Miss Milbeyer of Syracuse; Christine (Mrs. John Lapp), and Mary, all of whom live at the Falls; Henry, who died aged twenty-four; Katharine, who died aged five; Katie, who died aged five, and one who died in infancy.

Howe, Dr. William J., for twenty years a successful practitioner of Scottsville,

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was born in Buffalo February 24, 1853, a son of Joseph H. Howe, of England, who was born in 1823, and came to this country at the age of twenty-eight years, bringing his father with him. He located in Buffalo, where he has ever since made his home. His wife was Sarah A. Hummel, by whom he had two children, William J., and Clementina, wife of Thomas Coulson, of Buffalo. Our subject attended the common schools, and later the Central High School of Buffalo, and then graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, class of '74. He began practice in Buffalo, and the same year removed to Scottsville, where he has established an extensive practice, often being called into adjacent towns, and as counsel in adjoining counties. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and of the Western and Central New York Association. He has been health officer of the town of Wheatland since 1881 and is also resident surgeon for the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, and is treasurer of the Board of Education of Scottsville. In 1881 he married Ella G., daughter of the late Herman H. and Mary E. Miller of Scottsville.

Chadwick, Jeremiah, the well-known banker and philanthropist, late of Fairport, was born here in 1817. His father, Amos Chadwick, was one of the first settlers. He died in 1827, and Jeremiah became the mainstay of the family, but was undaunted by the difficulties and responsibilities of his position, and later in life never failed to recognize and assist any worthy applicant for his benevolence. He early learned the mechanic's trade of wagonmaking, and later conducted a grocery and general store. He was for many years postmaster of this place, and in every way an influential citizen. The banking establishment of Chadwick & Becker dates from 1878, and the firm also dealt largely in produce. Mr. Chadwick's death occurred August 5, 1887, and was considered a public calamity in Fairport. He left a widow, Elizabeth M. (Tillottson) Chadwick, formerly of Lowville. By his first wife, Maria Louise Smith, Mr. Chadwick had four daughters and one son; three of the daughter are living: Frances, wife of F. F. Schummers, hardware merchant; Margaret Lippincott, of Denver, Colo.; and Harriet J. Moore, of Rochester.

Williams, Rev. John H., who, since 1890 has acceptably filled the pastorate of the old and historic Ogden Center church, was a native of Wayne county, born September 29, 1838. His parents were from New England, settling in Wayne county about 1830; later locating permanently in Mendon. In the family were five children, three sons and two daughters. John H. was educated at Lima, N. Y., and for a time taught in the seminary. Was ordained to the ministry in 1876.

Whittier, J. Newton, was born in Ogden, December 1, 1827, the youngest of seven children of Edmund Whittier, who was a settler in the town in 1815, and who is more fully mentioned in the town history. When Newton was ten months of age his father died, but the mother kept the family together, and gave the children such advantages as her slender means would allow. Our subject finally became possessed of the homestead, which he now owns, though since 1878 he has resided at Spencerport village. Mr. Whittier has always been a farmer and a successful business man, who has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. During the past ten years he has been identified with the cause of Prohibition, and occasionally has stood as its candidate for town office. He has been a member of the M. E.

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church for forty-five years, and has filled the various society offices. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his son, Wesley A. In 1853 Mr. Whittier married Hannah Norris, by whom he had one child. After Mrs. Whittier's death he married second Mary A., daughter of Richard Hancox, the latter a former resident of Rochester, who died in Spencerport.

Aldridge, Jennett A., widow of John O. Aldridge, was born in Webster, a daughter of Orville Burr Smith and of Elizabeth Cook, his wife; the grandfather, Ebenezer Cook, having been one of the first settlers in Webster. When very young Mrs. Aldridge married J. Henry Vosburgh, by whom she had two daughters, Augusta, now Mrs. Frank Weller, and one who died aged two years. She afterwards married John O. Aldridge, and they had one son, John B., who died aged seven months. Mrs. Aldridge has always lived in Webster, and now owns and lives on a part of the Ebenezer Cook farm.

Schuyler, Benjamin D., was born in Sullivan, Madison county, in 1807, a son of David I. of Herkimer county, born in 1778, whose father was Jacob Schuyler. Jacob was born in Albany, a son of Philip Schuyler, who, with his two brothers, Jacob and Peter, came from Holland and acquired many thousand acres of land along the Mohawk River, and who were the original settlers of Albany, of which city Philip was the first mayor. Jacob, the grandfather, went to Deep Springs from Albany about 1770, where he owned large tracts of land. Later he removed to Chittenango, where he kept the first public house. He guided Peter, father of the famous Gerritt Smith, through the woods by an Indian trail on horseback to the latter's possessions. The place later became Peterboro. He was a typical frontiersman, and could speak seven different Indian dialects. During the Revolution he was surprised while away from home, and taken captive by the Indians, and delivered to the British at Niagara, Canada, where he was a prisoner over three years. He died on his farm near Chittenango, at the age of eighty years. Of his three children, the youngest was David I., father of our subject. He was drafted in the war of 1812, serving as cavalryman, and he spent the greater part of his life in Madison county, but died at the home of Benjamin D. in Henrietta. His wife was Maria Woliver, and they had two children, Delilah and Benjamin. His mother dying when he was an infant, he was given, before her death, to his Aunt Schuyler, who later became the mother of his wife. She in turn left him with his grandmother, with whom he lived until manhood. He came to this town in 1829, spent five years here, then went to Clay for the same length of time, engaged in lumbering. Returning to Henrietta, he has made seed growing a specialty since 1868. In 1830 he married Anna Sternberg, of his native place, born in 1811, a daughter of William and Margaret (Schuyler) Sternberg.

Wager, P. Kelsey, was born October 2, 1838. He was the only child of Micheal D. and Sally Ann, and a grandson of George and Abiah Wager, whose maiden name was Abiah Dunning, from Vermont. George Wager came to this place from Montgomery county, N. Y., in the year 1817 and settled on the farm. Being a carpenter he built a house where he moved his family two years later. He died in 1835, aged sixty-four, and Abiah, his wife, in 1859, aged eighty-six years. His son, Micheal D., remained on the farm, and in 1837 married Sally Ann, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah Wiser, who moved from Montgomery county in 1815. Micheal D. died in

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1882, aged seventy-six years, and his wife, Sally Ann, in 1894, aged seventy-nine years, when his son, P. Kelsey, succeeded him on the place. The latter has four children, two sons, John F. and Byron D., and two daughters, Ida A. and Clara A., his wife being Julyette E., daughter of Andrew J. and Mary C. Conrow.

Buell, Bela, sr., was born in Newport, N. H., December 18, 1805, and his wife, Almira C. Allen, was born in 1809, she being a daughter of Capt. Samuel Allen, a sea captain and merchant of Newburyport, Mass. They were married February 24, 1831, at Newport, N. H., where the two sons, Samuel and Bela, were born; moved to and lived at Norwich, Vt., nearly thirty years, where the younger sons, Charles and Ransom, were born. In 1865 the family came to Ogden, where a farm had been purchased by Bela, jr., just north of Spencerport village. This splendid property was the gift of Bela S. to his parents, he being then a resident of Colorado, and a remarkably successful man of business. Bela, sr., died March 15, 1872, after a residence here of seven years. He was a man of many warm personal friends. His children were Samuel A., who went to Colorado in 1862, and died in 1870; Bela S., who went to that State in 1860, rapidly made a fortune, and was for many years one of the heavy mining operators of the State. He was a prominent figure in politics there, was clerk of Gilpin county five years, represented the county in the Legislature in 1872, was treasurer of Lake county, and declined a nomination for State treasurer. The third son of Bela, sr., was Charles H., who always lived at home with his parents, and who died in Ogden June 6, 1894, distinguished more by family honors than any public ones. The youngest son was Ransom, born May 15, 1847, who died November 23, 1863. Mrs. Bela Buell, sr., now resides on the home farm in Ogden, and she and her devoted son, Bela S., remain the sole survivors of the family.

Warner, Samuel, was born at Potter, Yates county, in 1843. Mr. Warner's life has been one of considerable travel and adventure, and his various business enterprises a diverse theater for operation. He is the second son of Samuel Warner, the elder son, Fred, being a Fairport merchant, and the younger son, Henry, a Penfield farmer. Mr. Warner first learned the cooper's trade at Newark, and in 1866 engaged in farming in Kansas, returning seven years later. He is now a dealer in farming implements. In 1865 he married Maria J. Sammers of Sodus, who died August 30, 1893, leaving three children: Franklin, Mary M., and Irving Henry. Another son, Harrison, died during their residence in Iowa in 1872, aged one year.

Decker, Charles, was born in Clarkson, September 25, 1868, a son of Jonah D., who was a native of Washingtonville, Orange connty, and came here about 1858. In 1860 he married Emily, daughter of Isaac Palmer, and their children were George P. of Rochester, Charles of Brockport, Mrs. W. A. Silliman of Clarkson, and Miss F. H. Decker of Richmond, Mo. Mr. Decker was admitted to the bar and practiced in Monroe county, and also established a private bank in Brockport, erecting for the purpose one of the largest blocks in that town, and was prominent in the political affairs of the county. He entered the army as second lieutenant of Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols., and served during the war. He was for several years one of the managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester. He gave his best energies and business talents to the development of his town, and died in 1891 in his fifty-sixth year. Charles was educated at the Brockport Normal School, and in 1882 engaged in the

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hardware business. In 1891 he went to California where he remained till 1893. Returning to Brockport in 1894 he formed a partnership with Mr. Minot, the firm name being Minot & Decker. In 1893 he married Margaret M., daughter of Alfred M. White, and they have one son, Alfred M.

Wood, Giles S., was born in Henrietta, October 2, 1825. His father, John, was a pioneer in that town, settling there about 1818. He was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., and was in his earlier years a blacksmith by trade. Giles was one of a family of six children, and is now the only son living. When twenty-six he removed to Perinton, locating upon a farm, but devoting most of his time to the practice of his trade, carpentry, of which he is a master. His home is mostly his own handiwork, and is embellished with many specimens of fine woodcraft. He has a cabinet filled with rare geological and mechanical curios, besides many samples of his own skill in taxidermy. In 1851 he married Maria Louise, daughter of Charles Baldwin, who was also an early settler there, and who marched to Albany under arms with the patriots of 1812 in charge of prisoners. Of their five children, three are living: Charles J., Verna M., and Orson B.; J. Alexander and Myra L. being deceased.

Freeman, Daniel C., was born in Clarkson September 28, 1832. His father, Chauncey Freeman, settled in this county about 1826, and his wife was Harriet Johnson. He was a prominent and public spirited citizen. Daniel C. was educated at Clarkson and attended a course at Eastman's Business College at Rochester. He spent some time in Brockport and six years at Suspension Bridge. In 1860 he returned to Clarkson and engaged in farming, from which occupation he retired in 1886. He has been an inventor of considerable distinction, among the productions of his genius being an elevator for crushed stone, a seeder for small grains, three different designs of bean planters, a bean puller, and other small implements. He was employed by the D. S. Morgan Co. several winters and made valuable improvements on their implements. He was a stockholder in the Brockport Electric Light Co., helped to organize the company, and held the positions of treasurer, secretary and superintendent. In 1860 Mr. Freeman married Sophia A., daughter of Isaac E. Hoyt, and they have three children: Edgar H. of Rochester; Mrs. Belle Steele, and Mrs. May Booth. Mr. Freeman is identified with all the leading events of his town, and for twenty-two years has been steward and trustee of the M. E. church.

Caswell, Warren, was born in Randolph, Cattaraugus county, in 1828, a son of Sylvester of Tioga county, whose father was Samuel, a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier. The latter came to this county in 1812, and later removed to Cattaraugus county, where he spent his remaining days. Sylvester, the father, removed from Henrietta to Cattaraugus county in 1824, where he died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a strong Abolitionist. His wife was Violetta Acker, born in Rush, and their children were Thomas, Celia, Narcissa, Warren, Edward and Lovina. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty as carpenter and joiner, erecting seven buildings the first year. Later he became a millwright, and in 1861 came to Henrietta and settled on his present farm of 180 acres. He is also a dealer in cattle. He has served as assessor several years, and for over twenty years has served as justice, being held in high esteem for his upright character and wise

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decisions. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of James McNall, and their children are Samuel S., James, and Warren, jr.

Goold, Albert H.—Lewis Goold came from Hanover, N. H., many years ago. Removed from there to Fairlee, Vt.; from there to Hyde Park, Vt.; thence to Washington county, N. Y., where he resided seven years, coming to Parma in 1854, where he afterward died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. His grandfather received a lieutenant's commission in the Continental army, was wounded at Benington, Vt., and died in Hanover, N. H., a pensioner of the Revolution. In the family of Lewis Goold were three children: Lewis H., Albert H., and Harriet A., the first named also having a family when coming to Parma. He still lives in the town and is a farmer. The daughter died at Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., in June, 1894. Albert H., who for many years has been numbered among Parma's successful farmers, was born at Fairlee, Vt., October 11, 1831, and was twenty-three years old when his father came to Western New York. He lived at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. I, 13th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He served seventeen months, and at the second battle of Bull Run was wounded. He was then in the hospital six months, but rejoined his company and served until May 11, 1863, when he was mustered out and discharged. Returning to Parma he engaged in farming, and has now a fine farm of sixty acres in the central part of the town. In 1866 Mr. Goold married Mary L. Salisbury of Troy, N. Y., by whom he had four children: Minnie H., Clark G., Seth M., and Raymond, who died when five months old.

Fowler, Joshua, came from Westchester county in the spring of 1836 and settled south of Pittsford village. He was born in 1774 and died in 1852, and his wife, Jane Fowler, was born 1788 and died in 1866. Their children were William, who died in Pittsford, an accidental death; James, who died in Missouri; Jeremiah, who died in Parma; Chauncey, a miller and farmer now living in Parma; Frances, who married Abram Keifer and lives in Kansas; Jane, widow of George Dusenbury of Ogden; Benjamin, who died young; Joshua, who died aged twenty; Mary, who married Zachariah Weatherwax, and lives in Middleport; Emeline, deceased wife of William Scott; Lucinda, deceased wife of Jacob Liddy; Josephine, wife of H. H. Cronkhite; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Alvin Nye. Vincent, the eighth of these children, was sixteen years old when his father came to Western New York. He has been a successful miller for many years, and has operated at least a dozen grist mills in various parts of this State. About 1857 he bought a farm on the Ridge, where he resided till 1883, when he purchased the Deacon Church property in Spencerport, where he has since lived in comparative retirement. In 1842 he married Rebecca A. Field, and their children have been Cortland F., George V., and Franklin J., who comprised the Fowler Company, the largest and most successful wholesale grocery firm in Iowa, doing business at Waterloo; Arthur W., the third son is a hardware merchant at Brockport; and their only daughter, Cora A., lives at home. Wright Field, Mrs. Fowler's father was a former resident of Westchester county, and came to Henrietta in 1832. He died in Parma at the age of seventy-seven.

Smith, John, jr., came to Duanesburg, but early settled in Parma, where he became a prosperous farmer. His second wife was Martha Strong, and their children

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were: Marcus J., Almira, Sara and Rosa, all now living. John Smith, jr., married Lucinda Hiscock, and had these children: William, Isaac, Marcus, Mercelan, Solomon, Silas F., Elizabeth, Mary M. and Almira. Silas F. was born in Parma February 20, 1832, and has always followed farming, in which he has greatly prospered, and he has one of the best and most pleasantly situated farms in Ogden, to which town he came in 1866 from Parma. He has served as road commissioner, etc., and taken a leading part in town affairs. His first wife was Arzela M., daughter of Joseph Buell of Parma, and their three children are deceased. His wife died in 1892, and in 1893 Mr. Smith married Dora B., daughter of John Hiscock. William Hiscock was the pioneer head of a large family of substantial descendants in Ogden. He came from Duanesburg and located east of Spencerport, where he died August 9, 1823. His wife died in 1847, and their children were: Isaac, who died in 1841; William, who died in 1814; Lucina, who married John Smith, jr., and died in 1846; John, who died in 1841; Dorothy, twice married, who died in Wisconsin in 1860; Sally, who married Roswell Smith, and is now deceased; James W., a Universalist clergyman who died in Parma in 1892; George W., who died in Ogden in 1879; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Amos C. Wilmot; and John, who married Orpha Spencer. The children of John and Orpha (Spencer) Hiscock were: Charles S., Henry M., Louisa A. and Dora B.

Wells, I. S., whose residence commands a view of three counties—Monroe, Ontario and Wayne—and four towns, was born in Perinton in 1838. His father, the late Jacob J. Wells, settled here in 1813, coming from Montgomery county, N. Y. Of sturdy English stock and sterling personal character, he took an active part in local affairs, his politics being Democratic. He was several times justice of the peace and town assessor. He married Miss Catherine Snediker of Trenton, N. J., who died in 1888. I. S. Wells is the only living child, the other having died in infancy. Mr. Wells was liberally educated, and has by personal research enlarged the scope of his scholarship and the breadth of his views. In earlier life for a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Hornellsville, N. Y., but at present devotes himself to farming and the breeding of choice horses, having bred "Monroe Morgan," "Morgan Queen," "Middy Morgan," etc., first prize winners of New York State Agricultural Society. His accomplished wife, whom he married in 1859, was Clara E. Benedict of this town. They have one child, Minnie E., who is the wife of Morton D. Benedict of Fairport, N. Y.

Baker, Mrs. J. S., is the widow of Hon. Jeremiah S. Baker, who was born at Hoosick, N. Y., in 1813, a son of Thomas Baker, who early developed mechanical ability, and with two others erected and equipped the first cotton mill in the State. Jeremiah was throughout his life handicapped by delicate health and compelled to seek the retirement of farm life for recuperation. He was a leader in the councils of the Republican party, and was at various times supervisor, superintendent of the poor, and member of assembly, where his unassuming manners and efficient legislation made him many friends. He was married, October 8, 1839, to Adeline M. Sturtevant, who died September 1, 1867, leaving three daughters: Emma B., now Mrs. T. B. Wygant, of Egypt, N. Y.; Frances A., Mrs. W. H. Woolston, of Denison, Ia.; and Mary E., wife of Rev. F. W. Adams, an Episcopal clergyman of Los Angeles, Cal. He married again, in 1869, Miss Almira T. Pepper, who, with an only sister,

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Miss Catherine F. Baker, both of Fairport, N. Y., now survives him. His death occurred on April 3, 1883. A friend in writing of him said; "Many years ago I learned from his own lips of his religious hope and faith. While not forward to express his religious views, it was easy to see he had deep convictions and a firm faith in the word of God, great respect for the Christian church and Christian men of every name. From my acquaintance of over forty years I have always loved and respected him for his sterling character."

Mason, John, was a native of Bedfordshire, England, and came to America in 1828. He resided for a time in Rensselaer county and in Elba and Sand Lake, this county, and finally settled in Ogden in 1837. In 1872 he removed to Irondequoit, where he was a prosperous farmer, where his wife was taken sick, his daughter Mary, who was a widow with two children, went to live with him and take care of her mother until she died. He then sold his farm and went to live with his daughter Mary, who had moved back to Rochester, where she owned a house and lot. He spent the remaining years of his life with her and died at the age of eighty-six years. His family were well to do people. His children were Joseph, Enoch, John, Jonathan and Thomas, all born in England, and Mary, Rosetta, Maria and Sylvester born in this country. Enoch, son of John, was born November 23, 1821, coming to America with his parents as above. With the exception of two years spent in fishing, in which he was very successful, he has been engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-seven he started out to make his own way in life, working on a farm for several years, and finally bought the place which he now owns. In 1850 he married Lois C. Buell, of Orwell, Vt., and they have had three children: Martha, wife of George Irish; Mary, wife of William Freestone; and Enoch, jr., who died aged twenty-two. Mrs. Mason died in 1889. Although not a church member Mr. Mason supports the Congregational church at Spencerport. He has had no inclination for political life.

Seymour, William H., was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 15, 1802. But four generations intervene between him and his ancestor, Richard, whose name is inscribed on an old monument to the first settlers of Hartford in 1639. Richard came from Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire, according to an old bishop's Bible, still in the possession of the family, on which his name is written. William H. was the son of Samuel Seymour and Rebecca Osborn Seymour, and is the sole survivor of five children. Samuel, with his brother Moses, established a hat factory about 1760 in Litchfield. Moses Seymour was the grandfather of Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York State. James, son of Samuel, went to Pompey, where he was in the employ of Henry Seymour, father of Horatio Seymour, to Ovid, Seneca county, and soon after to Murray Four Corners, Genesee county, and engaged as partner with him in the general mercantile business. In 1818 William H. entered the employ of his brother, and in 1823 removed to Brockport which was then the head of navigation on the Erie canal, and continued the same business. James was appointed the first sheriff when the county was organized in 1820. Soon after he removed to Rochester, leaving the business to his brother, who continued it till 1844. About 1845 he engaged in the furnace business, manufacturing the first McCormick reaper used in the field, and after Mr. McCormick removed to Chicago, he invented the first self-raking reaper, known as the New Yorker, and other improvements.

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True, George E.—In 1635 Henry True, from Yorkshire, England, emigrated to America and settled in Salem, Mass. After living in New England for four generations, the direct descendants of Reuben True—Moses, William, Hannah and Betsey, with their children, Moses, jr., Ransom, Urcula and Nancy (descendants of Moses) and Elias, Sherburne, Levi and Amelia (descendants of William), removed from Plainfield, N. H., and settled in Monroe county about the year 1818. In 1821 Ezra, Ransom, Elias and Levi, came to the town of Ogden where they lived until their deaths. Ezra and Elias died in 1871, Levi in 1872, and Ransom in 1893. As citizens they took a prominent part in local affairs and were always deeply interested in church and educational work. Ezra True was captain of a company of militia, was supervisor of the town for several years, as well as school commissioner and overseer of highways. Elias was an influential citizen and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. Levi also held many important offices in the town, and at the time of his death was a leading member and deacon of the Christian church of which he was a founder. These brothers with other citizens combined and dug a well at the place now called Ogden, which was known for many years as Company Well or Town Pump, a name which came to be applied to the place itself. This well was dug to avoid the inconvenience of drawing water from a place about two miles distant, which they had done up to that time. In 1850 a post-office was established and the name was changed from Company Well to Ogden. The descendants of their families still living in Ogden, are Seraph Walker (granddaughter of Ezra True), Joshua, William and Martha (children of Ransom), and the sons of Levi True, James and George G. George True has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and has been always one of the first to engage in any enterprise for the public welfare. He received his education at the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and Hillsdale College, and was a successful teacher for several years. Since then he has taken an active interest in school work It was under his direction that the school house was erected at Ogden in 1888. This building was not only very pleasing to the inhabitants of the town, but was mentioned in the report of the superintendent of public instruction as being one of the finest district school buildings in the State.

Parks, William H., was born near Rochester, October 14, 1844. His father was a native of Westchester county, and came to Rochester in 1835. He bought a tract of land on the north side of the city. In 1860 he removed to Kendall, Orleans county. In 1868 William H. was married to Hattie S. Watson, who died in 1886; by her he had two children, Watson A. and Edith M. He married Hattie E. Adams in 1887, by whom he has one child, Roy J. His attention was given to farming until 1888, when he removed to Brockport, where he has been actively engaged in promoting various business enterprises, and dealing in real estate.

Clark, Herbert M., was born in Henrietta in 1844, only son of Jeremiah Clark, and grandson of Joel Clark, who was a native of Connecticut, born in 1767. The latter entered the Revolutionary army in 1781 at the age of fourteen, as a drummer boy, with his father and older brother, serving through the war. He moved to Bloomfield in 1799, and to Henrietta in 1816. In 1823 he bought of Cornelius Charles Dix, of the Hague in Holland, what now comprises a portion of the Clark homestead, where he spent the balance of his life. He died in 1847 at the age of eighty. Jere-

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miah was the youngest of seven children, born in Victor in 1812, being four years old when they moved to Henrietta. He spent his active life as a farmer in Henrietta on the homestead, and was a dealer in live stock for many years. In 1843 he married Sarah C. Richardson, born in Perinton in 1823. They had five children: Herbert M., Isabell A., Clara S., Sarah E., and Florence L. In 1855 he erected the fine residence which now stands on the homestead. In 1869 his wife, Sarah C. Clark, died at the age of forty-six. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barnes. He died July 7, 1891, in the eightieth year of his age. Herbert M. has devoted most of his life to farming. In 1866 he went to Michigan, where he engaged in teaching music. In 1868 he married Electa S. French of Kalamazoo county, near Vicksburg, where they resided until in 1892; they returned to Henrietta and bought the old homestead of 150 acres, where, on January 16, 1895, after a short illness, Mrs. Clark died, mourned by all who knew her, leaving a family of seven children—Emily S., Lee, Merrill, Wilber, Isabell, Frank, and Herbert M. jr.

Childs, Rufus, died in 1876, at Troy, on his return from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He is remembered as a man poor in this world's goods, but of strong, forceful character, sterling integrity, and as ever maintaining a high and consistent Christian character. He came from Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, to Parma, about 1835. His occupation was that of carpenter and millwright. In his religious views he held strongly to the Freewill Baptist church, and was one of its most active members. He was for a long time justice of the peace, and held other positions of trust and responsibility. His wife held to like religious views, and also maintained the same consistent course, and was of strong force of character and moral worth She died in 1888. Of their children—twelve in number—five died in extreme infancy, and seven grew to maturity and are now living, with the exception of one daughter, Juliett, who died in 1894. The remaining children are Mariah, May A., Louisa, Maranda, Gilbert C., and Edgar V. Gilbert was born February 2, 1838, attended district school until he was fifteen, and then entered the shop of his brother-in-law, and learned the trade of wagonmaker. Later on he attended school abroad, first at Hillsdale, Mich., for a short time, and then at Whitestown. On his return to Parma, he resumed his occupation of wagon-making, which he conducted until 1863, when he moved to Fairport. While there he suggested to George C. Taylor, engaged in the compounding of medicines, the feasibility of establishing a newspaper in connection with his recently purchased printing outfit, used in advertising; as an inducement, he offered his services to look after the editorial department without fee or reward. He entered upon this task with no conception of the magnitude of the job, and, as he afterwards said, with more zeal than literary ability. Be this as it may, the Fairport Herald was born of Mr. Childs's suggestion, and at once sprang to vigorous growth. Upon the death of Mr. Childs's wife in 1876, he returned to North Parma and established himself in his old line of business, which he is still conducting. Mr. Childs has always taken an interest in politics, but in local affairs was never ambitious to share in the honors, consenting to act only in municipal matters, both at his home and in Fairport. In 1866 he married Francis Elizabeth Clark, an accomplished music teacher and graduate of Cortland Academy. By this union there were born J. R. Childs, at present telegraph editor of the Rochester Union and Advertiser; Henry O., teacher of music, of Rochester, where he is organist of the Park Avenue

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Baptist church. His only daughter, Clara Louisa, is a graduate of Brockport Normal School, and now at Jamaica, L. I., engaged in teaching. Mr. Childs takes kindly to newspaper work, and is a well-known correspondent.

McLaren, John.—Among the first pioneers of Webster was John McLaren, who came from Fulton county with his parents, John and Catharine McLaren, who bought and settled on a farm in the town of Penfield, known as the Woods Four Corners in 1803. At the age of twenty-one he bought a farm of 130 acres in the town of Webster, and as it was nearly all woods, he cleared it up, and lived on the farm at the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, at the age of eighty-eight years. He lived a long and useful life, beloved and honored by all. In the year 1839 he married Aurelia Taylor, of Pittsford. Their wedded life was nearly fifty years, and she survived him only five weeks; she died at the age of eighty-five years. They were both members of the Presbyterian church of Webster, and he was a deacon of the same for forty years. Their son, William McLaren, and their daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Mohr, both reside on the old homestead, each having a portion thereof.

Brooks, Charles D., is a son of Ezra (whose father was Michael), born in Victor in 1833. His father and grandfather came from West Stockbridge, Mass., to Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., in 1799, and his mother, Desire Lusk, was also from Massachusetts. The Brooks and Lusk families came together, bought land and settled. Michael had six children: Ezra died in 1835 at the age of thirty-eight, when Charles, his youngest child, was about two years old. Of his others, John died in childhood; Jared in 1852; and Michael resides in Union City, Michigan. Charles D. married Lucy, daughter of Richard I. Hand, the latter a son of Josiah, who came to Mendon from Montauk Point, L. I., about 1820. The Hands were English, whose earliest American ancestor, John Hand, was a leading member of a company that emigrated from Maidstone, Kent, England, in 1635; he was one of the original patentees of East Hampton, L. I., and whose name stands first in the documents relating to the purchase of land from the Montauk Indians. Ten years after the death of Ezra his widow went with her sons to Michigan, remaining several years, but in 1851 returned with Charles to Mendon. In 1862 Charles enlisted in Company K, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, and served in the Army of the James, receiving his discharge in December, 1865. After the war he went on to the Hand farm, north of Mendon, for several years, buying his present farm in the southeast part of the town in 1883. His two sons are Marion P., who is in the postal service at Buffalo, and William H., on the home farm. Mrs. Brooks spent many years of hard work on a genealogy of the Lusk family, which she had nearly completed when her labors were interrupted by an attack of paralysis in 1893.

Grinnell, J. W., son of Abner, and grandson of John, was born in Cattaraugus county in 1829, and came to Webster in 1834, and was brought up on a farm. He began his business career about twenty-two years ago at the completion of the R. W. & O. R. R., as a dealer in produce. In this he continued until 1884 when, in partnership with J. A. Hopkins, he engaged in the coal business; this existed until 1893, when he purchased his partner's interest, and has since successfully carried it alone, and under his honorable and liberal management has built a business of which he may well feel proud. He has two large two-story warehouses located near the

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depot, and a large coal trestle adjoining the railroad tracks. Mr. Grinnell is probably one of the largest dealers in produce in the county. A fact worthy of mention is that about sixteen years ago he furnished the fruit for a banquet held in London, England, by Queen Victoria. He is engaged quite extensively in fruit evaporating. His business has always been conducted upon principles of liberality and honor for which all his transactions are noted and through which his success has been gained and maintained. He owns a large farm located on the lake road, which has been the homestead of his family for over sixty years. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah E. Allen, daughter of Mr. William Morley Allen, of Ann Arbor, Mich., one of the pioneers of that section. He has one son and two daughters; Mr. M. A. Grinnell, who is assisting him in the management of his business; and Carrie A. and Addie L., who are both married and have families. Mr. Grinnell has always taken a great interest in church matters and for many years has been a trustee and steward of the Methodist Church.

Barnett, George F., was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., August 30, 1804. His father, Samuel Barnett, a native of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., and his mother, Rachel Street, of Litchfield county, Conn.; both were of English extraction, their ancestors being among the early settlers of Connecticut. Mr. George Barnett came to this county in 1826, settling in Brockport while it was still a very small village, just beginning to feel the impetus occasioned by the opening of the Erie Canal. Here he first engaged in business as a builder and contractor, manifesting in this the same energy and fidelity that has characterized his life. In 1850 he established agricultural works, which were successfully carried on until 1886, when the death of a partner closed the business. In 1828 he married Catherine Lyell, daughter of Mr. Asa Thorpe of Galway, Montgomery county, N. Y., and to them five children were born, three of whom survive. Mr. Barnett is one of the leading men of his town, enjoying the respect and affection of all who know him. Charitable, gentle in judgment, in manner, unostentatious and unassuming, in his old age he is reaping the fruits of a well-ordered and well-spent life.

Spurr, Capt. Samuel, was born in Lenox, Madison county, June 12, 1820, a son of Amasa, a native of Massachusetts. The family trace descent from Germany, and were very early settlers of Massachusetts. In 1838 our subject came to Holley, Orleans county, and was early identified with the freight and passenger service of the Erie Canal, beginning in 1836. He followed this business up to 1862, making a specialty of the passenger traffic, until the completion of the N. Y. C. R. R., then gave his attention to farming, and in 1844 he married Sarah Arnold, daughter of Elisha Arnold of Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., who died in 1846. He married, second, Eleanor D., daughter of Richard Noye, of Buffalo, N. Y., and their children are William F. and Richard N., Mrs. Jennie Taylor and Mrs. Cornelia Kane; and Sarah A., died March 24, 1884, and Samuel A., died December 12, 1887. Our subject is one of the represetative men of the town, interested in all public matters.

Howard, D. J., of Fairport, may well be called one of the prominent landmarks of the locality. He was born in 1819 at Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass., a son of Ansel Howard, who came to Fairport in 1835, where he died eight years later, leaving seven children: Ansel A., Lorenzo T., John E., Daniel J., Marshall, Harriet

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and Lucy. L. T. and J. E Howard were for many years carriage builders here, the pioneers in that line. Both are now deceased. Daniel has been engaged in farming and stock business, and always has been foremost in all matters pertaining to the best interests of the community and its growth. In the Congregational church of Fairport he has been and is still a leading spirit. His first wife was Caroline M. Robinson. She died without issue in 1887, and in 1889 Mr. Howard married Mrs. Frances Root of Fairport, who has two sons, James M. Root, of Galesbug, Ill., and Frank L. Root of Rochester, N. Y.

Leggett, Charles, was born in Charlmont, Mass., in 1803, a son of William, of the same place, who moved to Otsego county, and thence to Madison county, and in 1810 came to Henrietta and bought land, building a log cabin, and a year later he returned for his family, and spent his life on the place. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at the age of seventy-nine. His wife was Sarah Holland, of Massachusetts, and they had six children: Sarah, William, Ivory Holland, Benjamin F., Charles and Stephen. Sarah was the first teacher in the town of Henrietta. At the age of twenty-one Charles began for himself as a farmer, which he has always followed. In 1836 he married Hannah Murray, by whom he had one child, William, who died aged nineteen. His wife died in 1889. He is now a remarkably well-preserved man of ninety-two years, and resides on his farm with his niece, Mrs. Mattie Leggett Brininstool, only daughter of his brother Stephen, who also lived and died on the old homestead. He was a public spirited and energetic man, and served the town as assessor, poormaster, etc. He was captain of a company of State militia, and was also a member of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, being president several years, His first wife was Mary Osborne, by whom he had one child, Franklin. He married, second, Mrs. Martha B. (Murray) Jackson, who had one daughter, Mattie, now wife of Alfred Brininstool of this town. Mrs. Leggett resides with her daughter. Mr. Leggett met his death by an infuriated animal on his own farm. Alfred Brininstool, one of the prosperous farmers of Henrietta, was born in this town in 1851, a son of John Brininstool, who is also a native of Henrietta, born in 1822. The parents of the latter came to Henrietta about 1820, but later removed to Cattaraugus county, where they reared their family and spent their remaining days. John, the father, later came to Henrietta, where he settled, and became a prosperous citizen, active and public-spirited, serving his town in various offices of trust. His wife was Sarah Burr of this town, daughter of Asa and Polly Burr, and their children are Mrs. Margaret Hyatt, who died in 1855, Alfred, and Mrs. Ida Hamilton, of Caledonia, N. Y. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty-two, and has devoted his attention to farming on the homestead. The place belonged to his father-in-law, Stephen Leggett, and became the property of his wife. Mr. Brininstool is a Mason. In 1873 he married Mattie E. Leggett, and they have one son, Charles Leggett, now preparing for the practice of dentistry. Mr. and Mrs. Brininstool are members of Brighton Grange No. 689, Monroe county, Pomona Grange, and Patrons Fire Relief Association.

Brinker, General Henry, was born in Hanover, Prussia, in 1831, where he was partially educated. In 1851 he came to this country and located in New York city, where he finished his education and embarked in the produce and commission business. In 1871 he came to Rochester, where he conducted a branch of the same

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business, in connection with the New York concern, the firm being Henry Brinker & Co. He has long been identified with the prosperity and welfare of his adopted country, especially Rochester, where he was largely instrumental in causing the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad to enter that city. He sold them the right-of-way through his property, and purchased the right-of-way of many others for the same purpose, thus increasing the shipping facilities of Rochester, and paving the way for its greater prosperity. He is also a large stockholder in several railways. June 17, 1855, he enlisted in the 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division N. Y. S. M., and August 5, 1857, was promoted second lieutenant, rising finally to be major-general of the 7th Division, and he has done efficient service in many parts of the State. In 1863 he married Annie Bruns of New York city, and they have four children: George H , Charles, Henry, jr., and Josephine. The general is a member of Germania Lodge No. 722, F. & A. M., Iona Chapter No. 210 R. A. M., Cyrene Commandery No. 39 K. T., and is also a 32d degree Mason.

Root, Henry, was born in Saratoga county, July 21, 1817, a son of Abel Root, a native of Connecticut, who came to this county in 1818, and settled in the town of Sweden, where he became a prosperous farmer, serving as justice, assessor, etc. He married Mary, daughter of Jabez Davis, and died in 1836 in his fiftieth year. Henry Root was educated in the district schools and Brockport Collegiate Institute and in 1838 married Sybil Salisbury, who died in 1851; her children were Rufus H. Root, Mrs. F. E. Terry and Mrs. C. J. White. His second wife was Amanda E. Howard, and had no children. Our subject resides on the old homestead, which has been in the possession of the family for seventy-seven years. He has held nearly all the offices within the gift of his townspeople, and has been president of the Brockport Agricultural Society for fifteen years.

Hicks Family, The.—In 1621 the ship Fortune arrived at Plymouth, Mass., from London. She followed the Mayflower. With this second body of Puritans came Robert Hicks, the ancestor of the family in America. He settled in Duxbury, Mass. Two of his sons, John and Stephen, went to Long Island. John took a very active part in the affairs of the settlement, and at times filled the most important offices. A town in Long Island is named for the family; also a street in Brooklyn. Isaac Hicks came from Long Island to Wheatland in the beginning of the present century. His children were Samuel, Edward, Norris, Isaac, John, Abigail, Eliza, and Phœbe, all of whom except Samuel came to this county. Norris came early to Ogden, then having one child, Mary, who afterwards became the wife of Daniel Lord. The other children of Norris were Sarah, Stephen W., William and Victorine. The family located on the farm opposite that now owned by Stephen W. Hicks. Norris was a man of great physical endurance, having at one time walked from New York city to Niagara Falls. He died at the age of seventy-nine. Stephen was born on the farm opposite the one on which he now lives, June 3, 1826, and has made for himself a comfortable home and fortune. He married, in 1850, Martha Ketch, by whom he had two children, Blanche, who died in 1886, and William of Ogden. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been members of the Baptist Church over forty years. Mordecai Ketch, the father of Mrs. Hicks, was born in Vergennes, Vt., in 1805. A the age of sixteen he started for "the West," as Western New York was

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then called. He walked from Vermont to Steuben county in this State, where an older brother had previously settled. In 1827 he settled on a farm in Sweden, with his young wife, whom he married in that town. They were the parents of eight children. His only son, James I. Ketch, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, was taken prisoner and died in Salisbury prison in February, 1865.

Gardner, Melvin, was born July 12, 1850, at Springfield Center, Otsego county. Russell Gardner, his father, removed from that county to the town of Penfield in 1852 and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in Co. G, 140th Regiment, and served three years without receiving an injury. He died in 1886, aged sixty-two years, leaving five sons and one daughter. Melvin, the oldest son, now a resident of Fairport, has besides farming dealt largely in agricultural implements and in raw furs of all kinds, shipping mostly to Boston. A staunch Republican, he held the position of commissioner of highways for five successive years, from 1888 to 1892. January 1, 1870, he married Mary Knickerbocker, whose father, the late Milton Knickerbocker, was born and died (aged sixty-five) in the house which is his daughter's home. One son, Chauncey M. Gardner, born June 11, 1873, a graduate of Rochester University, is now a traveling salesman for De Land & Co. of this town.

Barnard, John, came from New Hampshire with his wife and two children and settled north of Adams Basin, in 1816. Pioneer Barnard had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburg. His wife was Abigail Hackett, and their children, born in New Hampshire and in Ogden, were as follows: Sylvanus, who died at Adams Basin; Betsey, who married Robert Moore, moved to Michigan, where she died; William, of Ogden; John, who died in Michigan; and Rhoda, who married Lorenzo Baird. After living about forty years on the Ridge John Barnard removed to Adams Basin, and later to Allegany county, where he married a second wife, and there died. Captain William Barnard, as he was familiarly known, was born in Ogden, April 8, 1818, and when old enough began working on the State canal scow, first in the capacity of cook one year, then deck hand for twenty years, and was finally promoted to the position of foreman or captain, which position he now holds, having been in the employ of the State sixty-two years, without missing a single season. Captain Barnard, though seventy-seven years old, is still hale and hearty, and has many warm friends in Ogden and Sweden. His wife was Mary Warren, by whom he had five children: Mary, who married Charles Nobles; William, of Rochester; Hannah and Lamira, of Ogden, and Charles, who died in Texas January 2, 1894.

Webster, Dr. John, who is remembered as one of the pioneers of Ogden, was born in 1780, and came from Berkshire county, Mass., in 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by his heirs. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, Susan, was born in the same year as her husband. They settled in the town early in the century, and the family became prominently identified with the local history of the locality. Mr. Webster practiced medicine in Ogden till his death in 1838. His wife died in 1842. Their children were Stephen, Asa, Jeremiah, Sylvester, Alvin, Huldah, William, John, William 2d, Hiram, and Susan. Of these children John, of Niagara county, and Dr. Hiram Webster of Michigan are now living. Alvin was

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born April 2, 1810, and was one of the most substantial farmers of the town. He married first Lucy A. Woodard, and their one child, Lucy A., died in infancy. His second wife was Cornelia, daughter of Simon and Prudence Bailey, and their children were Lucy A., who married Dr. William S. Millener; Charles A., of Rochester; Judson, who died young; and Judson H., now of Lockport. Alvin Webster died January 25, 1890. He was one of Ogden's active men, and although originally a Democrat became in later years a strong anti-slavery advocate and zealous Republican. The principal station of the famous "underground railroad" was at his house. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church of Ogden, and a leading member. Simon Bailey settled in this town in 1835, his family coming from Hartford county, Conn., though he was a native of Windham county. He was the father of eight children.

Vroom, Hendrick D., was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1796, and his wife, Maria Beekman, in 1797. They were married in Readington, N. J., December 20, 1820, by Rev. Peter Studdiford, and four years later left their New Jersey home and drove to Ogden, locating where Samuel W. Vroom now lives. The children of these parents were as follows: Peter Q., born February 26, 1822, now at San Francisco, Cal.; Eliza, born November 15, 1823, who married Amos N. Colby; Henry, born November 7, 1825, now of San Francisco; Margaret, born July 31, 1827, who married Servetos Wilmot; Julia M., born August 18, 1835; Ellen J.. born December 17, 1837, who died July 28, 1875; Samuel W., born January 18, 1840; George, born August 16, 1843, who died May 23, 1864. Hendrick D. Vroom died August 8, 1886, and his wife March 18, 1879. Samuel W. Vroom was born on his present farm, educated at Brockport Academy, July 26, 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 108th Regt. He returned to the old farm and has always there resided. Mr. Vroom married, May 24, 1871, Mary J. Tarbox, and had one child, George H., born October 14, 1873. His wife died October 17, 1873, and he married, March 25, 1875, Helen M. Gott, and they have one child, Clifford G., born October 15, 1876.

Hallauer, George, was born in Webster, March 30, 1872, and is the youngest son of John W. Hallauer, who came from Switzerland in 1838, and later came to Webster, where he has been engaged in farming, and since 1882 has conducted a fruit evaporating business on a large scale, running at the present time in connection with his sons John and George, a factory in Webster, one in Rushville, one in Hulberton, Orleans county, and one at Utica, Livingston county, Mo., also being part owner and manager of the canning factory at Webster.

Newman, J., was born and reared on a farm at Enfield Center, Tompkins county, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he left the farm to learn the trade of cabinet making. In 1854 he went to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in the building business. In 1856 he married Augusta O. Hulse of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. After his marriage he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., and continued in the building business until the death of his wife five years later. After taking her remains east to her former home for interment, he came to Fairport and engaged in the building business for two years; then he commenced the manufacture and sale of furniture, later taking a partner, and finally selling out to him. In 1866 he married Amy A. Howe, daughter of Dea. Charles Howe of Perinton. In 1873 he purchased the Fairport Herald of G.

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C. Taylor, associating himself with G. T. Frost of Rochester, and continued the publication of the Herald up to 1874, then selling out to Mr. Frost, he engaged in the preparation of flavoring extracts and perfumery, continuing in the same business up to the present time. Mr. Newman favors the cause of Prohibition, and has filled the office of town clerk and various other positions.

Chappel, Guy (deceased), was a native of Great Barrington, born April 22, 1801. The family were of English extraction, and first settled at New London, Conn. Guy Chappel came to the town of Riga about 1820, purchasing a farm in the wilderness, which he cleared up. He married Clarissa, daughter of Thomas Richmond, and the survivors of their family are Mrs. Sarah A. Orcutt of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary A. Walden, and Mrs. Clarissa Way of this town. Guy Chappel came to Sweden in 1832, and was known as one of the most successful and practical farmers in his town, taking an active interest in educational and religious matters, and he was a man whose judgment was sought by all who knew him. He died in 1883 in his eighty-second year.

Friend, Joseph W., the leading fruit grower in Henrietta, was born in Rochester in 1844, a son of Sebastian Friend, a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1812, and a cooper by trade. At the age of eighteen the latter came to this country (1830) and settled in Rochester, where he worked at his trade until his death. He married Mary Baggy, also of Germany, and one of ten children, all of whom came to America with their parents, and settled in Rochester. Their children were Elizabeth, Joseph W., Anna, Amelia, and Barbara. At the age of fourteen our subject learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed until 1884. Being somewhat interested in politics, he then received an appointment as janitor of School No. 17 of Rochester, which position he held until 1890, then resigned, and in 1891 came to Henrietta and bought a small farm, where he has since been successfully engaged in small fruit-growing. In 1861 he enlisted in the army, but being under age, his father refused his consent. Mr. Friend is a member of the A. O. U. W., Flower City Lodge. In 1867 he married Francis Minges, born in Rochester, and one of five sons and five daughters of John and Sophia (Wilhelm) Minges of Germany. Their children are: Delia, wife of William Turner of Henrietta; Mrs. Estella Nunn, of Rochester: Angeline, and Jerome J. Mrs. Friend is a member of Maccabees, Flower City Hive.

Brown, William B., was a native of Lyme, Conn., who came when a young man to Ogden, where he was a pioneer and one of the most prominent men of the locality. He was a son of Elder Daniel Brown, who preached the first sermon in Rochester, crossing the river on horseback and delivering his sermon in a log house where the Powers block now stands; he was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at the age of eighty-four. William B. was drafted into service during the war of 1812, without even the chance of bidding good-bye to his family before starting for the frontier. He was also one of the early judges of the county, and a man of more than ordinary ability and judgment. He was a successful farmer, having accumulated a good property, and his home stood where Henry H. Goff's residence was built later. On this commanding site Judge Brown spent his days, his death occurring in 1854, at the age of seventy. He was one of the most influential men of his town, and was a representative in the State Legislature in 1833. He married first Miss Rachel

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Willey, and had two children, Maria, who married Rev. Lemuel Brooks, and William, lately deceased. Judge Brown married for his second wife, Sarah V. Toan, by whom he also had two children, Lydia, wife of George M. Cole, and Henry H., a merchant of Spencerport. Henry Harrison Brown was born December 20, 1851, and in 1874 first engaged in business in Spencerport, and with a brief intermission has since been a hardware merchant of the village. He is now president of the New York Retail Dealers' Implement Association, to which he has been twice elected. He has served as village president two terms, and as village treasurer; being also a trustee of the Congregational Church. In 1874 he married Frances E., daughter of John S. Brown of Rochester. They have had one child, Lulu Florence.

Snapp, Archibald T., was born in Warren county, Pa., in 1835, and came to Rush in 1865, with his parents and two brothers. Of the latter, George is residing in this town, and Abram in Caledonia. His parents were George and Catherine (Scheuler) Snapp. Our subject bought the Judge Jones farm, north of Mann's Corners. His father died in 1877 and his mother in 1884. In 1868 Archibald married Emma Dietrich, born in Rochester in 1844. She was the daughter of Abram Dietrich of Rochester, who was drowned in Canandaigua Lake in 1846. He was the son of Jacob, who came to this town from Pennsylvania, later moved to Rochester, and died in Victor. Mrs. Snapp's mother was Margaret Filon of Rochester. She died in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp have two children, Mina, born in 1876, and Roy Filon, born in 1879.

Post, Mrs. Sarah A., a lady of high social and business attainments, was born in this town, a daughter of Jonathan C. and Lucinda A. (Green) Babcock, of Rensselaer county. Her father was Jonathan Babcock, who came to town in 1828. He was an influential farmer of Henrietta, and was captain in the militia. He was born in 1800, and was twice married, first to Ann Morey, by whom he had one child, Jane A.; and second to Lucinda A. Green, by whom he had five children: Mrs. Lucinda A. Kocher, Mrs. William A. Bly, Mrs. Olive L. Dudley, Sarah A., and Jonathan C. The latter at the age of eighteen enlisted in the 108th N. Y. Vols., returned home sick, and died a month later. The parents died February 24, and March 8, 1858. Mrs. Post married, in 1861, Aldis A. Post, born in this town in 1822, a son of Abel Post, of Vermont, who settled here in 1816. Mr. Post was an active, energetic, and successful farmer, and his death occurred in 1885, since which Mrs. Post has ably conducted the business, and carried on the farm. She has erected a large, handsome, double dwelling, also well-planned barns, and her good judgment and fine taste have given her one of the most beautiful country residences in the town. In a portion of her home her niece, Cora Bly, whom she reared from childhood, resides with her husband, Warren Markham, who conducts the farm. Mrs. Post is active in the Baptist church.

De Witt, C. G., was born at Orangeville, O., March 24, 1851. His father, Jacob C., was at that time a carpenter, and removed to Fairport in 1875, and entered the employ of the De Land Chemical Works as a cooper. Our subject enjoyed but such educational facilities as were afforded by common schools, but being of a studious and thoughtful temperament, made the best of his advantages, and has risen to a position of importance. In 1867 he came here and began "at the foot of the ladder"

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in the De Land factory, and is now at the head of the shipping department, and since 1884 has been superintendent of their traveling salesmen and agencies. He has served Fairport in many official capacities with credit and satisfaction, as village trustee and treasurer, police justice, water commissioner, clerk of the Board of Education, etc., and in the First Baptist church as deacon, treasurer and Sunday school superintendent. Personally very popular, his influence is always given towards the furtherance of the greatest good to the greatest number. In 1874 he married Ida J. Colman of Lee, Oneida county, and has one child, Minnie, born December 29, 1874. He lost two sons, Arthur C., and Clarence E., aged respectively two and seven years. His maternal ancestry dates back to William Hyde, the first who came to this country from England in 1633, and whose sister Anna married James II of Scotland.

Nichols, Solomon, was born in 1788, and died March 31, 1864, and came with his family to Ogden from Madison in 1837, settling on the farm now owned by his son Joseph. He was twice married, and the father of fourteen children, all of whom save one have lived in this town. They were Eliza A., Sally M., William W., John F., Munson C. G., Joseph, Benjamin E., Harriet M., Rosetta E., Henry A., Emily E., Martha E., Charles M., and Jennie E. The father was a carpenter, and the conducting of the farm devolved upon his sons. Mr. Nichols died in 1864, aged seventy-six. His first wife was Ann Eaton, who died in 1834, and his second was Caroline Chapman, who died in 1879. William W. Nichols was born in Lenox, Madison county, in 1819, and came to the Genesee country with his father. The oldest son in a large family, he was obliged to work from earliest youth. The care of the family fell largely upon him, but on reaching his majority he began for himself, working on Cornelius Voorhies's farm, and here he has since lived, having married Mary E. Voorhies, daughter of C. Voorhies, and later became owner of one-half the Voorhies farm. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, four grew to maturity, and three survive: Elizabeth A., wife of Henry Dyer; Oscar E., of Ogden; and Susan M., wife of Cornelius Wright of Milwaukee, Wis. His wife died in 1878, and in 1882 Mr. Nichols married Martha W., daughter of Nathan Fay Clark. Mr. Nichols has been for thirty years an elder in the Ogden Center Presbyterian church, and for nearly sixty years a member. Cornelius Voorhies was a son of the pioneer, John Voorhies, who settled on the Buffalo road, seven miles west of Rochester, in 1813. Nathan Fay Clark came to Riga about 1815, and to Ogden in 1835, but was a native of Massachusetts.

Snider, Denton G., was born in Ulster county March 30, 1833, and in 1852 came to Monroe county and engaged in farming, which he still continues, on the farm of Dr. Isaac Garrison. In 1865 he married Mary C., daughter of John A. Latta, who began business at Brockport in tanning leather and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He was one of the original members of the Local Board of the State Normal School, and a prominent supporter of the M. E. church of Brockport. Mr. Latta married Syrena Shirtz, daughter of Elias Shirtz, and of five children two survive: Mrs. Julia Smith and Mrs. Snider. He died in 1891, in his eighty-first year, a loss to the whole community. Denton Snider is one of the practical and successful farmers of the town, raising large amounts of hay, grain and stock. He has held various positions of honor and trust in the community.

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Wilbur, Smith, postmaster of Fairport under President Harrison, was born March 17, 1828, at Amenia, Dutchess county, where his father, the late Brownell Wilbur, was then an extensive farmer and stock dealer. The first American members of this family were Quakers of Rhode Island, and of old English descent. Brownell Wilbur in later life became a resident of Fairport and a justice of the peace. Smith Wilbur was engaged in active business as a dealer in produce from 1851 to 1891, also as a contractor on various public works, and as a merchant. He was appointed postmaster in May, 1891. A figure prominent in the First Baptist church, his benevolence and activity have tended towards the advancement of Fairport's best interests in the matters of extensions and new streets, with the consequent improvement of real estate.

Fisk, E. J., was born at Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., December 4, 1860, where his father, Luman Fisk, was a large land owner, and where his great-grandfather was one of the first settlers, coming from Connecticut in 1800. Mr. Fisk's school days were passed at Clinton Liberal Institute and at Cazenovia Seminary, and in 1878 he entered the office of Judge Prindle at Norwich, N. Y., as a law student. After admission to the bar in December, 1881, he began the practice of his profession at Oriskany Falls, Oneida county, removing to Hamilton in 1885, and five years later to Fairport, where he is already highly esteemed as a citizen and as a man, aside from his legal skill. Immediately upon the attainment of his majority he was made justice of the peace at Lebanon, and in 1892 president of the village of Fairport. At Oriskany Falls, in 1884, he married Eugenie Randall of that place, by whom he had two daughters, Mildred, born in 1888, and Hazel, born in 1890.

Todd, Mrs. Sophia.—The late John Todd, son of Wright Todd, was born in the old home in Westchester county January 22, 1822. He came with his parents to this town in 1826, was educated in the schools of his day, was a farmer by occupation, and married, in 1846, Sophia Joiner of Henrietta, and they have had six children: Sarah A., Emma J., Alta, Carrie A., Charles, and George W. Sarah married Enos Stone of this town, and they have six children: Bryant, Minnie S., Ralph T., Louise J., Arthur, and Harold J. Emma married J. Myron Truesdale (son of Samuel, who settled here in 1823), and their children are Walter and Carrie S. Alta died young. Carrie A. married Rev. W. H. Latourette of Oakland, Cal., and has four children: Ethel A., Beulah S., Ruth and Lyman T. Charles died in his eighth year. George W. married Nellie O. Bryan, and has three children, John, Grace, and Albert; they reside in Arizona. Mr. Todd died May 10, 1892, mourned by a bereaved family. Mrs. Todd's father, Col. Martin Joiner, was born in Vermont in 1771. His second marriage was with Mrs. Hattie Hoyt (nee Taylor) of Litchfield, Conn., and they had two children, Sophia and Amanda M., now Mrs. Johnson. The family came to Henrietta, Monroe county, in 1832, and he was a colonel in the war of 1812, being in the battle of Plattsburg. He died June 9, 1861, and his wife in 1873. The ancestry of this family is French on the paternal side, and English on the maternal.

Newton, William, was born in Henrietta in 1835. He is a son of Thomas Newton, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who was born in 1783, and whose parents were William and Elizabeth Newton of England. Thomas Newton was obliged to work his own way in life at an early age. In 1822 he came America, spent two years in

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Albany, and assisted in the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Bladen, who was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1800, and who came to America in 1819. He then came to Henrietta and bought a farm on which he resided until his death in 1873. His wife died in 1893 at the home of William Newton. Their children were Thomas, Elizabeth, who died young; William and John, of whom William is the only survivor. He received an academic education and began teaching school. This continued during eight winters, while he worked at farming in the summer. In 1862 he married Emily F., daughter of Benjamin D. and Anna (Sternberg) Schuyler of this town, she also having been a teacher for several years. He then removed to his present farm and for some years was interested in breeding Berkshire swine. In 1865 the Department of Agriculture at Washington sent him some Probsteier oats, the variety having been received from Hamburg, Germany. From the small quantity sent him he was in a few years raising large quantities, and by advertising and exhibiting them at fairs, he sold and distributed them through nearly every State and territory in the Union. They are now more extensively raised than any other variety, having become the common oat in most sections. To him is due the credit of having introduced this celebrated oat throughout the United States. Mr. Newton is now serving his third term as justice of the peace. He has five daughters: Mary F., a teacher of Spring Valley, N. Y.; Carrie D., wife of W. F. Hinds of Rochester; Ella J., wife of F. W. Mellars of San Francisco, Cal.; Martha, who is a teacher at Flatlands, L. I., and Alice E.

Hiscock, George W., a son of pioneer William Hiscock and his wife, Dorothy. George was born July 4, 1813, and was for many years one of Ogden's prominent and successful farmers, and invariably respected wherever known, having also served his town as assessor. During the war he was an earnest Republican, and one of Lincoln's greatest admirers. He attended the Congregational church, which he also supported, as did his wife, Caroline E., daughter of John Brigham. The latter was a pioneer also in the town. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hiscock had four children: Franklin, who died in infancy; Emily F., who married James F. Heacock; Alice S., who married Myron H. Davis, of Chili, and is now deceased; and George L., who resides on the old homestead in Ogden. Mr. Hiscock died in Ogden in October, 1879. George L. was born November 8, 1860, and has always lived on the same farm, succeeding his father in its ownership. November 16, 1881, he married Henrietta M., daughter of Servetus and Margaret Wilmot, of Spencerport, and their two children are Florence Alice, aged twelve years, and Herbert Wilmot, aged seven years, both living.

Lincoln, George W., the last and youngest of a family of five children, a well-known resident of Henrietta, was born in Stillwater in 1823, a son of William and Rachael (Works) Lincoln; William was one of three sons born to William of New Hampshire, the father being a farmer and butcher, who came to Rochester about 1825, where for a time he was in the meat market business. He later removed to Henrietta, settled on a farm, and died here when yet a young man, in 1832, his wife dying in 1840. Our subject has devoted his life to farming business in Henrietta, and since 1848 he has provided and cared for his aunt, Eliza Works, his mother's youngest sister, who in turn has been his housekeeper many years. She is now a remarkable old lady of over 101 years, and one of the most remarkable personages in

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this town, or in fact in the county. The youthful, mental and physical vigor which she has retained make her a person looked to with much attention and pride by the citizens of this section. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., January 8, 1794, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Chandler) Works of that State. Her father died when she was an infant and her mother when she was thirteen. She then went to live with a married sister, Mrs. Susan Marsh in Vermont, and later with her youngest brother, James Works, who lived to be nearly 101 years old. In 1814 she came with this brother to Rochester, being nine days on the road, where she lived for a number of years with her oldest brother, Samuel, who was a prominent man of that city. After he removed to Lockport she remained in Rochester and for many years was a tailoress, and she can now remember when there were but two or three stores in the place, and no sidewalks. Incidents of the strife of 1812 are yet fresh in her mind. She has resided in Henrietta since about 1848, where she has ever since kept house for her nephew, George Lincoln, doing all her housework, cooking, etc. She has made several trips to Vermont to visit her friends and relatives. She was educated at Keene, N. H., and while a little girl before 1800, she would walk over two miles to school with her oldest brother who would carry her when she became tired. One brother of George W. Lincoln, A. B., was a lieutenant in the U. S. army, a graduate of West Point in 1845, and went through the Mexican war, where he was wounded, and died in Florida in 1852.

Edmunds, William J., was born in Brighton, October 24, 1834. His father, Lewis, was born in Lewis county, and the grandfather, Eliphalet, settled in Brighton in 1824, being a pensioner of the Revolutionary war. He was a direct descendant of James Edmunds, who came from England and settled near Providence, R. I., about 1670. Lewis followed his father to Brighton in 1826, and in 1844 came to Sweden. He married Maria, daughter of Bradford Lisk, and of their five children three survive; Charles and George of Clarkson, and William J., the youngest. He was educated in the district school and the Brockport Collegiate Institute. In 1857 he married Luania Wadsworth, who died March 3, 1882. Their children are Mrs. Evalyn Chapman, of Gaines, Orleans county, and Joseph W., of Sioux Falls, S. D. For his second wife he married Electa E. Wadsworth in 1883. The subject has held several town offices, was supervisor during the years 1877, '80 and '81, and has taken an interest in all matters tending to the growth of the community.

Smith, Henry, the head of a large and prominent family of Parma, was a native of England, born in 1800, and came to America about 1835 with his family of seven children. He was three times married, and was the father of fourteen children, among them being George, Harriet, Charlotte, Stephen, William, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Caroline, Lydia, Frank, James, Peter. George Smith married Eliza Berridge when twenty-seven years of age, his wife being twenty. They both came from England with their parents when about fourteen years of age. They first went to keeping house about half a mile west of Braddock's Bay. One year from that time he bought a farm on the southeast corner in Unionville, lived there five years and traded for a farm in North Parma, near the west town line; lived there ten years, traded that for a farm one mile north of Parma Corners; lived there about fifteen years. He then moved on his wife's place on the east side of the road. He lived there until his death, which occurred December 6, 1893. Like his father, he was a hard working

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man, devoted to the good of the community; a lifelong member of the Freewill Baptist church at North Parma, he did all he could for the good of the cause. His children were William H., Charles R., Mary J., Margaret F., George A., Rosa A., Delos D. and Jessie M. The youngest daughter, Jessie, died when twenty years of age. Charles R. Smith was born in 1850 at North Parma, and began doing for himself when twenty-one years of age by working out by the month. He was married when twenty-three years of age to Mary E. Diver, of Parma, on the 25th day of December, 1873; started for himself on John Van Voorhis's farm, situated one-half mile west of West Greece, and worked it on shares for eight years. He then bought the farm known as the Silas F. Smith farm in the town of Ogden, in 1882, contaning 100 acres. He has made a great many improvements on the farm since. They have had three children: Willie L., Ida E., and Anna R. Willie L., their oldest child, died May 29, 1888, when twelve years and seven months old. The remainder of his family are all members of the M. E. church at Spencerport. He is one of the officers of the church, and is a strong advocate of the cause of temperance.

Bacon, George S., was born in New York, March 21, 1842, where his father, John P., at that time operated a ship chandlery business. The latter removed afterwards to Middletown, Conn., turning his attention to financiering, and is at present vice-president of the Middletown Savings Bank. Our subject was educated at Middletown High School, and graduated from Daniel H. Chase's Preparatory School, and at an early age became salesman for a dry goods house in Worcester, Mass., when after six months, an accident obliged him to return to Middletown, when he entered the post-office as clerk. For two years he was employed as book-keeper by a mercantile house at Middletown, and at the age of nineteen embarked for Liverpool in a merchant ship, visiting many European ports. Just prior to the outbreak of the war Mr. Bacon was deputy-postmaster at Columbus, Wis., where he enlisted in Co. M, 4th Wis. Cavlary, and served nearly two years. He was at one time shot by an ambushed enemy, and confined in a hospital at Vicksburg. Mr. Bacon has traveled largely, and is a true cosmopolite. A resident of Pittsford since 1884, he takes a leading place in all local affairs both in business and society. He has served on the village and health boards, as trustee, and is a prominent figure in the Masonic lodge and the Episcopal church. During a residence of six years at Manistee, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber business, he was elected supervisor twice. He is treasurer of the local lodge of Knights of Sobriety, Fidelity and Integrity; is a very active member of the G. A. R., and was commander of E. J. Tyler Post No. 288 for two years.

Palmer Family, The.—Among the earliest settlers of the town of Perinton, were Ira Palmer and his wife, Sarah Beilby, who came from Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1807, and settled on the farm which they cleared and on which they lived until the time of their death, in 1863 and 1865. They were of English descent, his family coming from New England, and hers from Nova Scotia. They reared a family of twelve children, all of whom, except two, settled in town, bearing no small part in its history and development. There children were Polly, married Locke Moore, seven children, died in 1876; Orin, married Sally Marks, seven children, died in 1875; Betsey, married Lewis Hutchinson, seven children, died in 1849; John, married Euphemia Bishop, two children, died in 1890; Sally, married Ira Johnson, two chil-

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dren, died in 1864; William, married Parmelia Heath, seven children; Myron, married Margaret Conklin, three children, died in 1884; Seymour, married Hannah Slocum, one child; Harvey, married Frances Sands, no children, died in 1877; Lydia, unmarried, living at the old homestead; Andrew, unmarried, died in 1849; Albert, married Sarah Fellows, one child (not living), lives on the old homestead. Of the younger generation, there are but two grandsons living who bear the name of Palmer: Edwin Palmer, Fairport, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, and A. Worth Palmer, dealer in farm produce. Formerly a teacher, educated at Cornell University, he was in 1893 elected school commissioner of the First Commissioner District of Monroe county. With these two this once large family will disappear from the town, they having no sons living.

Adams, James, was born in England, June 5, 1830, a son of James Adams, a setler in Sweden in 1831. The father bought a small piece of land in Brockport, and succeeded in paying for it, but through an error in the title, lost it and was forced to begin anew, eventually accumulating a fair property before his death. His children were Elizabeth, who died aged twenty-four; James; John, who was drowned in Kalamazoo River; and Mary, who married Myron Colby, and lives in Medina. James, jr., was brought up to farm work, though for a time he taught school in the county. He also learned surveying, and his services were in constant demand for many years, for he was regarded as reliable and accurate. He began his business career at the age of twenty-three, and was very successful, the farm which he owned at the time of his death (June 10, 1888) having been one of the best in the town. This was the old Niles place, purchased by Mr. Adams in 1876, though he remodeled the buildings and otherwise improved the property. He held the offices of assessor, commissioner of highways, inspector of elections, and was also notary In 1854 James Adams married Ilona Cooley, of Sweden, and their children are Clara, who died aged eighteen; Minnie, wife of Augustus Fairbanks; Lewis W., of Ogden, a justice of the peace; Milo and Elmer, both of Ogden.

Webster, William and John, came from Massachusetts and settled in Parma, their father, John, following soon after. He had five children, and of these Hannah William, John and Thomas came to this county, and Jesse settled in Ohio. Thomas married first, Julia Webster, and had three children who reached maturity: Cynthia S., Philetus, and Sarah Diantha; his second wife was Charlotte Webster, and she bore him one child, Josephine; his third wife was Mary Lawrence, who had no children. Cynthia S. married Elon Baldwin, and had five children, Thomas, Henry, Cordelia, Frank and Annette; she lived and died on part of the old homestead in 1892, aged seventy-four. Sarah Diantha married B. L. Nutt, and they are both living in Plymouth, Wis. Josephine married Frank French, and removed to Michigan, where both died in 188-; since that time their daughter Minnie died, leaving two children; their son, Charles, is still living. Thomas Webster settled on the town line of Parma and Ogden, where died in 1868, aged seventy-six. William Webster married Sarah Snow, and had these children: James S., Roxana, Marvin, Lorenzo, Eli, Henry, Horatio, and Sarah; the latter is the only one living. William died in 1862. John Webster married Polly Webster, and had six childten: Freeman, Salmina, Riley, Otis, James, and Milo, the latter only surviving. John Webster died in 1853. Philetus Webster was born in Parma, January 11, 1843, and married Arvilla

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Webster, by whom he had one child, Julia, wife of George H. Davis, of Parma. His second wife, whom he married in 1854, was Annette E. Webster, and of their two children, one survives, George T. of Parma. Both Philetus and his wife are members of long standing in the M. E. church, where he has served as trustee, steward, treasurer, etc. Leon P. is a son of George H. and Julia (Webster) Davis. George T., son of Philetus Webster, married Alice Wood, and lives on a part of the old farm.

Olney, Harrison, was born in Victor in 1822. His parents were Joseph and Mercy (Noble) Olney, the former having come from Chenango county in 1819. He was a native of Rhode Island; his mother, also, came from Chenango county. In 1823 the family moved to Mendon, where they reared seven children, of whom the oldest son, Jonathan F., died in Pittsford, in 1891, and the youngest daughter, Mrs. Sarah Gibson, wife of Zorton H. Gibson, died in 1892. Franklin resides in Fairport; Cyrus in Spokane Falls; John in Victor; Mrs. Wm. H. Armstrong in Pittsford. Harrison Olney has lived on the homestead since 1823. He was educated in the Mendon Academy and in Rochester Collegiate Institute. His father died in 1868.

Beedle, Zenas Paine, was born in the town of Sweden, January 26, 1822, a son of John Beedle, who was born in Bath, Grafton county, N. H., April 30, 1798, and removed with his parents to Oneida county, N. Y., soon after. In 1807 he, with an older brother, came to the Genesee country, near what is now the village of Perry, and in September, 1809, he with his brother Robert, came to this town and settled on a farm at Sweden Center, later known as the Mark Genne farm. In December, 1817, he married Abigail Bentley, daughter of Samuel Bentley, also of New England birth, with whom he lived for more than fifty-three years. There were born to them eleven children, of whom nine attained adult age, and seven of the latter still survive, and are settled in different sections of the country; he was a prominent and successful farmer and a local preacher of the M. E. church; he died in Sweden in 1872, in the seventy-third year of his age, enabled to look back upon a life well spent in labors of love and benevolence in the interest of his fellow men. Zenas Paine Beedle was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in February, 1854, married Emily O., daughter of Horatio Davis, of Riga, N. Y. Four children were born to them, namely: Walter D., of Pavilion, N. Y.; Carrie L. Day, of Buffalo; John Edward, of Sweden; and Emily A., who died in December, 1874. Choosing farming as an occupation, by industry and frugality has acquired a farm of over 200 hundred acres of fertile land, the management of which he has given over to his son, John Edward, and upon which they now reside, which furnishes a competence and comfort in declining years. In 1860 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-eight years consecutively. He has always taken a lively interest in all enterprises pertaining to good order and improvement in the community, and liberally contributed to all benevolent objects in society, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives.

Goss, Hon. George A., one of the foremost figures in the political and social life of Pittsford, and at present its representative in the county legislature, was born here in 1836. Ephraim Goss, his father, was also a man of much note, and by profession a lawyer. He was a justice for thirty years, county clerk in 1836, justice of sessions,

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and senator in 1860–61. George was educated at Rochester with the intent of entering his father's profession, but decided upon a mercantile life, and in 1870 he engaged in the coal and lumber trade in Fairport, the firm being Vanderhoof, Goss & Co.; later he sold out his interest to his partners, but continued in business at Fairport for several years on his own account, dealing largely in farm produce. In 1872–3–4 Mr. Goss represented his district in the Assembly, where he was recognized not only as an able legislator, but as a gentleman of sterling character and worth. In 1876–77 he was sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly, and held the same position in the State Senate in 1884–85. Mr. Goss has acceptably and repeatedly filled nearly all the offices within the gift of his townsmen and has been supervisor for twelve years, and chairman of the board in 1876–7–8–9. It is needless to say he is a staunch Republican. In 1880 he married Kate, daughter of Henry Billinghurst of Pittsford.

Boyd, Andrew, was born in Ireland August 23, 1838, of Scottish descent, a son of Thomas C., who came to Port Hope, Canada, in 1845 and later to Brockport, where he engaged in lumbering. Andrew was educated in the common schools, and is a self made man. In May, 1862, he engaged in the flour and feed business and the same year, August 6, enlisted in Co. H, 108th N. Y. Vols., participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc., and was wounded on May 10, 1864. He rejoined his regiment in July, receiving the rank of second lieutenant, and of first lieutenant December 9, 1864. February 9, 1865, he was commissioned captain and appointed aid-de-camp on General Smythe's staff April 3, 1865. He was in all the battles with the regiment from July, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged May 28, 1865, and returned to Brockport, where he entered the employ of George R. Ward; in 1874, establishing himself in the grocery business, where he has since remained. In 1865 he married Mariette Webster, and their children are George R., Grace P., and Mabel W.

Root, Frederick P., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., October 23, 1814. His father, Aaron, was a native of Hebron, Conn., and the family trace their descent to William Root, who came from England in 1640, settled first in Massachusetts, but removed at an early day to Hartford, Conn. Aaron married Salinda Phelps of Hebron, where both were born and reared. They removed to Carlton, Saratoga county, early in life, but subsequently to Monroe county, where they settled on a farm in the town of Sweden, where their descendants now reside. He died in 1832, at the age of forty-five, leaving a family of eight children. Frederick P., the eldest son and the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen years assumed the management of the farm of 300 acres, which by the will of his father was shared equally by his children at maturity. He married, in 1839, Marion E. Phelps, at New London, Conn., who died in 1892, leaving two daughters. He married second Harriet A., daughter of Deacon Wm. White, who settled in the town of Bergen in 1808. Of Frederick P. Root, it may be said that he has been a successful farmer; his farm contains about 700 acres. His experience in farming has given him the reputation of an authority in agricultural matters, as many articles over his name in agricultural papers go to prove. He has also been quite prominent in public affairs of town and State, having been justice of the peace, supervisor five years, assemblyman two years, assessor of internal revenue five years

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during the Civil war. He has also been an active supporter of agricultural societies, and has been distinguished as a supporter of organizations for the elevation of the farming class throughout the county and State. He was one of the originators and organizers of the Farmer's Alliance, and first president of the county and State societies. This association of farmers, originating in Monroe county, extended to other States, until it has a national character of considerable political influence. He was one of the organizers of the association of Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies of the State of New York, and first president for five years. and has been president of Monroe County Patrons Fire Relief Association during its existence of seventeen years. Mr. Root has been during his life a liberal supporter of society, and ever ready to respond to the call of public and private charities.

Todd, David, was born in Peekskill, Westchester county, April 15, 1820, was educated in the schools of his day, worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three, and has followed farming ever since. December 6, 1843, he married Eliza Speer, formerly of Michigan. Two children were born to them: Mary F. and Sarah E. Mary F. resides with her father in Rochester. Sarah E. married Thomas P. Pryor of Rochester, and they have four children: Dean T., C. Warrant, Mary F., and Willard L. They reside on the old homestead on the Little Ridge Road, west of Greece village. Mrs. Todd died May 11, 1882. In September, 1887, Mr. Todd retired and now resides in Rochester. He has followed a life of sobriety, industry, thrift and good judgment. His father, Wright, was born in Peekskill, February 14, 1798, and married Elizabeth Denike of his native county, born in 1801. They had seven children: David; John, who died recently; Sylvester, who died in Peekskill; Albert, who resides in Ypsilanti, Mich.; Jackson and Mary A. died on the homestead when young; and Orrin W. The family came to Lyons, Wayne county, in 1826, where they remained seven months, then removed to Greece on the Big Ridge Road farm, where Orrin W. now resides. They have been residents of the town and county sixty-nine years, their first abode having been a log cabin. The grandfather Denike was a soldier in the war of 1812. Wright Todd retired about 1864 and resided in Rochester until his death, April 12, 1875; his wife died January 17, 1876. The ancestry of the family is English and Scotch.

Graves, Allen S., was born of an old Massachusetts family, who came from New England at an early day, having made an honorable record in the war for independence. Elias Graves, the grandfather, son of Elias, was the father of nine children. One of these was Francis, who married Sarah A. Palmer, and came to Mendon in 1825. He learned the tanner's trade in Greene county, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, and was employed by Colonel Edwards, and also by Jacob Graves, at Rochester, as foreman over thirty hands. He bought the farm in Mendon, now occupied by Allen S. Graves and his sister, Mrs. Dennis Desmond. His family consisted of seven children. One brother, Palmer, died at the age of thirty, and there are now in this locality Edwin, Allen, and Mrs. Desmond. The father died in 1869, and the mother in 1874. One daughter died in infancy, and two others, Abi and Lodeema, on reaching womanhood. Allen S. married Catherine Warren, by whom he had one daughter, Lodeema, who died at the age of eight years, the mother dying about two years later. His second wife was Margaret Brady of Parma, by whom there are one son and four daughters now living: Francis, Emily, Josephine,

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Cora Ann, and M. Almeda, some of whom are teachers of acknowledged ability. As regards serving the town, Allen Graves has been chosen twelve consecutive years as assessor. He has been offered the nomination for supervisor by both parties, but declined to accept.

Wilcox, Elias (deceased), was born in the town of Rush, May 17, 1806, a son of Stephen, who came from Connecticut about 1803; the latter married Dorcas Davis, of the same State, and came from their eastern home with an ox team and wagon, such as pioneers traveled with in those days, and were six weeks on the road. After farming a few years he invested what he had in boating on the Erie Canal, finally losing all by the sinking of his boats, heavily loaded with wheat. Then his son Elias, at the age of twenty-one, took charge of the family—a mother and six sisters. He removed to Gaines, Orleans county, and contracted by article for a piece of land, and in a few years became the owner of a beautiful farm of one hundred acres. He sold this for a good sum, and went into the milling business. About this time (1855) he married Jane, the daughter of Samuel B. Perkins, born in Henrietta, Monroe county. After leaving milling he moved into Lockport and engaged in the brokerage business for three years. He then removed to Avon Springs and settled on a fine twenty acre lot just south of West Avon, remaining there two years. Having an opportunity to sell at a bargain, he returned to Monroe county and retired from active business, having accumulated a handsome property by indomitable perseverance and close management, never having received three months' schooling; having a head for business, he was often consulted by men of learning, at one time sueing the State and gaining his point. He always took a prominent part in town and county affairs, and died in 1890, in his eighty-fourth year. His widow and two children survive him—Elias and Jennie D., still residents of Brockport.

Martin, Henry R.—The father of our subject, James K. Martin, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and his mother, whose maiden name was Bristol, came from the same place. In March, 1819, they removed from Rensselaer county to Riga, in what is now the town of Chili, near Black Creek. The journey was made with one team and wagon, containing seven persons and the household goods of two families. The journey occupied two weeks. The next winter Mr. Martin returned to Rensselaer county for his widowed mother and two younger brothers, making the wearisome journey on foot in six days. Unfortunately for Mr. Martin, the locality where he had first settled, on Black Creek, was very low and unhealthy, and he and his family were all sick with the ague and fever during the summer; in August every one was sick. Later in the fall they partially recovered their health, and Mr. Martin began to look about for some means to earn food for his family. He had no money and could not get money for his work. He found, however, that he could work for his uncle, Judge Sibley, chopping wood for one-half bushel of wheat per day's work. He worked sixteen days for which he received eight bushels of wheat, which he had to thresh and clean, and then by taking it to the village of Rochester he could get two shillings per bushel. In all he worked nineteen days for eight bushels of wheat, which he sold for two dollars. These were the hardest times he found. In January, 1821, Mr. Martin removed from Black Creek to the town of Rush, renting a farm of James Wadsworth, which he occupied for four successive years. In three years he began to gather things about him, and in 1825 he purchased and moved on a tract of

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one hundred acres, of which only four or five were cleared. This he cleared and improved with his own hands and gained property very slowly by the most rigid economy. He resided on this farm till the day of his death, doing much hard work and never engaging in any speculation. As his family grew around him he purchased more land, and in course of time all were settled on farms adjoining or near his own. He had a large family—eight sons and five daughters. Mr. Martin was for many years and until his death in 1870 a member of the Christian church at North Rush, and in which he was chosen one of the deacons. Previous to his death one son, Joseph, and one daughter, Fannie (Mrs. Martin Norris), had died. Since then Lorenzo, Stephen B., and Charles E. have died. The remaining children are Elvira, Lydia, James, Catherine, Clarrissa, Killian, Henry R., and Ward. The youngest, Ward, is living on the homestead, and Killian and Henry R. are on adjoining farms. Henry R. married Louisa Collins. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Their names are Elvira F., James R., Mary L., Carrie A., and Lucelia A.

Ketcham, Joseph H., was born in Rensselaer county, September 9, 1820, and is the son of Joseph, who was born in the same place August 12, 1777, and died May 6, 1856; he came to Macedon and later to Perinton, where he died. Joseph H. came to Webster in 1839, and has resided at West Webster most of the time since. His grandfather was Daniel Ketcham, who came in at an early day from England. Joseph H. married in 1844 Lucy M., daughter of Nelson and Sally Ann Smith.

Glasser, John M., is the son of Anthony Glasser, born in New York. In 1848 they moved to Sullivan county, N. Y., where his father bought a tract of woodland, which they cleared and made of it a fine country home. In the meantime Mr. Glasser became interested in woodwork, and came to Rochester in 1870 and learned the woodcarving trade, at which he worked until 1884. He then came to West Webster and bought the hotel property there, which they remodeled and added to until it was a first class hostelry, the proprietors being Glasser & Saller. Mr. Glasser married Louisa Gabel, the daughter of Jacob Gabel of Rochester, and they have three sons and one daughter, Walter, Emil, John and Emma.

Stayman, George, is a son of Isaac, and he a son of John, who came from Pennsylvania in 1805 and settled in North Mendon; he reared a large family, most of the children going West. Isaac married Emma, daughter of Daniel Faulkner, of an English family. They had one son, George A., born in 1853, his mother dying three years after in 1856. He was placed in the care of an uncle, Henry Hobden, to be brought up, and here he remained fourteen years. He then worked by the month until his marriage in 1874 to Emogene, daughter of David Smith, one of the principal farmers of the town. Mr. Stayman bought the Peter Shaw farm the same year, which he has made into a handsome home. He has three children: Allie E., Frank D., and Daisie C. In 1893 he was elected commissioner for three years on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1895 on the same ticket. The family have always supported the Presbyterian church, John Stayman having been one of the founders of the East Mendon church.

Baird, Byron, the youngest of a family of eight children of the late Bedent and Catherine (Quackenbush) Baird, was born near the site of his present home, December 1, 1830. His father was born at Monmouth, N. J., and settled here about 1819.

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Bedent Baird was a man of unusual mental attainments, and became in mature years an important social and political factor in Perinton. The writer inspected various school exercises in mathematics executed by him when but twelve years of age, some of which bore date January 24, 1802, which are models of chirographic art, and attest a scholarship far beyond the average of that day. Some of their children attained mature years. Of the two still living—Byron and Samuel—Byron has spent his life near his birthplace, erecting thereon a new and modern residence. Samuel spent several years of his early manhood in Rochester, where he studied for the bar. He is now a resident of Lowell, Wash. The family is of Scotch ancestry. Byron married in 1857 Imogene Mattison, daughter of Truman Mattison, born in Bennington, Vt., the son of Isaiah Mattison, a Baptist clergyman.

Wilcox, Glezen F., was born April 8, 1836, on the farm where he now lives in Perinton, Monroe county. His ancestors came from old to New England, and later to Western New York. His grandparents on both sides settled in Ontario county in the later years of the last century, taking up and improving into farms tracts of land from the unbroken wilderness. In 1834 William Wilcox, the father of the subject of this sketch, purchased the farm on which his youngest son, Glezen, was born, and which has ever since been his home. Mr. Wilcox received a liberal education at the schools of Lima and Rochester and at Heidelberg, Germany. At the age of twenty-one he traveled widely in the British Islands, France, Germany and Italy, on foot, with knapsack and staff, walking more than three thousand miles. From these journeyings sprang a series of descriptive letters under the title of "Europe Afoot and Alone," contributed to Moore's Rural New Yorker, which attracted wide and favorable attention. Returning to his home after a couple of years, Mr. Wilcox settled down to the business of farming. In 1861 he married Adeline C., daughter of W. K. Goodrich of Fairport. Their only child, Glezen G., was born October 13, 1868. Mr. Wilcox continued his literary works as a contributor to several journals on rural topics, and also published many sketches of "Boat and Tent Life" in the northern wilderness and on the great lakes. For several years from 1865 he was associated with D. D. T. Moore as editor of the Rural New Yorker, then published in Rochester. When that paper was removed to New York Mr. W. declined to follow, and severed his connection with it. In 1871, with A. A. Hopkins he established the Rural Home, a rural and literary journal, in Rochester, but at the end of a year disposed of his interest in the paper, and retired from active newspaper work. Mr. W. has been active in public affairs, serving as administrator of estates, as assessor and supervisor, and has been a candidate of a minority party for the Legislature. He is an Independent in politics, and a supporter and trustee of the Baptist church.

Schummers, F. F., Fairport, N. Y., dealer in hardware, stoves, paints, agricultural tools and plumbing, was born in Paris, France, in 1847. His father, Francis Schummers, was a cabinent-maker and came to America in 1849, locating first in New York city, and later engaged in farming in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., until 1872, when he removed to Perinton, where he lived with his son until his death, which occurred March 30, 1895, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife, Margaret, having died October 12, 1890. F. F. Schummers was educated at Lowville Academy and State Normal School of Pennsylvania, and for a time taught school. In 1872 he bought a farm in this town, where he remained eighteen years. In 1890 he

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established himself in the hardware business in Fairport, where he stands at the head in that line. In 1870 he married Frances, daughter of the well-known banker and philanthropist, Jeremiah Chadwick, and his children are Sabin C., Margreta, Irmagarde and Gladys.

MacLachlan, Hugh, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 6, 1850. His father was Hugh MacLachlan, a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, and was one of the old Gaelic stock. Hugh, jr., came to America in 1870 and settled in Brockport, engaging in the carpenter's trade in 1874, and later in the dairy business. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Johnston Harvester Co., with whom he remained until they were burned out. In 1887 he established his present business as dealer in coal, wood and fertilizers, handling about 3,000 tons of coal annually. In 1875 he married Eliza, daughter of John Wilson, and their children are Sybella T., E. Helen, and Flora C. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Scribner, Albert G., was born at Andover, Merrimac county, N. H., on February 1, 1804. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were English, and both came to Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Scribner was the sixth son of a family of thirteen children; leaving home at an early age he learned the trade of shoemaking, and followed that trade for several years in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1823 he came to Monroe county, N. Y., in company with his brother-in-law, John W. Sweet, locating in the town of Ogden, working at his trade for a number of years. In 1833 he married Matilda Colby, a daughter of Isaac Colby, who settled in the town of Ogden in 1802. In 1834 Mr. Scribner turned his attention to farming, working and owning several farms; he finally purchased the farm located on the hill, one-half mile east of the Town Pump, where he resided until his death in 1893, (in his ninetieth year), Mrs. Scribner having died in 1885, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Scribner held several town offices, and was one of the company that built and for a time operated a store at the Town Pump. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner were both members of the Baptist Church. The children were Gilman A., of Iowa; Harvey I., of South Dakota; David, who died aged three years; Moses, who died in infancy; and Henry D., who owns and occupies the home place. Mr. Scribner prospered in his business life, and gave two of his sons a collegiate education, and assisted his children in starting in life. Henry D. was born December 7, 1849, received his education at Rochester and Dansville, studied telegraphy and spent several years in Kansas and California; in 1874 he was called home to care for his father and mother in their old age. In 1886 he married Barbara A. Scott, a daughter of Adam Scott, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.; they have one child, Albertine. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner are both members of the Ogden Center Presbyterian church.

Starkweather, Chauncey G., was born in Otsego county in 1840, a son of Chauncey G., sr., who was a native of Connecticut, and a blacksmith and farmer, coming to Brighton in 1861, where he was successfully engaged in a seed growing business. His wife was Mary W. Bardon of Connecticut, and their children Chauncey G. and Jerry. He died in Florida in 1894, where he had gone for his health. His wife died in Brighton in 1880. Our subject is a popular leader and representative man, a supervisor, and one of the managers of the Rochester State Hospital. He began

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for himself, learning the patternmaker's trade in Chester county, Pa., at which he worked four years. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. G, 124th Pa. Vols., and served nine months, participating in the battles of Antietam and other engagements, receiving a slight wound. He was then in the government employ two years at Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1866 he came to this town and engaged in the seed growing business with his father and brother, and four years later bought out their interest in the farm, where he has since been extensively engaged in seed growing. For many years he has taken a leading part in local politics, and in 1864 he was chosen as one of the building committee of the new Rochester court-house, which is in the course of erection at the present time; and in 1895 he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the managers of the Rochester State Hospital. He is a Master Mason of Valley Lodge, Rochester. In 1867 he married Emily L., daughter of Zachariah and Elva S. (Hill) Lewis, and they have one child, Lewis C., and Albert J. Fish, a nephew, whom they brought up from a child. His parents, Judson and Alvira Fish, died when he was but five years old. Zachariah Lewis was a pioneer of Brighton before 1812, in which war he participated.

Gleason, Benjamin F., was born in Jerusalem, Yates county, January 12, 1840, a son of Joseph, born in Lockport, who removed in 1830 to Yates county, and later to Michigan. The latter was a carpenter and builder, and married Maria Smith. Benjamin F. Gleason was educated in the common schools. August 26, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 148th N. Y. Vols., and participated in all the battles of the James. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returning home took up the manufacture of carriages at Potter, Yates county, soon after. In 1875 he came to Brockport and engaged in the undertaking business, which he continued up to 1884. In 1881 he patented the Gleason Embalming Board, and is now giving his entire attention to its manufacture. In 1860 he married Emma L. Reed, who died in 1869. In 1877 he married Alice Bordwell. Our subject is one of the representative men of his town, having served as president of the village, trustee, supervisor, etc.

Hovey, Cassius M., was born in Clarkson, February 1, 1845, a son of Ebenezer Hovey, who was born in Bloomfield, this county, October 4, 1807, and came to Clarkson in 1825, where he engaged in farming. In 1832 he married Nancy A., daughter of Capt. Charles Treat, who was a soldier of the War of 1812. By reference to a genealogy of the Treat family, which dates back 150 years, it is learned that Nancy A. is a descendant of James Treat, who was a brother of Richard and Robert Treat, immigrants to Milford or Weathersfield, Conn., from England, about the year 1638. They afterwards became prominent in important affairs of the colony at a time when it was seeing its darkest days through threats and plots of usurpation, etc., by the Indians and Dutch settlers. The colonists admiring the ability of Robert Treat as a statesman and jurist, elected him from time to time to minor offices up to the year 1676, when he was made deputy governor, holding the office until 1683, when, owing to his popularity, he was elected governor, which office he filled until 1698, when, on account of the arduous duties and his advancing age, he resigned; but so thoroughly was he appreciated by the people that they again elected him deputy governor, which office he reluctantly accepted, and held it until his death, making a total of more than thirty years that he served as governor and dep-

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uty governor to the full satisfaction of the colonists. James and Richard were his counselors in all matters of importance touching upon the affairs of the colony. Returning to Ebenezer Hovey, of him it may be said, that prompted by his iron will and strong muscle, he decided to carve out a home in the forest, and accordingly purchased a farm of eighty acres in Clarkson in 1832, on which there were no improvements save a log hut. In this humble dwelling, surrounded by massive oaks, he and his bride took up their residence, feeling that if it was gloomy and deficient in accommodations, it was not second to those of other pioneers. By industry and perseverance he succeeded in clearing his land, which advanced in value to such an extent that he sold it to a good profit, and bought another tract, and so continued, until he had accumulated quite a fortune, which he left to his widow and seven children at his death, which occurred in Clarkson, in March, 1883, in his seventy-sixth year. Cassius M. Hovey, the subject and author of this sketch, was one of his seven children. He was educated at Holley Academy and Brockport Collegiate Institute, graduating from the latter June 23, 1866, after which he taught school several terms in Monroe county and Berrien county, Mich., being licensed by State superintendents of public instruction. In 1869 he married in Brockport, Orra, daughter of Andrew Johnson, and settled in the following spring on his father's farm in Sweden, just outside of the corporation line of Brockport, a farm he now owns and conducts. They have had the following children: Fred Clay, who was educated at Brockport State Normal School and Rochester Business University, graduating from both with honor in 1891 and 1892 respectively, after which he was bookkeeper one year for Sibley, Lindsey & Curr and Court Street Bridge Company, and was afterwards chosen manager of Spencer's Business Colleges at Yonkers and Kingston, N. Y., remaining until 1894, when he became principal of Schenectady Business College, which position he now holds; and Ida May, who is now attending school in Clarkson.

Aldrich, J. G., was born in Egypt, near the site of his present home, April 11, 1819. He was born in a log house erected by his father, the late George Aldrich, very early in the century. George was of Massachusetts birth, and married Mary Potter, whose father, Noel Potter, was an ensign in the navy in the Revolution. The first job printing done in this locality was by Josiah Aldrich, who about 1869 became the possessor of press and type. The first executed by him was the "Know-Nothing" tickets His office was destroyed by fire in 1886. Mr. Aldrich has always been a farmer, but served sixteen successive years as justice of the peace, as supervisor in 1866–67, and at the present writing he is again a justice. He has one son, Adelbert E., by his first wife, Margaret Wood, now deceased. His second wife, also deceased, was Samantha Springer. In 1892 he married Miss Julia Potter. Among the early chronicles we find mention of a baby show held in 1819, perhaps the first on record, at which Mr. Aldrich took first prize for beauty. In the fall of 1803 Solomon Aldrich and his oldest son, Adolphus, then about sixteen years old, left on foot their home in Ashfield, Mass., to visit a cousin, who had left Ashfield and located in Macedon, Wayne county, some two years before. In the spring they walked back, sold their place there, and with an emigrant wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, removed to Macedon. He soon after bought a farm in the wilderness, made some improvements, sold it, and in 1806 bought and eventually cleared up a farm in Perinton, that borders on the west line of Wayne county, known as the "Aldrich Hill" farm. Solomon

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lived to a ripe old age and died on this place, as did also his son Adolphus. His second son, George, in 1816, bought and moved on the farm now occupied by J. G. Aldrich, which joins the old homestead. George was married in 1817. Mr. J. G. Aldrich has one brother, Noel P. A., who entered the Post-office Department at Washington, D. C., in 1882, and had one sister, now deceased. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the execution of Major Andre.

Matthews, Irving E.—In 1817 Edward Matthews, a native of North Wales, Europe, settled on the farm in the southwestern part of the town, still owned by his descendants. He removed here from the town of Seneca, Ontario county, N. Y., having emigrated from Europe at an unknown date. He died in 1824 at the age of sixty-three, leaving a widow and three children: John and Margaret by his first wife, and Elias by his second. His widow, Mary, lived to the advanced age of eighty-four, dying in 1850. Elias Matthews was eleven years old when his parents settled here in 1817, and his life was spent upon the farm, becoming in mature years a prominent figure in the social life of the town, being a major in the local militia, and active Whig in politics, and was a member of the county legislature at the time of his death in 1851. In 1829 he married Mehitable Ann, daughter of Charles Kinter, one of the earliest settlers in the town, and she survived her husband six years. Three children were the result of this union: Mary E., Edward C. and Wirt. Wirt Matthews was born February 25, 1838, and has always resided upon the farm, being an active member of the Republican party and a highly esteemed citizen. He married in 1861, Ellen M., daughter of George W. Brown, of Henrietta, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Presbyterian church of this town. Their only son, Irving E., born in 1865, is a civil engineer. He received his education at the common schools of the town, the Rochester Business University, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1887 with the degree of C. E. He has practiced his profession here and in the West, and was connected with the Rochester water-works during the construction of the new conduit from Hemlock Lake, in 1893–94. In 1887 he married Hattie A. Hodges, of Henrietta, and has one son, Stanley W.

Slocum, George E,, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, June 20, 1824, a son of Mathew B., a native of Newport, R. I. Anthony Slocum is recorded as one of the forty-six first ancient purchasers, in 1637, of the territory of Cohannet, which was incorporated March 3, 1639, with the name of Taunton, in New Plymouth, now Massachusetts. He came from England with three sons and a daughter, and his oldest son, Giles, is the common ancestor of the Slocum family in America. Mathew B., father of the subject, removed to Albany, N. Y., where he married in 1814, Mary, daughter of John Ostrander of Albany, and three years later he settled in Delphi, Onondaga county, where he became a merchant. He died in August, 1858, while visiting in Scottsville. His wife died in Syracuse in 1865. Of their eleven children, George E. was the fifth. Major-general Henry W. Slocum, of war fame, was the next younger brother. Mr. Slocum dwelt in Cortland from 1839 to 1843, and from 1843 to 1849 in the city of Rochester, where he worked at his trade of tinsmith. In 1849 he removed to Scottsville, Monroe county, where he was actively and successfully engaged in the hardware, stove and tinware business. In 1892 he retired and left the business in the hands of his son, Le Roy. He has served as justice and

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assessor. In 1848 he married Lydia A., daughter of Garrett and Alice M. (Mors) Fort, and their children are Earl H., George F., Le Roy M. and Mors O.

Clark, Brackett H., was born in Salem, Mass., January 17, 1821, was educated in the common schools and graduated from the high school. In 1847 he married Lucretia Bowker of his native place, whose mother was a direct descendant from John Rogers, the martyr. They have had three children: Frank H., who died in infancy; Daniel R., born April 10, 1853, who is a member of the Clark Paint & Oil Company. He married Helon Ross, of Rossburg, and has two daughters, Helene, and Lucretia R. The youngest son, George H., is a book-keeper by occupation, and has traveled extensively in Europe for the benefit of his health. He was born in this city October 14, 1860, and resides at home. Mr. Clark left his home in Salem, going to Lawrence, Mass., in 1846, where he became identified with the business interests of that city, building the first three-story brick business block in the town. He came to this city in 1858, where he has resided continuously on Lake Avenue for thirty-six years, and has been identified with the city's best interests. He is secretary of the Eastman Kodak Company, having been identified with the company from its organization, as well as in other corporations. Mr. Clark has seen the city grow from 45,000 to 160,000 and has contributed his share to its prosperity. The family are of English extraction.

Goodridge, Joseph H., was born in Ogden, December 6, 1835, a son of Albert, a native of Westminster, Vt., who came to Monroe county in 1829. The later married Amanda Wright, daughter of Elihu Wright. Albert was a pioneer of Vermont, and a man of high character and integrity, who died in 1882 in his seventy-eighth year. Joseph H. was educated in the public schools, and was a teacher for several terms, and in 1868 married Betsey, daughter of William P. Strong. They have one daughter, Carolyn B. Goodridge. Joseph H. is a practical and successful farmer, actively interested in the affairs of his town and county.

Brown, Capt. Samuel, who was one of the pioneers of Ogden, earned his title as owner and commander of an American privateer during the war of 1812. He was run down and captured by a British cruiser and carried to England, where he was held prisoner till the end of the war. His property was swept away by the war, and in 1815 he left his home in Maine and came to the Genesee country, settling in Ogden. Here he married Miss Mercy Kelsey, the belle of a New Hampshire village, who could spin more flax than any other young miss in the locality. They had five children: John, James and William, and two who died young. William went to Michigan early, James at a later date, and John resided on the old farm until he bought where his son Ely now lives. He married Fanny Hunn, of an old Henrietta family, and has had three children S. Ely, Lydia, and Julia E., the latter the wife of H. J. Dignin. John Brown died in February, 1890, and his widow survives. Samuel Ely Brown, known as one of Ogden's enterprising farmers, and straight-forward men, was born July 28, 1846, and has always followed agriculture. In 1877 he married Alice Alderman of Tyrone, N. Y. Mrs. Brown is an artist of more than ordinary talent.

Nichols, Barnabas A., was a native of Ogden, born in 1806, the son of Lewis Nichols, one of the pioneers of the town. Barnabas is remembered as one of the early

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carpenters of this locality and also as a man of prominence in local affairs, though he never sought political advancement. With Alvin Webster, he built the M. E. Church at Adams Basin, and was one of its devoted members. Mr. Nichols married Sarah Allerton, and had eight children: Frances, who married Prof. F. B. Palmer; John B., who enlisted in Co: G, 13th N. Y. Vols., and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, captured, and died in a rebel prison; Mary I., who married Caleb Hurlbutt; William P., of Rochester; Lydia A., wife of Osmar Nevins; Edwin D., and Ambrose E. Barnabas Nichols died in 1862. Edwin D. was born December 8, 1852, educated at the old Parma Academy, and engaged on his father's farm for a time after the latter's death. For a time he was engaged with J. S. Bowen, erecting evaporators, and carried on quite an extensive business. Mr. Bowen was one of the pioneers in the apple evaporating industry in the State. He died in Spencerport December 27, 1886. In 1881 Mr. Nichols married Ada, daughter of John S. and Eunice J. Bowen, and they have one child, Bennie Earl.

Yorks, William R., was born in Smithtown, in what is now Livingston county, in 1829. His father, John B., was also born there in 1802, his ancestors being New Jersey people. His paternal grandfather, Eldrick Yorks, had a farm, a mill, and a distillery at Smithtown, and was in the war of 1812. The wife of John B. was a Miss Martin of that town, the family having come from Connecticut. John B. and his father moved to Honeoye Falls in 1835. He established a foundry and machine shop, with his two sons, Elias and William as partners. He was an active politician in his day, and held various town and county offices, his death occurring in 1881. His wife died in 1865. William R. Yorks has resided in Honeoye Falls since a small boy, and grew up to his father's business. He married Phoebe Hurlbutt, her father a Vermont man, and a printer of Rochester, and her mother coming from the Mohawk country. Their five children are William K., who married a Miss Warner and lives in Lima; Henry, who married Cora Scott of Mendon; Fannie, Emma, and May, all living in Honeoye Falls. The business after the father's death came to Elias and William, and in 1891 to the latter alone. It has long had a good reputation for its plows, cultivators, etc.

Harris, Erastus T., son of John, was born in Victor and was the son of William. The family came from New Jersey. John lived in Perinton for some time, came to Mendon at about thirty-five years of age, and remained on the Townsend farm until his death in 1873. His wife was Rachel A., daughter of Joseph B. Townsend, he a son of Zebulon, who came to Mendon in 1811, settling in the northwest part of the town on the place now occupied by our subject. John and Rachel Harris had one son, Erastus, Mrs. Harris was born on the farm of her father, and died there in March, 1894. Erastus married Georgia, daughter of Timothy Howland, of Macedon, Wayne county, and they have two daughters, Carrie E. and Mabel H.

Hodskin, Egbert L., supervisor of Perinton, and senior partner of the firm of Hodskin & Peacock, druggists, was born in Perinton May 15, 1839, the second son of the late Perrin and Maria (Vinton) Hodskin. An elder brother, Charles H., was a captain of infantry in the late war, and is now a resident of Manistee, Mich., and is president of the Boom & Lumber Company of that place. Mr. Hodskin's business life began as freight agent at the Fairport depot, which position he filled eight years,

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and in 1868 bought an interest in the drug business, four years later forming a co-partnership with Charles L. Peacock, which still exists. He has served as trustee and president of the village, and in 1890 was elected supervisor. Of genial personality and strict integrity, his record as a man and a citizen is to be envied. In 1869 he married Elizabeth A., daughter of William M. Butler of Newark. Their only son, Bert G., died in 1888, when but eighteen years of age.

Vannest, James C., son of John Vannest, born in Washington, Warren county, N. J., November 10, 1802; came to Rochester in 1826, where he lived about a year, then moved to Ogden, where he cleared up a farm, having married Lucy Grunendike of Chili, September 26, 1827, who died January 3, 1858. Their children were John, Sarah and Henry. For his second wife, he married Almira McMaster, of Burgh Hill, Ohio, April 9, 1862, and moved to Ogden Center, where she died December 18, 1869, and he June 27, 1890. He and all his family have been active members of the Ogden Presbyterian church. John, born Aug. 1, 1828, married Cornelia Pratt of Batavia, December 17, 1852, settled on a farm adjoining his father's and died January 12, 1890, survived by his wife and two daughters, Ella C. and S. Lucretia (Mrs. Alex. Colby), Ada C. and James P. having died in childhood. Sarah, born January 30, 1831, was active during the Civil war in work of the Soldiers' Aid Society, after which she spent two years in Georgia, teaching in colored schools, and since then has lived at Ogden Center, having cared for her father in his declining years. Henry, born March 15, 1834, has always lived on the home farm. He married Julia E. Keney of West Hartford, Conn., November 25, 1858, who died July 5, 1861, married Anna L. Drake of Greece, October 31, 1866. Their children are Charles H., of Rochester, Frank D. and Fred G. (twins), at home.

May, Mrs. Jane A.—In 1777, at Hadley, Mass.; was born John Acer, son of William Acer, who was one of the first people to make a home in this locality, and whose descendants occupy a leading position in the early annals of Pittsford. John Acer was especially prominent in village affairs, being a man of public spirit and broad views. He at one time owned 100 acres, the northeastern corner of which land is now the intersection of Monroe and Main streets. In 1826 he built the Phoenix Hotel, a building noteworthy for an architectural excellence far in advance of the time, and still the leading hotel of the village. His wife was Hannah Whipple, daughter of a sea captain, by whom he had seven children, of whom Mrs. Jane May was the youngest, and is now the sole survivor. In 1848 she married Col. L. S. May, who was born in 1817 in Washington county, and has been one of the leading merchants and a large manufacturer and refiner. Colonel and Mrs. May are now living retired in the old Acer mansion in Pittsford. They have one daughter, Mary May, and a grandson, Henry May, now a student at Hobart College, and a young man of much promise.

Johnson, Frank P., was born in Brockport January 24, 1856, a son of William E., born in 1816 and who came to the Genesee country with his parents, who settled in what is now Hamlin. The family were of English extraction. William E. married Nancy H., daughter of William Burrows, and was always identified with the carriage manufacturing business, also with farming. Frank P. was educated at the Brockport Normal School, and in 1880 entered the employ of the firm of L. Gordon

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& Son, and at the present time has charge of their lumber business in the village of Brockport. In 1892 our subject married Laura, daughter of Nathaniel Fulford, and they have one child, Helen Dorothy. Mr. Johnson has served as vestryman of St. Luke s Episcopal church, director of the First National Bank, and various offices of high trust.

Hodges, George H., whose farm southeast of Spencerport is regarded as one of the best in the town, was born November 23, 1854, and has always followed agriculture. In 1875 he bought the Chase farm of seventy acres, and here his life has been spent. In 1884 Mr. Hodges married Judith, daughter of Hon Josiah Rich, and they have had two children. George H. was the son of George P. Hodges, the latter born January 3, 1807, and his mother was Mary A. Day, born July 25, 1811. They were married in 1832, and came to the Genesee country from Rutland, Vt., settling in Ogden about 1837. Mr. Hodges followed hotel keeping in Vermont, and in Ogden engaged in farming. He died August 1, 1873, and his wife August 21, 1877.

Burns, John D., was born in New York city, March 9, 1854. His father, John, was a native of Bath, England, who came to this country in 1853, with his wife, Maria, daughter of John Marshall, and in 1855 located in Brockport. He enlisted in Co. H, 108th Regt. N. Y. Vols. and served four years. John B. was educated at the Brockport State Normal School, and afterwards taught school four years. In 1874 he began the study of law in the office of Major John Norris, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, beginning practice in Brockport, which he still continues. In 1883 he married Clara E., daughter of George H. Smith, and they have one son, George. Our subject is a leading member of the Monroe county bar, and takes an active interest in town affairs, having been a member of the Local Board of the Brockport State Normal School for the past six years.

Flagg, Henry S., son of the pioneer, Samuel Flagg, was born in Ogden September 9, 1810, and was a successful farmer, having accumulated a good property. He married Catharine E. Gridley (died March 3, 1891), and their children were Helen, who died young; Henry S., of Ogden; Sarah K., wife of Charles C. Smith; and Stephen G. Mr. Flagg died March 4, 1887. Stephen G. Flagg was born August 13, 1841, and like his father has followed agriculture. November 25, 1863, he married Frances A. Whittier, and they have had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Flagg was elected assessor, but declined to qualify, he did however, consent to serve as license commissioner. He lives upon the farm upon which his father moved in 1832.

Martin, James, an old and well-known resident of Wheatland, was born in Rush, Monroe county, in 1830. His father was James K., of Rensselaer county, one of eight sons and three daughters of Killian and Millicent (Sibley) Martin. James K. was a farmer by occupation, came to Rush in 1821, and died there in 1871. He was a prosperous farmer, and provided all his children with farms. His wife was Fannie Hempstead Bristol, and they had eight sons and five daughters. James began life at the age of twenty-four in the town of Henrietta. Twelve years later he bought and removed to his father-in-law's homestead of 225 acres in Wheatland, where he has since resided. In 1856 he married Martha J., daughter of Calvin and Katurah

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Miller of Vermont and Saratoga county respectively. She was born on the farm where she now lives in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had five children: Martha (deceased), Mrs. Sarah Giles of Livingston county, Mrs. Mary E. Tunison of Chili, Emma J. and James C. The latter conducts the farm, and has two children.

Eldred, Franklin, is a son of Joseph Eldred, who settled in Webster at an early day, and Cyrena Amy, whose father was also one of the early settlers; he married Zeruiah, daughter of Nathan Ballard, who was one of the early settlers, having come here in the year 1812. Franklin Eldred has two sons, Arthur L. and Franklin N., and three daughters, Mrs. E. J. Wells, Miss Carrie M. Eldred, and Mrs. B. M. Foster. Joseph Eldred came to Webster in the year 1815. October 7, 1823, he married Miss Cyrena Amy, then eighteen years old, and went to keeping house on the town line between Webster and Ontario. There he erected two mills, and an extract from his diary reads: "On the night of the 18th of October, 1824, the mills which I erected with so much care, pains and labor, and just brought to a state that would afford me some profit, were consumed by fire, together with the old saw mill and barn, and about sixteen tons of hay, on which was my principal dependence for the winter." He was also inventor of the spirit level, now so much in use.

Davis, G. W., is a son of Isaac Davis, of Welsh ancestry, and Eleanor Laird Davis, of Scotch ancestry, who were born and lived in Monmouth county N. J., until March, 1824, when they bought and moved on to a farm in the town of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., remaining there clearing up and improving the land until 1868, when he sold the farm and moved into the village of West Walworth, where remained until his death at the age of ninety-two years. Gilbert W. is the only son of ten children. He was born in Walworth, January 13, 1825. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Zillah M. Gage of Penfield, Monroe county, and began farming which he followed in various places until 1853, when he bought and moved on to the farm where he now lives. Mrs. Davis died May 17, 1891, leaving an only child, Mary L. Davis.

Cross, Elam A., was born in Parma August 31, 1842, a son of Luman and Mary Ann (Raymond) Cross, whose grandfather was Elihu Cross, a pioneer of this town. The children of Luman Cross were James A., Elam A., Julia F., Ira L., and one who died young. Mr. Cross died in Parma in 1883, and his wife in 1876. At the age of twenty Elam began for himself, and spent some little time in Michigan. Returning to Parma he lived for ten years upon a farm. In 1876 the firm of Cross & Fraser, general store, was formed, and continued at Unionville about three years, when Mr. Cross retired, and with David King began the manufacture of fertilizers, etc., and soon became sole proprietor. This still continues, and is regarded as one of the fixed interests of the town. Mr. Cross has also during all these years dealt extensively in beans, which he buys and ships, and during the past eight years this has been his principal business, although having other enterprises under his charge. Mr. Cross served as supervisor (1880–83, 1889–91), was postmaster at North Parma about six years, and was the first president of the village. He had a successful business career, notwithstanding one misfortune, having lost heavily by the burning of his farm buildings. He married Mary A. Plass, and they have had five children, three now living.

Kempe, Dr. Julius, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1843. He received an academic

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education, and studied medicine in the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1868. He afterwards practiced in Milwaukee, Wis., and came to Rochester in 1873, where he is now practicing his profession with eminent success. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, of the Pathological Society of Rochester, and one of the surgical staff of the Rochester City Hospital. In 1872 he married Belle Hargrave of Ripon, Wis., and they have two children, Walter G. and Belle, both students.

Van Ingen, Bart, was born in the Hague in Holland in 1832, came to America in 1853, and married in 1864 a daughter of Abraham Martin, by whom he had five sons: Benson, who has conducted the home farm since his father's death in 1868; Gysbert, Henry, Arthur, and Willis. Mrs. Van Ingen's mother was a daughter of John Mandeville, who came to Webster in 1812 from Middleburg, and was a son of John first, who came from Holland.

Thayer, Preston, was born in Ontario in 1820, and is the son of Aldrich Thayer, who came from Macedon in early life, and now resides in Ontario at the advanced age of ninety-four. In 1841 Mr. Thayer married Clarissa, daughter of Eliphalet Lawrence, who died in 1877, and they had five children, as follows: William H., who now carries on the farm; Alonzo W., a farmer and cider maker; Alvah I., who lives in California and is a mechanic; Ida V., a teacher of music; and Jerusha A., who died October 2, 1855. Mr. Thayer was for sixteen years a justice of the peace, and settled on his present farm in 1844. There is a saw mill on the farm, built by William Wiley about seventy years ago, which is still in use. In 1880 a feed mill was added.

Allen, Lewis B., was born in Scaghticoke, Rensselaer county, December 14, 1822, and removed to Ogden, Monroe county, when eight years old. He lived there until the time of his marriage with Catherine Brower, daughter of John Brower, May 7, 1851; he then removed to Sweden, where these children were born to him: Lewis S., Mrs. Frank A. Sammis, Mrs. Harriet E. Whipple, and Ellen, who died March 5, 1860. Lewis B. Allen died April 30, 1865. His son and wife live on the farm he left. He was town superintendent of schools two years, and was a teacher nineteen terms. Of upright, conservative character, it may be said of him that an honest man is the noblest work of God.

Way, George H., was born on the homestead, September 30, 1827, a son of Samuel V., a native of Colchester, Conn. The family were of English descent, and among the early settlers of that State. Samuel V. married Elizabeth Ressegieu, daughter of John Ressegieu, and came to this town in 1816, and settled where his descendants now reside. He followed farming all his life, but during the first few years he got out stone for fireplaces and buildings, having quantities on his own farm. His death occurred in 1883 in his ninety-second year. George H. was educated in the common schools. In 1854 he married Miss Clara E. Chappell, daughter of Guy Chappell. They have had five children: Frank C., who died in 1869; Allie C. Williams, who died in 1874; Nellie W. Stratton, Clara W. Nelson, and Georgia E. Way.

Knight, Andrew M., was born in Webster, a son of Nathaniel Knight, who came to Webster in 1817 and died here in 1890, aged ninety-five years. Andrew M. married Phoebe, daughter of Franklin Robb, and granddaughter of John Robb. Her

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mother was a daughter of Alpheus Crocker, who was one of the first settlers in Webster. They have two sons, Geofge L. and Dayton R. Knight, and one daughter, Mary Knight.

Hettler, William, was born in Germany in 1845, and is the son of John D., who came to America in 1852 and settled in Webster, where he died in 1886. Mr. Hettler is known as one of the leading farmers and fruit growers of this town, having been for the past twelve years on the farm where he now resides. He has one son, Edward W., and two daughters, Hattie M. and Florence I.

Wolf, John F., was born in Germany in 1855 and came to America in 1865 with his parents. He is a son of Charles Wolf of Penfield. In 1878 he married Freadereke Bauer, and their children are Louisa Mary, Bertha Emma, and Charles. Mr. Wolf is one of the thrifty farmers of the town, having made many improvements in his home since coming here.

Brown, George S., was born in Mendon, December 15, 1826, a son of Capt. Hugh Brown, a native of Whitehall, who came to Monroe county in 1820. He married Deborah Sanford, and was prominently identified with the town life of Mendon, serving as captain in the State militia, and taking a leading part in town affairs. He died in 1865 in his seventy-second year. George S. was educated in the common schools, and in 1853 married Elizabeth, daughter of Harvey Field, by whom he has had these children: William J., and Eliza. In 1870 Mr. Brown came to Brockport, and became identified with all the active interests of the town. He is a man of sterling character, whose word is as good as his bond.

Grant, Archibald S., was born in Caledonia, March 18, 1853, a son of Donald Grant, a native of Scotland, who came to this town with his wife, Margaret Stewart in 1850. They remained three years, then returned to their native country. Of their ten children, our subject was born during his parents' stay in America. He attended school until the age of twelve, when he entered a store as clerk, and at the age of eighteen sailed for America, coming direct to Mumford, where he made his home with his uncle. He taught school for a time, and in 1876 married Ellison, youngest daughter of Deacon Irvin, of Mumford. She died in Kansas in 1885, where they had purchased a farm. In 1890 he was married to Eliza M., daughter of Charles Ball, and they have two children. Mr. Grant is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, and Mrs. Grant of the Ladies of Maccabees.

Butts, Truman (deceased), was born in 1829 in Perinton, where his whole life was spent, and where his memory will long be cherished for his charity and unostentatious benevolence. He was for many years prominent in local affairs, and an active member of the Congregational society, serving as clerk thereof for thirty years. He was for nine years commissioner of highways, and a member of the Board of Education for as long a term. He won a high place in the esteem of the community, and his death, which occurred June 16, 1888, was mourned as a personal loss by the people. He married Mary, daughter of the late Thomas D. Walker, who was born in Chenango county in 1812 and came to Perinton in 1822. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he was a man of superior ability and education, and was at one time supervisor, besides holding other official positions. His children were Nancy J.

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Hamilton, John W., Walker, Sarah A. Sawyer, and Mary A., who married Truman Butts. Mr. and Mrs. Butts had an only daughter, Alida, who was born in 1868; her early life was one of great promise, but was cut short by her untimely death in 1885. Her inborn love for the beautiful had already found expression in the art of painting, and the products of her brush show remarkable artistic feeling and development.

Lennon, W. H., was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., August 15, 1838. The family trace their descent to one of two brothers who came to this country from the North of Ireland about 1750. He removed with his parents to Chenango county, where he worked on his father's farm during the summer and attended school winters. After teaching district school for several terms, he went to Binghamton and graduated from the High School in 1863. The following year he was employed as assistant in the same school. In 1864 he entered Genesee College from which he graduated in 1867, and was immediately employed as principal of the Clyde High School. The next year was spent in organizing a graded school in Cobleskill, N. Y. In 1869 he was called to Brockport and made professor of science in the Brockport Normal and Training School. In 1882 he was elected vice-principal of the same institution, which position he still holds. In 1867 he married Sarah Shepherd, and their children are Alice Grace and Miriam. Mr. Lennon is one of the best known teachers in Western New York.

Pellett, James, was born in Kent, England, in 1833, and came to America and to Webster in 1853, and three months later moved to Madison county, residing there six years, and then returned to Webster, in 1859, and settled on the farm where he now lives and is engaged in fruit growing. He married Sarah Stace of England, and their children are George A., James F., Spencer A., John E., Sihon W., Charles H., and Raymond R. They have also three daughters, Mary, Carrie and Sarah. Mr. Pellett was one of the jurors that tried the last case in the old Monroe county court-house, that was torn down in 1894.

Howard, Seymour W., was born in Sweden, March 4, 1819, a son of Sampson Howard, who came to this county in 1810, and was among the pioneers of the town (Sweden), he, with his brother, clearing up several farms. He married Amanda, daughter of Joseph Saulsbury, was an honest, upright man, and received the respect of his townspeople. He died in 1885, in his seventieth year. Seymour Howard was educated in the common schools, to which he has added through life by reading and close observation. In 1841 he married Lois B., daughter of Hail Mason, and their children are O. L. and Charles M.

Cobb, F. D. H., of Fairport, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., July 8, 1866. His father, the late Amos H. Cobb, was at that time in the paper business in New York city. He established in 1881 a canned goods factory, which has grown into one of the most important industries of Fairport. Mr. Cobb was, at the time of his father's death, engaged in the practice of law in Rochester, having been admitted to the bar in January, 1889. His preparatory studies were prosecuted at the Brooklyn Collegiate Polytechnic Institute, the Fairport Classical Union School and at Colgate University, from which he was graduated in 1886. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association.

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Stokes, William H., was born in Wayne county in 1859. His father was Jonathan, son of Richard Stokes, whose father came from Scotland in an early day. Our subject followed farming and teaching for several years prior to 1884, when he came to Union Hill, and entered the store of F. M. Jones, and after clerking for two years, bought out Mr. Jones's interest and has since conducted it alone. He is also postmaster. He married Mattie, daughter of John and granddaughter of Byron Woodhull, who was at one time judge of Monroe county.

Warner, Fred, of Fairport, manufacturer of combination wire and slat fences, and dealer in agricultural implements, flour, feed, etc., was born in New York city, where his father, Samuel Warner, was a cabinet-maker. Samuel later located in Arcadia, Wayne county, having also farmed for a time in Yates county. He died in Arcadia July 4, 1860. Frederick began as a farmer, and was located in Arcadia from 1857 to 1869, when he removed to Perinton, where he is still interested in agriculture. He handles several specialties of mechanical merit and general application. In May, 1893, he established his business in the Newman block. He has served as commissioner of highways, and as assessor. In 1865 he married Eva Niesz of Fairport, and their children are M. S., Levi L. Barnard M., Amy L., Marguerite A., wife of Richard Williams, and Fred L. Another son, Walter, was killed at the age of eighteen by a kick from a horse. The elder sons are associated with their father in business, and Levi L. is an employee of Snow & Parce.

Rowe, Asa, was born in the town of Greece, February 25, 1806. His father, Abel Rowe, settled on the Ridge in 1805, and married Miss Amy Hincher, daughter of one of the early settlers of Monroe county. In 1828 Asa Rowe married Ruby M., daughter of John Reed of Sweden. They had six children: Ruby E., Asa W., George, Edwin, Oscar and Arthur. In 1824 Mr. Rowe commenced keeping hotel on the north side of the Ridge Road near the present Greece post-office. He also carried on a farm and established a greenhouse and nursery in Greece. The family moved to Sweden in 1842, where Mr. Rowe was a prosperous farmer. He served as supervisor of Greece in 1834, 1835, 1842, and of Sweden in 1850. He died November 23, 1894. Three sons survive him. Two sons, Edwin and Oscar, now conduct the homestead farm in partnership.

Palmer, William, who was born in the town of Sweden, December 25, 1827, a son of Humphrey Palmer, who was born in Madison county and came to Monroe in 1806 with his father, Simeon. The latter bought a quarter section of land, which is still in the possession of the family. Humphrey married Sarah Parkes, and was identified in advancing all interests for the growth of the town in which he lived. He held various offices of trust and responsibility. His death occurred in 1884, in his eighty-third year. William Palmer was educated at Brockport College and later taught school for nine years. He is one of the foremost men of the town, interested in all town affairs, and a practical farmer. In 1867 he married Mary W., daughter of John Udell.

White, Charles J., was born in Sweden, May 16, 1849. His father, Edmund J., also a native of this town, and the grandfather, James White, came here from Madison county about 1820. The family traces its descent from John White, who came from England during the French war, his descendants settling in Massachusetts, and

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went from there to Madison county, this State, in 1796. John, James, and Chester, the sons of John, of Madison county, came and settled in Sweden, and were leading farmers of the place. Edmund J. White married Sarah, daughter of Samuel H. Davis, and died in 1871, in his fifty-first year. Charles J. White was educated in Brockport and in 1871 married Sarah, daughter of Henry Root, who died in 1874. He married second Adelaide Locke, by whom he had two children, Lillian and Harrison.

Killip, Patrick, who for many years lived in Rochester and was identified with the early history of the place, was a native of the Isle of Man, born December 25, 1801. At the age of twenty-two he became captain of a small coasting schooner, and followed the sea several years. In his native place he married Jane Morrison and they had one child, who died in England. In 1828 Mr. Killip came to Rochester, and located on Andrews street, where the convent now stands. He was a tanner, and also a farmer as well as a successful business man, and the owner of a number of houses. He was in business several years prior to 1840, and during that time was a prominent member of the old volunteer fire department. He had three certificates, each showing seven years' service in the department, and was justly proud of his association with the early events of the locality. His funeral was attended by a delegation of the Exempt Firemen's Association, in which body he was much esteemed, and was its oldest member. In 1858 he removed to Ogden, where he purchased the Hodges farm, and here he died in 1889. His children were Margaret, who married James Balfe and lives in Toledo, O.; Eliza, wife of William Killip; Sarah and Susan, twins, both of whom died in Ogden: John C., and Maria, both of Ogden; Thomas, who died in childhood; and Mary, of Ogden.

Pannell, Silas J.—About 1830 John Pannell, by trade a printer, emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, and settled first in Chili, this county, where he learned the cooper's trade, but in 1857 bought 100 acres near Egypt, which is now the home of our subject, Silas, his second son. Here also the elder Pannell remained until his death in 1883, at the age of seventy-five. Near this homestead are several large trees, remarkable specimens, which, though not indigenous to the locality, have attained enormous growth, and most noteworthy among these is a sassafras, four feet in diameter, and probably about 100 years old. It is claimed for this tree that no larger one of its kind exists anywhere. The wife of John Pannell was Mercy Purdy, and she survives him at the old house. Silas married in 1891 Miss Josephine Crosman, of Victor.

Rogers, Charles Spencer.—In 1790, at Cornwall, Conn., of old English ancestry, was born Rutherford Rogers, who in later life became a resident of Vernon, Oneida county, where in 1815 was born his only son, James F. Rogers. In 1818 the family removed to the vicinity of Pittsford, and there James Rogers made his home for life, rearing three children, Frances Augusta, Charles, and Sarah J. (deceased). The elder daughter is now Mrs. Claire Barker of this town. In 1847 James married Martha B. Jeffords, of an old Henrietta family, and both are now deceased. Mr. Rogers reached the age of seventy-three years. His death occurred in 1888, his widow surviving until 1894. Charles is now the sole representative of this well known and honored family and lives on the homestead.

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Hutchinson, S., one of the most genial and popular young business men of Pittsford, was born in Liverpool, England, July 22, 1856, and came with his parents to America and to Rochester in the same year. Samuel, sr., was a cooper by trade, and in 1857 began making casks and barrels at Mendon, beside conducting a farm. The remainder of his life was passed at Mendon, where his widow still lives and where our subject's boyhood was passed. At the age of thirty-one years the latter removed to Pittsford, and in 1888 purchased the cooperage plant of Owen Burns. This shop was destroyed by fire in 1889, and Mr. Hutchinson rebuilt near the Central station on Main street. His establishment is now a very complete one, including the manufacture of all sizes of fruit and flour barrels. He now supplies a large territory and has increased the output from 30,000 to 50,000 yearly, and employs a force of eight men. The house at Mendon first bought by the elder Mr. Hutchinson was erected by Brigham Young, partly of logs, and near by are the ruins of a chair factory once operated by him. In 1883 our subject married Mary A., daughter of Thomas Finucan of Mendon, and their children are James H., Marguerite A., and Una M. Mr. Hutchinson is a supporter of the Presbyterian church, and is a trustee of the village of Pittsford.

Eaton, Wilber, son of Daniel, was born in Onondaga county, where he learned telegraphy, and later was agent and operator for six years at Clay station. He was afterwards transferred to Webster, where he now lives, and is also ticket agent and express agent at the station. He married Eliza, daughter of Jacob Pink, and they have one son, Lawrence Eaton.

Burritt, Sylvester.—Giles Burritt was a native of New York State and came to Parma from Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, about 1835. He brought a family and settled at the place since known as Burritt's Corners. Burritt street also derived its name from him and his descendants. In the east Mr. Burritt was engaged in lumbering and farming, but in Parma he devoted his time entirely to farming. He died in 1854. His children were Bailey, William, Seley, Polly, wife of Martin Amidon; Malinda, wife of William Moreland; Sylvester, Elizabeth, wife of John Taber; Stephen D. Thomas, Mahala, and Giles. Sylvester Burritt was born December 7, 1820, and was about fifteen years old when his father came to the town. He was brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty he started out for himself and about three years later bought a tract of land in company with his brother, Stephen. They improved and added to it and finally divided it, Sylvester living on his portion until 1877, when he came to his present splendid home at the Corners. In 1846 Mr. Burritt married Eunice A. Barber, by whom he had three children: Rosalia, wife of Frank W. Rowley; Newton S., a farmer of Parma; and Loretta, wife of Dr. Williams, of North Parma.

Howard, John E., late of Fairport, N. Y., was born at Bridgewater, Mass., of an old Puritan family, March 4, 1814. He came to Fairport in 1845, whence his four brothers, Ansel, Lorenzo, Daniel and Marshall, had preceded him. These brothers became the leading successful business men of the place, he and his brother Lorenzo managing a large wagon factory and other commercial interests. He retired from business in 1864, yet retained a benevolent interest in current affairs and kept the best interests of the village at heart. Of the Congregational church he was a literal pillar, and of his unostentatious private charities there is no record. By Sophia

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Woolworth, a former wife, Mr. Howard had four children, of whom one son is now living, W. W. Howard, of Los Angeles, Cal. In 1857 John E. Howard married Mrs. Louisa Brown Edson of Orlean, who survives him.

Wygant, T. B.—About 1833 Harvey Wygant with his young wife, Jane Buchanan, came from Ulster county and settled on a farm of 100 acres, beautifully situated on a hill overlooking what later became the flourishing village of Egypt. Here passed the even tenor of their way until 1880, when Mrs. Wygant died. Of a family of four daughters and a son, one daughter and the son, T. B. Wygant, remain. The father is now eighty seven years of age, but with mental faculties unimpaired, and his mind a storehouse of reminiscences of earlier days. In 1868 T. B. Wygant married Emma, daughter or the late Hon. Jeremiah S. Baker, a man widely known and honored. There are no children. Mr. Wygant is a man of liberal education and culture, but of retiring disposition and tastes.

Huber, Frank, was born in Baden, Germany, March 26, 1833, and came to Parma in 1860. By trade he was a mason and farmer, and worked at both previous to his enlistment, August 12, 1862, when he went out with Co. B, 8th N. Y. Mounted Vols., from which time till the final muster-out, June 7, 1865, Comrade Huber was in sixty-two engagements, and was twice wounded. At Yellow Tavern, Va., March 11, 1864, he was struck in the side with a fragment of shell, and although painfully wounded, he remained on duty, and at Malvern Hill a bullet struck the same place as had the shell, and he was kept in hospital six weeks. He however ran away from the sick tent and rejoined his command long before his wound was healed, and his comrades say that Corporal Huber was as willing a fighter as ever handled a gun or sword. Returning to Parma he resumed his trade and former work, and later spent three years in Pennsylvania in the lumber business. Returning to Parma he bought a farm and settled. He is a G. A. R. man and an Odd Fellow, having passed every chair in the latter society. He is also a member of the Veteran Company of Parma. December 26, 1866, Frank Huber married Samantha Seeley. They have no children living.

Boughton, Orrin, came from Fairfield county, Conn., and settled first in Oswego county, where he was a shoemaker. In 1821 he came to Brockport, where he continued his trade until his death about 1828. He left a wife and seven children. The mother managed to keep the family together for some time, and until her son John was able to work, and his earnings almost provided for the children. John was born September 13, 1818. On reaching his majority he came to Ogden, and built a potash factory, which business he continued about twenty-five years, then established a lime kiln in the west part of the town. This he operated about twenty years. His present farm he bought in 1841, and has since added to its size. He is now the owner of a good farm in the town, and his life of industry and perseverance has been justly rewarded. Mr. Boughton married first Eliza Allen and they had one child, Harriet. His second wife was Anna Maria Stone, who bore him seven children, of whom Eliza, Charles and James survive. Mr. Boughton has been a life long Democrat and has served as collector and road commissioner, the latter for twenty-one years.

Keene, William H., was born in Rochester July 12, 1856, was educated in the district schools, and by occupation is a market gardener. In 1878 he married Sarah A.

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Smith of Rochester, and they have three children, Etta G., Lula G., and Henry W. Mr. Keene is a member of the Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 1105. Mr. Keene's father. Henry, was born in Wiltshire, England, November 25, 1825, and in 1851 married Sarah A. Tarrant, of his native place, and they came to this country in 1856, first locating in Rochester, where their son was born, then came to their present home on the Ridge Road in 1858 and began the above business, which has been successful. They have six green-houses heated throughout by hot water through the entire distance of 100 feet each, where vegetables are grown in winter as well as summer. William Smith, father of Mrs. Keene, was born October 8, 1831, in Walsoken, Cambridgeshire, England. In 1852 he married Martha Flint, of Lincolnshire, England, and they at once came to the United States, settling in Rochester. They had six children, Evangeline, William A., who died aged twenty five, Sarah A., as above, Florence M., Abraham L., and Martha L. He died November 16, 1873, his wife surviving. He was a contractor and builder.

Thatcher, James H., was born in Wayne county in 1840, a son of Cyrus and grandson of Peter Thatcher, who was one of the earliest settlers of Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y. James enlisted at Ontario in August, 1862, in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and served in that regiment, which was in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 6th Army Corps until July 24, 1865, when he came to Webster, and after conducting a farm and being in the produce business for some years, in 1889 he started the store he now owns and conducts as Bancroft & Thatcher, carrying on a general hardware and furniture business. He was for seventeen years one of the local assessors of the town, and is now one of the justices of the peace. He married Frances A., daughter of James L. Fox, of Webster, N. Y.

Barnhart, Mrs. Mary E., was born at Schagticoke, N. Y., a daughter of the late Erastus Herrington. He was born at Hoosick, N. Y.; a descendant of the Hyde family, whose vast English estates are now the subject of protracted litigation. Mr. Herrington came to Perinton in 1850, engaging in farming, and was for thirty-nine years a resident of Fairport, where he took an active part in town and village government, as trustee, assessor, etc. He died July 3, 1889, aged eighty-one years, the last of five brothers. His children are Mary, Erastus B. and Frank. The only daughter, Mary, married in 1865 Lewis B. Barnhart, late of Perinton, and one of its leading citizens, who died April 26, 1889. Their children are Louise M., Dewitt C., Frank and Luella. The daughters are at home, and the son, Dewitt, married Mary Bulman, and is now in charge of the homestead farm in Perinton.

Jordan, Edwin, a veteran soldier of Co. H, 13th N. Y. Vols., was born in Penfield, March 25, 1841. His father was John, of Portland, Me., who settled in Penfield about 1840, and whose death occurred in 1877. In 1861 Edwin enlisted in the "Old Thirteenth," and during two years active service participated in many hard-fought battles, among them being Bull Run, Hanover Court House, Siege of Richmond, Manassas, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. At Second Bull Run he was captured, but soon escaped. Mr. Jordan is a mason by trade, and also a farmer. In 1866 he married Rebecca Lovett of Penfield, by whom he had these children: Emeline, Lewis, Lovett, Sarah, Alzora, Minnie, Stella, Fenton and Harry. One daughter, Belle C., is deceased.

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Young, Hiram, was one of the early settlers of Ogden, coming from Middle Haddam, Conn., in 1824 on foot. He returned east, married, and in 1825 became a permanent settler of Ogden, his farm being that now owned by George H. Comstock. His children were Samuel H., now of Michigan, Abbie L., who married Mr. Comstock, and Hiram A., of Michigan. Mr. Young died in 1839, and his widow survives him, at the age of ninety-two. George H. Comstock was born in Swanton, Vt., February 7, 1829, a son of Walter H., and Eliza (Adams) Comstock. He was brought up a farmer and at the age of twenty-one began for himself. In 1851 he came to Ogden, and in 1853 bought a small farm, and in 1864 purchased the Young farm. April 17, 1855, he married Abbie L. Young, and they have had two children, Walter H., now a teacher at Chicago, and Abbie E., a teacher of Scottsville. George H. Comstock is among Ogden's successful and enterprising men. He is assessor of the town, and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Cottar, James, jr., was born in County Cork, Ireland, February 2, 1829, and came to the United States in 1834. In May of the same year he settled in Rochester, and has ever since resided in Monroe county. His father, James, began life as a truckman, and in 1856 exchanged real estate in Rochester for a farm in the town of Union, now Hamlin, and later came to Brockport, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1879, in his eighty-fourth year. James, jr., was educated at Rochester and the district schools of his county, and began life as a driver on the canal, later became a boat owner, and in 1871 retired from the business and came to Brockport. In 1861 he married Mary McCumber of Penfield. He has taken a prominent part in town affairs, having served as president and trustee of the village, etc., and is a man of solid worth. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat.

Cornes, George T., was born in Spencerport, June 25, 1832 His father, John, was born in London, and came to this locality in 1831, settling in Spencerport and in 1834 went to Brockport, where he became prominent in the history of his town. He was a man of upright and conservative character ever ready to advance any charitable or business enterprise for the the benefit of his town. He married Delphia, daughter of Chauncey Smith, of Palmer, Mass. He died in 1876 in his fifty-sixth year. George T. was educated at Brockport, and has followed his father's business, that of dealer in fresh and salted meats. In 1852 he married Susan Chubb, and she died in 1854. In 1857 he married second Lydia C. Bailey, and they have one daughter, Delphia L. Matteson. Our subject has served as president of the Board of Trustees, and is actively identified in all good works.

Gallup, George, was born in Sweden, January 26, 1834, a son of Eli Gallup, of Stonington, Conn., who came to this county in 1830, settling on the farm where his son now resides. Eli married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Wetsel. He followed blacksmithing and farming, and died in 1882 in his ninety-second year. George Gallup is a self-made man, and was educated in the common schools of his locality. In 1860 he married Dilla E., daughter of Isaac Houston, who died in 1873, and their children are Irad C., Charles H., John and Hellen C. He married second Sarah Darling in 1877. Mr. Gallup is a prominent citizen of the town, and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

Smith, Oliver, was born in Riga, this county, a son of Amos Smith of Dalton,

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Mass., who was one of three sons and a daughter born to Amos Smith. Amos, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Fay Clark, and their wives, came to the town of Riga in 1816, with a four ox team and wagon, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, and here the father spent his remaining days in clearing the place of timber. He was three times married, his first wife, Grace Noble, bore him four children. His second wife was Charlotte, a sister of his first, and his third wife, Mary Van Camp, was the mother of our subject. Their deaths occurred within thirty-six hours of each other. Mr. Smith has devoted his life quietly but successfully to farming on his father's homestead. In politics he is a Democrat, though never an aspirant to public office.

Thomas, Ann E., was born in Vermont, and is the daughter of Reuben and Eliza (Weller) Thomas, who came to Webster in 1850 and settled on the farm where Miss Thomas now resides, where he died in 1868 and she in 1879, leaving three children: Edd, who resides in Illinois; Jay, who died in 1886; and Ann, who has since carried on the homestead farm.

Dutton, George R., was born in Parma in 1852. His father, William F., came from the Isle of Wight to that town, and married Betsey M. Tracy of Henrietta, later removed to Rush, and in 1856 to Honeoye Falls, where he followed shoemaking till the outbreak of the war, when he raised a company for the 108th Regiment, and was commissioned lieutenant. He served with the regiment until July, 1864, when he was killed in action south of Richmond, his death leaving a wife, and four children, and during the following winter Mrs. Dutton died. The home was thus broken up, and the children, the oldest, George, being but thirteen, went to live with different families. Two of the boys, Carlos and William, went to Michigan, and the former is a contractor and builder at Elgin, Ill., while William is a druggist in Rochester. The sister, Mrs. John W. Perkins, is living in Kansas City. At the time of his parents' death George was clerking in a grocery store. He afterwards engaged in the drug business. In 1875 he went to Michigan, returning to Rochester after a time, and in 1880 engaged in the drug trade in Honeoye Falls, which he has followed successfully since. He married Alice, daughter of Byron Reeves of Rochester, and their children are Florence, Alice and Byron Reeves.

Bass, John E., was a grandson of Samuel Bass, and a son of Jonathan Bass. He came to Webster in 1864, and after farming for some years opened a marble business, in which he has achieved success, and which he still conducts. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Samuel Hagedorn of Webster. Mr. Bass has one son, J. Floyd.

Smith, Ossil, was born in Enfield, Mass., and when a young man went to Sodus and engaged in tinsmithing. His wife was Caroline Prosser, who died in 1859, and in 1861 he married Laura, daughter of Orrin Parsons, who was a pioneer of Wayne county, and one of the progressive men of the town, energetic, and always ready to forward any enterprise for the good of his townspeople. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two daughters, Mrs. Kittie Marsh, and Miss Emma Smith. Our subject has lived a useful and unostentatious life, and his hand has ever been extended to the needy and worthy.

Allen, Oliver, proprietor of the well known O-At-Ka woolen mill, was born in Sep-

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tember, 1823, at Mumford, Monroe county, N. Y., where he still resides. His father was Oliver Allen 1st, born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1798, and married to Jerusha Hopkins Remington, in 1822. Their two children are the present Oliver, sr., and Elizabeth M., wife of John R. Olmsted of Le Roy, N. Y. The father of Oliver Allen 1st was Rufus Allen of Pittsfield, and his mother was Emilicent Seymour of Canandaigua, N. Y. Miss Remington was the daughter of Dr. Silas Remington of Rupert, Vt., and Betsey Rose Gere Remington of Chesterfield, Conn. The first Oliver early learned the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and came to Mumford in 1821, establishing and continuing that business for eight years. In 1829 they purchased and located themselves upon the present site of the O-At-Ka Mill, under the firm name of Remington and Allen. This partnership existed until 1841, when Allen bought the Remington interest and enlarged the previous capacity of the mill, putting in power looms and additional machinery for manufacturing various qualities of woolen goods. About the same time there was added to this property the neighboring custom and flouring mill, previously owned by Donald McKenzie. In 1844, having taken his son into partnership, the firm became Oliver Allen & Son, which remained unchanged until the death of the senior partner in 1848. In 1872 Oliver 3d came into the business, making the firm name for the second time Oliver Allen and Son. Mr. Allen has been identified with church, school and other interests, and was made presiding officer of the centennial celebration of the town of Wheatland, which occurred September 3, 1889. He was the chief promoter of the Rochester and State Line Railway and after years of incessant labor the road became an actual fact, Mr. Allen driving the last spike at its completion to Salamanca. He was made vice-president when the company was first organized, and afterward president, which office he held until years after the road was finished. He was one of the incorporators of the Merchant's Savings Bank of Rochester, and is at present the oldest trustee of that institution; and also for many years a director in the Flour City National Bank of the same city. Mr. Allen was married in 1848 to Miss Catharine H. Seaman, daughter of Leonard Lewis and Mahala Doughty Seaman of Palmyra, N. Y. Their children are Frances S.; Oliver jr., of the home firm; Leonard L., of Allen Bro's flannel and hosiery mill, Rochester; Katharine E.; Lillian, deceased; Ethan, of the New York branch office of Allen Bros.; Harry, in charge of Chicago office; Charles Ernest, deceased.

Smith, George C. (deceased), was born in Vermont April 6, 1812. The family removed to Cayuga county, and thence to Clarkson. In 1841 Mr. Smith married Matilda, daughter of William and Sophia Cook; Matilda was born in Milton, Vt., and came to Monroe county when ten years of age, with her father, mother and one sister. Her parents came to Pittsford in 1832 (the year of the cholera), lived there one year, then moved to Sweden on the farm now occupied by Ira Crawford. They lived there till 1846, then moved to Brockport and remained there till 1852, when they went to Rochester. They were residents of Monroe county fifty-four years. When they came from Vermont they came by the Erie Canal, and were a week getting to Pittsford. Mr. Cook's father was a Revolutionary soldier. William Cook died at the age of ninety and one-half years, and Mrs. Cook at eighty-nine and a half years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had five children: Henry A., of Chicago; Edward, who died January 5, 1849; Charles H., who died June 25, 1865; William C., who died

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March 27, 1885; and Mrs. Kittie S. Beach, who died May 9, 1889. The subject took an active interest in town affairs, and up to the time of his death (June 13, 1894), was a prominent citizen of the town of Clarkson. He is survived by his wife and one son (Henry A.)

Foley, Thomas, one of Perinton's most progressive and liberal farmers, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, March 28, 1837, emigrating in 1850. Without other capital than industry and integrity, Mr. Foley has carved out his own road to success, and while yet in the prime of life is surrounded with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, all the fruits of his own labor. In 1865 he married Permelia Bumpus, and they have two daughters, Ruby and Emma, the latter the wife of Adelbert Birch.

Campbell, E. H., was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., November 18, 1818. His father, Richard, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., who married Arabella G., daughter of Rev. Aaron J. Booge, chaplain under General Jackson, who trace their descent from John Booge who came to New York from Glasgow in 1680. E. H. Campbell was educated in the common schools, and came to Clarkson in 1840. In 1841 he married Susan A., daughter of Ambrose Sandford, and they have one son, E. R., and one daughter, Mrs. Lucy V. Chappell, widow of Hon. James Chappell. Our subject is a prominent man of Clarkson, where he has always taken a leading and intelligent interest in all things relating to the good of the community.

Garretsee, John R., whose death occurred January 30, 1886, is remembered as an influential and prominent citizen of Ogden for many years. He was born in Schenectady county January 3, 1816, and came to this town with his widowed mother and brother Henry at the age of ten years. Henry is now a prominent citizen of Warsaw, and his mother at the time of this writing still lives at the age of ninety-eight years. John R. was put to work in the family of Colonel Brown, where he resided until his marriage, in 1840. His wife was Maria S., daughter of Stephen Gridley of Ogden, and their three children were John W., who died in Ogden in infancy; Julia E., wife of Hugh A. Smith; and Janette M., who married Leslie S. Webster. The wife of our subject died in April, 1891. Mr. Garretsee was an early school teacher, later served two terms as county school commissioner, during which he established the School Visitor, and thus unintentionally extended the field of journalism. He then became connected with the Rochester Daily Democrat. In 1867 he bought the Genesee Farmer and united it with the Visitor under the name of the American Farmer and School Visitor. This paper he continued till 1871. He was also one of the orgnizers of the Monroe County Farmers' Club, also its secretary, a member of the State Agricultural Society, and secured the State Fair Exhibition for the county. He was also secretary of the Rochester Driving Park Association. Mr. Garretsee was also connected with the American Rural Home, the Empire State Agriculturist, and the Rochester Post Express. He was a strong writer and a man of great mental force. Julia E. Garretsee married Hugh A. Smith in 1878, and their children are John G. and Hugh A. Jeanie M. married Leslie S. Webster in 1879; their children are four daughters, Julia E., Sarah M., Bertha May, and Catherine Trevor.

Tinker, John E., was born in the town of Mendon, his parents having come from North Adams, Mass., in 1834. They were Giles M. and Freelove (Wilbur) Tinker.

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The grandfather, Giles Tinker, once owned nearly the whole of North Adams, and built the first cotton factory there, a large stone building still standing and running now as a factory. The family traces its lineage to the early colonial times, and members of it served in the Revolution. Giles, sr., died at St. Augustine, Fla. The father was a machinist, who worked at his trade until his wife's father, James Wilbur, came here and gave them a farm west of Honeoye, where they lived for thirty years. There was a valuable stone quarry on this place which Mr. Tinker developed and disposed of great quantities of fine building stone in Rochester. Giles M. died in the village in 1890, and his wife in 1875. Their three children were Mrs. A. J. Kellogg, Mrs. Hiram Scofield, both of Mendon, and John E., who was born in 1836. He lived at home until reaching manhood, when he married Martha A., daughter of Edmund Townsend, who moved here from the Hudson River country near Tarrytown, in 1807. Their children are Andrew J., who married Elizabeth Burt of Mendon; James Moreau, who married Mary A. Case of Bloomfield and lives in St. Paul; Louise, (Mrs. Harry N. Borden); Francis T., Giles E. and Morris W., all living in Mendon. Mr. Tinker bought the farm where he now lives in 1860. It comprises 100 acres with a valuable quarry which he works. He has taken an active part in politics, serving as commissioner, assessor, etc.

Ely, Darwin S., was born on his present farm in Henrietta, September 22, 1839, a son of David Ely, a native of Springfield, Mass., born in 1793, whose father was Simeon Ely. The family dates back in America to 1626, when three brothers, Nathaniel, Joshua, and Richard, came from England, Nathaniel being of this branch of the family. David was in two campaigns in the war of 1812. He came to Henrietta in 1814, bought a small tract of land, returned to Herkimer, and the following spring was moved in by his brother, with an ox team. He was a prominent and influential man, serving as assessor, overseer of the poor, etc. He was also deacon in the Christian church at North Rush, of which society he was one of the charter members, being organized in 1816, and a great temperance advocate. His wife was Lucinda Caswell of Herkimer county, and their children were Clarissa, Matilda, Margaret Jane, Marcus, Smith, Martha, Homer, Alice, and Darwin S. He died in November, 1889, aged ninety-six, and his wife died in 1878. Darwin S. has devoted his attention to agriculture on the homestead, and was at one time interested in the breeding of Durham cattle. In 1862 he married Erin Bushman, born in this town in 1845, a daughter of John and Cynthia M. (Diver) Bushman, and their children are Willie S., Lucy, who died aged fourteen, and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Ely and their two sons are members of the Christian church in North Rush. Darwin S. is a member of Henrietta Lodge F. and A. M.

Worden, Amos, son of Isaac and Althea (Horton) Worden, was born in Dutchess county in 1830. His father was a cooper, moved to Henrietta in 1836, and reared a family of six daughters and one son, Amos. The family came to Mendon in 1850 and bought a farm, the father continuing his trade, which his son had also learned. Arriving at manhood Amos married in the town of Rush, Sophia Prosser; her parents were New England people. He still occupies the farm his father bought, comprising sixty acres one and a half miles north of Honeoye Falls. He has one son, Frank, who married Ida B., daughter of James G. West of Honeoye Falls, and is engaged with his father on the farm. The mother of Amos died in Mendon February 22,

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1867, aged sixty seven, and the father March 22, 1872, aged seventy-nine. In April, 1866, Isaac Worden bought a place of twenty-eight acres near the homestead, and lived there until his death; it then passed to his daughter, Loretta Worden, and at her death to his grandson, Franklin W. Worden.

Ockenden, Frank E., was born in Pittsford in 1863 and came to Penfield in 1865 with his father, Thomas, who was a harnessmaker by trade, and died in 1875. Mr. Ockenden, after clerking for Mr. Hipp and others for a number of years, bought the stock of goods from J. Stemer, jr., in 1889, the store which he has since conducted, the firm name being Ockenden & English, who carry on the leading general store in Penfield.

Williams, William Wilbur, was born at Waterport, Orleans county, October 6, 1855, and was the third of four children born to Benjamin and Marietta (Barber) Williams. His father died when William W. was three years old, and the latter was afterwards brought up on his mother's farm and sent to the village school. Later he completed an academic course at the old historic Yates Academy. He then began the study of medicine and surgery under the direction of Dr. H. C. Tompkins, of Knowlesville, a surgeon of the late war, devoting five years to this work and teaching public school in Orleans county. This study was supplemented with three years' attendance at the Medical Department, University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in March, 1881. The following autumn, Dr. Williams began practice at North Parma, where he has an extensive and successful practice. He is a hard worker and a close student, and has becoms a skillful surgeon as well as a thorough practitioner. Dr. Williams takes no active part in politics, but is interested in public matters of his town, and supports the religious societies liberally. He is a member of the Free Baptist Society, and Clio Lodge F. and A. M. He is an active member of the Chapter I. C. I. of the University of Buffalo, member of the Monroe County Medical Society, member of the Central New York Medical Association. On January 12, 1887, Dr. Williams married Loretta, daughter of Sylvester Burritt of North Parma, by by whom he has a son, Chester, and a little daughter.

Silliman, Wyllis A., A. M., M. D., Ph. D , was born in Clarkson, December 15, 1857, the only child of Charles, also of this town. The family traces its descent from the Italian nobility of the fifteenth century. The first one known to be settled in America was Daniel Silliman, of Fairfield, Conn., who lived there in 1650. General Gold Selleck Silliman, of Revolutionary fame is also an ancestor of the family. Peter, the father of Charles, came to this county from Connecticut in 1835. Charles, his son, followed farming and was also a leading man in the industrial and social life of his town and of Brockport. He married Laura, daughter of Frederick Bellinger, one of the pioneers of Clarkson. Dr. Silliman was a graduate of the Brockport Normal School, studied at Yale College ('74–75), at Harvard College ('75–77), and graduated at Union College in 1879. In 1880 he went to Europe, in order to pursue his scientific studies, and entered the University of Leipzig. In 1882 he studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. In 1883 he returned to Germany, attended the University of Würzburg, and graduated with the degree of Ph.D. In 1884 he entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, removed to the University Medical College of New York City in 1885, and graduated in 1886. He then returned to Clarkson and engaged in

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the practice of his profession. In 1887 he married Minnie E., daughter of J. D. Decker, and they have one child, Laura D. Silliman.

Rundel, Jerome, was born in 1843, son of Calvin and Emmeline (Cook) Rundel, and grandson of Ezra, who was born in 1760 and in 1782 married Elizabeth Knapp. Ezra came to Penfield in 1808 where he died in 1839, leaving four sons and six daughters. Calvin had six sons: Myron, Byron, Giles, Jerome, George and Frank, and four daughters, Permelia, Jane, Emily and Sarah. Jerome was born and has always lived in Penfield. He married Lydia J., daughter of Ebenezer Field, of Pennsylvania. They have three children: William F., Ada V. and Beda E. Mr. Rundel is one of the Prohibition members of the Excise Board.

Olmsted, Harry A., was born in Greece, November 1, 1817, and was educated in the public schools. He has followed various occupations, and has served as constable, supervisor, deputy sheriff, United States deputy marshal, justice of the peace, and has been an attorney twenty-five years. He is also a real estate owner and dealer. February 13, 1842, he married Martha Lewis of Rochester, and they had five children: Chemesero F., Alice J., Emma M., Nellie I., and Harry L. The oldest son was a minister of the Methodist church, and died at Newfield, Tompkins county. Alice married Joseph Ashton of Parma, and has three children, Gertrude M., Harry S., and Raymond J. Emma married James Simpson of Rochester, and has four children, Frederick R., Arthur J., Ellen E., and Alice E. Nellie I. died in infancy. Mr. Olmsted's father, Harry, was born in Connecticut in 1787, and came to this State with his parents at the age of ten. He married Clarissa Hurd of Rochester, and fourteen children were born to them. He died November 14, 1863, and his widow October 29, 1886. The grandfather, Jeremiah, was one of the pioneers of Rochester, and married a Mrs. Darling, who had five children by her first marriage. Their children were three. Harry Olmsted was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Olmsted's father, Caleb Lewis was born in Saratoga county, and came to Rochester in 1828. He married Cynthia Fay, and had seven children. Mr. Lewis died about 1875, and his wife in 1843.

Hobbie, Isaac S., long a resident of Monroe county, was born at North East, Dutchess county, July 19, 1820, and traces his parental ancestry as far back as 1634 in this country. His father, Caleb K., was born in the city of New York of English parentage, and married Clarina Clark of Westchester county, by whom he had eleven children. He came to Irondequoit in 1831, was prominent in local politics and in the Presbyterian Church in Rochester, and a veteran of the war of 1812. Isaac S. was educated in the Rochester High School and Macedon Academy. He taught school for a number of years, and in 1841 was elected superintendent of the public schools in Irondequoit. In 1856–7 he was superintendent of the public schools in Rochester and in 1859–60 served as a member of the Board of Education. In 1861–2–3 he was secretary of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. For a number of years he was an active member of the 54th Regiment National Guards and was captain of Co. L, Rochester City Dragoons. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States service. After the war, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, etc., at Elmira and Tonawanda, and contracted and built several systems of water and gas works. A man of broad views and forceful character, he has employed his talents and energies for the good

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of the community. In 1886 he retired from active business and removed to Fairport. In 1848 he married Emily Ayrault of Perinton, and has three children, John A., Alice E., wife of Charles C. Roosa, and Dr. George S., all of whom are residents of Buffalo. These, with eight grandchildren, constitute their immediate family; no deaths having occurred to break the happy circle. Mr. Hobbie is believed to have been the first to suggest the utilization of Niagara's power by means of a tunnel, having written for the Tonawanda Index in 1879 a letter advocating the building of a tunnel from Buffalo to the lower Niagara for sewer and power purposes.

Garbutt, Hon. Philip, ex-assemblyman, was born in Wheatland in 1844, a son of William, whose father was Zachariah, of the North of England. The latter came to America (1798) and settled in Sparta. He followed his trade of shoemaking, with his son John, and in 1800 removed to Seneca, where he bought a farm. This he sold in 1803 and removed to Wheatland, settling near the present place called Garbutt, which was named in honor of the family. After getting his family settled he moved on to Buffalo, thence down the Ohio River, was taken sick, and put off at St. Genevieve, a point on the Mississippi, and died in September, 1807, at the age of fifty five, and was there buried. His wife died in Seneca in 1803. His sons, John, William and Philip became prosperous and influential men, doing much for the welfare of the town of Wheatland. They all served in the war of 1812 in Capt. Levi Lacy's company. Nicholas Garbutt, youngest son of Zachariah, moved with his family to Orleans county where his descendants still reside. William, father of our subject, married Elizabeth Dow, and had eight children: Elizabeth, Margaret, William D., James, a union soldier, who died in hospital in Georgetown, D. C., during the late war, Phoebe, Zachariah, Robert, and Philip. Philip now resides on the homestead where he was born, and is a representative man, having served in many of the town offices. He was seven years supervisor, and in 1884–85 represented his district as assemblyman in Albany.

Garbutt, Robert R., was born in 1840, a son of William Garbutt, whose father was Zachariah, of the North of England, who came to this country in 1798, and settled in Sparta, where he worked at shoemaking. In 1800 he removed to Seneca. In 1803 he bought the farm in Wheatland, part of the family removing to it in the fall of 1804, the others in the spring of 1806; after seeing the family settled he started for Kentucky where he intended to locate. En route, he was taken ill and died at a point on the Mississippi River in 1807. William, father of Robert R., was active in public affairs, being among the first town officers. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Dow, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Livingston county in 1828. Their children were: Elizabeth, Margaret, William D., James, Phoebe, Zachariah, Robert and Philip. Our subject has followed farming from boyhood, with much success. In 1866 he bought and located on his present farm of 100 acres. In 1865 he married Jennie, daughter of Joseph Cox, jr., and their children are: John Z. and Roy C. John Z. married Nellie Moon and has one daughter, Elizabeth.

Probst, Frederick, was born in the village of Koppigen, canton Bern, Switzerland, in 1828. He was educated in the free schools of his native town and the secondary school at Kirchberg. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the canton de Vaud to learn French. Two years later he was apprenticed to the butcher's trade, at which he

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worked until coming to America in 1850. He went to Perinton, where he worked one year on a farm and one year for a butcher. He then secured an engagement as a teacher of German and French in the academy at Albion, N. Y., where he taught four terms. From Albion he went to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1855 he married Elizabeth E., daughter of John Sargent of Mendon, who came from Newburyport, Mass., in an early day. Mrs. Sargent was a Mrs. Webster of Mendon, whose maiden name was Tirzah Stiles, coming from Westfield, Mass., previous to 1817. In 1856 the Probsts returned to the Sargent farm, where they since lived. They have had but one child, a daughter, who died in infancy. Mr. Probst has been for many years senior elder in the Presbyterian church at Mendon, having been elected when a young man, and when the others with one exception were all aged men.

Gott, John, was the pioneer head of one of Ogden's most respected families, and though born in Connecticut, he came to this town from Pompey Hill, Onondaga county. He purchased the old Deacon Phelps farm on which he afterwards died. He was a school teacher before coming here, and was Wadsworth's land agent in the town. His children were Edward, who died in the army; Emeline, who married Jasper Barber; Maria, who married Nathaniel Webster; Harriet, who married Halsey Danforth; Oscar F., Helen, who died young; Frank, of Spencerport; and John, who married Alma Ball of Pompey, Onondaga county. John Gott was supervisor of this town in 1840–41, was justice several years, and held nearly all the important offices of the town. He was a man much respected, and a prosperous citizen. Oscar F. Gott was born February 5, 1828, and like his father engaged in agriculture. In 1851 he married Martha Warner, and they have two children, William, a farmer of Greece, and Helen S., wife of S. H. Curtis, of Spencerport. Eleazer Warner settled in Ogden about 1815, living south of the Center, and here he died in 1828. His widow cleared the farm of debt, and educated her children. She died at the age of sixty-three. The children were Sylvester, who married Maria Day, and Martha, who became the wife of Oscar F. Gott.

Reed, J. B. (deceased), was born in Sweden, January 29, 1818. His father, John, came to Sweden in 1806, and settled on the farm which has been in the family for eighty-five years. John B. married Mary W., daughter of Joseph Emerson, who married Lucy Hill, and settled in the town of Riga, Monroe county, in 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have had four daughters: Mrs. Seymour H. Root, Mrs. George H. Rowe, Mrs. Fred J. Root, who died January 21, 1879, and Cora M. Reed. Our subject was a practical and successful citizen and farmer, and has taken an active interest in all town affairs, being specially interested in educational matters. He died in 1879 in his sixty-second year. He was mourned by all who knew him for his many noble traits of character.

Williams, George E. (deceased), was a native of New Orleans. He spent his boyhood at Hudson, O., and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Co. K, 19th O. Inf. Vols. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh by a musket ball, but continued to serve as aid on General Crittenden's staff. In 1871 he married Louise, youngest daughter of Nathan Fish, and they have had two children, Grace L. and Burr F. From 1868 to 1874 Mr. Williams traveled in the West, and in the latter year came to Brockport and

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entered the employ of D. S. Morgan, with whom he remained till his death, in 1884, in his forty-first year. He was a man of unassuming manners, who had the respect of his townspeople. In 1885 Mrs. Williams was appointed a critic of the Normal School, and in 1891 was appointed principal of the Primary Department, being a graduate of that institution, class of 1868.

Fisk, Nathan, was born in the town of Penfield, January 6, 1804. His father, Nathan Fisk, came from Connecticut and settled in Pittsford about 1775. He married Rebecca, daughter of Abram Canfield, and they had ten children, four of whom survive. He later moved to Penfield, and died in 1825. Nathan, the oldest son, was educated in the common schools and is a self-made man. In 1831 he married Melinda, daughter of Obed Manley, and they have had eight children. Our subject is a prosperous and successful farmer, identified in advancing the best interests of his town, and a man whose judgment is sought by many.

Hendee, Peter, was born in Webster in 1826, a son of Jacob, whose father, Zebulon, came to Webster in an early day and died there. Mr. Hendee married first, Harriet, daughter of John T. Whiting, who died, leaving two children, John J. and Mrs. Walker Levins. He married second, Melvina Richardson. Mr. Hendee has been on his present farm for more than forty years, engaged in successful farming.

Mann, William B., M.D., was born in Kendall, Orleans county, June 15, 1838. His father, Joseph, was born in Saratoga county, and the family trace their descent to Richard Mann, the planter, who settled at Scituate, Mass., about 1634. Joseph came to Orleans on horseback about 1824, and taught school for several years, later engaged in farming. He married Delia Eveline, daughter of William Barrow, a soldier of the war of 1812. Joseph Mann was a prominent man in his town, having served several years as supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. He died in 1882. William B. was educated at Ballston Collegiate Institute and in 1856 entered Hobart College, then studied at Albany, and in 1860 entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1861. The same year he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States navy, remaining in the service till May 12, 1865, at the close of the war. He then resigned and came to Brockport and engaged in general practice. In 1865 he married Sophronia E., daughter of Horace Clark, M.D., and they have five children: Horace, James, Charles T., Sophronia E. and Marjorie. Our subject is one of the leading members of his profession, and has for a number of years served as vestryman of St. Luke's church.

Downer, Mrs. Maria, is the widow the late George W. Downer, who was born at Lebanon, N H., February 19, 1798. While a small boy, his parents removed to Sharon, Vt., and his youth was handicapped by his father's financial embarrassment; but he early developed the sterling qualities which in later life distinguished him as a man among men. When eighteen years old he was at work by the month on a Perinton farm. In 1823 he married Matilda Whitehorn, of Fairport, and began life on his own account, in a log house. Rochester was the chief available market, and all produce was hauled by oxen. Mr. Downer himself possessed an iron constitution, and an indomitable will, and his efforts were aided by a loving and prudent wife, by whom he had ten children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Downer's second wife, who survives him, was Maria Benedict of Fairport, Her only son, John

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B. Downer, died in 1881. George W. Downer was an active member of the Freewill Baptist church, and his death was widely mourned.

Chamberlain, Nelson, was born in Riga, July 9, 1826. His father, Moses, was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and married Hannah, daughter of William Newell. They came to the town of Riga in 1815 and in 1827 removed to Sweden. He died in 1845 in his sixty-fourth year. Nelson Chamberlain laid the foundation of his education in the common schools and is a self-made man. At his father's death he bought the homestead, which has been in the possession of the family for seventy years. In 1845 he married Mary, daughter of Martin Sage, and they have two children, Mrs. Gertrude L. King, and Hattie A. Demary.

Burritt, A. C.—Stephen D. Burritt, son of Giles Burritt, was born November 3, 1824, and lived in Parma from 1835 to the time of his death, September 25, 1889. He was always a farmer and successful business man. He was twice supervisor and two terms assessor of the town. His first wife, whom he married October 8, 1845, was Lavina Cox, by whom he had five children: Delno C., William S., Mary L., Frank M., and Martha J., all living in Parma. His wife died April 18, 1879, and on November 3, 1881, Mr. Burritt married Anna, daughter of James Chase, by whom he had one son, Maurice Burritt. September 25, 1889, Mr. Burritt was killed by a kick of a horse. William S. Burritt was born June 11, 1851, and married, November 14, 1872, Sarah E. Garlock, by whom he has two children: Ferne L. and Mabel. Nicholas Garlock came from Canajoharie, Montgomery county, to Parma in 1833, and settled on a farm. Elisha and Sarah were his children by his first marriage. James Chase was the son of Isaac Chase, who came to Parma in 1834. He married Betsey Tripp, by whom he had four children: Helen, who married Daniel Anthony; Darwin, of Parma; Anna, who married Stephen D. Burritt; and Josephine, who married George Edgerton.

Kennedy, James K., was born in Pompey, and was the son of Thomas B., who came from Onondaga county and settled in Penfield in 1877, where they bought the old Hipp homestead. The mother was Mary McLinden Burns before her marriage. Thomas has six sons: William, a lawyer, served in the assembly two terms, from 1892 to 1894; Frank, Henry, George, John and James are engaged in agricultural pursuits. James Kennedy was elected justice of the peace in 1894, which office he now holds. There are two daughters, Rose A., a school teacher, and Mary E. Kennedy.

Parmenter, George W., was born in 1820, a son of Edmund and Sarah (Davis) Parmenter. Edmund came to Penfield about 1816 from Massachusetts, and his father was Rufus Parmenter, of that State. They were both agriculturists, and Edmund died in 1826. George W. married in 1865 Charlotte, daughter of Henry, and granddaughter of Gen. John Fellows. George lived on the homestead until 1861, then on the farm now owned by C. N. Leonard, which he sold in 1875, and built the home where he lives now.

Harris, James, was born in Penfield in 1821. His father, William Harris, emigrated from Scotland in 1802 and settled in Fulton county, this State, where he married Sally Shoecraft, a daughter of John Shoecraft, a Revolutionary soldier. In

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June, 1806, William Harris, in company with his wife's parents, removed to Western New York and settled in the town of Penfield, now Webster, with the early history of which his name is intimately associated as the first teacher in the schools of the pioneer settlement. A few years later he removed to the farm in the town of Penfield now owned by the family of his son, William Harris, jr., where he resided until his death in 1842. Eleven children were born to him, of whom nine settled in Penfield, and all of whom have reared large families. Of these, four sons still survive, viz.. James, George F., Robert and Peter. James Harris, the oldest living son, and the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, early inured to labor and disciplined in those rigid moral precepts and virtues so essential to a successful life. Like the youth of that day his education was limited to the common schools, except two terms at a select school in the village of Penfield. In his twentieth year he commenced teaching school, which he followed for several years. At the age of twenty-two he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for a term of four years. In 1844 he was commissioned by Governor Bouck captain of a uniformed company of artillery attached to the 53d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. He subsequently held the office of town clerk. Mr. Harris was always active in promoting the educational interests of the county. He was one of the charter members of the Board of Trustees of the Penfield Seminary, and for many years its president. He also served several years as superintendent of schools. In 1853 he was elected supervisor of the town of Penfield, and for fifteen years out of the following twenty-two served his town in that capacity. While yet supervisor, he was in 1875 elected county treasurer for a term of three years. Since then he has not held any public office. Politically Mr. Harris is a Republican, and during the war of the Rebellion he, together with his brothers, labored zealously and contributed largely to the support and successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Harris was engaged in trade in Penfield village from 1849 to 1856, after which he purchased and removed to the farm where he now resides. He was twice married, He was first married in 1847 to Martha Pope, a granddaughter of Gen. Jonathan Fassett, whose name is connected with the early history of this county. His second wife was Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, a daughter of the late Charles Lacy of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Harris has had six children. His second son Robert died in 1887 at the age of thirty-one. The other five survive. James D. lives at Fairport, N. Y.; George H., of the law firm of Werner & Harris of Rochester, N. Y.; Mary K., Charles L. and Angie K., who reside with their parents. Though he has passed the allotted age, Mr. Harris retains in a marked degree his faculties both mental and physical. He has been prominently connected with the interests and business of the county, and by judicious management has passed through the various financial revolutions without embarrassment. Conscientious in the discharge of all duties both public and private, he sustains a reputation of the highest integrity.

Hovey, Treat J., was born in Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., a son of Ebenezer Hovey, who married Nancy A. Treat. Ebenezer Hovey acquired a competence in buying and selling real estate, and was a prominent man in local affairs. Treat J. was educated in the common schools, and February 17, 1864, married Nellie A., daughter of Roderick Chapin. She died February 28, 1872; she bore him Hubert and Herbert, twins, born July 25, 1865. Herbert Hovey died December 17, 1884. Mr. Hovey married second, Elizabeth M., daughter of Aaron Gage, by whom he had

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these children: Aaron E. and Newton B. Mr. T. J. Hovey is highly interested in church, schools and farming, and is a man of prominence in the community.

Burrows, Walter E., was born in Herkimer county in 1859, and in 1864 came to Penfield with his father, Silas, who was a stone mason. In 1874 he began working for Henry E. Stanley. Mr. Stanley was born in Connecticut in 1808, and died in 1877, leaving three daughters, Mary, Cora, and Addie, now Mrs. Burrows. Henry E. Stanley, son of Lucy and Erastus Stanley, came to Brighton in 1811, and settled the farm now known as the Joseph Thorp farm, Allen's Creek, Brighton, and then came to Penfield in 1870 and bought the Clement Austin farm, upon which they all reside.

Guernsey, Duane L., son of the late Ezekiel B. Guernsey of Chautauqua county, N. Y., a prominent citizen of that county for a long term of years. Duane L. located in Pittsford, Monroe county, in the spring of 1872, purchasing at that time most of the real estate adjoining Pittsford village, on which is located the home residence, now occupied by himself and family. Mrs. Guernsey was Addie A. Wilmarth, whose ancestors were early settlers here. She died in 1884, leaving two children, Fred W. and Everett B., the latter a resident of Rochester and one of the firm known as the Beech, Birch and Maple Flooring Co. of that city, and the former a resident of Pittsford and associated with his father, Duane L., in business. Mr. Guernsey married in 1886 Mrs. Helen Person of Tuscumbia, Ala.

Loud, William P., of Egypt, than whom in local history no man of the locality is more fully posted, was born here three-quarters of a century ago, May 17, 1819, of Scotch ancestry. His father, Oliver Loud, was born at Weymouth, Mass., and came to Palmyra, Wayne county, in the year 1804, where he met, and in 1806, married Charlotte Bateman of that town, a native of Vermont. Thence he removed in the same year to Egypt, in Perinton. Few, indeed, cherish definite memories of the period between 1812 and 1824, during which Oliver Loud kept hotel at Egypt, which at that time was the business center and place for holding courts for the town. He was also known as an almanac maker of great repute throughout Western New York, his copy being sought for by most printers in that part of the country. His family, consisting of six living to maturity, were Charles B., born in 1807 and died in 1854; Cullen, born in 1809 and died in 1889; and John, born in 1814, now living in Kansas; all of whom were mechanics and farmers, and although brought up in a hotel, they all lived temperate lives. Cullen also became a merchant and held the office of postmaster for the term of twenty to thirty years. Of the other sex, Susan, born in 1816, now living at this place; Charlotte, born in 1821, married Zadoc Stewart, of Niagara county, and died in 1873. William P. Loud was educated at at Macedon Center Academy, and by well-directed and indefatigable personal research. He was engaged in teaching from 1838 to 1845 in Wayne and Monroe counties. At the latter date he became interested in horticulture, and has for many years made a specialty of grape culture. A steadfast Republican since the organization of the party in 1854, he served as justice for the decade succeeding 1860, having declined further honors in that office, and has for many years been notary. Of wide and varied attainments, and of sterling personal character, Mr. Loud is a citizen of whom to know is to admire and respect. In 1847 he married Caroline Bortle of Egypt, and their only child, a son, died in infancy.

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Minot, Morton, was born in Clarkson December 5, 1855. His father, Jonas Minot, was a native of Bristol, N. H., who came to Sweden in 1831, and through life was identified as a merchant at Brockport. He married Electa Frary Morton, a daughter of Oliver Morton, a well-known pastor of the Congregational churches of New Hampshire and Vermont and father of Gov. L. P. Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Minot were among the leading people of their town, actively identified with the leading events and best interests of the place. Mr. Minot died October 27, 1891, mourned by all who knew him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Minot trace their descent to the Pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts. Morton Minot was educated in the common schools, and in 1874 entered the Rochester University, from which he graduated in 1878. Later he entered the Kingsbury Bank, as cashier, remaining four years. In 1883 he engaged in his present business of dealer in general hardware. In 1888 he married Harriet Patterson, daughter of Mathew A. Patterson, a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of Plymouth colony, who came to this country in the Mayflower.

Brown, Prof. Frank H., principal of the Scottsville public school, was born in Ogden, this county, in 1856, a son of Nathaniel L., of the same place, born in 1827. He was one of seven children of Ezekiel F. Brown of Vermont, who came to Ogden in 1809 and settled. The latter while coming through the Oneida woods met with a serious accident by being struck with a falling tree. He was, however, kindly cared for by the Oneida Indians, with whom he remained three years, and ever after that his home was open to the tribe, who often visited him. Nathaniel L., the father, was born, lived and died on this farm. His wife was Mary A., daughter of Martin Kavanaugh, of Ireland, and their children were James N., Frank H., Adelbert L., and Mary A. He died in 1876. Our subject was educated in the schools at Adams Basin and the State Normal School at Brockport, and in 1877 began teaching. He has taught at Howard's Corners, Cattaraugus county, Adams Basin, and from 1880 to 1886 was principal of the public school at Spencerport. In 1886 he removed to Scottsville, where he has been engaged as principal ever since. He is a Democrat and was delegate to the May convention at Syracuse in 1891. He has been president of the Monroe County Teachers' Society for two years, is a member of the New York State Teachers' Association, and also a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is elder and trustee, also Sunday school superintendent. He is a Mason, and a member of the Gamma Sigma fraternity. In 1879 he married Charlotte M., daughter of William and Lydia Lynn, of Spencerport, and their children are N. Adelbert and Winne F. Mrs. Brown is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Burnett, Giles, was born in Webster in 1829, and is a farmer on land where his father, Isaac Burnett, settled in 1815. The grandfather was Thomas Burnett, who came from Orange county to Phelps in 1800. The mother of Giles was a Miss Woodhull, whose father came to this town in 1811. Mr. Burnett married Mary J., daughter of Rufus Foster, who was also one of the earliest settlers, and they have one son, Foster J., and one daughter, Pela May. Mrs. Burnett is a granddaughter of Abraham Foster, who settled in Webster about 1810.

Conover, L. A., of Egypt, is a son of the late Van Rensselaer Conover, who was born in Victor, Ontario County, and an early settler in Egypt. In 1845 he married

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Cynthia, daughter of Gersham Dunham, well-remembered pioneer of Penfield. Mr. Dunham was for a period of eighteen years a justice, and for forty years a deacon in the Congregational church. His daughter Cynthia, now residing with her son Leander at Egypt, is nearly eighty years of age, but of unimpaired mental vigor, and her reminiscences of early times in Penfield are full of interest. Of her seven children all are deceased except Leander and one daughter, Mrs. Lillian Howe. Leander Conover was born at Egypt October 11, 1849, and now lives at the old home. He received an academic education at Lima and Macedon, and is a gentleman of broad views and sterling character. His first wife was Ella E. Warner of Lima, who at her death in 1888 left three children: George, Leander, jr., and Bessie. In 1892 he married Mrs. Harriet Shader, of Milo.

Farrell, James, was born in Henrietta in 1844, and began for himself when a lad of fourteen. In 1868 he purchased his present farm of 117 acres, which he has cleared and developed into a fine place, having also erected a comfortable residence and commodious barns, etc., and devoting much of his attention and time to the raising of fine stock. His father was Christopher Farrell of Ireland, born in 1812, who came to this country when a young man and engaged in farming, which he always followed. His wife was Rose Marr, of Ireland, born in 1814, who came to this country in 1834, in company with friends. Christopher and wife had four children: Ann, widow of John Kane, of Rochester; James, John, and Edward. The father died in 1850, leaving a little property, and the mother maintained the family and sent the children to be educated until they were able to care for themselves. She now spends much of her time at the home of our subject. In 1874 Mr. Farrell married Ellen Cassady, also a native of Ireland, and daughter of Peter and Ann Cassady. Their children are: Edward J., Walter B., Mary, Thomas, and Joseph.

White, John F., was born in Mittlene settlement in 1850; was a son of George W. White and grandson of Dr. Russel J. White of Albany, who was a practicing physician for over forty years of that place. In 1861 his mother died. In 1862 he enlisted as drummer, was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and died shortly after, leaving him an orphan. In 1863 he commenced work for Mr. Buckingham, working summers and going to school winters, paying his own tuition. In 1868 he commenced work for G. W. Clark of Penfield, where he now resides. He has won the name of being one of the best farmers of Monroe county. In 1879 he married Minnie Hames, daughter of Benjamin Hames He has one daughter, Clara.

Hixson, Fred R., was born April 23, 1852, at Rochester, N. Y., his father, Richard Hixson, an expert maltster, having emigrated to America from Essex, England, in 1849. The subject of this sketch continued to reside at Rochester until he was eighteen years old, during this time receiving a limited education at the public schools, and laid the foundation for his future. Was apprenticed to James Cunningham, the celebrated carriage manufacturer, and learned the trade of carriage painter. When eighteen years of age he left home and engaged at his trade in New York city, and on October 31, of the same year, removed to Clarkson, and in a few years started in business for himself in the manufacture of carriages, which was very successful, building for himself an excellent record for honest work. But factory work had an influence against hand made work and he retired from the carriage business

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in 1895, and is now engaged in the grocery business, carrying on a general country store. In 1872 he married Isabel, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Brooks, and the following children bless this union of hearts: Jessie P., now Mrs. H. E. Hamil, of Hamlin, N. Y., Emma I., E. Louise, Frances M., and Sidney A. Mr. Hixson has served his town eight years as town clerk, and one year as collector of taxes. Has been notary public ten years and United States loan commissioner for eight years, receiving his appointment from Governers David B. Hill and Roswell P. Flower. He has also served as trustee of the First Congregational Society for the past seventeen years, also trustee of Clarkson High School for fifteen years. Thus proving him to be a public spirited man and so regarded in the town where he is so well known.

Eldridge, W. G., was born in 1842, a son of Elijah who was born in 1805 and died in 1894, and a grandson of William C., who came from Connecticut to Washington county in 1788, and later to Webster, where he died. Elijah Eldridge came to Western New York in 1850, and settled in Penfield in 1879. Our subject, after graduating at the Marion Academy, enlisted in Co. A, 111th N. Y. Vols., where he served two years, and after a residence in New York of one year, went West, where he remained till 1885, being engaged at various points in the secret service for the government. He returned to Penfield in 1885, where he has since been appointed deputy sheriff, and is now constable. In 1893 he and his wife started the Penfield Press, which is published under the firm name of W. G. and A. M. Eldridge. His wife was Auusta M. Van Wormer, a daughter of Rev, Aaron Van Wormer and granddaughter of Rev. Hugh Wallis of Genesee county, and their children are Jay G., and one daughter, Clara A.

Bartlett, Thomas J., son of Jedediah Bartlett, who was born September 5, 1797, in Massachusetts, and when quite young came from the East with his mother and first settled in the Genesee county, but removed from there to Kendall, Orleans county, where he purchased some land and also carried on the shoe business, being a shoemaker by trade. He married Lucinda Thomas in Kendall December 2, 1827. His children were Thomas J., William W., Phebe J., and Theodore. He died May 5, 1841, in Kendall. After his death his widow married Jeniah Hawkins, by whom she had one son, Willard H., one of the old and well known firm of Bartlett & Hawkins, of Parma. Thomas J. was born February 14, 1831, and spent his early days on the farm; at the age of eighteen he learned the blacksmith's trade at Adams Basin and then worked as journeyman for several years in that place and came to North Parma where he continued working at his trade for four or five years, and then went to Michigan where he became proprietor of a shop. In Oakland, Mich., April 30, 1857, he married Fanny H. Hazen. He returned to Parma in April, 1861, and permanently established himself in business at what is called Bartlett's Corners, deriving the name from his business being successful and prosperous, they deal in all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc., and the firm of Bartlett & Hawkins is very well known to manufacturing establishments in the Western and also Eastern States, handling a large quantity of their goods in connection with their own manufactory. Mr. Bartlett has three children, Ida M., Helen M., and De Ette L. His wife died January 12, 1889. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and doubtless his success in business is due largely to his faithfulness and steady habits, being a total abstainer, drinking nothing but cold water all his

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life, never indulging in either tea or coffee, and by his correct life has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him; and on September 5, 1894, he married, again, Emily A., daughter of Ira H. Parker, and widow of L. B. Arnold, from Brockport, Monroe county.

Prosser, Cicero J., (deceased), was born in Clarkson December 18, 1821. His father, Jonathan, was native of Albany county, and came to this town in 1818, where he engaged in farming. C. J. Prosser was educated in Clarkson Academy, and in 1855 married Ellen M., daughter of Samuel and Susan Nixon, who came to this town in 1811 when the country was an unbroken wilderness, and they were obliged to travel on horseback. Mr. and Mrs. Prosser have these children: Jonathan, Arthur D., Norris B., Mrs. Louisa Selden, and Jessie M. Prosser. Our subject was one of the practical and successful farmers of his town, serving as supervisor several terms, and otherwise taking a leading position in town affairs. He died in 1888, respected by all.

Moore, Wilson H., was born in Clarkson, April 19, 1859, where his father, James M., was also born. The grandfather, James, came to Clarkson in 1810, where he was a pioneer, buying land and engaging extensively in agriculture. James M. married Abigail A., daughter of John Lawrence, and of their children, Wilson H. was the youngest son. He was educated in the Brockport Normal school, and in 1878 established a newspaper and magazine subscription agency, with headquarters at Brockport, which he still continues. In 1888 he entered into the shoe manufacturing business, which was incorporated in February under the name of the Moore-Shafer Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. They employ 175 men and women, and their business is one of the leading industries of the county. In 1887 Mr. Moore married May L., daughter of C. H. Scranton, and they have one daughter, Helen H., and an infant son.

Rowerdink, William H., the only surviving child of a large family of the late Henry Rowerdink of Brighton, was born at Brighton in 1859. Henry Rowerdink was of Holland birth, and came to America in 1850, purchasing and operating a farm near Allen's creek. He died in 1882. William H. Rowerdink, after leaving Hope College, taught school for about five years, also managing a dairy farm and milk route. His first experience in the carriage business was gained as a traveling salesmen for Sullivan Brothers, of Brighton, whom he represented for two years. In 1889 he established himself in the business, and now has a large and constantly increasing trade, especially in carriages of fine grades. Mr. Rowerdink is vice-president of the Empire State Wagon Company of Buffalo, well-known producers of superior goods. He married, in 1883, Mary De Potter, of Brighton, and has two children, Henry J. and Mamie. He has been particularly prominent in local politics, resigning in 1891 the office of justice to accept that of supervisor for two years, and is again justice.

Otis, Dr. Charles F., was born in Rochester in 1860, a son of Dr. Clark Otis of Livingston county, whose father was Matson Otis, a Warsaw merchant. The mother of Charles F. was Mary Ann Shedd, daughter of Philander Shedd, and sister of K. P. Shedd. The ancestors of the Otis family were prominent in New England in the early history of the country and were among the early colonists. In 1859 Mr.

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Matson and Clark Otis went to Rochester and engaged in photography. Eight years later found Clark Otis in Cuba, where he was burned out. He had studied medicine, and next began practice in Byron, After this he went west, and in 1876 returned to Honeoye Falls. In 1881 he removed to Penn Yan, and was succeeded in his practice by Charles F., then a young man of twenty-one who had just taken his diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and the latter has had a very successful practice. He married Mary A. Hutchinson, a niece of William Downey, and has two sons, William Kirk and Charles Francis, jr. Mrs. Otis has carried on a flourishing business in a millinery store.

Wing, Benjamin.—One of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Brighton. Of Quaker extraction, Mr. Wing is a personal and living exemplification of the attributes which made that sect beloved of men. He was born at Duanesburg, N Y., December 8, 1811, where his father, Joseph Wing, was a farmer and dealer in live stock. He had two wives, and Benjamin was the elder of two sons. Benjamin made his home when a young man with an uncle at Duanesburg, David Wing, by name, who was a very scholarly man and eminent in public affairs, and who had no children of his own. Benjamin's mother died when he was but three years old. When he was twenty-nine he came to Irondequoit and purchased a farm of two hundred acres. In 1837 he married Eliza, daughter of Isaac Babcock, of Rush. She died in 1888, leaving three children: David, Stephen and Liela. The sons are now engaged in the fruit and nursery business at Rogers, Ark., under the firm style of "D. Wing & Brother." Liela became the wife of Clarence De Puy, of Rochester, manager of the Collection Department of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co. During Mr. Wing's thirty years' residence in Irondequoit he took an active and influential part in town affairs, as supervisor, assessor, school trustee and in other official and responsible capacities. In 1870 he sold his farm and settled in Brighton, where he is greatly esteemed for his many sterling and amiable qualities.

Brigham, John, came to Ogden from Oneida county in 1812, and took up 100 acres of land in the southern part of the town, returned for his family, and was drafted into service, and was ordered with his troops to Sackett's Harbor. His wife was Susan Moore, who came to the town in 1816. In 1833 Mr. Brigham bought the farm now owned by his son Milton, and here he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1863 and his wife in 1848. He was captain of a company of militia as long as the organization was maintained, and was also deacon in the Presbyterian church for many years. His children were Caroline E., who married George W. Hiscock; Orville P. late of Ogden; John D., who died in 1894; Alonzo, who died in 1859 at La Fayette, Ind.; Milton and Charles, both of this town; Sarah, who married Harvey Pratt; and Harriet who married W. W. Hart, of Spencerport. Milton Brigham was born June 18, 1825, and for more than forty years has been an active worker in all good causes in Ogden. After the death of his mother he and his brother Charles worked the home farm on shares for about ten years, and on the death of his father Milton bought the property, and has lived on the farm since 1858. In 1850 he married Mary A., daughter of William and Clara Finch of Clarkson, and they have had four children: Carrie L., Henry M., John H., and Mary A. In the political life of Ogden our subject has been an active factor for the past forty years, though he is in no sense a politician.

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The Stull Family.—Jacob Stull resides at Mann's Corners, in Rush, on the farm where he was born in the fall of 1812, and in the house built by his father, Jacob Stull in 1814. Jacob 1st was a native of Frederick, Md. His father died when Jacob was a boy, and Jacob was indentured to a tailor, and served his time. At the age of twenty-two he and his mother and two sisters came with a number of families and five teams to Lyons, this State, intending to go to Sodus Point. Parties who had promised to cut a road for them through Wayne county had failed to do so, and they came to Avon instead. One of the sisters of Jacob married Adam Price, son of Philip, members of the party coming with the Stulls from Maryland. They reared seven sons and one daughter, Susannah, who became the wife of Jacob Stull 1st, and the mother of our subject. Both families moved into Rush, the Stulls in 1802, and the Prices in 1803. Philip Price's sons were young men when they came here; they married and settled here, and reared large families, who on reaching manhood all went to Michigan excepting George and Peter. The old people died on this farm, which adjoins the Stull farm, he in 1829 and his wife in 1826. Jacob Stull was the first to settle in the town on the north side of Honeoye Creek. He died in the fall of 1845, aged sixty-seven, his wife having died in 1847. They had thirteen children. Augusta died in infancy, and the others were John P., Israel, George, who died in Illinois; Abigail, Isabel, Rebelsa, James S., Jacob, Peter P., Susan, Matthew, and Adaline, who died in Honeoye Falls. Jacob Stull, sr., was a leading politician of Rush, serving as assessor and clerk for many years. His son, John P., was supervisor, and well known in the county. When the subject of this sketch was five years old he suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the brain, which resulted in paralysis of his left side, and he never had any use of his left arm or hand, and was able to walk only by an effort. He was educated at the Seminary at Lima, and when his brothers left home he took the management of the farm, living with his sisters until they died, and since with people who have worked on the place. His farming has been successful and he has been able to give generously to the needy and to other enterprises. Peter Price Stull was born in 1814. He married Julia, daughter of Capt. Nathan H. Jeffords, who came from Richfield to Rush in 1805. Captain Jeffords was one of the noted characters in the early days, and died in 1867 at the age of eighty-three. He had twelve children, all but two of whom settled and died in Rush. The children of Peter P. Stull and Julia Jeffords were Horace G. and Sarah, who married William H. Mead, of Rush. Horace G. married Marietta A., daughter of William G. Norton, of Honeoye Falls, and they had one one son, Alfred Peter.

Stone, Franklin E., was born in Pitisford March 29, 1847, a son of Eber, born in Pittsford in 1807, whose father, Samuel Stone, was a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary soldier, who came to this county in 1790, and became a prosperous farmer of this region. He was also for many years deacon in the church. Eber married Eliza, daughter of Seth and Sally Cook of Vermont, early settlers of Wayne county. Their children were: Amy E., who died aged seven; Anna I., wife of William Lord of Mendon; Tirzah M., who died young; Samuel H., George F., and Miranda, who both died in infancy; Franklin E., and Helen E., who died aged twelve. His wife died in February, 1864, and he followed her in September of the same year. For a number of years Franklin and his brother conducted the home farm, and in 1872 he sold his interest to his brother, and removed to Henrietta

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where he purchased his present place of seventy-five acres. In 1871 he married Clara S., daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Clark, and they have had four children: Helen E., born in 1872, a teacher in the Union School at Pittsford; F. Clark, born in 1881; Clarabel, born in 1886, and Amy May, born in 1889. Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics and holds the office of justice of the peace in Henrietta.

Chapman, George.—Among the well-known and much esteemed personal landmarks of Brighton is George Chapman, who has for thirty years been a resident of that village. He was born in Hawkhurst, Kent, near London, England, May 12, 1820, at which place his father, Joseph Chapman, was engaged in farming. During his youth he was for several years employed as a dry goods salesman in London. When twenty-three years old he sailed for America, coming direct to Rochester; and being possessed of considerable mechanical skill, became a boat builder, that being in those days a large and important industry. In this occupation fourteen years passed, and since that time Mr. Chapman has been engaged in the nursery business. He has been a resident of Brighton since 1864. His first wife, Mary Gascoigne, to whom he was married before he was eighteen, died at Brighton in 1878, leaving three children: George, Mary and Charles. George is a resident of Brighton, while Charles and Mary, now Mrs. W. J. Winfield, live at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Chapman married his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin of Rochester, June 3, 1880. Her only son, Henry H. Franklin, is a distributing postal clerk in that city.

Mason, George G.—A business which has been in continuous existence for a period of probably sixty years necessarily merits special recognition. This remark applies to the business now conducted by Mr. George G. Mason. It was founded as near as we can trace by Timothy Corning, and after several changes the business passed into the hands of a Mr. Wolcott about 1861, he was succeeded by Dr. Pratt and in 1873 it was purchased by Mr. S. F. Mason, father of the present proprietor, who built the present fine store and building. It was carried on by him until 1885 when he was succeeded by his two sons George G. and S. F. Mason, jr., which partnership existed four years when Mr. Henry R. Mason purchased his brother, S. F. Mason's interests, and finally in 1890 Mr. George G. Mason assumed sole control of the business, and it is conducted to-day upon the same principle of liberality and honor for which all of Mr. Mason's transactions are noted and through which the business success has been builded and maintained for so many years. His store, which is 30x60 feet in dimensions, is finely appointed, heated by steam, and provided with every convenience. In the drug department, he carries a first class stock, one not usually found in a country drug store, comprising pure drugs, chemicals, all the standard proprietary remedies and medicines, toilet and fancy articles. Special attention is given to compounding physicians' prescriptions, in the preparation of which only the purest and most reliable drugs are used, which are compounded by Mr. Mason, who is a licensed pharmacist of many years' experience. In the grocery department he carries a very complete stock not surpassed in this village. Mr. Mason is one of our most progressive business men and highly esteemed citizens; who has always taken the keenest interest in the welfare and advancement of the village. For four consecutive terms he served his fellow citizens as town clerk from 1890 to 1894, being elected without opposition. He is now treasurer of the School Board. Socially, he is treasurer of Webster Lodge No. 538, F. & A. M., and a member of Webster Tent

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No. 493, K. O. T. M. In 1884 he married Mariette C., daughter of William R. Eaton, and has two sons, Russell B., born in 1887, and George H., born in 1889.

Meitzler, Charles, a self-made man, and held in high regard by all who know him. Mr. Meitzler was born at Kriegsfeld, Rhinepfalz, Germany, the son of a well to do farmer. In February, 1849, being then twenty-eight years of age, he sailed for America (on account of the Revolution in 1848, in which he took a prominent part), and began life here in the capacity of a farm laborer at eleven dollars per month. But a portion of that meagre salary was hoarded, and, with the help of money, brought from home, in a few years he was the owner of a small farm in the town of Henrietta. In 1854 he disposed of the farm at a good profit, invested the money in city property, and entered the employ of Ellwanger & Barry, which connection proved so mutually satisfactory that he remained with them until 1864. At that date he acquired, by purchasing, the hotel property at West Brighton, where he is still located, and which he has extensively rebuilt and improved. In 1851 he married Elizabeth Damm, whose birthplace was near his own in Germany, and who has borne him six children. Those living are George, Elizabeth and Carl. Two daughters, Eva May and Emma, died in early childhood, and a son, Edward, at twenty-three years of age. Mr. Meitzler, like the majority of his countrymen, is a Republican, and his great personal popularity is evinced by the fact that he held the office of town clerk for nineteen years, and has been postmaster of West Brighton since 1867 without interruption, a remarkable instance of tenure of that office.

Brown, Thomas A., M. D.—Eminent not alone among the medical profession, but as a citizen of the pioneer class; of those who have by personal effort and example contributed largely toward social advancement, stands the venerable Dr. Thomas A. Brown of Brighton, who has for full half century practiced the healing art. Born at Rahway, New Jersey, in 1815, he was a shoemaker's son, of Scotch ancestry, whose earliest American progenitors came in the Mayflower or her consorts. Apprenticed when a youth to a saddler at Newark, N. J., his spirit was not so tame as to embrace permanently a mechanical trade, and upon the attainment of his majority, he traveled westward to Buffalo by the Erie waterway, and soon after went to Palmyra, and entered the office of Dr. McIntyre, as a medical student. He afterward entered the Geneva Medical College and was graduated from there 1845. He practiced first at Palmyra, then at Manchester and Penfield, and in 1847 located at Brighton, where he has since practiced with much success. Dr. Brown has five children living, the youngest of whom is Dr. William M. Brown, who was born at Penfield in 1866, and who upon graduating in 1882 from the University of New York, spent eighteen months in Rochester City Hospital. He is now associated with his father at Brighton.

Reitz, Dr. Charles, was born in Ontario, Wayne county, where he spent his boyhood until 1888, when he attended for two years the University of Ann Arbor, Mich. He then went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city where he graduated in the spring of 1890, after which he began practice in Webster, in partnership with Dr. John D. Dunning.

Dean, Theodore S., was born in Syracuse July 26, 1845. The father was R. S. Dean, a native of Oswego county, and the family trace their descent to one of that

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name that came from Scotland about 1750. Theodore S. was educated in the Walworth Institute, and on August 10, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 138th N.Y. Vols., afterwards transferred to 9th N.Y. H. Art. He participated in the several battles of the regiment at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the Shenandoah Valley, remaining till the close of the war. Returning home he began the study of law in the office of James L. Bagg at Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was also with the firm of Ruger & Jenny. In 1868 he went to Chicago, and in 1871 came to Brockport, and engaged in practice, where he has since continued. He is attorney for several corporations, and has a large practice. He has served as justice of the peace sixteen years. In 1878 he married Alice Wood, who died in January, 1880. In 1883 he married Hattie B. McArthur. Their children are Marie A. and Edith M. Our subject is identified in advancing the best interests of his town and is prominent in Republican politics in Western New York.

Down, Charles B.—Prominent among the men who have at heart the well-being of their fellow-men and whose efforts are freely contributed toward reform and prosperity, is Charles B. Down, of Brighton, widely known as a successful teacher. Mr. Down is of English ancestry and was born at Webster, Monroe county, December 4, 1853. His grandfather, James Down, was a native of Somersetshire, England, where was born his father, John Down, in 1814, who still lives. Charles received an academic education at Marian Institute, after which he spent a year at Yale College preparatory to becoming a teacher. After teaching a short time in district schools, he was made principal of Brighton School, which position he filled acceptably for a period of seven consecutive years, retiring by his own act in 1889, having business interests demanding his attention. Having purchased the eligible location at corner South and East avenue, Brighton, Mr. Down erected a handsome business block in 1890, opening a market and grocery. Associated with him in the latter business was Clarence Butterfield, former pupil, who in 1894 acquired by purchase Mr. Down's share. In 1883 Mr. Down married Phebe J., daughter of William and Ann Morrill, of Brighton, and has two children: Blanche, born September 6, 1885, and Clinton, born October 17, 1890. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Jones, William H.—The ancestors of William H. Jones on his father's side were from Wales; his great-grandfather settled in Saratoga county, N. Y., and his grandfather, Joshua Jones, came from Madison county in 1815, and was among the pioneer settlers of the town of Webster, and engaged in farming and the tanning business. His grandfather on the maternal side, Capt. Samuel Millard, who served in the Revolutionary war, came from Providence, R. I., and settled in that vicinity about the same time. Chester Jones, the eldest of Joshua Jones's three sons, was a well known substantial citizen of Webster, whose family consisted of four daughters and eight sons: Harvey, Cordelia, Zardus, Edwin, Corlista, Nancy, Jerome, William H., Stephen, Allen, Laura, and Hon. Frank M., a merchant of Webster, whose political prominence in the State Legislature is well known. Our subject was born in 1841, and his early life was spent on his father's farm, where he attended the district school, and finished his education at the Webster and Macedon Academies. At the age of eighteen he went to Canada as a traveling salesman for a Rochester Nursery Company, at nineteen was engaged in the same business in Pennsylvania,

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at twenty was teaching school near San Francisco, Cal., at twenty-one to twenty-five he was in Nevada, where he was engaged as justice of the peace, teaching school, and secretary of some gold and silver mining companies, near Virginia City. In 1866 he returned to his native place and was married to Anna C., the estimable daughter of Jacob C. Rowe, then a farmer and nurseryman in the town of Webster. Since then he has resided at Williamsport, Pa., Osceola, Iowa, and Rochester, N.Y., but in 1878 he settled in the village of Brighton, Monroe county, where he still resides.

Curtis, Elias, was born in Saratoga, N.Y., May 17, 1804, where he lived until 1833, when he came to Parma. In 1835 with only $700 he bought 100 acres of the farm where he now resides. At that time it was an almost unbroken forest, and later he added 100 additional acres. September 13, 1835, he married Nancy Curtis, daughter of Philander Curtis, beginning their wedded life in a primitive log house which occupied the only cleared space on the farm. Throughout a long and prosperous life Mr. Curtis's most prominent characteristics have been a sterling integrity and force of character which have made deep and lasting impressions on the entire community. He has been almost a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Parma. In this relation as in all others he has been staunch and faithful, giving liberally as the Lord prospered him. In all things his wife was a worthy help-mate; she is a woman of fervent piety. Her highest ambition through a busy life has been to win at last from the Master the truthful encomium, She hath done what she could." In church work she was most active. She has been a good mother, a kind neighbor, a thrifty housewife. Seven children have blessed this union, all of whom are living. They are: Laura, now Mrs. Willard Judd, of North Parma; Sara, now Mrs. Sanford Meech, of Charlotte, N.Y.; Frances, now Mrs. Bela J. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y.; Luella, of North Parma; Rose, now Mrs. Stephen Rice, of Minneapolis; also two sons, Eli B. and Charles E. Curtis, both of North Parma. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been enabled to give all of their children good educational advantages, and have been well repaid and gratified to see each one take honored positions in the communities where they reside. Laura, Mrs. Willard Judd, has for many years been a recognized leader in all missionary matters and temperance reform. Eli B. has inherited many of his father's sterling traits. He was given a business education, but chose farming as a profession, in which he has been unusually successful. He is a progressive man in every sense of the word, and is classed by his fellow-citizens among the most intelligent, solid men of the community. He was born June 12, 1843, and in January, 1869, he was married to Celia F. Leonard. Two daughters were born to them, Lottie May and Josie. His wife died April 25, 1888. The youngest son, Charles E., is also a thrifty farmer, a kind husband and father. He was born May 19, 1862. December 25, 1889, he married Miss Maggie Love. They have one daughter, Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are living on their now beautiful farm, tenderly cared for by their children. A commodious, beautiful home has taken the place of the old log house, surrounded by every evidence of prosperity and thrift.

Shelmire, James D.—Occupying a prominent place among the progressive business men of Brighton, Mr. Shelmire purchased in 1878, of James Lusk, the coal yards adjacent to the Central railroad depot, and which business he has greatly extended,

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dealing also in plaster and fertilizers. Mr. Shelmire's mother was a member of one of the oldest families of Monroe county. She was Louisa Perrin, after whose father's family the town of Perrinton (or, according to a later spelling, Perinton) was named. His father was the late John Shelmire, who was a blacksmith by trade, and born at Germantown, Pa. The children of John and Louisa were: Kittie L., now deceased, who had married and removed to Fon-du-Lac, Wisconsin; William P. of Brighton; James D., and Louis J., a bookkeeper of Rochester. James graduated from Rochester Business University and entered the employ of Gould Bros., as a bookkeeper, remaining with them ten years, until engaging in his present business. In 1888 he married Hattie L. Parsons, whose father, the late Marshfield Parsons, was prominent among the pioneers of the Allen Creek District. Of unbounded personal popularity, Mr. Shelmire takes a leading part in town affairs, and is much esteemed for his sterling qualities. At the reorganization of the village he was elected a trustee and filled that position several years, later he was made treasurer, to which office he was again elected in March, 1895, without opposition. Of the Masonic fraternity, the Presbyterian church, and of society in general, he is a valued member.

Boardman, Miss Emily, is the elder daughter of Silas Boardman, a highly respected resident of Brighton, and who, at this writing, has attained the remarkable age of ninety-five years. Mr. Boardman was born March 19, 1800, in Albany county, N.Y. His father, Silas Boardman, the first of the name, was a colonel in the war of 1812. He was a tanner and also engaged in farming and nursery business. Silas Boardman, second, came to Rochester about 1828, interesting himself in the nursery business and as broker until 1840, when an inherent love for country life and horticultural pursuits led him to purchase a place near the village of Brighton and continue the nursery business until 1877, which has been his home for more than half a century. Mr. Boardman married at Rochester, in 1836, Ann Maria Smith, niece of E. F. Smith, whose birthplace was Stonington, Conn. Four sons and two daughters were born to them: Emily, John, Silas, Lucy, William, and Julius. John and William are deceased. Silas, jr., is a commission merchant at Mount Jewett, Pa., and Julius, a seedsman of San Francisco, while the sisters, Emily and Lucy, remained at home, ministering to the wants of their aged father, their mother dying in 1866.

Kincaid, Rev. John, whose long service as superintendent of the Sunday school at Ogden Center, has made his name well known throughout Ogden, was born in London, England, June 9, 1844, a son of William and Catharine Kincaid. In England the father was foreman in a silk factory, but in America gave his attention to agriculture, and lived in Clarkson and later in Brockport, dying however in his native country. Our subject was brought up to farm work, was well educated in the elementary studies, and became a student at Oberlin College, but failing health compelled him to leave the institution and also to abandon his early desire to enter professional life, and the ministry. He turned his attention to farm work and has so continued till the present, although he was ordained in 1893 a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and is now pastor at Chili. Always interested in Christian work, Mr. Kincaid became superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school at Ogden Center in 1875, which position he filled for seventeen years. In the same year he became a

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permanent resident of Ogden, where he possesses a fine farm of 100 acres. In 1876 John Kincaid married Julia, daughter of John McChesney of Ogden, by whom he had four children; three now living. His wife died in February, 1890, and in March, 1892, he married a second wife, Clara Ellsmore, of Greece.

Jackson, Morris S., is one of the prominent landmarks of Henrietta, born in this town April 5, 1825. His father was Isaac Jackson, who was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, a son of William, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Isaac came to Henrietta about 1815, and during his early residence here taught school. He bought a farm of 150 acres, partially improved, and served as town clerk as early as 1818, and later served eleven years on the Board of Supervisors. He married Chloe Wood, of Schuyler county, and their children were as follows: Calvin W., Melissa, Thomas J., Harvey, Morris S., Emily R., and Andrew, Emily and Morris being the only survivors. The father died in 1875, and the mother in 1889. Morris began for himself by purchasing fifty acres of the homestead, to which he added at intervals ninety-three acres, and has interested himself also in the cattle trade also dealing in sheep. This he followed many years also in connection with farming. Since 1874 he has been in the milk business, retailing in the city of Rochester, Mr. Jackson is located about four miles from the city of Rochester, and has the largest and finest residence in Henrietta. In 1851 he married Julia E. Crittenden, a native of Brighton, born in 1833, whose parents were Austin and Sarah (Warrant) Crittenden. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had two children: Sarah C., who with her husband Wilber Rice, were killed in a railway accident at Prospect Park on Christmes Eve in 1875 while returning from their wedding tour. Austin Crittenden, son of our subject, resides in Rochester. Mrs. Jackson is a lady of culture and has been for many years a member of the Baptist church of Rochester, but since 1892 has been a member of the West Henrietta church.

Day, Eliphalet, came from Washington county in 1837, and settled west of Spencerport on the Lisle road. He had been a hotel keeper and wagon maker, but in this region followed farming. He died in Ogden, aged seventy-two years. His children were Mary A., who married George P. Hodges; O. H., now of Suspension Bridge; Sarah J., who married N. S. P. Crocker; Wealthy A., who married William Gridley; Samuel H.; Eliza, deceased; Delia M., who married Sylvester Warner; Harriet, who married William Bedle; and Spencer E., of Riga. Samuel H. Day was born April 7, 1824, and though he worked in his father's hotel in Washington county when but eight years old, his main business has been farming. At the age of twenty-six he bought his first farm, and his efforts in life have been substantially rewarded, he being to-day the owner of one of the best farms in the county, which comprises 183 acres. In 1873 Mr. Davis left the farm, and has since lived in comfortable retirement at Spencerport. In 1851 he married Minerva Davis, and had six children: Albert H., Charles E., Charlotte E., Emma L., Celia M., and Sophronia. In 1872 Mrs. Day died, and he married, second, H. Augusta Davis, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Day has served as assessor, excise commissioner, village trustee, etc. and is deacon, trustee, treasurer and elder of the Congregational church. Horatio Davis was a native of Connecticut, who came to Riga in 1818, purchased his farm in 1819, and to this day it has remained in the family. By his wife, Sophronia Deming

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he had eight children. He died in 1871, aged seventy-three, and his widow died in 1878, aged seventy-seven.

Stone, Harvey, was born in Leyden, Lewis county in 1814, a son of Timothy, born in Madison, Conn., in 1776, who served in the war of 1812, and in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. In 1798 he removed to Leyden, with his family, and made a home in the forest, erecting a log house, which he covered with bark from the trees, and a blanket served as a door, and they endured all the privations and trials incident to a pioneer life. About 1837 he removed to Henrietta, where he died in 1851. He was three times married, and by his second wife, Abigail Miller, had ten children. His third wife was Louisa Dewey of Connecticut. Our subject began for himself, traveling on the road with goods, and in 1835 went to Avon, thence to Honeoye Falls, where he spent a year, and then to this town, where he has remained. He bought his first farm there in 1834. Mr. Stone married Triphena Belknap of Lewis county, and their children are as follows: Mrs. Eliza Marsh, of this town; and Alfred, born in 1841. He married, second, Mary Ann Bundy, of Otego, a daughter of James and Polly (Overhiser) Bundy, by whom he has these children: Mrs. Lucretia B. Winslow, of Henrietta, Caroline T., deceased, and Mrs. Susan E. Hall, of Corry, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Baptist church of this town, in which Mr. Stone has served as deacon for over forty years.

Woolston, W. J., must be reckoned among the enlightened and progessive farmers of Pittsford, and one whose character tends to ennoble and elevate that calling to its proper position, although but recently become a resident of the town, He was born in Victor, Ontario county, March 1, 1847, where his father, William Woolston, was also born, and where his grandfather, Joseph Woolston settled in 1808, removing there from Camden, N. J. Joseph was a pensioner of the war of 1812. His son, William, first became prominent in his vicinity for business and counsel on matters in general in Ontario county, in the Baptist church, and in the Republican party, and he served in various town offices. His wife was Laura Andrews of Delaware county, and six of their children reached mature age: B. Franklin, John A., Laura A., Miranda C., William J. and Daniel D., all now living. Our subject first engaged in farming at Mendon, having acquired a sound business education at Albion, Mich. In 1869 he married Sarah A. Corby, of Mendon Center, who died in 1873, leaving one child, Louis. In 1875 he married Clara Dawley, who was the mother of A. Laura, and Clarence B. In 1890 Mr. Woolston purchased the choice farm of 175 acres where he now lives. He is an active member of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Farnam, George W., a highly esteemed citizen of Pittsford, was born at Scipio, Cayuga county, October 10, 1842, a son of George W., and grandson of Jeffrey Farnam. The latter was of Connecticut birth and early came to Cayuga county. His wife attained the age of ninety-eight and reared a family of eleven children. George was a resident of Victor at the outbreak of the war, and in the summer of 1862 enlisted in Co. K, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, an independent organization, which participated in the hardest conflicts. During his three years of army life Mr. Farnam's horse was twice wounded under him, but he escaped injury. In the early part of 1864 was attached to 18th Corps headquarters as orderly, and in the winter of 1864–65 was at General Butler's headquarters, and remained in the service till June, 1865.

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Returning home he has since resided on the farm purchased by his father in 1865, near Pittsford, and in December of the following year married Lucy Shepard of this town, and their children are: Amelia, wife of Delos Loughborough of Batavia; Frank L., a grocer, of Rochester, and Alfred H. of Pittsford.

Cole, Cornelius S., was born in Schoharie county August 8, 1816, a son of William and Anna (Osterhout) Cole. When Cornelius was a year old his parents removed to Canada, and thence to Pittsford in 1818. In 1822 moved to the town of Webster, Monroe county, N. Y. In this town the young life of our subject was passed. At the age of about seventeen he became a carpenter and joiner, at which he worked nearly twenty years. In connection with this work he was in Niagara county, and there became interested in fruit growing. Having acquired a knowledge of this business, he came to Spencerport in 1853, planted a nursery of about ten acres, and from this small beginning developed an extensive and highly successful business, and one which occupied his constant attention for nearly thirty years afterwards. About 1884 he retired from active work, and has since devoted his time to his family and to travel. However, he has never entirely laid aside his interest in public affairs. He is a zealous church worker, and has been a trustee of the Congregational church many years. In 1839 Cornelius S. Cole married Phileta E., daughter of David Rice, of Ogden, and they have had one child, George Milton, now a successful merchant of Spencerport.

Peacock, Charles L., of Hodskin & Peacock, druggists, Fairport, was born January 6, 1833, at Walworth, Wayne county, a son of Joseph Peacock, of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., the story of whose life would make a volume by itself. It must suffice to speak briefly of his public life in this place. He was elected in 1856 to the Assembly from the second district of Wayne on the Republican ticket, and among the minor offices held by him have been captain of the State militia in 1830, superintendent of the Erie Canal from Lock Berlin to Irondequoit (1840–41), supervisor of Walworth several years, and justice of the peace thirty-six years. Born in Columbia county in 1805 and lived to the ripe old age of ninety years. Charles Peacock has for twenty-eight years been a resident and an active business man of Fairport. In earlier life he has been a traveling salesman, settling here about 1867, having in 1859 married Addie Hill, of Walworth, whose father, Francis Hill, was one of the first men born there, in 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, have one son, Carlton H., born September 18, 1867, now a druggist of Rochester. The firm of Hodskin & Peacock dates from 1872. Mr. Peacock has also been closely identified with the best interests of this town and the village of Fairport. He has never sought office, but has filled many unsalaried positions, involving good judgment and some philanthropy. He has been active in the movement resulting in the recent pure water supply for the village, and is president of the Board of Commissioners upon whom devolve its management.

Millener, Joel P., was born in Cortland county in 1812, a son of Alexander and Abigail (Barton) Millener, the former serving as drummer in the Revolution, and who in 1864 was one of seven surviving Revolutionary pensioners. He died at Adams Basin March 13, 1865, aged 103 years. His wife died July 28, 1862, aged eighty-one. The father of Alexander served with the English and Americans during the

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French war and was with General Wolfe at Quebec. When about twenty-one Joel P. came to Rochester, where he was a ship carpenter and boat builder. He soon began business for himself, and added a saw mill to his other interests, continuing in active business until 1855, when he removed to Kingston, Canada, and for the next six years was senior member of the firm of Joel P. Millener & Co., manufacturers of axes and tools. Returning again to Rochester, he engaged in the same business with D. R. Barton, and continued two years. He then purchased the saw mill and property of J. O. Pettingill, at Adams Basin, to which place he removed, and was thereafter a resident and prominent citizen until his death, in 1886. He stood high in political circles, having been member of Assembly. He married, first, Sarah Harnden, and by her had nine children: Harriet, wife of James W. Stokes, of Milan, O.; Sarah, wife of Milton E. Holton; Helen, wife of Hiram Doty, of Ogden; William S., of Spencerport; Joel H., of Buffalo; George W., of Tonawanda; Louis N., of Lockport; Charles A., of Deseronto, Canada; and Bella, of Rochester. William S. was born in Rochester January 6, 1843, and is a graduate of the medical department of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, class of '64. He at once entered the service as assistant surgeon of U. S. Vols., and was assigned to the 10th and 11th U. S. Inf., 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Resigning from the service in March, 1866, he began practice at Adams Basin, where he lived two years. He then spent about two years in the west, and returned in 1870 and purchased the drug store of E. H. Davis, at Spencerport, after which he dropped medical practice. In 1868 he married Lucy A., daughter of Alvin and Cornelia Webster, of Ogden, and their children are: Carrie C., wife of Sidney S. Nichols, of Spencerport; and William S., a druggist, of Holley.

Brown, D. D. S., well-known throughout the State as a politician and publisher of the Rochester Democrat, was born at Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., June 19, 1819, son of Parley Brown, who came from Vermont and settled at Richmond. His grandfather, Parley Brown, was killed at the battle of White Plains in the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather, John Brown, who resided at Leicester, Mass., was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. D. D. S. Brown received a common school education and attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., after which he taught school and studied law. While teaching school, he taught two years at Mumford in this town; and was for a time superintendent of the schools of Wheatland. After being admitted to the bar he was appointed collector of tolls on the Genesee Valley Canal at Scottsville, and in 1847 settled in Scottsville to attend to those duties, and at the same time commenced the practice of law there. For a short time he was postmaster at Scottsville, but resigned his position. In 1854 he married Mary Ann, daughter of George Ensign, an early settler in the village. In 1858 he was elected county clerk of the county of Monroe and held the position for three years. After which he resumed the practice of his profession at Scottsville, but shortly after was appointed paymaster in the army with rank of major, stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, making payments to the soldiers at Nashville. After the war he purchased the Rochester Democrat, which he published until 1870, when that paper and the Chronicle were consolidated and a stock company formed, of which he became president, and retained the office for two years. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Rochester State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo,

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Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. He was one of the railroad commissioners of the town of Wheatland. Mr. Brown was at the time of his death one of the managers of the State Industrial School at Rochester. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln, and delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1868 which nominated U. S. Grant. Mr. Brown materially aided in the erection of Grace Episcopal church at Scottsville, and was one of its vestry at the time of his death. He died January 11, 1887, leaving his wife and four children: Selden S., Mary Lillian, wife of Homer L. S. Hall; Le Grand Brown, and Roscoe C. E. Brown. His widow, Mary A. E. Brown, died at the family residence, July 18, 1892. Mr. Brown's first residence in Scottsville, aside from boarding, was in the square house on the east side of Rochester street, being now the most northerly house on that side of the street, and is now owned by Jacob Hauszler. It was in this house that his eldest son, Selden S. Brown, was born. Afterwards Mr. Brown bought the Dr. Freeman Edson farm, lying west of Rochester street and north of the village. After purchasing this farm Brown's avenue was opened through the farm, and Mr. Brown erected his residence on the west side of that street north of the village, where he resided at the time of his death. This house is now occupied by his second son, Le Grand Brown. The shade trees which line both sides of this avenue, Beckwith avenue, which Mr. Brown opened from Brown's avenue to Rochester street, and Maple Avenue, running west from Brown's avenue to the station of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, were planted by Mr. Brown, and renewals set in place of those dying from time to time. Selden S. Brown, son of D. D. S. Brown, was born at Scottsville, Monroe county, October 23, 1855. By attending the public schools of his native village and the Rochester Collegiate Institute he was well fitted for the higher studies of the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1879. After a course of legal study in the law offices of Messrs. Hubbell & McGuire, of Rochester, Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in 1882, and the same year opened an office in that city. He has since been an active worker in his profession, being prominent both as an office attorney and as a speaker before a jury. Mr. Brown continues to reside in Scottsville, where he is school trustee and senior warden of Grace church. Mr. Brown resides in a house recently built by him on a part of the Brown homestead farm on the northwest corner of Brown's avenue and Maple avenue. Mr. Brown is also one of the railroad commissioners of the town of Wheatland, having been appointed to succeed his father at the time of his father's death. Le Grand Brown, another son of D. D. S. Brown, is a civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and as assistant was in charge of the construction of the new water works conduit to Rochester. He is also known as an expert builder of electric railways, for which he has invented many useful devices. He resides in the D. D. S. Brown homestead at Scottsville, having his office in Rochester.

Briggs, Elroy W., was born in Sodus, Wayne county, August 11, 1847, a son of George W., also a native of Wayne county. The family are of Scotch descent, and landed in Massachusetts about 1650. George W. married Mary J., daughter of B. Right, and in 1885 took up his residence in Newark, Wayne county, where he was recognized as a man of sterling integrity. He died at the age of seventy-six. E. W. Briggs was educated at Marion Collegiate Institute, after which he taught a few

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years. In 1873 he established a drug store at Clifton Springs, and in 1891 bought the store and stock of O. L. Howard at Brockport, and is now one of the leading druggists of the town, also making a specialty of wall papers. In 1875 he married Mary E. Newland, of Clifton Springs, and they have one daughter, Mary Edith.

Cogswell, Pierce J. Prominent among the energetic and representative business men of Brighton, is P. J. Cogswell, who in 1893 completed an elegant suburban residence in this village. Mr. Cogswell was born at Mt. Vernon, Me., in 1848, son of Aaron Cogswell, a farmer and miller. In 1873 he became associated with the Bradley Fertilizer Company, and in 1874 settled at Rochester as manager of their affairs west of Albany, the company's headquarters being at Boston, Mass. Mr. Cogswell is also interested in the raising of fine Jersey cattle, and as an intelligent amateur in that direction is widely known and referred to. Among his own choice herd of about one hundred specimens are some individuals of world-wide fame. A member of the board of directors and one of the most active members of the "American Jersey Cattle Club" of New York, Mr. Cogswell has given largely of his time and means for their advancement and interest, as a member of the World's Fair Commission and in other capacities. He has for many years been a member of the Second Baptist church of Rochester, acting as trustee and one of the building committee. He is at present the president of the village. In 1869 Mr. Cogswell married Maria F. Pratt, of Mt. Vernon. He bought out the famous bull Exile of St. Lambert, which has the largest number of titled daughters of any bull the world has ever known (49).

Green, George W., was born in Pike, Wyoming county, October 8, 1825. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of fourteen years, he went to Rushford, commenced his trade with Harry Howe, and after seven years of apprenticeship, engaged in business with Mr. Howe. In 1847 Mr. Green married Matilda, daughter of John and Harmony Gordon, of Rushford and a sister of James Gordon of Fairport, Luther Gordon deceased, of Brockport, N. Y., Walter Gordon deceased, of Allegany, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Wilson Gordon of Topeka, Kan. 1859 he moved to Angelica, and thence to Belmont, where he was six years county clerk. Later he engaged in the lumber business at Rochester. Establishing the firm of Green & McAuliffe in 1870 at Fairport, where his extensive business operations, lively public spirit and active philanthrophy made him a most influential and valuable citizen. He was prominent in Masonic circles and in the church, teaching for twenty years a class in the Congregational Sunday school. His children are Adelphia G., wife of P. McAuliffe, and Ella G., now deceased, who was a highly accomplished young lady, an artist and musician. Her death, July 6, 1893, was widely mourned. Mrs. McAuliffe is the mother of George, Jessie, James, Lulu D., Anna, Ada and Gordon. Mr. Green died October 17, 1891, and was interred with Masonic honors at Mount Hope, Rochester.

Andrews, L. E., was born in Windham county, Conn., a son of Timothy A. Andrews. The family are of English extraction, and were among the pioneers of Connecticut. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and is a self-made man. In 1840 he came to Monroe county and settled in Parma, removing in 1846 to Brockport, where he engaged in house painting, glazing and paper hanging, with which

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business he has always been identified. In 1847 he married Mary J., daughter of Cyrus Carpenter, and their children are Edward, Mrs. H, E. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Harris, Mrs. F. E. Williams and Mrs. O. D. Humphrey.

Ward, George R. (deceased), was born at Le Roy, N. Y., April 13, 1837, educated in the public schools, and in 1853 came to Brockport and learned the grocery business, soon placing himself in the front rank of merchants. Meeting with reverses in the shape of fire, he scarcely paused. but cleared away the debris and started again, purchasing one of the business blocks in Brockport, which he remodeled and rebuilt, and incorporated in what is now Ward's Opera House, a lasting monument to his memory. In 1858 he married Maria Palmer, who died in 1864; one son, Albert P., now living, was born to them. In 1866 he married for his second wife, Marian L. Root, daughter of F. P. Root of Sweden, who survives him. Mr. Ward died February 8, 1889. Public spirited and foremost in every object for the advancement of his town, his death was not only a loss to his own family, but to the community in general.

Rowe, George H., born in the town of Greece, October 20, 1837. His father, Asa, was born in that town, in 1806, and his father, Abel Rowe, with his two brothers came from Tolland, Conn., about 1790. One of the brothers died, and the other, Frederick, settled in Gates. Asa Rowe married Rumy B., daughter of John Reed, and was one of the first nurserymen in this county, as well as a prominent farmer, serving as supervisor two terms, and was one of the building committee of the old court house. In 1842 he came to the town of Sweden, where he has been one of the most successful citizens of the town. George Rowe was educated at Alfred Academy, Allegany county, and in 1858 went to Michigan, from there to La Porte, Ind., and in 1861 enlisted in Co. G, 15th U. S. Vols., participating in the battles of Rich Mountain, Corinth, and through the campaign of West Virginia, receiving an honorable discharge in August, 1862.* In 1867 he married Ruby Reed, daughter of John Reed, and they have three sons and one daughter—John W., George E., Henry A., and Cora M.

Lockwood, Mrs. M. E.—Among the local pioneers of 1832 who boldly abandoned the older civilization of New England, shaping at the same time their own destinies and the social and political affairs of a new arena, we find the name of William A. Lockwood, scion of an old family of Stamford, Conn. His oldest son, George William Lockwood married in 1857 Mary D. Wright, whose father, Francis A., was once the leading merchant of North Norwich, N. Y. The children of this union were: Ida Adella, Inez Gertrude, and William Augustus. The oldest daughter died in infancy. Inez is a resident of Fairport, and the son is employed in the office of a prominent firm in Rochester. George Lockwood's untimely death in 1873 at the age of thirty-nine was widely noted as the fatal error of a dispensing pharmacist.

Kimball, Rev. Joseph, was a native of Newburgh, Orange county, born August 12, 1820, and at the age of twenty-three he was ordained as pastor of the Associate Reformed church. In 1843 he married Julia, daughter of William M. Wylie, of Newburgh, and in 1854 came to Brockport as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In 1862 he went to Fishkill and in 1864 removed to Brooklyn, where he died in 1874.

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Giving freely his best energies to the service of his Master, unostentatious and unassuming, his hands were always engaged in promoting some charitable enterprise, and his voice in promoting the welfare of humanity. He was a graduate of the Union College of Schenectady and of the Theological Seminary of Newburgh. He began his life work at the age of twenty-two, and for thirty-one years his unceasing efforts were given to his chosen work.

Clinton, Richard, was born in County Louth, Ireland, November 15, 1834, and came to this country at the age of eighteen. He first came to Rochester, later removed to Caledonia, and then spent about two years at lumbering in Michigan. He next spent a winter in New Orleans, La., and a summer in Illinois, then returned to this county, and bought in Ogden a portion of the old Scribner farm. In 1875 Mr. Clinton bought his present farm, where with the help of his family he established a comfortable home. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Co. M, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, and was mustered out September 16, 1865. October 11, 1863, he was wounded in the right arm and confined to hospital nearly six months; was then transferred to the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, with whom he remained until his discharge. Returning to Ogden, Mr. Clinton has since been a farmer, a quiet hard working man, whose efforts have been crowned with success. April 15, 1865, he married Julia Archard, of Ogden, and they have had these children: Charles, Margaret, Frederick, Mary, Jennie, Julia, Christie and Sarah.

Hubbard, Richard P., is descended from the good old Revolutionary stock and was born in Salisbury, Conn., July 25, 1813, son of Josiah, whose father, Josiah Hubbard, was a sea captain. The father of Richard P. married Sarah, daughter of Elijah Stanton, who was a Revolutionary soldier and one of Washington's aides. Richard P. came to Chili in 1838, where, with the exception of short time spent in Ontario county, he has since lived. Coming to Chili empty handed, he worked for a time on a farm, but soon purchased a small farm and started out for himself. By reason of his thrift and sound judgment he steadily gained headway and was soon counted among the leading farmers of the town. In 1864 he purchased the Whitmore farm at North Chili of 355 acres, long known as one of the finest farms in Western New York. Mr. Hubbard was for many years an auctioneer of exceptional ability. He was for nine years a director of the Monroe County Agricultural Association. January 13, 1842, he married Louisa E., daughter of William Wooden, one of the prominent pioneer men of Chili. She died June 11, 1895. His son, Richard P. Hubbard, jr., is a prominent citizen of Chili.

McMillan, James, the well-known organizer and public speaker, was born of Highland Scotch ancestry at Schenectady in 1829, where his father, Alexander McMillan, was a farmer. James early developed a taste for travel, and a genius for invention and improvement. His education was largely acquired by personal research, and in addition to the ready and fluent wit for which his countrymen are famous, his fund of general information is wide and varied. When but a youth he went to Indiana and engaged in teaching and clearing land, etc., and subsequently interested himself in boring artesian wells throughout the west and this State. For the past thirty years he has been a resident of Perinton, and his voice and talent often employed to better, by organized effort, the condition of the average farmer. He is a leader in

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the local grange movement, and a recognized authority on agricultural and political economy. Believing in a trinity of money, gold, silver and paper, all issued by the government, and full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and not less than sixty dollars per capita of available circulating medium. He has the honor of owning at present the celebrated thoroughbred stallion, Jas. McCauley, an inbred grand sire of imported Eclipse, England and America's pride, and Monroe county's pride and land mark (See Bruce's American Stud Book, p. 400.) He was also one of the pioneers in educating the farmers generally how and what to feed the plants to increase their crops and improve their farms by the use of phosphates, and thorough culture; also among the first to experiment in this county in the cultivation and manufacture of syrup from sorghum, or sugar cane, which we use in the place of old wine for our health's sake. Were he to reveal his knowledge and thoughts of the past, present, and future, it would make the eyes of many of the present generation roll in their sockets like stars or planets in their spheres and their fretted locks stand on their heads like porcupine quills. He has always lived and thought in the advance of the age, and thus, like Paul, had ignorance to contend with.—Com.

Fraser, Allan B., was born on Fraser's Point, near Lancaster, Glengarry county, Canada, on January 22, 1848, a son of Alexander and Margaret Fraser, his parents being of Scotch birth. Allan began for himself at the age of fifteen working in Canada until he was twenty, when he came to the States and to Chenango county, where he was employed in a public works office. He then went to Oneida county, thence to Oswego, in both of which places he was employed as foreman on the railroad, which brought him to North Parma in 1873, with his brother, E. E. Fraser, the latter a contractor on the R., W. & O. road, our subject having a fencing contract. In 1875 he formed a partnership with E. A. Cross, carrying on a general store at North Parma. About two years and a half afterwards Mr. Fraser, associated with his brother, became sole proprietor and it is now one of the largest country stores in Western New York, and one of the most successful. Mr. Fraser was president of the North Parma Creamery Company in 1894 and is now secretary and treasurer. He has also been treasurer of the village and is treasurer of the First Baptist church. In 1878 he married Ella L. Wayne, by whom he has three children. His wife died in April, 1892. He married, second, Elfreda L. Tambling, and they have one child,

Curvin, John, was born in Rochester August 7, 1837, a son of John, who was a native of Queens county, Ireland, and came to this country in 1820, settled in Rochester, and married Margaret Heaney. Later they removed to the town of Chili, where he engaged in farming. He died in 1890 in his nintieth year. John Curvin was educated in the Christian Brothers' School at Rochester, and then engaged in agriculture. In 1865 he married Catherine, daughter of Gilbert Jump, who came to the town of Brighton in 1820, where he was a mason. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Curvin are: John H., Frank G., and Margaret E. Our subject is a prosperous farmer, and enjoys the esteem of his townspeople.

Stubbs, Joseph, was born in Camden, Me., in 1815, of English ancestry. Camden is a semi-maritime village at the estuary of the Penobscot, and was then a flourishing center of the ship-building industry. Joseph learned the trade of ship carpenter and caulker, and has made it his business since, removing to the vicinity of Boston about

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1821 and to Fairport a year later. August 29, 1852, he married Sarah L., daughter of the late Gould Warren, a millwright of Rochester, and a lineal descendant of General Warren of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Stubbs was for twelve years engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business in the Stubbs block in Fairport.

Stedman, George L., was born in Penfield September 13, 1832, a son of Lowrey Stedman, a native of Connecticut, born in 1797. The family is of English extraction, and came to Connecticut in 1773. Lowrey married Harriet M., daughter of John V. Lemon, of Harper's Ferry, Va., and came to Rochester in 1828, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of cabinet work. Later he removed to Warsaw, where he died in 1890, in his ninety-fourth year. George L. Stedman was educated in Rochester, and learned the printer's trade, also being engaged in insurance and real estate. In 1860 he married Mary S., daughter of Robert Moore, esq., of Perry, N. Y., and they have these children: Prof. John M. Stedman, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, of Auburn, Ala., and George L., jr., who is engaged in the railroad business. George L. Stedman came to Brockport in 1863, where he has since resided, and been identified with all local affairs of the town. Since 1857 Mr. Stedman has been engaged off and on in editorial work on different newspapers, and is writing for the press at the present time in connection with his other work.

Diver, Byron A., was born in Rush, a son of Norton, whose father, Daniel, was the first of the name to come to Rush. He was born in Vermont, and came here in 1806, bought 300 acres of forest, erected a log cabin, and returned for his family. He had seven children, among whom he divided his property. His father Calvin, came here later and was buried on the farm. Norton Diver married Melissa, daughter of Isaac Jackson of Henrietta, and began housekeeping on what is known as the Charles Green farm. Of his five children, Emily R., died in 1893, Byron, as above; John H., who lives in Lima, and Chloe, widow of Henry M. Hovey of Avon, and Isaac W., who died in Rush, March 19, 1895. Norton spent his last years in Honeoye Falls, where he died in 1889, his wife dying in 1880. Byron married Maud, daughter of Matthew Stull, whose father, Jacob Stull, came here from Maryland in 1801. Matthew died in 1871 at East Rush. Our subject bought his present farm before his marriage in 1865, the place comprising 115 acres of the old homestead. He has a son, Grad, and two daughters, Melissa C. and Eva E. Mr. Diver was supervisor during 1888–89–90, being re-elected without opposition. He was also assessor six years and collector two years.

Courtney, Capt. Lewis B., was born in Cortland county March 20, 1823. His father, Abyram Courtney, was a native of Chenango county, and the grandfather, William, was a soldier of the Revolution. Lewis B. was educated in the public schools, and in 1860 came to Brockport. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols., and took part in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, being present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, and was one of two remaining officers in his regiment at the battle of Petersburg. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted second sergeant, first lieutenant, and at the close of the war held the rank of captain, bringing back but eleven of the original 100 members of his company. In 1865 he returned to Brockport and entered the employ of D. S. Morgan & Co., remaining till 1885, since which time he has been engaged in the fruit evaporating business.

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Allen, Lemuel, was born in Henrietta April 17, 1824, and ten years later came to Penfield with his father, Lemuel, and grandfather, Lemuel, sr., who died there. Our subject married in 1846 and settled on the farm across the road from where he now lives, and where he remained forty-three years. In 1891 he removed to his present residence, and the farm is now conducted by his son, Edwin J., who is married and has a son, Lemuel D., and a daughter, Alzora.

Leake, C. Leverne, was born in Penfield in 1872, and after being educated at Rochester and Havana, he followed his trade of engineer for a time. In February, 1893, he came to Webster, where he started a sash, door and blind factory, in connection with which he now manufactures burial caskets also. He is a son of Stephen Leake, whose father Thomas Leake, was among the earliest settlers of Penfield.

Bumpus, William H., eldest son of Alexander N. Bumpus, was born in Henrietta in 1845. His father was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1812, and with several brothers was at one time connected with the great whaling industry for which that town was noted. He was himself a carpenter by trade, and located on a farm in Henrietta in 1821. He has been of considerable social prominence, and is still living at Irondequoit. William Bumpus has been a resident of Perinton since the age of ten years, and chiefly interested in farming. March 15, 1876, he married Elizabeth White of Rochester, and their children are: Ethel aged fifteen, and Myra aged thirteen.

Harris, J. D., was born at Penfield, August 30, 1848, a son of James of that town, born in 1821. His father William came here from Scotland in 1815, and his first lodging in Monroe county was where James Harris now lives, and the farm where they settled is also in the possession of a member of the family. James Harris has been and is still a representative man of the people, having been for twenty years supervisor of Penfield, justice of the peace about the same length of time, and filled besides many minor official offices. In 1879 he was the people's choice for county treasurer, and since the expiration of that term of office he has lived retired from active politics. He had four brothers and four sisters, all resident in Penfield, and at the last reunion of the family more than eighty members were present. J. D. Harris is one of a family of ten, five now living. After a course at Penfield Academy he engaged in farming in that town, removing in 1878 to Perinton, near Fairport, and he is now largely engaged in the shipping of produce. May 9, 1872, he married Frances L., daughter of Garry Brooks of Fairport, and they have one adopted daughter, Bessie Frances, new eleven years of age.

Reynolds, Linus H., deceased, was born in Salem, Washington county, September 28, 1822. He was married in 1846 to Sarah Doane, of Granville, Washington county. Came to Monroe county, where he settled in Holley in 1848. In 1850 went to Virginia where he remained till 1861, then returned to Brockport where he was identified with the medical profession all his life, and was prominent in advancing the best interests of the town, being especially interested in the welfare of the Episcopal church, of which he was a member. Of a generous and benevolent character, his hand was ever extended toward the worthy and needy. He died October 10, 1891, in his seventieth year.

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Howell, Henry H , has been a resident of Fairport since the age of sixteen, with the exception of nine years from 1859 to 1868. During this time he pursued the adventurous career of a quartz miner of California. He was born at Newark, Wayne county, in 1837, of an old Jersey family but of German ancestry, and is the only surviving son of Jacob W. Howell who in 1853 came to Perinton and engaged in farming, and who reached the age of eighty-two years, his death occurring in 1882. After returning from California in 1868 Mr. Howell was for several years engaged in farming, and for a time conducted a market on West avenue. Mr. Howell was for two years police officer of the village, and several years deputy sheriff under Charles S. Cornell and for twenty years has been treasurer Fairport Lodge 476 F. & A. M , at present is a member of the Board of Education and also a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. December 20, 1872, he married Carrie M. White. They have one daughter, Mabel, born September 17, 1882; their only son died in infancy. Mr. Howell had two brothers and three sisters. One brother died at the age of thirteen years, and John, he is a well known and highly esteemed resident of the town of Perinton, who in early days went to California, and subsequently made four more trips to that country going and returning by water each of the five trips. He was well known throughout California being quite a noted quartz miner. He fell from an apple tree at his farm in 1891 injuring the base of his brain from which he never recovered consciousness. The three sisters are all living.

Heinrich, William, was born in Montreal, Canada, February 28, 1861, a son of Wilhelm, who was a native of Germany, town of Aberfeldt, who came to the United States in 1850. In 1862 he came to Rochester and engaged in the confectionery business, being also a band leader of note. In 1876 he came to Brockport, where he engaged in the hotel business and in 1892 rebuilt the present house known as the Heinrich Hotel. He was the leader of the Brockport Band, and one of the founders and promoters of the German church. He married Frederica Rhinehart, by whom he had six children: William, Julius, George, Frederica, Eva and Elizabeth. He died in 1893, leaving his sons to take up the many business interests in which he was engaged, the management of the estate being taken by William.

Johnson, Benjamin F., was born in the town of Sweden, March 25, 1813. His father, Ira, was a native of Oneida county and came to this town in 1811. He married Sallie Sturgis, and died in 1816. Benjamin F. was educated in the common schools, and in 1842 married Polly M. Owen, by whom he had two children: Lewis F. and Mrs. Celestia L. Haight. Our subject is a practical and successful farmer, and takes an active interest in all town affairs.

Wheeler, Benjamin.—Guy Wheeler came from Sand Lake, N. Y., in 1825, and settled with his family in Parma near his present place, where he died. He was a thrifty and successful farmer. He had seven children, four of whom were born in Parma: Amarilla, who married Leonard Monroe; Benjamin, of Parma; Martha, who married Jefferson Barton; Rachel, who married Benjamin Cox; Job A., who died in Parma; Edward A. and Edwin F. (twins), both now living in Kansas. Guy Wheeler, who was born in 1798, died at the age of sixty-nine, and his wife died three years later. Benjamin Wheeler was born January 20, 1820, and has always followed farming and still lives on the old homestead, although he has large and varied interests

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in other localities, among them in Maryland, where he has spent several winters. When eighteen years of age he learned the art of grafting fruit trees, which business he followed six years, earning enough money to give him a good start in life, which with a small sum given him by his father, was the foundation of his successful business life. In 1857 he opened a store in North Parma, which he soon gave up and returned to the old farm. January 1, 1845, Mr. Wheeler married Melissa Crandall, by whom he has one child: Melissa, wife of Charles W. Gaffield. His second wife was Dorothy Hiscock, to whom he was married January 14, 1847, by whom he had five children: Mary H., William H., Harriet L., Mina and Susan.

Williams, Charles S., was born in Clarkson October 3, 1848. His father, Mark F., was a native of Burlington, Vt., and came to this town in 1832. His wife was Caroline, daughter of Samuel Smith, and their children were: Charles S., Frank E., Mrs. Mary Upton, and Isabelle Williams. He was one of the leading produce dealers in the county, and also an extensive farmer, identified with all the leading interests of his town. He died in 1894, in his seventy-fourth year, a man whose judgment was sought by many and who was respected by all. Charles S., his son, was educated at the Normal School at Brockport, and has taken the management of his father's estate.

Gallup, Andrew J., was born in Albany county March 31, 1825, a son of Eli Gallup, of Stonington, Conn., who came to this county in 1830 and settled in Sweden, where he engaged in farming. He married Sally Crary, and his death occured in 1882, in his ninety-second year. A. J. Gallup was educated at Brockport Collegiate Institute, after which he taught school. In 1848 he married Mary A. Houston, whose father, Isaac, was a prominent lumber dealer in this county, and also supervisor, etc., of his town. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have these children: Eli H., William N., Albert J., Mrs. Susan C. Garrison, Mrs. Fannie D. Webster, and Miss Sarah O. Gallup. Our subject is a practical and successful farmer of his town.

Cole, Clair M., is a native of Mendon, born in 1851, and here he has always lived. His father was Nahum B., a son of Abraham, who came from Connecticut in an early day, and was a leading citizen of the town, having served as justice and supervisor many years. He reared a large family, all of whom settled in Mendon. Nahum B. married Mary, daughter of Captain Burt, and had one daughter, Mrs. Byron Howland, who died in 1889, and one son Clair. He took a good citizen's part in town affairs, having served as assessor. The elder Cole was prominently identified with the Presbyterian church, and the family have all been Democrats. Clair Cole married Emma Smith, who is of Canadian birth and they have two sons, Benjamin H. and Lewis M. Mr. Cole moved on his present farm in 1881, the place comprising 196 acres under high cultivation.

McBain, James W., was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, June 27, 1818, a son o Farquahar McBain of Scotland, who came to this country in 1801, settling at Ballston, where he married Janet Davidson. They removed to Monroe county in 1836, and bought the Crittenden farm, where his descendants now reside. He was a prosperous and public spirited citizen, identified in all good works, and especially in the cause of education. He died in 1850, aged seventy-two. In 1852 James W. married Jane, daughter of Gideon Holmes, and has followed in the footsteps of his father, taking an active interest in all public affairs.

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Goodberlet, Joseph, was born in Hesse Castle, Germany, November 8, 1838, came to this country in 1853, and settled in Parma, and in 1869 settling in this town. In 1859 he married Emily, daughter of Alanson Van Brunt. Our subject has been a well-known contractor and builder as well as a successful farmer. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds, and he is now serving as road commissioner, being a prominent factor in the local affairs of the town.

Finucan, A. N., is proprietor of the famous old Phoenix Hotel at Pittsford, which has for seventy years been a prominent landmark, having been erected in 1826 by John Acker. In all this time the sturdy old hotel has not lost its supremacy as the leading hostelry of the place, and in the hands of Mr. Finucan bids fair to maintain its position as such. Under his management it has been improved and refitted, and extensive additions made to its culinary and dormitory capacity. Mr. Finucan was born at East Mendon in 1857, where his father, Daniel, settled in 1843. The latter was of Irish birth and came to America at the age of twenty-one. At New York city he married Margaret Fitzell, by whom he had nine children. She is still a resident of Mendon, having survived her husband. In 1884 Mr. Finucan married Margaret, daughter of Harvey C. Little, of Henrietta. Her family has always been a prominent one here, and in the earliest annals of Henrietta will be found the name of Elijah Little, coupled with every measure of improvement and progress.

Miller, William, came from Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, to Parma in 1836, and settled in the northern part of the town, where he was a prosperous and respected citizen. He died in 1876, survived by his widow. Eight of their children survive: Cornelius, Sarah Ann, John B., Martha Jane, J. Melvin, Mariette, Charles, and Alzina. John B. was born in Parma December 28, 1840, and has always followed agriculture. He attended the district school and later taught seven terms. He is a successful farmer, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the town. In 1862 he married Lydia A. Van Voorhis, by whom he had three children: Albert, Alma, and Eva. His wife died September 5, 1890, and in 1891 Mr. Miller married Elizabeth Garlock, widow of Amos Emerson, of Charlotte. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Miller moved to North Parma village. He has two farms of 158 and eighty-four acres respectively. He has served as village trustee two years. Dr. Amos Emerson was a pioneer physician of Charlotte. He had a brother, John, and a sister, Eleanor, the latter an early teacher in Greece. Dr. Emerson had two children: Augusta, who married William Babcock, of Brighton, and Amos W., the latter a farmer of Greece and Parma. He married Elizabeth Garlock, by whom he had two children: Minnie L., wife of E. O. Smith, of Kendall, and Gertrude A., wife of J. Milton Butcher.

Harrison, Henry, was born in Brockport April 2, 1854. His father, Josiah, was born in Orange, N. J., and came to this county in 1836, and his wife was Adelia, daughter of Joshua Field, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, and of the same family as Cyrus W. and Dudley Field. Josiah Harrison was a descendant of Richard Harrison, who lived in New Haven, Conn., in 1664. Joshua Harrison was actively identified in the mercantile business in early life, and for twenty-five years was the largest dealer in grain in Brockport and vicinity, holding several positions of trust and responsibility. Henry Harrison was educated at Brockport Normal School, and

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in 1873 entered the University of Rochester, from which he graduated in 1877. He first went to Detroit and engaged in the grain business, but returned in 1879 and became associated with Horace Belden, which was a continuation of the firm of Harrison, King & Co. In 1881 our subject married Florence, daughter of Dr. Hiram Lewis, of Albion, N. Y. He is a member of the local board of the State Normal School and takes an active interest in all town affairs.

Boothe, Reuben N., was born in Brighton August 10, 1867. His late father, also named Reuben N., was born in Scipio, Conn., and came to Brighton when two years of age with his father, Abijah Judson Boothe, who was born in England. Educated at Brockport Normal School, he stands to-day a representative of an old and well known family. In 1891 he married Myrtie J. Preston, of Pittsford.

Warren, Newman, was born in Wheatland, March 7, 1826, a son of Benjamin Warren of Ulster county, who was a son of Newman Warren, a native of England, who came to America when a young man, settling in Ulster county. He removed to Rochester in 1802, and the following year came to Wheatland and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, where he spent his last days in the log house erected by him in the first clearing in 1815. His wife was Margaret Codding Benjamin. Father of our subject was a farmer, and spent most of his life on the home farm, but the last eight years were spent in Chili. He married Elizabeth Hicks, and their children were Elizabeth, Newman, Isaac, Mary, Benjamin and Janet. He died in 1880, aged eighty-six, and his wife in 1884, aged seventy-nine. Our subject remained at home until the age of twenty-six, when he engaged in farming for himself. In 1871 he bought the homestead, where he has since resided. In 1852 he married Catharine, daughter of Archibald and Isabella Stewart, of Wheatland, and their children are Stewart, Elizabeth, Isabella, Jane E. Benjamin, Archibald, and Catharine. Mrs. Warren died in 1870.

Moore, Adam (deceased), was born in Clarkson, where he was for twenty-five years identified with the mercantile business. In 1844 he married Sabra C., daughter of Frederick Shafer, their children being Frederick A. and Clara E. Mr. Moore was for years prominent in the affairs of his town, holding various positions of honor and trust. He served as supervisor two terms, and was a man whose judgment was respected and sought by many. He died in 1888 in his seventy-first year, a loss not only to the family, but to all who knew him.

Patten, J. E., was born in Sweden, February 12, 1848, a son of Daniel B., a native of Argyle, Washington county, who came to Sweden in 1840. He married Nancy, daughter of James Hart, and became a prosperous agriculturist. James E. Patten was educated at the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and in 1869 entered the employ of Tozier & Haight, druggists. In 1878 he associated with B. C. Ketcham, and in 1883 bought Ketcham's interest and now carries on the best store of its kind in the locality, keeping a complete line of imported and domestic drugs and perfumes, with a full assortment of stationery, etc. In 1881 he married Kate L., daughter of Sidney Spaulding, and their children are Kenneth S., Delia W., and Alice O.

Cox, John, of Wheatland, was born in Yorktown, Westchester county, N. Y., August 31, 1819. His parents were Isaac and Hannah (Fowler) Cox. He first came

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to Monroe county in 1837 on a visit to friends already settled there. He married, October 5, 1842, Mary C., daughter of Oliver and Ann (Mosher) Cunningham, of North Castle, Westchester county, N. Y. Mary was born in North Castle, November 15, 1822. They removed to Chili in the spring of 1844, traveling on the Erie Canal and taking a week for the journey. They owned the farm in Chili, since the residence of Frederick Fellows, till 1854, when they traded it with him for the farm in Wheatland, where they have since resided. It has been their remarkable lot to live a wedded life of fifty-three years, and without the death of a child. John was a birthright member, and Mary a member by request, of the Religious Society of Friends, till the little meeting in the stone house on the hill was discontinued. Their children are; Stephen William, who was born February 5, 1844, in Yorktown, Westchester county, and resides in Wheatland; Isaac, who was born March 12, 1846, in Chili, lives in Rush; Henry E., born October 28, 1850, in Chili, where he now resides; William James, born April 2, 1855, in Wheatland, and resides in Clark county Wash.; and John jr., born November 4, 1860, in Wheatland, and now resides in New York city.

Page, W. L., born in Cedar Key, Florida, December 25, 1834, came to Monroe county in 1848, by way of underground railroad, and settled in the town of Perinton, being the first colored man educated in the University of Rochester, also the first colored man to serve on a jury in the Supreme Court of Monroe county. In 1863 he came to Brockport and engaged in mechanical engineering with Luther Gordon, D. S. Morgan & Co., and with J C. Hoadley & Co., introduced the first threshing engines in this county. He is a man of great industry and force of character and has by his unaided efforts secured a liberal education, meriting and receiving the respect of all with whom he is associated.

Perkins, Asa F., is a son of Asa, sr., now deceased, who was prior to 1827 a spinner in a woolen mill at Smithfield, Mass., where he married Martha Erten, who was also an operative in the mills. In 1827 they started on what was in those times a long journey, by wagon, to Troy, N. Y., where they took canal passage. They settled first in Penfield, and four years later removed to Perinton by ox team. Their happy married life covered a period of sixty-nine years, broken by the death of Mr. Perkins in 1892, at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Perkins survives him, at the age of eighty-eight, a remarkable instance of mental and physical preservation. Asa F. was born in Penfield March 6, 1831, and his home is just north of the village of Fairport. The children of Asa and Martha Perkins are Asa F., Samuel F., Jane E., Mary M., Olive C., Martha A., and Sarah Elizabeth.

Udell, Parson G., was born in Rochester, December 16, 1849, a son of William C. and Mary M. Udell. Our subject was educated in the public schools and Collegiate Institutes of Statterlee & Peck. His preceptors were Drs. P. G. Shipman and J. F. Whitbeck of Rochester. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, from which he graduated in 1871, having previously had a hospital experience and practice. After a year's practice at Rochester, Dr. Udell came to Spencerport, where he has been an active and successful practitioner in the town. For about two years he was partner with Dr. W. C. Slayton, but has otherwise practiced alone. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Rochester Patho-

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logical Society (of which he was one of the founders), and during his residence in Rochester was assistant surgeon of the 54th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y. He married, first, Mary, daughter of William C. Slayton, and second, Jennie, daughter of Sylvester Warner of Ogden. Of their five children four survive.

Pitt, William, was born in England, and was a son of William, sr., who came to America and settled in Brighton in 1854 as a farmer. They came to Webster in 1886, the family comprising the father, two sons, and William, jr., with his wife and children, who are William, Fannie, Lillian and Pansy. Mr. Pitt has been a farmer and fruit grower all his life.

Kircher, Charles, jr., was born in Rochester in 1852, a son of Charles, who came from Germany in 1848, and settled in Rochester, but in 1860 came to Webster, where he has been engaged in farming. Charles, jr., married Frances, daughter of John Springer, of Syracuse, and they have two sons, Charles and Irving, and two daughters, Helen and Estella. Mr. Kircher's farm is in the eastern part of Webster, where he is known as one of the thrifty farmers of the town.

Bridgeman, Robert, was born in Penfield in 1859, son of John, who was born in Burwell, England, in 1822, and came to Penfield in 1850 and settled on a farm west of the village. He died here March 17, 1894, leaving two sons, Robert and Charles, the latter now in Michigan. Robert lives on the farm where his father lived for twenty-seven years, one belonging to the Higbie estate. Mr. Bridgeman married Emma Thorp, of Brighton, by whom he has one son, Homer J., born in 1884

Hiler, William H., was born in Clarkson, September 12, 1847. His father, Abram, was a native of Boonton, N. J., and came to Parma, this county, with his father, John N. Abram married Lydia Buzzard, a daughter of Jacob Buzzard, one of the practical and successful farmers of this town. William H. Hiler has always been a hard worker and successful farmer. He is largely a self-made man and has received but little training in the common schools, yet by a life of industry and economy he has obtained as the reward of his hard toil the beautiful property on which he now resides. In 1868 he married Laura M., daughter of Ebenezer Hovey, and they have had three children. The two daughters died in infancy. Henry E., born September 7, 1871, is their only son. He intends to enter the Methodist ministry and has been aided by his parents in gaining a liberal education. He graduated from the Brockport State Normal School in 1889, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Rochester in 1893, and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Drew Theological Seminary in 1896. His plans are to complete his education at the University of Leipzig, Germany. He married Jessie E., daughter of William B. Williams, of Brockport, June 7, 1893.

Billinghurst, J. H., is the only son of Henry Billinghurst, of Rochester, well known as a skilled worker in wood, and builder of boats. He was at one time superintendent of streets, and also a member of the Common Council. He died in 1882, aged seventy. The brother, William, achieved a world-wide reputation among riflemen as the maker of very superior rifles and telescopic sights. J. H. Billinghurst spent his youth in the city of Rochester, eight years in Pittsford, and since 1882 has been engaged at farming at Bushnell Basin. In 1879 he married Augusta Kelly, of Brighton, and their son, Charles Henry, was born December 12, 1890.

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Brydges, William, was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1837, came to America at the age of twenty-seven and settled in northern Perinton, where he now lives. His father, Henry, emigrated at the same time, and died here four years ago. Henry H. Brydges was born in New York city in 1855, and has lived in Fairport since 1871, and previous to that date in Canada. He possesses in a marked degree the qualities and characteristics by which success is wrested from the severest conditions. He had absolutely no capital at his command, and is an example of a self-made man, surrounded by a family of promising children who will owe their education and advancement to their father's industry and frugality. He has been in the hardware business six or seven years. Mr. Brydges is a Protestant in religious faith, and a Republican in politics. March 29, 1864, he married Hattie E. Sherman, of English birth, and they have had four children: George W., Burton, Frank and Mabel.

Bennett, Stephen, was born on the farm he now owns July 20, 1830, a son of Frederic, born in Massachusetts in 1787, whose father was Stephen Bennett. The latter served in the Continental army, was at Trenton and Valley Forge. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Gates, one of the early pioneers of the Wyoming District, Pa., who was present at the battle of Wyoming, and afterward served in the Continental army. Gates married a daughter of Captain Howard, of Connecticut, who was prominent in the French and Indian war. The Gates family, with most of the other settlers of the Connecticut claim in Northern Pennsylvania, were refugees in Connecticut for several years after the massacre of Wyoming, but eventually returned to their pioneer home on the Walland Paupac Creek, now Pike county, Pa., where he was joined by Stephen Bennett, of Massachusetts, who had married his daughter Mary in 1785. Frederic, the father of the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Pike county, Pa., where in early life he engaged in lumber manufacture. In 1811 he bought a farm in the Genesee country, in now the town of Chili; returned to Pennsylvania and resumed lumbering. The war of 1812 caused financial reverses and he was forced to sell his Genesee land; but in 1821 he moved his family to Western New York and in 1822 settled on the farm now occupied by Stephen. He married Jane, eldest daughter of Silas and Sarah Chapman Killam, who were among the first settlers of Palmyra, Pike county, Pa. The children of Frederic and Jane Bennett were: Erminda, Eliza, Sarah, Lucy, Asher, Horace, Otto, Stephen and Jane. In 1856 our subject married Jennette, daughter of Archibald M. Stewart, of Wheatland. In 1857 they moved to Commerce, Oakland county, Mich., and in 1866 returned and purchased the homestead, caring for his parents until their decease—his mother in 1871 and his father in 1874. His wife died in 1888. None of their children survive her.

Skinner, James Avery, was born in Union Square, Oswego county, November 15, 1835, a son of Avery Skinner, who was a native of Westmoreland, N. H., and came to Jefferson county in 1816. He was the originator of the first map of the city of Watertown, and in 1822 moved to Oswego county, where he was elected to the State Senate and Assembly, was made county judge and county treasurer. While in the Senate he advocated the building of a ship canal through the State of New York. His death occurred in 1876 at the age of eighty. James A. was educated at the Jefferson County Institute, Watertown, and was graduated from Hamilton College in

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1857. The same year he entered the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York, graduating in 1860, was ordained in the ministry in 1861. In 1863 he went to California and organized the Westminster Presbyterian church of Santa Clara and was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Stockton. In 1869 he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where he organized the Memorial Presbyterian church in 1870, remaining till 1875. He then became district superintendent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, remaining till 1880. In 1888 he was ordained to the diaconate in the Episcopal church, and to the priesthood in 1889. In 1890 he was appointed rector of St. Luke's church at Brockport, and under his ministrations the church has increased in membership and financial standing. In 1869 he married Octavia Lane, and they have three children. His present residence is in Syracuse, N.Y.

Holbrook, Silas H., was born at Catskill, September 13, 1845. His father, Rufus B., settled in Greene county, where he was identified with the brick manufacturing business. Silas H. was educated in the public schools, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the 7th N. Y. Cavalry and on the mustering out of that regiment re-enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, and was in the following engagements: Siege of Suffolk, Jackson, N. C., Petersburg, Chapin Farm, and the last battles around Petersburg, receiving an honorable discharge November 29, 1865, after which he went to Oswego county, and in 1875 came to Brockport, where he is a well-known contractor and builder. In 1872 he married Tilly M., daughter of Jonathan W. Graves, and their children are: Willard G., and Frederick S. Mr. Holbrook is a member of Cady Post No. 236, G. A. R., of which he has been twice commander, and is a member of Brockport Lodge No. 182, I.O.O.F.

Jones, Thomas O., was born in 1817, a son of Thomas, sr., of England, whose father, John, came with his family to America in 1801, settling in Philadelphia, where he spent his days in the tanning business. His sons John, Thomas, and David, and a daughter, Elizabeth, came to Henrietta in 1815, where they bought land and made homes for themselves. Thomas, the father, at the age of nineteen, bought his time from his father, for which he gave his note for fifty dollars, then borrowed money from members of the Masonic fraternity, and came to Henrietta. He was a tanner by trade, and soon paid back the borrowed money and took up the note. He purchased a farm, soon became one of the leading men of the town, and took an active interest in the building of the Monroe Academy, to which he devoted a great deal of his time, and of which he was later a trustee. He was a Mason and did much for the order during the Morgan excitement. His wife was Mercy Barber, of Vermont, an early school teacher of this locality, and their children were Thomas O., Mary, Daniel, Barlow, Lavina, and Edgar. The three latter are deceased. The father was killed by the falling of a tree in 1830, at the age of forty, and his wife survived him many years, dying at the residence of our subject, aged ninety-two. Thomas O. was for many years a farmer in Henrietta, and in 1865 removed to the village, and bought a store, a dwelling, and sixty acres of land, and for twenty years engaged in the general mercantile business, and also did a large insurance business. He was also for twelve years postmaster, and for eight years his daughter Cora held the office. In 1888 he removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and bought a 320 acre farm, which he conducted a few years, then returned to this town and resumed farming. He also traded his Dakota farm for Rochester property, and now divides his attention

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between that and his property in Henrietta. He has been very prominent in town affairs, having served as town clerk, assessor, commissioner of highways, etc. In 1839 he married Samantha, daughter of Samuel Titus. She was born in Henrietta in 1817. Their children are Julius, who died in 1893; Cora, Cassius, Mrs. Lavina Holcomb, of Henrietta; Frank, who died in New Orleans in 1884: and Samuel T., of Rochester.

Wiltsie, James M., of Pittsford, and one of the foremost business men of that place, was born in Duanesburg, N. Y., December 25, 1829. His late father, Thomas Wiltsie, one of a family of fifteen, came to Perinton in 1834, taking an active part in the affairs of that town, especially as an organizer and deacon of the Fairport Baptist church, and as a powerful enemy to the liquor traffic. Of his fourteen children, but three sons reached maturity; John T., the elder, died in 1867; James M., is the subject of this sketch, and the sole survivor or male representative of the family. The youngest son, George H., enlisted in 1862 in the 4th Heavy Artillery, and after surviving the vicissitudes of the field, and the horrors of a rebel prison, died at Annapolis, Md., in 1865. In 1849 James Wiltsie, with three companions, started for California overland, and the record in detail of that adventurous trip would alone furnish material for an interesting volume. Beyond St. Louis, which point they reached by raft down the Alleghany river from Warren, Pa., to Pittsburgh, thence from Pittsburgh by steamer to St. Louis, from St. Louis by steamer up the Missouri river to Independence, Mo. Their path was almost untrodden save by the wiley savage and the bold argonaut himself. The last stage of 1,060 miles to Sacramento from Salt Lake, was made by a forced march of thirty days, a severe test of physical endurance. Mr. Wiltsie remained at the placer mines until the autumn of 1849, and returned via the isthmus, reaching New York on Christmas day. Mr. Wiltsie is senior member of the firm of Wiltsie & Crump, who conduct the largest retail business in Pittsford, and is also a heavy dealer in produce, coal and lumber. He is president of the Board of Health, member of the Board of Education, also of the Presbyterian church, and for three years represented Pittsford in the Board of Supervisors, the last year as chairman of that body.

James NcNall was born at Union, Conn., in 1796. He moved from Connecticut into Oneida oounty in 1806, and in April, 1811, he settled in Henrietta, where he lived up to the time of his death in 1885. When Mr. McNall took up his residence in Henrietta, the then village of Rochester was composed of an unfinished bridge, the ruins of an old mill, and a solitary log cabin. He commenced his pioneer life by splitting rails at fifty cents per hundred and receiving his pay in flour, pork and potatoes, which he transported to his home on his back. He sold his first crop of wheat for fifty cents per bushel and carried it up one flight of stairs. When the call was made for troops to defend Buffalo against the invasion of the British in the war of 1812, Mr. McNall, with his horse and wagon, were pressed into the service of transporting tents and military baggage from Avon to Buffalo, for which service he was in after years pensioned by the government. Mr. McNall had an excellent memory, and in his old age was fond of relating incidents connected with the early history of the country. He was present and witnessed the sham fight between the Yankees and the British opposite the present Arcade entrance on the first Fourth of July celebration in Rochester. He also took part in the great canal celebration here

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in 1824, and was among those who welcomed La Fayette to Rochester when he visited America the following year. In 1829 he was present and witnessed the last leap of Sam Patch at the Upper Genesee Falls. Mr. McNall's life reached back to the early days of the government under the present constitution. He was three years of age when Washington died, and nineteen when Napoleon fought the battle of Waterloo. He was one of the founders of the West Henrietta Baptist church, with which he held his membership up to the time of his death. Mr. McNall was twice married. He married Polly Brininstool for his first wife, and had four sons: Schuyler, James, Jacob, and William. His second wife was Susan Reynolds, by whom he had four children: Mary, Stephen, John, and Harriet. Of these eight children only four are living at the present time: James McNall, jr., Jacob B. McNall, Stephen R. McNall, and Mrs. Warren Caswell, all of whom reside in Henrietta, except the first named who lives in Chili.

Manning, William L., was born at Derrs, Columbia county, Pa., in 1846, at which place his father, the late Abraham Manning, was a miller. William remained in his native town until twenty-five years of age, having learned the carpenter's trade. In 1884 he came to Brighton and became associated with J. F. Le Clare, the well-known seedsman, and five years later established a copartnership under the style of Le Clare & Manning, at present controlling one of the most extensive and important industries of Brighton. Mr. Manning served with gallantry and distinction in the late war, as a member of Co. G, 178th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Among the battles in which he was a participant were, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and the seven days siege of Petersburg. At Chancellorsville he was slightly injured by a bursting shell. Mr. Manning has always taken a leading part in local affairs and government. While a resident of Columbia county he served the county as mercantile appraiser and was three years county auditor. Mr. Manning is a Democrat, and it evinces his personal popularity that in March of 1895, he was elected president of Brighton village with no opposition; he is also a notary public. In 1891 he completed a handsome modern residence on Park avenue. In 1866 he married Mary W. Derr, and their children are: Nancy K., now Mrs. De Hollander; D. Burnett, Myrtle E., and Ivy Leona.

Shaw, Mrs. Alice E., is a daughter of Orisimus Ferris, and married Albert Shaw, who died leaving two sons, Claude and Glenn. Mrs. Shaw came to Webster in 1891 to care for the household of Dana Smith, her deceased sister's husband, and who was then the owner of the farm which her grandfather settled in early life, and which she now owns. Dana Smith was born in Penfield, the son of Amos Smith, and removed to Webster more than fifty years ago and resided there during the remainder of his life. He married Phebe Ferris, the daughter of Sherman Ferris of Webster. For many years he conducted a hardware and tin shop but retired from active business on account of ill health, and died February 21, 1895. Mrs. Smith died March 27, 1892.

Denniston, W. H., was born in Rochester March 10, 1850, a son of William and Henrietta Denniston, the former a native of North Ireland, who came to this country in 1836. Mr. Denniston lived in Rochester until his eighteenth year, when he went to Parma; there he was employed as a farm hand, supporting his mother until her death. After the death of his mother he removed to Hamlin where he remained for

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about five years. He then returned to Parma, entering the employ of Demerest & Effner as clerk. In 1870 he purchased the store and stock at Parma Center, where he has conducted a large and successful business. In 1888 he purchased a farm north of Parma Center. Here he has been a successful breeder of trotters and the place is now known as the "Buttonwood stock farm." In politics Mr. Denniston is a Republican. For eight years he served as town clerk and overseer of the poor, and for four years supervisor of his town. In the fall of 1890 he was elected member of assembly from the 3d district of Monroe, in which office he served four years. While in the Legislature he was on various committees, the last year being chairman of the excise committee. His whole career in the State Legislature was marked by keen energetic work for his constituents.

Baker, Charles J., is a son of Carl Baker, who came to Webster in 1859, and was a farmer having five sons. Mr. Baker was also a farmer until 1891, when he, in partnership with his brother and Charles Hockenburger, built a flouring mill at Union Hill, where they do a large business. Mr. Baker married a daughter of Andrew Martin, and their two sons are Ernest L. and Orrin D.

Defendorf, Frank J., was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 24, 1855, was educated in Rochester and the town of Greece. The family came to this town at an early day. Mr. Defendorf began business as a grocery merchant when eighteen years of age, which he has continued ever since. He is also a general produce dealer and handles the best variety of coal. His first appointment as postmaster at Barnard Crossing was May 6, 1878, under President Grant's administration, and was reappointed March 19, 1889, under President Harrison's administration. In 1882 he married Alice C., daughter of the late ex-Mayor Lutes of Rochester, N. Y. They have two children, Fred C. and Flossie L. Mr. Defendorf's father, Elijah, was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1813, and came to Rochester when a young man. He married twice, first to Maria Mott, and three children were born to them: Emmett, Emily, and Albert, who married Emily Bailey, and had three children, Emmett Fannie, and Lulu. Albert Defendorf died in 1882, and his brother and sister died when young. Mrs. Elijah Defendorf died in 1852. For his second wife he married Harriett Bevier of Cayuga, formerly of Ulster county, N. Y. They have five children: Frank J., as above, George, Helen, Hattie, and Frederick. Mr. Defendorf resides with his father and people. The family are of Dutch and Swiss origin.

Dobbin, William H., of the firm of Dobbin & Moore, Fairport, dealers in lumber and manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. Mr. Dobbin was born December 9, 1840, in Wellington, Ontario, where his father, John Dobbin, had been one of the earliest settlers, and where later in life, owing to his integrity, his courage and his good judgment in matters pertaining to business and government, he came to be one of the leaders in social, intellectual and political circles, henored with numerous offices of trust and responsibility, and much sought after for his wise counsels in private affairs. Owing to the lack of educational advantages and to the obstacles incident to farm life in a new country, it was only by great persistence and pure grit that William Dobbin was able to acquire even a common school education, and yet such was his desire to attain the highest possible plane intellectually that he went

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farther than this and prepared himself for the profession of a teacher, largely by his own efforts. This, however, he never engaged in, and took up the trade of carpenter and builder. In 1864 he married Margaret Calder, and realizing that his surroundings did not offer the advantages necessary for a full development of his powers, he determined to come to the United States in search of a place better suited to his needs. In 1866 he came to Fairport and began his career there as a carpenter. It was not long, however, before he found opportunities to better himself and by his ability to see them, to grasp them and to make the most of them, he soon became one of the prominent business men of the town. For eight years he carried on a successful business in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. In 1879 he engaged in the lumber business, and since then has been associated with C. C. Moore, a much respected citizen and a gentleman of character and ability. By industry and economy they have built up one of the largest and most important industries in Fairport. When in 1882 their planing mill was destroyed by fire, it was but nine days before the machinery was again in operation, a striking instance of undaunted enterprise. Mr. Dobbin has also been one of the most extensive dealers in real estate in Fairport and has been largely engaged in building homes for the working classes, which are sold on easy terms, a form of practical philanthropy worthy of wider emulation. While never having aspired to political honors, Mr. Dobbin has taken a great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Fairport, and has given freely of his time and energy for the upbuilding of the various institutions connected therewith. As president of the School Board for a number of years he did much to advance the standard of education, and he was largely instrumental in securing the present excellent system of water works, He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, a deacon in the First Congregational church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Dobbin has five children: Clarence E., a graduate of Cornell University, and now a landscape architect in New York city; Mabel C., a student at Cornell University; Bessie C., Helen M., and Margaret H.

Gaston, Daniel D., was born in Wayne county in 1836, son of Joseph, who came from New Jersey and settled first in Penfield. Joseph Gaston then lived in Wayne county for some years, but afterward returned to Penfield, settling on the farm where Daniel D. now lives, where he died in 1879, leaving two sons, J. H. and Daniel D., and five daughters, Mrs. Jane A. Weeks, Miss Mary E. Gaston, Mrs. Emaline Foster, Mrs. Martha M. Holley, and Mrs. Margaret E. Voorhees. In 1860 Daniel D. married Jane A., daughter of James K. Vosburg, by whom he has one son and three daughters: William S., Elva (Mrs. John Wolf), Elizabeth, and Estella (Mrs. Carl Marlett).

Chandler, George A., was born in Gasport, Niagara county, N.Y., August 6, 1860, and came with his parents to Charlotte, April 4, 1863, where he was educated in the public schools. His early life was spent on his grandfather's farm. He became a carpenter and joiner, and has been in the employ of the Rochester Electric Railway Company, was foreman of the car repair shop until 1893, when he was made second engineer in their electric power house at, or near, Charlotte. May 15, 1882, he married Nellie Archer, of Campbellford, Canada. They have one daughter, Alma, who is a student in the Union School at Charlotte. Mr. Chandler's father, George W.,

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was born in Connecticut May 2, 1825, and came to Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., when he was a small boy. He was educated in the district schools, and taught several years. In 1852 he went to California and worked in the gold mines and carried express and U. S. mail. He returned in 1858 to his home at Moravia. He married twice, first, in 1859, to Mary A. Olny, and went to reside at Gasport. They had one son, George A. Mrs. Chandler died March 29, 1873. October 15, 1878, he married Emma Mowatt, of Coburn, Canada. They had a son who died in infancy. Mr. Chandler died June 22, 1884. Mrs. George A. Chandler's father, Joshua Archer, was born in Scotland in 1830. His family moved to Belfast, Ireland, when he was a boy. He married Jane Atkinson, and came to Canada. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mrs. Archer died in 1879. Mr. Archer resides at the old home in Canada. The ancestry of the family is English and Scotch.

Pearson, Harry M., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1851. The family moved to Superior City, Wisconsin, where he was educated in the common schools, and upon their returning to Philadelphia he completed his education there. He learned the tinner's trade and became an expert tin roofer, and is now a fruit grower in the town of Greece, where he has a fine fruit farm planted with the choicest varieties. December 19, 1878, he married Fannie S. Wilder, of this town, and they have three sons: Harry W., Eugene S., and Morley H. Mr. Pearson's father was born in Reading, Pa., in September, 1824, and has an excellent education. He married Mary R. Widowfield, of Philadelphia. They had six children. Two girls died in infancy. The father and mother are both living.

George Brothers, David and James, were born in Genesee county, N. Y., sons of Thomas George, who died in Penfield in 1891. These brothers, after several years' experience in the nursery and florist's business with prominent firms in the county, have opened extensive greenhouses in East Penfield, making a specialty of raising roses and clematis vines. By scientific research and long practical experience they are building up a trade of which they are justly proud.

Hopkins, J. W., youngest of eight children of Marvin and Jane (Phelps) Hopkins, was born in Pittsford, August 11, 1857. The scion of an important and historic family, he bears character above reproach, and is genial and popular. His aged mother, who is an inmate of his home, is a remarkable instance of physical and mental preservation, despite her eighty-three years. It was in 1830 that she was united in marriage to Marvin Hopkins, and of her eight children all survive except Mary, who died in infancy. They are James, Clarissa M., Mary, Dorothy P., Robert M., George, Chauncey I., and Jared W. Marvin Hopkins was a man of great enterprise and public spirit, a prominent figure in the councils of the Democratic party, and in his town filled acceptably most of the public offices, having been supervisor in 1840, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1862. He died in 1867, and his death was widely considered as a public loss and a personal one. The elder son, James, is now in St. Louis, general manager of the Diamond Match Co. Dorothy is the wife of Charles W. Rogers, of Pittsford. Robert is a farmer, also of Pittsford. Clarissa is the widow of the late Lyman M. Barker. George is in business at Akron O., and Chauncey at Granger, O. The first of the family to become an American was John Hopkins, from Coventry, England, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., about 1634. Caleb, the

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father of Marvin, colonel of the 52d Regiment of militia, achieved distinction as a brave soldier no less than as a statesman. We are permitted to quote from a letter of Governor Tompkins dated Albany, February 21, 1817: "I recall the distinguished part you took in the militia and volunteers of the war, and the intrepid conduct exhibited by you in the various battles of that memorable struggle. I cannot communicate an acceptance of your resignation without adding personal acknowledgment of my gratitude and approbation. Your friend and servant, Daniel D. Tompkins." Jared W. Hopkins was married February 1, 1893, to Lettie Maie Nye, of Pittsford, N. Y., daughter of Alvin E. Nye. They have one child, Irving Nye Hopkins, born March 28, 1895.

Gray, George N., was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., July 4, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, and his early days were spent on the farm. He was employed on the Great Lakes for ten years, and was promoted to second mate on several vessels. In 1885 he joined the United States Life Saving Service at Oswego. N. Y., as a surfman. On December 12, 1894, he was promoted to the position of Captain of the United States Life Saving Station at Charlotte, N. Y., having a crew of eight men in charge. February 12, 1878, he married Carrie E. Rickard, of his native place. Mr. Gray is a member of Genesee Lodge No. 507, F. & A. M., Rochester, N. Y. Captain Gray's father, Sardious, was born in the Mohawk Valley, in 1829. His parents moved to Oswego county when he was two years old, where he was educated. He was married twice, first to Dora Harrington, and they had six children, one of whom was George N. Mrs. Gray died in 1875. The second time he married Miss Briggs, and they reside in Mexico, Oswego county. Mrs. Gray's father, Josiah Rickard, was born in Mexico, in 1836. He married Angerose McDonald, of his native town, and they have had three children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Rickard died April 16, 1889. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and Scotch.

Beardsley, Warren F., was born in Warsaw, in 1839, and is the son of David and Meribah (Thayer) Beardsley, grandson of William, whose father was Andrew Beardsley. David Beardsley was born in 1813, and came to Penfield in 1846, and died in 1888, leaving one son, Warren F., who married in 1870, Celia, daughter of Richard Embury, and granddaughter of Thomas, who came from England and was an early settler of Penfield. Mr. Beardsley has always been a farmer and settled where he lives now in 1863. He has one son, Homer D., and one daughter, Mabel E.

Harris, George F., was born in Penfield in 1823, and was the son of William and Sally (Schocraft) Harris. In 1847 he started with his brother, Robert Harris, as a farmer, they having bought the farm together. In 1853 he bought Robert's share. He married Maria R., daughter of George Hart. She died in 1892, leaving one son, George F., of the firm of Harris & Nagle, of Webster, dealers in furniture and carrying on the undertaking business, and two daughters, Lydia M. and Minnie L., who have kept house for their father since their mother's death. Mr. Harris is one of the best farmers in Penfield, as is shown by the fine farm buildings, as well as by the thrifty condition of the stock and crops.

Loyd, Orrin, was born in Penfield, in 1857, and is the son of Orlando and Mary

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Loyd, and grandson of Armour Loyd, who settled in Penfield, in 1804, and died leaving three sons, William, Samuel and Orlando. The latter died in 1894, leaving one son, Orin, and one daughter, Florence, now Mrs. Ammon Curtis, of Chili, one other daughter, Effie, died in infancy. Orrin Loyd has always remained on the farm where his father lived and died. He married Sarah, daughter of George Salmon, and they have two daughters, Ethel M. and Mary E.

Whiting, Lawson J., was born in Webster in 1854, and is the son of Jonas, and grandson of John F. Whiting, who was one of the earliest settlers of Webster. In 1875 Mr. Whiting married Rosalia, daughter of Nathan Kelly, and in 1876 moved into the Kelly homestead in Penfield, where he is a farmer. Their six sons are Nathan P., Leslie M., Morse E., Reuben W., Edwin B. and John B. Mrs. Whiting's mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Pierce, and a granddaughter of Samuel Scribner, both of whom were among the early settlers of Penfield. Mrs. Rosalia Whiting is granddaughter of David Kelley, and the great-granddaughter of David, sr., who once owned all the land now comprising Penfield and Webster.

Weaver, William, was born in Perinton in 1855 and is a son of Michael Weaver, who came from Germany in 1840 and settled in Perinton. Later he bought a farm, where he now lives, in East Penfield. In 1877 Mr Weaver married Ellen Grenzebach, and bought the farm where he now resides. They have two children: William H. and Lillie C.

Turrill, Edward, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1818, and came to Penfield with his father, James B., in 1828. James B. died in 1849 leaving five sons and two daughters. Jerome B., Leman W. and Edward remained in Penfield where Edward and Leman W. were for many years contractors and builders, but for the last few years Edward Turrill has lived retired. Mr. Turrill has been twice married, his first wife dying in 1889, leaving three daughters and two sons; he then married Ruamy Strong, daughter of Dewitt C. Strong, one of the early settlers of Webster.

Lotz, John, was born in Nassau, Germany, September 19, 1824. He was educated in his native land. He came to the United States in 1847, and was the second one to emigrate to America from that town; he located in Rockland county, N. Y. In 1849 he came to Rochester; being a shoemaker, he at once entered the employ of the firm of Sage & Pancost, for whom he worked seventeen years. His first purchase was five acres of land on Jenning street, at that time not within the city limits. November 27, 1851, he married Catharine Herman, of Irondequoit, by whom he has seven children, Henry, Louisa, Emma, Charles, Ella, Clara, and George. Mr. Lotz's father, Peter, married Catherine Hild, by whom he had five children, Mr. Lotz being the youngest and the only one living. Mrs. Lotz's father, John J. Herman, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1790. He was an old soldier, having fought in Bonaparte's army. He married Catherine Nagle; they came to the United States in 1833, locating in this county; six children were born to them at this time, Mrs. Lotz being three years old, one child died while crossing, and was buried at sea, two children were born after they came to America. Mr. Herman died in 1862 and his wife in 1890. Mr. Lotz has been a resident in the town of Greece for twenty-five years; by his industry, he has acquired a fine property.

Stone, George B., was born in the town of Greece September 10, 1861. His edu-

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cation was obtained in the common schools, and is a fruit farmer by occupation. April 19, 1888, he married Jessie M. Wilson, of his native town and they have two children, Hattie L, and George W. Mr. Stone's father, J. Bryant, was born in the town of Greece May 3, 1837, was educated in the schools of that early day, and a farmer by occupation. November 22, 1859, he married Harriet Davis, of Charlotte. They had one son, George B., as above. Mr. Stone died November 28, 1867. Mrs. Stone's father, Mark Wilson, was born in Pennsylvania July 14, 1831, was educated in the common schools, and reared on his father's farm. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade. May 31, 1856, he married Esther Harding, of Pennsylvania, and they had four children: Edith, Carrie, Jessie M. as above, and Benjamin. Mrs. Wilson's great-grandfather's two oldest brothers were killed in the Wyoming massacre, and many of her relations in the early wars.

Pollard, Emma M.—The late Henry Pollard was born in Walsham, Suffolk county, England, June 20, 1811, was educated in their schools, and was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, until he was twenty-one years old. At the expiration of that time, he came to Canada. June 11, 1837, he married Eliza M. Moxon, daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Charlotte. They had seven children: John H., who died in infancy, Edward, Frank H., Arthur W., who also died in infancy, Alfred B., John Z., and Emma M. Edward served in the late war, in two regiments, first in tha 13th Infantry, New York State Volunteers, and afterwards as second lieutenant in the 24th Cavalry, New York State Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was wounded twice in the ankles. He died in Boston in 1892. Frank H. was a soldier in the 188th Infantry, New York State Volunteers, in the late Rebellion. Mrs. Pollard died in 1868. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Mary H. Greer, nee Holden, June 16, 1870. Mr. Pollard worked at his trade from 1840 to 1872. He then retired and took charge of his real estate. Pollard avenue was named in his honor. He died August 13, 1889. His only daughter, Emma M., was educated in the public schools, and in the Rochester Free Academy, graduating from the latter in 1877. After teaching school several years she attended the Geneseo Normal School, graduating from that institution in 1891. She has charge of the grammar department in the graded school at Charlotte where she has taught twelve years.

Peet, Norman C., was born in Penfield in 1819, son of Minor A. and Ohonor (Austin) Peet, and grandson of Ebenezer Peet, who came to Penfield from Connecticut among the early settlers. Mr. Peet's father died when he was two years old and later his mother married Libeus Ross, with whom Mr. Peet lived until 1842, when he married Sophronia L., daughter of Hiram Peet, and settled where he now lives. He is one of the leading farmers of the town, although for the last few years his son-in-law, Mr. Atwood, has lived with him and looked after the farm.

Fuller, Harrison C., was born in Penfield in 1851, and is the son of John F. and Harriet (Muliner) Fuller, and grandson of Joseph, who settled at Lovetts Corners in 1806, where Mr. Fuller now lives. John Fuller was born in 1826 and always lived on the homestead until he died, January 19, 1894. Mr. Harrison Fuller was elected justice in 1878, and in 1891 he became side judge, which position he held three years. In 1873 he married Delia S. Tabor, who died in 1875. He married again, Elizabeth,

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daughter of A. G. Northrup and they have six children, John, Joseph E., Albert T., who died in infancy, and three daughters, Florence K., Martha E., and Helen H.

Clark, Henry S., was born in 1832 and is a son of Chester and Minerva (Rundell) Clark, and grandson of Calvin Clark, who came to Penfield in 1800 and was the founder of the Clark families in Penfield. He died in the war of 1812. Chester Clark settled at an early day on the land where Henry now lives, and died in 1870, leaving three sons and two daughters, Henry, Franklin, Horace, Elizabeth, and Laura I. Franklin and Horace died. Franklin left one son, Warren, who lives on the old homestead.

Sheldon, Abner, was the first of this name in the town of Mendon. He came from Deerfield, Mass., in 1801, and bought what was known as the Ball farm. Two years later he bought the farm in Mendon, which has ever since been in the possession of the family, and which is now owned and occupied by Judson F. Sheldon, his grandson. His family were as follows: Electa (Mrs. Hawks), Abner, Zelotes, Rebecca (Mrs. Anthony Case), Lucy (Mrs. Justin Baker), Ptolemy, Henry A., William Frederic, Timothy F. Three of his sons, Abner, Ptolemy and Henry served in the war of 1812. Henry settled on the home farm, remaining there until his death in 1864. The others all sought homes in other parts of the country. Henry married Eliza, daughter of Charles Gillett, of Mendon, in 1816. Their family consisted of seven children: Chas. A., who died in 1825, unmarried. Ransom T., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Zebidee Bond, of Mendon; Louisa, who married Levi Carter, of Detroit. Mr. Carter, who was a railroad man, took the first passenger train, as its conductor, over the Michigan Central Railroad, which position he held until his death in 1874. Horace W., who married Marie, daughter of Jotham Bickford, of Mendon; Judson F., married Mary, daughter of Martha Davis, of Mendon; Lucina, married Wm. W. Potter, of Greene county. They moved to Medina, Orleans county, where Mr. Potter founded the Union Bank of Medina, holding the position of its president until his death in 1870. Laura, who died in 1841, aged eight years. Of what was once so large a family, the fourth generation has only Frank A., son of Ransom, who married Alice Williams, of Henrietta; Estelle M., daughter of Ransom, who married Frank E. Hovey, of Lima; Catherine, daughter of Horace, who married William Clapp, of Mendon; Antoinette, daughter of Judson F., who married William J. Kirkpatrick, of Lansingburgh, N. Y.; and Chas. F., adopted son of Judson F. The politics of the family have always been first of the Whig, then of the Republican party. Judson F. Sheldon represented his town in the Board of Supervisors during the years of 1878–79 and 80, and his assembly district in 1882, and also in 1889.

Markham, Mrs. M. A.—Willard Markham was born in East Avon, then Ontario county, now Livingston county, November 1, 1805. He was educated in the schools of his day, and has been a successful farmer. He came to the town of Greece in his twenty-ninth year. October 1, 1835, he married Louise Bronson, of Greece, by whom he had seven children: Laurinda, Joseph, Betsey, Levi A., Eunice A., Frances L., and Eliza. Joseph, Eliza and Eunice are dead. Joseph was a soldier in the late war, in Company I, 13th Inf., N. Y. S. Vol., and died at Yorktown, Virginia, May 15, 1862. Mrs. Markham died August 18, 1848. For his second wife he married

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Mary A. (Drake) Palmer, widow of Daniel Palmer, of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he had three children: Samuel W., Sylvia J., and Spencer S. Samuel W. was born March 10, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and is now a farmer at home. January 12, 1878, he married Florence W. Dewinell of this town, by whom he had seven children: Joseph W., Horace G., Florence E., Arthur W., Ida, Anna, and John D. Mrs. Markham's father, Samuel Drake, was born in Greene county, N. Y., in 1791. He married Sylvia Thorne of his native place, and by whom he had nine children: Edward, Orrin, William, Moses, Samuel O., Mary A., S. Jane, Stephen A., and Elvira. The family at an early day came to Genesee county, N. Y. Mr. Drake died April 28, 1873, and his wife May 31, 1868. Mr. Markham is ninety years old, hale and hearty, and is one of the town's honored citizens.

Watson, George W., was born in 1842, and is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Harris) Watson, and a grandson of Samuel Watson, who came from Maine to Penfield in 1816, and had three sons, John M., Daniel, and Franklin. John M. died in 1880. and left sons, Winfield S., Rufus E., and George W. Mr. G. W. Watson bought the farm where he now lives in 1884, and is one of the leading farmers of the town.

Busch, Frederick, was born in Germany in 1845, and came to America in 1866, settling near where he now lives on what is known as the "1600 acres tract." In 1878 he bought the farm where he now lives and is engaged in farming. He also does a large fruit evaporating business. His wife was Minnie Schutt, and their children are Frank H., a merchant tailor of Webster; Henry, John, William, Christlieb, and Otto, all farmers with their father. They also have four daughters: Lizzie, Fena, Mary, and Tena. They have also lost three sons: Fred, who died in 1889, Carl, and Julius, who died in 1895.

Baldwin, Addison R., was born in Topsham, Vt., August 6, 1833. His parents moved to Wells River, Vt., where he was educated in the public schools, one year at Newbury Seminary, and two years at the Military University at Norwich. On account of ill-health he had to abandon his studies, and he then became a clerk in a general store at Ogdensburg, N. Y. May 6, 1853, he came to Charlotte, which he has since made his permanent home, and entered the employ of Joshua Eaton, as clerk and general manager. January 2, 1856, he married Caroline Wheeler of the town of Greece, and five children were born to them: Charles A., who is a banker and broker in New York ; Frank E., a banker and broker in Boston, Mass., with a fine residence in Brookline, a suburb of Boston; Alvi T., general agent for several fire insurance companies, and is also President of the Massachusetts Chemical Company of South Boston, Mass.; Carolyn L., now Mrs. F. D. Hotchkiss of Rochester, N. Y.; and Daisy M., who resides in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Baldwin was superintendent of the Pittston Coal Company, at Pittston, Pa., where he remained during the years of 1859 and 1860. After he returned he again served Mr. Eaton in his old position, and was appointed agent of the Merchant's Union Express Company, after its consolidation with the American. He afterward became a produce dealer, doing a general business in grain, fruits, etc., which continued nine years. In the meantime he was village clerk, and trustee of the village by appointment. Upon the death of his brother at Groton Pond, Vt., he took charge of his business which was an immense lumber concern, and conducted it for three years. In 1893 he went to

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Boston, Mass., and was made vice-president of the Massachusetts Chemical Company, which position he now holds; six months later was made president of the Baldwin Bros. Company, and also of the National Telegraph Company. In the winter of 1894–95 he was appointed land commissioner of the Suwanee River and Railway Land Company in Florida. Mr. Baldwin's father, Erastus, was born in Vermont in 1811, and married Lucinda C. Richardson, who was born in his native State. They had four sons: Addison R., as above, Alvi T., Hammond T., who died at the age of fourteen, and Erastus, who is a resident of Wells River, Vt., president of the Wells River Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the National Bank of Newbury. Erastus Baldwin, sr., died in July, 1889, aged seventy-eight. His widow resides at the old home. Mrs. Baldwin's father, Baruch C. Wheeler, was born in the town of North East, Dutchess county, N. Y. November 27, 1805, he married Caroline E. Hollister, of Sharon, Conn., and came to the town of Greece in 1837, and located near North Greece. They had eight children, seven of whom are still living: Joseph H., Caroline, Hiram D., Benjamin F., Elizabeth D., Mary L., Phœbe L., and Julia, wife of Dr. Hess, of Grand Rapids, who died in 1873. Mr. Wheeler died January 2, 1895, aged ninety, and his wife April 14, 1890, aged eighty-three. In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat, and has been member of the Central County Committee. Mrs. Baldwin's great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Wheeler, was a colonel in the French war. Mr. Baldwin's maternal grandfather was also a soldier in the French war.

Ketcham, Byron C. The subject of this sketch was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., September 8, 1837. His grandfather, Joseph A. Ketcham, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 28, 1780, and died April 14, 1834, in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y. His father was born March 1, 1801, in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and died in Hamlin, Monroe county, N. Y., February, 1878. His mother, Julia Ann Ketcham, was born in Grafton, Rensselaer county, N. Y., September 11, 1805 and died in Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., September 17, 1888. They had seven children, namely: Caroline M., Warren P., Allen J., Byron C., Spencer C., Richmond A., and Gertrude E. Caroline M. was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., November 11, 1828, and died January 22, 1875. Warren P. was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., March 14, 1831, and died June 12, 1883, in Houston, Tex. Allen J. was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., June 7, 1834, and died about September 1, 1889, in Denver, Colorado. Byron C. was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., September 8, 1837. Spencer C. was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., October 6, 1840. Richmond A., was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., July 3, 1844. Gertrude E., was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., July 29, 1847. His father in his early years was a teacher in the common schools during the winter months and farmer in summer; held offices of trust and responsibility in the town in which he lived. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of the State with the exception of parts of terms in the Academy at Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y. In the winter of winter of 1859 and 1860, taught his first term in a district school in his native town of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y. Cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president and ever after voted the Republican ticket. At the breaking out of the late war was engaged on a farm, but enlisted as a private October 6, 1861, in Co. H, 64th Regt., N. Y. Vol. Infantry. At

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the muster-in was made 4th sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant in same company September 19, 1862, to 1st lieutenant and quartermaster December 24, 1862, acting adjutant of the regiment at Gettysburg in 1863, and captain June 18, 1863. Was in command of the regiment during a part of a quarter of 1864 on detached service to bring to the regiment the drafted men assigned to them July 28, 1863; relieved from that duty in November, 1863, and returned to duty with the regiment. Was wounded severely in the assault at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864. Discharged December 4, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. In the spring of 1865 bought a farm near and adjoining his father's and lived upon it one year, after which he sold and moved to Brockport, at which place he has made his residence since that time. In 1867 he accepted a position in the drug and book store of Fogin & Haight, and learned the business, and in 1873 formed a partnership with W. S. Merritt and continued until 1878 when Mr. Merritt retired and the firm became Ketcham & Patten and continued until 1883 when Mr. Ketcham retired and entered into the business of Fire Insurance to the present date. Mr. Ketcham is now the secretary of Monroe Lodge No. 173 F. & A. Masons of this village. Was secretary of the Brockport Union Agricultural Society for several years, retiring some three years since. Was town clerk of Sweden for several years, and clerk of the village Board of Health for three years. Is commander of Cady Post No. 236, G. A. R., and prominent in Grand Army circles. Mr. Ketcham was first married October 6, 1863, to Miss Esther S. Clarke, of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., who was born in Massachusetts in 1838 and died September 4, 1874. She is survived by two daughters, Bertha B. and Jennie M. Ketcham. The first named was born in Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y., November 29, 1864. Educated in the State Normal School located in Brockport and graduated in the Classical course in 1885. September 19, 1888, was married to Samuel J. Craig, of Canaseraga, Allegany county, N. Y., who carries on an extensive mercantile business in that village. They have two daughters, Esther B. and Gladys. The second daughter, Jennie M. Ketcham, is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Canaseraga, N. Y., having graduated in the musical course of the Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., in 1882, at the age of sixteen. She was born in Brockport, N. Y., October 28, 1866. Mr. Ketcham married for his second wife Miss Minnie Agnes Wadhams, only daughter of Edwin and Lucia E. Wadhams, of Brockport, N. Y., May 22, 1890. She was born in Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., October 30, 1860. One daughter is the result of this union—Gertrude Lawrence Ketcham.

Andrus, Fairchild, was born in Penfield, in 1814, and is the son of Alanson, and the grandson of David, who came from Vermont to Penfield in 1801, where he resided until 1816, when he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he died in 1849, aged ninety years, and where many of his descendants still live. Alanson came to Penfield with his father, and resided there until his death in 1848, aged sixty-five years. In 1807 he bought of Daniel Penfield the farm, then an unbroken forest, that has since been, and now is the homestead of the family. He was a distiller and farmer, and in 1811 built, and for several years operated a distillery. At his decease he left a widow, three daughters, two of whom are still living, and one son, Fairchild, who at eighteen years of age commenced to teach a district school during the winter, working on his father's farm in summer, which, with the exception of one

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year passed in a physician's office in the then village of Rochester, he continued to do until 1838, when he engaged in the transportation business on the Erie canal, continuing the same until the decease of his father in 1848, when he came back to the farm in Penfield. He was married in 1842, and has three children, two daughters and one son, who is a fruit grower of Riverside, California. He early took an active interest in political affairs, was one of the pioneers of the Republican party, of which he was for many years a trusted local leader. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was the supervisor of the town, remaining such until he was elected to the Assembly, where he served three sessions, in 1864–65–66, having been twice re-elected. After the adjournment of the Legislature in 1866 he accepted the appointment of assistant assessor of Internal Revenue, which he held for four years, and until the repeal of the law creating the office. On vacating the Revenue office, he went at once to Harrison county, Iowa, engaging in farming and stock raising, in which he remained until the fall of 1884, when he returned to the homestead in Penfield. He is of "New England Puritan" lineage paternally and maternally, and now at the age of eighty-one years is fairly vigorous, with mental faculties unimpaired.

Allen, James N., was born in Penfield, June 8, 1840, and in 1846 came with his father, Hiram, to the homestead where he has since lived. His father died in 1863, leaving five sons, James, Wesley, Calvin, Peter and Rowe. James married Almira, daughter of Abel Willetts, and they reside on the old homestead, which he bought. They have two sons, James G. and Fred, also two daughters. Mr. Allen is the grandson of Calvin Allen, who was one of the early settlers of Penfield. His mother was Martha, daughter of Wm. Harris.

Brown, Edward S., was born in Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1871. He was educated in the common school after his arrival east with his parents, also in the Albion High School of Albion, Mich., and Brockport Normal School of Brockport, N.Y., and is now conducting a meat market at North Greece. He was elected justice of the peace in the spring of 1895. October 7, 1891, he married Sarah E. Clement, of Greece, by whom he has one son, R. Stewart, born September 27, 1892. Mr. Brown's father, Robert S., was born in this town in 1838, was educated in the public schools and Clarence Academy, and was engineer in the employ of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Company for eighteen years, and wss killed in Rochester, N.Y., February 4, 1891. He married Jennie E. Bascom, of Greece (who also died October 28, 1891), by whom he had three children: Edward S., Herman B., and Archie R. His wife died October 28, 1891. Edward S. Brown is a member of Clio Lodge No. 779, F & A. M. at Parma, N.Y.

Roberts, Mrs. Julia E.—The late Henry C. Roberts was born in Fowlerville, Livingston county, N.Y., January 5, 1841. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen he left home and came to Rochester, N.Y., learning the gunsmith's trade with William Billinghurst, of that city. At the age of nineteen he went to California, and upon his arriving in that State his capital in cash was five dollars, with which he began business as a gunsmith. He remained in California six years, and by his industry and shrewd business judgment he returned to Rochester with about $5,000. He then entered the firm of Dewey & Davis, in the retail coal business, and shortly afterward the firm was changed to Smith & Roberts, which continued about six years. He then became a wholesale dealer

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in the coal business, under the firm name of H. C. Roberts & Co. They erected the Genesee coal docks and chutes on the Genesee River, above Charlotte. In 1879 he was made president of the Charlotte Iron Works, which position he held until his death. In the management of his various business interests he exhibited rare tact, skill, and ability. He married Julia E. Pollay, of Rochester, N. Y., and they had one son, Henry P., who married Anna B. Blackford, of Washington, D.C., and they have one daughter, Ruth Elizabeth. Mr. Roberts died August 17, 1885.

Rashe, Louis, was born in France, September 15, 1822, and came to the United States with his parents in 1827. They first located in Albany, where they remained five years, and afterward lived in the country on a farm, where he was brought up. July 31, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 108th Infanty, New York State Volunteers, and was honorably discharged on account of disability (rheumatism and rupture) in May, 1863. He has married twice, first in 1847 to Mary Searls, of Lowville, Lewis county, N.Y. Mrs. Rashe died in 1890. For his second wife, on June 11, 1891, he married Mrs. Silvia Dodge, nee Ford, of Tompkins county, N.Y., formerly of Schoharie county of this State. Mr. Rashe came to this county and town of Greece in 1859, and has resided here most of the time since. Mr. Rashe's father, George, was born at the old home in France in 1786. He married and had five sons: John, Frank, Joseph, Louis, and Peter. Mr. Rashe died in 1862, and his wife in 1857. Mrs. Rashe's father, Major Ford, was born in Schoharie county, N.Y., in 1809, and was a carpenter by trade, and afterwards became a mill owner. He married Lucinda K. Millard, and they had sixteen children. Mr. Ford died in 1881 and his wife in 1891.

Butts, Daniel, was born in Northampton county, Pa., September 12, 1821. His parents came to the rapids, near Rochester, in 1832, and shortly afterwards to the town of Greece. He was educated in the district schools, and has always been a farmer. In 1843 he married Sarah Burns, of Greece, by whom he had four children: Louisa, now Mrs. Dr. Carpenter, of Greece; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Wilder, of Spencerport; Margaret, now Mrs. John Lewis, also of Greece; Melvin, who married Ophelia Snell, of this town. Mrs. Butts died in 1878, mourned by a husband and family. For full history of family see another place in the work.

Frost, Henry, was born in Walworth, Wayne county, N.Y., in 1844. He is one of the four sons of Abner and Betsey (Merritt) Frost. Abner Frost settled in Penfield on the farm where Henry now lives in 1854 and died in 1880. Henry, with his brothers, Byron and Jesse, enlisted in Co. D, 140th N. Y. Vols., serving until the close of the war. He is now engaged in farming and fruit growing. In 1869 Mr. Frost married Ada E. Cowel, by whom he has one son, Arthur B. Lewis Frost was in the 138th New York Infantry. Byron died in prison in Florence, South Carolina. Henry Frost was in Andersonville prison one year and came home at the close of the war; he was wounded on the top of the head in the battle of the Wilderness and then taken to Andersonville prison.

Harris, Mrs. William, nee Louisa Herrick, daughter of Rufus, was married to William Harris in 1847, and they settled on the old Harris homestead, where William, sr., lived in 1817, and where William, jr., died in 1877, leaving four sons: John F., Potter E., and Peter D., who now carry on the farm, and William N., who lives east of Lovetts Corners; also three daughters, Lenora, Maggie, and Jeanette.

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Budd, Daniel D., was born in the town of Greece April 17, 1842. In 1864 he was appointed inspector of customs of Charlotte, was for twelve years justice of the peace, and filled other positions of trust. December 26, 1872, he married Lydia A., daughter of Rev. Moses Wallace, of Rochester, and they have had four children: D. Wallace, Mary E., who died aged two, Fred D., and Adela E. Daniel, father of our subject, was born in Bloomfield, Ontario county, in 1810, and came to this town with his parents the same year. He held many public offices and was a man of prominence. He married Elizabeth Merrill of this town, and had seven children: Mary, who died at the age of twenty-seven, Georgiana A., Daniel D., Adda R., Aldin T., Evan W., and Elbert O. Mr. Budd died in November, 1892, and his wife May 4, 1892. His father, Daniel Budd, was born in Dutchess county and came to Canandaigua in an early day. He was a soldier in the war of 1815. Moses Wallace, father of Mrs. Budd, was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., in 1810. He married Elizabeth Eaton, of Albany, and had five children: Abigail, Amanda D., Josiah E., Lydia A., and James E. Mr. Wallace has resided in Charlotte fourteen years, in Pittsford eight years, then removed to Rochester. He was a Methodist minister. His death occurred September 8, 1878, and that of his wife May 1, 1884.

Copsey, Albert, was born in Suffolk, England, September 29, 1860, and was educated in their national schools. He is a professional and scientific gardener, beginning at the early age of twelve years serving his term of four years, during which time he attended regularly the night school of public elementary schools. In 1881 he came to the United States, locating in Rochester, N. Y., and entered the employ Elwanger & Barry, and soon afterward became the private gardener of Elwanger, where he remained three years, and then entered the employ of A. G. Yates as gardener and florist. He is a specialist in the cultivation of roses. "His success in growing magnificent La France, Nephetes, Sunset, and Mermot roses for the last two years, when other growers failed, testifies to his skill and knowledge." March 27, 1883, he married Maria Beatty, of Rochester, N. Y., and they have three children: Walter B., Elizabeth M., and Albert V. Mr. Copsey's father, William, was born in England, in 1816. He was foreman in a woolen matting factory twenty-three years. He married Maria Allen of his old home, and they had seven children. Mr. Copsey died August 11, 1891. Mrs. Copsey's father, James Beatty, was born and lived in Ireland. He married Ann Armstrong, and they had eight children. Mr. Beatty died before Mrs. Copsey was two years old, and his wife in 1882. Mrs. Copsey came to the United States when she was sixteen years old. Mr. Copsey is a member of Genesee Lodge 507 F. & A. M., Rochester, N. Y., also of Monroe Tent, No. 147, K. O. T. M., and St. Andrew's Brotherhood, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church.

Lascell, Joshua B., was born in Niagara county, N. Y., October 31, 1856. His parents moved to Canada when he was two years old, where he was educated. In 1869 he came to the United States, and located in Monroe county, where he is a trusted employee of the Rochester Electric Railway Company. September 4, 1877, he married Artie M. Stace, of the town of Greece. They have four sons: Harry S., Ernest R., Walter D., and Raymond. Mr. Lascell's father, George, was born in Niagara county, in 1829, was educated in the common schools and was a farmer by occupation. He married Emily Traviss, formerly of Canada, and they had three children; George B., Thomas H., who died in 1889, and Joshua B. George Lascell died in

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1888. Two of his ancestors on the paternal side were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mrs. Lascell's father, Stephen Stace, was born in Kent, near the Sussex line, England, in 1832, where he was educated. He has married twice. His first wife was Emily Willard, of his native place, and they had four children; Jennie, George W., Artie M., and Albert E. The family came to the United States in 1852, and located in the town of Webster. Jennie married Wesley Spears, and had three children: Maud, who died in infancy, Grace C., and Estella. Mrs. Spears died in 1883. George W. married Frances Studly, of Greece. They had two sons: Charles A. and Addison C. Albert E. resides at home. Mrs. Stace died March 13, 1876.

Fallesen, Andrew P., was born in Denmark, November 23, 1853. He was educated in the schools of his native land and came to the United States in 1872, locating in the town of Greece, near Charlotte. He is a small fruit grower, having thirty-five acres of very choice varieties of fruit on Hopper's Hill. April 3, 1879, he married Lillian Watkins, of Phelps, Ontario county, by whom he had three children: John A., Julia H., and Eva E. Mr. Fallesen's father, Andrew, married Helen Peterson, by whom he had twelve children. Mrs. Fallesen's father, John T. Watkins, was born in England February 22, 1835, and came to the State of New York when a young man. He married Julia De Bois, of New York city, by whom he had five children. Mr. Watkins is a merchant tailor by occupation. He enlisted in Co. H, 148th Inftr., N. Y. S. Vols., and served till the close of the war. He now holds the office of town clerk and is one of the honored citzens of Phelps.

Knipper, Peter, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 21, 1855, and came with his mother to this country in 1859, his father having preceded them one year. They located in Rochester. He was educated in St. Joseph's Catholic School, with one term in the Rochester Business University, and his early life was spent as a shoemaker with various manufacturing concerns in Rochester and other places, but for the past six years he has been a hotel-keeper in the village of Greece, his house having the reputation of being the best within ten miles, outside of Rochester. November 15, 1877, he married Mary E. Mura, and their children are Frances J., William P., Sarah D., M. Genevieve, and three who died in infancy. They attend St. John's Catholic School here. John, father of our subject, was born in Germany May 14, 1832. He conducted a distillery at Cartersville for twenty years. He married Dora Rosening of his native place, and they had these children: Peter, Barbara, Mary, Anna, and Frank, who died in infancy. His second wife was Mary Kuhn, and they have one son, Joseph, and now reside in Rochester. Mrs. Knipper's father was Erasmus Mura, born in France in 1822, who came to this locality when a young man. He married Justine Ochs of Rochester, and they had six children: George M., Mary E., Theresa, Justina, Kittie, and one who died young. Mr. Mura died October 6, 1862, his widow residing in Rochester. The ancestry of the family is German and French.

Burlingame, Herman G. (deceased), was born November 26, 1835, in Norwich, Chenango county. He was a son of Charles Burlingame, who was well known in that section for his ability as a mathematician and his work as a surveyor. Herman inherited his father's mathematical tastes, and under the stimulus of his own love for the subject and encouragement of his father, he soon developed remarkable power in his grasp of mathematical truth. At the age of fifteen he entered Norwich Acad-

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emy from which place he graduated three years later. He soon after accepted a position as teacher and then began at the age of eighteen what proved to be a life work. For two or three years his work was alternately in district and select schools. During this time he was married to Ellen W. Wicks. To them were born five children. Mr. Burlingame successfully filled positions in Susquehanna Seminary of Binghamton and Norwich Academy. From the Madison University he received the degree of Master of Arts. In the fall of 1868 he accepted the invitation to take charge of the mathematics of the Normal School newly organized at Brockport. This position he held till the time of his death February 19, 1891. For a period of more than twenty-two years his interest, his life, outside of his family was centered in the school with which he became identified. To it he devoted the ripest and best years of his life, and it was through him that many new features have been added to the school.

Beebe, Asa, was a native and former resident of Windhall, Vt., a town situated on the top of the Green Mountains, Vt. He was prominent in local history in Vermont, and was in the Legislature many years, and for a long time justice of the peace. In 1825 he sold his mountain farm and emigrated to Monroe county, settling in West Greece where he died. He was for five years overseer of the poor in this town and was one of the chief supporting members of the Congregational Church. He brought eight children to this locality, of whom but two survive: Salmon and Sarah, wife of Loomis Sheldon of Rochester. Salmon Beebe was born August 17, 1817, and married first Abigail Parish, by whom he had three children: Albert P., of Greece; Silas D., in Montana; and Lydia A., wife of Jesse Howe, of Michigan. His second wife was Miranda Benedict, by whom he had one son, Frank S., who was drowned when a young man. Albert P. Beebe was born in Greece, January 2, 1845, lived at home until the age of twenty-five, and was educated at Parma Institute and Holly Seminary. For a time he engaged in fruit dealing but later went to New York and became a Pullman car conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, and after three years was made a regular passenger conductor. He was so engaged for ten years, then went to Utah and for nearly three years was conductor on the then Denver and Rio Grande road, his brother, Silas D. Beebe, being superintendent of the road. In 1885 our subject returned to the old home, where he has since resided, conducting the place, and being also an extensive fruit dealer. He has served a number of terms as supervisor. His wife was Emily Truesdale, who bore him one child, Wilbur S. He married second, in Salt Lake City, Emma Ainsworth. Mr. Beebe is a Mason.

Gallery, Michael, was born in Ireland, in the year 1827, and came with his father to the United States in 1833 and purchased a homestead on the Latta Road near Greece Center, where he has since resided. He was educated in the common schools, and is one of the best farmers in the town, He married Mary Beatty, of the town of Greece, by whom he had nine children: Francis, who died at the age of forty-one years; Mary, Martin, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Anna, Josephine, Effie, and Mortimer. Martin and Elizabeth are dead. Mrs. Gallery died in the year 1877, mourned by a husband and family. Mr. Gallery's father, Francis, was born in Ireland March 3, 1795. He died at the age of ninety-seven years at the family residence in Greece February 25, 1892.

Sheldon, Luther G., was born in Parma, this county, October 29, 1860; his educa-

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tion was obtained in the district schools, and he is a farmer and fruit grower by occupation May 25, 1886, he married Mina Welch, of Greece, and they had four children. Harry L., Luther G., jr., Emma M., and Errol G. Gilbert, father of our subject, was born in the town of Parma December 19, 1834, was well educated, and was a carpenter and builder; he taught school several terms. December 28, 1859, he married Nellie B. Warner of this town and they had one son, Luther G., as above. He died August 12 1864, and his widow survives him. Mr. Sheldon's grandfather, Luther Sheldon, was born January 5, 1803, and married first Almeda Hills, by whom he had one son, Gilbert. His second wife was Harriet Trowbridge. He died June 7, 1867. Mrs. Sheldon's father, John Welch, was born in Gates January 15, 1839. He married Agnes Maneely in 1861; she was a native of Ireland. Their children are Mina, John L. and Elon G. John L. married Luella Breeze and they have one son, Francis C.

Losey, William, was a former resident of Seneca county, from whence he went to the war of 1812. He was a shoemaker and farmer, and pursued both avocations after coming to Parma in 1822. His children were James, Lydia, Jane, Wilsher and Luther. William Losey died at Albion, Mich., about 1861. James was born in 1818 and is remembered as the cabinetmaker and undertaker of Parma for many years. At the time of the gold fever, he with many others went to California, and suffered many hardships while crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel; they were caught in a calm in which they remained for a number of days and were put on an allowance of one pint of water and one sea biscuit per day. He married Laura Meserve, by whom he had one son, George A., of Parma. James died in Parma April 30, 1890, and his wife January 12, 1863. George H. Losey was born January 10, 1843, and although a miller by trade, his chief occupation has been farming and market gardening. He also worked as clerk in a store for several years. March, 15, 1865, Mr. Losey enlisted in Co. L, 50th N. Y. Engineers, and although in service only until June 13 witnessed a number of severe engagements. He returned to Parma in 1867, married Belle S., daughter of Henry Pulis of Greece. They have one son, James Le Vere. Living for a time in Greece Mr. Losey was elected justice of the peace and overseer of the poor, also was appointed and served as postmaster during Cleveland's first administration.

Deming, Howard C., was born in Canaan, Conn., June 15, 1847, was educated in the common schools, supplemented by an academic course, and his early life was spent as a bookkeeper and clerk, later as a farmer. September 25, 1872, he married Ella A. Smith of South Greece, and they have three children, Wilbur C., Nellie E., and Edith A. Mr. Deming's father, Chester M., was born at the old home in Connecticut, December 25, 1822. He married Ellen M. Woodruff, of New Hartford, Conn., their four children being: Howard C., Wilbur M., Minnie A., and John W. Mrs. Deming died November 16, 1881. The father of Mrs. Howard Deming was Allen Smith, who was born in Wales, England, May 6, 1810. His parents went to Londonderry, Ireland, when he was a child, and his mother, Isabelle Marshall Smith, died April 26, 1818, in Londonderry. The balance of the family came to this country, locating in Whitehall, this State. He married Amanda Benham of New Hartford, Conn., in 1847, the ceremony taking place in Syracuse, and they located on this homestead near South Greece; she died May 11, 1887, and he, at South Greece,

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April 29, 1895, aged eighty-five years. They had two children, Ella A and John A., who died aged five years, March 17, 1859. Mr. Deming has resided in town since 1875. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and Welsh.

Paine, John, was born in the town of Fort Ann, Washington county, December 22, 1834, and removed with his parents to Kendall, Orleans county, when a child. They remained one year, then removed to Clarkson, now Hamlin, this county. He was educated in the public schools, and at Brockport Collegiate Institute. September 30, 1862, he married Mary J. Fisk, of Hamlin, and has had eight children: Horace G., who died in his fiftieth year; Louise M. wife of Hiram Kishlar; Florence J., Lillian, Mary D., wife of Dr. W. B. Hillman; Herbert J., Jessie E., and Willis F. Reuben, father of our subject, was born in Argyle, Washington county, May 3. 1804, was educated in the schools of his day, and in early life was a wagon maker. He married Delora Mason, and they had six children: Daniel M., Wealthy, John, Reuben, Laura, and Horace, who died in extreme infancy. Mr. Paine's mother, Delora, was born in Connecticut in 1807. She died July 15, 1884, and her husband's death occurred August 27, 1869. Nathan Fisk, father of Mrs. Paine, was born in the town of Penfield in 1804, married Melinda Manley, born in 1810, in Massachusetts, and had nine children, eight now living: Julia, wife of E. C. Whipple; Mrs. Helen Banker, Nathan, who married Laura Paine; Greenleaf, who married Jennie Rowley; Mary J., wife of John Paine; Minnie, wife of E. S. Hoskins; Susan R., wife of Judson Briggs; Mrs. Louise C. Williams. Both parents now reside in Brockport. They were pioneers in this locality, and moved into this county when it was nearly all a wilderness.

Stone, Mrs. S. A.—Enos G. Stone was born in the town ot Greece June 23, 1845, and was educated in the public schools, and the High School at Le Roy. He is now a farmer and fruit grower. January 22, 1868, he married Sarah A., daughter of the late John Todd, of the town of Greece, and six children were born to them: Bryant, Minnie S., Ralph T., Louise, John A., and Harold J. Mr. Stone's father, James S., was born in Rochester May 4, 1810, and said to be the first white child born there on the east side of the river. He was educated in the schools of that early day, and followed the honorable occupation of farming. April 29, 1835, he married Sophia P. Coe, of Le Roy, Genesee county, N.Y. Seven children were born to them: William T., Louise P., Clara C., Enos G., as above, and Martin O. Mr. Stone died January 2, 1892, and Mrs. Stone in November, 1870. Mr. Stone was customs collector at this port two years, and supervisor of the town two terms. Mr. Stone's maternal grandfather, Martin O. Coe, was a colonel in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, Enos Stone, was from Berkshire, Mass., and was a captain in the Revolutionary war. For full account of Mrs. Stone's family see article of the late John Todd.

Salyerds, Isaac W., a prominent resident of Scottsville, was born in Preston, county of Waterloo, Canada, January 21, 1851, a son of Isaac, who was a native of Pennsylvania. His father having died when he was very young, he bought his time from his employer and went to Canada, where he plied his trade of weaver. He married Caroline Whitsell, and had four children: Isaac, Eli, Nancy, and Henry. He died in 1855, and his widow resides in Holyoke, Mass. When a lad of thirteen

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our subject began to earn his own living. He worked in Rochester in the flour mills for a number of years, then spent two years in Scottsville as a miller and salesman for Malcolm McVean, and in the fall of 1876 removed to Garbuttsville, where he engaged in milling for himself. In 1878 he returned to Scottsville and engaged in the meat business, conducting a market for nine years. In the meantime he purchased a lot and erected a store and residence. He has served as constable several years, and is an exempt fireman of the Rochester Volunteer Fire Department, of which he was a member five years. He also organized the Scottsville Fire Department, of which he has ever since been an active member. He was president of the Scottsville Musical Association, which was second to none in the county, and has been trustee of the cemetery and of the M. E. church several years. He is also deputy sheriff, and a Mason. In 1870 he married Sarah E., daughter of David and Elizabeth Rife, of Hespler, Ontario, and their children are: Byron, of the state engineer's office in Rochester; Nancy, who died aged five; David C., Mary L., Ida M., and Ethel.

Rowe, Lucian A., was born in Greece January 15, 1835, educated in the public schools, and has always followed farming. In 1857 he went to California prospecting for gold, returning in 1861. He carries on general farming, having two specialties, berries and dairying. He markets in Rochester. He has a large silo with a capacity of 100 tons. In 1865 he married Jennette Colby, of this town, but born in Nunda, Livingston county, and they have four daughters: Mattie L., who married Edward J. Benedict; Pearl J., a teacher; Ruth A., and Helen I. His father, Lucien, was born in this town in 1808, and died April 27, 1886. In 1831 he married Lovina Doty, of this town, who was born in Geneva in 1809. They had four children: Lucian A., Elizabeth L. (now Mrs. William Kenyon), Ruth E., who resides with her mother, and Aria P. (now Mrs. Sydney E. Brown). The grandfather, Frederic, was born in Connecticut, and came to this town when a young man. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. There were eight brothers. One was accidentally killed, one remained at the old home, and six came to this State. The father's name was Ian. Philura Church was born in East Haddam, Conn., August 2, 1784, and came to this State in 1799. She taught school several years and became the wife of Frederic Rowe in 1807. Their children were: Lucian, Emeline, Ruth H., Frederic A., Ira G., Abel, Henry C., Nancy, who died in infancy, Nancy P., and William E. Of these, but one is now living, Nancy P., of California. The father of Mrs. Lucian A. Rowe was Zacheus Colby, born in Greece in 1811, a nurseryman, who married, first, Rhoda Shearman, by whom he had one daughter, Rhoda; and second, Jennette Shearman, by whom he had three children: Zacheus, Jennette, and Charles. Mr. Colby died May 23, 1891. His father, Zacheus, was a surgeon in the war of 1812. Mr. Rowe is a member of the Grange, in which he is past master, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church of this place. The family is of English, Scotch, Irish, and Dutch ancestry.

Jones, Edwin A., was born in Herefordshire, England, May 7, 1839, a son of David and Rachael Jones. The family came to Rochester in 1840, where the father was a blacksmith. Later they moved to Riga, and thence to Michigan, where David died in 1884. Edwin returned within a year to Monroe county. He was promised a captain's commission if he would raise a company for the war. This he did, securing

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the enlistment of 118 men, ready for muster, but through some political manœuvreing he was deprived of his captaincy for many months, and although the commission finally came, Mr. Jones was mustered in and out as first lieutenant. However, he was a good soldier, a kind officer, and not afraid to lead his men, for he in part commanded his company throughout the service. Returning to Chili, Captain Jones settled on a farm, but later lived in Gates, and then removed to the city, where he was a builder, principally for himself, and erected forty-two houses during one summer. After a time he bought a good property in Ogden, to which he removed in the latter part of 1894. March 26, 1868, Mr. Jones married Matilda Wooden, granddaughter of William Wooden, of Chili, and they have one child, Laura. William Wooden came from Geneva to Chili in 1810 or 1811 and settled on the farm on which he died in 1863. He had a family of fourteen children, of whom but three survive.

Allen, John M., was born at Charlotte, November 7, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and in De Graff's Collegiate Institute. In early life he entered the employ of Eaton & Upton and was with them for several years. He was also a grocery merchant for fourteen years and postmaster of the village of Charlotte for twelve years and a member of the Board of Education from 1891 to 1895; held several minor village offices. In connection with his other business he has been a real estate dealer and is now devoting his whole time and attention to it. He married first, February 17, 1873, Emogene Wilder, of Charlotte, who died December 4, 1879. On November 9, 1882, he married Margaret A. Campbell, of Mendon, by whom he has two daughters: Luella M. and Emma C. Mr. Allen's father, John W., was born in Greene county, October 7, 1818, and came with his parents to Monroe county in 1822, locating in the town of Greece. He was a contractor and builder. He married Pamelia Merchant, of Hanford's Landing, by whom he had two sons: George W. and John M. Mrs. John W. Allen died in 1849. Mr. Allen as a contractor has erected some of the best buildings in Charlotte. George W. has been a merchant for the last twenty years.

Roe, Charles, is a native of Long Island. He received an academic education at Oberlin College and Johns Hopkins University. He read law in the offices of Theodore Bacon and J. B. Perkins, attended the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1883. He returned to Rochester in 1884 and commenced the practice of law, which he has since followed.

Davis, Thomas S., was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, May 18, 1839. He was educated in the schools of his country, and learned the millwright's trade, which he followed until he came to this country. December 25, 1864, he married Kezia Hiett, of Wiltshire, England. They came to this country, September 15, 1869, and located in this town, and on their present place, north of the Ridge road in 1876. They have had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: John C., Sarah K., Annie A., Elisabeth J., Thomas W., James A. G., and Abner A. John C. married Ida Karn of South Dakota, where they reside. Their children are: Annie A., Thomas S. and Edra. Sarah K. married Harry W. Edwards of the town of Gates, formerly of Wales, and they have two children: Harry W., jr., and Walter D. John, father of our subject, was born in Pembrokshire, South Wales, in 1796,

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and married Sarah Davis, by whom he had eleven children. Of these our subject was the eighth. Mr. Davis died in 1869, and his wife in 1866. Mrs. Davis' father, Charles Hiett, was born at the old home in Wiltshire, England, and married Sarah Reynolds, of his native place, and their one daughter was Kezia as above. Mrs. Hiett died January 9, 1888. The Davis family is an old one, extending back to the ancient Britons.

Eldredge, George I., was born in Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1856, and is the son of Charles D. and Laura A. (Howland) Eldredge, and a grandson of Erastus Eldredge. Mr. Eldredge lives with his mother on the farm where his father settled in 1850. Charles D. Eldredge was one of the leading founders of the town, and died July 1, 1892, leaving two sons and two daughters: George I. Eldredge, Ida B. Clark, William E. Eldredge, and Nellie M. Kennedy. George I. Eldredge was elected justice of the peace in 1892, which office he still holds. He has charge of the farm which consists of 153 acres where his mother lives, also a 200 acre fruit farm and evaporating plant in Michigan which they now own.

Boardman, Washington, was born in Rochester in 1835, son of Francis, who came from Canada to Rochester in 1832 and to Penfield in 1837. Francis Boardman died in Webster in 1887. Mr. Boardman married in 1859, Ann, daughter of Edward Weir, of Brighton. They lived two years in Brighton, then moved to Penfield, where they have since lived. They have four children: John W., Frankie, Emma, and Mattie. Mr. Boardman entered the army in 1862, enlisting in Co. F, 140th N. Y. Vols. and served until the close of the war. He is now engaged in farming.

Willson, Rev. M. V., was born in Somerset, N. Y., in 1832, son of Rev. R. L. Willson, who was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church of that town. In 1859 M. V. Willson was graduated from the Hamilton Theological Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y. In the same year he married Miss Sara E. Cole, of Eaton, N. Y., by whom he had three children: Dr. F. L. Willson, of Sodus; Edwin J., of Denver, Col.; and Helen S., of Penfield. In January, 1860, Mr. Willson was ordained to the ministry at Colosse, N. Y., serving the church five years. He was then with the Pulaski church nine years, the Newark church six years, Manchester church eight years, and is now on the tenth year as pastor of the Baptist church of Penfield. In his thirty-five years as a minister he has preached over five thousand sermons, has received into the several churches over four hundred persons, has married two hundred and fifty couples, and has officiated at one thousand funerals. He has been a member of twenty-eight Ordination Councils.

Woodham, James, was born in Sussex, England, December 8, 1828, and in 1849 came to America, locating in the town of Greece, where he engaged in farming and fruit growing. In 1852 he married Martha Langham of this town, formerly of England, and their children were: Frank, Rachel A., Ira, Edward J., Catharine P., Martha M., Nina J., and Laura D., who died aged seven. Rachel married William Babbage, and has four children: Rachael E., Clara L., Martha E., and J. William; Edward J. married Elzora House, and has five children: Jay, Lewis, Edward J., jr., Zilpha, and ———; Ira married Sarah A. Campbell, and has four children: Mabel, Randolph, Edna, and ———; Catherine married Lloyd Pierce, and had one son, Elmer. She died in her twenty-seventh year; Martha married the third time J. W.

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Stewart. She had one daughter by her first marriage, Mina B.; Nina J., married William H. Shaffer. Mrs. James Woodham died in 1880, and he married second in 1883 Elizabeth B. Barnes, of Parma. Mr. Woodham's father was born at the old home in England, in 1806, and he was a farmer by occupation. He married Edith Wren of his native place and they had thirteen children. They came to this country in 1850, locating in Greece. He died in 1890, and his wife February 19, 1895. Morgan L. Barnes, father of Mrs. Woodham, was born in 1805 in this State, married Elizabeth Knowlton, and had six children. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1893. The family is of British descent on both sides.

Macy, Silvanus Jenkins, was born in New York city, July 28, 1833. Was educated there and at Alexandria, Va. In 1853 he became a member of the firm of Josiah Macy's Sons, which membership he retained until 1878 (25 years), when he removed to Rochester. In 1868 he compiled and published the "Macy Genealogy." He has held many positions of honor and trust both in New York and this city, such as trustee in the Seaman's Bank for Savings, trustee in the Rochester City Hospital, receiver of Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, receiver of Rochester & State Line Railroad (now Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh). He is now one of the trustees and second vice president of the Rochester Savings Bank and one of the governors and president of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.

Hannan, John W., was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., September 19, 1847, son of Cyrus P. Hannan. John W. received a common school education in his native town and in 1865 received the appointment of messenger and superintendent of documents in the State Senate, where he remained until 1875. In July of that year Mr. Hannan was appointed United States gauger and after eight years of faithful service resigned to enter into the wholesale and retail liquor business in Rochester. He made friends with all he came in contact with and when nominated for sheriff of Monroe county in 1884, was elected by a very large majority, which position he faithfully filled for three years. At the expiration of that time he became proprietor of the National Hotel, where he remained from 1888 to 1892. In 1893 he was elected sheriff for a second term. March 1, 1876, Mr. Hannan married Mary E. Hommel, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

Malley, James, born at Rochester, N. Y., January 10, 1849. Was educated at the Academy of the Christian Brothers. Mr. Malley followed the trade of shoemaking, first entering the factory of Pancost, Sage & Co., and subsequently that of A. J. Johnson & Co. He remained with the latter about fifteen years, In 1886, he was appointed Commissioner of Excise by Mayor Parsons and reappointed in 1888. Upon the expiration of his term of office as commissioner in 1891, he was appointed excise clerk, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Malley is a resident of the 15th Ward and has been elected for two terms as the representative of that ward in the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county. Mr. Malley is associated with John H. Ashton in the business of fire insurance with offices located in the Ellwanger & Barry building, the partnership having been formed in 1891.

Ashton, John H., was born at Rochester, N. Y., October 24, 1847, and received his education in the public schools. He followed the business of shoemaking for about twenty years and then engaged in the grocery business; later he formed a partner-

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ship with James Malley, under the firm name of "Ashton & Malley," and engaged in the business of fire insurance. Mr. Ashton has been the representative of the Ninth ward in the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, having served two terms as such. He has large property interests in the Tenth ward and has done a great deal to improve and increase the value of the property in that locality. Recognizing his services in that direction and the executive ability he displayed while in the Board of Supervisors, he was elected alderman by a large majority and represents the ward in the Common Council at the present time.

Tennison, David, was born one-half of a mile west of Charlotte, September 20, 1822, and received his education in the district schools and has always been a farmer, is also an ingenious machinist. He married Bridget Garrity of this town, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Tennison's father, John, was born in Yorkshire, England, about the year 1784. He married Sarah Collison, by whom he had eight children: Ralph, Harriett, Ann, Rachael, David, John, Zilpha and Betsey, who died at Charlotte. The family came to the United States about the year 1820. He died in 1860 and his wife some time before. Mrs. David Tennison's father, Lawrence Garrity, was born in Ireland November 1, 1792, and died September, 1872. Catherine, his wife, was born in Ireland about the year 1794, and died March 4, 1894; settled in this town in 1812, directly upon coming to America. Lawrence Garrity married Catherine Rheal of his native place, by whom he had eight children.

Ferguson, Alexander, was born in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, March 8, 1854. He was educated in the common schools and in early life was a farmer. When twenty years old he came to Charlotte and purchased a quarter interest in a hardware business with his cousin, Alexander H. Ferguson, with a joint capital of $600, which continued until 1881 when the partnership was dissolved. He has carried on business on his own account up to the present time and the capital is now about $9,000 and first class in all its appointments. Mr. Ferguson first married, in 1878, Sarah, daughter of Alamander Wilder, of Charlotte, by whom he had one son, John W., who died in infancy. Mrs. Ferguson died in 1879, and he then married, in 1881, Emily E., daughter of John D. Allen, of Brockport, by whom he has three sons: Roy L., John G., and Floris Allen Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson's father, John A., was born in St. Lawrence county and was a farmer. He married Jeanett Jameson, by whom he had ten children: Mary, Alexander, Nettie, John, Agnes, Charles, Cora, Margaret, Daniel, and Bertha. Both father and mother reside in Rochester. Mrs. Ferguson's father, John D. Allen, was born in Hamlin. He married, first, Livonia Stickney, of Sweden, by whom he had four children: Floris J., Lewis, Ella, and Emily E. Mrs. Allen died in 1859 and he then married Lettie P. Bragg, of Carleton, Orleans county, by whom he had five children. Mr. Ferguson is a trustee and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, also superintendent of the Sunday school.

Rich, Noah F., was born in 1834, and has always lived on the farm where he was born, and where his father settled when he married, and where he died in 1865. His father, Samuel Rich, was the son of Dr. Noah Rich, who was among the early settlers of Penfield. Noah F. married Maria, daughter of Densmore Graves, and they have one son, Charles, who married a daughter of Linus Keith, and has one son, Francis L. Mr. Rich was overseer of the poor for two years. His mother was

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Minerva, granddaughter of Francis Esget, who was the first settler on the farm where Mr. Rich now lives.

Fellows, John B., a son of William, and a grandson of Nathan Fellows, was born in Penfield in 1839. For many years he was actively engaged in the raising of nursery stock and is now engaged in agriculture. He married Bessie J., daughter of Edward B. and Julia (Johnson) Young, and they have two sons, Harry S. and John L. They are living on the old Fellows place, which his father settled in 1816.

Fleckenstein, George V., was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1868. His father, Valentine Fleckenstein, was also born here, a son of Valentine, sr., who came from Germany at a very early day. George V. attended Sts. Peter and Paul's parochial school and from 1880 to 1883, the Rochester Free Academy. He then entered Canisius College of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1888, standing the highest in his class and received the gold medal prize for mental and moral philosophy. Leaving college he read law in the office of Bacon, Briggs and Beckley, in Rochester, and finished his legal studies in the Columbia Law School, being admitted to the bar in the First Department in 1890. Immediately after his admission he became managing clerk for Morse & Wensley, of New York city, which position he held for two years. He then returned to Rochester and opened his present office.

Shuart, Hon. William Dean, was born in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, August 11, 1827, received an academic education, and attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N.Y. He read law with D. G. Shuart, George P. Townsend and Smith & Cornwell, of Lyons, N. Y., and afterwards entered the Law School at Ballston, Spa, from which place he was graduated and was admitted to practice in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1850. The following year he opened a law office in Rochester, and in 1863 was elected city attorney by the Common Council. In June, 1864, he was commissioned in the army as paymaster, with rank of major, served until the close, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in November, 1865. He returned to Rochester and resumed his practice, and in 1867 was nominated and elected surrogate of Monroe county, twice re-elected, and served in all sixteen years. January 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Hon. William A. Sutherland, under the firm name of Shuart & Sutherland, to which Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland was subsequently admitted but has since withdrawn. Mr. Shuart is a very successful practitioner, is authority on all cases involving the settlement of estates, and his decisions while surrogate were seldom reversed by higher courts, and is one of the most popular men and promising lawyers in Western New York.

Herrick, C. Elbert, was born in Penfield in 1854, and was the son of Jerome B., and grandson of Rufus N. His mother was a daughter of Calvin Allen. In 1877 Mr. Herrick married Carrie L., daughter of N. S. Perkins and they live on the Calvin Allen homestead. They have three sons, Clinton S., Lloyd W., and Carl B.; also one daughter, Bessie M. One son, Ora E., died at the age of thirteen.

Gaston, Joseph H., was born in Penfield in 1847, son of Joseph who came from New Jersey to Wayne county in 1825 and later to Penfield, where he died March 22, 1879, aged seventy-four years, leaving two sons, Joseph and Daniel. In 1870 Joseph H. married Nira H., daughter of Niram H. Peet, and lived on the old homestead

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until 1876, when he bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Gaston is one of the leading farmers in Penfield and since 1884 has been assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Gaston have two sons, Arthur H. and Harry L., also four daughters.

Eldridge, Irving B., son of Erastus and Anna (Watson) Eldridge, was born in Penfield in 1839 and he is the grandson of William Eldridge, who fought in the Revolutionary war. Erastus Eldridge fought in the war of 1812, and in 1815 came to Penfield from Washington county. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel Watson, who came from New England and settled here in 1816. Irving B. was one of eight sons, three of whom now reside in Wayne county. He followed farming till 1886, when he moved into the village, and for two years conducted a store. He served as justice of the peace eight years, and in 1884 was elected supervisor. He married Marian E., daughter of James Lovett, who came here from Rhode Island in 1825.

Fuller, C. Lacy, is the only son of Giles T. and Kate L. (Lacy) Fuller. His mother was a daughter of Charles Lacy, of Dutchess county, and his father, Giles, was the son of Harvey Fuller, and grandson of Joseph, the latter one of the early settlers of Penfield. Lacy Fuller, with his father, moved to Penfield in 1888, where his father died in 1889. He was engaged in life insurance for some time, but is now engaged in produce shipping, having bought a large warehouse in connection with Bown Bros. under the firm name of Bown Bros. & Fuller.

Cutler, James G., appointed by Governor Morton as charter commissioner for Rochester, was born in Albany in 1848, and has been resident of Rochester since 1872. He is an architect by profession, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and an ex-president of the Western New York Chapter of the same; a member of the Architectural League of New York; for the past seven years a trustee of the the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and now its first vice-president; vice-president of the Alliance Bank; president of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Presbyterian church; a director of the James Goold Company, of Albany: a trustee of the Post Express Printing Company; and has considerable real estate and manufacturing interests, in which he is associated with his brother, J. Warren Cutler. He is a Republican and active in public matters. He served four years as secretary of the joint water supply committee of the Common Council and Chamber of Commerce and is now serving on a similar committee on public markets. He was chairman of the Monroe county delegation at the Republican State Convention of 1894.

Sloan, Samuel, son af Timothy Sloan, was born in the North of Ireland, near Belfast, in 1828, where he received his education. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States and upon arriving in New York secured a position with the first wholesale dry goods house on Broadway, and engaged in the Australian shipping business. He remained in New York until it became necessary for him, in the interests of his firm, to go to Melbourne, Australia, where he remained for six years. In 1860 he returned to America and came to Rochester and embarked in the steam and gas fitting business, as a partner of R. E. Sherlock, and continued under the firm name of Sherlock & Sloan until 1880, when, upon the death of Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Sloan became sole proprietor, and is now conducting an extensive wholesale business in plumbers', steamfitters' and engineers' supplies. Mr. Sloan is one of the original trustees of the Reynolds Library, and is president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank.

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Watkins, George B.—The successful establishment and management of such a business as that of W. H. Glenny & Co. in this city is a task requiring so much commercial ability that the guiding mind in control must be possessed of rare qualifications; and a sketch of George Benton Watkins's career supports that view. Born in Utica, N.Y., August 12, 1852, of sturdy English descent, the youngest of ten children, his mother having died in his early infancy, he lived with an uncle on a farm until twelve years old. It was now that the elements of his future success began to manifest themselves. The farm could not hold him, aad with the two-fold purpose of taking advantage of the more advantageous educational facilities and opportunities afforded in the city for making his own way in the world, he returned to his father's home. He attended the Utica High School, graduating therefrom at sixteen. While at school, in the early mornings he delivered papers, and in the afternoons worked in the newspaper office. Having secured a position in the leading crockery store of the place, with characteristic energy he applied himself to master the details of the business. His advancement in five years to the leading position in the store is an index of his success. His ambition still unsatisfied he looked for a position offering larger opportunities. This was secured with the firm of W. H. Glenny, Sons & Co., of Buffalo, N.Y., one of the largest importing houses in the country, their receiving, packing and shipping departments with its force of twenty men and ten boys being placed under his supervision. Strict attention to business and untiring energy brought further preferment, and soon he was in charge of their wholesale department. In 1876 the financial embarrassment of a Rochester house, largely indebted to Glenny, Sons & Co., necessitated the sending of a representative here to look after their interests. Mr. Watkins was chosen, and so well did he fulfill his trust, the local firm was enabled to pay all their indebtedness and continue their business. While attending to the company's interests here, Mr. Watkins was impressed with the desirability of Rochester as a point for the establishment of a permanent business. He suggested the idea to Mr. Glenny, who, after mature deliberation, decided to open a store and did so under the style of W. H. Glenny & Co., with Mr Watkins as manager. From its earliest inception the business here has been under the entire control of Mr. Watkins. Established on the broad basis of equity and integrity its growth has been one continuous success. In 1886 the elegant commercial building which the firm at present occupies at 190, 192 and 194 East Main street, was erected, and its seven floors are required for their constantly increasing trade. In 1891 Mr. Watkins was admitted to partnership, a well merited reward for his faithfulness and success. Of a retiring disposition, he is seldom identified with public interests, though often sought after. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, was five years director of the Y. M. C. A., and for ten years has been trustee and treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Watkins was married at the age of twenty-one to Carrie, daughter of Sanford Peckham, Madison, Oneida county, N. Y. He is a Republican, and resides at 626 East Main street.

Kinney, Hon. John F., was born in Ogden, Monroe county, N.Y., June 20, 1860. He received his elementary education in the Union School at Spencerport, after which he took a collegiate course at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of William H. Bowman. He afterwards graduated from the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1881. In

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January, 1890, a vacancy was created in the office of special county judge by the resignation of Judge Werner, and Governor Hill appointed Mr. Kinney to that position. Judge Kinney occupied the county bench so acceptably that in the ensuing election, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for special county judge, he was elected by a majority of 798 and was the only one on the ticket to escape defeat. As a lawyer he has conducted many important litigations and is regarded as one of the most able members of the Rochester bar, while as a judge he has distinguished himself by his able, comprehensive and impartial decisions. In 1883 Judge Kinney married Elizabeth J. Hanlon, of Albany, by whom he has two sons and two daughters. He resides at No. 64 Lorimer street.

Garlock, James S., was born in Parma, N. Y., January 4, 1836. He attended the public schools and later became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., then entered the Genesee College, and later attended the Satterlee & Dexter Collegiate Institute in Rochester. Upon choosing law as his profession he entered the office of Joseph A. Stull, and was admitted the the bar in 1860, at which time he began to practice in Rochester. In 1863 Mr. Garlock raised a company of cavalry for the 24th Regiment New York State Vols., and was mustered in as first lieutenant and commissary of the regiment. In 1864 he resigned his office and resumed the practice of his profession. He is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of the county.

Spahn, Jacob, was born in the city of Wartzburg, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, February 24, 1849, of military stock and the second son of Andrew Spahn, soldier and revolutionist, who was compelled to flee from his native land the same year and who was himself the son of a veteran under Napoleon who survived the retreat from Moscow. He received his primary education in the public schools of New York city. The elder Spahn was for many years a manufacturer of mouldings, in business with the late overseer of the poor, Joseph Schutte, on State and Water streets, prior to 1875. He settled in Rochester in 1862, where Jacob Spahn entered college and graduated from its university in 1870, having made his mark to some extent in literature, for in his junior year a sketch, "The Prince Suwarow," which he had written, appeared in the Galaxy Magazine. Like his brother, Louis Spahn, of the Chicago bar, he secured the first Davis Medal of his year for oratory in his class on commencement day. During his college course he joined the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity and was its orator twice in 1873 and 1883. He was appointed major and engineer of the 25th Brigade National Guard April 21, 1877, by Governor Lucius Robinson. Upon leaving college he became a journalist, working successfully upon the staffs of the Union and Advertiser and the old Chronicle, whose city editor he became and remained until that paper's consolidation with the Democrat in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, N. Y June 21, 1871, after reading law with Hon. Francis A. Macomber, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court. In 1878 he became one of the organizers and secretary of the big Genesee Brewing Company at Rochester. At about the same time he began to take an interest in local politics and was nominated unanimously for member of Assembly by the city convention, but declined the honor. The same year he was appointed to write and deliver the poem before the associate Alumni of the University of Rochester. From 1878 to 1881 he officiated as military editor of the Sunday edition of the Democrat and Chronicle.

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As such he allowed many criticisms upon the local military to appear and was in consequence court-martialed and cashiered from military rank after a long trial, covering thirty sessions of the court, prosecuted against him by Hon. George Raines, then the judge advocate; but he secured a review of the case by writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court, which reversed the sentence and reinstated him. From this decision an unsuccessful appeal was taken by the adjutant-general. Major Spahn had for a short period theretofore officiated as temporary judge advocate of the local military and is still an officer in the National Guard S. N. Y., having been honorably retired from active service by order of Adjutant-General Josiah Porter in 1886. His court-martial case now constitutes a precedent in military law. He has a commission as colonel. Since his retirement from journalism he has written many sketches and done general literary work for the magazines, among others the Galaxy, Harper's, Green Bag, Albany Law Journal, &c., besides the local papers. His law practice is general and mainly confined to Germans, among whom it is very extensive and must have been successful because he is a large tax-payer. As the oldest practitioner of German extraction in Monroe county he is the dean of that nationality among the lawyers. One of his principal cases was to defeat the Rochester and Glen Haven Railroad Company from condemning the premises of Ferdinand Grisbel under the right of eminent domain in a proceeding begun in the Supreme Court, which is always a rare victory under the railroad law. The case is reported in 14 N. Y. Supplement 848. He also established the pioneer precedent in the State with reference to the police powers of cities as to shade trees on streets and their removal under city ordinance, in the case of Ellison vs. Allen reported in the 67 State Reporter 274. For many years he has been a discriminating book buyer, and now possesses not only a law library containing with one exception every decision published in the State; but one of the largest collections of standard miscellaneous literature in the city. As a tax-payer his frequent denunciation of alleged municipal extravagance and mismanagement have furnished him quite a political following. Nominations to office are from time to time tendered him by his friends and neighbors, but up to date he has shown no inclination for public life. At present he figures as chairman of a permanent good government club irrespective of party, formed from among the leading citizens in the 6th, 8th and 16th wards, and as such he was authorized to call a meeting any time for action at the election polls in these wards.

Warner, George E., was born in Fair Haven, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 7, 1855, came to Rochester when an infant, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He afterwards entered the office of H. H. Woodard as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term in Syracuse, in January, 1877, and opened an office in Rochester for the practice of general law. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Municipal Court, and re-elected in 1887 and again in 1893. Mr. Warner is one of the best known attorneys in the county,

Williams, Charles M., was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 30, 1851, eldest son of Charles H., and grandson of Rev. Comfort Williams, the first settled pastor of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Williams received his early education at the Free Academy of this city and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1871, at which time he entered the office of E. A. Raymond, as a student at law; he was afterward in the law office of Hon. John Van Voorhes, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, at which

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time he entered in co-partnership with J. R. Fanning, for the practice of general law. In 1879 he was elected school commissioner of the sixth ward, being nominated by both parties. In 1888 Mr. Williams was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester, and has been its secretary and treasurer since 1891.

Cummings, Scott, was born in 1852 in Cattaraugus county, this State. His education was derived from the common schools, and a few terms at an academy, in connection with special courses of study. His father, John T. Cummings, was a man of excellent mind, character, and intelligence. The son inherited the disposition for general reading, and early acquired this wholesome habit, so that his education came largely from self-help. Mr. Cummings pursued a four years' course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar of this State at Buffalo, General Term, in June, 1881. For five years thereafter he practiced law in Erie county. In the spring of 1886 he removed to the city of Rochester, since which time he has been the attorney and counsel for the mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., and which position he still holds.

Barnes, Charles R., was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1853, and at an early age was appointed telegraph operator at Spencerport, N. Y., where he studied electricity as much as opportunity permitted. He was appointed superintendent of fire alarm system of Rochester and afterwards city electrician, in which capacity he still serves. Mr. Barnes has just completed the construction of an electric yacht, which is quite a little marvel.

Lodge, Clarence V., was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., June 24, 1853. He was educated at Henrietta, at Auburn, N. Y., and in 1873 was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, after which he conducted a farm in Henrietta until 1886, when he was appointed keeper of the Monroe county Alms House. In the fall of 1894 he was elected county superintendent of the poor for three years. His father, James L. Lodge, came to Henrietta from Cayuga county in 1852 and still resides there. He married Mary D. Savery and has had two sons, Clarence V. and Lionel S., the latter a dentist in Buffalo. Clarence V. Lodge was married November 15, 1876, to Miss Nellie S., daughter of William Remington, of Henrietta.

Walter, John A. P., was born in 1846, in the Electorate of Hesse, near Frankfort on the Main, and came to this country with his parents in 1855 and located in Rochester, where he attended the public schools, and later the Lutheran Parochial schools. In 1862 Mr. Walter enlisted in Company H, 105th N. Y. Vols., and served several months, when he was transferred to the 94th New York Volunteers, and served in that company until the surrender at Appomattox. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg and Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in 1865, at Albany, N. Y., as commissary sergeant of his regiment. In 1866 he returned to Rochester and joined the National Guard, from which he resigned as captain. At that time he began working at his trade as tinsmith, and in 1872 started for himself in the general hardware business at No. 198 Hudson street, and is still in that business under the firm name of Walter & Son. Mr. Walter was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1879 until 1881. In 1891 he was appointed City Fire Marshal, which office he has held for the last four years. He is a member and past commander of Peisner Post No. 106, G. A. R., member of Monroe Commandery No. 12, K. T., the Odd Fellow fraternity, the order of Redmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, etc.

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Kuichling, Emil, was born in Germany in 1848, son of the late Dr. Louis Kuichling. He received his early education in Rochester, and in 1868 was graduated from Rochester University, and the following year he took the post-graduate course and received the degree of Civil Engineer. In 1872 he entered the Polytechnic school at Karlsruhe, Germany, where he spent three years in the further study of his profession, and in the spring of 1873 he was appointed assistant engineer on the water works of this city then in process of construction, which position he held for ten years. The fall, winter and spring of 1883–84 were spent in Europe in the study of the sanitary conditions of the sewerage systems and water supplies of large cities. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Kuichling was elected a member of the executive board of this city on the Democratic ticket, and after serving two and a half years he made the survey and preliminary plans for the east side trunk sewer, which work occupied his time for nearly two years. He spent the summer of 1889 in Europe, studying municipal engineering, especially the various methods of sewerage disposal. Upon his return he was engaged by the East Jersey Water Company as assistant engineer in the preparation of plans for the large street conduit for the water supply of Newark, N. J., and he remained on this work until the fall of 1890, at which time he was appointed as chief engineer of the Rochester water works, and to prepare plans for the new conduit which is now completed. Mr. Kuichling has been called as an expert witness in many judicial proceedings. He is a member of all branches of the Masonic order.

O'Brien, John Charles, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 8, 1838. In June, 1856, he was graduated from Hobart College with the degree of B. A., and in 1881 received the degree of Master of Arts. He read law with Judge Charles J. Folger, of Geneva, N. Y., and in 1863 was graduated from the Albany Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B., and also passed the General Term examination, and subsequently was admitted to the United States District and Circuit Courts. He was acting assistant district attorney under William H. Bowman and C. C. Davison. He was the first supervisor of the fifteenth ward, and for the second term was nominated on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, but declined to accept the office. January 31, 1867, he married Agnes E. O'Leary, of Ontario, by whom he had six children. Two of his sons have been graduated from the University of Toronto, and one from Cornell University. The oldest son is to be associated with his father in the practice of law in this city. Mr. O Brien's practice has been chiefly in the drawing of wills, the settlement of estates, and as referee.

Crittenden, William Butler, was born in Deerfield, Mass., August 5, 1851, at the Memorial Hall, which was then Deerfield Academy, of which his father, Cotton M. Crittendon (formerly librarian of the Court of Appeals Library at Rochester), was principal. He received his education from his father, who moved to Rochester in 1853. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, was upon the reportorial staff of the Boston Journal from 1872 to 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Rochester, N. Y., where he has since practiced his profession.

Sprague, George W., son of Foster and Elvira Sprague, was born in Coburg, Ont., May 14, 1838, and the following year removed with his parents to Rochester. He attended the public schools for some years, after which he entered into partnership

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with his father, and carried on a general hardware store in this city under the firm name of F. Sprague & Son. In 1875 he sold his interest in the hardware business and entered into the fire insurance business, in which he still continues, representing a number of first-class English and American companies. He is a member of the Rochester Board of Underwriters.

Hulett, Pierson B., was born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., November 17, 1837. He became a student of law and was admitted to the bar December 18, 1858, at the General Term in Rochester, where he has been a most successful practitioner. In 1875 Mr. Hulett was elected special county judge and served in that capacity for three years, and was re-elected in 1879. In the fall of 1884 he formed a partnership with Vincent M. Smith, as Smith & Hulett, which terminated with Mr. Smith's death in May, 1886. About two years ago the present firm of Hulett & Gibbs was formed. Mr. Gibbs was a student of Mr. Hulett's.

Hone, Frank J., was born in Rochester, August 9, 1857, and is a son of Alexander B. Hone. His early education was received in private schools of this city, and in 1879 he was graduated from Seton Hall College, of South Orange, New Jersey, at which time he began the study of law in the office of Rowley & Johnson, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the general term in October, 1881. In 1884 he formed a co-partnership for the practice of law with Charles B. Ernst, which has since continued, and upon Mr. Ernst being appointed city attorney Mr. Hone was associated with him as assistant city attorney, and while holding that position he was the acting counsel for the Board of Park Commissioners of Rochester, and of the Board of Health of this city. Upon retiring from the office of assistant city attorney he was appointed attorney for the Board of Health, which position he still retains.

Lewis, Hon. Merton E., was born in Webster, Monroe county, December 10, 1861. He attended the Webster Union School and was graduated in 1882. He read law with James B. Perkins, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in this city in June, 1887. In 1890 he was elected alderman of the Sixteenth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. G. Thayer; he was re-elected in 1891 as alderman of the Eighteenth ward, and in 1895 became mayor on the resignation of George W. Aldridge. In 1886 he married Adeline L. Moody, of Webster, N.Y., who died June 9, 1894, leaving two sons, Donald and Roscoe. He was elected president of the Common Council in 1894, and is also president of the Riverside Cemetery Association. His father, who was born in New Jersey in 1826, now resides with his son in this city, was one of the early settlers of Wayne county. Merton E. Lewis was elected delegate to the National Convention in 1894, and is the senior member of the law firm of Lewis & Jack.

Yeoman, George F., ex-justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District of this State, was born in Delaware county, N.Y., in 1846. He studied at the University of Rochester, and began the practice of law in this city in 1875. The death of Judge Francis A. Macomber caused a vacancy on the bench and on November 10, 1893, Governor Flower appointed Mr. Yeoman to fill the same. He took the oath of office November 15, 1893, and retired December 31, 1894.

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Block, Alvin, was born in Rochester, N.Y., April 30, 1862, where he attended the public schools and later became a student at the Rochester Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered the office of Fanning & Williams for the purpose of studying law, and later the office of Charles M. Allen, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1885. In 1885-86 Mr. Block represented the Twelfth ward as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He is a very sharp and shrewd attorney; which has won for him a large practice.

Rochester, John H., vice-president of the Board of Park Commissioners, is the last male representative of the famous family by which Rochester was founded and after whom it is named. He was born here April 20, 1828. He was educated in the schools of this city and at the age of eighteen entered upon his life work in the Rochester City Bank, of which his father, Thomas H. Rochester, was president. He subsequently carried on a private banking business for five years with his brother under the name of John H. Rochester & Bro. Then he became cashier in the Flower City Bank for three years. When the Mechanics' Savings Bank was chartered and entered upon its career, John H. Rochester became its secretary and treasurer, position he has filled ever since for a period of over twenty-seven years, being the oldest banker in active service in this city. He has been connected with social, religious and public institutions throughout his career. He is a member of the Genesee Valley and Whist Clubs and was for three years president of the Rochester Club. He is the oldest member of St. Luke's church in point of years of membership. He has been treasurer of the Church Home for twenty-five years; treasurer of the Red Cross Society and yellow fever fund; is president of the Rochester Historical Society, and, as stated above, vice president of the Board of Park Commissioners. He has traveled extensively and is a well informed and public spirited citizen. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs of his native city, but has never sought or held public office, He married, in 1853, Elizabeth L. Moore, of Vicksburg. He has two sons: Thomas M., a practicing physician in Brooklyn, and Paul A., in the railroad service in New York. Mr. Rochester is one of the foremost citizens in Rochester and one of the hardest working of the commissioners. He has always taken an interest in the parks and is a man of practical ideas. His selection to the board was a wise one and he was honored at the first meeting by an election as vice-president. John H. Rochester is the kind of man who honors a city by public spirit and enterprise.

Cook, John C., was born in Rochester, October 8, 1857, and was educated in public and private schools. His father, Levi, was a skilled mechanic, and naturally the son developed considerable ability in that direction in his early years, but subsequently developed a preference for mercantile pursuits, and on the 14th of February, 1876, he was tendered a position in the Rochester office of R. G. Dun & Co. His faithfulness to the interests of the business won him the confidence of his employers and after a few years he was assigned the duties of chief clerk; he was subsequently appointed assistant manager, which position he held for a number of years, until January 1, 1893, when he was appointed manager, which recognition by the company was highly complimentary to Mr. Cook, as he is the youngest manager whom they have entrusted with their large and growing business in Rochester. He is favorably known by all business men in this community, thoroughly posted in his business, and

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his untiring efforts to serve the patrons of R. G. Dun & Co. have gained for him an enviable reputation. He was married to Jennie M. Plass in 1880, by the venerable Dr. James B. Shaw, which union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living; Mildred E. and Howard M. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Brick Presbyterian church, with which they have been connected a number of years.

Hebing, Henry, was born at Bochold, Germany, November 24, 1834. He attended the schools of Rochester, where he received his academic education. In 1855 he engaged in the hardware business as clerk for Galen & Moore. The firm of Moore, Hebing & Co. followed them in 1859 and conducted a successful business until 1864, when Hebing & Miller succeeded. In 1866 Mr. Miller retired and since that time Mr. Hebing has conducted the business alone. He has always interested himself in public affairs, and has filled various positions in the gift of his fellow citizens. He represented the Twelfth ward in the Common Council for two terms from 1861 to 1865, and the Sixth ward in 1879 and 1880. In 1888 he represented the district in the Electoral College, and in August, 1889, was appointed collector of customs for the port of Genesee. For several years he has been a director of the German American Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a member of the Mannerchor for more than a quarter of a century and president of the organization for half that time. It may be safely affirmed that no one has contributed more than he to the education of this community in the most delightful of all arts, while in addition to this, his gifts and skill as an amateur painter have found expression in the production of some work of rare merit.

Sibley, Rufus Adams, was born at Spencer, Mass., December 3, 1841, being a lineal descendant of John Sibley, who came from St. Albans, England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1629, about ten years later than the settlement of Plymouth. He is also a lineal descendant of that Henry Adams, who arrived from Devonshire, England, and settled at Quincy, Mass., in 1632, to whom Pres. John Adams erected a monument in the old burying ground at Quincy, Mass., which bears this inscription —"In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the dragon persecution in Devonshire and alighted with eight sons near Mt. Wollaston." Also a lineal descendant of John Livermore, who arrived in New England, in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642. At the age of fifteen Mr. Sibley taught the winter term in a district school, and a second term the year following. At seventeen he entered a general store as clerk and bookkeeper, where he remained five years, leaving this situation for the purpose of completing his studies in civil engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College. He decided, however, to accept a position in the office of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, at Boston, remaining there three years, when he resigned in order to commence the dry goods busines in Rochester, N. Y., under the firm name of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, in March, 1868. Mr. Sibley was married October 11, 1870, to Martha, daughter of Rev. John Haven, of Charlton, Mass., who died in 1883, leaving a son, Edward R. Sibley. He married Elizabeth Sibley Conkey, in 1885, by whom he has two children. Since the foundation of the business house referred to, Mr. Sibley has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of his adoption, and has large interests in other portions of the United States The twelve story, fire-proof structure, known as the Granite building, in Rochester, erected by the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, in 1893, is an

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important contribution to the growth of the city. Mr. Sibley is a trustee of the Rochester Savings Banks, of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of the Security Trust Company, the Industrial School, the City Hospital, and the University of Rochester, and a director in several corporations, and is, at the present time, actively engaged in the dry goods business with his partners in Rochester, New York city, Erie, Pa., and in Minneapolis, Minn., with offices in England, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

Paine, Cyrus F., was born January 16, 1827, at Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., where he received his early education, graduating from the Albion Academy. He came to Rochester in 1846 and entered the book store of Sage & Brother, where he remained until 1852, when he formed a partnership with Alfred S. Lane. Together they purchased the stock of drugs of L. B. Swan, and Mr. Paine remained an active member of the firm until 1888, when he retired from active business, leaving the management of the store to the firm, which is well known throughout Western New York as the Paine Drug Company. In 1853 Mr. Paine was elected treasurer and in 1873 trustee of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, which position he has since held. He has also been trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank for the past twenty-five years, is a trustee of the Reynolds Library, and was a member of the Common Council in 1866-68. The family in America is descended from Thomas Paine, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1621. It is one of the oldest families in genealogical descent in the United States and traces its lineage in an unbroken line to the earliest accessions to the Plymouth Colony. Cyrus T. Paine's father, Dr. L. C. Paine, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., November 9, 1787, and died in Albion, N. Y., January 3, 1873, where he was in active practice up to within a few years of his death. Dr. Paine was appointed surgeon of the 121st Regiment of Infantry of the State of New York, April 29, 1814, by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins.

Foote, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Foote, was born in Morrisville, N. Y., November 15, 1849. He received his early education in his native town, after which he entered the Cazenovia Seminary, where he remained for two years, when he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and was graduated in 1866; in 1870 he was graduated from Hamilton College as Bachelor of Arts, and afterward received the degree of Master of Arts; he then became instructor of classics at the Monticello Academy, where he remained one year, after which he began the practice of law in his native town and formed a partnership with John E. Smith, which continued until July, 1873, when he came to Rochester and opened an office. Mr. Foote is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Western New York. January 10, 1872, he married Charlotte, daughter of the late James C. Campbell, of this city. Mr. Foote was for three years a member of the law firm of Stull, Foote & Taylor, and later of Stull & Foote, and is now senior member of the firm of Foote & Haven, with offices in the Granite building of Rochester. Mr. Foote was one of the delegates from this senatorial district to the Constitutional Convention, which made and submitted to the people the Revised Constitution of the State which was adopted in 1894. On the organization of the Rochester Bar Association in 1893, Mr. Foote

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was chosen as its president and was re-elected to the same office the following year.

Butts, Simon, was born in Monroe county, Pa., in 1822, and came to the town of Greece with his parents in 1832, was educated in the public schools, and followed the occupation of farming. He was married twice, first, in 1850 to Elizabeth M. Lowden, and they had two children: Emmett, who died in his fourth year, and Flora, now Mrs. John Desmond of Rochester, and they have one daughter, Laura M. Mrs. Butts died March 12, 1855. For his second wife, March 21, 1860, he married Sarah E. Way of this town, and they have had six children: Nellie D., Martie M., George W., Anna L., Sadie H., and Chesa M. Anna L. died in infancy. George W., who was a promising young man, died in his twenty-second year. Mr. Butts's father, Christian, was born at the old home in Pennsylvania in 1790, was a cooper by trade, and came to Rochester in 1824 and went to work for Benjamin Wilcox at the Rapids and moved to Greece as above stated. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold of his native State and they had six children: Daniel, Simon, as above, Sarah A., Betsey, Mary and Susan. Mr. Butts died in 1888, aged ninety-eight years, and his wife in 1876. Mrs. Butts's father, William B. Way, was born in Cape May, N. J., March 9, 1803, and was a farmer by occupation, and came to Western New York in 1838. He married Deborah A. Ellis of Burlington, N. J., and they had five children that grew to maturity: Micajah E., Anna M., as above, William B., who was a soldier in the war in the 9th Michigan Cavalry Vol., was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and died soon after reaching home, Sarah E., as above, and Bertha M., who died some years ago. These old families have been identified with the best interests of the town and county since they came here.

Morgan, Mrs. D. S.—Dayton S. Morgan was born in Ogden, November 17, 1819, son of Samuel Morgan, who traces his ancestry to James Morgan, of Wales, who came to the United States landing at Boston in April, 1636, and settled in Roxbury Mass. Samuel left Connecticut in early life with his father's family and came to the Mohawk Valley settling in Herkimer county but afterwards came to Monroe county where they were all engaged in farming. Samuel married Sarah Dayton; he was always prominent in all good measures, both religious and moral, and took an active part in the early development of the town. Dayton S. was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and at Herkimer, and as a young man took an interest in the leading social, religious and charitable institutions near him. In 1844 he entered into partnership with William H. Seymour, in the manufacture of mowers and reapers, which business developed into a gigantic enterprise, known not only throughout the United States but in all foreign countries. In 1864 he married Susan M. Joslyn, daughter of Isaac Joslyn, of Oneida, and they are the parents of seven children: George D., William P., Henry, Gifford, Mrs. Sarah Manning, of New York city, Susan, and Gladys E. Dayton S. took a deep interest in the development of Brockport, its schools and religious institutions, and was vestryman of St. Luke's church for twenty years. Mr. Morgan died in 1890, aged seventy-one years, a loss not only to his immediate family but to all who knew him.

Clark, Charles H., was born in Yates, Orleans county, December 14, 1842. His father, Lambert Clark, settled in that town about 1830, was one of the founders and

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supporters of the old Yates Academy, and died there in 1889. After receiving his education in the district schools and pursuing a course of study at the local academy Charles H. Clark came to Rochester, where he began active life in a machine shop on a very small salary. Since then he has followed, in one capacity or another, the machinist's trade, rising through all its branches to proprietor and employer. For seventeen years connected with the firm of Sargent & Greenleaf, lock manufacturers, working in their establishment as contractor and foreman. In 1804 he started in business for himself manufacturing machinery, special tools, punches, dies, formers, and metal specialties. He originated a kerosine oil heating system for machinery and also many other devices of practical and general utility. Since 1890, when his brother, Morris F Clark, was admitted to partnership, the business has been conducted under the style of the Clark Novelty Company. July, 1895, the firm moved to its present quarters at Nos. 380 and 382 Exchange street. Starting in a small way with limited facilities, the concern has grown into one of the important manufacturing industries in Rochester, and commands a trade extending over a wide territory. In 1868 Mr. Clark married Sarah A., daughter of Humphrey Jones, a retired woolen manufacturer of Rochester. They have had two sons: C. Herbert, born November 24, 1874, a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy, class of '93, and Laurens M., born June 12, 1888.

Warner, J. Foster.—The Warner family in America of which J. Foster Warner, of Rochester, is a representative, descends from Amos Warner, sr., a resident of Connecticut, who served three years in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was the father of Amos, jr., whose son, Andrew J. came to Rochester in 1847. The latter was a draftsman in the office of his uncle, Merwin Austin, architect, and made the drawings of the old court house, which was torn down to give place to the new structure in 1894. J. Foster Warner, son of Andrew J., was born in this city May 5, 1859, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace. Deciding upon architecture as a life profession he entered the office of his father, to whose artistic conception many of the earlier buildings of Rochester and vicinity are indebted; afterwards he was for one year in the office of Charles H. Marsh, architect, of Detroit, and upon returning to this city formed a partnership with his father, which continued successfully until 1889. Since then he has practiced alone. Mr. Warner is one of the leading architects in Western New York and has acquired a wide reputation. Possessing in a high degree the finer qualities of an artist he has exemplified the conceptions of a master in many handsome structures which grace the city of Rochester and other centers of activity. In purity of outline his designs are clear, concise, and forceful, while in style and finish they are at once beautiful and striking. Among the numerous buildings that stand as monuments of his skill are the Rochester State and Homœopathic hospitals and the Granite building, the handsome new Monroe county court-house and the present George Eastman and William H. Gorsline residences on East Avenue; many others might also be mentioned. In 1883 Mr. Warner married Mary L. Adams, of Rochester. He is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Yacht Club, and the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Garson, Charles, was born February 16, 1862, and received a common school education. He began the study of designing clothing, for the product of which Roch-

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ester has a world-wide reputation. Mr. Garson has made a great success of his avocation and is regarded as one of the leading designers of the country. In 1889 he started an extensive clothing factory of his own, and is now one of the foremost manufacturers of this city.

Atkinson, Hobart Ford, son of William Atkinson, a prominent miller of Monroe county, was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 5, 1825, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. At an early age Mr. Atkinson began his banking career as clerk in the old Commercial Bank, and was gradually promoted until he became cashier, which position he filled until the closing of that bank. After its reorganization he was elected president and served for several years. In 1888 he was elected vice-president of the Bank of Monroe, and the same year was appointed one of the executors of the large estate of Hiram Sibley. In 1855 Mr. Atkinson married Miss Louise, daughter of the late Hiram Sibley, who died in 1865, leaving two daughters. In 1875 he married for his second wife Miss Harriet, daughter of James P. Appleton, of Manlius, N. Y.

Brewster, Henry C., son of Simon L., was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 7, 1845, and was educated in the public schools. In 1863 he entered, as clerk, the Traders National Bank, was appointed cashier in 1868, and, after faithfully serving over twenty-six years in that capacity, was elected vice-president in January, 1895. October 5, 1876, he married Alice E., daughter of the late Louis Chapin, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Brewster has always been prominently identified with the Republican party and in the fall of 1894 was elected, by an overwhelming majority, member of Congress; he is also commissioner of Mt. Hope cemetery, director of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, vice-president of the Alliance Bank, vice-president of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, director of the Eastman Kodak Company, governer of the Rochester Homœopathic hospital, director of the Rochester and Irondequoit Railroad Company, and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railway Company, vice-president of New York State Bankers' Association, a member of the Genesee Valley Club, and Rochester Whist Club, and is one of the most popular and enterprising men in Rochester. He was one of the originators and a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was for two years first vice-president and for one term president. He was also for four years president of the Rochester Clearing House Association, and has long been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of the city.

Gibbs, Everett O., son of Warren S., who came to Rochester about 1860, was born in this city April 1, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Syracuse, and later was under the private tutelage of Prof. E. M. Sparling. In September, 1887, he entered the office of ex-Judge P. B. Hulett for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the Rochester General Term, March 30, 1893. The same year he formed a partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Hulett & Gibbs, which still continues. He is a member of the Flour City Democracy, and one of the rising young attorneys of Rochester.

Fenn, Albert O., was born in Rochester, September 5, 1861, and son of William W. and grandson of Harvey C. Fenn, who came to this city in 1826. He received his

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early education in No. 5 School, and in 1878 was graduated from the Rochester Free Academy. Mr. Fenn has been connected with the banking business from the first, starting in as messsenger boy for the Commercial Bank, then located in the old Wilder building, corner of Main and Exchange streets. In 1880 he became connected with the Traders' Bank as collection clerk, and during his fourteen years' service occupied each position successfully up to that of paying teller. In 1893 he severed his connection with this bank and became interested in the formation of the Alliance Bank, accepting the position of cashier, which he still holds.

Murphy, Judge John Martin, was born in Lima, N. Y., March 24, 1859, and received his education at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which he was graduated in June, 1870. The same year he began the study of law in the office of D. C. Feely, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1883, when he at once commenced the general practice of his profession. Mr. Murphy has built up a good reputation as a lawyer. In 1895 he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, at a meeting of the Common Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Craig.

Taylor, Zachary P., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., February 8, 1846, removed with his parents to Clarendon, Orleans county, and was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, now the State Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in 1864. After teaching school one year he entered the University of Rochester and was graduated in 1869. He was then for two and one-half years instructor of classics in the Buffalo Central High School, and later held the same position in the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio. In the meantime he read law in the offices of Wadsworth & White, of Buffalo, and Judge Jesse P. Bishop, of Cleveland, and was graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1872, being valedictorian of his class, which comprised twenty-six members. He was principal of the West and Central High Schools of Cleveland until 1883, when he came to Rochester as principal of the Free Academy, which position he acceptably filled until the fall of 1886, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Rochester. He is now senior member of the law firm of Taylor & Marsh. Mr. Taylor has been actively identified with the Prohibition party, working and speaking for its cause, and was its candidate for State senator, in 1887, when he received a very flattering vote. He was lay delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church held in New York city in May, 1888, and was a member of the committee of five which prepared a resolution to be submitted to the subordinate conferences as to whether women should be admitted as lay representatives to the general body. December 29, 1875, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of the late Hiram Davis, of Rochester, and they have had four children: Mortimer D. (who died August 2, 1892, aged fifteen), and Herbert R., Helen, and Marion, aged respectively fourteen, eight, and six years.

Heughes, Frederick Lee, was born in Rochester in 1850, and is a son of William Heughes, one of the first publishers of books in this city, who settled here in 1848. Mr. Heughes served an apprenticeship in his father's printing office and received his education at the public schools, graduating from the old High School in 1866. After leaving school he returned to the printing business, and being of a mechanical turn, he invented and patented a press for printing in colors, a working model of which is

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now in the patent office. In 1871, after a severe illness, he entered the employ of W. H. Cheney as bookkeeper and later became general manager, and it was here that Mr. Heughes saw the general use that could be made of rolled beams, as girders, joists, etc. In 1878 he became an iron contractor, and since the fall of 1879 has been very successful, having finished and erected the Wilder building, the Granite and Sibley, Lindsay & Curr buildings, the Powers Hotel, the German Insurance building, the new Chamber of Commerce, the new Court House, and hundreds of other fire-proof structures throughout Central and Western New York. He has been eminently successful and has accumulated a fortune. Commencing active life with no capital but perseverance, energy and shrewd foresight, he has attained through his own efforts the highest position among the leading manufacturers of the country. Prompt, upright and candid in business transactions, he has never given or received promissory note, his word being always considered as good as his bond. Few men have ever enjoyed the wide and enviab'e reputation which Mr. Heughes has acquired, and fewer still have ever ranked higher in their chosen calling. He is largely interested in Rochester real estate and has built up, literally speaking, more of the city than any other man. In politics he has always been a Republican and is an advocate of sound money on a gold basis. His home life is especially happy, and his leisure is spent amidst the social environments of his family. In 1883 he was married to Miss Effie M. Kinne, of Lockport, N. Y., and they have had three sons: Herbert F., Walter Lee, and Benjamin A.

Shantz, Moses B., was born in Berlin, Canada, August 24, 1852, where he received his early education, later attending a business college for a few months, after which he entered the employ of his father as a bookkeeper and business manager, in which capacity he remained for a number of years, making a study of the business in which he is now engaged, the manufacturing of buttons. In 1887 Mr. Shantz came to Rochester and in a small way began the manufacture of buttons, which has since increased until at the present time it is one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States. In 1891 the stock company of M. B. Shantz & Co. was organized and incorporated with a capital of $150,000 and with Mr. Shantz, president; H. E. Wheeler, vice-president; H. K. Elston, secretary and treasurer, all of whom still hold their respective offices. The company has branch salesrooms in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Bly, Myron T., son of John E. Bly, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, New York. He prepared for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and entering the University of Rochester in 1876 was graduated in June, 1880. He paid the expenses of his education by his own labor. During the first part of his college course he filled a reporter's position on the Rochester Morning Herald. Later, he became editor of the Sunday Morning Herald, which post he continued to hold until his graduation. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1882. He began to practice in Rochester immediately afterward, and has built up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Bly's journalistic work, originally entered upon for the purpose of paying college expenses, has produced other results. During his senior year in college, besides attending to his college work and editing a weekly paper, he contested for and won the highest literary prize of the university. While studying law he prepared a series of articles on

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"Milling Law and Legislation," which were published in The American Miller during the year 1881. In the same year he wrote for the American Tanner a serial story entitled "My Tannerville Client." During the four years from 1885 to 1889 he wrote monthly articles for The Boston Path-finder, under the title: "Legal Hints for Travelers." He has written two text-books for use in academies. The first, "A Treatise on Business Law," was published in 1891. In 1893 came "Descriptive Economics." The latter has attracted wide attention among educators. Mr. Bly is one of the esteemed business men of Rochester and is known as a careful, conscientious attorney.

Davis, William G., was born in New York city and finished his education at the Wilson Collegiate Institute in Niagara county. At the age of fifteen he began his active life as a clerk in the old dry goods house of S. B. Chittenden & Co. in New York city, where he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st R. I. Inf., Col. (afterward general) A. E. Burnside, and served three years, being promoted to the rank of major. Returning to New York he engaged in the dry goods business until 1880, when he removed to Rochester, where he has been associated with the firm of Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co. until 1889. He then engaged in his present business as a general dealer in real estate. He is a member of the Rochester Real Estate Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar.

Menzie, Herbert J., was born at Riga, N. Y., June 19, 1862. He attended the public schools of his native town and later became a student at the Brockport Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then entered the University of Rochester and was graduated from that institution in 1886, receiving the degree of B. A., winning the senior mathematical prize (Stoddard medal), being one of the commencement speakers, and being elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. From 1886 to 1888 he was principal of the 17th district school of Milwaukee, Wis., and while there received a State life certificate for teaching. He then entered the law department of Yale College and remained one year, when he came to Rochester and began the study of his chosen profession in the office of McNaughton & Taylor. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and since then he has practiced law in this city, where he has been successful. He is a member of the Rochester Lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., the Alpha Delta Phi, and of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

Chamberlain, Philetus, was born in Rose, Wayne county, N. Y., April 14, 1854, and received his education at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., and Syracuse University. Choosing law as his profession he began his studies in the office of Martindale & Oliver, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term in October, 1879. He began practice in this city, and has been more than successful. He is a leading factor in and a hard worker for the Republican party, and is actively identified with a number of charitable societies and various other organizations of the city, where he is well and popularly known.

Keenan, Edward Arthur, was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., August 1, 1861. Receiving his rudimentary education in his native town he became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which institution he was graduated with honor in June, 1877. He engaged in teaching in the public schools, and in

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the spring of 1889 entered the office of William W. Mumford, of Rochester, N. Y., as a student at law. He was admitted to the bar at the General Term in the fall of 1892, and immediately afterwards formed co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge John M. Murphy, for the practice of general law, which still continues.

Hamilton, John B., was born at Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., January 10, 1843, and is of Scotch parentage. He received his early education in his native town and subsequently attended the schools of Poughkeepsie and New York city. He spent some time in the West and in 1872 removed to West Rush, Monroe county, where he engaged in the produce business. Mr. Hamilton has always been actively identified with the Republican party and was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1888. He was a member of the Advisory Council on cereal industry at the World's fair in 1893, and in the fall of the same year was elected county treasurer by a large majority, and still efficiently fills that responsible position. He is a member of Henrietta Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Rochester Whist club. In 1868 he married Mary C. McMillan, of York, Livingston county.

Houck, George H., was born in Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., October 30, 1844. He was educated in his native town, and later entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1862. He was then called home to manage the farm on account of the death of his father, which occurred in December, 1862. In 1873 he was elected supervisor and re-elected for three consecutive years. In March, 1895, he was appointed by President Cleveland as collector of customs of the port of Genesee. Mr. Houck still resides in Rush in the house in which he was born.

Buell, Jesse W., M.D., was born in Geneseo, N.Y., and was reared from childhood in Rochester. He was a member of the class of '74 of the University of Rochester, and took his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from that institution. After graduation he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1887. Since that time he has been in active practice in Rochester, and has been, from its organization, one of the staff of the Homœopathic Hoshital, having done service in both the medical and surgical sides of the house. He is a member of the New York State, Western New York, and Monroe County Medical Societies and was in 1885 president of the last named organization.

Barhite, John A., was born in Auburn, N.Y., January 11, 1857, and when quite young moved with his parents to Hopewell, N.Y. He attended the Canandaigua Academy and was graduated in June, 1876. Remaining at home until the fall of 1877, he then entered the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in 1881. He then read law in the office of Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the Buffalo general term in 1883. Mr. Barhite is an active worker for the Republican party and was a delegate to the National Convention in Minneapolis in 1892. He has held a number of prominent offices and many positions of trust, which, by his extensive knowledge of public affairs, he has honorably and efficiently filled. He was a delegate from the old Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the county of Monroe, to the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and is a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, F. and A. M., Hamilton Chapter, and Monroe Commandery, Kislingbury Lodge No. 257, K. of P., the Rochester Whist Club, etc.

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Hofheinz, Dr. R. H., was born in Heidelberg, Germany, and received his education at the Gymnasium of his native city. In 1870 he came to America. He studied dentistry in Rochester and entered the New York Dental College, from which institution he was graduated in 1878, after which he located in Rochester and began the practice of his profession. In 1883 he took a trip to Europe and remained two years, after which he returned to Rochester and resumed his practice. In 1893 he went to Berlin, where he remained eighteen months. January 4, 1884, he married Catherine, daughter of Henry Bartholomay. He is a member of the Monroe Club, the Rochester Dental Society, the Seventh District Dental Society, and the New York State Dental Society.

Lamb, George W., was born in New London, Conn., in August, 1840. His early schooling was received at Penfield, Monroe county, after which, on account of an accident he was obliged to finish his education at home under the instruction of his sister. He became a law student in the office of John W. Willson, at Penfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He is well known throughout this section of the State on account of his extensive practice as pension attorney. He practiced in Penfield and Fairport, N. Y., each two years, and since 1871 in Rochester. He is a Mason, and is prominently identified with various other organizations.

Weeks, William H., was born in Penfield in 1832, son of John and grandson of Benjamin Weeks, who came from Danbury, Conn., to Penfield in 1797 and in 1800 ran a hotel, it being the first public house in Penfield. Benjamin Weeks built tannery in what is now Pittsford, which he ran for several years and then sold to Stephen Lusk. In 1812 he bought the farm where William Heffer now lives, where he reared a large family and died in 1840, aged sixty-nine. His sons were John R., George W., Benjamin B., and David, all of whom settled in or near Penfield. John P. settled on the farm where William H. was born and lives, where he died in 1873 leaving two sons, George M. and William H. In 1857 William H. married Augusta M., daughter of Joseph N. Ferry, of Lewis county, N.Y., by whom he has two sons, Frank D. and D. M. Ferry Weeks, and one daughter, Lucy A. Mr. Weeks is extensively engaged in the culture of choice fruits and is one of the best informed men of the town. The family trace their ancestry back to their coming from England in 1635.

Gray, David S., was born on the farm where he now lives. His father, Clark Gray, settled on the farm in 1824 and died in 1865, leaving two sons, David S. and Clark, and three daughters. Mr. Gray married Alice Miller, of Ontario county. He has always been engaged in farming. His mother was Samantha, daughter of Rev. Selden Graves, who is mentioned as among the prominent settlers of Penfield.

Coggswell, William F., was born in the town of Perinton, Monroe county, September 26, 1824, was admitted to the bar in May, 1846, and has practiced his profession in Rochester ever since. William N. Cogswell, son of William F., was born in this city July 9, 1858, was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1878, and studied law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which time he has practiced in partnership with his father, the firm being Cogswell & Cogswell.

Tubbs, Joseph Nelson, was born in Esperance, Schoharie county, N.Y., Septem-

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ber 24, 1832. His parentage on his father's side was English, and Scotch on his mother's side. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Esperance and Albany, and he was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in October, 1850. He pursued mathematical studies with Prof. George R. Perkins, the author of a series of mathematical text books. He studied law with Hon. John E. Mann, afterward justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and with Judges Frazer and Stewart, of Johnstown, N.Y. In consequence of ill health he abandoned the profession of the law when nearly ready to be admitted to the bar, having in the meantime taught school for short periods in some large towns in this State. In 1854 he accepted a position in an engineer corps engaged on the enlargement of the canals in this State. Mr. Tubbs came to Rochester in 1861. He remained in the service of the State in responsible positions until 1872, during which year he was engaged as chief engineer of the proposed water works for Rochester and was also chief engineer and superintendent of the construction of the Elmira Reformatory. From thence onward he designed and supervised the construction of the Rochester water works, and remained in charge until June, 1890. From that time until February, 1895, he was engaged in business as a consulting engineer. Among the important works on which he was employed as an expert engineer during this period were the designs for the Syracuse water works, and the condemnation proceedings to acquire the property of the old water works company and the water power rights on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake; condemnation proceedings connected with the construction of the new water supply conduit for Rochester; the legal contest between the D., L. & W. Railroad Company and the town of York, Livingston county; the town of Geneseo *vs.* the Board of Supervisors; the case of White *vs.* the D., L. & W. Railroad Company; the water power owners on the Oatka against the Salt Works in the Wyoming Valley; the water works contractor against the village of East Syracuse and the contractor against the village of Ilion. At various times Mr. Tubbs has designed works or acted as consulting engineer or expert of water works at Rochester, Syracuse, Geneva, Geneseo, Medina, Dryden, Albion, Mt. Morris, Lyons, Oneida, Port Jervis, Penn Yan, and East Syracuse in this State, and in many cities and towns in other States. Since February, 1895, he has been in the employ of the superintendent of public works as general inspector of all the New York State canals. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works Association, the New England Water Works Association, of the various Masonic bodies, and of the Rochester Whist Club. His first vote was cast for the nominee of the old Whig party, and since the organization of the Republican party has been affiliated with it. He never held an elective office. Mr. Tubbs was married in 1856 to Elithea Mandell Wooster, who survives, and has two sons and one daughter: William N., Frank W., and Josie Elithea. His residence is now No. 13 Rutger street, Rochester, N.Y.

Putnam, Earl B., son of the late George Putnam, was born in Waterville, N. Y., where he resided until 1881, when he moved to Rochester. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1879, and in 1880–81 studied law at the Columbia College Law School, after which he read law with Hon. Martin W. Cooke, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1882 from the office of Cooke & Pond, where he remained as managing clerk until 1883. Until 1888 he practiced alone, at which time he formed

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a partnership with George F. Slocum, which has continued up to the present time. During Mr. Putnam's residence in Rochester he was director and secretary of the Silver Lake Ice Company, director of the Silver Lake R. R., and of the Union Bank of Rochester, trustee of the Society for the Organization of Charity, vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, member of the New York State Bar Association, Genesee Valley Club, Whist Club and Kent Club. October 17, 1882, he married Grace Williams Tower, daughter of the late Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia.

Higbee, Abijah Peck, Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., March 29, 1818. His father, William Higbee, moved to Penfield in 1835, and purchased the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch, so that Mr. Higbee has lived in the same house for sixty years. In 1841 he married Sarah Jane Ross, of Penfield, N. Y., by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz: William deceased; Horace, of Wellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. R. W. Warner, of Penfield, N, Y; and Mrs. J. F. Forbes, of De Land, Fla. Mr. Higbee was educated in the Academy at Penfield, and in 1848 he united with the Baptist church at that place, and he has been for years one of the most influential and liberal members of the church. Mr. Higbee has held no office in his town except that of assessor, but he has always been a prominent and successful farmer, and his judgment has been uniformly respected by his neighbors and fellow citizens in financial and business matters.

Vick, Henry H., was born on the homestead, November 13, 1857, and his education was obtained in the public schools, Satterly Institute, and was graduated from Rochester Business University. He is a florist, seed grower, and market gardener by occupation. May 8, 1879, he married Carrie English, of the town of Greece, and they had six children: Lizzie I., Fern M., a baby boy who died in infancy, Blanche L., Henry H., jr., and Carry L. Mr. Vick's father, Joseph H., was born in Portsmouth, England, November 14, 1830, and came to New York city with his parents in 1833. In 1834 the family came to Rochester, where he was educated in the public schools. His father established one of the first and best boot and shoe shops in Rochester. At the age of eighteen Joseph H. had mastered the art of boot and shoe cutting, and was foreman in his father's shop. In 1856 he married Eliza A. Hawley, of Janesville, Wis., formerly of Gravesend, England, and six children were born to them: Henry H., as above, Arthur T., Clara L., Maude M., Frank J., and Albert R. Henry H. Vick's grandfather, James Vick, purchased the homestead in 1850. He erected a shop and with his sons, George and Joseph, followed the occupation of farming and shoemaking. James Vick, an uncle to Henry H., became the famous seedsman. He began in a small way in 1857. In 1865 Joseph H. and family again went to Rochester, where they cultivated seeds, and in 1868 returned to Greece for permanent business, as foreman for his brother James, which he followed until his death, June 3, 1892. Mrs. Vick's father, Nathan English, was born in Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., November 11, 1820, was educated in the common schools, and a farmer by occupation. November 16, 1842, he married Mary J. Hobbs, of Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., and they had eight children: H. Eugene, Wells D., Louisa D., Nathan W., George C., Carrie, as above, Jennie and Newton. The family came to the town of Greece in 1847. Mrs. English died January 28, 1890, and Mr. English December 17, 1890. Mr. Vick is a member of Valley Lodge No. 109, F. & A. M., Rochester, N. Y., and of Lake Ontario Grange No. 311, Greece, N. Y.

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Michel, Albert, born in Germany in 1837, emigrated in 1857, coming directly to Rochester. Mr. Michel's father was a farmer of limited means, and Albert may be rightly termed the architect of his own success, as his available capital when he reached Rochester was but two dollars His independent position has been reached by methods which have not forfeited the esteem and respect of his neighbors, and is wholly due to his own frugality and integrity. He has been a resident of Brighton since 1865, now occupying a handsome home in the central part of the town, and engaged in general farming. In 1861 he married Petronella Schumann, also of German birth, who has born him eleven children, of whom four, William Victor, Clara, Joseph and Carrie are deceased. Seven children are living: Frances, John, Matthew, Lillian, Frank, George and Albert.

Raymond, Charles C., was born in 1846, a son of Isaac and Mary (Rich) Raymond, the father being born in 1805. He came to Penfield from Connecticut in 1832 and served at different times as supervisor, legislator, and deputy sheriff. His death occurred in 1849, leaving three sons: George W., Wm. I. T., and Charles C. His grandfather, Samuel Rich, came to Penfield in 1799 and lived on the place where Mr. Raymond now lives. The latter was for some years engaged in raising nursery stock with his brother, George, since which he has devoted his attention to farming. He has served as collector, assessor, and in 1894 was elected supervisor. His wife was Francelia E., daughter of Myron R. Smith, and they have one son, Clinton B., and one daughter, Grace

Frank, George, was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1851. His father, Valentine Frank, who was a hotel proprietor at Syracuse, came to Brighton in 1861, where he still resides, being now seventy-seven years of age. George married in 1890, and has three children: Carrie, Florence and Laura.

Terrill, Erwin, is the second son of the late Thaddeus Terrill of Ogden, who settled here in 1860, removing from Middletown, Vermont, where his children were born, and where his wife had died three years before. She was Lydia Loomis, of an old and prominent Vermont family, and her father was a soldier in the Revolution. Erwin Terrill was born in 1840 at Middletown, and was twenty years old when the family settled at Ogden. He completed his education at Spencerport. He first engaged in farming in the town of Irondequoit, where he remained eight years, in 1860 coming to Brighton, and becoming the possessor of a valuable suburban farm, devoted chiefly to dairy products. In 1870 Mr. Terrill married L. Isabelle, daughter of George W. Winship, of Parma, and their two sons, Whitcomb, who is associated with his father in the dairy business, and Edwin Osgood, attending Rochester University. Mr. Terrill is a Republican, and he takes a leading part in town affairs, having been assessor since 1889, and in March, 1895, was elected village trustee without opposition.

Northrop, Burr S., was born in Penfield, July 16, 1850, the son of Abel G. and Cornelia A. (Scoville) Northrop. Abel G. Northrop was born in January, 1823, and lived on the farm where Burr now lives, and died there in 1879. Burr Northrop was married January 31, 1878, to Ruth, daughter of Samuel Raymond, and they have five children, Raymond, Abel, Laura, Burr, and George. Mr. Northrop is at present, and has been for ten years, overseer of the poor, and has also been school trustee.

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His grandfather, Burr Northrop, settled here about 1828, and bought the farm where the present Burr Northrop lives.

Plumb, William T., was born in Lewis county, N.Y., September 14, 1867, where he received his rudimentary education. He removed with his parents to Rochester and entered the Free Academy, and upon graduation received a scholarship to the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated with honor in 1887, taking the Townsend scholarship. Choosing law as his profession Mr. Plumb began his studies in the office of Shuart & Sutherland, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Rochester in October, 1893. He has successfully built up a large and lucrative practice. In January, 1895, Mr. Plumb was appointed by Mayor Lewis secretary of the Civil Service Board. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and the Rochester Athletic Club.

Carnahan, Hon. George Alexander, was born in Ravenna, Ohio, May 21, 1862. He received his early education in his native town, and was graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1884, after which he entered the office of Morgan & French, of Rochester, for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1886, and immediately afterward opened an office here In 1894 he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Rochester, and served on that bench until January, 1895, when he resigned to accept the appointment by Governor Morton of special county judge of Monroe county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Arthur E. Sutherland. Judge Carnahan is also a member of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial School of Rochester.

Beahan, James, M. D., was born in Newark, N. J., July 15, 1822, and came to this State with his mother. He was educated in Starkey Seminary and Hobart College and came to reside in the town of Gates, this county, in 1847. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852, and at once began practice in Gates, where he had a fine business many years. In 1875 he removed to Rochester, but still retains a large portion of his old patrons from Gates. January 27, 1857, he married Abby Scofield, of the town of Chili, by whom he had two sons, Herman S. and Charles C. The former is a graduate of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, who has a large and growing practice in Rochester and suburbs, and Charles C. is a coal merchant. Dr. James Beahan is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and of Teoronto Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Heenan, Martin M., son of Martin, was born in Ireland on the 27th of October, 1856, and came to America in May, 1875, after receiving his education and serving an apprenticeship in his native country. For the first three years after his arrival he was a clerk in a dry goods store in Oswego, following which he spent a like period in Auburn, N.Y. During the next six years he was a clerk in the cloak and suit establishment of Garry Brothers in New York city, and for a similar term he was in the employ of D. McCarthy & Co., of Syracuse. In 1893 he removed to Rochester and purchased an interest in the New York cloak and suit house at No. — State street, and in May, 1895, he bought out the business of Francis Fitzgibbon, and became sole proprietor. His business is confined exclusively to ladies' cloaks and suits, and in this connection it is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city. Mr. Heenan has been a member of the A. O. H. for about ten years.

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White, Richard E., was born in Mansfield, Mass., June 12, 1848, and in 1855 removed with his parents to the town of Wheatland, Monroe county. He received his education in the district schools of that town, at Falley Seminary in Fulton, Oswego county, and at the Brockport Normal School. He read law in the office of Joseph A. Stull, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court in Buffalo in June, 1875. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Rochester, where he has since been eminently successful. While George A. Benton was district attorney of Monroe county Mr. White was associated with him in partnership. He has been an elder of St. Peter's Presbyterian church for the past fifteen years and clerk of the session for six years.

. Beach, Daniel Beers, was born in Temple street in New Haven, Conn., November 14, 1822, and received his preliminary education in his native city. Reared under the influences of that historic seat of learning, he became a private tutor in families in Brunswick county, Va., in Rockingham county, N. C. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1842 and from the law department of that institution in 1845, being admitted to the bar of that State in August following. The same year he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York State bar at Albany, in January, 1847. He began the practice of his profession at Rochester immediately afterwards. In 1867 he temporarily returned to his old home in New Haven and practiced law there until the spring of 1871, when he again came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided and followed his chosen profession. He served as supervisor of the then Seventh ward of Rochester in 1865, being elected on the Republican ticket. Except this, he has given his attention almost exclusively to his business. June 1, 1853, Mr. Beach married Miss Loraine Rogers, of Lockport, and has had two sons and four daughters, of whom three daughters are living.

Chadsey, John H., was born in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N.Y., March 1, 1845, the eldest son of Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey, a well known and eminent physician of said county. He was educated in private and public schools, and at eleven years of age removed to Schenectady, where he attended the preparatory school in the old Union College building, and graduated from the classical department at the age of sixteen years; attending the County Institute, he received a certificate to teach any common school in Schenectady county. The war of the Rebellion breaking out, he enlisted in Co. A, 132d Regiment, N. Y. S.Vols., but was not mustered in the service on account of being under the required age. After leaving school he was a clerk in his uncle's store for two years, and then removed to New York city and entered the office of the famous lawyer, John Graham, esq., as a student at law, and at the age of twenty-one years was admitted to the bar, Hon. Eldridge T. Gerry being one of the examiners. He remained with Mr. Graham nearly five years thereafter, and was, in May, 1870, employed as an assistant to Messrs. John Graham and Eldridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the prisoner in the celebrated trial of Daniel McFarland, for the killing of Albert D. Richardson, in the Tribune office, in the city of New York. He took a course in political economy and debate at the Cooper Institute, and was vice-president of the Cary Political Science Society. In February, 1871, he removed to St. Mary's, Kansas, and became a partner in the firm of Sedgwick & Chadsey, in the land, law, and insurance business, and had exclusive charge of the law department; returning east in December of the

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same year he was married to Miss Emma J. Covey, youngest daughter of Alvah Covey, of Penfield, Monroe county. In 1873 he returned to Penfield and opened a law office at Fairport, which he afterwards removed to Rochester, retaining his residence at Penfield until 1891, when he removed to the city of Rochester. He has been constantly engaged in the practice of law, is well known, and has an extensive practice in Monroe county and vicinity; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for years, and is past master of Penfield Union Lodge, F. & A. M. In politics he is Republican, casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868; he was a member of the Republican County Committee of Monroe county for four years, two of which he was treasurer of said committee.

Hopkins, John Hampden, was born in Rochester, June 20, 1852, and in 1872 was graduated from Hamilton College. He read law in the office of Cox & Avery, of Auburn, N. Y., and later entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. Returning to Auburn he practiced law until 1877, when he came to Rochester, where he has since followed his chosen profession.

Hays, David, was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 28, 1858. At an early age he attended the grammar schools in New York city, and in 1874 the Free Academy of Rochester, and graduated from the Rochester University in 1878, after which he took a course in political science at the University of Berlin, and was a graduate of the Columbian Law School in the class of 1881, at which time he was admitted to the bar. In January, 1883, he became a partner of Mr. James B. Perkins, which partnership continued until the removal of Mr. Perkins to France in August, 1890, and was renewed in August, 1895, on the return of Mr. Perkins to Rochester.

Maurer, Edward W., was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 17, 1858, was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1877, and in the fall of the same year entered the University of Goettingen, Germany, where he remained for over two years. In 1880 he returned to America and entered the law office of ex-Congressman (now justice of the Supreme Court) John M. Davy, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1882. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Davy, which continued until 1886, when he opened an office alone for the practice of the law. In 1887 he was elected member of assembly on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian church. His father was one of the oldest grocery merchants in this city, and died in 1892, his place of business being at 149 East Main street. His mother is still living in the old homestead, 67 North Clinton street, in Rochester. Mr. Maurer's offices are at Nos. 416, 417, and 418 Elwanger & Barry building.

La Salle, B. F. & C. W.—Dr. B. Frank La Salle, son of Francis La Salle, was born in Paris, France, March 29, 1842, and came to this country in infancy with his parents, who located in St. Lawrence county, where Dr. La Salle received his preliminary education. Afterwards he entered the office of Dr. J. D. Huntington, of Watertown, N. Y., for the study of dentistry, where, after three years of diligent work, he passed the State examination and began the practice of his profession in Oswego, N. Y. In 1876 he removed to Rochester, where he has built up a very large practice. His son, Dr. Clint W. La Salle, who is a graduate of the Buffalo Dental College, and who was the first student to matriculate in that institution, is associated with him under the above firm name. Dr. B. F. La Salle is a member of the Seventh

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District Dental Society and was the organizer of the Rochester Dental Club, now the Rochester Dental Society, of which he was president for one year. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., and served it as master in 1881–82; he also belongs to Hamilton Chapter R. A. M., Doric Council, and Monroe Commandery, No. 12, K. T.

Thayer, George W., was born in Livonia, N. Y., December 9, 1846, and is a son of George and Phebe Thayer. He received his rudimentary education in his native town, and later took a three years' special course at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He soon after became proprietor of the Bank of Lima, and conducted the same for about twenty years. He moved to Rochester in 1888 and was in active business until 1893, when the Alliance Bank was organized, of which he became president, which position he has since held.

Finnessy, James H., M. D., son of Patrick T. Finnessy, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., October 3, 1864. He finished his education at the Geneseo State Normal School, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., and was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the University of Baltimore in 1890. After completeing his collegiate course he came to Rochester and accepted the appointment of house physician to St. Mary's Hospital, which position he filled for one year, when he opened an office for the practice of medicine. Dr. Finnessy is medical examiner for a number of prominent insurance companies, is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and is one of the rising young physicians in Rochester.

Paviour, Robert S., son of William and Sarah Paviour, was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 17, 1859. He attended the public schools of his native city and later entered the Rochester Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1876. The same year he became a clerk in the fire insurance office of Ward & Clark (established in 1870), in which capacity he remained until the death of Mr. Ward in 1880, when he was made general manager, Mr. Clark being a resident of Boston, Mass. In 1881 Mr. Paviour was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Clark & Paviour, and in January, 1891, he became sole proprietor of the business, which he has since conducted. He has been very successful, and is well and favorably known. He represents the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, and the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence, all leading fire insurance companies, and the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. He was formerly president of the Rochester Board of Fire Underwriters, is actively interested in various institutions of the city, and takes a prominent part in promoting and fostering their welfare, being officially connected with several organizations of note.

Brown, Richard, was born in the town of Mayfield, Sussex, England, August 11, 1828, and came to this country with his parents when an infant. They first located in Canada, and later in Pittsford, Monroe county, where he received a part of his education. The family again returned to Canada, remaining until 1845, when they came to Port Byron, Cayuga county. August 17 of that year he began to learn the tinner's trade and did extensive work on Auburn Prison. He returned to Port Byron

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in 1852. In that year he married Caroline Springer of that place, and went to Addison, Mich., later to Hillsdale, Mich., and from there to Logansport, Ind., where he did business for a year on his own account. From there he went to Monticello, the same State, and carried on business until 1856. In 1866 he came to this city, and began at his trade. In 1867 he began business on his own account, which continued till 1884, when he took partners into the concern, which became the Richard Brown Manufacturing Company, doing a large trade in tinware. Mr. Brown has three children: Josephine A., wife of Willis J. Smith of Philadelphia; Frank A., wife of William Uhl, now of Monticello, Ind., and Clarence R., who married Annie Myer, of this city. He is a music teacher in the State Normal School in Greensboro, N. C.

Shuart, Denton G., was born in 1805, at Plattekill, Ulster county, N. Y., and in 1807 came with his parents to Mendon, Monroe county, one mile from Honeoye Falls. His father, Abraham Shuart, was one of the pioneers of this section of the county. Denton G. received an academic education and in 1825 he returned to Ulster county for the purpose of studying law. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar in New York city, and shortly after began practicing at Honeoye Falls. From 1852–1856 he was surrogate of Monroe county, and for nearly a half century was one of the prominent members of the county bar. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of Stephen Barrett of Honeoye Falls. He had four children; Denton Barrett, who died in 1866, and William H., of Rochester, N. Y., Clarence A., of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and Irving J., of Chicago, Ill. He died at his home in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., August 29, 1892.

Shuart, William H., was born September 21, 1852, at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., and is the son of Ex-Surrogate Denton G. Shuart. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Syracuse University and received the degree of A.B. from the latter institution in June, 1875. After his graduation he studied law with his father and later with Judge John S. Morgan of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and has since practiced his profession in this city. February 7, 1884, he married Nella Sumner Phillips of Springfield, Mass.

De Floo, Jacob, was born in Holland, November 6, 1847, emigrated when eleven years of age, being accompanied by an uncle with whom he settled near Brighton. By perseverance and industry he has achieved independence and success, and built a pleasant home at Brighton, being engaged in gardening. Mr. De Floo is a staunch Republican, and now serving his second term as village commissioner of streets. In 1872 he married Nellie Wage, and their son, Henry, is employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Ross-Lewin, George W., has been engaged in the wall paper business in Rochester, since 1879, when he succeeded the firm of Tower and Herrick. He deals in all grades of American, French, and English wall papers, special interior decorations, window shades, picture and room mouldings, Japanese grilles, etc., and executes fresco and general painting, solid and plastic relief ornamentation, etc. The concern, located in Liberty Building, 11 East Avenue, corner Main street, is the largest of the kind in the city, and ranks among the leaders in Western New York.

Brooks, Frank J., was born in Penfield in 1855, son of Hiram Brooks, who, with his father, Elias Brooks, came from Vermont and settled in Penfield about 1808.

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Hiram Brooks married a daughter of Thomas Wiltse, of Pittsford, by whom he had ten children. Frank J. married Sarah Saunders, and they have one son, Burton. Mr. Brooks settled on the farm where he now lives in 1880, where he is engaged in farming and gardening.

Lee, John Mallory, M. D., was born in Cameron, N. Y., September 29, 1852, and is a descendant of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. Dr. Lee received his rudimentary education at Pultney, Steuben county, N. Y., and at the Penn Yan Academy. His father dying when he was a child, he was thrown on his own resources, and at the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the leading drug store of Palo, Mich., where he remained three years, during which time he also received private instructions and prepared himself for the Homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, where he passed a successful entrance examination September 28, 1876, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. He returned to his native State and began the practice of his profession in Rochester, and in 1888 took a postgraduate course at the Polyclinic College Hospital of New York, for the purpose of completing his surgical studies; he also studied in the Postgraduate School of New York in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1894; and since 1889 has confined himself solely to surgical practice, being surgeon-in-chief and vice-president of the medical and surgical staff of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. He is also State examiner in surgery for the Homœopathic School, and is one of the most prominent surgeons in the Empire State. He is ex-president of the Monroe County, the Western New York, and the New York State Homœopathic Medical Societies; ex-vice-president of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society; a lecturer on surgery to the Rochester Training School for Nurses, of which he was an incorporator; honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; president of the Alumni Association of the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan; and was for several years associate editor of the Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator. He is now one of the corps of writers on the Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery. Many of Dr. Lee's valuable papers are found in the "Transactions" of these various societies and in the magazines of his school.

Petten, John J., was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, April 30, 1832, and was educated there and in the United States. At the age of sixteen he came to this country, located at Charlotte, and followed the lakes for several years in various positions, and was captain for many years. He has been village trustee eight years, school trustee three years, and now holds the position of overseer of the poor. He is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 504, F. & A. M., also member of Monroe Tent, No. 147, K. O. T. M. He has been married twice, first in 1854 to Eliza Loper, of Charlotte, and they had two children: Frances and Mary. Frances married Richard P. Herrick, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mary is now Mrs. Van Hamburg, of Pittsford, N. Y. Mrs. Petten died September 4, 1872. His second wife was Emeline Hannahs, whom he married in 1873, and she died January 19, 1891. Mr. Petten's father, William, was born at the old home in Newfoundland in 1786. He married Christiana Woods of his native place, and they had eight children. Mr. Petten died of cholera in 1855, and his wife some years later. The ancestry of this family is French and English

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Teare, Mrs. Eliza J., is the widow of Thomas Arthur Teare, who died April 7, 1878, at thirty-six years of age. Mr. Teare was born in New York city, and in early life was owner of a lime kiln business at Newark, N. J., of which he disposed in 1868 and purchased the Brighton farm. He married, at Newark in 1862, Eliza J., daughter of Robert Gelling, late a Rochester miller. Three children were born to them: William, Chester and Carrie. Mr. Teare served, with credit, in Company F, 27th New Jersey Volunteers, under General Burnside.

Guenther, Frederick.—One of the self-made men of Brighton is John F. Guenther, the well-known Park Avenue florist and gardener, whose business has now passed into the hands of his son Frederick. The elder Guenther was born in Germany in 1829, and was then apprenticed to the business which has been his life work, and the results of which speak well for that method of instruction. He came to America in 1852, going directly to Rochester, where he entered the employ of Ellwanger & Barry. During his connection with this firm he traveled widely in their interest, at one time paying a visit to the old city of Mexico. In 1881 he established himself in business at Park Avenue, ten years later locating on Blossom street, Brighton, where his extensive greenhouses are flanked by a handsome modern residence. In 1868 he married Helena Hanson, who became the mother of Frederick, and three years later of the only daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Alfred R. Clapper of Rochester. Frederick Guenther is a stirring business man and will without doubt achieve success in the line so ably mapped out by his father. In 1884 he married Lillian Houser of Rochester, and they have one daughter, Mattie, born March 14, 1892.

Butterfield, Clarence E., son of Edwin and Sarah (Hanks) Butterfield, was born in Centerville, Allegany county, N. Y., July 4, 1868, and moved with his parents to Brighton in 1883. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the Rochester Free Academy, and was graduated from the Rochester Business University in 1890. His parents were New Englanders. His father died in September, 1891. Upon his graduation in 1890 Mr. Butterfield formed a partnership with Charles B. Down, under the firm name of Down & Butterfield, and engaged in the grocery and provision business in the village of Brighton. December 4, 1893, this firm was dissolved, and since then Mr. Butterfield has conducted the business alone, materially increasing it, adding dry goods, boots and shoes, crockery, etc. A meat market is also connected, making the business now one of general merchandise. He is a member of the I. O. of R. M., and prominently identified with the welfare and advancement of the village and town. December 25, 1891, he married Miss Lena A., daughter of Norman Peet, of Penfield, and they have one child, Ruth, born December 24, 1893.

Bohachek, Edward, was born in Bohemia in 1852, and came with his parents to America in 1865. He received a public school education in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, married Miss Gertrude Stewart, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and came to Rochester in 1881 and connected himself with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York as general agent for Monroe, Orleans and Livingston counties, which position he efficiently fills at the present date. Mr. Bohachek is a member of the I. O. O. F., and deputy grand chief of the A. O. F. of A. of the State of New York.

Elwood, Frank Worcester, was born in Rochester, N.Y., April 4, 1850. His father,

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Isaac R Elwood, was a law partner of Judge Henry Selden in Rochester for many years and clerk of the State Senate two terms, about 1847-48; was one of the founders of the Western Union Telegraph Company and its secretary and treasurer at the time of his death in 1863. The family is of German origin, one branch settling in England many generations ago. To this branch belonged Thomas Ellwood, a Quaker, and a friend of and for a time a reader to the blind poet, Milton. Mr. Elwood's paternal great-grandfather, a mason by trade, came to America in 1748 and settled in the Mohawk valley. His old stone house near St. Johnsville, N.Y., still stands to attest his handiwork. The spelling of the family name underwent the variations of Ellwoode, Ellwood, and Elwood. The history of John R. Elwood's maternal ancestors in America is tragic. In 1728, during the "Old French War," the commandant of Fort Herkimer issued a call to the settlers to gather at the fort. Mrs. Bell, his grandmother, was accidentally left unwarned. Her family was surprised by the Indians and her husband and three children killed, one, an infant, having its brains dashed out in her presence. She was struck down, scalped, her nose nearly cut off, and left for dead. She was *enciente*, and for many weeks lay at the point of death. Her then unborn child was in process of time a mother, and her child was Mr. Elwood's mother. F. W. Elwood was educated in private schools. At the age of fourteen he went abroad and spent two years in studying Italian, French, and German. Returning to America he continued his studies under various eminent teachers, entered Hobart College at the age of nineteen, and left at the end of his sophomore year to enter Harvard College, from which he was graduated as A.B. in 1874. During his student life he was a member of a number of college societies. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College in 1877, was admitted to the bar the same year, and practiced law in the office of Judge Danforth in Rochester till 1879, when he erected the Elwood Memorial building as a memorial to his father. He was engaged in the stock brokerage business under the firm name of Frank W. Elwood & Co. from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, when he resumed the practice of his profession and the care of his real estate, which he has since continued. Mr. Elwood was formerly president of the Rochester Club, and is now vice-president of the Rochester Historical Society, a member of the board of managers of the Genesee Valley Club, vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, trustee of the Riverside Cemetery Association and of the Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1835 he married Frederica H., daughter of Frederick Pumpelly, of Owego, Tioga county, and they have one daughter, Dorothy.

Graham, Merritt E., M. D., son of Gilbert, was born in Italy, Yates county, N.Y., September 21, 1855, was graduated from the Seminary at Lima, N.Y., in 1874, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating as the head of his class in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Clifton, Monroe county, but soon located in Brockport, where he remained twelve years. Desiring a larger and more congenial field of labor he removed to Rochester in 1890, where for the past five years he has been surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital. He has been eminently successful both as surgeon and physician. For six years he has served as coroner of Monroe county. He is also a member of many of Rochester's more prominent social and fraternal organizations and examiner for several insurance companies. In 1877 he was married to Miss Fannie Carden, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Grant, Rolla C., M. D., was born in 1854 in Rome, N. Y., where he received his early education. At the age of nine he removed with his parents to Auburn, N. Y., where he attended the High School, and where he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Charles E. Swift. He was graduated from the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital in 1879, took a post-graduate course at the medical department of the University of Boston, and commenced the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, N. H. After four years of active work there he removed to Rochester, where he has practiced successfully. In 1881 Dr. Grant married Miss Isabel Roberts, of Portsmouth. He is a member of the International Hahnemann Association, the Central New York Homœopathic Society, of which he was president one year (1893–4) and vice-president two years, the Rochester Hahnemann Society, and of the staff of the Rochester Hahnemann Hospital, and has been physician to Windsor Lodge, Sons of St. George, since its organization in 1886.

Eastman, George, was born at Waterville, Oneida county, N.Y., July 12, 1854, and moved with his parents to Rochester in 1861. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the insurance office of Cornelius Waydell. He was afterwards employed in the insurance office of Messrs. Buell & Brewster and later Buell & Hayden and in 1877 entered the Rochester Savings Bank as bookkeeper, where he remained until 1881. While in the banking business Mr. Eastman spent all his leisure experimenting in photographic processes and finally began the manufacture of dry plates in the Martin block on State street. This was in 1880. Since then the business has extended to a general line of photographic goods and has steadily grown until it is probably the largest of its kind in the world. It is now carried on by the Eastman Kodak Company, a corporation of which Mr. Eastman is treasurer and general manager. The general offices are located at the corner of Voght and State streets in this city and the works at Kodak Park, in the town of Greece. Mr. Eastman is the pioneer of the photographic business in this section; he is the originator of the phrase, "You press the button, we do the rest," and inventor of the kodak and other photographic apparatus and processes.

Padiera, Dr. George W., was born in Prussia, September 28, 1837, and, after passing successfully through all the branches of the common schools of his native country he became a student in the medical department of the University of Breslau, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1863. After passing the State examinations he began the practice of his profession in Germany. Later he entered the Prussian army and acted as surgeon in the Austrian and Prussian war, where he remained until the close of that conflict in 1866. He then practiced in Breslau until 1870, when he came to America and took up his residence in Rochester, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, and one of the leading physicians of the city.

Allen, Frederic P., was born in Rochester, N. Y., and has been identified with the banking interests of this city for twenty-five years. He held the position of teller in the Traders National Bank for more than ten years, and since 1888 has been cashier of the German American Bank. He is also treasurer of the Rochester Railroad Company, the Rochester and Irondequoit Railroad Company, the Rochester Savings and Loan Association, and the Rochester State Hospital, commissioner of the Sink-

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ing Fund of the city of Rochester, and one of the managers of the Genesee Valley and Country clubs. In 1874 he married Miss Caroline Clarke, daughter of the late Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester.

Everest, Charles Marvin, was born in Wisconsin, December 25, 1852, and received his first schooling in South Cleveland, Ohio. He removed with his father to Rochester in May, 1865, where he attended No. 13 school and Free Academy, also receiving a partial course in the University of Rochester. In 1868 he first entered the employ of the Vacuum Oil Company and has been vice-president and treasurer since 1879. His father, Hiram B., was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1830, and was graduated from Middlebury Academy. He then went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the nursery business, remaining until 1856, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. There he purchased a tract of woodland, built a saw mill, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 he came to Rochester, his father, Joseph Everest, coming from Wyoming county about the same time; he became interested in the experiments of Mr. Ewing, which led to the organization of the Vacuum Oil Company in 1866. In 1878 Mr. Everest, sr., leased a large tract of land in Wyoming county, which included the farm and birthplace of his father, and drilled for oil. Instead of oil he discovered salt, the large salt industry of Western New York resulting. He retired from active business in 1879, and removed to Denver, Col., afterwards removing to Riverside, Cal., at which place he planted and is now cultivating the largest grove of navel oranges in the world, known as the "Everest Ranch," consisting of 100 acres. In 1894 he picked 27,000 boxes, or ninety car-loads, of fruit. His father, Joseph Everest, was born at Salisbury, Conn., emigrated to this State when quite young, and was one of the early settlers of Western New York. Mr. Everest is a descendant of Andrew Everest, of York, Maine, about 1650.

Paine, L. C.—The Paine Drug Company, the oldest drug house in Rochester, was founded in 1820 by William Pitkin, who was succeeded by L. B. Swan. Messrs. Lane & Paine became the proprietors in 1852, and in 1878 the style of the firm was changed to C. F. Paine & Co. In 1873 the concern removed to its present location, 24 and 26 East Main street, and early in 1895 the Paine Drug Company was organized, being composed of Messrs. L. C. Paine, C. D. Van Zandt, and W. R. Barnum. The premises occupied by this leading establishment are worthy of its fame, comprising the spacious four-story and basement brick and stone building, with stone front, 30 by 100 feet. The establishment is thoroughly stocked on every floor with a complete line of goods pertaining to the drug trade.

Ludolph, Andrew, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 16, 1864. When a few months old his father died and Mr. Ludolph was adopted by the late Colonel Klinck, with whom and with other members of the family he lived until seventeen years of age. He attended No. 15 school, and in 1887 began the study of law in the office of Satterlee & Yeoman. He was admitted to the bar at the Rochester General Term in October, 1891. In the spring of that year he was appointed managing clerk in the city attorney's office and filled that position for two years, when he entered into partnership with Arthur Warren, under the firm name of Ludolph & Warren, for the general practice of law, with offices in the Granite building. He is a member of Yonondio Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., and for several years was prominently connected with the Rochester Athletic Club.

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Allen, Charles M., was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 9, 1845, and was graduated from the Rochester High School in 1863, at which time he entered the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1867. He then attended the Law School of Philadelphia for one year, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. William Farrer, of Rochester. He was admitted to the bar at the Rochester General Term in December, 1868, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He has since been in constant and successful practice in this city, and has been attorney for the Genesee National Savings and Loan Association since March, 1892. This association was incorporated in March, 1891, and considering its age has developed into one of the most extensive and successful fiduciary organizations in the State, representing a subscribed capital stock of $2,000,000. Mr. Allen has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Rochester Whist Club and the Bar Association, and has been treasurer of Ideal Union, No. 592, E. A. U., since its inception in 1887. He is the son of the late Newel Allen, D. D. S., the oldest dentist, at the time of his death in 1878, in Western New York.

Forsyth, Daniel W., was born in Caledonia, September 22, 1856. He received his early education in his native town and later became a student at the Genesee Normal School, after which he entered the Bennett Medical College, where, in 1880, he received the degree of M. D. He practiced medicine at Hammond, Indiana, where he was coroner of Lake county in 1878–9, and afterwards at Dowagiac, Mich., where he was elected city treasurer. He then began the study of law, was in 1884 admitted to the bar in Michigan, and two years afterwards, upon examination, became an attorney and counselor-at-law in New York State, located in Rochester, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the law firm of Forsyth Brothers, who have a wide reputation as attorneys. In 1887 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Monroe county, under George A. Benton, district attorney; in 1891 he was nominated and elected school commissioner of the Eighth ward, which office he held until the passage of the Twentieth Ward Bill by the Legislature in 1892, which terminated his service as school commissioner. In the spring of that year he was elected alderman of the Nineteenth ward and served one term. Owing to the inability of his brother, George D. Forsyth, district attorney, he was appointed special district attorney, and acted from January to July, 1895. During that period he had charge of two noted murder trials, that of Gavin, who was charged with the murder of young Abbott at Charlotte, and that of Gallo, the Italian murderer, who was convicted and afterwards sentenced to death.

Atwood, H. Franklin, was born in 1850 in Boston, where he attended the public schools for a number of years. He then went to Chicago and entered the insurance business and was rapidly promoted until in 1879 he became general agent in the West for the German Fire Insurance Company, of Rochester, and later was advanced to general adjuster. In 1883 he was elected secretary, which position he still retains. Mr. Atwood is a member of the Monroe Commandery and Hamilton Chapter, Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England, was two terms president of the Rochester Academy of Science, is vice-president of the Rochester Club, and a member of various other organizations of this city. In 1873 he married Nellie Rob-

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erts, of North Wales, and they have three children: Grace F., Isabel, and Edward S., the latter a student at Rochester University.

Cornell, Mrs. Walter.—Walter Cornell was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1842. He came with his parents to Rochester when a boy and later came to Perinton, where he lived with an uncle and worked by the month until 1863, when he enlisted in Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols. He was wounded in both arms at the battle of the Wilderness, after which he returned to Fairport. In 1869 he bought the farm in Penfield, where he has since been engaged in gardening. Mr. Cornell married Emeline, daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of Patrick Butler, of Fairport. They have one daughter, Louisa M., now Mrs. C. B. Rogers.

Caley, Mrs. Mary G.—The late Thomas Caley was born in the Isle of Man in 1821, and was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. He was carefully educated with special attention devoted to bookkeeping, but evinced a strong preference for a mechanical trade, and, consequently, took up blacksmithing. When twenty-two years of age he came to Rochester and established a repair shop at Brighton, and acquired some local fame as an expert artificer in metal. He was the founder of the large business now conducted by Caley & Nash. In 1843 he was married to Mary G. Hickok, the daughter of an old Vermont family, and whose father was one of the first settlers of Irondequoit. Their four children are dead. Francis Herschel, the elder, was a member of the 21st New York Cavalry, and was unable to endure the horrors of prison life at Andersonville. He was a young man of especial promise. Thomas Irving, Charles Howard, and an infant daughter, did not survive childhood. Mr. Caley's death occurred October 18, 1884; it was widely mourned and felt to be a personal loss. Upright, honorable, always guided by conscience, stooping to do no wrong—would that there were more men like him.

Charlton, John, was born in Wilkshire, England, November 19, 1835. His father, Aaron Charlton, was a carpenter and joiner. John was, when a youth, apprenticed to a landscape gardener at one of the great country houses, a premium being paid, and no salary drawn. Alternating between "Langhath House" and the village school, he became master of a fine education and of his business at the same time. He came to America when twenty-one years old. He passed the winter of 1856 at Toronto with some fellow voyagers, and the ensuing spring advertised for a situation and received a reply from George J. Whitney, of Rochester, which resulted in Mr. Charlton being employed by him. Then for four years he was gardener for Joseph Hall, at the expiration of which term, he returned to the land of his birth for a brief visit, spending in that locality the winter of 1861. After returning, he took charge of Mr. Hall's gardens and greenhouses until 1865, at which date he established the "University Avenue Nurseries," where he has built up and maintains an enormous business, strictly wholesale in its character. Mr. Charlton came to America with little or no available capital, and his present position is the result and the reward of his own industry and genius. In 1854 he married Sarah McAskae, of Rochester. Their children are: John, Joseph, Fanny, and Margaret. Both sons are now associated with the home business.

Crippin, Mrs. Sarah, is the daughter of John Turner and the widow of Norton R. Crippin, who died July 8, 1890, leaving one son, Norton B., and one daughter, Mary

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A. Mrs. Crippin's father was among the early settlers in the northeastern part of Penfield, where he lived some years before moving to Michigan, where he died. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Crippin has carried on the farm which Mr. Crippin settled in 18 5.

Craib, James, is of Scottish birth, having been born in Banffshire, in 1833. He was early apprenticed to a gardener at Edinburgh, his father, Charles Craib, having been a seed grower. When twenty-three years of age he sailed for America, having no capital save a few pounds, after paying passage, but the possessor of an indomitable will and a master of the art of landscape gardening. Mr. Craib became a valued employee and associate of the late James Vick, and was for eight years his foreman. He was soon enabled to purchase a small place of his own, and in 1869 came to his present location in Brighton township, but practically within the suburbs of Rochester. Here he has fifteen acres devoted to seed growing and horticulture, contracting largely with Ferry of Detroit and other firms of national renown. Surrounded by the fruits of his own toil and skill, he may indeed be called the architect of his own fortune.

Clark, George W., was born in Penfield in 1831, son of Alpheus, and grandson of Calvin Clark, who settled in Penfield in 1800. Mr. Clark's mother was Rhoda, daughter of Libeus Ross, also an early settler. The Clark family have been among the prominent families of the town for nearly a century, the men being noted for their integrity and public spirit. Mr. Clark was the first assessor of the town and was supervisor for several years, and in 1893 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He has always been engaged in farming.

Carpenter, Lewis B., was born in Chili, December 8, 1850, son of John H., who was a native of Vermont and came to Monroe county in 1830, settling at Pittsford. He afterwards came to Chili and engaged in farming, purchasing 150 acres on the banks of the Genesee River. John H. held numerous town offices, justice of the peace, town clerk, etc. He married, first, Mary Knapp, by whom he had one son, Lewis. Lewis Carpenter is among the prominent farmers of Chili. He was supervisor from 1888 to 1891. He was also assessor for a number of years. He is a member of the County Democratic Committee and chairman of the town Democratic Committee He is also a member of the F. & A. M. Yonondio Lodge 163 of Rochester, and a Knight Templar. Mr. Carpenter married, first, Emily Worcester, by whom he had two children: John H. and Mary E. He afterwards married Libbie Trott, by whom he has one son, Lewis B.

Curtis, James.—Philander Curtis, son of Zacharia Curtis, was born March 14, 1790, and died March 21, 1860. He was born in Vermont, but at an early date came to Camillus, N. Y., from which town Philander came to Parma. He became a successful farmer and accumulated a large property, having 325 acres of land. He furnished means to build one-half of the M. E. Church at North Parma and his house was the customary home of all itinerant preachers. In Camillus Mr. Curtis married Laura Goodrich, by whom he had these children: Harriet, who married William Foster; Charles, who lived and died in Parma; Nancy, who married Elias Curtis; and Caroline, who married Jacob Riker. His first wife died May 1, 1825, and August 14, 1825, Mr, Curtis married Catherine Scofield, by whom he had

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four children: Philander, Benjamin, Laura, and James. James was born September 3, 1843, and has always lived on the same farm, which is one of the best in Parma. He began raising high grade stock ten years ago. July 14, 1864, James Curtis married Emily L., daughter of J. Milton Webster of the Ridge. They have four children: Milton, Fred W., Albert B., and one other who died in infancy. John Milton Webster was a native of Connecticut, born in March, 1810, and coming to Parma at the age of twenty-one. In Onondaga county he married Rebecca Mead, by whom he had these children: Amelia, Jane, Charles M., Emily L., Mary, Ida J., John M., and Edmund D. Mr. Webster died August 20, 1885, and his wife, April 22, 1880.

Chase, James Darwin, son of James Chase, was born where he now lives, August 1, 1843, and with the exception of about two years spent in Iowa, he has always lived in Parma. His whole life and effort has been devoted to farm work and substantial success has been its result. Mr. Chase has been excise commissioner. He is a member and one of the deacons of the Christian Church. Mr. Chase has been twice married, his first wife being Rosetta, daughter of Henry Miller, of Greece, by whom he had one son, Frank E., now in the West. His wife died in 1872, and on March 25, 1874, Mr. Chase married Eunice Gallup of Maine, Broome county. Six children have been born of this union, three of whom are now living.

Collins, J. Byron.—Calvin Collins was one of the pioneers of the Ridge in Parma and was for many years one of the leading men of the town. He came from Litchfield, Conn., in 1814 and settled where his grandson, J. Byron Collins, now lives. He cleared and owned some 600 acres. His wife, whom he married in 1814, was Clarissa Guild, and their children were: John H., April 19, 1817, died October 4, 1894; Eliza, married William Stebbins; Cicero, was in the south and conscripted into the Confederate service, escaped into Mexico, then went to Wisconsin where he now lives; Lovinia, married Darius Kendall, lives in Colorado; Tyranus died in Holley; and Byron, now in California. John H. always lived in Parma and became a successful farmer and extensive produce dealer. He was unfortunate in business and his fortune was wrecked. However, assisted by his sons, he recovered much of his lost ground, but he never lost his standing or good name in all his long career. His wife was Sarah M. Talmadge, whom he married February 18, 1843. Their children were: Irving, now in Minnesota; Samuel B., in Jackson, Mich.; William A., and Mary J., both of whom died young; Gertrude, wife of O. B. Wood, of Ogden; Franklin T., in Minnesota; James Byron, of Parma; and Charles H., of Parma Corners. James B., who lives on the old farm, married Mary E. Davis, by whom he has one child, Gertrude. Levi Talmadge came from Connecticut previous to 1812 and kept a log hotel at the Corners and owned the four corners. Alva Talmadge was also from Connecticut and was a carpenter. He died in 1876 and his wife in 1891. She was Mary Whitcomb, and their children were Sarah, who married John M. Collins; and Ferdinand, now in Battle Creek, Mich

Clark, Francis, was born on the Clark homestead, September 21, 1830, a son of John, a native of Vermont, who came from Madison county to Monroe in 1802, and settled on the farm where his son now resides. This property has been in the possession of the family for eighty-two years. John Clark married Rhoda Church, and his death occurred in 1856 in his seventy-sixth year. Francis Clark was educated in

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the public schools and in 1852 married Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker, by whom he has two children: Frederick, and Mrs. Julia Fowler. Our subject is a practical and successful agriculturist.

Cook, R. J., was born in Sweden, July 21, 1829, a son of Justus Cook, a native of Madison county, who came from there in 1815 with an ox team, making the journey in a week. He married Elizabeth Bryant, and became a prosperous farmer. He took an active interest in the development of his town, and his death occurred in 1878 in his seventy-ninth year. R. J. Cook was educated at Brockport, after which he took up farming. In 1876 he married Imogene Capen, who died in 1879, and for his second wife he married Laura Burritt, daughter of Benjamin Sheldon. Our subject has taken an active interest in all local affairs for the development of his town.

Crary, Eli, was born in Sweden, this county, December 29, 1823, a son of Ephraim Crary, who was born in Albany and came to Monroe county in 18.9. He married Margaret Wetzel, and always followed agriculture. Eli Crary was educated in the common schools. to which he has added by reading and observation, and like his father has engaged in farming. In 1854 he married Susan W., daughter of Isaac Houston, and they have these children: John H., Jay, and Henry. Mr. Crary occupies a prominent position among the farmers of this locality.

Castle, Isaac, was born in Roxbury, Conn., in 1787, and came with his brothers, Samuel and Abram, to Parma in 1810, in which town all were pioneers. Isaac served in the War of 1812, and was in all respects a worthy and loyal citizen. In 1833 he built the cobble house, now occupied by his son. Isaac married Laura Williams, and had ten children: Darwin S., John W., Orsamus A., Andrew J., Isaac M., Francis A., Laura L., Esther J., Rebecca, and Louisa M. In early life Isaac taught school in Parma, but chiefly followed agriculture. He died in 1875 and his wife in 1871. Darwin S. was born in Parma July 7, 1818, and is now among the oldest men in the town, perhaps the very oldest native here. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1842 he married Emily R. Foster, by whom he had three children: Henry C. and Althea A., both of whom died in infancy; and Charles Edson, who lives on the homestead with his father. Mrs. Castle died October 16, 1891. Mr. Castle has been for many years a member of the M. E. church, and also its trustee for several years. Charles E. Castle was born January 18, 1863, and in 1887 married Ella E. Williams of Parma. They have one child.

Cromwell, James, was born in New York city, October 11, 1789, where he lived till 1823, doing a successful grocery business. On account of his large family of sons, however, he determined to take up farm life, and accordingly bought the David Corser farm in Ogden, comprising 207 acres of good land, to which he brought his family, and in 1825 erected the large brick house now owned and occupied by his son Gilbert. Mr. Cromwell died on the old place March 8, 1870, and his wife January 2, 1868. Their children were Oliver, William, Mary A., Bogart, Sally, George, Matilda, Margaret, James, Henry, John, Sally 2d, and Elizabeth. Gilbert was born October 24, 1834, on the farm he now owns, and with the exception of about five years has always lived there. He has led a quiet life, taking no part in the more active politics of his town. In 1869 he married Sarah Bradley, and has had two children,

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Frank and Maude. Samuel B. Bradley was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, and settled in Parma in 1820. He was a graduate of Union College, and read medicine with Dr. Seth Hastings of Clinton, N. Y., then came to Parma, two years later, however, going to Canada, where he became a famous scholar, being conversant with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and many of the modern languages. He was also a prominent botanist, and an authority on many of the leading questions of the day. He was elected to the Assembly in 1823. He finally settled in West Greece, from which po nt he practiced medicine many years, dying October 3, 1880. His first wife was Cornelia Bradley, and his second was Sarah Bartlett Crane, who bore him three children: Cornelia, William, and Sarah.

Cox, Francis E., was born in the town of Rush, June 6, 1838, a son of Darius Cox, a native of Wheatland, born in 1809, whose father was Isaac Cox, of Dutchess county, who was born in 1786. The latter was a son of Samuel Cox. The family traces its ancestry back to 1640, when three brothers of the name came from Ireland. These were unusually stalwart men, over six feet tall, and well fitted to cope with the new country. Isaac, grandfather of our subject, came to this county in 1800, and followed farming and milling in Scottsville, where he owned considerable real estate. He donated the property used and known as the Cox Cemetery in Wheatland. His wife was Anna Shadbolt, a native of Westchester county, born in May, 1788 a daughter of Darius and Martha Shadbolt, who came to Monroe county in 1805. The father of our subject was a farmer, and spent most of his life in Livingston county. He married Sarah Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, and their children were Helen, Francis, George, Angeline, Cortez, and Isaac. He died in 1884, and his widow, now aged ninety, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Budlong of this town. Francis E. remained at home until the age of twenty-eight, when he removed to his present farm of 125 acres, and has since been actively engaged in general farming. In 1864 he married Henrietta Harris, of Putnam county, and their children are Lewis M., Walter S., and Robert B.

Conster, Bladwin, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1833. He resided in Rochester until 1865, then removed to Webster and bought the farm where he has since lived, engaged in general farming. He is the father of these children: Joseph H., Jacob H., Lewis B., Caroline M., wife of Peter Klein, who lives on the farm with her father.

Cowles, J. B., M. D., of Fairport, was born at Windham, Greene county. His father, Norman Cowles, was a furniture dealer of Rochester, where his son, the subject, was educated at the old Rochester High School. His medical studies began with Dr. Hoyt of Palmyra, with whom he remained three years then took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. After some practice he took a postgraduate course at Long Island Hospital College in 1878, since which he has practiced at Fairport, making a specialty to some extent of the diseases of women and children. Dr. Cowles is a staunch Republican, an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

Crocker, A. J., born at Sardinia, Erie county, May 2, 1839, son of Philander C. Crocker, received his education at Marion Collegiate Institute, and his first business venture was as a traveling confectioner, in which he continued ten years. In 1884 he located on the Bostworth farm and has developed a talent for successful farming,

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the more noteworthy because of the widespread depression that industry has suffered. December 27, 1866, he married Emily L. Atwood of Marion.

Colby, Ephraim, and Mary, his wife, were among the pioneers of Ogden, the former born in 1747 and the latter in 1745. Their children were Ephraim, Mary, Zacheus, Mary 2d, Abraham, Isaac, Timothy, Eastman and Merrill. Col. Eastman Colby, frequently mentioned in Ogden town history, was one of the foremost men of the town, and received his title from service in the State militia during 1812. He married Hannah Niles, and their children were Harriet, Eastman, jr., Amos N., Hannah M., Edward H., Charles, Abram and Sarah. Of these Harriet, Eastman and Charles are deceased. Colonel Colby was born in New Hampshire in 1785 and died in 1859. His wife was born in 1794 and died in 1860. The family settled on Colby street, north of where E. H. Colby now lives. The latter was born in his present home February 4, 1827, and has always lived in this immediate vicinity. He has followed agriculture, has always been interested in public affairs, and is a firm but conservative Republican. For thirty-five years he has been an active member and trustee of the Baptist church. In 1848 he married Sarah, daughter of William Webster, the latter a member of one of the pioneer families of this region, and they have had these children: Harriet, wife of Louis M. Millener; Frances, wife of A. D. Preston; George E., Ella, wife of Lewis W. Adams, and William W., all of Ogden.

Buckland, Leonard, than whom no man living in the town of Brighton can claim a longer residence, was born at Phelps, N. Y., in 1811, his parents removing to Brighton three years later. His father was Abner Buckland, from Hebron, Conn., who settled at Phelps in 1804. Of six sons and one daughter, Leonard is the sole survivor For forty years he was a brick manufacturer, besides having large farming interests, and being a contracting builder in Rochester. Always a Republican, his life has been too busy for political affairs. Mr. Buckland was first married in 1834, and his three daughters, Almira, Edna, and Harriet, are married and residents of Brighton. He has also one son, Warren C. He has lived for sixty years on the same farm, and his personal reminiscences are naturally interesting. He distinctly recollects Sam Patch's acrobatic feats of 1825.

Burritt, Isaac, a native of Connecticut, came to Chili in 1816 bringing with him his young wife, and took up land in the town. In 1852 he removed to Ogden, living for a time at Spencerport, but later returned to Chili, where he died. His children were John, born in 1815, who died in the West Indies in 1835; Augusta, who married Dr. Joseph Bangs; James, deceased; Leonard, of Ogden; Ann, who married H. D. Vroom; Isaac, who died in Texas; Chauncey, also deceased. Leonard, was born in Chili, February 14, 1828, was educated in Riga Academy, and in Berkshire, Mass. He made his own way in life after reaching eighteen, and for a time resided in Michigan. In 1852 he returned to Ogden where his father lived, and here he has since resided. He has served as assessor, collector of government taxes, in 1871–3 was member of assembly; and from 1881 to 1889 was supervisor of this town. His has been an active political career, and a successful one. For forty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, as has also his wife. In 1856 Mr. Burritt married Sophronia, daughter of Horatio Davis, of Riga, and they have three children: Chauncey, now of La Peer, Mich.; William I., of Rochester, and Horatio, of this town.

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Burns, Capt. William H., was born in the town of Murray, May 29, 1842, a son of Walton Burns, who came to the town of Sweden in 1812 with his father, Robert Burns. Walton married Hannah, daughter of Isaac Smith, who was a pioneer of Orleans county. William H. was educated in the common schools, and is a self-made man. In 1864 he married Laura Page, who died in 1866, and in 1867 he married Sophia Barrett, and they have seven children: Willard K., Henry A., Edward C., Mrs. Laura L. Townsend, Grace L., Alice M., and Bessie C. In 1869 he engaged in the hardware business at Leslie, Mich., then removed to Lansing, and sold musical instruments. In 1878 he returned to Murray and engaged in the real estate business, coming to Brockport in 1888, where he engaged in the steamboat business, at present owning and controlling a number of boats plying from Rochester to Buffalo. Our subject is one of the enterprising men of his town.

Bellinger, Charles H., was born in Clarkson, February 18, 1839, a son of John F. Bellinger, who came from Herkimer county to Clarkson in 1825. The latter married Ann Marcellus, and took a prominent part in the affairs of his town, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He died in 1885, in his eighty-second year. Charles H. was educated at the academy at Clarkson, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols., participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and many other engagements of lesser note, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war in 1865. In 1893 he established his present business of general merchandise and groceries. In 1874 he married Harriet E. Flint, and has had two children: Frederick A. and Willis A. He has served as assessor and was appointed postmaster in 1893.

Brownson, Isaac, was born in Genesee county in 1819, a son of Gideon Brownson. Mr. Brownson worked in Mendon for some years, and was later engaged in business there. In 1861 he came to Rochester and opened a grocery store on Main street, east of the river. In 1867 he removed to Penfield, and in 1868 opened a store there, and was postmaster for thirteen years, after which his daughter filled the office for three years. He has one son, Lewis, and two daughters,

Brailer, Leo, who is a native of Penfield, is one of four sons of Joseph Brailer, who came from Germany in 1857, and settled on a farm. Mr. Brailer is now engaged in the meat market business, having opened a store in 1886. He is also a butcher. He has one son, Louis.

Barker, Albert N., was born in Augusta, Oneida county, January 2, 1839, a son of Milo and Esther Barker. His father, a veterinary surgeon, came to Parma in 1844. Albert resided on a farm until 1872, when he learned the blacksmith trade, which he thereafter followed until his retirement in 1891. In 1861 Mr. Barker enlisted in Co. M, 3d N.Y. Cavalry, and served three years. He was present at the first attack on Petersburg in 1864. While on the Wilson raid Mr. Barker was wounded in the hip, and confined to the hospital for a month. He was mustered out at Suffolk, Va., in 1865. Returning home he resumed farming, but later spent three years in the oil regions. Since his retirement from blacksmithing he has dealt in agricultural implements. He has taken a prominent part in local politics, having served as justice of the peace and justice of sessions. October 17, 1893, he assumed the duties of postmaster of Spencerport. He is a Mason, a member of the G A.R , of the A.O.U.W.,

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and is serving his second term as village trustee. In 1861 Albert N. Barker married Mary J. Hinton, and of their five children two survive: George C. and Sarah E.

Blackford, Samuel, who for twenty-five years was among Ogden's business men, was born in Worcestershire England, and came to this country at the age of twenty-five. He was a miller by trade, and for a time worked in Rochester, and later worked on the Chapman farm for a time. Still later he came to Spencerport and was employed in the mills there. In 1844 he bought the mill, which he conducted till 1861, when he sold the property and bought a farm, which he operated till 1867, then removed to Greece. He died in Charlotte in 1875. His wife was Amy Jones, also born in England, by whom he had five children: Joseph, Sarah, Matilda, Susan and Jane (deceased). Mr. Blackford returned to England in 1850, having sold his mill, but repurchased it on his return to the town. Joseph Blackford was born August 18, 1842, and has always resided in this county, having been for several years an active central figure in business circles. He began business at Town Pump, drilling wells, and his wife taught school there. In 1868 he went to the Genesee country, but returned to Ogden, and after working as a carpenter and well driller, he came to Adams Basin for six years and engaged in the grocery and produce business, when he dropped the grocery business and engaged only in produce, which has since been a leading interest in the town, and by far the most extensive in its locality. The warehouse was built about 1884, and Mr. Blackford became its proprietor in 1894. He has served as constable, collector, overseer of the poor, etc. His first wife was Mary L. Foower, by whom he had five children. She died in 1883, and in 1884 he married Myra A., daughter of Silas Dole, by whom he has one child.

Bush, Conrad, came from Seneca county to Parma about 1828 with a large family of children, among them Henry, Gilbert, Rachael, Polly, Christopher and Peter, and of these only Gilbert survives. He was born in Seneca county in 1805, and married Mary Holmes. Of their children three grew to maturity: Rebecca A., who married Lewis Ireland; Hannah, wife of Willard S. Peck, and Mary C., who married George D. Kenyon, and resides in California. His first wife died about 1846, and Mr. Bush married, second, Charlotte Brewer, now deceased. Gilbert Bush is a self-educated and well informed man, who by frugality and industry has amassed a good property. He is still active, though ninety years old. Willard S. Peck was born in Lewiston, Niagara county, May 7, 1828, and was a son of Alva and Lovica Peck and the seventh of their nine children. Both parents are now deceased, having died when Willard was but nine. Since that time he has been forced to make his own way in life, and his efforts have been plentifully rewarded. He resided in various towns of this county before settling permanently in Parma, his first farm having been in Clarkson. He now owns and occupies one of the best appointed places in the town. In 1855 he married Hannah Bush, and they have had one child, Fanny Adelia, who died aged nineteen.

Berridge, William R., whose comfortable home and splendid farm are located just east of the village of North Parma, was born in Parma, September 28, 1843, a son of William Berridge, one of Parma's foremost men of his day. William R. was a farmer, and an active and energetic young man, whose career was suddenly cut short in 1879, he having died October 26, of that year. January 1, 1868, he married

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Bessie White Draffin, daughter of William Draffin, of this town, and their children were Marietta, who married Philo P. Clapper, of Parma; Maggie I., and Mabel, who died in childhood. Mr. Berridge is remembered as one of the active young men of Parma, and a leader in the Democratic party. He was a member of the Baptist church.

Bulkeley, H. L., was born in the town of Sweden, January 27, 1848. His father, Guy R., was a native of Genesee county and came to Monroe in 1842. His wife was Elsie A., daughter of Peter Smith. His death occurred in 1889, in his seventy-second year. H. L. Bulkeley was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and in 1873 married Emeline, daughter of Seth Harris. Our subject is one of the prosperous and successful men of the town.

Bass, Loring, who for many years was a carpenter and builder of Parma, was a native of Otsego county. He died in Parma Center in 1885, and his wife in 1887. They had five children who grew to maturity: Hanford, Adelbert, Amelia A., Velora and Ella. Hanford Bass was born March 5, 1839, and followed farming until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 26th N.Y.Vols., and was in the service twenty-one months, being mustered out July 2, 1863, at Utica, after which he was wardmaster in the General Hospital at David's Island two years, returning to Parma July 4, 1865. He then engaged with his father as carpenter and builder, which partnership continued twelve years, after which he was engaged ten years for himself. In 1885 he opened a lumber yard at North Parma, and in 1890 added a coal yard. He has also dealt in other wares and carried on an extensive and successful business. He has also been active in political affairs in Parma, serving two years as village president. In 1866 he married Adeline Castle, and their only child, Libbie, died aged twenty. Abram Castle, of the pioneer family of Castles in Parma, had several children, among them being Emeline, Polly, Nelson and Clark. Emeline went to Chicago; Polly married Nelson Taber and removed to Tompkins county, and Clark died in Parma. Nelson married twice, his second wife being Emeline Hall and their children are as follows. Adeline, Amy, Frank, and one who died young. Nelson Castle died at the age of eighty-three.

Barrett, T. E.—The Barretts are of an English family, and long of commercial importance at Portsmouth, England, where Robert Barrett was born in 1817 and became in later life a skilled joiner and boat builder. In 1835 he came to America and settled in Rochester, first practicing his trade of calker, and later establishing an independent business as builder, with a dry dock at Charlotte. In 1895 we find him retired from a successful business, making his home on a suburban farm near Pittsford, purchased in 1888, consisting of 150 acres of choice land. Of thirteen children born to Robert Barrett, but two sons survive: Thomas E. and Robert, jr., the latter now operating a lighter in the waters adjacent to New York city. Thomas Barrett still conducts a large boat-building business at Lock 66, the firm being Robert Barrett & Son. In 1874 he married Lydia Yeoman, of Rochester, by whom he had four children. She died in 1880. His present wife was Annie L. Cleary, of Rochester, by whom he has three children.

Beedle, Ichabod, was born in Sweden, December 20, 1821, son of James, one of the pioneers of the town, and bought a tract of woodland, which he cleared. He

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married Abigail Beedle, and of their ten children four survive. His death occurred in 1827 in his fifty-fifth year. Ichabod Beedle was educated in the public schools, and in 1845 married Mary Wheelock, by whom he had one son, Rufus. He is a practical and successful farmer, taking an active interest in all local affairs.

Bailey, David L., was born in Haddam, Conn., in 1817, a son of Jonathan R. Meigs Bailey, born there in 1779, whose father was Jacob, a native of England, who came to America, and was killed at the battle of Stony Point, July 16, 1779. Jonathan was reared on the homestead and for many years followed carpentry. He came to this town in 1827, and settled land now owned by our subject, where he followed farming and also plied his trade, being a mechanical genius. He manufactured many elagant clock cabinets for the old-fashioned wall clocks, many of which are still standing in the houses in this region. One of these old clocks still stands in the hall of our subject's home, which was made by Jonathan in 1801. The wife of the latter was Hannah Shaler of his native place, born in 1781. Their children were Jonathan, Sallie N., Chauncey, Hezekiah, Meigs, David, Cynthia S., Marvin S. and Harvey. They died on the old homestead, cared for by their son, David. Mr. Bailey has always followed farming, and has taken some interest in politics, having served nine years as commissioner of highways. In 1844 he married Laura G. Brainard, of Haddam, Conn., and their children are Brainard T., Charles H., and Harriet A , wife of William King, of New York. Charles H. was elected justice in 1889, but resigned to accept the office of under-sheriff, having served five years in that capacity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife is Elizabeth A., daughter of John and Sarah A. Springer, of Henrietta. Mrs. Bailey is a daughter of Roswell and Laura Brainard, of Connecticut. Mr. Brainard was for many years an officer on Blackwell's Island, and his father was Ansel, son of Josiah Brainard, who was a lieutenant in the Revolution. He came to America in the Mayflower.

Doane, Dr. W. H., of Pittsford, was born in Springfield, Ontario, October 28, 1866, a son of the late well-known and eminent physician George H. Doane, M. D. The elder Dr. Doane was also of Canadian birth, and came here in 1877, after eight years practice at North Branch, Mich. His death occurred here in 1892 at the age of fifty-five years. W. H. Doane may be said to have begun his medical studies in childhood, under the tuition of his late father. In 1886 he entered the Homœopathic Medical College at Chicago. Graduating in 1889, he at once began practice, opening an office in Pittsford, where he ranks high as a physician, and where he is highly esteemed not less as a man and citizen, than in his professional capacity. In 1889 he married Miss Ida May Seeley of Rochester, and their children are Ruth D. and Harold S. Dr. Doane is a member of several medical societies, among them the New York State Homœopathic Society, thereby keeping abreast of current medical research.

Drake, sr., Elihu, a Connecticut farmer, came as far west as Chautauqua county in 1851, and remained there six years, engaged in agriculture. In 1857 he settled in Pittsford, reaching the advanced age of eighty-four. His wife was Susan Boughton, of East Windsor, Conn., and their only child was Elihu A., jr. The elder Mrs. Drake survives her husband, and is now an inmate of her son's home at Pittsford. Mr. Drake is a master of several trades, among them being that of cigar making, and of carpentry and building. While a resident in Chautauqua county, he married

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Elizabeth O. Granger, and of their four children, but one is now living, F. H. Drake, the well-known druggist at Monroe and Alexander streets, Rochester. The other children died in infancy.

Dunn, W. S., was born in Brockport, February 6, 1861. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1845 and settled in Brockport. William S. was educated in the Normal School at Brockport and later learned the trade of carriage trimmer. In 1885 he went to Rochester, and learned the undertaker's business, in which he established himself in Brockport in 1891, and in which he has met with much success, employing only the latest and most improved methods. He also carries a full line of furniture. In 1887 he married Cora Cunningham, and their children are Leslie and Cecil.

Doty Family, The, is almost inseparably connected with the early history of both Ogden and Sweden. David, the pioneer, came from Albany county in 1811, and settled on the Doty farm. Lazarus Doty, oldest son of David, had previously looked over the lands and found them good, and there were four of the family who came, two settling in Ogden and two in Sweden. David's children were Lazarus, who died in Michigan; David, who died where George now lives; Asa, who died in Brockport; Anson, who resides in Sweden; Vina, who died in Sweden; Peggy and Polly, both deceased. David Doty, jr., married Mehetable Leonard, and their children were William, Henry, Lydia, George W., Harrison, Sarah, Nancy, Susan and Lottie. David and wife both died at the home of their son George W. The latter is one of Ogden's best informed and well-known citizens, born July 4, 1830. After graduating from Brockport Academy he taught school in this vicinity twenty-three years, a record only equalled by his long service as choir leader in the M. E. church, which covered a period of forty-five years. Mr. Doty is also prominent in temperance work, having joined the Good Templars in 1856, and has been a temperance lecturer many years. He has also been a member of Ogden Grange, P. of H., and has held all the offices. In 1861 he married Helen F. Allen of Parma, and of their three children only one now survives, Clarence A. Mr. Doty has also served as justice of the peace and is a trustee of the M. E. church.

Davison, Ezekiel, a resident of Fairport for more than half a century, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1819. His father, James, was a farmer. When twenty-one years of age Ezekiel came to Fairport and learned carpentry, following it until 1854, when he removed to Michigan, and the next year settled in Illinois, where he remained twenty years, engaged in farming, and at one time he and a brother operated 700 acres. In 1876 Mr. Davison returned to Fairport, since which he has led a somewhat retired life. But his mature judgment and uncompromising probity have made his services as assessor almost imperative, and he has for many years filled that position with great credit. In 1851 Mr. Davison married Katharine C. Ellsworth of Ontario, Wayne county. Her father, Michael Ellsworth, was a soldier of the war of 1812, receiving a pension for his services. He was by trade a blacksmith, and of English birth, as are also the Davison family. Mr. Davison is now enjoying a well-earned rest from his long and active career, having a pleasant home surrounded by every comfort.

Freeman Brothers, James, and Patrick, are the leading dealers in agricultural im-

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plements, carriages and wagons, coal and wood, in connection with which they conduct a general repair shop and a blacksmith shop. They were born in 1852 and 1855 respectively, sons of Michael, a native of Ireland, born in 1828, a son of James Freeman, also of Ireland, who reared three sons and one daughter. Michael the father, came to America in 1849, coming direct to Rochester, where he resided ten years. From 1859 to 1890 he was engaged in farming, and since 1873 he has resided in Wheatland. His wife was Catherine Kenedy, of his native place, and their children are James, Patrick, Michael, Mrs. Mary Skivington, Margaret, who died aged twenty-two, Jennie, deceased wife of James Kane of Rochester, Catharine, who died aged twenty-two, and Johanna E. James learned blacksmithing at Mumford in 1876, and in 1889 the brothers formed a partnership, and have built up an extensive trade. James has served three terms as collector in this town. His wife was Susan Kane of Riga, and they have one child by adoption, Harvey. Patrick has served as poormaster two terms, constable one term, and is now serving as highway commissioner. In 1884 he married Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth McFarland, and they have one child, John L., born January 9, 1885. The brothers are members of the Knights of Maccabees.

Fehr, Jacob, was born in Switzerland, and came to America in 1853, and to the farm where he now lives in 1854, where he is known as one of the thrifty farmers of the town. His wife was Elizabeth White, and they have two sons, Jacob S. and Franklin, who assist in conducting the homestead farm.

Fox, George W., is son of Martin, and a grandson of Martin, sr., who came to this town in an early day and settled on the farm where George W. now resides. Mr. Fox is a farmer, and also does quite an extensive business in evaporating apples. He married Jennie, daughter of Ira Lounsbury, of Penfield, who died leaving one son, Claud M. His present wife is Nellie, a sister of his first wife.

Filkins, George S., was born at Penfield, June 14, 1838, and for many years has been a prominent builder of Fairport. His father, Isaac, was a farmer. Starting in life without capital, save energy and integrity, Mr. Filkins has hewn his own way to success and to an honored place among his fellow men. He had barely reached man's estate when he became a soldier of the "Old Thirteenth," and during two years of active service was a participant in many of the great battles. Like most of the gallant veteran soldiers, he is a staunch Republican, and has long been a trustee of the village. In 1863 he married Ada Benedict, by whom he had two sons, Allen G. and Ernest, who are now among the active business men of Fairport, operating a market and grocery in the brick block at No. 30 Main street, erected by Mr. Filkins in 1888. Mrs. Ada Filkins died in 1879, and in 1883 he married, second, Mary White, of Montezuma. Her children are Anna, Clarence and Howard. Her death occurred July 4, 1892.

Fishell, Henry, is a son of John, whose father, Henry, came from near Gettysburg, Pa., to Rush in 1808, when John was a child. The elder Fishell bought land and settled on Hoyeoye Creek, the homestead being still in the family. Of their seven children, John married Sarah Bell, of Rush, and had seven children. She died in 1845, and he married second Mary Fishell, a second cousin, by whom he had fourteen children. Of the twenty-one, eighteen are living and in prosperous circumstances.

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John Fishell died in 1879. Henry Fishell was the oldest son, and he married Cornelia Elwanger, and lives on a farm near Five Points. He has one son, Archie D., and a daughter, Hattie M. John Fishell was a man of means, and the father of these children. Margaret (Mrs. William Bell), Henry, Lovina (Mrs. Wheeler), Susan (Mrs. Bell), Maria (Mrs. Kellogg), Benjamin, Sarah (Mrs. Burton), Celinda (Mrs Burgett), Lovira, who died young, Caroline (Mrs. John Burgett), deceased. Miles A., William R., Martin, who resides on the old homestead, John, who died in Michigan, Helen, a widow, who resides at home, Emma (Mrs. Benjamin Hovey), Ada (Mrs. William Henry), Delia (Mrs. Longtier), and Avery.

French, M. D.—In the earliest annals of Monroe county the name of Alvin S. French occupies an honored and prominent position. He was of an old Connecticut family, and a pioneer settler here, where he first lived in log cabin, the site for which he cleared with his own axe. M. D. French was born at Brighton, November 1, 1839, and educated chiefly at East Henrietta Academy. He had but fairly reached man's estate at the outbreak of the late war, and in 1862 enlisted in the 18th N. Y. Battery, participating in the battles and sieges with bravery and good fortune. Just prior to enlistment Mr. French married Arminda Brown, of Brighton. Since 1865 they have resided on the farm near Pittsford, where their modern residence was erected in 1890. Mr. French has served as assessor, and is a valued member of the G.A.R., the Masons, and the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Fellows, William, was born in Penfield in 1832, a son of William, who came from Sheffield, Mass., in 1816 and died here in 1888, leaving three sons, William, John and George. His mother was May, daughter of Horace Bush, and her mother was a daughter of Gen. John Fellows, of Sheffield, Mass. Mr. Fellows resides on the old Bush homestead, is a farmer, and has for the past four years been a highway commissioner. He married Sarah, daughter of Andrew Lincoln, who erected the Lincoln Mills in Pittsford.

Fahrer, John, was born in Penfield in 1864, and is a son of John and Anna (Wanderon) Fahrer, who came from Germany to Penfield about 1850. His father died in 1888, leaving one son, John, jr., as above. John married, January 6, 1892, Carrie S., daughter of Michael Brahler, and they settled on their present farm.

Frost, S. P., was born in Steuben county, November 13, 1833. His father, D. D. Frost, was born in Danbury, Conn., the family having been among the earliest settlers of that State. D. D. Frost married Mary Eggleston, and of their five children two survive. He learned the carriagemaker's trade, and was also identified as a farmer, and in the mercantile business at Attica, where his death occurred in 1879. S. P. Frost was educated in the common schools and the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, after which he engaged in the hat business until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the 25th N.Y.S. Militia as sergeant on the non-commissioned staff, and reenlisted September 10, 1861, as private in Co. B, 91st N. Y. Vols., was promoted first lieutenant and sent to Florida, remaining until September 18, 1862, when he received an honorable discharge, and returned to Attica, engaging in the men's furnishing business. In 1867 he came to Brockport and bought the clothing and men's furnishing business which he now conducts. In 1861 Mr. Frost married Temperance, daughter of Peter Van Zandt, of Albany.

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Fincher, John Alexander, was born in Seneca, N.Y., in 1799, and died in Ogden in 1870. Although not a native of this county, he was for many years a resident here, and one of Ogden's most respected men. He began his business life here in the employ of Isaac Colby. In 1825 he married Betsey, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia Colby, the first white female child born in the town. She was born in 1803 and died in 1871. Their children were Elvira P., of Michigan; John A., of Rochester; Maria B., of Michigan; Jesse E., of Dakota; Sarah C., of Michigan; and Martha E., who married Joseph Parker and resides on her father's old home. Mr. Fincher bought the old Tucker place after a varied residence in the town. He was a successful man and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. His death occurred in 1870. Joseph Parker was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1834, and at the age of eight came with his parents to this country, settling first at Medina, and later in Michigan. In that State Mr. Parker married, first, Lydia A. Eebb and had one child, Charles R., of Ogden. In 1893 Mr. Parker married, second, Martha E., youngest child of John A. Fincher, and lives on the old farm in Ogden.

Edmunds, James M.—Among the men who may be considered personal landmarks of Brighton, none occupies a more prominent place than Mr. Edmunds, who has for more than sixty years occupied the same home in the central part of the town. He was born at Adams, Jefferson county, June 25, 1809. Eliphalet Edmunds, his father, came here with his father in 1824, and this was his home until his death seventeen years later. James is the sole survivor of a family of ten children, of whom he was the youngest. Since his maturity he has always occupied a prominent place in local affairs, and now in the ripeness of his declining years commands the regard and esteem of all who know him. Besides holding minor offices, he has been assessor, and commissioner of schools. His wife, now deceased, was Melvina Sperry, of Greece. Their children are Julia, Roxana, James P., and Omar.

Adams, Franklin and Leon F.—Franklin Adams was born in Penfield, in 1824, a son of Silas and Clarice (Baker) Adams, and a grandson of Jesse Adams, who came from Massachusetts and settled in East Penfield in 1801, where he died. Jesse Adams left two sons, Moses and Silas, who died in Missouri. Franklin Adams settled on the farm where he now lives in 1837 and has always been engaged in farming. He married Cynthia ——, who died leaving one son, Leon F. He married Anna Kiley, by whom he has one son, Franklin. He lives on the farm with his father.

Allen, Lucia, Miss.—The earliest permanent settlers in Monroe county east of the Genesee River were the Sheffer family. Peter Sheffer, sr., was a native of Germany and came to America with his family in 1771, settling in Pennsylvania. In July, 1789, they came to Bloomfield, Ontario county, where he purchased 1,200 acres of land. This he apportioned between his three daughters, and in December of the same year, with his two sons, Peter and Jacob, he located on the west side of the Genesee River, where Peter Sheffer, jr., purchased a tract of 470 acres of Ebenezer Allen, known as Indian Allen. Here the Sheffers continued to live until 1797, when a frame dwelling was erected, being the first one beyond the river. In 1790 Peter jr., married Elizabeth Schoonover, whose father had settled south of Scottsville that same year. Jacob Sheffer died in 1795. To Peter and Elizabeth Sheffer were born

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eleven children. Peter and Jacob Sheffer brought apple seeds from Pennsylvania and planted the first orchard on that side of the river in 1799. Peter Sheffer, jr., built a grist mill on Allen's Creek in 1811. He was a man of thrift and enterprise and became one of the wealthiest men of his time. He served as justice of the peace and held other important offices. He died September 21, 1851. His children were Peter, Levi, Daniel, George, Loren, Jacob, Roswell, Elizabeth, Nancy, Esther and Maria. All but Jacob and Elizabeth reached maturity, and settled in the towns of Wheatland and Chili, where many of their descendants still reside.

Aldridge, Erastus, was born in Victor, Ontario county, April 10, 1836, a son of Gilbert Aldridge, of Orange county. The family were of English descent, and early settlers of Massachusetts. Gilbert married Keziah Tooker, and made the journey from Orange county to Victor in an ox-cart. In 1855 he came to Sweden, this county, where he engaged in agriculture. He died in 1867, in his seventy-sixth year. Erastus was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and in 1860 married Frances A. Green, who died October 12, 1869. He married, second, in 1871, Mrs. Julia H. Wiltsie, daughter of Alpheus Vrazey. In 1868 he engaged in the grain, produce and wool business, which he still continues. Our subject is one of the leading business men of his town, taking an active interest in all local matters.

Allen, Isaac, was born in Clarkson, October 15, 1822. His father was Isaac Allen, a native of Enfield, Conn., and the family were of Welsh descent, and trace their descent from John Allen, who was buried at Enfield in 1640. Isaac came to this county in 1815, and a year later returned to Connecticut, and married Mary Terry, returning to Clarkson, where he was identified with the hat business for years. He died in 1885, in his ninety-first year. In 1848 Isaac married Rebecca A., daughter of Allen Hobbie, and they have one son, Orel S. Capt. Henry Allen was born in Clarkson April 26, 1836, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. A, 140th N.Y.Vols., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg and Petersburg, holding the rank of captain before his honorable discharge in 1864. Returning to the farm, he married, in 1865, Addie Henyon, who died in 1872. In 1876 he married, second, Helen E. Perigo, daughter of Guy P. Perigo, and they have five children: Claude A., George R., Barton H., Mrs. Maud A. McClenithen, and Bertha Allen. Mr. Allen has served as assessor and supervisor, and has held a prominent position in public affairs.

Allen, Chauncey, was born in Clarkson, May 26, 1818, a son of Capt. Isaac Allen, a native of Enfield, Conn, who came to this county in 1816 and settled in Clarkson, where he carried on the hatter's trade. He also spent some time in Brockport. His wife, Polly Terry, was a daughter of Solomon Terry, and they were the parents of ten children. Our subject was one of the prominent men of his town, serving as road commissioner, when roads had to be laid through the unbroken forest, was supervisor, and took an active interest and part in all moves for the good of the town, being a man whose good judgment was well known. Chauncey Allen was educated in this town, and through life has been engaged in agriculture. His wife was Susan, daughter of Gideon Holmes, and their children are Mrs. Celia Steele and Mrs. Frances Vicars,

Arnold, Aaron, son of Daniel Arnold, was born August 15, 1787, and was one of

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Ogden's prosperous farmers. He married Roxie Brown, and had these children: Esther, wife of Capt. J. W. Webster, James N., Aaron, Bradford, Henry, Maria, and Edwin. James N. Arnold was three times married. By his first wife, Sarah Ross, he had two children, John W. and Sarah. By his second wife, Susan Mershatt, he had one child, Aaron J., now one of Parma's most prosperous men. His third wife, Calista Marsh, bore him nine children: Alfred M., Susan C., Oscar M., Henry, Marian and Theron (twins), Isabelle, Nettie, and Esther. James N. Arnold died in Ogden in 1892, having been for many years deacon in the Presbyterian church. Aaron J. was born April 3, 1843, and lost his mother in extreme infancy. He was then taken by the Clark family of Parma, and reared under the instruction of the Misses Susan and Hannah Clark. January 31, 1866, he married Mary E., daughter of Alexander McGough, of Jackson, Washington county, and they have three children: Jennie C., wife of Eugene Hay, of Spencerport; Abner W., who married Elsie Lapp, and Lewis A., who married Sadis Nichols. Mr. Arnold has served as assessor six years. For nearly thirty years he and his wife have been active members of the Spencerport Congregational church, and for twenty-five years he has been a deacon. Elijah Clark came with his family to Ogden in 1840, driving from Salem, Washington county, with a team. They settled in Parma, where Mr. Clark died in 1858, and his wife in 1848.

Abercrombie, John, was born in Orange county in 1815. He came to Rochester in 1850, where he was for fourteen years engaged in contracting and building. In 1864 he came to Webster, and bought the farm where he now lives. He built most of the brick buildings in Webster, but since 1885 his time has been mainly devoted to farming. He is a son of John Abercrombie, who came from Ireland and was for many years a merchant in Newburgh, N. Y.

Adams, Orlando C., was born at Penfield, August 4, 1859. His father, the late Jonn C. Adams, removed to Fairport in 1873, and engaged in the manufacture of pumps. He was a citizen of much moral character and worth, honest and upright. He was at various times constable, collector and overseer of the poor. His death occurred in 1892, at the age of sixty. Orlando is the only child living, another son, William, having died when twenty. Orlando for a number of years conducted a retail market on West Avenue, and in 1892 erected storehouses for the preservation of ice, the distribution of which has become an important industry. Mr. Adams's personal citizenship is of the highest character and he is justly esteemed among his fellow men. A member of the Free Baptist church, of which he is a deacon, he has superintended its Sunday school since 1888. To his personal efforts as a director of the Y. M. C. A., that organization owes much of its success, and the cause of prohibition has his earnest sympathy. In 1882 he was deprived by death of his wife Inez, a daughter of Mrs. W. B. Bly of Fairport, after a married life of about one year. She left one son, Orlo H., born October 18, 1882. The present Mrs. Adams is Etta, daughter of Henry B. Hull of Penfield. She was born in 1870 in Albany, which was her home until the age of sixteen.

Ayrault, Allen.—If any one familiar with local affairs were asked to name the representative farmers of Perinton, he would without doubt accord a high place to Allen Ayrault, of whom it may be said with absolute truth that he is the architect of his

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own fortune. Born at Caledonia, N. Y., December 27, 1827, he is one of seven children of the late John Ayrault. From a small beginning, but by unremitting toil and aided by a real genius for his vocation, Mr. Ayrault has achieved a success beyond the average, and while yet in the prime of life, may enjoy its fruits. He now operates over 300 acres of land, and makes a specialty of breeding choice horses and cattle, among them many prize-winners. In 1873 he married Lovilla Smith, daughter of Eleazer Smith, of White Pigeon, Michigan, and has three children living: Allen, jr., John W., and Edith. One son and one daughter died in early infancy.

Brown, Cyrus E., a farmer and seed grower of Henrietta, was born in Chenango county in 1832, a son of Ephraim P. Brown, of Connecticut, born in 1799, whose father was Nathan Brown of that State, and who served in the Revolution. The latter removed to Chenango county in 1807, and there spent his remaining years, as did also his son, Ephraim, father of our subject. The latter served as supervisor etc., and was a prominent citizen. He married Orilla Hicks, by whom he had eight children, five now living. Cyrus E. began for himself as a farmer. Leaving home at the age of twenty-six in 1858 he went to Groton, Tompkins county, where he spent eight years in farming, and a year in the village. In 1867 he returned to Cayuga county, and two years later removed to Henrietta, and bought his present farm of fifty acres, where for a number of years he has made a specialty of raising a fine quality of sweet corn for seed purposes. He has taken some interest in politics, having served as justice. In 1858 he married Marian Weaver, who died two years later, leaving one child, Marian F. He married, second, in 1861 Adelia A. Allen, of Tompkins county, and their children are Nellie J., deceased, and Wesley E.

Bradshaw, Isaac Leonard, was born in 1844 in Irondequoit, where his father, Lorenzo C., lived. Mr. Bradshaw came to Webster in 1863 and purchased his present farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. M, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to this town. Mr. Bradshaw has three sons. R. F., Charles, and George.

Brown, Olivia, representing one of the leading families of the town of Penfield in the olden time, was born in that town, the elder daughter of the late Abner Brown. Abner N. Brown was himself born in Penfield, his father's people being residents of New Jersey. His principal business was farming, but he took a leading part in town affairs, and nearly all the official positions within the gift of his townsmen became his, trusts to which his fidelity was marked and uniform. He was an original Republican, dating from the formation of the party. In 1873 he retired from the activities of life, removing to the village of Fairport, where his death occurred at sixty-eight years of age, March 3, 1881. His children are Olivia, E. Alcesta, Lycurgus W., and Rollin.

Butler, Preston W., was born in Penfield in 1832, a son of Elias Butler, who came from Massachusetts to East Penfield. Elias Butler married Caroline, daughter of Lyman Tripp, of Penfield, by whom he had six sons: James, Amasa, Preston W., Benjamin T., William and Samuel. Preston W. has for the last ten years been engaged in raising hot-house stock and now makes a specialty of Clematis plants. He was prior to this time engaged in the nursery business. He settled where he now

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lives in 1867. His grandfather, John Butler, came from Ireland, settling in Massachusetts, where he died.

Bellinger, Moses C., of Dutch ancestry, was born in Danube, Herkimer county, in 1837. His grandfather, John C., was a prominent farmer in that locality, and in the stage-coach days kept a public house. Of his eight children, Christopher was the father of Moses C. The Bellingers are a numerous family along the Mohawk Valley, and are nearly all farmers. Christopher married Pauline Walrath of Danube, and they reared four sons and three daughters: Mary M., Hiram W., Moses C., Mrs. W. Bostwick, Gertrude, Harriet, and Joram, all of East Bloomfield, to which place he came in 1866, and where his children attended the academy. Moses married Alice A., daughter of Oscar G. Cummings, a retired farmer of East Bloomfield. He bought a farm of 114 acres in Mendon in 1882, where he has since lived. There were three children: Ralph, born in 1882, Christopher in 1890, and a daughter Gertrude, who died in 1886 aged two years. Mrs. Bellinger's grandfather was Benjamin Cummings, an early settler of Bloomfield, coming from Massachusetts in 1794, and he helped erect the third building in Rochester. His son Oscar married Alice A. Beach of Bloomfield. She had one brother, Thomas, who died when a child. Her mother died in 1863.

Baker, Nathan C., was born in Hoosick, N. Y., February 26, 1830, an elder son of Noah Baker, one of the early settlers, who came about 1835. Mr. Baker has been a farmer most of his life, located on the southern boundary of the county near Fishers, a locality noted for its excellent land and fine scenery. In 1851 he married Mary Aldrich of Victor, and they had two daughters and a son: Noah A., who manages the homestead farm, Mrs. Jane Pickering, and Mrs. Belle Pickering, both of the daughters living almost adjacent to the homestead. In 1857 Mr. Baker went to Delaware, remaining two years.

Baker, William, of Perinton, younger son of Noah Baker, was born December 21 1836, at Hoosick N. Y. Noah came here about 1837 clearing off his own land, and withstanding all the privations incident to life in an unsettled region. His wife, the mother of his two sons, was a real helpmeet, spinning and weaving their homespun clothing. William Baker inherits in a large degree the sterling, substantial qualities that distinguished his paternal ancestry. His wife is a daughter of Alexander N. Bumpus, and a sister of William Bumpus. They have no children.

Birch, Benjamin, of B. Birch & Sons, Fairport, gardeners and florists, is of English birth, and came to America at the age of eighteen. He was born at Buckinghamshire, England, in 1839. His father, Joseph Birch, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and unable to afford his children full educational advantages. Benjamin habitually spent his evenings in study and reading, while his days were engrossed by hard work on the farm. Emigrating in 1857, he became a farm employee near Palmyra, Wayne county, and by unremitting industry and frugality acquired a competence, locating in Fairport in 1879. In 1860 he married Mary Hallenbeck of Palmyra, and their twelve children are living except one son, Linden, who died aged sixteen. Mr. Birch is a steward of the M. E. church and an earnest advocate of prohibition.

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Barnhart, Orrin B., late of Fairport, was born at Lansingburgh, N. Y., and settled in Perinton at an early date, where the remainder of his life was spent, a man of rugged virtues and sterling character. For his second wife he married Mary A. Bolton, of Coburg, Ontario, now Mrs. William H. Pockett, whose kindly ministrations soothed his last years. Mr. Barnhart left two children, Lewis and Hannah.

Bancroft, Ellis W., is a son of Simeon Bancroft, who was long a resident of Walworth, Wayne county, later removing to Michigan, where he died. E. W. Bancroft came to this town in 1885, and after a period of five years engaged in the produce business; he went into partnership with J. H. Thatcher, now carrying on a hardware and furniture trade at Union Hill. Mr. Bancroft married Hattie, daughter of Rev. C. B. Hart, and they have one son, Glen.

Howes, George E., only son of the late Ezra F. Howes, who was born at Lenox, Mass., in 1811, came here when two years old where his life was spent. He died February 13, 1892. The only other child was a daughter who died in infancy. Judge Howes received his early education at the famous old Clover Street Seminary and has extended it by personal research and observation. Besides some minor official positions, he was for a number of years justice of the peace, and an associate judge for four years. He has been the recipient of the highest honors of the Masonic fraternity. In 1873 he married Belle Nash, daughter of the late John Nash of Brighton.

Humphrey, W. S.—Prominent among the physicians of the past in the town of Chili was Dr. David Starkey, who was born in the town of Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., March 28, 1812, and was a son of John Starkey, who came from England. Dr. Starkey was educated at Fairfield College, New York, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Geneva, receiving his diploma in 1835. He first located in Stafford, N. Y., but in 1837 he settled in Clifton, where he had an extensive practice. A few years later he purchased a large farm in the southern part of the town, where he died in 1886. For over forty years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying an extensive and profitable practice. During the last years of his life he gave his attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Dr. Starkey was a prominent member of the Clifton Baptist church and was also a member of the Monroe County Medical Society. He served four years as supervisor of the town of Chili. Dr. Starkey was twice married, his first wife being Caroline Whiting. He afterward married Almira H. Humphrey, who survives him.

Garrison, Elias, was born in Ulster county, June 17, 1830. His father, William, was a native of that county, where he was a prominent and much respected citizen. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1853 Elias came to this county, settling in Clarkson. In 1855 he married Nancy, daughter of Daniel B. Thorn, and they have one son, Richard E. Our subject is one of the practical and successful farmers of his town, served as supervisor in 1861–62, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises for the good of the town.

Gorton, Ezra, came from Chenango county in 1840, and settled on the farm in Parma now owned by his descendants. In his family were two children, William and Lovina, deceased wife of James Brockway. William was born August 18, 1823,

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and during his long residence in Parma became known as one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the town. He became possessed of the homestead farm after the death of Ezra, and in 1854 married Persis Davis, by whom he had five children: Charles, of Rochester; Fred, of Parma; Waite, of New York; Nellie, wife of Edward Smith; and John, of Parma. William Gorton died July 7, 1889, and left to his heirs one of the best farms on the Ridge, it being now managed by his sons, Fred and John. John Gorton married Nettie Perrin.

Hiscock, Rev James W., was born in 1810 in Duanesburgh, a son of William, a pioneer of Ogden. James resided in Ogden until 1828 when he came to reside with his brother in Parma. He taught school for a time, and during his young manhood entered the Universalist ministry, having had in childhood a serious affliction which prevented him from active manual labor. Mr. Hiscock is reputed to have a more thorough knowledge of the Bible than any other man in the county, as he can quote at will from any chapter. Mr. Hiscock preached his first sermon at Farwell's Mills, but his later charges were chiefly in Parma, Webster, Hamlin, and Clarkson. He owned a good farm in Parma, and his ministry was purely a matter of doing good, and not for gain, as he declined salary. In 1835 he married Laura A. Wood, and they resided on the farm after December, 1836. Their children were James Duane, a soldier in the 13th N. Y. Vols., who died in 1867 from disease contracted in the service; John A., of Parma, Frances H., who died in 1843, and George F., who died in 1883. Rev. James W. Hiscock died in December, 1892, and his wife April 18, 1893. John A. Hiscock was born in Parma June 7, 1838, and has lived here all his life, following farming and the practice of veterinary surgery, in which he has achieved much success. In 1861 he married Jane, daughter of John Goodell, of Parma, and they have one child, Frances E., wife of Edward McCabe. He has served about eight years as road commissioner, and is an active Republican. John Goodell was a son of William, who came with his parents from Cherry Valley to this town. John married Emeline Everson, and they had three children.

Huber, Clement, was born in Baden, Germany, November 22, 1830, son of Joseph Huber, who was a mason by trade, and his sons were brought up in the same occupation. The eldest of the boys, John, came to this country in 1846, settling in Parma. Clement followed in 1852, and Frank, still younger, came in 1860. Clement lived with John for two years, then began for himself. He carried on his trade of mason in connection with a small farm. In 1858 Mr. Huber married Mary Ann Snyder, by whom he had six children: Julia, wife of Peter Ring; Jessie, who married John J. Jones; Frank, who died in childhood; Charles, of Parma; George, of Ogden; and Cora, who died young. Clement Huber began his career in Parma with but one dollar in his possession, but a life of toil has earned a comfortable property. He is a member of the Baptist church at Parma and a prominent member of the Parma Lodge of Odd Fellows. Jonathan A. Snyder came to Parma from Montgomery county and was pump maker by trade, but became a farmer later in life. He married Nancy Mather, by whom he had three children: Mary Ann, who married Clement Huber; Almira, who married William Worthington; and Maria E. He was killed in a runaway on the Lisle road in 1866. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Snyder married Mary Watrous, by whom he had two children, Watrous and Susan.

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Gillett, John, of Connecticut, came to Ogden from Livingston county in 1825, having been a pioneer in the Genesee country, although he had resided in Sullivan and Cayuga counties. He was a soldier in the war of of 1812, where he contracted disease from which he never fully recovered. In Ogden Mr. Gillett settled north of where his son Chauncey now lives, and in 1827 he bought of George W. Willey, as agent for the land company, the land, having but five acres cleared. Both John Gillett and his wife died during the forties. Their children were Daniel, John, Gilbert and Electa, all of whom removed to Michigan; Ephraim, who died in Ogden; Chauncey, of Ogden; Franklin, who died in Michigan; and D. Clinton, who lives in Michigan. Chauncey Gillett, who lives on the old farm, was born in 1820, was educated in Brockport and Clarkson, and has always followed agriculture. In 1845 he married Martha Whittier, and they have had three children: Julius E., of Ogden· Elwood C., of Gates; and Julia E., wife of Frank E. Lawson.

Handy John D., was born on his present farm in 1833, a son of pioneer Alpheus Handy, who came from Connecticut about 1820 and located here. His first wife died soon after his settlement here, and in 1824 he married Maria Dunham, who is now living. Their children were Pluma, Frances, John D., Charles, Sarah, Lucius, Carrie, Frank and Alpheus. Lucius and Frank were soldiers in the late war, where both had an honorable record. Lucius was in the First Michigan Cavalry, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Frank was in the 50th U. S. Engineers and died at City Point, Va., in August, 1864. Alpheus Handy, the pioneer, died in 1869. John D. owns and resides on the homestead farm, to which he devotes most of his time and attention, caring but little for politics. In 1865 he married Frances H. Hobbie, granddaughter of D. K. Hobbie of Rochester, and they have one child, Cora. They have also adopted four children from the Rochester Orphan Asylum, whom they reared and started in the right paths of life. They were Mattie Hunter, Frances Teffle, Louis Neun, and Jacob A. Regg.

Hoy, Patrick, was a native of Ireland, but came when a young man to this country, settling first at Albany, thence moved to Cherry Valley; thence he came to Rochester, about 1829. He was a blacksmith by trade and an earnest, hard-working man. He removed to Penfield and died in that town. He was twice married, his first wife dying in Cherry Valley. She bore him three children. His second wife was Loraine Smith, and they also had three children: Julia, Nicholas H. and Betsey. Nicholas H. Hoy was born October 10, 1832, and learned the trade of his father. He worked several years in Penfield Center, and in 1870 came to Ogden and bought a farm, still continuing his trade for ten years or more. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. L, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, and served nearly three years, his duties being blacksmithing. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, returning home to his trade. In 1854 he married Lydia A. Balcom, and their children are James E., of Spencerport, and Jennie A., wife of Joseph Rogers of Ogden. Mr. Hoy has served as overseer of the poor and assessor.

Holley, Andrew M., is a son of William Holley, who settled in Webster about 1835, and died in 1888. Mr. Holley devoted most of his time to farming until 1883, when he moved to Webster village, and has since been engaged in painting and paper hanging. In 1890 he erected the residence on South street, where he now lives. His two sons are Charles H. and Burton E.

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Hopkins, Freeman A., was born in Wayne county in 1852, a son of Enos, and a grandson of Freeman Hopkins, who was one of the early settlers of Wayne county. Mr. Hopkins was for some years a farmer after coming to Webster in 1874, but in 1885 he engaged in the produce business with J. W. Grinnell until 1893. He then bought the hotel at Webster village, which he now conducts. He married Cora A., daughter of David P. Fosdick, and their two sons are Edward E. and Ulysses S.

Hosenfele, Dionisius, was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of twenty-one, and settled in Rochester, and in 1856 came to Webster, where he followed milling for one year. He next returned to Rochester and conducted a mill until 1859, then came again to Webster and purchased the farm where he now lives. He married Theresa Conrad and they have five sons: Joseph, George, Peter, Henry, and Frank, also five daughters.

Jones, Edwin, is a son of Chester and Hannah Jones, and a grandson of Joseph, who came to this town in an early day, and conducted a tannery at Union Hill. Our subject has for most of his life been engaged in the manufacture of pumps, and in farming. He has taken a prominent part in local affairs, having served for eight years as justice, and for the past nine years as assessor. He married Harriet, daughter of David Quinby, and they have one son, Frank F.

Hodges, Charles H., was born in 1829, a son of James, who was a native of Vermont, born in 1796, a son of Emerson and Susan (McCormick) Hodges of that State, who later moved to Augusta, Oneida county, and spent their declining days. James came to Henrietta about 1818 where he bought a farm and settled, spending the last three years of his life, however, in the village of Henrietta. His wife was Mary Campbell, and their children were Emerson, Charles H., James L., of Glenwood Springs, Colo., Elizabeth, wife of Judge John L. Bailey of Rochester, and George, a farmer of Genesee. The father died in 1886. Charles H. has devoted his life to farming, and began for himself while a young man in East Henrietta, but in 1869 he removed to his present farm. For some years he was interested in the breeding of fine horses and cattle. A portion of his time has also been spent in Canada, where he bought and shipped cattle. During the war Mr. Hodges was enrolling officer. He has also been active in public affairs. In 1852 he married Lamyra A. Ryno, born in this town, a daughter of William and Minerva Ryno. They have had two children; Carrie A., born in 1857, wife of A. C. Jackson of Rochester, and Frederick W., born in 1868. Mrs. Hodges died February 19, 1893. Emerson, oldest brother of our subject, was an attorney of Joliet, Ill., who later went to Rochester, Minn., and was member of assembly. During the war he went to Washington, and became auditor in the Treasury Department, which position he held eighteen years. He died in 1883. James L., another brother, went to Minnesota with his brother, and was colonel in the late war, in command of the fort at Little Rock, Ark. He is now a resident of Glenwood Springs, Colo., where he has been county judge and filled many other offices.

Hartshorn, John, was born in Orange county, August 25, 1819, a son of Joseph, also of Orange county. John was educated in the public schools and is a self-made man. In 1845 he married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Ivius, by whom he has had four children: Benjamin L. John S., Mrs. C. Ellis and Mrs. W. Palmer. In 1850

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he came to Monroe county and bought a farm, which he has since conducted, and is esteemed one of the representatives citizens of the town.

Hines, Daniel C., was born in Clarkson, now Hamlin, July 7, 1844. His father, Paul, was a native of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, and the family is of Scotch descent. He married Keziah Crandall, and in 1840 removed to Clarkson from Berlin, Rensselaer county, and in 1850 came to Brockport and entered the employ of Seymour & Morgan. In 1853 he associated with A. B. Harmon in the marble trade, and in 1855 went to Medina and engaged in the same business, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brockport. Daniel Hines was educated in Medina Academy, August 22, 1862, enlisted in the 17th N. Y. Independent Battery Light Artillery, serving at Manassas, Chapin's Farm, Signal Hill, etc., and was present at Lee's surrender, receiving an honorable discharge June 12, 1865. Returning to Medina, in 1881 he removed to Brockport. In 1867 he married Hannah Barker, who died in 1879, and his second wife was Mary A. Donovan, by whom he has two children, Clarence E. and Hamia B.

Harrison, Edward, was born in Manchester, England, January 12, 1831, and came to this country in 1855. He settled in New York for a year, removed to Orleans county and remained three years, and in 1859 came to Brockport, and engaged in merchant tailoring, which trade he learned in England. In 1862 he married Mary Riley, and their children are E. C., of Montreal; Rev. John F., pastor of St. Mark's church of St. Paul Minn.; Joseph, who is associated with his father in business; George C., principal of the Latin School at Plainfield, N. J. Our subject is a representative man of his town, holding various positions of trust and responsibility, and has the esteem of all.

Harris, Robert, was born in Penfield in 1826, and is the son of William and Sally (Schoolcraft) Harris. His father, William Harris, came from Scotland to Fulton county in 1802, and to Penfield in 1806. Mr. Harris is one of eleven children, and began working on a farm by the month, saving enough to buy, with his brother George, a farm which they carried on for some years, finally dividing in 1862, when Mr. Harris settled where he now lives, and is one of the leading farmers. In 1853 he married Adelia, daughter of Isaac Crippen, who settled and died on the farm where Mr. Harris now lives. They have two sons, James and Fred, and one daughter.

Humphrey, Nathan M., was born in Elmer, N. J., and came to Henrietta in 1872, with his father, Rev. Jessie T. Humphrey. In 1889 he graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, and the same year began the practice of medicine in Penfield. In 1891 he married Edith Maxwell, by whom he has one son, Nathan.

Hebbs, James, is a son of Thomas Hebbs, who came from England with his wife Elizabeth (Heath) Hebbs, to Brighton in 1849 and to Penfield in 1860. He was a farmer, and died in 1892, leaving his wife, who died one year later, and two sons, James and George; also two daughters, Mary E. and Emma J.

Higbie, Myron R., was born in Penfield in 1845, and was the son of Alanson and Lucy (Rundel) Higbie. His grandfather, William Higbie, was one of seven sons of Jacob, who settled here in an early day. William had four sons, Nathaniel, Silas,

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Abijah, and Alanson. The latter had three sons, Myron, George and Frank. Myron married Mary, daughter of John G. Wheeler, and settled where he now lives. They have two daughters, Edith and Florence.

Hopkins, Robert M.—In another part of this work may be found a sketch of Caleb and Marvin Hopkins, the latter the father of Robert, who was born in Pittsford, August 22, 1847, and has always been a resident either of this town or its immediate vicinity, except for period of three years from 1864 to 1867, which he spent at Granger, O., where at one time his brother James (the elder son of Marvin and Jane Phelps Hopkins) was operating a general store business. Upon the death of his father in 1867 he returned to Pittsford and subsequently engaged in farming. He is also largely interested in the breeding of choice horses. December 24, 1873, Mr. Hopkins married his present wife, Mrs. Emma E. Day. Their only son, Jared, was born July 6, 1887, Mr. Hopkins is and has been for many years an active member of the Northfield Lodge, F. & A. M.

Johnson, Walter W., M. D., was born in 1859 at Naples, Ontario county. Having completed, in 1883, a course at the Normal School at Geneseo, he began in 1884 his medical studies at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital. Graduating with honors from this institution in 1887, he opened an office at Pittsford, where he is already recognized as a practitioner of great skill, especially in diseases of the nervous system Dr. Johnson's father was a mechanical engineer of great ability, and hereditary transmission of skill and inventive genius is evinced by Dr. Johnson's talent in this direction, much of his elaborate electrical and other medical apparatus being of his own construction. It is a curious fact that the records of Dr. Johnson's family for five generations mention no member devoted to a professional life. In 1884 Dr. Johnson married Asenath Woodworth, of Baraboo, Wis., and their children are Aldred, Walter and Isabelle. Dr. Johnson's mother is a niece of the celebrated Dr. Bullion, the noted savant and author.

Johnson, H. N., was born in Niagara county, November 13, 1838, a son of John, a native of Seneca county, and grandson of Isaac, a native of Scotland, who came to this country in 1805, and participated in the war of 1812. He first settled in Orange county, and later in Seneca and died in Niagara county. John Johnson married Mehitable, daughter of Abner Bailey, and was a well known Congregational minister in Western New York, and Gerrit Smith's lieutenant and right-hand man in assisting the escape of negroes into Canada. H. N. Johnson was educated in Yates and Wilson Colleges, and followed farming till 1868, when he came to Brockport with Samuel Johnson, his uncle (the inventor of the Johnson reaper and mower), and engaged in handling agricultural tools, wagons, harness, etc., which he still continues. In 1859 he married Theresa, daughter of Heman G. Goodspeed.

Gordon, James, of Fairport, was born in Rushford, Allegany county, April 8, 1820. His father was John Gordon, also the father of Mrs. George W. Green of this place. John was a farmer and brick manufacturer of Rushford. Our subject was a merchant in the latter town and at Brockport prior to 1880, when he removed to Fairport. He has been an extensive operator in the manufacture and sale of lumber both here and elsewhere. Of Scotch ancestry, and he himself the third of the same name, his paternal grandfather came from Scotland and was taken prisoner of war

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at Saratoga. In Rushford Mr. Gordon ran the whole gamut of official life, holding everything from supervisor down, and with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He married Polly Bresler, of Rushford, and has one daughter, Alice, now Mrs. A. C. Hooker, of Fairport.

Howard, Major S. P., was born in Fairport in 1840. His father, the late Lorenzo T., came here from Bridgewater, Mass., in 1838, and was for many years one of the foremost citizens of the village. He was the elder brother of the firm of L. T. & J. E. Howard, carriage builders. He was a trustee of the Congregational church for thirty years. Major Howard's war record is one to which he may justly point with pride. Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. B, of the 108th N. Y. Vols. He participated in many of the great battles, from Antietam to Lee's surrender, and was seven times wounded, but owing to the iron constitution of the Howard family, he is today a hale citizen in active life. After the war he engaged in farming here, where he still lives, surrounded by material adjuncts which elevate and ennoble his chosen calling. His elegant home contains many a token of camp and field, and of the old war days. January 1, 1862, he married Mariette, daughter of David Hine of Fairport, and their children are S. Irving, Myron L., and Charlotte M. Mr. Howard has filled with credit many official positions in town government, and has served as assessor for nineteen successive years.

Henry, Robert W., one of Fairport's leading citizens and for sixty years a resident here, was born at Chatham, N. Y., January 28, 1814 During the next year his parents removed to Schoharie county, his father being a pioneer of the town of Sharon. Robert early learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed from 1834 to 1847 in the village of Egypt. He was then for seven years engaged in farming, but at this period suffered the loss of his faithful wife, who was Anna M. Snedeker, and the serious impairment of his own health, which necessitated retirement for several years from active life. In 1877 he became a resident of the village of Fairport, where he has served on the village board, and as an assessor. The death of his wife in 1854 orphaned three small children, none of whom is now living.

Higbie, Nathan, late of Fairport, was born at Burnham in 1806. His father was a farmer, and he himself made that his own occupation, leaving behind a substantial fortune and an honored name. He was for a long time a resident of Penfield, where he had large business interests. About 1864 he retired from his active career, and ten years later removed to the village of Fairport, where he was highly esteemed for his nobility of character, and for the resignation with which he endured a protracted invalidism. In 1844 he married Marianne Wheeler, by whom he had three children: Jerome, since 1880 a resident of Deadwood, Dak.; Ella, who resides at home, and Anna, who died aged thirteen. Jerome is engaged in mining and real estate. The first wife of Mr. Higbie was Guelma Wing, and her children were Lucia, David, and Helen. Mr. Higbie died February 28, 1878, aged seventy-eight.

Klein, Bernard A., was born in Rochester in 1831, and removed to Webster in 1853, where he engaged in agriculture. His wife was Mary A. Greutzinger, who died in 1893, leaving these children: John G., Peter G., Joseph T., Bernard, Albert H., Rosa and Julia. The father of our subject, Bernard, came from Germany to this country and settled in Rochester in 1817, dying there in 1880.

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Knickerbocker, Benjamin, was born in Saratoga county and came to Parma in 1826. He was a cabinetmaker and painter, and started a chair factory at the Corners many years ago. His wife was Lucy A. Leonard, born in Saratoga county in 1808. Adam Knickerbocker was born in Dutchess county in 1808 and came to Parma in 1830. He was connected for many years with the old Gulf mill, being a miller by occupation. He died in Orleans county, August 4, 1889. His wife was Caroline Leonard, and their children were Andrew, Judson, and William, of whom only Judson survives. Adam Knickerbocker was, like his brother, an energetic and home-loving man, much respected by his townsmen. Judson Knickerbocker was born June 12, 1833. He was brought up to the mercantile business, and for thirty years was connected with a large dry goods house in Rochester, and occupied a like position in New York city eighteen years. In 1891 Judson became a resident of Parma, and for the past two years has been in business at the Corners. He was also appointed postmaster in 1894. He married Helen M. Howes, by whom he had three children: James H., an artist of the American Press Association of New York city; Carrie, wife of T. H. Patterson, of Austin, Pa.; and Frank, an employee of the Blue Line office in Rochester. Nathaniel Leonard was born in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1775, and his wife, Fanny, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1784. They came to Parma in 1828, and both died in the town, Mr. Leonard in 1857 and his wife in 1869. Their children were Lucy Ann, Caroline, and William.

Kelly, Charles E., is prominent among the men of affairs of Brighton, and the scion and representative of a family whose local residence antedates the city of Rochester. Edmund Kelly, his grandfather, took up the land upon which Charles Kelly's home now stands in 1813, purchasing 640 acres of the government. He was of Scottish birth. His eldest son, Edmund, now a resident of Penfield, retired from active life at seventy-four years of age. He was for a long period of years a foremost figure in the arena of local politics, and held positions of trust and responsibility for the Republican party. Charles was born in 1814 at Hamilton, Ont. After completing his education at Rochester University, he settled on the old place, where his paternal grandfather once built a log house. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Salmon, of Brighton. Their children are George, William, Herbert, and Cora. Mr. Kelley has filled with credit many offices within the gift of his townsmen.

Lord, Nathan, was born in this town in 1823. His father was John Lord, of New England, and his mother was a native of New Jersey. He was educated in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm. His wife was Frances Poppino, of West Bloomfield, and at the time of his marriage he bought a farm in the northern part of the town on the Pittsford road, which he afterwards sold, and bought the John Smith place on the East Mendon road. In 1868 he purchased the farm on the Mendon Central road where he spent the rest of his life. His farm comprised eighty-seven acres, being one of the pleasantest in the town. The handsome home stands on an elevation which overlooks a broad expanse of beautiful country. There were these children: Frank, who married Eva, daughter of Homer Kimball, of Mendon Center; Frederick E. and Louis B., who own the homestead where they live with their mother. Mr. Lord died in 1887. He held many town offices during his life, and was a prominent man.

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Landon, Daniel, was born in Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1839. He is the son of John Landon, who came from New Jersey to Ontario, and in 1854 to Webster, where he lived until 1867, when he moved to Michigan, dying there in 1877. Daniel Landon married first Sarah, daughter of Russell Mason, who died leaving two daughters. He then married Frank, daughter of Henry C. Lewis. Mr. Landon settled where he now lives in 1861, and has always been engaged in farming. His father was a carpenter.

Leisher, Jacob H., was born in Switzerland in 1843, and in 1853 came to Rochester with his father, Samuel Leisher, who died soon after reaching that place Jacob H. then came to Penfield where he worked on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. I, 108th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Penfield and engaged in farming, settling where he now lives in 1883. Mr. Leisher is a member of the Thomas Fair Post, G.A.R., and was for three years commander of the Post.

Leighton, Mrs. Kate B.—Occupying an important place among the early manufacturers and builders of Rochester, we find the name of the late Thomas Leighton, who was the founder of the East Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, and to whose skill and genius no fitter monument could be erected than the great bridges of which he was the creator. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Maine, in 1818, and educated in the public schools of Augusta. His intimate and exhaustive technical knowledge of engineering was largely self-acquired. He came to Rochester in 1855, retiring from active life in 1882, having been a resident of Brighton for seven years. In 1856 he married Kate Breed, daughter of David Taylor, of Tioga. His death occurred February 2, 1886.

Nash, J. Sidney, junior member of the firm of Caley & Nash, of Brighton, manufacturers of fine carriages and cutters. These gentlemen did not purchase their business, but built it up themselves, and they fully deserve the success they have achieved. The plant was founded by Thomas Caley, an uncle of the senior member, but has been greatly extended by the present firm, who in their busy season employ eighteen men. They are located on East and South avenues. The Nash family is of English nativity, the first comer being Edward, who was one of the founders of the city of Norwalk, Conn. Sidney's father was the late John B. Nash, the nursery man of Allen Creek, and where his widow still lives. Sidney was born at Allen Creek, May 30, 1853, and was for some years engaged with his father, in the nursery, and later learning the wagon-making trade, his specialty being woodwork. Mr. Nash is a Democrat in politics, and one of the Masonic fraternity since 1880. In 1875 he married Lillie Adamson, of Fairport. Six children were born to them: George Henry, Lillian Beatrice, Wayland P., Pauline, May Belle, and J. Sidney, the latter two being deceased.

Norris, J. Frank.—Probably the oldest inhabitant of the village of Brighton is the venerable and well-preserved J. B. Norris, who was born at Hanover, N J., October 17, 1808, and whose father, John Norris, purchased and settled upon a Penfield farm, as early as 1818. When sixteen years of age, J. B. Norris learned the blacksmithing trade and worked at it in Brighton village during the ten years succeeding 1824, then for two years traveled about the country selling clocks, the celebrated wooden

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article then made a specialty of in Connecticut. In 1840 he became interested in growing small fruits, ann in pursuit of that industry has passed the balance of his active life, having been identified with its wonderful growth during those years. Mr Norris is still hale and hearty, carrying lightly his more than fourscore years. His elder son, George E. Norris, is postmaster of Brighton, having been an incumbent of that office since 1890. J. Frank Norris, the younger son, is very extensively engaged in the nursery industry, largely extending the business established by his father, under the style of "Brighton Central Nurseries." His specialties are fruits and ornamental trees, roses, and shrubs. Born here in 1843, his education was completed at Rochester Academy, and upon attainment of his legal majority he took charge of the business, having spent three years at Macon, Missouri. He married, in 1865, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ambrose, the florist. Their children are Emma, now Mrs. Abram De Potter, Frank, and Lotta. Mr. Norris takes an active part in town affairs, being a trustee of the village, and prominent in Masonic circles.

Le Clare, J. F., was born at Oswego, in 1849; and when about twenty two entered the employ of Chase Brothers at Rochester. Seven years later he began business on his own account, with offices and shipping facilities at Brighton. This has grown into a very extensive and important business, employing in the busy season about one hundred and fifty men besides traveling salesmen and office force. This is known as the "Le Clare Nurseries," producing fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, roses, shrubbery, etc. The rapid extension of the concern made the association of Messrs. Freeman & Manning expedient, as special partners, the former in 1884, and the latter in 1889.

McAmmond, Dr. John F., was born in Ottawa, Canada, in 1866, a son of Rev. Thomas McAmmond, whose father, John, was a native of Scotland, born in 1749, and who came to Canada in 1796 with his parents, and settled at what is now Ottawa City. John married Jane A. Foster, and had nine children. Rev. Thomas McAmmond was reared on the farm, and graduated from the Victoria University in Coburg, where he prepared himself for the ministry, his home being in Ottawa. His wife was Jane Ann Hare, by whom he had these children: John F., Rev. Robert, Anna, Laura, and Luella. Our subject received his preliminary education in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen attended the Albert College in Belleville, Ontario, graduating to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, Ontario, from which he graduated in 1889. During 1888 he practiced medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. B. T. McGhie of Elgin, Ontario. In 1890 he removed to Scottsville, N. Y., where he has since practiced successfully, and established for himself a high professional and social reputation. In 1890 he married Margaret McGhie, and they have one daughter, Helen, born in 1893.

Little, Elijah H., was born in 1844, son of Horace W., also of Henrietta, who was born in 1815. The father of the latter was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1784, and in 1811 bought land in Henrietta, where he lived in a log cabin and endured all the privations of pioneer life. He served for a time in the war of 1812, and was also one of the first school teachers of the region, one of the early supervisors of Henrietta, and was active in the building of Monroe Academy. His wife was Mercy Webster, daughter of John Webster, a pioneer of Rush. Their children were Horace, Harvey,

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Thankful, John and Mary. He died in 1860. Horace, father of our subject, was a farmer, and spent the last thirty years of his life on the homestead. He married Susan H. Burtrace, of Henrietta, and their children were William B., and Elijah H. He died in 1890. In November, 1861, when but a lad of eighteen, our subject enlisted in Co. I, 13th N. Y. Vols., but on account of ill health was discharged the following June. In 1863 he again enlisted, going out in the 1st Artillery, and was discharged in November, 1864. He participated in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mills, and others. Returning to Rochester, he was for several years clerk in a mercantile establishment. He then spent some time in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was for thirteen years a farmer in Greece. He then followed carpentry and was in the axle works three years in Rochester, and in 1891 returned to Henrietta, and took possession of the homestead. In 1866 Mr. Little married Clara D., daughter of Judson E. Williams, and they had one child, Frank B. His wife died in 1887, and in 1889 he married Anna M. Tyler, born in Boston, a daughter of Charles Tyler, now of Rochester.

Nichols, Almond F., was born in Henrietta on the homestead settled by his grandfather, in May, 1848, a son of Elijah E., a native of Herkimer county, born in 1812. His father, Isaac F., came to Henrietta in 1816, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, and his brother Arthur. He was colonel in the State militia, was justice for many years, and died at the age of fifty-nine. His wife was Deborah Elwell, who died in 1856. Elijah, father of our subject, spent his life on the home farm, was deacon in the West Henrietta church, and married Lois C., daughter of a Mr. Boughtwell. Their children were Ellen F., Almond F., Mary A., Marian, Arthur, and Florence E. He died in 1874, and his wife in 1890. Our subject has spent his life on the home farm of 140 acres, devoting some time to dealing in horses and cattle. He has represented his town three terms as supervisor, has also served as collector, inspector, constable, etc., and is often chosen as county committeeman; he is also a Mason. In 1879 he married Dolly A., daughter of H. M. Calkins of Henrietta, and they have one child, Lois M.

Mason, Daniel G., M. D., was born in Walworth, Wayne county, in 1855, a son of Horace G., a native of Vermont, who came to Wayne county in an early day, and for many years engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages in Walworth. He also held many offices of public trust. By his wife, Phoebe Knapp, he had two children, Henry R., a farmer of Marion, Wayne county, and Dr. Daniel G. The parents died in 1877 and 1884 respectively. Our subject first attended the school of his native village, then Marion Collegiate Institute, and was for a time engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, graduating in 1879. He then formed partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Samuel Ingraham of Palmyra, and in 1881 removed to Henrietta, where he has established an extensive practice. He is a member of the Rochester Pathological Society, and the Monroe County Medical Society. He is also connected with the Central New York Medical Association, and is a Mason. In 1879 he married Ida M., daughter of Deacon Harkness of Marion, and they have two children, Bessie, and Floyd. Mrs. Mason is an active worker in the Congregational church of Henrietta.

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Morley, John, was born in England in 1841 and came to America when but a boy. After residing in Penfield for some years he went to Rochester, where he worked for a period of fourteen years for one man, and then came to Webster and bought the farm where he now lives, and is engaged in general farming. His wife was Mary Bridgeman, whose father, John, came from England in 1851 and settled in Penfield, where he died in 1894. They have one daughter, Emily.

Middleton, George H., was born in 1847, a son of George Middleton, of Wayne county. He married Margaret, daughter of James W., and granddaughter of Robert Kennedy, and they reside on a part of the old homestead which Robert Kennedy settled. They have three sons, Kirtland, George Maurice, and Ellis G. Their two daughters are Harriet E. and Margaret M.

Middleton, Harriet, is a daughter of James W. Kennedy, who was born in 1802 and died in 1850, and a granddaughter of Robert Kennedy, who came from Scotland to America in 1785, and settled in Webster on the farm where Mrs. Middleton now lives. The latter is the widow of John Middleton, who died in 1883, leaving three children, Arthur R., W. Howard, and Martha G.

Moseley, L. P., was born at Lebanon, Madison county, October 10, 1809, a son of Araunah Moseley, of Massachusetts, who came to Madison county when twenty-seven, and was among its earliest settlers. The mother was of the old Hyde family, famous in the annals of the protracted litigation for the original estate. Araunah Moseley lived to be ninety-two, and the family is noted for the longevity of its male members. Leander acquired his education without the facilities now so universal, and recollects distinctly the "pine-not" period of his researches in the realm of literature. Now a genial gentleman whom eighty-five years have not withered mentally, his personal resemblance to the late poet Holmes is quite striking. When he settled here in 1837 there were few but log houses in the region, and the forest yet awaited the settler's axe. In 1842 Mr. Moseley married Elizabeth Dewey, and their children are Anna, wife of C. C. Moore, of Fairport; Carrie, wife of Prof. M. E. Cooley, of Ann Arbor University, and Jedediah, a farmer at home.

Merritt, F. G., was born in the town of Parma, May 8, 1848, a son of Timothy Merritt, of Dutchess county. The family is of English descent, and the first of the name in this country came about 1700. Timothy married Abbie Carhart, and settled in Monroe county in 1840, in Parma, where he was identified with agriculture. He died in 1886, in his eighty-sixth year. F. G. Merritt was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, taught school for three years, and then engaged at railroad work for four years. In 1876 he was connected with the Normal School as steward, and later as head engineer, resigning in 1894. In 1872 he married Mary E., daughter of Elijah T. Watkins, of Prattsburg, Steuben county, a merchant of that town forty years, and one of the prominent men. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have had three children, Herbert W., Maud, and Blanche.

Lester, Julius, was born in Brockport, March 9, 1861, a son of John, a native of Frankfort, Germany, who came to America in 1843, and settled in Brockport, where he was a well known manufacturer of shoes. He married Catherine Kimpal, and they had ten children. Julius was educated in the Brockport Normal School, and then entered the employ of R. W. Reed. In 1883 he established himself in business,

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and at present is the largest dealer in his line of fine dry goods, cloaks, etc., in the village. In 1886 he married Emma T., daughter of John Owens. They have had four children: Joseph, Frederick, Nathaniel, and Louise. Our subject is one of the leading business men of his town.

Lord, Mrs. Huldah, widow of the late Anson Lord, of Pittsford, was born at Henrietta, Monroe county. Her family came from Vermont in an early day in the history of the county, and settled at Henrietta. Her father was Jonah D. Simonds, a well known physician of the regular school, who had a large and successful practice. December 10, 1832, she married Anson Lord, who was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, September 9, 1810. His father, Daniel Lord, was a hotel-keeper at Ballston, and it was because of his death in 1820 that Anson Lord came here to reside with his aunt, who had already settled here. For seven years he followed the trade of carpenter, later engaging in farming. The children of Anson and Huldah Lord are now widely scattered, and two daughters, Clara and Louise, are deceased. Mary J., the elder daughter, married Ichabod Benson, of Fisher's, N.Y. William is in Mendon, engaged in farming; James, a resident of Rochester, where Mathias, next younger, is a physician; and Daniel, the youngest son, is on a ranch in Nebraska.

Merkel, Henry, one of the substantial farmers of Pittsford, and a citizen universally respected, came to America in 1857, being then twenty-four years of age. He was born October 11, 1833, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and had learned and practiced the weaver's trade before emigration. Twelve years after his settlement in Perinton he purchased in 1869 a farm of 100 acres, located in southern Pittsford, and there he now resides, surrounded by the tangible proofs of his own toil and frugality. In 1860 Mr. Merkel married Lizzie Christ, of his native town, and their children are Fred, Clara, Annie and Louis. The oldest son is a stationary engineer at Rochester, and the youngest son is at home. Both daughters are married and live in Pittsford. Mr. Merkel has also adopted a nephew, now eleven years of age, George Merkel.

Marsh, Jonathan E., a well known and prominent citizen of Pittsford, was born where he now resides, May 9, 1837. His father, of the same name, settled here in 1835, having come from Connecticut. The elder Marsh was a man of much enterprise and public spirit, an adherent of the Whig party, and a pillar of the Presbyterian church. In 1849 he caught the infection of the gold hunters, but was attacked by a fatal illness before reaching California, and died soon after reaching San Francisco. Of his six children but two survive: Mrs. Almira D. Wallace, of Coldwater, Mich., and Jonathan E., who, since his student days at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, has lived on the old homestead, being extensively engaged in farming. In 1872 he married Mary Pringle, of Perinton, by whom he had two children, William J. and Mary L. She died after six years. The son is now at Ann Arbor, Mich., pursuing a course in electrical engineering, and the daughter is a student at Fairport. The present Mrs. Marsh was, before her marriage, Jean Shaw, of Rochester, a lady of much culture, having been for several years successful and popular teacher of that city.

Osbon, William, was born in Penfield in 1836, and was the son of Abner and Mary K. Mines Osbon, and grandson of Abner, who was among the early settlers of Pen-

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field Center. Mr. Osbon's father, Abner, came from Connecticut to Penfield in 1809, and settled at Higbie's Corners, and in 1849 moved to Penfield Center, where he was for some years highway commissioner, also overseer of the poor, and for twenty years justice of the peace. He had four sons, two of whom, William and John, were in the 8th New York Cavalry from 1862 to 1865, both entering as privates and being discharged, John as second lieutenant, and William as first lieutenant. In 1868 William married Frances Brownell, and now lives near where his grandfather settled and where he died in 1815.

Odell, Hiram, was born in Wayne county where his father settled in early life. He was a farmer for some years before coming to this town, and on his arrival here kept a market for one year, then in 1882 opened a wagon shop, which was burned in 1887. He rebuilt on the old site, where he now conducts a sash and blind factory, in partnership with his brother John, the firm being known as Odell Brothers. This firm were held in such esteem by their townspeople that several hundred dollars were raised to assist them after their loss.

Rogers, Mrs. Charles W., was before her marriage Dorothy, daughter of Marvin and Jane (Phelps) Hopkins. In 1866 she married Charles W. Rogers, a son of the well-known contractor of Rochester, Henry T. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was for a time engaged in business with his father, but a preference for country life led him to purchase in 1863 a farm in the town of Pittsford. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have had four daughters: Jennie E., Carrie L., Mary L., and Anna Belle. The artistic tastes of these young ladies find expression in charmingly executed oil paintings with which their home is embellished, and which are well worthy of exhibition to a larger public.

Richards, Gurdon, was born in New London, Conn., January, 9, 1817, a son of Robert, a native of the same State. The family trace their descent from five brothers who came from Holland in 1750. Robert married Lucretia Chadwick, and was a farmer in New London. Gurdon Richards came to Genesee county in 1839, and in 1844 married Lucy F. Field, daughter of Harvey Field, and they have one son, Maro A. In 1860 Mr. Richards came to Bockport and engaged in the grain and produce business, then spent a short time in the oil fields, and later engaged in the flour and feed business. He is a representative business man of the town, and served as assessor five years. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

Root, Seymour H., was born in Sweden November 22, 1842. His father was Andrew, brother of F. P. Root, was a pioneer of this town, and married Almira Howard, the daughter of Sampson Howard. The family traces its descent from Henry Root, who died at Westham, England, in 1580. Andrew was a prominent and successful farmer, and a man whose judgment was sought by many. He died in 1860 in his forty-fourth year. Seymour W. was educated in Brockport, and in 1867 married Lucy, daughter of J. B. Reed, and their children are Mary A. and Ada B.

Rockwell, Washington L., was born in Ohio, June 18, 1818. His father, Levi, a native of Massachusetts, went West and bought a large tract of land. He married Polly Thompson. W. L. Rockwell was educated in the common schools, and is a self-made and self-educated man. In 1846 he married Agnes J., daughter of Thomas

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Talcott. Mr. Rockwell has served his town as supervisor three terms, and in 1876–77 was elected to the State Legislature. He has also served as justice of the peace for twenty years, and has had a long and honorable record of public life.

Reed, John J., was born in Brockport, March 3, 1839. His father was Resolved Reed, of Lebanon, Mass., who came to this county in 1825 and married Nancy M. Wright. He was for years a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and also a carpenter. His death occurred in 1883, aged eighty-three. Our subject married Rhoda J., daughter of Charles Bates, and their children are Morton G. and Mrs. Evalyn Boyd. Mr. Reed has always been recognized as a man of conservative character and of strict integrity.

Robinson, Aaron, came to Ogden from Canterbury, N. H., in 1816, at the age of sixteen, driving an ox team the whole way. He became a successful farmer, and died in this town in 1889. By his wife, Rebecca A. Willard, he had two children: Willard, who resides in Minnesota, and Catharine, who married De Witt C. Brower. Rebecca Robinson died in 1871. John Brower came to Ogden from New Jersey and was an early settler in the town. He was twice married and reared a family of children. The late De Witt C. Brower, who died December 29, 1890, was a son of the second marriage, and was known as one of Ogden's enterprising and successful farmers. He married Catharine Robinson, and after a year located on the old Robinson homestead in the southeast part of the town. The children of this marriage were Caroline, wife of H. W. Sperry; F. Willard, of Ogden; Edgar A., of Churchville; Ellsworth A., of Ogden; Charles E., of Rochester; and Henry G., of Ogden. Catharine R. Brower, died April 16, 1886. Ellsworth A. Brower, who now lives on the old farm, married Catharine, daughter of Henry S. and Helen Flagg. They have two children.

Rich, James M., a son of pioneer Josiah Rich (elsewhere mentioned), was born in Spencerport, March 16, 1827, and has always lived in Ogden. At the age of twenty seven (1854), he married Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Brownell, and widow of William Rich, and settled on a part of the home farm. They have had two children: James F., who lives on the farm with his father; and Louisa, who died aged eighteen. Mr. Rich has been an energetic and economical farmer, and a man much respected in Ogden. Ephraim Brownell came to Rochester in 1822, to Ogden in 1830, and removed to Michigan in 1840, where he engaged in lumbering. Of his nine children, all except Elizabeth and Sophronia went to Michigan. The former married William Rich in 1840. Mr. Rich died in 1852, after which she married James M. Rich as above.

Rafferty, William and Thomas, well-known business men in Scottsville, were born there in 1842 and 1844 respectively, sons of Patrick Rafferty, a native of Ireland, born in 1810, whose father was William. Patrick was a carriagemaker, and came to this country in 1837, settling in Scottsville, where he obtained employment at his trade until 1841, then started a shop for himself, and established a large trade. In 1871 he retired and was succeeded in business by his sons. He was one of the founders of the Catholic church in Scottsville. His wife was Catharine Barnes, born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1812. She died in 1887 and he in 1888. The brothers have remained in partnership till the present time. They have added to their pos-

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sessions two large farms of 210 and 212 acres each, which are supervised by William, who also acts as bookkeeper for the firm. In 1894 the latter was nominated supervisor of the town, but declined to accept. He fills the position of trustee of the village school. Thomas married Ann Cassidy, and their children are Catharine M., and William J.

Reeve, Thomas, is a well-known and successful farmer, born where he now resides in Henrietta in 1827. William, his father, was a native of England born in 1794, who came to America in 1816, and to Utica, where he organized a company of eight young Englishmen for the purpose of taking contracts in excavating on the Erie canal. During the following seven years they made seven miles of canal, and he also assisted in cutting stone for the Brighton Locks. With the money made by his canal work he came to Henrietta, and bought fifty acres, which comprised a portion of the farm of Thomas Reeve. He died in 1856, being the owner of 296 acres, and a large amount of personal property. His wife was Ann Taylor, born in England in 1803, who came to this country at the age of sixteen with her mother and brother, landing in New York. A few months later she and her brother started from New York city and walked to Pittsford, much of the way through the forest, requiring three weeks for the journey. Of her eleven children, five survive: William, Thomas, John, Frederick, and Mrs. Sarah H. Mellows of this town. She died January 24, 1894, aged ninety years. Thomas has remained on the homestead, where he has been very successful, doing a large loaning busines in connection with real estate. He has over 500 acres of land.

Randolph, Joseph, was born in 1828, a son of Benjamin H., and a grandson of Joseph Randolph, who lived in Wayne county, and was the father of four sons. Benjamin Randolph came to Webster in 1834 and settled on the farm where Joseph now lives, dying in 1888. Joseph has one son, J. W., who now carries on the farm, and one daughter, Mrs. George Wizer.

Rightmire, N. A., of Fairport, dealer in harness and horse furnishing goods, was born at Berkshire, Tioga county, his father being Squire Rightmire of New Jersey birth, at one time a clerk in the custom house at New York. The latter removed to Berkshire, where he spent the rest of his life as a contractor. Mr. Rightmire is a practical mechanic, and is really master of several trades, having learned carpentry and blacksmithing. In 1874 he removed to Fairport, and for fifteen years was custodian of the premises of H. A. De Land. In 1890 he established the harness business at No. 17 South Main street. He is a citizen of upright character, and has been trustee of the village and of the Congregational church. In 1867 he married Anna Burns of Ovid, Seneca county, and they have four children: William G., Frederick R., Alice B., and Harry A. William, the elder son, is clerk at S. Morey & Sons'; Frederick is studying law, and both are high school graduates. One son, Francis L., died in 1872, aged one year, and in 1893 Mrs. Rightmire died,

Pease, Levi J., was born in Clarkson, January 21, 1823, a son of George Pease, a native of Hartford, Conn., and the family trace their lineage to the Puritans who landed in the Mayflower. George married Betsey Greene, and they came to this county in 1806, making the journey by wagon, and having to ford the Genesee River. They were twenty-four miles from the nearest mill at Rochester, and carried their

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grain through the woods on horseback. George Pease died in 1823, in the prime of manhood. Levi J. was educated in the common schools, and learned shoemaking. In 1840 he came to Brockport and engaged with Mason Davis, and in 1863 established the grocery business, with which he has been identified through his active business life. In 1845 he married Miranda Orcutt, daughter of Edward Orcutt.

Peterson, Axel, was born in Germany and came to America in 1875. He lived in Utica until 1884, when he came to Penfield and collected and shipped material for fertilizers until 1894, when he started a phosphate factory for himself. His business office is in Rochester.

Parker, Clark, was born in Bristol in 1855, and was the son of Walter D. and Helen (Carpenter) Parker. He married Catharine Timmons, who died leaving two daughters. His second marriage was with Helen Barnes. Mr. Parker has lived in Canandaigua and various other places, and now resides on the old Higbie homestead, where his father, mother, and two brothers, Charles H. and Frank, live with him.

Peckham, Frank I., was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, November 13, 1859, a son of William S., of the same town, who was born May 21, 1824. The family came to Genesee county from Connecticut in 1823. William S. married Sarah C., daughter of Russell Munger, and their children are Frank I. and Charles N. In 1888 he came to Brockport, where he now resides. Frank I. was educated in the public schools, after which he engaged in farming for four years. In 1882 he built an apple evaporator in the town of Byron, and in 1885 came to Brockport and in connection with H. H. Hibbard engaged in the same business. Mr. Hibbard retired in 1891, after which our subject continued the trade alone. The plant has a capacity of 1,500 bushels per day, and in addition to this Mr. Peckham has put in a complete apparatus for making vinegar. In 1881 he married Sadie E., daughter of John Wilson, and they have one child, Clara E.

Perry, Alfonso, M.D., came from Stephentown, Rensselaer county, where his early years were spent. In 1830 he married Marietta Platt, and settled in the town of Clarkson, where for years he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine. He was also prominently connected with town and county affairs, holding various positions of trust and responsibility, being twice elected to the Assembly. His death occurred in 1870, in his sixty-fifth year. His hand was ever extended in aid of the cause of education and religion. His widow followed him in 1892, in her eighty-second year, having spent the latter portion of her life with Mrs. Augusta Bates. She was an example of true Christian womanhood, whose life was devoted to her family and the service of her Master.

Pitt, Thomas, is a son of William Pitt, who came from England in 1854 and settled in Brighton, where his son Thomas was born, and there the family resided for a number of years. They finally came to Webster in 1886, and settled on a farm, which our subject now conducts for his father, the place being opposite that of William Pitt.

Peets, Lemuel H., is a prominent life resident of Monroe county, born in Pittsford, June 24, 1825, a son of Hiram, who was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1798, who came to Pittsford with an uncle, with whom he lived. Most of his life was spent in

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Pittsford, and his last days were spent in Michigan with a daughter. He died in 1875. His wife was Roxie Sackett, daughter of Lemuel Sackett, who came to Pittsford in 1818. The line for the Erie Canal being surveyed across his farm, he took the contract of digging the canal for that distance, 180 rods. Their children were Frances, Lemeul H., Levantia, James, Mary, Martha and George. The mother died in 1858. Our subject began for himself as a farmer in Pittsford, on the home farm, where he remained several years. In 1859 he removed to Henrietta, and bought the farm where he now lives. He was an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs in his earlier life. He has served in various positions of trust and responsibility, among them being assessor, commissioner of highways, etc. In 1849 he married Adelia, daughter of Elijah and Lucy M. (Allen) Webster, of Connecticut, and their children are Helen E., wife of Willett E. Chase, of this town; Addie L., wife of Frank B. Lusk, of Pittsford; Henry F., and Charles W.

Patterson, W. H., of Fairport, dealer in cigars and tobacco, confections and fruit. Mr. Patterson was educated in Schenectady Lyceum and began his business life as a clerk in a dry goods store in that town. In 1857 he married Gertrude Wiley, of Florida, N. Y. (now deceased), and soon after engaged in the grocery trade near Schenectady. He had two children by his first wife: Harriet and Seely, the former deceased. His present wife was Gertrude Dickinson, of Oswego, and her children are Freeman N., who died young, and Lois M., born in 1887. Mr. Patterson was born at Florida, N. Y., July 29, 1836. His late father, Seely Patterson, a widely known and influential politician and speculator, was postmaster for twenty-five years at Pattersonville, the station having been originally named for him, and during a portion of this term William was his deputy. Seely Patterson died in 1882, and four years later our subject located in the Taylor block in Fairport as a grocer, then in 1887 established his present line of trade in the Chadwick block, where he was located three years, occupying since 1890 his present location in the Ives block. Mr. Patterson is one of the most genial of men, and is now trustee of the village.

Peters, Isaac E., was born in Macedon, September 30, 1846, a son of the late Xury Peters, of that place. Mr. Peters has been a railroad man all his life, entering the employ of the New York Central Company in 1866 as a brakeman between Rochester and Syracuse. During his twenty-eight years of service he has seen many changes in railway equipment and management. November 8, 1872, he married Mercy A. Peters, of Macedon, and soon after removed to Fairport. They have had one son, Walter, born November 17, 1880; and two daughters, Bertha and Edith, the former dying in infancy and the latter at the age of nine years. Mr. Peters was first in Fairport to supply his home with the new water service.

Parmele, James, came from Pompey and settled first in Mendon, when he was drafted in the war of 1812. In 1831 he removed with his family to Ogden, and located where James, his grandson, now lives. His children were Betsey, George W., Amos and Charles. James, the pioneer, was a justice of the peace, a man of much good sense, and it is said that during his twenty-four years of service not one of his judgments was ever reversed. George W. was born in Mendon in 1808, and died in Ogden January 24, 1889. His wife, Susan Burlingame, was born in 1811, and died March 24, 1881. Their children were Nancy J., who married Asa M. Baird,

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and James, a farmer of Ogden, now on the homestead. The latter was born April 11, 1835, and his occupations have been varied. He was clerk in Raymond's store at the Basin two years, and in 1855 went to Virginia and engaged in the public works, later going to North Carolina, and coming North just before the war. He has been on the old farm since 1861. In 1864 he married Martha W. True, and they have had three children: Susie, Nellie, and Ransom T. Ransom B. True was born in New Jersey in 1805, a son of Moses True, who settled in Riga. Ransom married, first, Martha Whittier, by whom he had two children, and second, Harriet Morse, and they had six children.

Price, George S., M.D., of Fairport, was born April 11, 1868. His father, George Price, was born here and spent most of his life in Rush. Of his paternal grandfather the same statement is true, an interesting instance of love of place. After four years at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary Dr. Price spent some time in the office of Dr. Kellogg, of Rush. His subsequent medical training was of a most thorough character, graduating in 1891 from the University of the City of New York, and later from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O. Prior to his settlement in Fairport, in 1894, Dr. Price passed a year in hospital practice at St. Louis, Mo. In the village of his adoption he is already highly esteemed both as a man and a physician. He holds the position of coroner and health officer.

Reddick, Robert, was born in Canada and there learned his trade of blacksmith. He came to Penfield in 1879, and in 1880 opened a blacksmith and carriage repairing shop, and also builds and sells carriages and wagons. He built the shop where he now works. He has one son, William B.

McGonegal, George E., was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., April 8, 1828, and came with his parents to Monroe county in 1834. He was educated in the public schools and in the Rochester High School. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Louisa E. Loder, of Rochester. N. Y., by whom he has two children: John B., who married Frances Michaelson of Rochester, and Bertha L., who resides at home. Mr. McGonegal was supervisor of the town of Irondequoit in 1860 and 1861, and in the fall of 1861 was elected member of assembly for the First Assembly District of Monroe county, and was re-elected to the same position in the fall of 1862. He was elected county superintendent of the poor of Monroe county in 1870, and held that position for twenty-four consecutive years, having been elected every third year during that time. John McGonegal, father of George E., was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1790, and was educated in the schools of that early day. He married Margery Hoyt of his native place, by whom he had three sons: William R., Henry B., and George E. He removed with his family to Monroe county in 1834, and settled on a farm in Irondequoit. He was twice elected supervisor of Irondequoit, and served as member of assembly from Monroe county in 1846. John McGonegal died in 1858, and his wife in 1863. His oldest son, William R. McGonegal, married Sarah Knapp of Hillsdale, Columbia county, and resided after his marriage in Brighton, Monroe county. They had no children, and he died in 1852. The second son, Henry B. McGonegal, was twice married; his first wife was Lydia A. Lovelace of Irondequoit, by whom he had one daughter, Frances A. His wife died in 1863, and for his second wife he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. John Smyles, of

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Irondequoit, by whom he had six children, of whom three are living: Henry S., Grace E., and George A Henry B. McGonegal was three times elected supervisor of the sixteenth ward of the city of Rochester. (This ward was composed of territory formerly belonging to Irondequoit.) He died July 6, 1888 and his wife died December 12, 1894.

Smith, Charles, was born in Ireland, of English parents, in 1850, and at the age of fourteen years came to London, Canada, and then to Kingston, where he learned the stove moulder's trade. Later he moved to Rochester, and for the past twenty-two years has been connected with the Co-operative Foundry Company. He has been general foreman of the Lincoln Park branch for the past eight years.

Brayer, Frank N., was born in Rochester, where he learned the moulding and plating trades. He worked for John M. French until the starting of the Co-operative Foundry Company, when he became identified with that company, and for the last fifteen years has been general foreman of the foundry on Hill street. In 1887 he purchased a residence in Gates, where he now resides.

Storms, W. S., for nearly sixty years a leading merchant tailor at Fairport, was born in Palatine, N. Y., in 1812. His father, Gilbert, was by trade a shoemaker, was also a botanic doctor of some note. When twenty-three years of age Mr. Storms came to Fairport, and is to day without doubt the pionoer business man living here, and owing to a fine constitution and simple life carries his four-score years lightly. In 1830 he married Mary Shults of Palermo, sister of his business partner, and of their six children four survive: Mrs. Helen Burlingame, of Rochester; Mrs. Amelia Williams, Mrs. Charlotte Wheeler of Fairport, and W. Emerson Storms, of Rochester.

Shaw, L. M., one of the prominent business men of Fairport, was born here June 1, 1837. His father, the late Edward Shaw, was also a prominent figure here, and for many years a leading undertaker, which business was continued by his son, who has conducted it since. In 1835 Edward Shaw married Melissa, daughter of Gardner Hall, who survives him. Mr. Hall died at his home in New Berlin, Chenango county, before her birth, and she came here with her mother and five brothers. Salem Mallett, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Shaw, was one of the founders of Fairport, and the first to be interred in the cemetery, his burial being attended with high Masonic honors. Owing to her long residence here, and to her benevolent character and intimate conversance with the past history of local affairs, Mrs. Shaw is often alluded to as one of the "mothers of Fairport." L. M. Shaw married, in 1867 Josephine E. Pearse of Columbus, Pa. Besides his business as funeral director, he is proprietor of the Shaw Opera House, and conducts also a farm, in the products of which he takes no little pride.

Sperry, Burton E., was born in Batavia and came to Parma with his parents at the age of seven, and in 1877 moved to Penfield, where he operated a flouring mill until 1884, when he came to Webster and has since conducted a mill, being now engaged in putting in the latest improved roller system. He has served as poormaster for two years, and in 1890 represented his town on the Board of Supervisors. He has two sons, Howard E. and Herbert.

Sudbury, Mark, was born in England, and came to America and settled at Avon.

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At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Co. B, 104th N. Y. Vols., enlisted again later, so that he was in active service until the close of the Rebellion in 1865. In 1877 he married Martha, daughter of Amos, and granddaughter of Amos Knapp, sr., who settled in Webster in 1809, and there died. Our subject removed to West Webster in 1878, where his death occurred May 15, 1884. He left one son, Robert A. Sudbury.

Shirts, William A., was born in Wheatland, February 8, 1817, a son of William of Newark, N. J., born in 1784, who came to Cayuga county, and to Wheatland in 1811. He erected a tannery in Celcord about 1813, which business he conducted till 1842, then engaged in farming. He married Clarissa Morley, and their children were Angeline, Caroline, William A., and Adelaide. The grandfather was Daniel, of New Jersey, a soldier in the Revolution. Our subject began for himself as a farmer, which business he followed successfully. In 1881 he retired and moved to Mumford, where he has since resided. In 1846 he married Sybil Hayden, born in Cayuga county, and of their seven children five died when young, the others being Clarissa Calhoun, of Chicago, and Henry E., traveling for the Buffalo Scale Company. Mrs. Shirts died in December, 1893.

Sweeting, John M., was born in Rotterdam, Holland, August 8, 1843, a son of Henry Sweeting, who came with his family to the United States in 1851, living for a time at Albany, and later moving to Rochester, where he built the second house on St. Joseph street. He kept a grocery there for a time, removed to a farm on the Ridge, where he lived many years, and finally returned to Rochester. Of his five sons, only John M. remained in Parma. In August, 1862, the latter enlisted in Co. F, 108th N. Y. York Vols., was promoted sergeant, and detailed orderly at the quarters of Captain Porter. In 1865 Mr. Sweeting was mustered out with his regiment, and afterwards spent two years in the Pennsylvania oil regions. Still later he returned to Parma, and for two years worked a farm on shares. In 1868 he came to his present farm, and in the same year married Ellen, daughter of John Eady, of Greece. Of their nine children, eight survive. About 1884 Mr. Sweeting became associated with George Widle in conducting a fruit distillery on the Sweeting farm, in Parma. After two years Mr. Widle died, since which Mr. Sweeting has conducted the business alone. It is entirely successful, and in his special manufacture of apple brandy Mr. Sweeting is the largest revenue tax payer of this county. He is also an extensive manufacturer of cider and vinegar. He is a member of Martindale Post, G. A. R.

Smith, Dr. John B., who for more than forty years was an active and successful physician of Ogden, and whose residence in the town began in 1832, was born in Washington county, a son of Calvin Smith, attorney. In 1832 Dr. Smith drove a horse and cutter from Albany to Ogden, took up his abode near the Center, and at once began practice. His medical education had been acquired in Cambridge, Washington county, and also in New York city. Dr. Smith ranked well as a physician, and commanded the confidence and respect of his wide circle of patients and friends. He was a successful physician, though he would never collect half of his earnings, and part of his fortune was swept away by lending his name and credit for the accommodation of others. He married, first, Elizabeth Gilbert, and had five

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children: Joseph G., Charles C., Edward P., George W., and Platt G. His second wife was Jane A. Alexander, and their children were: Hugh A., Guy F., Philip, Jennie E., and Alexander C. Charles C. Smith was born in Ogden January 28, 1833, and has always been a farmer in the town. He worked on the home farm until the age of twenty-seven, when he began for himself. He married in 1860 Sarah K., daughter of Henry S. Flagg, and they have three children: Flagg G., Catharine M., and Charlotte M. Mr. Smith has filled some of the principal town offices.

Slayton, William C., who for nearly half a century was one of the successful physicians of this county, and identified with the best interests of Spencerport for many years, was a native of New Hampshire, where his young life was passed. He came to Brockport when a young man, and taught school, later reading medicine with Dr. Carpenter, and in 1846 was graduated at the Castleton Medical College. He began practice at North Parma, and soon afterward came to Spencerport. His practice during the succeeding years was successful and extensive, his ride was long and hard, but his iron constitution enabled him to pursue it without detriment to his health. He earned a fortune, but never attempted to collect half his dues. His death occurred in 1891. He had been president of the village, was a member of the State Medical Society and the first master of Etolian Lodge, F. & A. M. His wife was Diana Brown, by whom he had five children: Oscar, of Buffalo; Frances, wife of C. B. McKibbon, of Chicago; Mary, wife of Dr. P. G. Udell; Fred H., who died aged twenty-two, at West Point; and Louis E., of Spencerport. The latter was born October 21, 1862, and read medicine under the direction of his father and Dr. Udell, his brother-in-law. He later took a three years' course at the University of Burlington (Vt.), graduating in June, 1884, and during 1883 he had hospital practice in Rochester. In 1884 he began practice in Spencerport with his father, which was only severed by the death of the latter, since which Louis E. has continued alone with great success, his specialty being surgery cases. In 1886 Dr. Slayton married Emma E. Hawkins, of Spencerport, and they have two children.

Sigler, James, was born in New Jersey, March 16, 1804, and came to Ontario county in 1820, from there to Parma in 1823, and two years later came to Clarkson, where he has since engaged in farming. He married Betsey Taylor, and they have had four children: George N., William H., Guy, and Polly, wife of Mr. Knapp. Mr. Sigler is a practical and successful farmer, of sterling integrity, and holding various positions of trust in the town.

Shafer, Jonas, was a native of Montgomery county, and came to Clarkson in 1824 with his father, Frederick, who was one of the best known landlords in the western part of the county. Jonas Shafer married, first, Mary Jennings, and second, Clara Hoyt, daughter of Isaac E. Hoyt. Their children are Charles E., Manley A., Frederick H., Mrs. Helen M. La Due, and Mrs. Emma A. Gay. Mr. Shafer was a practical and successful farmer, and held various positions of trust in the town. He was justice of the peace eight years, and his aid and influence were ever given to advance the best interests of the town. He died in 1892, in his seventy-sixth year.

Steel, John W., was born in Lima, Livingston county, December 1, 1848, son of Theron Steel, of East Bloomfield, who came to this county in 1872, settling in Clarkson. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Clark, and has had four children:

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William H., John W., Daniel B., and Mrs. Lucy B. Cotter. John W. was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and in 1871 married Mary E., daughter of James K. Vosburgh. Mr. Steel takes an active interest in all town affairs.

Smith, Orrin C., was born in the town of Parma, March 3, 1841, a son of Peter, of New Jersey, who came to this county in 1825, and settled in Parma. He married Maria Van Orden, and died in 1844. Orrin C. was educated in the common schools, and in 1861 married Adelaide Fossmire, and they had three children: Albert E., Ethel I., and Edith M. Our subject is a prominent man in his town, and takes an active interest in all town affairs.

Smith, George W., was born in Kendall, November 3, 1853, a son of Orrin J., who was among the pioneers of Orleans county, where he died in 1873, in his sixtieth year. Charles W. was graduated from the Brockport Normal School in 1874, and in 1877 entered the University of Rochester, graduating in 1881, after which he at once began teaching. He was appointed principal of the Lyle Academy, and also taught in Canandaigua Academy. From 1884 to 1890 he was school commissioner of Orleans county, and in 1891 was appointed teacher of mathematics in the Normal School of Brockport. In 1887 he married Laura, daughter of Oscar Munn, and they have one son, Orrin M. Our subject takes an active interest in the M. E. church, in which he has served as chorister for many years.

Schlosser, Fred, was born in Brockport, June 4, 1854. His father, Fred Schlosser, was born in Rhinefeldt, Germany, and came to this country in 1849, and engaged in the meat business on a large scale. Our subject was educated in the Brockport Normal School, and finished at the age of sixteen, when he engaged in active business. He is interested in advancing the best interests of the town. He served as county committeeman for seven years, and was active in the organization of the fire department, of which he has been assistant chief engineer for twelve years. He has ever been ready to advance any enterprise intended to advance his town.

Secor, C. O., was born in the town of Chili, July 1, 1817. His father, Daniel, came to this county in 1812, and was recognized as one of the most practical and successful farmers of the county. He married Ame Edgett, and died in his eighty-ninth year, respected by all who knew him. C. O. Secor was educated in the public schools, and in 1841 married Eliza Osborn, daughter of Nathan Osborn, and they have had four children: W. Haskell Secor, Mrs. Amelia Rogers, Mrs. Arabel Merrill, and Mrs. Minnie Callow. The oldest son, Orlando, enlisted in Co. A, 140th N.Y.Vols., and lost his life in the service of his country. Our subject has held the commission of captain in the State militia, under General Scott.

Shay, James, was born in the town of Kendall, May 4, 1840, a son of John Shay, who came from Ireland in 1836 and settled in Kendall. In 1850 he removed to Clarkson, where he engaged in agriculture, and in 1880 removed to Brockport, and died in 1892, in his eighty-eighth year. James Shay was educated at Holley Academy, and in 1868 married Addie F. Hoag, and their only son is Lewis B., who is a naval cadet at Annapolis. James Shay is a prominent man in the town of Sweden, taking an active interest in all that tends to the growth of the town.

Stickney, Edwin I., was born in the town of Sweden, October 19, 1848. His father,

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Israel, was a native of Oneida county, who came to the town of Sweden with his father, Reuben, in 1803. Israel married Fannie, daughter of James Hort, and was always a farmer, and an upright man in his dealings, who gave freely to the support of educational and religious works. He died in 1876 in his seventy-fourth year. Edwin I. was educated in the Brockport schools, and in 1873 married Emma, daughter of Jerome Richmond, by whom he has one son, Edwin I., jr., and one daughter, Fannie. Our subject has served as highway commissioner, and takes a prominent part in all local affairs.

Smith, John, deceased, was born at Rutland, Vt., May 26, 1817, and in 1841 came to Brockport and engaged in the furniture business. He married Rebecca E., daughter of Jacob Ingalls, of Lynn, Mass., and their children are: Mrs. John C. Collins, of New Haven, Conn., and Sarah L. Smith. Our subject served as trustee of the Brockport Collegiate Institute, was a deacon in the Baptist church for thirty years, and was a man of conservative, upright character, esteemed by all who knew him. He died in March, 1887, in his seventieth year.

Smith, Henry, was born in Phelps, Ontario county, December 18, 1810, and came to the town of Sweden in 1834, being pre-eminently a self-made man. In 1834 he married Lucretia Burnett, who was his able help-meet and associate. She died in 1892, a Christian woman, whose death was a loss to the community. Our subject is one of the practical and successful men of the town, whose hand has ever been extended to aid the needy, and to further all enterprises for the good of the town.

Stanley, William, was born in Devonshire, England, and came to this country in 1844. After spending a short time in Canada he came to Brockport and entered the employ of Thomas Coomes in the live stock business In 1862, in company with George Coomes, he purchased the business and at the death of Thomas Coomes bought the real estate, which he now owns. In 1857 he married Mrs. Anna Peck, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Emma Lawton. Mr. Stanley is one of the solid men of his town, and active in advancing its best interests.

Spiegel, Thomas, has built up an important and lucrative business in Pittsford since 1860, in the manufacture and repair of wagons and sleighs. He was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, December 29, 1836. His father was a mason. Our subject came to America in 1854, locating first at Staten Island, and adopting the trade of blacksmith in connection with wagon and carriage work. Prior to his settling in Pittsford in 1860 Mr. Spiegel traveled in the West, working at his trade in Missouri and Michigan. His shop has since 1865 been located in Main street, corner of Monroe. He has filled various positions of trust, among them being that of supervisor (1866–67). He is now president of the village board of trustees, of which he has been a member several years. In 1863 he married Mary Walbeck, also of German birth, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Stone, Hon. Samuel H., a son of Eber Stone, who was born in Pittsford in 1807, where he always resided. He was a prominent Republican from the organization of the party, and was postmaster here during Lincoln's administration, and until his death in 1864. Samuel Stone was born August 22, 1843, during a temporary residence of the family in Henrietta, and his early home was in Pittsford on the farm. He studied with the intention of adopting the legal profession, but was interrupted by

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delicate health Mr. Stone resides upon a suburban farm, where a modern house and its accessories make a comfortable home. Like his late father, he is an uncompromising Republican, and has run the whole gamut of official life, holding every office of importance within the gift of his townsmen, justice of the peace, assessor, and during his term as supervisor was chairman of the jail-building committee. He represented the First Assembly District of the county at Albany. He holds high position in Masonic circles, and enjoys in every way the esteem and confidence of his constituents. In 1865 Mr. Stone married married Isabelle A. Clark, of Henrietta.

Schoen, Charles of Schoen Brothers, Pittsford, dealers in coal, produce, lumber and farm implements, was born in that town February 5, 1864, of German ancestry, a son of the late John Schoen, born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1824. At the age of thirty five the latter came to America, settling first in the town of Henrietta, but removing to Pittsford in 1863, and there engaged in farming till 1894, when he died, aged seventy years. Mr. Schoen was a member of the Lutheran church and a citizen of much character. He left four sons. Charles married in 1889 Anna Smith, daughter of the well-known James Smith, of Pittsford.

Schueler, John A., was born in Brighton in 1862, son of Jacob, who was a farmer of Penfield. Mr. Schueler learned the blacksmith's and wagon maker's trade when eighteen years old, and in 1880 came to Penfield and opened a shop, where he does a general blacksmith and repair business and also sells agricultural tools. He has five children: George B., Royal I., John F., Laura R. and Florence M.

Spear, Richard W., is a son of Hiram and Eliza (Woolsey) Spear and a grandson of James Spear, who came from Farmington, Ontario county, in 1810. James Spear lived in Penfield for several years, then removed to Detroit, Mich., leaving Hiram on the homestead, opposite where Richard W. now lives. The latter was born in Penfield in 1833. His father died in 1892, leaving three sons: James, who lives in Rochester; Jason, who lives on the Woolsey farm in Perinton; and Richard W., who married in 1862, Saran Grey, who died in 1876, leaving two sons, Clark and Burr, and three daughters.

Schlieman, C. and H.—Henry Schlieman was born in Germany, in 1843, and came to America in 1861, and in 1866 he settled on the farm where he now lives. He married Tina, daughter of Hoenas Bush. They have one son, Carl, who lives on the farm with his father, and two daughters, Libbie and Mattie.

Sampson, Howard, was born in Penfield in 1865, son of Luther and grandson of Henry, who came from England to Lyons in 1818 and to Penfield in 1825, settling where he died in 1871, leaving one son, Luther. The latter died in 1878, leaving his son, Howard, and his wife, Rebecca (Courter) Sampson, on the old homestead. Mr. Sampson married Violet Barnes, by whom he has two children: Courter L. and Adaline R.

Sheehan, Daniel F.—Mr. Sheehan is an enthusiastic Republican, and his great personal popularity was evinced by the circumstances attending his election to the office of town clerk in March, 1893. He is the eldest son of Michael and Mary Barrett Sheehan, of Brighton, and was born here in 1861. Acquiring a good business education at Vosburgh's Academy, he first entered the employ of T. F. Monks, of

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Brighton village, remaining with him until 1883, then forming a partnership with a younger brother, John S. Sheehan, as contractors and dealers in building materials. In 1891 he purchased the old Monroe Avenue Hotel, which is quite a historic building. Mr. Sheehan has a collection of antique coins exhumed about the premises, which evince the cosmopolitan character of the patrons of the hotel in bygone years. He now contemplates the erection of a modern hotel on the site. In 1891 Mr. Sheehan married Anna McMillan, of Montreal. Their children are Stanley and William E.

Sperry, Henry H., an old and honored citizen, was born in Henrietta in 1819, a son of James Sperry. He was educated in Monroe Academy, and on account of his health failing, went to Cincinnati, O., where for a number of years he was engaged in the newspaper business. In 1850 he returned to this town, and six years later was elected first school commissioner under the law passed that year, providing for school commissioners for each Assembly district. He was a member of the first Republican convention of this county, and was one of a committee on rates and resolutions. For some years before and after the war he held positions under government at Washington, and spent eight years in New York city as customs house official. He resided in Rochester ten years, then came to Henrietta (1892), where he has since resided in the village. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Snyder of this town, and had two children: James H., and Elizabeth S., who died in 1870. His wife died in 1888. James, the father of Henry H., was the fourth son of Deacon Moses Sperry, who came from Berkshire county, Mass., in 1796, and in 1810 came to Henrietta, bringing four of his sons with him. He died in Gates, at the home of his son Calvin in 1824. He purchased his time of his father, and came on foot, via an Indian trail to Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he educated himself, studying surveying and engineering. In 1812 he came to Henrietta, where he soon became a leading spirit in public enterprises and was widely known as a surveyor and engineer. He was a staunch abolitionist, and one of the projectors of the Monroe County Academy. In 1811 he married Fannie Pixley, of Bloomfield, Herkimer county, by whom he had eight children. He died in 1868, and his wife in 1867.

Skinner, Almond, was born in Lincoln, Canada, March 17, 1814, a son of Ebenezer, born in Orange county in 1775, whose father, Joseph, came to America about 1770, and later removed to Canada. Ebenezer, the father, grew to manhood there, and was a farmer. Part of the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought on his farm. His son Gideon, being forced to take part with the British in that battle, he became so indignant over the affairs of the country, that he declared he would not live under such a government, so he sold his farm and came to the United States in 1817 and settled in this town, where he spent his remaining days, and was a prominent citizen. His wife was Mary Cook, a native of Canada, by whom he had eight children, of whom our subject is the youngest. At his father's death Mr. Skinner came into possession of fifty acres of the homestead, to which he later added 104 acres. For years he devoted much time to the breeding of Samson horses and Durham cattle. In 1839 he married Amanda, daughter of Ira Nimes of Washington county N. Y., and their children are Dr. Scotts W. Skinner of Le Roy, Dimmis M., wife of Dr. Adams, of Rochester; Dr. J. W. Skinner; Celia A., and Jesse.

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Fetzner, John, was born in the town of Greece, February 28, 1851, was educated in the public schools, and later learned carriage-making in all its branches, which trade he now carries on in the village of Greece. He is a natural inventor, and uses his talent in the invention of his own machinery for his business, in which he is very successful. In addition to the above he has a steam feed mill, which is an accommodation to this region of the country, and he also manufactures tanks. June 16, 1885, he married Louise Hutte, of Rochester, and they have two children, Lillian J., and A. Clarence. Francis, father of our subject, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1819, and came to the United States about 1835. He married Catharine Mura of this town, formerly of Alsace, and they have eight children: Mary, John, Frank, Catharine, Joseph P., Elizabeth, Agnes, and Wendel. Mrs. Frances Fetzner died in 1892. Mrs. Louise Fetzner's father, Charles Hutte, was born in Prussia, July 4, 1829, and came to this country when a young man. He is a merchant custom boot and shoe maker of Rochester. He is the father of eight children, as follows: Mary, Louis, Louisa, Josephine, Jacob, William, and two who died in infancy. Both parents are residents of Rochester. The family are members of the Catholic church here.

Avery, Edwin B., was born in Riga, in 1839, son of Joseph B. Avery, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Bergen in 1816, later coming to Riga where he engaged in farming and died in 1881. Mr. Avery began work for the N. Y. C. R. R. in 1857, and after filling several positions was made agent at Cold Water in 1863, which office he still holds. He has also been postmaster since 1868. Mr. Avery has five sons: Albert E., who is an engineer; Myron P.; Chauncy B., who is in a dispatcher's office in Buffalo; Hiram J., and Fred M.

Sperry, George B., was born in Gates in 1839, and is a son of Calvin Sperry, who came to Gates in 1826 from Bloomfield, N. Y. Calvin Sperry was a farmer by occupation. George B. started out by working on a farm by the month. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 108th N. Y. Vols., and was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, where he was wounded, being discharged as permanently disabled. He returned to Gates, where he has since lived. He has been town clerk for the past three years. He married Mary, daughter of Seth Hart, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Gates.

Todd, Stanley.—One of the most prominent and successful men of Brighton is Ira Todd, whose elegant home is located in the extreme southeastern part of the town. Mr. Todd was born at Peekskill in 1825, son of Orrin Todd, who was born in Connecticut of an old Scotch family. About 1829 the family moved into the town of Pittsford, and in 1845 into Brighton. Ira married Zilpha Manchester, of Middleport, N. Y., whose children are Jerome, Marshall, Frank, and Stanley. Two daughters, Ella and Lillian, are deceased. The former was Mrs George Crossman, of Rochester, who died in 1887, leaving two children. Ira Todd, while achieving more than a competency and surrounding himself and family with those material accessories which go far toward making life worth living, has not forfeited the respect of his contemporaries, nor imperiled the good name which was his best heritage. He is a Democrat of the old school, and has always taken a foremost place in local government and political life, filling many minor positions of trust beside those of assessor and supervisor. Mr. Todd's four sons are all happily married, two being residents

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of Henrietta and the others, the elder and younger, remaining near the parental roof-tree. At this writing the grandchildren are ten in number, so that the family name would seem to be in no danger of extinction.

Tozier, Joseph A. was born in York, Livingston county, June 21, 1836, a son of Joseph Tozier, who moved to Le Roy, and later settled in Clarkson. The family trace their descent from Lemuel Tozier, born in Maine in 1756, who had twelve children. Joseph A., was educated in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, later taught school, and was elected school commissioner for several terms, resigning to enter the drug business, with which he was identified at the time of his death. He married Alice Winslow, and their only child is George, who has taken up his father's business interests and successfully carried them on. Joseph A. died July 14, 1894.

Truesdale, James T., was born in Greece, April 8, 1847, and was the eldest of five children born to William E. and Rachel C. (Martin) Truesdale. His father was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a young man. He is still living and is the possessor of a comfortable home and property. James T. was brought up to farm work and now owns a good farm in Parma, although he lives and does business in Spencerport. He was educated at the old Parma Institute and then taught school for eleven winters, chiefly in Parma and Greece. In 1872, in Parma, Mr. Truesdale married Mary A., daughter of William Hayner, by whom he had five children. After his marriage he began farming in Parma and continued until 1883, when he became agent for an eastern firm of capitalists and engaged in making loans throughout this section of the country. While in Parma Mr. Truesdale was twice elected supervisor, being the only Democrat elected to that office in forty years. He served on the Board of Supervisors in 1883-84. In 1886 Mr. Truesdale moved to Spencerport and has since been engaged in the produce, coal, and fertilizer business.

Truman, Lawrence, was born in Saratoga county, September 1, 1824. His father, Edward, married Ella Perry, and engaged in agriculture. The wife of our subject was Elizabeth Sawyer, and their children are Edward, Orlo S., Mrs. Olivia Amidon. In 1851 the family came to this county, where Mr. Lawrence is a representative man of his town. The father of Mrs. Lawrence was Joseph Sawyer.

Underhill, Lucius T., was born in Grafton county, Vt., March 16, 1831. His father, Ephraim, was a native of New Hampshire, and came to Rochester in 1833, settling on Coon Hill, where he conducted a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. He married Betsey Beamas, of Littleton, N.H., and they had six children, five of whom survive. He died in 1851 in his fifty-sixth year. Lucius T. was educated in the common schools, and in 1862 came to Brockport and engaged in the lumber business, manufacturing sash, doors and blinds. In 1890 he bought the Jenny Lind Furnace property, which he rebuilt into a roller flour mill, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels of patent flour per day. In 1852 he married Martha E., daughter of Randall Kenyon. He has taken a prominent part in local politics, having served as supervisor and trustee of the village.

Tracy, Allen D, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, a son of Edmund Tracy. Allen came to Brockport in 1835, where his sister then resided. He married Mary Hotchkiss, and soon after removed to Parma, living for a time at the Center. Ten years later he removed to Clarkson, where he farmed for sixteen years. In 1867 he

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bought the Thrall home farm, where he died in 1892, having made a comfortable home and fortune. His children were Florence H., who married Rollin Wood; Lelia E., who married P. J. Marsh; and J. Herbert, of Parma. The latter was born here May 19, 1845, was educated at Brockport, and now owns the homestead, on the Ridge. In 1869 he married Josephine A. Hillabrant, and they have five children. John Hotchkiss was born in Connecticut, but came to Parma from his former home, in Dover Plains, in 1833, locating west of the Center, where he died. His children were Ann, who married George Bentley, and died in Illinois, and Mary, as above. Mr. Hotchkiss died in Parma about 1838.

Wilcox, Chester E., representative of one of the oldest families in Perinton, was born here in 1850. His father was Homer Wilcox, a painter and decorator, and in earlier life a boatman, who was also a native of this town, and whose father was Larry Wilcox, well remembered in the early annals of the town. Chester was educated at the Eastman Business College of Rochester, and first engaged in business in Fairport, opening billiard rooms in the Wilcox block on Main street. In 1870 he went to Ottawa, Kan., as clerk for the Ludington Hotel at that place. He has been an employee of the post-office both here and in Rochester, at various times. January 5, 1875, he married Rosalie L. Furman, of Perinton. Mr. Wilcox is a Mason of high degree.

Wilcox, Mortimer R., a descendant and representative of one of the oldest families of the locality, was born at Fairport, May 8, 1837. He first learned the trade of tinner with J. L. G. Seely. His father, Larry Wilcox, held a captain's commission under Governor Tompkins, but saw no active service. In 1865 Mortimer Wilcox was appointed postmaster of Fairport, which office he held continuously until 1887, a length of time almost without precedent, and due as much to his great personal popularity as to his business capacity. He has also served as village trustee, and in the Masonic fraternity Mr. Wilcox is of high standing. He has been five times master of the local lodge, and seven times represented it in the Grand Lodge. Since his retirement from official life he has operated to some extent in life insurance. His wife is Elvia A. Northrop, of Fairport, and their children are May, wife of Charles Bancroft, of London, England; James H., who was for ten years deputy postmaster here; and Hiram P. W., now bookkeeper for the Monroe County Savings Bank.

Warren, Capt. James H. (deceased), was a native of Columbia county, N. Y., and came to Clarkson, in 1810 with his father, Lyman Warren. In 1843 Captain Warren married Olivia Crary. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Monroe county, serving three years. In his early life he was engaged in the freight and passenger department of a line of packet boats between Rochester and Buffalo. An enterprising and energetic man, he took a prominent part in the development of his town, serving as supervisor for years. His hand was ever ready to aid any charitable enterprise, and his benevolence was well known. He died in 1888 in his seventy-third year, loss to his family and to all who knew him.

Woodmansee, C. N.—James Woodmansee came from Delaware county about 1825, settling with his parents in the northern part of Ogden. His father was Joseph Woodmansee. In the same locality some substantial representative of the family has ever since lived. James married Angeline Nichols, by whom he had five children:

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Betsey, of Parma; Clarinda, who married Charles Shimmons and moved to Michigan; Louisa, wife of Charles Lucas; Charles N., who lives in the vicinity of the old farm, though his present fine property is located on the Parma side; and Joseph P., of Rochester. Charles N. was born in Ogden, February 13, 1840, and has always lived on a farm. He began his career by working out by the month, saving his earnings and buying one-half acre of land. To this he added as he was able and has bought and sold various places. But in 1880 he purchased the farm where he now resides, comprising ninety acres and one of the best equipped properties in southern Parma. In 1863 Mr. Woodmansee married Julia Shourds, and their children are Irving J., engaged in railroading in Rochester, and Fred S., in like employment in Syracuse. Mr. Woodmansee was collector in the town of Ogden for three years.

Wilson, M. H., eldest son of Robert Wilson, who came from Ayr, Scotland, and was one of the pioneers of Rochester. He died in 1865, aged seventy, and his widow, who was Jane Sloan, survives him, and is a resident of the Cobbs Hill district. Matthew Wilson has always been a farmer, one of the class whose influence tends to elevate that calling. He is a member of the Grange and the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife, who was Angelica J., daughter of the late James Hartley of Brighton. Mr. Wilson was engaged in farming in Irondequoit until 1874, at which date he settled at his present location. There are five children: M. Clifford, Robert J., William Earl, Ralph H., and Helen Agnes.

Wilmarth, Louisa, representative of an old family, widely known among the hardy pioneers of Monroe county, is the daughter of Orrin Wilmarth, who was of Vermont birth. He was but a small boy when his parents came to Victor, Ontario county, and later we learn of his marriage to Laura Stone of Victor. He kept hotel at various places, among them Evans, Erie county, and Irving, Chautauqua county. His children were: Emma, Sarah, Louisa and Abbie, all of whom except Louisa are now deceased. Emma was Mrs. P. J. Kent, of Irving; Sarah died in infancy; and Abbie married D. C. Guernsey of Pittsford. Louisa, sole surviving member of this family, has been a resident of Pittsford since 1872, and a valued member of its society. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Ladies' Missionary Society. Her father died April 10, 1864, and her mother ten years later.

Weeks, Benjamin B., was born in Webster in 1824, his father, Jesse, having settled here about 1820, coming from Orange county. Jesse died in this town in 1881. Benjamin B. entered a shop and learned wagonmaking, and at the age of twenty-one opened a shop for himself, and has since 1845 been actively engaged in that business, in which he has met with much success.

Wager, Philetus, a son of Sylvanus, and a grandson of George Wager, who came to Webster in 1819, settling on a tract of land in the northern part of the town, where the Wagers have since resided. He had three sons, whose descendants remain on the old homestead. The wife of Philetus was Calista Jones, and they are the parents of two children: Nina and Jennie.

Wright, Hiram W., is the son of O. E. Wright, whose father, Thomas, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Henrietta, Monroe county, where he died in 1890. Hiram W. married Mary Stroger, of this town, and has since 1888 conducted a summer

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pavilion at Nine Mile Point, Lake Ontario. He is also a farmer on the Stroger homestead, near there. His one son is Earl.

Webster, Albert, was born on the homestead in Henrietta in May, 1848, a son of Henry Morgan Webster of New Lebanon, Columbia county, whose father, Samuel, came to Monroe county in 1808, and located in the town of Mendon. In 1817 he came to Henrietta, and settled. His wife was Mercy Green, who lived to be over seventy years of age. His father, Aaron, was a sergeant in the Revolutionary war, and died at the home of his son aged ninety-two years. Harry, father of Albert, was born in 1811, and died on the home farm at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was Phoebe Nichols, born in Henrietta in 1812, and they had these children: Freelove A., Albert and Andrew. His wife died in 1885. Our subject began as a farmer on the home place, where he continued until 1888, when he erected a custom feed and cider mill near the Erie Railroad depot, which he has successfully conducted since, leasing his farm of ninety-eight acres. He is a Mason of West Henrietta Lodge. In 1877 he married Mary, daughter of Daniel G. and Hulda (Edmunds) Perry of this town, and they have one child, Clara. This family dates back in America over 250 years, John Webster being the founder of the family in America. He was the fifth governor of Connecticut, and died in 1661.

Young, Elijah W., was born in Cleveland, O., April 23, 1825, a son of Warren Young, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Ohio by ox team, the journey taking forty-two days. Elijah W. married, in 1846, Electa, daughter of James Stickney, and in 1852 settled in the town of Sweden. Their children are Cassius W., Arthur G., and Mrs. Helen Knowles. Our subject is a representative farmer, and has served as assessor, commissioner of highways, and supervisor, taking a prominent part in all town interests.

Wadsworth, John, was born in Sheffield, England, and came to America in 1858. He first settled in Portland, Me., but in 1871 removed to Sweden with his father, John Wadsworth, who was a builder. John, jr., was educated in the common schools, and learned his father's trade, both father and son being well known in their business in Monroe county, as well as Wayne. They have also erected several churches and business blocks in the city of Rochester. In 1879 our subject married Belle H. Draper, and they have had two daughters: Alice and Ellen. Mr. Wadsworth takes a leading part in all local affairs and is a man of sterling integrity.

Hinchey, Franklin, was born in Gates, on the farm he now owns, in 1828, son of William S. Hinchey, who came from Saratoga county, N. Y., to Gates in 1824 and settled on a farm and engaged in farming until 1855, when he sold the farm to Wm. Jeffrey, for a nursery and went to Michigan where he died in 1873. Mr. Hinchey acted as foreman for Frost & Co., who rented the farm, until 1860, when he entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R., as tax agent and real estate agent, which office he has since filled. In 1861 he bought the homestead of Jeffrey, and since made it one of the most attractive farms in Gates. In 1873 he purchased the right of way for the third and fourth tracks between Buffalo and Albany. In 1882 he purchased all the lands in Rochester for the elevated tracks.

Barber, Charles Russell, M. D., son of Russell Barber, a prominent merchant, was born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., December 30, 1853, and received his

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rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town. He spent two years in the medical department of the University of New York city and was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1882. After graduating he came to Rochester, where he has since followed his profession. In 1883 he was appointed consulting physician for the poor, which position he held three years; in November, 1884, he received the appointment of coroner's physician, which position he still holds. He is an ardent Republican and active in the councils of his party. He organized the first Maccabee lodge in Rochester and is its medical examiner, a position he also fills for several insurance companies. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical and Rochester Pathological Societies, being president of the latter, and is also a member of the Central New York Medical Society, of Genesee Falls Lodge F. & A. M., and of Orient Lodge I. O. O. F.

Dann, Archibald, M. D., was born in Mendon, Monroe county, February 3, 1845, and is a son of Selleck Dann, a native of that town, who died in Lima, N. Y., in 1889, aged sixty-three years. Nathaniel Dann, father of Selleck, came to Mendon from Nova Scotia at a very early day, and died there of cholera. Both were farmers. Dr. Dann, after passing through the district schools, was graduated from Middlebury Academy in 1859. He subsequently took chemistry under Prof. Lattimore of Genesee College at Lima, and then read medicine for three years in the office of Dr. Solomon Barrett, of Le Roy, Genesee county. In March, 1866, he received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in June of the same year began the practice of his profession at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., where he remained six and one-half years. He then removed to Rochester, where he has since resided, and where he has successfully followed his chosen calling. Dr. Dann is an ex-president, an ex-vice-president and a member of the Central New York Medical Association, and a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society. February 3, 1869, he married Miss Lydia J., daughter of William Rogers, of Honeoye Falls.

Keith, Linus, was born in Canada, November 30, 1832. When a young man he learned the machinist's trade, and after working for some time in the Michigan Central Railroad shops he began running a locomotive on that road, and remained there fourteen years. In 1866 he moved to Penfield and was an engineer on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for twenty-four years. Since then he has devoted his attention to farming. In December, 1861, he married Mrs. Mary R. St. John, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, of Penfield, and their children are Carrie J., of Syracuse; Walter Castle, an artist in Syracuse; Ida R. (Mrs. C. M. Rich), of Penfield; and Charles, who was an engineer at the time of his death in 1892. Mrs. Keith also has one daughter, Zitella K. (wife of Dr. F. H. Butler, of Syracuse), by her first marriage.

Sibley, Wallace, M.D., was born in the town of Cuba, Allegany county, N.Y., June 15, 1846. Educated in the common schools, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1875, and has filled various positions of responsibility and trust, such as postmaster and town clerk in the town of Ischua, Cattaraugus county. He was president of the School Board of Portville, N.Y., was elected president of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society, is now president of the

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Monroe County Medical Society, and is the present health officer of the city of Rochester. His parents came from New England and settled in the western part of New York State at a comparatively early day.

Howard. Eugene H., M.D., superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, was born in Erie county in 1850, and secured his early education in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College at Lima, N.Y., and the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873. He began practicing in Rochester the same year, and has made a special study of mental diseases from date of graduation. He has been superintendent of the institution for the care of the insane in this district since 1885. He is an active member of the Rochester Pathological Society, the Monroe County Medical Society, and the New York State Medical Society. The Rochester State Hospital is one of the ten institutions in New York State for the care of the insane which are supplied with a uniform allowance by the State Commission in Lunacy, and are conducted as hospitals for the curative treatment of persons of unsound mind. It was incorporated July 1, 1891, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1891, which is entitled an Act for the conversion of Monroe County Insane Asylum into a State Hospital.

Bissell, Dr. Elmer Jefferson, born in Vernon, N. Y., is a son of the Rev. S. J. Bissell, D.D., a graduate of Wesleyan University and a prominent minister of the Methodist denomination. After graduating from the Rochester Free Academy, Dr. Bissell entered Michigan University and pursued a course in general medicine, with special attention to eye and ear work, and was graduated from there in 1883. He remained one year as assistant professor of the eye and ear department, and then located in Rochester. He has perfected himself in his specialty by further study in the hospitals of this country and the old world. Dr. Bissell was one of the oculists chosen to present papers before the World's Medical Congress held at Chicago at the time of the World's Fair. He has always been a regular contributor to the magazines of his own land, and some of the articles have been copied in foreign journals. He was one of the first to present papers an the relations between nose troubles and eye diseases, and is now one of the assistant editors of the Homœopathic Eye and Ear Journal of New York. Dr. Bissell has also taken a prominent part in the medical societies; has been vice president of the State, and president of the Western New York and Monroe County Medical Societies; is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Rochester Academy of Science, and is oculist and aurist to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and Rochester Free Dispensary. He has been very ingenious in inventing several new appliances for testing the vision, and has prepared a special battery for treating diseases of the eye and ear by electricity. His vibrometer for the treatment of the deaf has had remarkable success in many cases, and a description of its novel mechanism has been freely given to physicians from Nova Scotia to Texas, for he does not believe in patenting a device which relieves the sufferings of mankind. Dr. Bissell has been urged to accept a chair of his specialty in the college of another State, but he could not be persuaded to give up his home and practice in our beautiful city.

Remington, Harvey F.—Prominent among the younger members of the Monroe county bar and well and favorably known in Western New York is Harvey F. Rem-

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ington. His ancestors emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1837, settling in Newbury, Mass., and the descendants of John Remington, the first settler, are very numerous; one of the number, Jonathan, was for many years a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts. Others have held positions upon the bench and filled honorable places at the bar, in the pulpit, the press, the medical profession, in commercial pursuits, and in fact in all worthy avocations. Frederic Remington, the artist, a son of a former editor of the Albany Express, is a cousin of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Remington was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, June 28, 1863, and is the son of the late William T. Remington, who was born in a log house in Henrietta that his father, Alvah Remington, erected when he emigrated from Vermont in 1817. Harvey F. Remington was educated in the common schools, at the Genesee State Normal School, and at the Law Department of Union University, graduating in 1887. He was at once admitted to the bar and opened an office in the Elwood building in Rochester with the late Hon. Alfred Ely, which office he still occupies. Having from boyhood had a taste for politics, Mr. Remington has frequently been a delegate to State and other party conventions, and often a presiding officer, and he has enjoyed the friendship and confidence of prominent officials irrespective of party for years. In 1891, during a warm local contest in the Sixteenth ward, then containing nearly one-fourth of the population of Rochester, he was induced to make a canvass for the nomination for supervisor, and after the most exciting caucus ever held in Rochester, lasting an entire day, at which over 1,500 votes were cast, he was nominated and later elected supervisor. He served one year, and was elected a member of the Board of Education, resigning this position to accept the appointment of second assistant city attorney under Hon. C. D. Kiehel. He filled this position for two years, and upon the election of Hon. A. J. Rodenbeck as corporation counsel, he was made first assistant, succeeding Mr. Rodenbeck in that position. Mr. Remington is largely interested in suburban property, and is actively engaged in church and mission work. He is a member of the First Baptist church and a trustee of the West Brighton Chapel Society. He is also affiliated with the Masonic and other fraternal societies. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Brodie, of Caledonia, N.Y., in 1889, and four children are the result of this union. He resides on Reservoir avenue, in a residence which overlooks the city from the Highland Park range of hills, and it is evident that here in a happy home he finds the keenest enjoyment in life, for his is a home in its broadest sense.

Terrill, Harmon, was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1838, son of Thaddeus and Lydia (Loomis) Terrill. Thaddeus Terrill was born in 1803 and died in 1874. Harmon Terrill came to Ogden in 1860, where he engaged in farming until 1882, when he removed to Gates, where he now resides. He married Althera A., daughter of Albert Goodridge, who came from Vermont to Ogden in 1830, where he died in 1882, aged seventy-six. Harmon Terrill has two daughters, Ellen O. and Anna E., having lost one, Lydia A., who died in 1875, aged nine years.

Cole, Josiah H., was born in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, N.Y., November 20, 1832, came with his parents to the town of Irondequoit when he was thirteen years old, and was educated in the district schools, in the old High School and Peck's Commercial School of Rochester. He is a farmer and market gardener. November 11, 1856, he married Mary Eaton, and they have four children: Mason, Harriet L.,

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Annette L., and Charles W. Mason married Lillie C. Hardison, of this town, and they have seven children: Harriet H., Clarice, Edward G., John H., June, Ruby and Sarah C. Harriet L. married Charles Griffin, of Bradford, Pa., and they have two children: Frank and Mary C. Annette L. married Frank Winchell, of Rose, Wayne county, N.Y., and they have one son, Robert. Charles W. married May Rogers, of Fenville, Mich. Mr. Cole's father, Mason, was born in Otsego county, N.Y., September 14, 1803, and came with his parents to Mendon in 1811. In 1831 he married Harriet M. Hand, formerly of Montauk Point, Long Island, and they had six children: Josiah H., Sarah C., Richard D., Jay M., John H., and Harriet L. Mr. Cole died January 27, 1887, and his wife in March, 1861. Mrs. Cole's father, Joel Eaton, was born in Arlington, Vt., February 3, 1800, and came to Rochester with his parents in 1812, was educated in the district schools in the town of Brighton, and was a farmer by occupation. He married twice, first to Permelia Colwell, and they had three children. Rhoda, Eunice and Alfred. For his second wife he married Sarah Sibley, of the town of Rush, and they were the parents of eleven children: Mary, Rice, Webster, Daniel, Orsamus, Julius and Julia L. (twins), Olive, and three who died in infancy. He died May 28, 1884, and his wife August 10, 1884. The ancestry of the family is English and Dutch.

Patten, E. S., was born in Gates in 1834, son of Alexhnder Patten, who came from Washington county to Gates among the early settlers, and died in Chili in 1860. Mr. Patten settled on the farm, where he now lives, when he was married, and is one of the leading men of the town, being one of the assessors. In 1863 he began running a milk route to Rochester, which his son still continues. He has one son, Edward A., and one daughter, Kittie L. Smith.

Simpson, Benjamin F., was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 15, 1828, was educated in the public schools, a carpenter by occupation, and eventually a contractor with his father. He came to the old homestead on the Boulevard in 1877. December 8, 1848, he married Margaret Barry, of his native city, and they have four children: Jane P., William H., Mary A., James, who died February 12, 1858, and B. Frank. Mr. Simpson's father, William, was born in County Austin, Ireland, in 1798, and came to the United States in 1816, locating in Rochester, N. Y. He was one of the first blacksmiths there, and carried on a general business, also carriage making, on Front street.

Titus, Frank C., was born on the homestead, near Titus avenue, in the town of Irondequoit, August 10, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and is one of the foremost market gardeners of the town. He owns nine acres of garden on the Ridge Road, and is in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Stephen B. Titus & Bro. March 28, 1883, he married Moneka Serth of this town, by whom he has two children: George W. and Cora N. Mrs. Titus's father, George Serth, was born in Hessendarmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States when a young man. He married Mary Sneck, of Rochester, formerly of his native place, by whom he had eight children: Barbara, John, Catherine, Moneka, William, George, Louis, and Tracy. Mr. Serth died about 1875, but his wife still survives. This family are of English and German extraction.

Vanauken, George W., was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y.,

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September 20, 1821, was educated in the district and select schools of the town, and has always followed the occupation of farming. He has married twice, first on May 1, 1843, to Margaret Vannetten, of Lyons, N. Y., and three children were born to them: Horatio, Mary F., and Laura, all married. Mrs. Vanauken died May 30, 1848. For his second wife he married Adeline Humphrey, of his native town, and they have six children: Imogene, Charles L., Flora, Grace, Henry, and Adaline. Imogene married James Tompkins, and they have two children: Henry L. and Jennie E. Charles L. married Minnie Pardee, and they have nine children: Ellery, George, Grace, Nellie, Lura, Minnie, Carl, Milton, and Maude. Flora married Chester Bagley, and they were the parents of one son, Herschel. Mrs. Bagley died at the age of thirty-four years. Grace married Clarence Critendon, and they have three children: Alice, Earl, and Ross. Henry married Minnie Williams of Michigan, and two children were born to them: Charles M., and Hazel B. Mr. Vanauken's father, Daniel, was born at the old home in Phelps, in 1800, was educated in the schools of that early day, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Laura Barker, of his native town, and they had two sons: George W. and Hulbert. Mr. Vanauken died February 6, 1875. Mrs. Laura Vanauken died in 1829. John Humphrey was born in the town of Phelps, in 1800, was educated in the district schools, and a farmer. He married Elizabeth Howell, who was born in the town of Junius, Seneca county, and they had six children: Elizabeth, Charles, William, Adeline, Sophia, and Charlotte. He died in November 24, 1860, and his wife in May 21, 1859. Mr. Vanauken's grandfather, was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war. The family of G. W. Vanauken came here to reside April 16, 1887. The ancestry of the family is Dutch, English, and Scotch.

Roe, Thomas, was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1813, and came to America in 1834, and lived for two years in Rochester. In 1836 he came to Gates and bought the farm where he now lives, and engaged in farming. In 1834 he married Lydia Moore, also born in Portsmouth, who died in 1865, leaving three sons: Henry, Edwin and George M., also two daughters. In 1881 he married for his present wife, Mrs. Henry Murch, of Gates. Mr. Roe has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the town, and for the last thirty years has been one of the assessors; was also trustee and school clerk for twenty years. In 1845 the First Presbyterian church of Gates was built, and his interest in it has been constant and untiring, serving it as trustee, treasurer, and secretary, and has been one of its elders about twenty years.

Crane, John H., was born at Port Byron, Cayuga county, February 16, 1823, was educated in the common schools after his arrival in the town of Gates with his parents in 1827, and also in the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, and is one of the town's intelligent farmers. In 1845 he married Jane W. Speer of this town, who was born in Michigan, and they had two children: Abram E., who married first Mary Handee and had one son, Sherman; his wife died in 1877 and he married second Eva Jewett, and they have these children, Mary J., Herbert J., Edgar A., and Willis W. The second son of our subject is Daniel W., who married Jennie Wilkinson, and they have one son, Harry W. Nathaniel Crane, father of our subject, was born in Goshen, Orange county, in 1798, came to this county, and married Sophia Hopper, born in New Jersey in 1798. Their nine children were William, Sarah J., John H., Polly, Augustus, Susan, Nathaniel, De Forrest, and Gertrude. He died in 1874 and

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his wife in 1862. Mr. Crane's great-grandfather, Daniel Knapp, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Crane's father, Abraham Speer, was born in Speertown, N. J., in 1787, married Sarah Moore in 1805, and came to this county in 1812, removing to Michigan three years later. Their nine children were Catherine, Madison, Charles, Ferrin, John, Maria, Eliza, the wife of David Todd, Jane W. and Sarah A. Mr. Speer died in 1857 and his wife in 1867. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was one of Michigan's pioneers, he drew the first seine for white fish in Detroit River that white man ever drew; he picked up the bones of the soldiers that were slaughtered at the River Raisin by the British and Indians and buried in a trench; his team was a yoke of oxen; he returned to the town of Greece in 1826.

Barnum, William R., is a grandson of Richard Barnum, and an early settler of Danbury, Conn., and a son of George B. Barnum, who came from that place to Brighton, Monroe county, in 1850, and died in Rochester about 1870. He was born in Brighton, May 14, 1858, and received his education in the public schools of Rochester and the Rochester Free Academy. At an early age he became a clerk for Lane & Paine, druggists, with whom he remained until 1887, when he was admitted to partnership in the present Paine Drug Company, their successors. In 1887 Mr. Barnum married a daughter of the late Gen. William E. Lathrop, of Rochester.

Miller, Ardean R., was born in Gates, in 1855, son of Ransom, and grandson of Eli Miller, who came from Connecticut in 1812 and settled in Brighton. In 1880 Mr. Miller married Miss Sarah Love, and they have three children: Ardean, jr., Ora M., and Iva M. Mr. Miller settled on the farm where he now lives in 1890, and is one of the best farmers of the town. In 1891 he was elected highway commissioner, which office he now holds.

Foster, Ozias, was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, March 6, 1819, and his parents came to Rochester when he was a child. His father died when Ozias was five years old, leaving a wife and five small children to shift for themselves. He was taken by strangers, and received but a limited education, which he has supplemented however, by reading and observation. May 18, 1843, he married a daughter of Samuel Davison of this town, and they have had ten children: Charles, who enlisted in the 140th N. Y. Vols., and died of typhoid fever, at Alexandria, Va., and two others who are also deceased; Frank F., a minister of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel D., a farmer of Michigan; Glentsworth, of Greenfield, Mass.; Nellie, wife of Alden Budd, of Rochester; Emma, wife of William Elliott, of Rochester; Josephine, who resides at home; Eugene, also a farmer on the home place; Frank, who married Lillie Arnold. Glentsworth married first, Mary Turk, of this town, and second Lillian Crowell. Samuel D. married Jennie Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have resided on their homestead forty-nine years, and their marriage dates back fifty-two years, when he erected a small house in the forest, his capital being but fifty dollars, and a good honest reputation.

Schwartz, Peter M., was born in the town of Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y., March 25, 1868, and his education was obtained in the common schools. He has been a trusted employee with the New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company since 1883, first at Churchville, as telegraph operator, then at Batavia, Genesee county, next at Honeoye Falls, and from there to Charlotte, where he has filled the

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office of ticket agent and telegraph operator for the past five years. November 27, 1894, he married Lizzie O'Conner, of Charlotte. Mr. Schwartz's father, Louis, was born in Alsace-Loraine, Germany, July 5, 1828, and came to the United States with his parents in 1883. They located on a farm near Lancaster. Louis was educated in the schools of that time, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Theresa Bachman, formerly of his native country, and they have five children: Mary, now Mrs. Dr. Hoffmeyer of Buffalo; Louis J., a passenger conductor on the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railway; Theresa M., resides at home; Peter M., as above, and John, a farmer at home. Both father and mother reside on the old homestead. Peter E. is a Democrat, and represents the town of Greece in the county committee. He has served as clerk of the village board until last year, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1895.

Haight, Jacob S., was born in Chili, in 1854, son of John Haight, who was a farmer of that town. Mr. Haight followed the occupation of farmer till 1880, at which time he began clerking for Mr. Benjamin in the coal business at Lincoln Park. In 1888 he purchased the coal interest of Mr. Benjamin, where he has since engaged in the business. In politics Mr. Haight was always a Democrat. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Gates; in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, he represented the town of Gates in the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county; in 1893, he was nominated for sheriff, but was defeated. In 1881 Mr. Haight married a daughter of Francis A. Muller, of the town of Ogden, and took up his residence in the town of Gates, where he has since resided.

Woodworth, Clark, was born in Gates, in 1826, son of Spencer Woodworth, who came from Connecticut to Gates in 1819, and died in 1855, leaving five sons. Clark remained on the homestead until 1865, when he bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Woodworth married Julia Annis, daughter of William R. Booth, and they have one son, William A.

Croft, James, was born in Kent, England, March 21, 1841, and came to the United States with his mother when six years of age. The family landed at Port Hope, Canada, when he was two years old, where his father was drowned the night of his arrival. Mrs. Croft married a second time, and died when James was thirteen years old, and he came from Rochester (where they had lived for about seven years) to Greece and lived with a Mr. Vick. James is now a marine engineer. September 8, 1864, he enlisted in Co B, 188th N. Y. Vols., and participated in nine general engagements. This regiment was in the grand review at the close of the war in Washington. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war. April 25, 1866, he married Mary J. Morse, of Charlotte. Mr. Croft's father, William, was born in England in 1804. He married Serena Palmer, by whom he had eight children: Serena, Sarah, Mary, William, Eliza, Harriet, James, and David, who was born in Canada. Mrs. Croft's father, Charles Morse, was born in New Hampshire in 1807, and married Hannah Cone, who was born in Vermont, Their families came to Rochester in 1826, where the young people were married. They had three children: Charles H., Watson C., and Mary J. Mrs. Morse then married a second time, Mr. Howard, and had one daughter, Alice A. Howard, who died aged nineteen years. Mrs. Howard died June 19, 1895, aged eighty-one years.

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Whitlock, George L., was born in Chatham, Columbia county, July 26, 1835, and married Mary A. Lyon, and resided in Palmyra, Wayne county, until 1871, when they came to this town where they have since resided Mrs. Whitlock's father, the late James L. Lyon, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1799. He was a graduate of Lenox Academy, and a farmer by occupation. He married Jane McGonegal, of this county, where he came in 1836, and five children were born to them: Mary A , deceased, William F., deceased, Celia A., Mary A., and William A. Celia married Alexander Wilson, and they had four children, two of whom survive: James L. and Jennie M. Mrs. Wilson died in 1888. William A. married Jennie Day, of Charlotte. Mr. Lyon died September 1, 1872, and his wife in 1879. Mr. Whitlock's father, David L., was born in Vermont in 1802, and came to Columbia county, where he married Theresa Shepard, of Dutchess county, and they had four children: Henry R., George L., Augusta B., and Ophelia A. Mr. Whitlock died in 1885 and his wife in 1886. The ancestry of the family is Scotch.

Payne, Erwin C., was born in the town of Diana, Lewis county, N. Y., December 16, 1838. His parents moved to Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., from there to Russell, of that county, from there to Antwerp, and came to Rochester, Monroe county, when Erwin C. was eight years of age. They left Rochester, returning in 1853, and soon after settled in the town of Irondequoit. Erwin C. was educated in the common schools of various places, in a private school taught by Sidney B. Grant and Albion Academy. He has always been farmer, and February 24, 1863, he married Hannah B. Ewer of Irondequoit, by whom he had three children: George W., Hattie E., and C. Jennie. George W. married Minnie A. Stilwell of Webster, N. Y., and they have two children: Alice Maud and Florence L. Hattie E. married Edward C. Spencer of Spencerport. C. Jennie is housekeeper for her father. Mrs. Payne died December 11, 1889. July 27, 1862, Mr. Payne enlisted in Company B, 108th N. Y. Vols., was wounded in the battle of Antietam, and was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability the same year. He had been assessor of the town one year, also justice of the peace for six years. His father, Alonzo L. Payne, was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson county, in 1810. He married Selecta Harris of his native place, by whom he had four children: Erwin C., Perley E., Hattie E., and Rubie A. He died in 1886, but his wife still survives. Three brothers on the maternal side of the name of Butler were in the Revolutionary war. Erwin C. Payne was a messenger for the Sub-Committee of the Whole in Albany in 1877, and in January, 1890, was watchman in the State, War and Navy building at Washington.

McDonald, David, came from Attica to Adams Basin, and was foreman on the canal as early as 1825. He moved to Elba, but later returned to Ogden, and finally engaged in farming. He died December 10, 1889. His children were Lydia, who married Watson Bradley; Delia, who married John J. Jewett; John, who was killed in the Rebellion; George, of Byron; John McDonald enlisted at the age of twenty-four in the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864. He left a widow and one son, John K. jr. John Jewett was born in Parma, a son of Dr. Gideon Jewett. In 1850 he married Delia McDonald, and they had two children: Frank G., of Ogden, and William, who died young. In April, 1861, Mr. Jewett enlisted under the first call for three months' men, and at the expiration of his time

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re-enlisted and served to the end of the year, his only wound being a not serious injury to the right arm. Mr. Jewett died in 1880, survived by his widow and son, Frank G. The latter was born in Ogden, July 24, 1860, and in 1874 he married Kate, daughter of Michael Smith of Lowville, Lewis county, and they have three children, all living. Mr. Jewett is an active member of the Ogden Grange.

Grant, Theodore W., was born on the homestead on the Boulevard, February 26, 1858, and educated in the Irondequoit schools, the Collegiate Institute, Free Academy, and the Commercial College of Rochester, N. Y., and is a market gardener by occupation. February 26, 1884, he married Flora M. Town of Jackson, Mich., by whom he had four children: Frank L., Samuel W., Flora I., and Dora ..., twins. Sidney B. Grant, father of Theodore W., was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., April 2, 1820, and was educated in the schools of his day, after which he taught school at the old home, and after coming to Brighton, which took place when he was a young man. July 16, 1845, he married Adaline L. Hayward, of Brighton, now Rochester, by whom he had three children: Edward S., Francis E., and Theodore W. Mr. Grant died June 12, 1881, and his wife September 26, 1895. The ancestors of the Hayward family came over on the ship "Mayflower," and located in Brighton in 1823. Mrs. Grant's father, Samuel P. Town, was born in Canastota, N. Y., April 28, 1822, and was educated in the public schools, and graduated as a physician from the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and is a successful practicing physician in Jackson, Michigan. In 1846 he married Martha A. Barrett, who was born in Mason, New Hampshire, in 1823, by whom he had six children: James B., who died in infancy; Dora A., Martha A., Frank E., Flora M., and William A. Mr. Grant is a member of Flower City Lodge No. 555, I O. O. F., Rochester, N. Y.

Howk, Loron Whitney, M.D., son of John C. Howk, an extensive coal and lumber dealer, was born in Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., October 1, 1860, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town. He was graduated from the Union Free School at Webster, Monroe county, in 1883, and from the University of Rochester in 1887, where he was a leading member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and received his degree of M. D. in 1891, since which time he has followed his profession in Rochester. While a student in the last named institution he held the post of assistant surgeon, and in Rochester is now city physician for the county poor. He is a member of the Rochester Pathological Society, the Monroe County Medical Society, and the Central New York Medical Society. February 28, 1894, Dr. Howk married Miss Ella Gertrude Hildreth, of San Francisco, California.

Farnan, James, was born near Charlotte in the town of Greece, March 31, 1843, and his education was obtained in the common schools. He began learning to be an engineer when but fourteen years old in his father's steam saw mill at Charlotte, where his parents moved when he was seven years of age. For the past six years he has been chief engineer for the Rochester Electric Railway Company, in their power house at Charlotte. November 15, 1871, he married Margaret Kernan, of the town of Greece, and they have six children: Francis John, Charles E., Julia A., Leo K., P. Joseph, and Clyde. The eldest son is an electrician for the Manitou Beach Railway Company. Mr. Farnan's father, John, was born in the city of

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Dublin, Ireland, in 1811, and came to America with his parents when but five years old. They first located in Cayuga county, N. Y., and in 1828 moved to the town of Greece. Mr. Farnan was a farmer for many years. In 1856 he sold his farm and came to Charlotte and became a ship builder, and has built some very large ones, as well as smaller crafts. He had a steam saw mill where he prepared his own lumber for ship building. He married Mary Carroll, of Greece. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and came with her parents to Plattsburg, N. Y., when she was three years old. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mr. Farnan died in December, 1892. His wife was killed by an electric car, July 20, 1889. Mr. and Mrs James Farnan are members of the Holy Cross Catholic church of Charlotte.

Tone, Joseph C., was born in Rochester, N. Y., and educated in the public schools and Saterlee's Institute. He was clerk in Powers's Bank for seven years, and afterwards was in partnership with Stittheimer, Tone & Co., as bankers, which firm continued ten years. He then became interested in real estate and railroads, and in 1872 began to develop Summerville and Windsor Beach, and he also built the railway from Rochester to the lake, now known as the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. In 1874 he purchased the Manning Ferry, which connected Summerville with Charlotte, and he caused the lower ferry to be erected, and which is now running in first-class order. In 1892 he began the erection of the Boulevard, from the city line to Summerville, and of the Electric Railway, and of the above ferry. Mr. Tone originated the idea of the construction of the above named enterprises, and unfolded his plans to the Rochester and Irondequoit Bay Railway Company, which was favorably received by the Company, and which have been thoroughly developed by them since to the convenience of the traveling public, and also being a profitable enterprise. Mr. Tone says regarding the inception and development of Summerville: "The original notion of making a summer village on the shore of Lake Ontario first presented itself to me in the year 1870, before anything of the kind was talked of. Two years later the summer village plot, now called Summerville and Windsor Beach was purchased by me, and property prepared for such purposes, since which time it has steadily increased in numbers and value, and is to-day a thriving and valuable community, and bids fair to outstrip its larger and better equipped neighbor, Charlotte, if it cannot already be said to have reached that point." He owns a farm of two hundred acres, which he is constantly improving, and which was the birth-place of Ex-Governor Haighte, of California.

Stace, Mrs. Stephen.—The late Alamander Wilder was born in Wilmington, Vt., December 14, 1805. His parents moved to Churchville, Monroe county, in 1811, where he was educated in the common schools. He was engaged in farming until he came to Charlotte in 1854. He went to Parma at the age of sixteen years. June 6, 1839, he married Jerusha Goodell, by whom he had nine children: Josephine W., who married Stephen Stace, a fruit grower, of Greece; William R., who married Caroline Lockwood, of Greece, and has one child, Ida F.; Mary E., who died at the age of forty; Henry C., a soldier of the late war, starved to death in Salisbury prison; Eugenia, who married Isaac Wickwire, of Akron, Erie county; Sarah E., who married Alexander Ferguson; Emogine, who married John M. Allen; Nancy L., who married Frederick G. Miller, of Waterport, Orleans county, and had five children, Hattie J., Cora, George, Ward W., and Beulah, and died October 25, 1888; and Fan-

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nie S., who married Harry M. Pierson, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has three children: Harry W., Eugene S., and Morley H. Mr. Wilder was one of the town's foremost citizens for years. He served as president of the village of Charlotte. He died April 14, 1875, and Mrs. Wilder died March 12, 1862.

Loomis, George W., was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1851, son of Rev. George Loomis, D. D., late of Clifton Springs, N. Y., a well-known educator, who was principal of Lima Seminary, president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and at his death at the head of Foster School for Young Ladies, Clifton Springs, N. Y. Mr. Loomis was for some years interested in banking, but is now not in active business. In 1887 he married Celeste M., only daughter of Judge Gardiner, and lives at the old Gardiner homestead on Gardiner avenue.

Neuhart, Michael, was born in Alsace, France, September 6, 1820, where he was educated in their schools. In 1844 he married Elizabeth Fraushaar, of his native country. He came to the United States in 1845, and she followed a year later. They were the parents of seven children: Michael, who died at sea coming over with his mother; Emil, who was well educated, and was town clerk of Irondequoit for three years, and died while on a visit to Switzerland, aged thirty-four years; and the others are dead with the exception of Emma, who married George Burger. Mr. and Mrs. Burger have six children: Flora, Hattie, Libbie, Charles, George, jr., and John. Mrs. Neuhart died September 7, 1891. Mr. Neuhart was a machinist by trade, which he followed for ten years, and then kept a grocery and saloon until 1878, when he came to the town of Irondequoit and purchased the Forrest House, conducting it with success for seven years. In 1885 he sold it to Daniel Forman, and in 1879 purchased the farm opposite the hotel, on which he erected two houses and opened a gravel pit, which is a continual source of revenue.

Conterman, Adam M., was born in Mendon, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 16, 1819. He was educated in the schools of his day, and moved with his parents to Oswego county when he was sixteen years of age, and is a farmer by occupation, and has been a resident of Western New York since 1879. He was twice married, first on January 21, 1841, to Nancy Hoyt, of West Monroe, by whom he had four children: George H., Betsey, James S. (who was a soldier in the late war, and died April 12, 1865, in hospital at Point of Rocks, Va.), and Nancy. Mrs. Conterman died May 23, 1858. January 14, 1860, he married Betsey A. Smith, of Chenango county, N. Y. They had two children: Ferma and John S. Mrs. Conterman died February 10, 1895. John S. is a farmer living at home. He married Ella Garlock, of Greece. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and German.

Williams, Charles A., of Fairport, succeeded November 1, 1894, to the hardware business of H. H. Brydges, on North Main street. Besides general hardware and stoves, Mr. Williams has a department devoted to steamfitting and plumbing, roofing and repair work. He was born in Syracuse, August 28, 1847, where his father, Russell C., was a cooper, and where Charles lived prior to 1871. In 1880 Mr. Williams married Della Sherman, of Fairport, and their children are Winfield, Edward and Bella.

Casburn, George, was born in Cambridge, England, February 12, 1845, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of nine. They located in Penfield.

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He was educated in Watertown, Jefferson county, and is a fruit grocer, having an interest in four fruit evaporating establishments in the West, and is also proprietor of one in Kendall, Orleans county. He has been in partnership with George Burling, of Greece, in small fruit and evaporating business for about fifteen years, and now owns a fruit farm of sixty acres near West Greece. In 1880 he married Mary Nordrum, of the town of Greece, formerly of Norway, and their children are Ellen E., Martha M., Alfred G. and Grace Ambrose. The father of our subject was born at the old home in 1824, married Mary Dyson, of his native place, by whom he had eight children: George, Ann, Alfred, Rebecca, Sarah, Robert, Martha, and one who died in infancy. The family came to this country as above noted, and now reside in Illinois, with the exception of George, who has resided in Greece since 1874. Mrs. Casburn's father, Egbert Nordrum, was born in Norway in 1829 and married Mary Lusta, of his native place. Their two children were Mary, as above, and Ellen. They came to the United States in 1855 and located in this town. The father died in 1889 and his wife in 1862. The ancestry of the family is English and Norwegian.

Losey, William, was a former resident of Seneca county, from whence he went to the war of 1812. He was a shoemaker and farmer, and pursued both avocations after coming to Parma in 1822. His children were James, Lydia, Jane, Wilsher and Luther. William Losey died at Albion, Mich., about 1861. James was born in 1818 and is remembered as the cabinetmaker and undertaker of Parma for many years. He married Laura Meserve, by whom he had one son, George H., of Parma. He went to California in 1850 and suffered hardships on the voyage, the vessel being short of provisions. James died in Parma, April 30, 1889, and his wife January 12, 1863. George H. Losey was born January 10, 1843, and although a miller by trade, his chief occupation has been farming and market gardening. He also worked as clerk in a store several years. March 15, 1865, Mr. Losey enlisted in Co. L, 50th N. Y. Engineers, and although in service only until June 13th, he witnessed a number of severe engagements. He returned to Parma, and in 1867 married Belle S., daughter of Henry Pullis, of Greece. They have one son, James Le Vere. Living for a time in Greece, Mr. Losey was elected justice of the peace and overseer of the poor, and was postmaster under Cleveland's administration.

Howell, Harvey H., has been a resident of Fairport since the age of sixteen, with the exception of nine years from 1859 to 1868 During this time he pursued the adventurous career of a quartz miner of California. He was born at Newark, Wayne county, in 1837, of an old New Jersey family, but of German ancestry, and is the only surviving son of Jacob W. Howell, who in 1853 came to Perinton and engaged in farming, and who reached the age of eighty-two years, his death occurring in 1882. After returning from California in 1868 Mr. Howell was for several years engaged in farming, and for a time conducted a market on West avenue. Mr. Howell was for two years police officer of the village and several years deputy sheriff under Charles S. Camell and for twenty years been treasurer of Fairport Lodge No. 476, F. & A. M. At present he is a member of the Board of Education and is also a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. December 20, 1872, he married Carrie M. White. They have one daughter, Mabel, born September 17, 1882. Their only son died in infancy. Mr. Howell had two brothers and three sisters; one brother died at the age of thirteen years, and John H., a well

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known and highly esteemed resident of the town of Perinton, who in early days went to California and subsequently made four more trips to that country, going and returning by water each of the five trips. He was well known throughout California, being quite a noted quartz miner. He fell from an apple tree at his farm in 1891, injuring the base of his brain, from which he never regained consciousness. The three sisters are all living.

Bacon, John B., was born in New York city, March 21, 1842, where his father, John P., at that time operated a ship chandlery business. The latter afterwards removed to Middletown, Conn., turning his attention to financiering, and is at present vice-president of the Middletown Savings Bank. Our subject was educated at Middletown High School and graduated from Daniel H. Chase's Preparatory School, and at an early age became salesman for a dry goods house in Worcester, Mass., when, after six months, an accident obliged him to return to Middletown, where he entered the post-office as clerk. For two years he was employed as bookkeeper by a mercantile house at Middletown, and at the age of nineteen embarked for Liverpool in a merchant ship, visiting many European ports. Just prior to the outbreak of the war Mr. Bacon was deputy postmaster at Columbus, Wis., where he enlisted in Co. M, 4th Wis. Cavalry, and served nearly two years. He was at one time shot by an ambushed enemy, and confined in a hospital at Vicksburg. Mr. Bacon has traveled largely, and is a true cosmopolite. A resident of Pittsford since 1884, he takes a leading place in all local affairs both in business and society. He has served on the village and health boards as trustee, and is a prominent figure in the Masonic lodge and the Episcopal church. During a residence of six years in Manistee, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber business, he was elected supervisor twice. He is treasurer of the local lodge of Knights of Sobriety, Fidelity and Integrity, is a very active member of the G.A.R., and was commander of E. J. Tyler Post No. 288 for two years.

Smith, Orril, was born in Enfield, Mass., and when a young man went to Sodus and engaged in tinsmithing. His wife was Caroline Prosser, who died in 1859, and in 1861 he married Laura, daughter of Orrin Parsons, who was a pioneer of Wayne county, and one of the progressive men of the town, energetic, and always ready to forward any enterprise for the good of his townspeople. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two daughters: Mrs. Kittie Marsh, and Miss Emma Smith. Our subject has lived a useful and unostentatious life, and his hand has ever been extended to the needy and worthy.

Ernst, Hon. Charles B., police justice of the city of Rochester, is a son of the late Col. Louis Ernst and was born here August 16, 1854. Receiving a liberal education in the schools of Rochester and graduating from Mount St. Mary's College of Maryland in 1878, he was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1880, and entered the office of Judge Angle. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Frank J. Hone, under the style of Hone & Ernst, which continued until 18—. He has always taken an active interest in politics. For two terms he represented the old Fourth ward on the Board of Supervisors, and in 1888 was appointed city attorney by the Common Council and reappointed in 1890. In March, 1893, he was elected by a large majority to the office of police justice, which he still holds In all

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these positions Judge Ernst has won the commendation and esteem of all classes and parties. He is zealous member of the C.M.B.A. and I.O.R.M., and one of the best known and most popular young attorneys of Rochester.

Hill, William, was born in the town of Irondequoit, N.Y., May 20, 1859. He received a common school education, after which he engaged in market gardening, which business he has always followed, having twenty-five acres of land in a thorough state of cultivation. He has a wife and two children, Elvie Frances and William Avery. Mr. Hill is a member of Garden Tent, K.O.T.M. His father, William Hill, sr., was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1826, came to the United States in 1852, and located in Irondequoit. He married Mary Kingsley, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living: William as above, John, Martha, Mary and Sarah. Mr. Hill died April 16, 1889. Mrs. Hill, Lydia A., was the daughter of John and Frances Peacock. Mr. Peacock was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1814. He married Sarah Haredine, who died in 1841, leaving three children, Charles, William and James. Later he married Frances King, and in 1851 he, with his family, came to the United States and resided in Monroe county until the time of his death, which occurred in the town of Greece, September 18, 1877. His wife and eleven children, three above mentioned, also Robert, Stephen, Daniel, Peter, George, Martha, Lydia as above, and John survive him.

Rudman, William T., was born in the town of Irondequoit, N. Y., October 18, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, after which he engaged in market gardening, which business he has always followed with great success. He has been assessor of the town for the past three years,, and was re-elected in the spring of 1895. March 13, 1877, he married Hattie L. Stanton of this town, by whom he has four children: Eva A., Willie C., Roy S. and Hattie L. David Rudman, father of William T., was born in Malmsbury, Eugland, March 20, 1818. He married Eliza Porter of his native place, and had ten children, four of whom were born in England: Elizabeth, Alfred, George H., Lottie A., Fannie who died in her eighteenth year, David C., Lillie, William T., as above, Frank E., and one who died in infancy. The family came to the United States in 1848, and located in the own of Irondequoit. He died March 1, 1887, and his wife in 1881. Mrs. Rudman's father, Charles H. Stanton, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17, 1824. April 27, 1852, he married Amelia J. Evershed, who was born in London, England, February 8, 1830, by whom he had four children: Clara E., Hattie L., Frank C. and Jay E. Mr. Rudman is half owner of the Stanton farm, and is one of the successful business men of the town.

Sours, William H.—His father, Frederick Sours, was born in the town of Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., and alwas resided in this county. He married Mary J. Walzer, formerly of the town of Irondequoit, and seven children were born to them, six of whom survive; Sarah A., now Mrs. C. S. Bradstreet, of Rochester; Frederick J., a resident of this town; William H., as above; Mary J., who married W. S. Woodruff, of Rochester; Albert T., who married Mary Noonan, of Troy, N. Y.; and Ella. William H. was born in this town, July 11, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He is a Democrat, and served seven years as supervisor, being chairman of the board one year. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of his uncle, Henry Walzer, who was proprietor of the Newport House, and remained with him

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until his death in 1880 with the exception of four years. He then purchased the property from his aunt, and made many improvements on this celebrated summer resort, which is located on Irondequoit Bay. He has added to his original purchase a peninsula of ten acres, upon which the Rochester Canoe Club has erected fine buildings for its headquarters. The bay is five miles long, and about one mile wide, and steam vessels and smaller craft ply on this bay for the convenience and pleasure of his guests. The resort is a place of rare beauty, the lake, hills, and wooded dale, combined with the genial landlord make it one of the most attractive places as a summer resort. Mr. Sours's grandfather, Dennis Sours, was born in Germany, and came to Rush in 1818. The family were early settlers and have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the county.

Southworth, Edwin M., was born in the town of Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., August 8, 1828. At the death of his mother, when Edwin was seven years of age, he was bound out with his uncle and aunt in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., where he was educated in the district schools, and became a farmer by occupation, and in 1850 came to the town of Iroodequoit. December 20, 1853, he married Ellen C. Wright of this town, and they were parents of two daughters: Clara W. and Libbie B. Clara W. married James H. Luitwieler of Rochester, N. Y. Libbie B. presides over her father's household. Mrs. Southworth died March 3, 1862, mourned by a bereaved family. Mr. Southworth's father, Isaac, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1793, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Rachel Tone of that county, and they were the parents of eight children; Emerett, Luranda, Andrew, Clara, Edwin M., Samuel, Irving and John, who died at the age of four years. He died in 1870, and his wife in 1835. Mrs. Southworth's father, George Wright, was born in Schoharie county, in February, 1804. He married Clarissa Holmes of Cayuga county, N. Y., and three children were born to them: Thaddeus, Ellen C., and Arietta. Mr. Wright was a justice of the peace for several years. He died in 1892, and his wife in 1891. Mr. Southworth's father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The ancestry of this family is English and German.

Fleming, Joseph, was born in King's county, Ireland, March 19, 1812, and came to New York in 1837. The Fleming family in the old country had for several preceding generations been skillful mechanics and builders, so that on his arrival in the United States, the subject of our sketch naturally gravitated towards the great public works which were then being projected or were already under way in this country. He had charge of the cutting and laying of the first Croton dam on the New York water works. On its completion, Mr. Fleming went to Canada in 1842, where he took charge of and superintended a large ship lock, also in the erection of an aqueduct, and later on had charge of getting out the cut stone for the first Suspension bridge over the Niagara River at the great Falls, completed in 1848. Later he returned to the United States, and took several contracts on the enlargement of the Genesee Valley and Erie canals. In 1854 he purchased a farm of 140 acres in the town of Greece, which he enlarged by the purchase of adjoining farms until his present holding is about 300 acres. This he has gradually improved by the erection of substantial buildings, grading, draining and clearing of the land, as well as the formation of a trout and ice pond, until it has become one of the most modern farms of this section of the country. About fifty years ago, on November 18, 1845, he

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married Elizabeth Rigney. They have had six children reach maturity, Martin F. and Edward M., physicians in New York city, James, who died in 1889, Catherine, now Mrs. Feely, residing in Rochester, Margaret and Joseph, who reside with their parents on the farm. Mr. Fleming has been for years trustee of the Catholic church, the Mother of Sorrows, at Mt. Reed, and together with the late Peter Larkin had charge of its construction.

Adams, Reuben A., M.D.—The Adams family of Massachusetts, most distinguished for the statesmen it has given to the country, is ably represented in the medical profession of Rochester by Dr. R. A. Adams, who was born in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., April 3, 1841, and passed his youth on his father's farm, but attended the common schools and the Marion Collegiate Institute. In August, 1862, he volunteered as a member of Company D, 160th Regiment New York Volunteers, and served to the close of the conflict. He served with General Banks in Louisiana and was with Sheridan in all his engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was wounded at Fort Bisland, La., and Cedar Creek, Va. Upon his discharge he was honored with a letter of special commendation signed by every surviving officer of his regiment. After the war he resumed his medical studies at the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia March 4, 1868. In July, 1868, he located at Churchville, N. Y., and practiced successfully until May, 1873, when he removed to Rochester and rapidly acquired a large practice and took rank among the prominent and respected physicians of the city. Dr. Adams was city physician in 1874. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 4, G. A. R., of Monroe Commandery Knights Templar, of Rochester Consistory, in which he has taken the 32d degree, of the Royal Arcanum, and of other societies. For ten years he was medical director of the Mutual Relief Society. He is also a member of the Monroe county, Central New York, and New York State Homœopathic Medical Societies and the American Institute of Homœopathy, and consulting physician to the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. Durthe last twenty-seven years he has taken an active interest in the progress and advancement of homœopathy in Rochester and Western New York, and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of that school of practice in this section of the country. He has occupied his present office at No. 46 North Fitzhugh street for twenty-three consecutive years.

Kleindienst, Henry, son of Jacob, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 27, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and the Rochester Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1870. About this time he received the appointment of weighmaster at the Erie canal, and was afterward appointed inspector of customs at Charlotte, N. Y., which office he filled for three years, when he was elected coroner of Monroe county, which position he has now filled for nine years. In 1883 he was married to Cora, daughter of Frederick Meyers, of Rochester, and they have four children: Edward J., Cora J., Estella E., and Marguerite. Mr. Kleindienst is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. O. T. M., the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. of R. M. He was also school commissioner from 1883 to the spring of 1887, and resigned to accept his present position as county coroner.

Smith, Frederick W., was born in South Granville, Washington county, N. Y.,

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September 13, 1856, and was graduated from the High School of Ithaca, N. Y., in 1876. In the fall of that year he entered Cornell University and was graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of B. A. and being president of his class. He then came to Rochester and engaged in newspaper work. He was connected with the Evening Express in 1880, the Morning Herald in 1881-82, and the Union and Advertiser in 1882-84. He was clerk of the Supreme Court from 1885 to 1890, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. From 1891 to 1892 he was managing clerk for Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell. Since 1892 he has been engaged in general practice of the law, with an office in the German Insurance building. In the fall of 1894 he was chosen Democratic State Committeeman from the Monroe County District.

Patten, E. S., was born in Gates in 1834, son of Alexander Patten, who came from Washington county to Gates among the early settlers, and died in Chili in 1860. Mr. Patten settled on the farm, where he now lives, when he was married, and is one of the leading men of the town, being one of the assessors. In 1863 he began running a milk route to Rochester, which his son still continues. He has one son, Edward A. and one daughter, Kittie L. Smith.

Markel, John, was born in Baden, Germany, March 17, 1839. He was educated in his native land and came to the United States with his parents when he was twelve years of age, and first located in Rochester, N. Y. On account of the death of his father, the same year the family moved to various towns in the county until Mr. Markel located in Irondequoit in 1862. January 24, 1864, Mr. Markel married Catherine T. Vogt, of this town, by whom he had five children: John V., Joseph J., Mary, Edward O., and Catherine. Mr. Markel has been a milk dealer in the city of Rochester for nineteen years and for the last five years a market gardener. His father, Vincent, was born at the old home in Germany and married Althea Hintzler, of his native place. They had seven children: John, Ignatius, Benedict, Theresa, who died young, and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Markel s father, Martin Vogt, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 25, 1811, and came to the United States when a young man. He married Sophia Miller of this town, formerly of Germany, by whom he had ten children: Joseph, John P., Adam, George J , Catherine, Catherine T., Mary A., Elizabeth, Barbara, and Frances. Mrs. Vogt died October 4, 1887. Mr. Markel and family are members of the Catholic church in Rochester.

Snyder, Myron T., was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., October 28, 1824, and came to Rochester with his parents in 1834, where his education was obtained in the public schools. He has been an active business man through life, and was in the lumber business for many years. They resided in Springwater, Livingston county, for seven years, and on this dairy farm, near the Float Bridge, for thirty years. April 7, 1858, he married Margaret E. Smith, formerly of Syracuse, and five children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy: Myron C., Charles B., and Edith M., all of whom reside at home. Mr. Snyder's father, Lodwick G., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., September 14, 1784. He was married twice; first to Christina Files in 1805, and they had six children. She died in 1821. For his second wife he married, in 1822, Edith Mattison, and four children were born to them: Myron T., Eron, Clementine, and Julia. Mr. Snyder died July 19, 1873, and his wife, Novem-

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ber 10, 1863. Mrs. Snyder's father, Nuobury Smith, was born near Syracuse, N. Y. He married Tammie Hoffman of that vicinity, and they were the parents of eight children. He died in 1891, and his wife in 1887. The ancestry of the family is German on the father's side.

Fritz, Martin, was born in Baden, Germany, November 6, 1841, and came to the United States with his father when he was fourteen years old. His father had loaned money to a supposed friend, and one child and the father came on to Rochester leaving the others in New York, expecting to secure his money and send for them, but he did not succeed. The children finally came to Syracuse; two of the boys, John and Martin, walked from Syracuse to Rochester without overcoats, and endured many privations and hardships. They were caught on a long trestle near Allen's bridge by a freight train, and with great presence of mind the boys hung on the ties below with their hands and no doubt saved their lives. The first year was full of hardships. Martin worked for twenty-five cents a day and boarded himself, and at the end of one year had saved twelve dollars, which he put out at interest at seven per cent., which money was saved. He then for three years hauled ship timber to the mouth of the river for Hosea Rogers. He worked by the month and followed a threshing machine until 1872. April 29, 1872, he married Louisa Smith of Steuben county, N. Y., and four children were born to them: Florence, Orlo, Albie, and De Loss. In 1874 he purchased a farm on the Ridge Road, since when he has been a milk dealer. In 1891 he erected a fine residence, which together with the improvements makes one of the best farms on the said road. He has been one of the assessors of the town for the past four years. His father, Phillip, was born at the old home in Germany in 1810. He had seven children: Lee, Lawrence, John, Martin, and Henry; the daughters died in infancy. Mr. Fritz's mother died when he was three years of age, and his father in 1872.

Wood, Thomas, was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1783, and married Lucretia Miner and removed to West Bloomfield, and in 1810 removed to Greece, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His family had to return to West Bloomfield on account of hostile Indians. They had four children: Hiram, Charlotte, Francis L., and Betsey. In the winter of 1814–15 they returned to Greece, his father, Jeremiah, and Rhoda, his mother, returning with him. Francis L., the only remaining child, still lives on the old homestead. He married Fanny J. Jacox in 1836, by whom he had four children, one dying in infancy, Mary at the age of twenty-four, Lucretia at eleven, and Hiram L., who still lives on the farm. In his younger days Mr. Wood carried corn in a bag on his back to the Colby place in the village, and ground it in a hollow stump with a pestle. He has been overseer of the poor and highway commissioner for many years. Hiram L. married Luthera Meserve of Parma, by whom he had one son, Frank S. He was clerk of the Baptist church for many years. Frank S. married Flora Consaul of Brockport, and they have two children, Hazel L. and Walter H. Mrs. Francis L. died March 13, 1888, and Mrs. Hiram L. January 16, 1892, both being mourned by a large circle of friends.

Enders, John C., was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1846, and came to America in 1863, settling in Rochester where he has since resided. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the Miller Brewing Company, which was incorporated in 1883. This ex-

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tensive concern was started many years ago by Frederick Miller, manufactures both ale and lager of the finest quality, and has a capacity of 50,000 barrels annually. Mr. Enders is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1868; he is also an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. The firm is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Costich, Gilbert.—His father, Francis, was born in the town of Irondequoit, N. Y., in 1834, and educated in the schools of that early day. He learned the harnessmaker's trade at Brockport, where he attended night school, and afterwards sold nursery stock, and then became a nurseryman. April 10, 1862, he married Catherine Grentzinger of his native town, and they were the parents of eleven children: Gilbert, Cyprian, Louisa, Bernard, Richard F., Rose M., who died in her fifth year, Stephen J., Edward, Clara E., Oliver U., and P. Walter, who died in infancy. Mr. Costich died September 3, 1889. Gilbert Costich was born at the old homestead in this town, educated in the public schools, and has always followed the nursery business. He has 160 acres of nursery stock growing, which receives his skillful attention and supervision. He married Harriet A. Nabor of this town, and they have three living children: Ella L., George R., and Stella L. Mrs. Costich's father, Urban Nabor, was born in Baden, Germany, May 18, 1832, where he was educated. In 1852 he came to the United States, locating in Irondequoit. May 3, 1858, he married Harriet Sour, and eleven children were born to them: Urban, jr., Ella S., Mary J. and Emma M., (twins), Harriet A., Lydia, Joseph, Ignatius, Paul, Margaret, and John. The ancestry on the paternal side is French, on the maternal, German.

Garnish, John, was born in Devonshire, England, August 12, 1848, a son of a thorough English farmer. He was educated in their schools, and came to the United States in 1871, locating in Leroy, Genesee county, N. Y. In 1884 he became superintendent of the Bay View stock farm in the town of Irondequoit. Among other things he conducts a milk route in Rochester, and is also engaged in general farming. February 5, 1876, he married Mary J. Despard, of New York city. They have three children: John A., George G., and Jessie M. Mr. Garnish's father, Anthony, was born at the old home in England, February 14, 1805. He married Elizabeth Smallridge, of his native place, by whom he had eight children: Eliza, Sarah, Ann, Thomas, John, Anthony, Mary, and Bessey. Mr. Garnish died October 8, 1874, and his wife November 7, 1879. Mrs. Garnish's father, John Despard, was born in Ireland about 1827. He married Jane Lutteral of his native place, and came to the United States in 1856. They had three children: Mary J., John T., and Richard W. Mrs. Despard died March 3, 1876. The Garnish family is of English descent. At the Huguenot persecution in France the Despard family left and settled in Ireland, consequently they are of French descent.

Pardee, Edwin S., was born in the old homestead, July 2, 1827. He was educated in the district schools and has always been engaged in farming. March 6, 1855, he married Laura M. Quaife, of the city of Oswego, N. Y., by whom he has three children: Hiram W., Charles E., and G. Herburt. Hiram W. married Mrs. Belle (Kellogg) Howard and now resides in Charlotte; she had one daughter, Jessie. Charles E. married Flora Gates, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has three children: Edna M., George E., and Walter. G. Herburt still resides at home. Mr. Pardee's father,

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Hiram, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1797. He was educated in the schools of his day, then engaged as a ship carpenter. In 1825 he married Sarah Scofield of his native place, and they had six children: Edwin S., Mary J., Julia A., Hannah E., Eliza A., and George W., who died at the age of twenty years. Hiram Pardee died in 1883 and his wife in 1893. Mrs. Pardee's father, Robert T. Quaife, was born in Kent county, England, in 1790, and married, August 14, 1816, Grace Hooker, by whom he had eleven children. Mr. Quaife came to the United States in 1823 and died in September, 1863. His wife died August 3, 1843. Mr. E. S. Pardee has been commissioner of highways and assessor of the town upwards of twenty-five years. The ancestry of the family is French and English.

Emberry, Christine, was born in England in 1829 and came with her father, John Emberry, to Pittsford, in 1831, where they lived five years, then moved to Canada, where they remained ten years. They then returned, settling in Penfield, where her father rented a farm, on which he remained until 1840 or 1850, when with the aid of his three sons and three daughters he purchased the Charles Wesner farm of 175 acres, one of the best in Penfield. Although he had but $1,000 to pay down, they all took hold with a determined will and by the time the war closed they had the debt about canceled. A few years later, when a division of the farm came, Miss Christine pooled her interest with her father, and when he began to fail she took the management of affairs. Since the death of her parents in 1876 and 1881, respectively, she has had the farm worked on shares, and by her good management has steadily added to the competence left her by her father, thereby demonstrating that if a woman cannot vote, she can make a good farmer. Miss Emberry received her education before coming to Penfield. In early life she united with the Penfield Baptist church, of which she, together with her father, has ever been a liberal supporter.

Billings, Lewis J., was born in Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., September 18, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of Union Hill, N. Y., and his earlier life was spent on the farm with his father, William Billings. In 1844 he married Mahala Hicks, by whom he had two children: William, who died in infancy, and Warren, now of Webster, N. Y. He worked his father's farm for a short time after which he bought a farm of William Corning and moved to Webster. In 1857 he commenced growing nursery stock and by vigorous effort has been quite successful in that business. In 1872 he moved to Webster village where he still resides. Mrs. Billings died January 19, 1876. In July, 1879, he married for his second wife Libbie P. Northrup. They have two children, Mina and Hiram. About eight years ago Mr. Billings became interested in the orange culture and has since spent the winter season at De Leon, Volusia county, Florida, where he owns extensive orange groves. In 1852 he united with the Baptist church and has ever been a faithful officer and liberal supporter. Politically Mr. Billings is a Republican and has filled many offices of trust and honor, having twice represented his town in the Board of Supervisors. He was for three years connected with the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge of Rochester. During the building of the Rome and Watertown railroad he took an active part as he was one of the commissioners. He has always taken a great interest in the cause of education, and although a large taxpayer his vote has always been for improvement.

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Niven, William D., is the son of John S. Niven, who with his father, David Niven, came from New York city to the town of Gates in 1831, and settled on the farm where they still live, and where David Niven died. His mother was a daughter of William Hamilton, of Brighton, N. Y., who also was an early settler in Monroe county, purchasing a farm where part of Mount Hope Cemetery now lies. William D. is of Scotch descent, all of his grandparents coming here from Scotland early in the present century. After graduating from the Rochester Free Academy, he taught school for two years in the district where he resides, then choosing a business career, he entered the employ of G. R. Boyd, a lumber dealer at Lincoln Park, as bookkeeper, where he remained two years, and then entered the office of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, where he occupies the position of head bookkeeper in their general office.

Pease, Dr. Joseph, was born in Sweden, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1837, moved with his parents to the town of Yates, Orleans county, when one year old. His father was born on the east side of the Green Mountain State of Vermont. He married Laura Holcomb in the State of Connecticut and removed to the town of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N.Y.; from there to the town of Sweden, Genesee county, N.Y., and again to the town of Yates, Orleans county, again to the town of Bergen, Genesee county, when Joseph was twelve years old, and died there in 1852. Joseph lived with his oldest brother, Abel, until he was married to Mary Brown of Parma, Monroe county. He shipped in the U. S. navy February 5, 1862, and served in the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron as carpenter until 1864, and was discharged at Portsmouth, N. J., June 26, 1864. He began the study of medicine shortly after, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1875, and settled in Hamlin, where he has since resided. He is a member of the State Medical Association, of the Rochester Pathological Society, Monroe County Medical Society. In connection with his profession has carried on a drug store.

Doyle, Joseph, was born in Canada on April 17, 1836. He lived at the old family homestead until 1853 when he decided to strike out for himself. He went to Oswego, N.Y., and in course of time, by steady application, became a skillful boat builder. After learning his trade he tried fishing, and at one time owned over twelve miles of gill net. In 1858 he decided that trading was more profitable than fishing, so built himself a boat and traded in fruit and fish between United States and Canada. It was while engaged in this business that he was capsized by the carelessness of his mate and made his famous swim through a heavy surf to Yorkshire Island, where he lived for eighteen days until rescued by a passing schooner. In 1878 he was appointed keeper of the Charlotte Life Saving Station. He secured the appointment of a paid crew, and his services in rescuing the crews of the E. P. Dorr and schooner Star, for which he received a gold medal from the U. S. government, are well known on the lakes. Captain Doyle held the position of keeper for seventeen years and then resigned on account of injuries received in the service. He has now a large boat building establishment at Charlotte, and owns several paying gold mines in Colorado.

Swanson, T. O., was born in Sweden in 1855, and came to America when a boy and located in Pennsylvania, soon after going to Rochester, N. Y., and later remov-

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ing to Hamlin, where he married Anna Rayburn, of Clarkson, in 1882. He started a grocery store at Hamlin depot and for the last two years has been engaged in buying and shipping produce and fruit. He is now building a warehouse at the station, and is dealing in all kinds of produce and domestic fruits and also general merchandise.

Manly, Howard, was born in Hamlin, August 15, 1827, moved on the farm where he now resides in 1834, and is the son of Howard Manly, who came from Lowell, Mass., with his brother, Adin, in 1824, and died here in 1850, leaving ten children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Howard, who has always resided on the homestead. He has been constable for the past forty years, and collector two years, and deputy sheriff for fourteen years, and still holds the office of sheriff and constable. He married Syrena, daughter of Larius Phillips, and they have one son, Edgar, and two daughters, Mary and Alta.

Keeler, Charles A., was born in Rockford, Ill., July 7, 1846, and when quite young came to Western New York with his parents, where he received a preliminary education. He entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, and took a special course preparatory to the study of law. He read law with Judge Homer A. Nelson, afterwards secretary of State, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and later with C. H. Holmes of Albion, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, General Term, in 1867. He began the practice of his profession at Albion the same year, and in 1870 he was appointed clerk of the Orleans County Surrogate's Court which position he faithfully filled for seven years, when he received the nomination for district attorney, and was elected by a large majority. He held that office until 1881, and in 1880 was appointed by Gov. Lucius Robinson a member of the Board of Managers of the Batavia Blind Asylum but never acted as such. He removed to Rochester in 1882, and in 1893 became the senior member of the law firm of Keeler & Marsh, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. He was employed as special counsel in building the bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill., and the bridge at Memphis, Tenn., across the Mississippi River and also the bridge at Alton, Ill., and many other large public and railroad works in several States and Canada. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M., and Rochester Consistory and Damascus Temple.

Walz, John, was born in Baden, Germany, April 15, 1854. He was educated in their schools, the commercial college, and the Botanical Institute, graduating as a florist and nurseryman, so he has been a florist and nurseryman "from his youth up." April 25, 1881, he married Louise Kühne of his native place, and they have one son, William J. The family came to the United States March 15, 1887, locating in Rochester, N. Y., where he entered the employ of W. S. Little & Co., and in a few days it was found that he had full knowledge of the business and he was made foreman of their extensive nurseries. His son is well educated and Mr. Walz is going to send him to Germany this fall to study at the Botanical Institute, from which he was graduated. Mr. Walz's father, John, was born at the old home in Germany in 1802, where he was educated. He married Catherine Hahn of his native place, and they were the parents of fifteen children. He died in 1892, and his wife in February, 1895. Mr. Walz is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 722, F. & A. M., and of Koermes Lodge, No. 288, I. G. O. F., both of Rochester.

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Seibel, Mrs. J B.—The late Joseph S. Seibel was born near Luntau in Bavaria, Germany, on the River Rhine, in 1831, was well educated, and a carraiagemaker by occupation. He came to the United States in 1853, and located first in Rochester, and soon after in Charlotte, where he kept the United States Hotel until he died. He married Susana Leiderger, formerly of his native country. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy, and George F., Charles F., M. Matilda, and Carrie F. George F. married Fannie Craig, of Charlotte, formerly of Canada, and they had two children, Stewart F. and Edith M. He is a contractor and miller by occupation in Taunton, Mass. Charles F. was drowned with his father, from a row boat, in the lake October, 19, 1883. M. Matilda married twice, first to Ellsworth Dauchy, and had two children, Caroline E. and Edward J. Her second husband was William Peck, of Irondequoit, where they reside. Carrie F. married Fritz Glogauer, of Chicago, formerly of Prussia, Germany. They reside in Edgewater, a suburb of Chicago. They have three daughters: Pauline, Estella, and Carrie E. Mr. Glogauer is one of the proprietors of the Abend Post, a leading German daily newspaper in Chicago, and thoroughly understands several languages. Mrs. Seibel still lives in Charlotte.

Richman, Dr. A. L., was born in 1858, and is the son of Dr. John Richman, who was a practicing physician in Parma for twenty-five years and in 1885 came to Morton, where he died in December, 1892. After graduating at the school at Parma, Dr. Richman took a course at the American University, Philadelphia; practiced in Michigan, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1886, since which time has practiced at Morton. In 1885 he married Sarah J. Dobson of Rochester, and they have two sons, Raynauld D. and Burton S. They lost one daughter, Henrietta B., who died in infancy in 1888.

Hawks, Haywood, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1850, where he received a common school education, In 1865 he accepted the position of clerk in the Union Bank, and in 1867 was appointed assistant teller in the Powers Bank; in 1877 he was made assistant cashier and filled that position until 1888, when the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company was formed. In April of that year Mr. Hawks was elected to the position of secretary, which he still holds, being also a director. The Trust Company occupies the six-story fire-proof building on Exchange street, and is one of the wealthiest of the kind in the Empire State, having a surplus capital of half a million dollars. Mr. Hawks was a charter member of the Genesee Valley Club and is prominently connected with various other organizations. He is a director of the Rochester and Genesee Valley railroad and the Rochester and Irondequoit railroad.

Evans, John Joseph, M. D., son of John and Mary A. (Dwyer) Evans, was born in Ansonia, Conn., June 27, 1852, and when very young moved with his parents to New York city, where he attended the public school. After completing his education in the said schools he was engaged in teaching in the different schools in the above city. He then entered college to take up a higher course of studies, preparatory to a course of medicine. He was graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1884, from the Albany Medical College as an M. D., where he received one of the highest honors of his class, in 1888, and from the Polyclinic Institute of New York

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in 1889, the latter being a post-graduate course in medicine. His father and mother were natives of Ireland and came to America in 1850. They settled in Ansonia, Conn.; after a few years they removed to New York city, where his father died September 1, 1860. His mother died in Ithaca, N. Y., October 28, 1889. He has a brother, Rev. Alfred J. Evans, M. R., who is rector of the Immaculate Conception church of Ithaca, N. Y. Dr. Evans, upon leaving college, practiced his profession for a time in New York city, and from there he came to Rochester, where he has since been engaged in a successful general practice, making the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat a specialty. He was a member of the Board of Education in 1891–92 and city physician in 1893. He is also a member of the Monroe County and Central New York State Medical Societies; of the I. O. of R. M. and D. of P., being medicine man for both of the last named organizations. February 9, 1892, he married Miss Nellie A. Burk of Oneida, N. Y., by whom he has a daughter, Cornelia.

Waring.—In 1817 Isaac Waring settled in Irondequoit with his family, having moved here from Southeast, Putnam county, N. Y. In 1827 his son, James Waring, married Miss Mary Hipp of Penfield. From this union were born six children: John, Elias W., Isaac, Mary A., Cynthia C., and Hattie E. After his marriage he followed his trade, that of a cooper, for a number of years. About 1830 he bought the farm now situated at the corner of Culver and Waring streets, Irondequoit, on which his daughter Mary still resides. His son, Elias W., was born in 1833, and after securing his education at the stone school on the Culver road he worked with his father on the farm until he married in 1856 Miss Emily A., daughter of Archibald Carter, who settled in Irondequoit in 1817. From this union were born five children, all of whom died in childhood with the exception of Frank E. Elias W., after his marriage, lived nine years in Irondequoit, and then bought the farm in Gates now owned by him, and occupied by his son.

Craig, Oscar, was born in Medina, N. Y., November 14, 1836, and was graduated in 1856, from Union College, which conferred upon him in 1859 the degree of M. A. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in Buffalo; he immediately removed to Rochester, and began the practice of his profession, in which he attained a high reputation. After remaining away for several years on account of ill health, he returned in 1868 and continued his practice until his death, which occurred January 2, 1894. He was president of the State Board of Charities and a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and actively identified with the growth of the city.

Voshall, Charles Watson, son of John Frederick Voshall, of Syracuse, N. Y., was born in that city and educated in the public schools there. At the early age of fourteen he entered the employ of his father in the lumber business, and continued until 1872, when his father's health failed. The latter then sold his extensive business, but Charles W. remained as manager for his father's successor one year. In the spring of 1874 he moved to Rochester and became a partner in the large contracting firm of J. G. Wagner & Co., remaining as such until the retirement of Mr. Wagner in 1886, when Mr. Voshall became sole proprietor. Since that time he has constructed under his own name many public and private buildings, among which are the Genesee Brewery, the Lyceum Theatre, the Whitcomb House, the Standard Brewery, the German Insurance building, and many others. He is president of the

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Rochester Asphalt Paving Company, vice-president of the Standard Brewing Company, treasurer of the Standard Sewer Pipe Company, and prominently connected with various other enterprises. He is proprietor of Big Elm Stock Farm in the town of Greece, which he established in the fall of 1891, and upon which he has constructed large and convenient stables, a good race track, and a new creamery. For some time he was engaged chiefly in developing trotting horses, but more recently he has converted the premises into a dairy farm stocked with high grade Jersey and Durham cattle. Mr. Voshall is a member of the Rochester Whist Club and takes an active interest in the prosperity of the city. May 25, 1875, he married Caroline P., daughter of J. G. Wagner, at that time his partner.

Hayden, J. Alexander, son of James E. Hayden, was born in Rochester September 22, 1856, and was graduated from the high school in 1874 and from the University of Rochester in 1878. After graduating he went abroad and studied decorative art for eighteen months, and returning to Rochester entered the large furniture firm of James E. Hayden & Co., which was established by his father in 1844. In 1882 he formed the corporation known as the Hayden Furniture Company, of which he has served continuously as president. In 1887 a branch office and warerooms were established at 33d street and Broadway in New York city, and in 1892 they were moved to the present handsome quarters on West 34th street, where an entire building was fitted up for the purpose, and which is now one of the finest and most artistic furniture houses in the country. Mr. Hayden is a director in the Union Bank, a trustee of the Security Trust Company, and a member of the Genesee Valley Club. He also belongs to the University Club, the Players' Club, the Uptown Association, and the Psi Upsilon Alumni Club, all of New York city. He was married in April, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Bruce Gwynne, daughter of William Gwynne, of Hillsboro, N. C. His father, James E. Hayden, died in Rochester in 1883; his mother survives and still resides in this city.

Williamson, William A., president of the Williamson Law Book Company, was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 16, 1846, and is the oldest son of William Williamson, who came to Rochester in 1840 and died in 1889. He was educated in the public schools and Rochester Free Academy and began active life as a clerk for D. M. Dewey of the Arcade book store, in 1863, remaining there until 1870. He then started in business for himself in the Powers block (being among the first of Mr. Powers's tenants) as a dealer in news and stationery with W. W. Wadsworth. After two years this firm (Wadsworth & Williamson) was succeeded by W. A. Williamson & Co., which continued two and one-half years, by which time they had established a successful business as publishers of law books and dealers in law books and stationery. In 1874 they were succeeded by Williamson & Higbie, which partnership continued for fifteen years. In 1885 their store in Powers block (entrance to the elevator) became too small for their increasing business, and they leased the entire five story building, Nos. 9 and 11 Exchange street, formerly occupied by Alling & Cory. On May 1, 1889, Horace A. Higbie having sold his interest to Mr. Williamson, the latter organized and incorporated the Williamson Law Book Company with a capital of $38,000. The officers since then have been W. A. Williamson, president; David F. Williamson, vice-president; Robert S. Williamson, treasurer; Joseph Williamson, manager stationery department (all of the above being younger brothers who had

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been with the concern for many years, and by their united efforts had aided very materially in building up the concern), and Robert M. Swinburne, secretary. In 1889 a branch was established at No. 50 West Eagle street, Buffalo, N. Y., under the management of D. F. Williamson, which is still continued. In 1894 they removed to their present mammoth store, No. 41 State street, Ellwanger & Barry building. Their business consists in the publication of law books and law blanks, mercantile stationery and office specialties. Over eighty per cent. of their business is done outside of the city of Rochester by means of traveling representatives and catalogues, and their name is familiar to lawyers all over the United States and Canada, and from its inception the company has achieved unqualified success. The members of the concern are also partners in the firm of R. M. Swinburne & Co., printers, of Rochester, N. Y.

Barr, William, senior member of the firm of Barr & Creelman, plumbers, was born in Rochester, August 25, 1851, and is a son of William Barr, sr., now of California, who came here from Scotland in 1849. After attending the public schools of his city he began in 1867 to learn the plumber's trade with Sherlock & Sloan, with whom he remained nine years. Following this he was for four years foreman for Herman Mutschler, whom he bought out in partnership with John A. Creelman. The firm of Barr & Creelman is one of the leading plumbing and steam and gas fitting concerns in Rochester and employs about fifty hands. They have executed some of the most important work in the city and surrounding country and not infrequently extend their operations into distant territory. They placed the heating apparatus in eighteen of the government buildings at Plattsburg, the State Custodial Asylum at Newark, and the East Side Savings Bank building in Rochester, and for fifteen years have performed all the work in their line for the Bartholomay Brewing Company. They also did the plumbing in the new Chamber of Commerce building, the new Reynolds Library building, and the Mechanics Institute. Mr. Barr is a member of Rochester Lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M., the Mannechor, and Active Hose Co. of the fire department. November 27, 1877, he married Frances H., daughter of Luton Wood, of Rochester, and they have one son, Harry T., a student in the Free Academy, born November 27, 1878.

Creelman, John A., son of John, is a native of Rochester and was born January 8, 1855. His father came here from Montreal and died in 1892, being a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, in which he enlisted as a member of the 13th N. Y. Vols., served two years and nine months, and became a sergeant in Captain Downey's company. Young Creelman attended the public schools of the city and was graduated in 1869 from the Rochester Free Academy. Deciding upon the plumber's trade he entered the establishment of Sherlock & Sloan, where he remained ten years. In March, 1880, he formed a partnership with William Barr, jr., as Barr & Creelman, and purchased the plumbing and steam and gas fitting business of Herman Mutschler, which they have since continued with unvarying success. The firm was a charter member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and ranks among the foremost concerns of the kind in Western New York. Mr. Creelman is member of Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., Doric Council, and Monroe Commandery K. T., and for eighteen years has been a trustee of the United Presbyterian church, being for a long time secretary of the board.

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Kohlmetz, Charles E , was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1858 Henry Kohlmetz, his father, came here from Germany, in 1852, and died January 16, 1892, aged sixty-two. He was a blacksmith by trade and in 1873 established the business now conducted by his son, who became a partner in 1883 and who, since the father's death, has been sole proprietor. Charles E. was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Rochester Business University, and at an early age learned the blacksmith s trade. He has successfully conducted the extensive business established by his father, which consists of the manufacture of all kinds of architectural iron works, fire escapes, railing, stairs, etc., and which under the two managements has developed into large proportions. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 722, F. & A. M., and Aurora Lodge, No. 466, I. O. O. F., and for four years was treasurer of the Lowell Dime Permanent Savings and Loan Association. He was also treasurer for three years of the Rochester and Cayuga Vineyard Company. In 1883 he married Miss Jennie S., daughter of James Burrell, of Rochester. They have six children.

Bryson, Robert, was born at Newton, Mearns, near Glasgow, Scotland, April 11, 1843, and learned his trade of boiler maker in the celebrated ship yards on the Clyde. Coming to America in 1865 he settled in Rochester, and followed his vocation as a journeyman until 1880, when he established business for himself. In 1891 his son John H. became a partner under the firm name of Robert Bryson & Son. They manufacture boilers, tanks, water pipes, etc., and do general repairing. Mr. Bryson has achieved unvarying success and is one of the best known boiler manufacturers in Western New York. He was supervisor of 9th ward in 1892 and is a member of Yonondio Lodge F. & A. M. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Hart, daughter of William Hart, of Rochester, and they have three children: John H., Rachel A., and Robert W.

Britenstool, Jacob A., born in Rochester, July 15, 1849, is a son of Hirsch and Caroline (Greentree) Britenstool, who came here from Germany about 1845. His mother died in 1884. He received his education in private schools in his native city and in 1864 became a traveling salesman for Greentree & Wile, clothing manufacturers. In 1874 he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of pants, to which he added in 1893 a general line of clothing. He employs about 300 hands and controls an extensive trade extending throughout the New England and Middle States and the West to California. This he has built up entirely alone. He started in a very small way in one room on Mill street and now occupies a new seven-story brick building, 25 by 100 feet, on North St. Paul street, which was specially constructed for his business. He was one of the first in the United States to make a specialty of pants, and in all branches of his manufacturing enterprise he has met with unvarying success. In 1873 he married Fannie Frauenthal, daughter of Samuel Frauenthal, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and sister of Dr. Henry Frauenthal, a well-known physician and surgeon of New York city. They have two children, Harry and Blanche. Harry Britenstool is a graduate of the Rochester High School, class of 1893, and is following in the footsteps of his father, being associated with him in the capacity of salesman. The daughter was graduated from Miss Cruttenden's school in Rochester in 1895 and is now a student at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

Graves, J. William, D.D.S., of Rochester, is a grandson of Jason Graves, a

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farmer, who came to Penfield, Monroe county, at a very early day and died there. C. J. Graves, son of Jason and father of Dr. J. W., was born in that town August 28, 1818, and was a farmer, a soldier in the old State militia, and a merchant and postmaster at Penfield village, and died in 1878; his wife, Cornelia Boland, survived him until 1883. They had six children: Bessie C. (Mrs. William Newell), of Spokane, Wash.; Andrew J., of Irondequoit; Edwin T., of Richmond, Va.; twin sister of the latter, deceased; Lettie J. (Mrs. A. D. McBain), of Brockport; and Dr. J. William. Dr. Graves, the youngest of this family, received his education in the public schools of Rochester, and the Spencerian Business College of Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore in 1890, where he was afterwards demonstrator of oral surgery. In February, 1892, he opened his present office in Rochester for the practice of his profession. Dr. Graves is a member of the Seventh District Dental Society, Rochester City Dental Society, and of the Knights of Pythias.

Vick, Joseph S., was born in Rochester, N. Y., where he has always resided, December 15, 1855. His father, Charles J. Vick, born in Isle of Wight, and came to Rochester in 1842, and is still a resident. Joseph S. was educated in the public schools and engaged in the boot and shoe business, being employed by Pancost, Sage and Morse, until he became attached to the Postal service, by being appointed a carrier by Daniel T. Hunt. After serving as a carrier for two years, he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of carriers. Later he was made superintendent of the city delivery by Postmaster V. Fleckenstein, which position he still retains. Mr. Vick is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., Mt. Hope Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which body he is a Past Grand; Jefferson Tent, K. O. T. M.; Owasco Tribe, I. O. R. M., of which order he is a past sachem; and the National Association of Post-office Clerks, being chairman of the executive committee of the local association. In 1878 he married Mary E. Love, of Rochester, and is the father of three children, namely: Jessie, M. Bertha and Joseph S., jr.

Brownell, Frank A., son of Myron S. Brownell, a millwright, was born in Vienna, Ontario, Canada, February 4, 1859, and attended the grammar schools of his native town. He served out a five years' apprenticeship at cabinet making and also learned the trade of pattern maker, which he followed for a time as a vocation. In 1874 the family moved to Rochester, where the father died in 1878. About 1881 Mr. Brownell entered the employ of the Union View Company, making photographic apparatus, with which business he has ever since been identified. Since 1883 he has manufactured various kinds of photographic apparatus and microscopic and other fine goods on contract, and in this business he has been very successful.

Decker, Dr. Richard J., a native of Rochester, was born September 10, 1860, and is a son of Frederick L. Decker, who came here from Germany in 1858. After completing his education at SS. Peter and Paul's Parochial School he studied dentistry with Dr. Homer Belding and later with Dr. Frank B. Schuyler, both of Rochester, and then attended the Albany Medical College for a time. Deciding upon dentistry as his life work he again turned his attention to that profession, and for five years was a traveling salesman in the dental and surgical line. In 1887 he opened his present dental office in Rochester and since then has practiced successfully alone.

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A staunch Democrat he has for several years taken an active interest in politics, and for about seven years was a member of the Board of Education from the old Eleventh and present Twentieth wards. In the fall of 1894 he was elected alderman from the latter ward. He is a member and past master workman of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the C. M. B. A., the I. O. of R. M., the Rochester Athletic Association, and other minor organizations.

Williams, Henry T., born in Rochester, May 14, 1858, was educated in the public schools and Rochester Free Academy, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He also studied with Dr. John F. Whitbeck, and was associated with Dr. John W. Whitbeck in practice for a number of years. He is assistant visiting surgeon to the Rochester City Hospital, one of the visiting surgeons to St. Mary's Hospital, visiting surgeon to the Monroe County Penitentiary, and consulting physician to the Home for the Friendless. He is a physician and surgeon of eminent skill and ability, and is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and the Central New York Medical Association, and vice-president of the Monroe County Medical Society, the New York Medical Association, and of the Rochester Pathological Society. On December 22, 1891, he married Mary F. Ward of Rochester, and they have one son, Henry Ward Williams, who enjoys the distinction of being the great-grandson of Rev. Comfort Williams, first clergyman of the first church—the First Presbyterian—erected in this city, in which he was installed pastor January 17, 1816. The parents of Dr. Williams were Charles H. and Susan (Miller) Williams, the former being prominent in mercantile and political circles, and holding several important offices. They had two sons and four daughters, of whom only the sons survive The Williams family is of Welsh lineage.

Adler, Levi, was born October 24, 1834 in Germany, where he received a common school education. In 1851 he came to America, and after living in Albion, N. Y., a short time, became proprietor of a retail clothing store in Medina, Orleans county, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Rochester and opened a large wholesale clothing manufactory with Nathan Stein, under the firm name of Stein & Adler, which was afterwards changed to Stein, Adler & Co. In 1883 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Adler became partner of the firm of L. Adler, Brothers & Co., which still continues, and occupies the spacious brick block erected by Mr. Adler in 1890. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and as manufacturer, makes a specialty of men's fine clothing, having an immense trade extending throughout the United States. In 1861 Mr. Adler married Miss Theresa Wile, daughter of the late Abram Wile of Rochester. They have seven children of whom Isaac Adler is a rising young lawyer and a member of the law firm of Adler & Adler.

Seymour, H. Franklin, was born in Lebanon, N. Y., December 16, 1845, came to Monroe county in 1859, and received his education in Satterlee's Collegiate Institute at Rochester, and also in Ames's Business College in Syracuse. Leaving the farm he went into a hardware store at Oneida, N. Y., where he remained about two and a half years. In February, 1872, he returned to Rochester, and engaged as a clerk in a large wholesale hardware store, which position he held for sixteen years. In 1888 he established his present business in partnership with William Eccleston, under the

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firm name of H. F. Seymour & Co. Two years later Mr. Eccleston retired and since then Mr. Seymour has continued the establishment alone, but has retained the old firm name. The business was originally started by J. W. McKindley about 1856, and after his death passed through various hands to C. C. Carey & Co., of which Mr. Eccleston was a member. Mr. Seymour has been very successful and enjoys a trade which extends not only throughout the city, but into the adjacent country. He wholesales and retails builders' supplies and kindred wares.

Chapin, Louis S., was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 11, 1846, and was educated in the public and private schools of that city. He first engaged as clerk for two years for Smith, Perkins & Co., wholesale grocers, and then for five years in the employ of George Gould, Son & Co., shoe manufacturers. He then formed a partnership with James M. Leonard, under the firm name of Chapin & Leonard, and engaged in the manufacture of shoes for several years, finally buying his partner out and continuing alone. In 1891, having closed out the shoe manufactory, he engaged with W. A. Page, as Page & Chapin, in the stained, ornamental and leaded glass business, of which he became sole owner in October, 1894. In this he has been very successful. His work adorns many of the finer and larger buildings of Rochester, such as the Third and Brick Presbyterian churches, the Monroe Avenue M. E., Christ Episcopal and Trinity churches and many others, the Eureka and other club houses and restaurants, the Chamber of Commerce building, and the Alpha Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon chapter houses. Mr. Chapin's father, Louis Chapin, was born in West Springfield, Mass., November 3, 1809, came to Rochester in 1827, and died August 1, 1894. Most of his life was spent in the milling business, in which he was very successful. He was a trustee, vice-president, and president of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and a director in the Rochester Gas Company and the Trust and Safe Deposit Company. April 3, 1859, he was ordained an elder in the Brick Presbyterian church, and held official relations with that society until his death.

Miner, Arthur M., son of Chauncey and S. J. (McKnutt) Miner, was born in Ontario county, in November, 1859. Chauncey Miner, a native of that county, was a son of Amos Miner, who came there from near Albany at an early day. The family descended from two brothers named Bullman, Englishmen, who were originally coal miners in Wales. When the king made a trip to France he took a picked guard from their mines, and for that favor to the king they were knighted, giving them the name of Miner, which they and their descendants retained. They came to America and settled near New London, Conn. Amos Miner, great-grandfather of Arthur M., enlisted at the beginning of the Revolutionary war and was wounded in one of the first battles, but served through that conflict. He was the father of Amos, jr., who came to Ontario county. Arthur M. Miner was educated in Palmyra, N. Y., where he began life in the nursery and fruit business, in which he remained until October, 1891. He then came to Rochester and engaged in the creamery business and continued until the fall of 1893, when he became an undertaker in partnership with Charles F. Scheuerman as Scheuerman & Miner. In February, 1895, they were appointed for three years keepers of the first public morgue established in Rochester. In October, 1884, Mr. Miner married Esther R., daughter of Lewis Randall of Rochester.

Stern, Morley A., son of Abram, was born in Rochester in January, 1854. The

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father came to this city from Germany in 1848 and still lives here. At the age of fourteen young Stern began active life as a clerk in the clothing business, and when sixteen he became a traveling salesman in the hat and cap trade, which was followed a year later by a similar position in the dry goods line. In December, 1875, he became a member of the firm of H. Michaels & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers. In 1876 the name was changed to Michaels, Stern & Co. In 1878 Henry Michaels retired from the active management, and since then the responsibility has devolved upon his oldest son, Joseph Michaels and Mr. Stern. Their trade extends over nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and practically there are between 5,000 and 6,000 people dependent upon their business. They employ about two hundred hands in the store in cutting, trimming, shipping, etc., the manufacturing being done outside. Mr. Stern is a prominent member of Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Rochester and Eureka Clubs.

Friederich, A., & Sons, masons and contractors. This business was founded by Adam Friederich in 1870. He came from Germany with his parents, Andrew and Elizabeth, when about fifteen years of age; he was a practical mason, and in 1870 began general contracting on a small scale. He founded the present business of A. Friederich & Sons, which firm was organized in 1884 by himself and sons, J. J. L. and William M. This partnership continued until 1892, when Adam retired from active business and since then has lived in retirement. The firm, which still bears the original name, is composed of J. J. L., Wm. M., Adam G., and Louis J. Friederich, brothers, all natives of Rochester, and all practical masons by trade. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. J. J. L. Friederich, born July 8, 1856, in Rochester, was an organizer and is president of the Builders' Exchange, of which he was the first treasurer. He is also a director in the Flour City Bank, and a member of Germania Lodge F. & A. M. Among the buildings of which the firm was the contractor are the following: Monroe county court house, Ellwanger & Barry building, C. B. Woodworth building, American Brewing Co. buildings, Reynolds Laboratory, J. K. Hunt building, Cook Opera House, Y. M. C. A. building, Memorial Church, D. M. Child's buildings, Eastman Kodak buildings, M. Kolb & Son building, Riverside Cemetery, Homœpathic Hospital building, Rosenberg & Co. building, Rochester Power Co. buildings, Eureka Club House, Rochester State Hospital building.

Jones, Frank A., M.D., son of Dr. Ambrose and Sylvia (Ford) Jones, was born in Charlotte, October 23, 1849. Dr. Ambrose Jones came from Montgomery county to Charlotte and practiced medicine about fifty years, and died there in 1883, aged seventy-nine; his wife died in October, 1892, aged eighty-two. They had ten children, of whom three are now living: Mrs. Orra Warren, Mrs. William Richmond, and Dr. F. A. Jones. The latter was educated at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1869. He began the practice of his profession at Charlotte the same year, and later practiced in Grand Rapids, Mich., returning to Charlotte in 1874. Since February, 1893, he has followed his profession in Rochester. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical, and Rochester Pathological Societies, being president of the former in 1890. He married, in 1869, Elizabeth Welles, daughter of Randolph and Mary Welles of Junius, Seneca county, N. Y. They have two children, Grace Louise and Charles F. D.

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Swanton, Thomas J., was born in Fairport, N. Y., November 16, 1864, and is a son of Robert Swanton, who settled at that place about 1850. Mr. Swanton was graduated from the Rochester Free Academy in the class of 1881. He then began the study of law in the office of John R. Fanning, the city attorney, but after about one year he decided that his inclination ran in the direction of commercial lines more than anything else. He, therefore, entered the employ of the Commercial Bank as a clerk, succeeding Edward J. Raymond as general bookkeeper nine months later. He served in this capacity until October 1, 1890, when he was promoted to the position of teller. On January 28, 1895, by reason of long and faithful service, he was elected as the successor of Charles F. Pond, then the cashier. Mr. Swanton is the youngest man acting in the position of cashier in Western New York, and this probably holds true throughout the entire State. He is the vice-president of the Mutual Underwriter Company, one of Rochester's most successful publishing houses, and is a prominent member of the Rochester Whist Club.

Parker, Orin, was born June 5, 1845, in Plainfield, Ind., and is a son of John Parker, a millwright. He was reared on a farm, where he remained until the age of nineteen, and received his education in the public schools of his native State. February 24, 1864, he enlisted in the 10th Ind. Vol. Battery as a private and served until July, 1865, participating in the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca and Altoona and many other skirmishes and engagements of his regiment, being under fire for about fifty days. After the war he served in the 7th U. S. Inf. in Florida, Utah and Montana for eight years, was promoted first sergeant, and at the end of his term of service, was changed to the Signal Service and Weather Bureau of the U. S. Army. He was stationed successively at Washington, D. C., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., and Greencastle, Ind., where he pursued a course of law in the law department of Depaw University, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1886. Thence he was transferred to Columbus, O., and to Chicago, Ill., in the Signal Service of the army, and was retired October 19, 1893, on the World's Fair grounds, credited with thirty-three years' service in the U. S. Army. He then joined the Weather Bureau, which had been transferred to the Agricultural Department, July 1, 1891, at Chicago, and stationed at Columbus, O. In December, 1894, he was transferred to Rochester as observer in charge of the station here. Mr. Parker is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R., and one of the oldest officials connected with the government Weather Bureau.

McPhail, Percy R., cashier of the Merchants' Bank at Rochoster, was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, September 18, 1860, and is a son of Edward McPhail, who moved with his family to Rochester about 1869. Receiving a classical education in the University of Rochester, he became a clerk in Powers's Bank, where he remained until the organization of the Merchants' Bank in 1883, when he was made bookkeeper of that institution. Afterwards he was promoted teller, and since 1892 has officiated as cashier. Mr. McPhail is a member of the Rochester Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1887 he married a daughter of Rev. Isaac Gibbard of Rochester.

Ashley, William J., son of Rev. William Bliss Ashley, D. D., and Julia Cornwall Hall, his wife, was born in Portland, Middlesex Co., Conn. His father was a prominent

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Episcopal clergyman in the Diocese of Western New York from 1849 to 1860, after which he resided in Milwaukee, Wis. William J. Ashley was graduated from Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in course. Since 1882 he has been a trustee, and is president of the Alumni Association of his alma mater, and is also a member of the Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. He was clerk in the U. S. quartermaster's department for two years; came to Rochester in July, 1866, in the employ of the First National Bank, and was a bank clerk thirteen years. From 1869 to 1884 he was secretary of the Safe Deposit Co. (now the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.). He was one of the incorporators, in December, 1883, of the Merchants' Bank, its first cashier, a member of its board of directors since that time, and its vice-president since 1892. He was one of the organizers of the New York State Bankers' Association, chairman of the Rochester Group, and member of the council of administration for 1894–95. He has been a member of the vestry of Christ church for twenty-five years; member Diocesan Council of Western New York for about twenty years; is a trustee of the Church Home; was one of the organizers of the Church Club, and of the Infants' Summer Hospital, of which latter organization he was treasurer and member of the board of managers for four years. He married in 1871, Katharine, daughter of Arthur T. Lee, Colonel U. S. army, and has two daughters, Margaret Lee and Mary Janet Ashley.

Van Zandt, Clarence D., born in Rochester, March 21, 1853, is a son of the late John J. Van Zandt, who came here from Albany in 1844. and was the founder of the coffee and spice business in this city, and built the present residence of President Hill of the university. Clarence D. Van Zandt was educated in the public schools, Benedict & Satterlee's, and Carpenter's Collegiate Institute. He removed to East Saginaw, Mich., and in the 1868 engaged in the drug business, but returned to Rochester the following year, and became connected with the old drug firm of Lane & Paine, who were succeeded by the Paine Drug Co., of which he has been a member since 1881. He was formerly a member of the old Light Guard of Rochester. In 1881 he married Mary E. White, a daughter of Dr. J. Balsey White of New York city, and has one daughter, Marie, living,

Mead, Darwin W., son of Darwin M., was born in Oswego, N. Y., January 2, 1856, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He early became a clerk in his father's drug store, and remained there until 1878, after which he was for one season in Saratoga in the same business. He went thence to Buffalo in 1879 as clerk in the Erie street freight office of the N.Y. C. & H. R. Railroad; in 1882 he was made chief clerk in the Buffalo freight and passenger office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and held that position until July, 1886, when he removed to Harrisburg, Pa., as Interior New York and Pennsylvania agent of the Great Southern Despatch. March 1, 1894, he came to Rochester, succeeding F. W. Parsons as agent of the Atlantic Coast Despatch and Richmond and Dansville Despatch, all rail fast freight lines, operating between the New England and Middle States and the South and Southwest, having charge of the business from and to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England States and Canada. He resides in Watkins with headquarters in this city.

Scofield, Warren D., son of Warren S. Scofield, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., April 21, 1844, and finished his education at the Union Classical School in that village. At

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the age of fourteen he became a clerk in the grocery store there and later went to work on a farm. The next year, however, he entered upon a clerkship in a dry goods store and remained there three years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 111th N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of the war, being detailed as regimental clerk. Returning from the army he settled in Rochester in September, 1865, and began clerking in the dry goods store of Hubbard & Northrup and six years later entered the establishment of Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., with whom he remained nine years, during eight of which he was manager of the silk department. In the fall of 1879 he started business for himself under the firm name of Scofield & Strong, which continued until 1884, when they closed out. In January, 1887, he established his present store at 170 East Main street, and deals exclusively in fine dress goods and trimmings. Mr. Scofield is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., Marshall Post G. A. R., and the Royal Arcanum, in which he has held all the lodge offices, and of which he was State deputy for two years.

Almy, Elmer E., proprietor of the New Osburn House, was born in Rochester, April 28, 1852, and, although a young man, is a veteran in the hotel business. He served his apprenticeship at the Reed House, Erie, Pa., and has held various responsible positions in such hotels as the Trans-Continental, Lafayette, and Continental, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Pacific, of Chicago; and St. James, of New York. He returned to Rochester in 1881, and has been the proprietor of the New Osburn House ever since. Mr. Almy is a member of the National Hotel-Keepers' Association, the New York State Hotel Association, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He is also prominent in fraternal orders, and is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Mystic Shrine, Consistory, B. P. O. Elks, etc. He was formerly vice-president of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the State of New York and is an honorary member of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of Binghamton. The New Osburn House is in all respects a strictly first-class hotel. The appointments are rich, beautiful, and tasteful. The hotel was built and first opened to the public in 1881. N. Osburn, grandfather of the present proprietor, assumed control in 1882. Under the latter's efficient management the popularity of the house kept steadily growing, and, in order to meet the demands of the increased and increasing patronage, had the hotel rebuilt and refurnished in 1892–93. It is a handsome four-story brick structure, 175 feet on South St. Paul street, and 160 feet deep, and contains 194 rooms. It is thoroughly steam heated and perfectly ventilated, lighted by gas and electricity, and is conducted on the American plan.

Shedd, Kendrick P., clerk of Monroe county, was born in Trumansburg, October 22, 1837, is a son of Rev. P. Shedd, a Baptist clergyman, and was educated in the public schools at Dundee and at Warsaw Academy. His first business experience was acquired in a country store near Rochester. In 1855 he came to Rochester and obtained a position in the wholesale and retail grocery of Dewey & Monroe, where he spent several years. During the Rebellion he was in the pay department, with Major Wingard, for three years. At the close of the war he returned to Rochester, and in 1866 married Miss Emily E. Mudge, formerly principal of School No. 2. Six children have been the fruit of the union. Mr. Shedd then engaged in the grocery business in Rochester and continued in trade until elected county clerk in 1891, to which office he was re-elected in 1894 by the largest majority ever given in the county

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for any office. He is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor, Rochester Whist Club, and Columbia Rifle and and Pistol Club. Upon entering upon his duties as county clerk he at once inaugurated many changes in the routine work, and although the office has been twice moved, all papers and public documents have been carefully preserved and kept where they can be obtained at short notice. He will be the first county clerk to occupy the handsome new court house.

Elliott, Frank, was born October 11, 1852, in Hamlin, Monroe county, and is a son of German Elliott, a native of Hastings, Oswego county, who came to Hamlin about 1823, settling finally on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the district school and the Brockport State Normal School, and has always been a farmer, and upon the death of his father in 1871, succeeded him on the homestead, where he still resides. In October, 1893, he became interested in a general store at Morton, which he still continues, the firm being Elliott & Kenyon. He was collector for two years, and in 1893–94 was on the Board of Supervisors. He married, December 23, 1874, Ella E., daughter of A. R. Kenyon of Hamlin, and they have three sons, Allie K., Elmer, and Randall J.

Randall, Amos C., was born September 19, 1847, in Kendall, Orleans county, and is a son of Gideon Randall, whose father, Amos, was a very early settler of that town. He was educated in the public schools, the Brockport Collegiate Institute, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. He has always been a farmer (except four years when he resided in Brockport), and settled upon his present farm in April, 1879. Both in Kendall and in Brockport he was officially connected with the M. E. church, and in town and public affairs has always taken a keen but quiet interest. He was married in January, 1869, to Cordelia, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Farnham of Kendall, and they have two daughters: Florence, a graduate of the Rochester Business University, and Lucy Louise, now a student at the Brockport State Normal School.

Brownell, Frank A., son of Myron S. Brownell, a millwright, was born in Vienna, Ontario, Canada, February 4, 1859, and attended the grammar schools of his native town. In 1876 the family moved to Rochester, where the father died in 1878. Mr. Brownell served out a five years' apprenticeship at cabinet making, and also followed the trade of pattern making for about one year. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Union View Company, making photographic apparatus, with which business he has ever since been identified. Since 1885 he has manufactured various kinds of photographic apparatus, and microscopic, and other fine goods on contract, and in this business he has been very successful.

Redman, James H., was born in Hamlin, in 1839. Hiram Redman, father of James H., was born in 1815, and came from Onondaga county, N. Y., to Clarkson with his father, John Redman, where he died in 1879. James H. Redman is now serving his town in the Board of Supervisors for the eleventh term, and has also been a justice since 1871. He engaged in farming until 1883, when he bought the store at Hamlin Center, which he now runs with his son, H. Elmer, who is also town clerk. Mr. Redman is also postmaster, having been appointed in 1884, and in 1894 was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

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Palmer, Isaac, was born July 1, 1809, on the 4th Section road in the town of Sweden, Monroe county, on a farm now owned and occupied by Wm. Palmer. His father, Simeon, came there from Eaton, Madison county, in the winter of 1808–9, and died there in 1833, aged fifty-three years; he served in the war of 1812. Mr. Palmer in 1832 went to Brockport and read law with L. B. Holmes, and was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practiced in partnership with his preceptor until about 1855, when he became interested in farming, which he has since followed. In 1875 he moved to Hamlin settled upon his present farm, and is known as one of the best and the wealthiest farmer of Hamlin. He was for about six years master in chancery, but excepting this has held no public office. He was for five years a partner of Henry C. Wisner of Rochester in the crockery business, and has been the controlling owner of the gas works of Brockport for the past few years. In 1839 he married Eliza Spencer and they have three children: George, Emily P. (Mrs. Jonah D. Decker), and Fred, all residents or Monroe county

Storer, George W., was born June 18, 1827, in Oswego county, N. Y., and is a son of George W. Storer, an early settler there. The family came to Hamlin (then Clarkson) about 1843 to a farm adjoining the place subsequently owned by the late John H. Storer, who died there in 1895. George W. Storer, jr., was educated in the schools of Hamlin and the Eastman Business College of Rochester, and has always been a farmer. He settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1866. He has always been a Republican, and has served as assessor nine years and three terms as supervisor, always taking a keen and active interest in the welfare of the town. He married in 1859 Helen, daughter of William C. Henion, who settled in Hamlin in 1834 and died in Clarkson in January, 1892. They have one son, Frank B., a physician of Holley, N. Y.

Timmerman, Albert T.—Solomon Timmerman moved from Montgomery county to Monroe county in the year 1837 and located on a farm just north of Brockport; in 1839 he removed to what is now the town of Hamlin and bought the farm now owned and occupied by his descendants. In the year 1828 he married Miss Maria Ehle, by whom he had six children, namely: Oliver, Delila E., Lany C., Zerlina, Albert and Helen M., all of whom are living except Oliver, Laney B., and Helen M. His wife died in 1855, and himself in 1882. Albert, the son, now owns and lives on the homestead in the town of Hamlin. He has been twice married; his first wife was Sarah A. Johnson, daughter of Asa L. Johnson, by whom he had one child named Elmer J., aged twenty-three years; his second wife was Clara E. Ferris, daughter of Walter A. Ferris, by whom he has four children, namely: Sarah Delila, Alberta Cordelia, Edeth Elizabeth and Marion Louise. The first record we have of the family is of five brothers, Jacob, George, Laurence, Henry and Theobald; he settled in Mendon, Montgomery county, N. Y., when he came from Switerland in 1759. His wife was Elizabeth Hawn; they had three sons, Thomas, John and Adin; he married Margaret Mattice, and Thomas married Elizabeth Sanders, and had ten children, one of which was Solomon, the father of Albert, the subject of this sketch.

Vogel, Charles, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 31, 1842, received his education in the schools of his native country, and came to America with his parents in 1853, settling in Rochester, where his father, Johannes Vogel formerly a contractor

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and builder, died in 1860. He first entered the employ of the late Louis Sacks, sr. making band boxes, and in 1854 the family removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he worked in a foundry and pump factory. The next year they moved to Waterloo, whence they soon returned to Rochester, where Charles Vogel was employed for one year by Smith & Harrington, manufacturers of and dealers in tinware. In 1857 he entered the employ of the late John Siddons, manufacturer of tinware and roofing, where he remained until 1860, when he went to California. Returning to Rochester in 1865, he became foreman for Mr. Siddons, and in 1873 was given and interest in the business. In March, 1889, the John Siddons Company was incorporated, and Mr. Vogel became its vice-president, a position he held until the death of Mr. Siddous in 1890, when he was elected president, which office he has since held, and to which was added that of superintendent in 1895. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the largest and best known roofing concerns in the United States. Among the many buildings which contain its work, are the Michigan State Capitol, the Stockton, Cal., court house, the inner dome of the Illinois State House, the court-houses at Joliet, Ill., Marion, Ind., Elyria Ohio, Smethport, Pa., and Lockport, N. Y., the U. S. Government buildings at Utica and Rochester, the City Hall at Rome, the Albright Library and High School at Scranton, Pa., two of the Cornell University buildings, the Granite, Chamber of Commerce, Eastman, Powers, and Rochester Savings Bank buildings and new court-house at Rochester, and many others. They also erected the copper statue of Mercury on the William S. Kimball factory in Rochester, which was designed by the sculptor. Guernsey Mitchell. Mr. Vogel was a member of Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., and for twenty-five years has been a member of Germania Lodge, No. 722, F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member and formerly senior warden. He is a charter member of Germania Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, and of the Builders' Exchange, has served in Co. F, 54th Regt. N. Y. S. N. G., is a life member of the Council Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter Rose Croix, and Sovereign Grand Consistory, a member of Rochester Turn Verein, and for twenty-five years has been a member of the Mannechor. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has been three times recommended for the thirty-third degree, and for the past eight years has served as T. P. G. M. of Germania Lodge of Perfection.

Colt, Mrs. Sarah A.—Silas B. Colt, son of Samuel Dickenson Colt, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., January 11, 1813, received an academic education, and his early manhood was spent on his father's farm as a wool grower. In 1849 he came to Rochester, and owned the Cole farm on the Boulevard six years, sold it, and bought the homestead nearer to the city in 1856. May 26, 1856, he married Sarah A. Wells of Rochester, formerly of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he had three sons: Edward W., Walter S., and Silas B., all of whom conduct the farm and market gardening business. Mr. Colt died April 19, 1876. Mrs. Colt's father, Levi Wells, was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1797, and was educated in the schools of that early day, after which he engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he located in Orleans county. He married Rebecca Edgeworth of Hudson, N. Y., a cousin of Maria Edgeworth, the poet and writer, by whom he had seven children. Mr. Wells died in 1880, aged eighty-three years, and his wife the same year, aged seventy-four years. The family has resided in Michigan since the marriage of Mrs. Colt in 1856.

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Alden, John F., son of Sidney Alden, was born in Cohoes, N. Y., March 19, 1852, prepared for college in private schools in Albany, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1872, after which he was made assistant engineer on the Central-Hudson railroad bridge at Albany. He came to Rochester on January 1, 1875, to accept a similar position with the late Thomas Leighton, one of the most extensive iron bridge contractors in the country and the founder of the present Rochester Bridge and Iron Works. In 1878 he became engineer in charge and in 1879 was also admitted to partnership in the Leighton Bridge and Iron Works Company, incorporated. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with Moritz Lassig, of Chicago, under the firm name of Alden & Lassig, and leased this establishment, which they continued for five years. During that period they also started a bridge and iron manufactory in Chicago under the style of Lassig & Alden. In 1885 the business was divided, Mr. Lassig taking the Chicago end and Mr. Alden the Rochester works. The name of the latter establishment was changed to the Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, which it has ever since borne, and of which Mr. Alden has been the sole proprietor, as at that time (1885) he purchased the entire Leighton interest. The works cover an area of about eight acres and are conveniently arranged and thoroughly equipped with powerful machinery for the easy handling and the rapid construction of large iron structures for railroads, etc. Mr. Alden not only manages the entire business but attends personally to all the engineering work. During the last ten years he has designed and constructed many large railroad and highway bridges, iron work for buildings, and other structural iron work between Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, and along the principal railroads in the United States and Canada. Among the iron and steel structures may be mentioned the elevated railway tracks in New York city; the bridge over the Columbus River at Pasco, Wash.; two large viaducts at Los Angeles, Cal.; the upper suspension bridge at Niagara Falls; the tower and iron roof on the western House of Parliament at Ottawa, Can., much of the iron work at St. Paul and Chicago, including some of the World's Fair iron and steel work; and miles of other railroad bridges. In the past twenty-three years he has probably designed and superintended the construction of as many or more lineal feet and tons of bridge and other structural iron work as any one man in this line of business. He is a member, ex-third vice-president, and for several years a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the East Side Sewer Commission, since 1887 a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Alumni of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. Mr. Alden traces his ancestry directy to the Hon. John Alden who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower and signed the compact in her cabin in 1620, being of the seventh generation of Aldens since the landing of the Pilgrims upon our shores.

Bausch E. E., one of the leading and oldest opticians in Rochester, is a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to this country in 1854, arriving in Rochester May 3. He had learned the business of optician with his brother, J. G. Bausch, in the fatherland. In 1857 he went to Philadelphia, but the same year returned to Rochester and became a clerk for his brother, J. J. Bausch, and Henry Lomb (Bausch & Lomb), where he remained about five years. With Thomas Dransfield he then bought Bausch & Lomb out, the latter firm themselves engaging in the

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manufacture of optical goods. The firm of Bausch & Dransfield continued a successful business at No. 20 Arcade for twenty-two years, when Mr. Bausch purchased his partner's interest and formed a copartnership with his son, George R. Bausch, under the firm name of E. E. Bausch & Son, which still continues, at No. 6 East Main street, in the Elwood Memorial building. Here Mr. Bausch has carried on a large business for about twelve years, doing prescription work and general repairing, and devotes special care to the eyes, and their motto is "Take care of your eyes."

Kent, J. H., son of Henry Kent, was born in Plattsburg, N.Y.; in 1848 he moved to Brockport, Monroe county, where he began his life work as a photographer. In 1868 he came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided and followed his profession. Mr. Kent is recognized not only as the leading photographer in Rochester and Western New York, but enjoys a reputation which extends throughout the country. He is a master of the art, and for several years has been recognized as one of the leaders in photographic work in America, being also well known among the profession abroad. For a time he was president of the National Photographic Association, embracing the United States and Canada. At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 he exhibited the best and largest photographs ever made at that time, and probably larger than has ever been attempted since, receiving all the first prizes, five in number. He is the oldest and best known photographer in Rochester, where he is prominently identified with the city's material interests, and where he is one of the foremost citizens. He was one of the incorporators and is vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, the largest manufacturers of cameras and photographic materials in this country.

Adams, Abner, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., March 31, 1838, and is a son of the late Myron Adams, whose grandfather, Capt, John Adams, was one of the pioneers of Western New York over one hundred years ago. Myron Adams, son of Abner Adams, who died in Adams Basin, Monroe county, in 1849, was born in Bloomfield in 1799 and died in Rochester in 1893. Abner Adams, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood at school and on his father's farm in his native place. During the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 24th New York Battery, U. S. Vols., and was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy in the Second North Carolina Union Vols., serving as military secretary on the staff of Gov. Edward Stanly, military governor of the Department of North Carolina, in 1862–3. He was first identified with the commercial industries of Rochester in 1886, when he became connected with the Wood-Mosaic Co., of this city, manufacturers of fine hardwood floors. This business was started about ten years ago, under the above title, and has developed from a comparatively small beginning into one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. Originally, only endwood mosaic flooring (the invention of the projector of the company), was manufactured. Later, however, as the demand for hardwood floors became more general, the plant was extensively enlarged, and has since been devoted to the manufacture of parquetry, wood-carpet, mosaic, and other approved kinds of plain and ornamental hardwood flooring. For several years past Mr. Adams has been one of the principal representatives of the Wood Mosaic Co., and during his administration of the business in this city and Western New York, their goods have acquired an enviable reputation, having come to be regarded as a prime necessity. His success in this line of business is also supplemented by

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that of two sons, one of whom, Robert T. Adams, is now the New England representative of this successful Rochester enterprise, with headquarters in Boston. The other, John M. Adams, is manager of the company's branch office in Baltimore.

Kondolf, Mathias, son of Henry Kondolf, was born in Germany on April 19, 18.. and removed with his parents to Rochester when two years old. Educated in SS. Peter and Paul's Parochial School, he began life in his father's brewery, the second German brewery in the city, at the corner of Child and Jay streets, then in the town of Gates. This was in 1846, and there he remained about six years, thoroughly learning the business. He then learned and followed the carpenter's trade about four years, after which he engaged with his father and David Upton, at the same location, in the manufacture of flour barrel staves and heading. Henry Kondolf finally sold his interest to Mr. Upton and the firm became Michael Brayer & Co., who subsequently removed to Oak street, where a large business was conducted for some twelve years, when Mathias Kondolf sold out. Meanwhile he had become a heavy stockholder, director, and one of the originators of the Rochester Co-operative Foundry and the German Insurance Company; with the former he was long identified, and of the latter he is still a director Soon after settling the stave business he founded the Genesee Brewing Company, which was incorporated in 1878, and of which he served as president until 1888, when it passed into the hands of an English syndicate controlling this and the Bartholomay breweries, under the name of the Bartholomay Brewing Company, of which Mr. Kondolf is a director. He has also been an extensive dealer in real estate. He was the pioneer in securing pure ice from Hemlock Lake water for the city of Rochester about 1883, has ever since been identified with that business under the name of Kondolf Brothers, and has had several imitators. About 1885 he organized the Standard Sewer Pipe Company with a capital of $100,000, and has continuously been its president. He has been a director in the German American Bank since its inception, was for five years a member of the Board of Health, and was one of the originators of the present park system in 1888, serving ever since as one of the park commissioners. In this latter connection he has been especially active, buying considerable land for Seneca Park and the contemplated boulevard for public purposes, not for private gain or speculation. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes a lively interest in the general welfare of the city. He has been married twice and has thirteen children living.

Myers, Robert M., is a native of Herkimer county, and was first engaged in business at Ilion, N. Y. In 1874 he removed to Rochester and purchased an interest in the paper house of N. G. Hawley & Co. In 1880 he bought his partner out and changed the name of the firm to R. M. Myers & Co. Finding the structure then occupied by the firm inadequate to its increasing business, he bought in 1887 the site of the old Clinton Hotel on Exchange street, and erected a seven-story fire-proof building, which is one of the most substantially constructed in the city. He removed to the new building in April, 1888, where he is engaged in business at the present time, dealing in paper, cardboard, etc. Mr. Myers is a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, vice-president of the Commercial Bank, formerly president and now a director of the Citizen's Light and Power Company, and is interested in other Rochester and Buffalo enterprises. Possessed of a sound, practical

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common sense and good judgment, his opinion is always valued, and while never taking an active part in politics, he is a most enthusiastic Republican. In 1886 he married Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Evershed.

Evershed, Thomas, civil engineer, was born in Sussex, England, February 20, 1817, and came to America with his parents in his youth. He was engaged on the Erie Canal enlargement, had charge of the combined locks at Lockport, and superintended the building of many of the structures on the Chemung and Crooked Lake Canals. In 1849 he went to California and built a levee around the city of Sacramento, and returning to Rochester was engaged on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, the Erie Canal, and the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada. In 1878 he was appointed division engineer of the New York State Canals, and held that office until his death, February 9, 1890. He had the direction of the survey for the State Reservation at Niagara Falls, and while engaged in that work conceived the idea of utilizing the extensive water power there by means of a tunnel, an idea which resulted in the incorporation of the Niagara Falls Power Company, of which Mr. Evershed was made engineer. He originated and designed the present hydraulic tunnel, which was commenced October 4, 1890, and is 6,700 feet long. This is one of the greatest achievements of modern times. It will stand forever as a monument to Mr. Evershed's wonderful foresight and remarkable engineering skill.

Buck & Sanger, proprietors of the Powers fire-proof hotel, opened that celebrated hostelry in April, 1883, immediately after its completion, and have conducted it ever since. The firm consists of George A. Buck and William H. Sanger, and was organized in November, 1867, to take charge of the Revere House in Ottawa, Canada. In 1869 they went to Watertown, N. Y., as proprietors of the Woodruff House, and ten years later came to Rochester in charge of the Osborn House, which they continued until the opening of the Powers in 1883. Few hotels in America enjoy a wider reputation or a higher prestige among the better class of travelers and tourists than does this famous house. It is known abroad almost as well as nearer home, and ranks with the very best hotels in the country.

Otis, Lyman M., was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, November 12, 1831, and is the eldest son of David G. and Maria (Morris) Otis, the other children being Harrison G., of Rochester, and David G., of Battle Creek, Mich. David G. Otis, sr., came from Connecticut to Perry, N. Y., at a very early day, taught school in Monroe county, settled in Henrietta in 1829, and died there in 1837, being a general in the old State militia and school commissioner at the time of his death. He was practically a lifelong farmer. His wife's father, Lyman Morris, moved to Warsaw, N. Y., in 1804, where Maria Morris was born in 1806; she died in Frbruary, 1882. Lyman M. Otis was educated in the district schools, Monroe Academy, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, and taught school winters and worked on the farm summers. In 1855 he engaged in the nursery business with D. W. Chase as Chase & Otis. They also bought wood, live stock, and produce, and in 1867 removed to Rochester, where they purchased the lumber business of J. H. Robinson & Son. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Chase in 1888. On February 1, 1889, Charles H. Moody was admitted to the firm, which became L. M. Otis & Co. They are extensive wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of lumber, and have occupied the

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present premises at 734 East Main street since 1891, prior to that being first located where the Erie depot now stands and later (1882) on Crouch's Island, where they purchased the business of H. H. Edgerton. Mr. Otis was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he affiliated with that great political body. He has served as town clerk of Henrietta in 1857, justice of the peace for nine years from 1858, supervisor of the Fourth ward six terms, chairman of the board two terms, alderman two years, and treasurer of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, and is now chairman of the building committee of the new court-house, member of the West Side Sewer Commission, member of the Masonic fraternity about thirty-five years, and president of the Monroe Avenue Loan and Savings Association. He was married in 1864 to Miss Amanda M., daughter of Ambrose Cornwell, of Henrietta. They have one daughter, Mary S.

Palmer, Griff D., son of Henry T. Palmer, was born in Elmira, N. Y., March 26, 1847, and finished his education at the Elmira High School. He became a clerk in the hardware business in that city, being for a time associated with the wholesale firm of Pratt & Co., and in 1886 came to Rochester, where he organized the house of Weaver, Palmer & Richmond, wholesale and retail dealers in general hardware at 31 to 35 East Main street. Their business has been very successful, extending throughout the city and over a large surrounding territory. The firm has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization. In 1871 he married a daughter of the late Erastus K. Weaver, formerly of Penfield, Monroe county. They have two children, S. Elizabeth and Carl G.

Grant, Justus Herbert, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 19, 1849, was prepared for college at the Auburn Academy, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the Sheffield Scientific Department of Yale College in 1870. His practical experience in civil engineering, however, had commenced in 1866, when he was a rodman on the preliminary and locating surveys of the Southern Central Railroad, where he remained until 1867, when he began his collegiate course. In 1871 he was topographer and leveler on the location of the Utica, Chenango & Cortland Railroad; in 1872 leveler and assistant engineer in charge of the Central Valley Railroad, a short narrow gauge line in Chenango county, N. Y.; in 1872 and 1873 leveler on preliminary surveys on the Auburn & Homer Midland and the Canandaigua, Palmyra & Ontario Railroads; from 1873 to 1876 assistant engineer on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, making preliminary cross sections and estimates of earthwork of thirty miles between Syracuse and Rochester, measurements of old masonry and designs for extension and estimates of same, and in charge of construction with charge of party and office on sixteen miles and of thirty-two miles track laying and ballasting that line; and from 1876 to 1885 engineer and superintendent for George H. Thompson & Co., one of the largest railroad contractors in the State. Upon the death of Mr. Thompson in 1884 and the retirement of Mr. Luther in 1885, Mr. Grant became a member of the firm of Ellsworth & Grant. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute, and secretary of the Builders' Exchange since its organization. He was one of the organizers of the Exchange on January 10, 1888, and is the author of its constitution. In 1879 he married Miss Caroline L., daughter of Scott W. Updike, of Rochester. They have three children: Charles H., Richard H., and Laura Annesley.

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Buckley, James, M. D., is a son of Charles Buckley, a native of Ireland, who came up the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to Hanford's Landing and settled in that part of Rochester known as "Dublin" at a very early day. He engaged in milling, being in the employ of Charles J. Hill for many years, and died here. His wife was Julia Mulhare. Charles Buckley, deceased, was a native of this city, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and successfully practiced his profession in Rochester until his death at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., September 1, 1891. He was for six years health officer of the city, was noted for his many acts of charity, for his genial good nature, and was regarded as one of the best physicians and surgeons in Western New York. He was universally esteemed, and acquired during his brief career a reputation as imperishable as it was pure. He was a prominent member of the Monroe County and New York State Medical Societies and the Rochester Pathological Society. Dr. James Buckley studied medicine with his brother and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1883. After graduating he formed a partnership with Dr. Charles Buckley, and upon the latter's death succeeded to the entire practice, which he has successfully continued. He is a member of the Monroe County and New York State Medical Societies. In 1895 he married Miss Anna M. Stock, daughter of Nicholas Stock, of Brockport, N. Y.

Warner, Etta E.—Arsino B. Warner was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., June 22, 1820, and was educated in the public schools here. In 1821 his parents moved to the town of Greece, where he has since resided and followed the occupation of farming. May 27, 1854, he married Marietta Harroun, formerly of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., and they have had three children: Lillie A., Frank A., and Etta E. Lillie A. married Melzer Barrett, and had three children: Clara J., Olive L., and Mildred C. Mrs. Barrett died at the age of thirty-seven. Frank M. married Bertha E. Hart, and they had three children: Jessie E., Harry C., and a baby not named. Etta E. resides at home. Mr. Warner's father, Mertillow, was born in Connecticut in 1781, and came to Ontario county with his parents when he was fifteen years old. He married Eleanor Cassort, formerly of the Mohawk valley, and they had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Warner died in 1854 and his wife died in 1864. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather Warner was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother, Mertillo, in the late war. Mrs. Warner's father, George Harroun, was born at White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., in 1800, and was a well educated man. He married twice, first to Lena Jones, of Cambridge, Washington county, and they had three children. Mrs. Harroun died in 1832. For his second wife he married Julia A. Hicks, of Bennington, Vt., and they had three children. The family came to Western New York in 1835. He died in 1844.

Martin & Brother, A. N.—This firm are among the stirring business men of the town of Webster, where they have a large lumber yard, being dealers in lumber of all kinds and also building contractors. They employ from twenty-five to forty men in their factory and building. The father of the above gentlemen was Andrew Martin, who was also engaged in the same line of business, being a first-class carpenter and builder.

Gaffney, Owen, was born in Ireland, June 6, 1824, came to America with his parents when but seven years of age, settled in Utica, where he gained his education.

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He early evinced a strong aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and when only seventeen years old was the owner of the most enterprising dry goods house of that city. Possessing a rare business tact, he saw early in his mercantile career the approaching necessity of seeking elsewhere a larger field. In those days Rochester and Buffalo were considered as belonging to the far west. Through the advice and encouragement of his friend, the late O. M. Benedict, he made choice of Rochester. In 1849 he married Louisa Burke, of Utica, a woman with rare mental qualities, whose death, December 1, 1891, caused universal sorrow. In the year of his marriage he removed to this city and laid the foundation of the dry goods establishment which is now known as the house of Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co. In 1853 he took into partnership with him, under the firm name of Gaffney, Burke & Co., his brother-in-law, the late Charles J. Burke, the late Charles Fitz Simons, and Alexander B. Hone, who had been salesmen in his store. The firm enjoyed marked prosperity. In 1857 Mr. Gaffney retired from active connection with the concern, though still retaining a silent interest in the same, and in the sixties, withdrew entirely from the business. He next identified himself with various financial undertakings, and after a long and successful life died in 1895.

Greenleaf, Col. Halbert S., was born in Guilford county, Vt., April 12, 1827, was brought up on a farm, and received a common school and academic education. In 1856 he was commissioned justice of the peace, and August 29, 1857, a captain of the Massachusetts militia. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Union Army, and on September 12 of that year was commissioned captain of Co. E, 52d Regiment Mass. Vols. On October 23, 1862, he was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment, and subsequently served under General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. Colonel Greenleaf came to Rochester in 1867, and on July 1 of that year formed a copartnership with Mr. Sargent, under the name of Sargent & Greenleaf, manufacturers of time combination, and key locks for general and special uses. He organized and commanded the Hancock Brigade in the fall of 1880, and was elected commander of the 1st New York Veteran Brigade in February, 1882, and re-elected in January, 1883. He was elected to the 48th Congress as a Democrat in a Republican district, and was re-elected to the 52d Congress, serving with honor and distinction. Colonel Greenleaf also extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank, of the Rochester Park Commission, of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., the oldest leading dry goods firm in Rochester, was founded by the late Owen Gaffney in 1848. In 1853 Charles J. Burke, Charles Fitz Simons, and Alexander B. Hone, formerly clerks, were taken into partnership under the style of Gaffney, Burke & Co. Two years later Mr. Gaffney retired, though he continued to hold for some time afterward an interest in the business, and the style became Burke, Gaffney & Hone. In 1858 this was changed to Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., a name it has ever since retained and made famous throughout the country. At that time Patrick Mahon was admitted a partner; in 1872 Thomas J. Devine was given an interest, and upon Mr. Mahon's death in February, 1881, became one of the firm. The partnership thus formed expired by limitation in 1886, but it was renewed with the same members, and Daniel B. Murphy, who had had

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charge of the financial department since 1881, was given an interest. Mr. Fitz Simons died in 1888, while on a visit with his family to Switzerland. January 1, 1891, a reorganization was effected under which those having a full interest in the business were Charles J. Burke, Alexander B. Howe, Thomas J. Devine, Daniel B. Murphy, and Alexander K. Hone, while Augustus L. McKittrick and Michael A. Stupp were given special interests. Mr. Burke died in May, 1892, and since then the business has been continued by the other partners. It has occupied the same site at the corner of East Main and North St. Paul streets since its inception, but the buildings have been several times enlarged. The wholesale department was built in 1876, the middle section in 1890, and the corner structure in 1894. Their retail business is one of the largest between New York and Chicago, while the wholesale trade extends throughout this State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and both consist of everything in the line of dry goods. Charles J. Burke was born in Potsdam, N. Y., September 18, 1832, and died May 17, 1892. He was graduated from Perkins Academy at Utica in 1849, came to Rochester the same year and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Owen Gaffney, and from 1853 until his death was actively identified with the firm of which he was long the senior member. He was a director in the Traders' National Bank, an organizer and trustee of Mechanics' Saving Bank, an organizer, the first vice-president, and later president of the Merchants' Bank, a director in the Rochester Safe and Trust Deposit Company, and one of the original members of the Park Commission. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, presidental elector on the Democratic ticket in 1884, and one of the organizers of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Clubs. Mr. Burke was always a public spirited citizen and took a constant interest in the affairs of the city whose development he had watched for so many years.

Peck, Henry J.—Both Mr. and Mrs. Peck, of Brighton, are descended from families who were pioneers of the town. Henry Peck's father was Hiram Peck, and Mrs. Peck is the daughter of the late Samuel R. Hart, farmer and lumberman. In the early annals of the town of Brighton both families occupied prominent positions in business, society and church. Henry Peck was born in Brighton in 1839, and has always been identified with the nursery industry. In 1868 he married Amelia Hart. Their children are George H., Harry C., Robert C., and S. Ernest. George, the eldest son, has begun his business career by an association with A. L. Beardsley, of Fairport.

Wilder, Merion R., was born in the town of Greece, May 27, 1850, and his education was obtained in the public schools, his early life being spent on his father's farm. In 1876 he became a railroad man, and has been a conductor on the R., W. & O. Railroad eleven years. In 1895 he resigned the position of conductor after two years' service with the B., R. & P. Railway Company. On April 1, 1895, he opened a bakery and confectionery establishment on Broadway in Charlotte. He has married twice, first to Julia E. Denise, of this town, on February 15, 1870. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, only two sons survive, Charles O., who is a bookkeeper with the firm of Smith & Perkins, Rochester, N. Y., and George W., who assists his father in the bakery. Mrs. Wilder died November 14, 1886. He married April 18, 1889, Sarah M., youngest daughter of James H., and Sarah M. Upton, of the town of Greece. Mr. Wilder's father, Ira, was born in Vermont,

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December 11, 1811, and came with his parents to this locality when a child. He was educated in the common schools and became a farmer. He married Mary Goodell, of the town of Parma, and eleven children were born to them, six of whom survive: Simeon, who is in California; Celia, now Mrs. George Northrup, of this town; Belden, who is a resident of Parma; Virginia, now Mrs. Malon Atwell of Missouri; Merion R.; and Addie J., now Mrs. Edgar Denise, of Charlotte. Mr. Wilder died in 1883, and his wife in 1892. Mrs. M. R. Wilder's father, James H. Upton, was born near Albany, N. Y., in 1826. He received an academic education and came to the town of Greece with his parents when a boy. His early life was spent farming and was afterward a commission dealer in cattle in the West. He married Sarah M. Bigelow, and five sons were born to them. Mrs. James H. Upton died May 1, 1864. Mr. Wilder is a member of the Railway Conductors' Frontier Lodge, No. 167, also of the Knights of Pythias, Dirigo Lodge, 249, Oswego, New York.

Woodworth, Frank J., son of the late Dwight J. Woodworth, was born in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1870. After attending the public schools of his native town and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. R. H. Hofheinz, of Rochester, and in 1892 was graduated from the New York Dental College. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Rochester. Dr. Woodworth is an active member of the Seventh District Dental Society, a delegate to the New York State Dental Society, secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Dental Society, and a member of the Columbia Rifle and Pistol Club of this city.

Fillmore, Mrs. Sarah A.—Mrs. Fillmore's father, the late Christian Butts, was born in Northampton county, Pa., in 1790. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold of his native State, and they were the parents of six children: Simon; Sarah A., who married Hezekiah Fillmore, and had one son, Addison B., who was educated in the public schools, was graduated from Rochester Free Academy, and is now a fruit grower; Betsey, who married John Tennison, of Parma; Mary, now deceased, who became the wife of Timothy Wicks, of Tompkins county, N. Y.; Susan, now deceased, who married Peter McKenen, who was at one time a teacher in the Rochester Free Academy for twelve years; and Daniel, who resides near Long Pond Bridge. In 1817 or 1818 Mr. and Mrs. Butts first located at the Rapids, near Rochester, N. Y., and shortly afterward in the town of Greece. He died February 19, 1888, and Mrs. Butts in 1875. This old family have been identified with the best interests of this town and county the past seventy-eight years. Christian Butts was a veteran in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Chippeway and Lundy's Lane. At this time he passed through Rochester and was struck with its future advantages, and thus came to settle at Rochester. He was a man of great sociability and kind-heartedness, especially toward the poor. He died at the age of about ninety-eight years.

Leonard, Charles N., is a son of Ichabod and Laura H. (Northrup) Leonard, and grandson of Ichabod, sr. Mr. Leonard's father came to Brighton in 1816, and to Penfield in 1823, his death occurring in 1867. He left two sons, Charles N. and George R. Mr. Leonard married Sarah P. De Shon, and settled in 1876 on the farm where he now lives. He takes an active part in the affairs of his town and has four times been elected supervisor, 1879-'80, '88 and '89.

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Leonard, George R., was born in Penfield, in 1841, and is the son of Ichabod and Laura (Northrop) Leonard and grandson of Ichabol Leonard, sr., who came from Massachusetts to Brighton in 1816, and to Penfield in 1823, and settled where Mr. Leonard now lives. Mr. Leonard's father died in 1867, leaving two sons, Charles N. and George R., and one daughter. He married in 1879, Mary, daughter of William R. Thomas, and granddaughter of Alpheus Clark, who was one of the first settlers of Penfield.

Weber, Frank.—The late Florian Weber, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1822, was educated in their schools, and was a farmer by occupation. At the age of twenty-five he came to this country, and located at Brighton, this county, and five years later returned to Germany, where he made a prolonged visit. Returning again to America he located at the above mentioned place. In September, 1854, he married Cecilia Fetser, formerly of his native place, and their children were: Frank. Peter, Joseph F., Mary A. and Catherine. Peter married Mary McKiver of Ogden, and they have two children: Frances and Cecilia. Mary A. married Blasius Leichtner of Rochester. Catherine married John Leibeck of Greece, and they have two children, John A. and Walter J. The family have resided on this homestead in the south part of the town twenty-eight years. Mr. Weber died in 1886. Frank and Joseph F. are farmers on the homestead.

Davis, Benjamin F., was born in Bangor, Maine, June 21, 1829. His education was obtained in the common schools, came to this State when he was fifteen years old, first locating in Rochester, and soon afterward in the town of Greece, and became a farmer by occupation. In July, 1853, he married Mary A. Loper of Charlotte, and they have three children: Dora A., Emma J., and Charles A. Dora A. married William Loper, and they have one son, Frank E. Emma J. married Thomas Hogan, and three children were born to them: Thomas A., Frank, and Mary A. Charles A. married Medora Worden of this town, and they have three sons: Earl, Albert, and Wilber. Mr. Davis's father, Benjamin, was born in Maine, in 1800. He married Mary A. Washburne of his native State, and they have two children: William W., and Benjamin F., as above. Mr. Davis died in 1835, and his wife in 1838. Mrs. Davis's father Gabriel Loper, was born in Connecticut in 1793. He married Alzina Payne of that State, and they were the parents of fifteen children, two of whom died in infancy: Stephen, Halsey, Simon, Geter. Judson, Henry, James, William, John, Charles. Asmeth, Mary A., as above, and Eliza. Mr. Loper died in 1853, and his wife in 1864. Mr. Davis is a hotel keeper, and an ice dealer. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and Welch.

Fuller, George R., son of Wyman M. Fuller, was born at Massena, N. Y., April 7, 1850, and when an infant moved with his parents to Norwood, N. Y., where his father was a merchant and postmaster. After attending the public schools he became a clerk in his father's store and at the age of eighteen began active life as a telegraph operator at De Kalb Junction, N. Y. He was then successively a ticket agent, passenger conductor, and traveling auditor from the general offices of the R., W. & O. Railroad at Watertown. In 1876 he came to Rochester and purchased his present business from the estate of Dr. Douglass Bly. Mr. Fuller is one of the most extensive manufacturers of artificial limbs in the country. At the time he succeeded Dr. Bly the business consisted of this branch alone, but to it he has since added the manufacture of trusses, supporters, crutches, etc. His trade extends not only

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throughout the United States and Canada but into Europe, Africa, Australia, the South and Spanish Americas, and other foreign countries. Mr. Fuller also publishes the New York State Medical Reporter, a monthly journal which he started in March, 1894, and which has acquired a wide and influential circulation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rochester Whist Club, was the first vice-president and is now president of the Park Avenue Loan Association, has been president since the organization and incorporation of the Boyer Diamond Vineyard Company, of Farmer, Seneca county, which has 180 acres of Diamond grapes, being probably the largest vineyard of one variety of grapes in the State. This company was incorporated in 1891 and had met with unvarying success.

Conterman, Adam L., was born in Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y., January 16, 1819. He was educated in the schools of his day and moved with his parents to Oswego county when he was sixteen years of age, and is a farmer by occupation, and has been a resident of Western New York since 1879. He was twice married, first on January 21, 1841, to Nancy Hoyt, of West Monroe, by whom he had four children: George H., Betsey, James S. (who was a soldier in the late war and died April 12, 1865, in the hospital at Point of Rocks, Va.), and Nancy. Mrs Conterman died May 23, 1858. January 14, 1860, he married Betsey A. Smith, of Chenango county, N. Y. They had two children: Ferma and John S. Mrs. Conterman died February 10, 1895. John S. is a farmer living at home. He married Ella Garlock, of Greece. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and German.

Brown, Le Grand, son of Dyer D. S. Brown, at one time proprietor of the old Rochester Democrat and later president of the Democrat and Chronicle, whose biographical sketch appears on another page of this work, was born in Scottsville, Monroe county, October 19, 1863, and completed his education at the University of Rochester. Developing at an early age an aptitude for civil engineering, he devoted much time to the study of that profession and obtained a practical knowledge of its various branches. In 1882 he entered the employ of the Rochester & Ontario R. R. Co. (now the Rochester branch of the R., W. & O. R. R.) where he remained until his father having been appointed one of the commissioner to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad in the fall of 1883, he accompanied the party. Returning in 1884, he went to Florida as assistant engineer on the J., T. & K. W. R. R., and returning to Rochester in 1885, he entered the employ of the Central Union Transfer and Storage Company, where he remained a short time, being also engaged at several pieces of engineering work, among which with A. P. Bovier was the location of the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Rochester to Honeoye Falls. In 1887 he formed a partnership with H. L. S. Hall and engaged in the coal and lumber business at Scottsville for a short time, after which returning to Rochester, opened in 1890 his present office. He was chief engineer for and had charge of the reconstruction of the Rochester Railway Company's lines and the Grand View Beach Railroad. In 1891 he took charge of the location of, and later was employed as assistant engineer on the construction of the new Rochester Water Works Conduit under Emil Kuichling, chief engineer, and continued in that capacity until its completion in 1895, carrying on also a large private engineering business. At present he does much work on surveys and maps in legal cases, electric railroads, water works, etc., being constructing engineer on Charlotte sewers, Canandaigua water works, Rochester and

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Glen Haven R. R. and other important works. He is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and Academy of Science, and one of the best known civil engineers in Western New York. He is a Republican in politics with independent proclivities. In 1887 he was married to Miss Margaret E. Baker, daughter of W. Y. Baker of Rochester, and they have two children: Margaret Louise and Roscoe Selden.

Singleton, Daniel R., was born in Massachusetts in 1857, and when a young man he came to Monroe county and settled in Parma, where he was later engaged for some years in the produce business, until 1884, when he came to Hamlin Center and bought the hotel which he has since run, and by the courtesy of himself and wife to their guests it gained the reputation of being one of the best in that section. Mr. Singleton also owns and runs the summer hotel at Oak Island Beach, which is becoming under his management to be favorably known as a first-class place to spend a few days for either rest or fishing. Mr. Singleton has always taken a keen interest in the public affairs of the town, and is in fact known as one of the leading spirits in all public enterprises.

Babcock, John W., born in Rochester, November 4, 1853, is a son of William Babcock, who was also a native of this city, born in August, 1822, being a son of John Babcock, who came here from New England at a very early day. The latter, a carpenter by trade, built many of the first buildings in the then village of Rochesterville, and was long a member of the old Alexander street M. E. church. William Babcock was a canal boatman for about forty years, running grain boats between Buffalo and New York and carrying large quantities of grain from Brockport, Spencerport, and other points to Albany. He stopped about ten years ago and now lives in Rochester. He married Eliza S., daughter of James Wilson, both natives of Scotland, and had six children, of whom John W. and George are living. John W. Babcock was educated at No. 13 school and the Free Academy, but during his first year in the latter institution sustained a severe injury, which compelled him to give up an academic course. Recovering, he was employed by Sargent & Greenleaf, lock manufacturers, for two and one-half years, and then attended business college. He was for eleven years bookkeeper for M. & E. Huntington, dealers in paints and oils, and their successors, B. H. Clark & Son, for three years bookkeeper for G. W. & C. T. Crouch & Sons, and two years for E. B. Chace, lumber dealers, and for five years a salesman, etc., for Doyle & Gallery, coal. In the spring of 1892 he established his present coal business at No. 321 South St. Paul street. He is a member of Yonondio Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M. In July, 1877, he married Susie S., daughter of the late Col. Duncan McVicar of Rochester. She died in 1880, leaving an only daughter. In 1882 he married Lillia H., daughter of the late William Smeed, of this city, by whom he has one daughter and a son.

Ellsworth, Henry Mason, son of Henry Ellsworth, and Harriet Leroy Mason, was born in New York city May 21, 1833. His father, who died in 1840, was a native of East Windsor, Conn., a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a merchant in New York city, and after his death young Ellsworth went to Vermont, where he was educated. In September, 1847, he came to Rochester, arriving on a Saturday practically a stranger. Introducing himself to Charles B. Stuart, then city surveyor and afterward State engineer and surveyor, he

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began the next Monday morning driving pegs for a surveying party for $1 a day, and remained with Mr. Stuart until the latter's election as State engineer. In the meantime Mr. Ellsworth finished his education here under Prof Dewey. From 1848 to 1858 he engaged as a civil engineer on the Erie Canal enlargement, and at the end of that period went to California, where he engaged in mining and lumbering. He was second lieutenant of Co. C, 1st Bat. Nevada Cav., and was post adjutant at Camp Douglass, Utah, under P. Edward Connor. When the Civil war closed he returned to California and remained there till December, 1867; he then came to Rochester and with others was engaged until 1871 on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Minnesota. In 1875 he formed a partnership with George H. Thompson and John Luther under the style of G. H. Thompson & Co., and carried on a large building and railroad contracting business until the death of Mr. Thompson in 1884, when J. H. Grant was admtted to the firm and the name became Ellsworth, Luther & Co. In 1885 Mr. Luther retired and since then the style has been Ellsworth & Grant. Among the important works with which Mr. Ellsworth has been connected are the Lyons & Geneva and the Rochester & Lake Ontario Railroads, the N. Y. C. and the B. R. & P. depots in Rochester, forty miles of the Pine Creek and twenty miles of the Beech Creek Railroads in Pennsylvania, twenty miles of railroad from Canastota to Camden, the road from Dresden to Penn Yan for Gen. George J. Magee, of Watkins, the Erie double track from Attica to Portage, forty-two miles of the B. R. & P. Railroad from Ashford junction to Buffalo, forty miles of the Adirondack Railroad for Dr. W. Seward Webb, and others. He was also connected with the construction of the Elwood, Curtis, Martin Briggs, Reynolds & Eddy, Leary and other blocks in Rochester, the New Chamber of Commerce building, and in fact with more than eighty-five buildings in this city. He is a 32d degree Mason, being a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge F. & A. M., Monroe Commandery K. T. and intermediate bodies, and is ex-vice-president and since 1877 a director of the German American Bank. May 10, 1878, he married Mrs. Helen L. Hartupee in Chicago, Ill.

Hamil, Aaron, was born in Clarkson, N. Y., in 1837. Daniel Hamil, father of Aaron H., came from East Bloomfield in 1828, and settled in Clarkson, where he died in the same year. Aaron H. remained on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 140th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He returned to Clarkson, where he engaged in farming until 1890. In 1894 he opened a hardware store in Hamlin, where he is still engaged in business. He married Amanda, daughter of Isaac Scott, of Clarkson, by whom he had these children: Edward E., Clarence V., H. E., who is in business with his father; Walter U., Willie N., Bertrand P., and Charley A. Mr. Hamil is a member of Cady Post, G. A. R., of Brockport. Mrs. Hamil died, and he married for his second wife, S. A. Peterson, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Emberry, A. J. and Willis.—Robert, their father, came to Pittsford, N. Y., in 1831, where he lived five years, then returned to England for his sister Amelia, who came back with him and settled in Penfield and together they purchased the farm now owned by A. J. and Willis. About 1840 Robert Embery married Miss Quick. A few years later they built the stone house, which has given the farm the name of the "Stone House" farm. A. J. and Willis are two of six sons, and were born in 1854

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and 1856 respectively. They were educated in the common schools and began farming with their brothers, with whom they continued until the death of their parents and aunt, when they divided the farm and bought out the other heirs. In 1886 A. J. Emberry married Elnora Morley, by whom he has two children: Mary and Richard. While not active politicians, these brothers are well read and keep posted in public affairs. They are members of the Penfield Masonic Lodge and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Denise, Daniel S., was born in the town of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, November 25, 1822. His parents moved to West Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., when he was two years old, where he was partly educated in the public schools. In 1834 they moved to Macedon, and he attended the Macedon Academy nearly four years. In 1844 he went to his old home in New Jersey and taught school one year, and upon his return to Wayne county he entered the employ of a dry goods house in Palmyra, where he remained as a clerk two years and six months. In 1848 he went on a visit to Michigan, and February 21, 1849, he married Caroline Chapin, of Adrain, Mich., and came to this homestead May 8, 1850. They have had five children: Julian E., Edgar A., William H., Daniel S., jr., who died when but three years old, and Albert L. Edgar married Addie J. Wilder, and they have two daaghters, Lida A., and Mary W. William H. married M. Louisa Fry, and have had two children, Walter, who died in his fifth year, and Harry. Albert L. married Adelaide Davis, formerly of Canada, and they have one son, Edgar A. Mr. Denise's father, Dennise Denise, was also born in New Jersey at the old home, in 1799. He married Aletta Hulch, of his native place. She was born in 1797. Eleven children were born to them Mr. D. Denise died in 1880, and his wife in 1865. Mrs. Daniel Denise's father, Silas Chapin, was born in New Hampshire, February 5, 1793. He married Charity Whitney, of Elmira, born September 6, 1803. They had three children. Mr. Chapin died in 1829; his wife survives and lives in Michigan. Mr. Denise has been trustee of the school in Charlotte for eighteen years. The ancestry of this family is Dutch, English and Welsh. The two older brothers are general merchants in the village of Charlotte, under the firm name of Denise Bros. The company was formed August 5, 1879.

Dyson, Robert, was born in Cambridge, England, June 7, 1839, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of fifteen, and was educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and fruit grower and also the owner of an extensive fruit evaporator by steam and heating processes known to himself, which he manufactures, and has applied for patents on them. The capacity of his evaporators is 400 bushels per day. He was married twice, first to Mary McCoy, of Rochester, N. Y. They had two children: John and Martha. John married Elizabeth Peeling, and they had two children: Alice Maud, and Mabel. Martha married William Lowden, of Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Cora M., William and Robert. Mrs. Robert Dyson died July 9, 1892. The second time he married Lucy Long, of Bunker Hill, Ill., and they have one daughter, Hattie M. Mr. Dyson's father, John, was born at the old home in England in 1799, was a farmer by occupation, and he married Martha Hall, of his native place. They had six children: Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, Diana, John, and Robert, as above noted. The family came to the United States in 1854. Mr. Dyson's father died in 1872, and his mother in 1854. Mrs.

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Dyson's father, Joseph Long, was born in Illinois in 1837, and he married Mary Davis, of Kentucky. They had four children; Laura, Lucy, as above, Amanda, and Lloyd R. Mr. Long was a soldier in the late war in Co. D, 10th Kansas Vols., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war and died in 1871. Mr. Dyson is a member of Clio Lodge No. 776, F. & A. M., in Parma, N. Y.

Flynn, Jeremiah, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., February 20, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He worked in the lumber yard for J. L. Sherwood eleven years, and came to Charlotte, N. Y., in 1884. He is proprietor of the European Hotel at the Beach, which is conducted in first-class style. On November 22, 1887, he married M. Annie Heifner, formerly of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. Flynn's father, Jeremiah, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1825, and came to the United States when a yonng man and located at Canandaigua, N. Y. He married Catherine Kennedy, formerly of his native place, and they had nine chiidren. He died in 1870, and his wife some years later. Mrs. Flynn's father, Adam Heifner, was born at the old home in Bavaria, in 1828, and married Annie D. Wilhelm, of his native country. They had nine children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Heifner died July 4, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Flynn are members of the Holy Cross Catholic church at Charlotte.

Fry, Thomas J., was born in Mayfield, Sussex, England, May 27, 1822, and came to this country at the age of fifteen, with his parents. He worked at blacksmithing until 1864, when he became a farmer and market gardener as well as seedsman, making a specialty of pansy seeds for Vick, of Rochester. August 29, 1842, he married Matilda Mather, of Schuyler, Herkimer county, and they have had ten children: Eliza, Isabel, Lillian, Thomas J., Edward H., Francis W., Albert H., and three who died young. Four of the above seven are now deceased. Lillian married John Wright, formerly of Canada; Thomas J. married Ora Butler, of Parma, and has had five children: Daisy, Fernetta, Gertrude, Frank (deceased), and Jefferson H.; Francis W. married Frank S. Southwick, of South Butler, Wayne county, where they now live; their children are Persey, Edith, and Virginia. Mrs. Fry's father, Elizur Mather, was born in Connecticut in 1785, and their children were Elizur P., Laura Avery, Laura, William, Prudence, Matilda, Mary, Prudence, Timothy and Jane A. He died February 10, 1869, and his wife March 3, 1863. Mrs. Fry's grandfather Mather was a soldier in the Revolution, and her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her brother William was a soldier in the late war. The ancestry of this family is English, German and Welsh.

Gallusser, John, was born in St. Gaull, Switzerland, December 5, 1850, was educated in the common schools there, and helped his father in his small store and farm. In 1872 he came to the United States, locating in Westchester county, N. Y., and came to Rochester in 1873, and worked in the coal yard of George Engart & Co., seven years. He then entered the employ of A. G. Yates & Co., and for the past fourteen years he has been foreman for that company at their coal docks at Port of Genesee at Charlotte. September 28, 1878, he married Catherine Rupp, formerly of Germany. Mr. Gallusser's father, John, was born at the home in Switzerland, September 20, 1826. He married Barbara Ulrick, of Germany, and had seven children: John, Ulrick, Jacob, Tobias, Barbara, Catrina and August. The last named died at the age of twenty-two years. Both father and mother are still living. Mrs. Gallus-

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ser's father, Conrad Rupp, was born in Schweinsburg, Hessen, Germany, and married Margaret Hahn, of his native place, and had four children: Conrad, August, Catherine and Annie. Mrs. Gallusser came to the United States in 1872. Mr. Gallusser is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., of Charlotte, and was instrumental with others in the organization of the same.

Hillman, Dr. Walter B.—The late Dr. Lovinus L. Hillman was born in Cattaraugus county, March 22, 1825, was educated in the schools of his day and studied medicine at the Buffalo Medical College, from which he graduated and took a regular course in clinics in New York city. He began practice in Greece in 1850. May 7, 1860, he married Aurelia Benedict, of Greece, this county, and they have had four children: Flora, who died young; Jessie E., who graduated from the Brockport Normal School in 1872, and from the musical department in 1878, also having studied a year with Prof. W. Mason of New York city; Walter B., and Frank H., who died aged seven. Dr. L. L. Hillman died August 27, 1893, after a practice of over forty-three years. He was well known and beloved by the whole community. He was a genuine friend to the the poor, and was much interested in higher education. Selfishness had no part in his nature, and when called suddenly away, he was mourned by a bereaved wife and family, as well as by the entire community. His son, Walter, was born in Greece, January 10, 1876, he was educated in the common schools, and graduated from the Brockport State Normal School in 1885, from the Rochester University in 1889, with the degree of A. M., then took a four years' course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He was resident physician and surgeon in St. Mary's Hospital four months, when he was called to take his father's practice on the latter's death. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical Society. August 23, 1894, he married Mary D. Paine of his native town. He is now practicing with eminent success.

Henchen, Virginia, widow of the late John Henchen. The latter was born in Germany in 1819, and was twice married, his first wife being Magdalene Henchen, whom he married in Germany, by whom he had six children. His wife died and he married Virginia Renaud, born Root, and of their four children, Julia died in infancy, the others being William, Florian and Annie. William married Julia Martin, and has one daughter, Frances. Mr. Henchen came to the Uuited States soon after his first marriage, and died November 26, 1886. Mrs. Henchen married for her first husband Augustus Renaud, formerly of Switzerland, and they had four children, Joseph, Mary, Josephine and John. Joseph married Catharine Fetzner, and has seven children: Joseph, jr., Mary, Annie, Cicilia, Frank and Josephine; Mary married Louis Garmack and has two children, Lizzie and ———; Josephine married Isaac Smallworth and has four children, Jacob, Rose, Carrie and Estella; John married Magdelene Wischer, and has a son, William. The late Augustus Renaud was a soldier in the 20th N. Y. Vols., was present at the capture of Richmond, was shot below the heart, and died on his way to hospital. Mrs. Renaud was born in Metz, France.

Hedditch, Robert, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 15, 1859, and his education was obtained in the public schools. He has always followed the butcher's trade, having learned the trade with his father. January 5, 1884, he formed a copartner-

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ship with George Clark, which was continued until 1888. The following June, Mr. Hedditch began business, keeping a first class market on his own account, which he has continued with success. December 19, 1881, he married Elizabeth McCready, of Brighton, Canada, and they have one son, Henry R. Mr. Hedditch's father, Henry, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1835. In his early days he was a dairy farmer. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, locating in Rochester, N. Y., where he learned the butcher's trade. He began business on his own account with a partner in 1857. In 1856 he married Catharine Baker of Rochester and they had five sons: George, Robert, John, Henry, jr., and Frank. John died in 1894. Mrs. Hedditch's father, George McCready, was born in Scotland in 1830, was educated in the schools of that time, and was a farmer by occupation. He came with his parents to Canada, when a child. In 1856 he married Margaret Ortrum, of Brighton, Canada, and they had seven children: William M., Jennie, Martha, Belle S., Elizabeth A., Maria A., and George H. Both father and mother are still living at the old home in Canada.

Jones, Charles B., was born in Charlotte, January 2, 1863, and his education was obtained at the public schools. He is an engineer by occupation. November 27, 1885, he married Sarah M. McPherson of Elmira, N. Y., and they have three children, George B., Russell R., and Marjorie. Mr. Jones's father, Charles H., was born in Canada, May 1, 1833, and came to Manchester, Ontario, with his parents when a boy, and was educated in the district schools. He, too, was an engineer by occupation. He married Mary Lash, of Rochester, N. Y., and had four children, Henry F., Henrietta, Charles B., as above, and Frank L. Mr. Jones died February 7, 1869, aged thirty-six years. Mrs. Chas. B. Jones's father, John McPherson, was born in Scotland, April 25, 1836. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of fourteen. He is an overseer in Rathbun Blast Furnace in Elmira. He married Eliza Colbraith, formerly of Scotland. They had seven children, Jennie, Sarah M., as above, Mary, Maggie M., Henrietta S., John B., jr., and Charles K. Both father and mother are living. Mr. C. B. Jones is chief engineer of the Rochester, Charlotte, and Manitou Power for their electric railway, and was chief for the Grand View Beach Company in 1891-92-94. He has also been chief engineer of the Elmira Reformatory steam system, also for the Eastman Dry Plate works on the Boulevard. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., Charlotte, N. Y., and was largely instrumental with some others in its organization.

Kintz, Milton W.—The late Anthony Kintz was born in Easton, Pa., April 5, 1825, and came to this State with his parents when he was four years old. They located in the town of Greece, where he was educated in the district schools, and was a farmer by occupation. December 12, 1851, he married Lucretia Peterson, of the town of Greece, and they had four children: Emma E., John, who died in infancy, Milton W., and Homer M. Emma E. married William T. Kirk of this town, and they have five children: Bertha, Flora, Carrie, Daisy and John. Homer M. married Edith Hayner of the town of Parma. Mr. Kintz died April 13, 1893. Milton W. Kintz was born on the Kintz homestead on the Latta Road, November 6, 1856, and was educated in the public schools and at the Brockport State Normal School, and was a farmer by occupation. June 18, 1884, he married Ida F. Wilder of the town of Greece, and they have three children: William W., Caroline and Corinne. Mrs.

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Kintz's father, William Wilder, was born in the town of Parma, October 19, 1839, and was educated in the common schools and he, too, was a farmer. He married Caroline Lockwood, of Rochester, N. Y., and they had one daughter, Ida, as above noted. Mr. Wilder resides in Canada; his wife died August 25, 1889. William Hincher, the grandfather of Mrs. Anthony Kintz on the maternal side, was a native of Brookfield, Mass., and participated in the Shay Rebellion, and left there on that account with his father, William, and came to Newtown Point, N. Y., in 1791. Later they came to the mouth of the Genesee River, where they began to erect a log house, where the government lighthouse is now, and February, 1792, they settled across the river until their residence was completed, which was the first one erected between here and Fort Niagara. Their made of conveyance was an ox team and sleds. Upon the sale of their first property to the government, they erected a log house on what is now known as the Latta farm. He married Lucretia Granger, and they had eight children.

Kintz, John, was born in what is now known as Monroe county, Pa., October 24, 1816, and came to the town of Greece with his parents when eleven years old. They located north of Greece Center, where he was educated in the schools of that early day, and has always been a farmer by occupation. He married Rachel Miller, of the town of Greece, who died in 1884. Mr. Kintz's father, Anthony, was born in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1796, and married Mary Butz, of his native State, and they were the parents of ten children: John, as above, Sarah, Lovey, Susanna, Anthony, George W., Mary A., Henry J., Emeline, and Lizzey, the first five of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Anthony, sr., died February 12, 1876, and his wife August 20, 1866. Mr. Kintz has been supervisor of the town one term, assessor two years, and justice of the peace twelve years. The family on both sides are of German extraction.

Luke, T. John, was born in Hamburg, Germany, February 27, 1853, was educated in their schools, and a ship carpenter by trade. He first came to the United States in 1876, and returned to Germany in 1879. His first residence in this country was in Buffalo, and upon his return from the Fatherland in the latter part of 1879, he located in Rochester. He resided there nine years following his trade, and then moved to Charlotte, where he is employed as a skillful boat builder and ship carpenter. July 11, 1881, he married Sylvia Dumond, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Ulster county, N. Y., and they have four children: Florence L., Elizabeth M., John T., and Charles H. Mr. Luke's father, John O. P., was born at the old home in 1813. He married Henrietta G. Geysel, and they had thirteen children, three died in infancy, and the others are Henrietta, Phillipena, Joseph, Lucy, Louisa, Gotlieb, T. John, as above, Henry, Louis, and Robert. Mr. Luke came to the United States and returned in 1877. Mr. Luke's father, Philander Dumond, was born in Ulster county, N. Y. He married Mary J. Markle, and they have one daughter, Sylvia, as above. Mr. Dumond was a soldier in the late war, and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Six of his family were in that war. Mr. Luke is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., and Genesaga Tribe of Red Men.

Lane, Almira.—The late Samuel T. Lane was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 7, 1803, and came to Greece with his parents when he was ten years old. His education was obtained in the common schools, and he was a farmer

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by occupation. January 15, 1826, he married Almira, daughter of Richard and Rhoda Wilder, of Parma, by whom he had five children: Theodore B., who is a farmer in town; Roderick W., who died at the age of twenty-three; Mary J., who resides with her mother; Rhoda C., who married John Butts, of Greece, and has two children, Franklin T, and Minnie E.; and Josephine A., who married Richard Bennish, of Greece, and has five children: John L., Myra, Richard, jr., Cora, and Franklin.

Latta, Mrs. Frances M.—James Mann, her father, was born in Buckinghamshire England, in 1794. He first married Maria Winters, by whom he had three children: Frances M., born in 1814, Alfred, and Henry. Mrs. Mann died in 1838, and in 1839 Mr. Mann married Julia M. Bird, of Canada, by whom he had these children: Jessie E. Griffith, George G., James F., and Frederick, who died in infancy. Mr. Mann died in 1870. The family came to the United States in 1821, locating in Monroe county. November 19, 1839, Frances M. married George C. Latta, one of the oldest settlers in the town of Greece. They had nine children: George C., Maria A., Agnes B., Mortimer D., James H., Frances J., Flora L., John W., and Manvelette. Mr. Latta died in 1877. Maria A. married Benjamin S. Abram, of Napanee, Canada. He was born April 12, 1846, and is an expert accountant. George C. married Gertrude Van Dresser, by whom he has two children: George B. and May. James H. married Isabella Chapman, by whom he has two children: Frances M. and Rubie E. Frances J. married Andrew J. Mulligan. Flora L. married Newkirk Barnes, and they have three children: William, Rubie M., and George. Manvelette married Emma Fay. Samuel Latta, brother of George C., was born in 1776, and cut a road from Charlotte to North Greece, which is the road of to-day.

Mitchell, William, was born in Sussex county, England, January 9, 1838, and came here with his parents in 1841, locating in Greece, this county, where he was educated in the public schools, and became a prosperous citizen. November 29, 1863, he married Maria Hillman, of this town, and they have had three children: William H., Charles E. and Susie May. William H. is manager of the Puget Sound Lumber Company, in California, and married Margaret South, of Newman, Cal. Charles E. is farmer at home, and one of the town's bright and active citizens. Susie May is now a student in music. Mr. Mitchell's father, Henry, came to the town of Greece, as above, having married in England Harriet Davis. Their two children were William, and Harriet (who died in infancy). Mr. Mitchell died in 1874, and his first wife died in 1841. Mrs. Mitchell's father, William Hillman, was born in Devonshire, England, and married Harriet Tuckett of that county. Their children were Charles, who died aged five, Maria, as above, and George, who died in Colorado. The family came to this country in 1851, where he died in 1881.

Miller, Jorgen J., was born in Denmark, February 16, 1852, was educated in their schools, and a farmer by occupation. He served in the Danish cavalry two years, and came to the United States in 1881, and located first at Johnstown, Pa., where he remained fourteen months, and then came to Charlotte. April 3, 1884, he married Annie S. Falleson, of the town of Greece, formerly of Denmark. Two sons have been born to them, Charles A., born January 15, 1885, and Harry J., born November 17, 1888. Mr. Miller's father, Hans J. Miller, was born at the old home in Denmark, December 28, 1801, and was married three times, the third time to the mother of Jorgen J., a Miss Jansen, of his native country. They had seven children: Jorgen

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J., Anna M.. and Catrina, who died in infancy, John C., Harry, Anna, and Catrina Hans J. Miller died in 1872. Mrs. Miller's father, Andrew Falleson, was born at the old home in Denmark, and married Helen M. Peterson. They had twelve children: Anna M., who died young, Martha M., Andrew P., Hedwig C., Hans P., Maria C., Annie S., Anna M. 2d, Helen M., Catrina, Frederica L., and Jorgen P., and Catrina, by first marriage. Mr. Falleson died May 4, 1886, and his wife November 3, 1883. Mr. Jorgen J. Miller is a fruit grower, having several acres of vineyard, peaches, and other varieties of fruits.

Miller, Mrs. Laura A.—The late John Miller was born on East avenue, near Brighton, N. Y., in 1804, was educated in the schools of that day, and was a gunsmith by occupation. March 4, 1843, he married Laura A. Paddock, who was born in Penfield. Mr. Miller died February 11, 1884, mourned by a bereaved wife and friends. Mr. Miller's father, John, sr., was born in Scotland, March 21, 1763, and came to the United States when a young man and located near Rochester, N. Y. He married and had twelve children. Mrs. Laura A. Miller's father, John Paddock, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1802, and when a boy came with his parents to the town of Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y. He was educated in the schools of that day, and was a carpenter and contractor by occupation. He married Anna Kirby, of the Friends denomination, formerly of New Jersey. Four children were born to them, Laura A., Mary, Charles and Martha. Mr. Paddock died in 1856, and his wife in 1837. . Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to reside at Charlotte in 1865. The ancestry of the family on the paternal side was Scotch, on the maternal side, English.

Manning, Mrs. Frances.—William H. Manning was born in the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, N. Y., March 11, 1850, was educated in the public schools, and is a marine engineer by occupation. July 3, 1877, he married Frances G. Howland, of Palmyra. She was born in Fairport. They have one son, W. Wallace, who is a student in the Union School. Mr. Manning's father, Jerome B., was born in 1815. He married Susan A. Leake of Irondequoit, and they had four children: William H., Bonaparte, Franklin, and Charles. The last three named are dead. Both father and mother reside on the old homestead in Irondequoit. Mrs. Manning's father, George P. Howland, was born in 1822. He married Sarah J. Ludington of Fairport, and had two children, Ella L., and Frances G. Ella L. married twice, first to Luther Sweeting, and they had two children, Claude L. and Bertha P. Mr. Sweeting died in 1890. Her second husband was H. B. Graves, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Howland died January 28, 1894, and his wife May 26, 1861. The ancestry of the family on the paternal side is English, on the maternal side Dutch.

Nelson, Mrs. William.—The late William Nelson was born in Hackering, Norfolk, England, April 19, 1824, was well educated in their public schools, and was steward for one of the large estates. July 22, 1849, he married Emeline Sendall, of his native place, and they had one son who survived, William S., who was born August 30, 1860. Mrs. Nelson was born January 17, 1830. The family came to the United States in 1865, locating at Independence, Iowa, where they remained until 1870, when they came to Rochester, N. Y. The son was educated in the public schools, and is a photographer by occupation, at Rochester. He married Lizzie Johnson, of that city, and they have two sons: William R. and Chester I. This family are dis-

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tinctly related to the late Admiral Lord Nelson, of the British navy, of Trafalgar fame. Mr. Nelson was a prominent Odd Fellow, also a member of St. Andrews's Brotherhood. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were members of the Episcopal church. He died August 30, 1892, mourned by a bereaved wife and son.

Northrup, Mrs. George W.—George W. Northrup was born on the old homestead October 17, 1839, was educated in the public schools, and is a farmer by occupation. December 17, 1864, he married Celia A., daughter of the late Ira Wilder of his native town, formerly of the town of Parma. They have three daughters: Junietta, Addie F., and Harriet. Junietta W. married John Bridgman of this town, and they have three children: Carrie E., George J., and William. Addie F. married Charles G. Warhois of the town of Parma, and they have two children: Ruth A., and a baby boy not named. The youngest daughter, Harriet, resides at home. Mr. Northrup's father, Joseph, was born in the town of Jefferson, Schoharie county, N. Y., March 6, 1806, and came to the city of Rochester when he was nineteen years old. A Saturday night found him at Brighton at Oliver Culver's hotel with one shilling in money and his wordly possessions tied up in a small bundle. He told Mr. Culver his story and he kindly let young Mr. Northrup stay over Sunday. The first part of the week he found employment with a Mr. Hogan at eleven dollars per month. He worked in the city about nine years, and excelled as a first-class teamster and horseman. He was in the employ of Jonathan Childs when he was elected mayor of Rochester in 1834. In that year he came to the town of Greece and bought on the east side, where he and his son reside, paying $100 per acre and lost $250 through a defective title, and let it for three years to his wife's brothers, the Wesleys. He married Maria A. Wesley of East Bloomfield, formerly of Windsor, Hartford county, Conn. They had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity: Mary A., Philip C., George W., as above, Joseph W., who died at the age of twenty-three years, and Francis M. Mrs. Northrup died in 1871. Mr. Northrup is residing with his son, George W., and family.

Shepard, John H., was born in Plantsville, Conn., January 20, 1849, and was first educated in the public schools, afterwards graduating from the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. He resided in Dakota six years, as a speculator, then came to Chicago and was made superintendent of Oakwood Cemetery, which position he held four years. The authorities of Riverside Cemetery sought his services to superintend, lay out, and beautify this new cemetery on the banks of the Genesee River, which under his guiding hand is to be one of the best in New York State. August 31, 1870, he married Mary E. Hayden, of Port Byron, N. Y., and they have three children: Maibelle K., Charles H., and Stanley S. Mr. Shepard's father, Samuel, was born at the old home in Connecticut, July 10, 1820, and was educated in the schools of his day. He was a manufacturer of hardware stock until he retired. He is now living with his son. He married Lucy Carter of his native place, and they had four children, two died in infancy. Two sons still survive, John H., and Samuel, who is soon to reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Shepard's father, Charles Hayden, was born at Port Byron, N. Y., in 1826. He married Lucinda Stokes of Montezuma, and they had two children. Mr. Hayden died November 24, 1893, and his wife in 1855. This family trace their ancestry in the United States to 1640. Two of Mr. Shepard's ancestors were in the war of 1812, and four in the Revolutionary war. The great-great-grandfather came from Wales.

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Slater, William J.—The late James Slater was born in Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., and his education was obtained in the public schools. He was a contractor and farmer, and when the Erie Canal was enlarged, he had a contract from Clyde, Wayne county, to the Montezuma marshes, also built the slope wall between the above mentioned places. April 17, 1852, he married Ann Wheelahan, formerly of Kings county, Ireland. She came to the United States with her parents when but two years old. They had eight children, six grew to maturity: Thomas, who married Effie Gallery of the town of Greece, Ann, Lizzie, who married Joseph Larkin and have four children; Josephine, who married John Beaty of Greece, and had four children: Julia, Mrs. Rigimy, died in 1883, and William J. The last named has been collector of the village of Charlotte one year. His father, James, was accidently killed by being thrown from a wagon on Lake avenue, Rochester, N. Y., August 30, 1871. Mrs. Slater's father, Thomas Wheelahan, was born in Kings county, Ireland, in 1810. He married Mary Ryan of his native place, and they had fourteen children. The family came to the United States in 1832, and located in the town of Greece. He died in 1890, and his wife in the spring of 1892. Mrs. James Slater was the only one who did not have fever and ague in the Montezuma swamp.

Smith, Jacob, was born in Herkimer county, November 18, 1824. His parents removed to Oswego county when he was two years old, thence to Ontario, and later to Clarkson, this county in 1834, and finally settled here in 1844, where he has ever since resided. He was educated in the district schools, and was a toll-keeper twenty-five years, but for the past seventeen years has been a farmer. He married Sarah Robbins, of Greece, and had one son, Theodore R., who married Mary Barber of San Francisco, Cal., and he has one son Albert T. Mr. Smith married second Mary J. Robbins, a sister of his first wife, and they have one son, Albert W. Mr. Smith has served as justice of the peace for a number of years. His father, John, was born in Dutchess county about 1788, and married Dolly Stever, by whom he had six children: Gertrude, Catharine, Caroline, Jacob, Maria, and one who died in infancy. He died in 1862, and his wife in 1858. Jehiel Robbins, father of Mrs. Smith, was born in the Mohawk valley in 1795 Of their eleven children nine grew to maturity: George, Phoebe, Anna, Sarah, Wilder, Ruth, Mary J., John, and Truman. Mr. Robbins died in 1865, and his wife in 1841. Jehiel Robbins was a soldier in the war of 1812. The ancestry of this family on both sides is Dutch.

Sexton, Lawrence, was born in Charlotte, N. Y., December 5, 1858. He was educated in the public school, and has a variety of occupations, and is now proprietor of the Beach Hotel, conducts a refreshment stand on the corner of Broadway and the Beach, also carries on a billiard parlor at No. 18 South St. Paul street, with choice brands of whiskeys, wines and cigars. He has been married twice, first to Catharine Wildner of Medina, N. Y., and they had one daughter, Katie M. B. Mrs. Sexton died May 22, 1891. For his second wife he married, January 3, 1893, Mary Brett of Holley, N. Y., and they have one son, Lawrence E. Mr. Sexton's father was born in the old country in 1832, and married Joanna Dailey of his native place and came to the United States, locating in the town of Greece. They had six living children: Jeremiah, Cornelius and David, twins, John, Lawrence and Anna. John Sexton died in July, 1893.

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Skinner, George W., was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 12, 1854, was educated in the common schools in Rochester and the town of Greece, his parents having moved to Braddock's Bay, June 1, 1865, where his father opened up a summer resort which was continued after his death. George W. erected a new and commodious summer hotel which is conducted on liberal lines, and is growing in favor daily, being headquarters for fishermen and hunters. October 6, 1874, he married Margaret E. Frieson of the town of Greece, and they have two children: Alice, now Mrs. William Pfarrer of the town of Chili, and Charles, who is a student at school. Mr. Skinner's father, Roswell B., was also born in Rochester, March 18, 1820, was educated in the schools of Rochester, and married Adelia Fisk, formerly of New York city. They had nine children, only five of whom grew to maturity: George W., as above, William N., Falding W., Lewis B., and Frank. Mr. Skinner was identified with Rochester business interests in many ways before he moved to the town of Greece. He died November 10, 1889, and his wife August 21, 1874. Mrs. Skinner's father, Joab Frieson, was born in Germany in 1820, married Margaret Black, and came to the United States in 1854, locating in the town of Greece. They had four children: Michael, Margaret, as above, Jacob, and Rose. Both father and mother are still living.

Taft, Horace, was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., April 24, 1826, and was educated in their schools. He came to Rochester with his parents in 1839, and to the town of Greece in 1840. He learned the comb trade and followed the business fourteen years, and is now a farmer and fruit grower. October 24, 1853, he married Edna Bonsteel, and they were the parents, of two daughters: Ella, now Mrs Richard Husband, and Eva A., now Mrs. Edward Simpson, both of Rochester, N. Y. The Husband family have three children: Eva, Cora, and a baby not named. Mr. Simpson's family consists of two children, Horace and Edna C. Mrs. Taft died October 24, 1871. Mr. Taft's father, Samuel, was born at the old home in Vermont in 1791. He married Anna Sears of the old home, and they had six children: Mason, Sophronia, Henry, Mary, Horace, as above, and Sarah J. The family came to the town of Greece as above noted in 1840. Mr. Taft died in 1878, and his wife died of consumption when quite young. Mr. Taft's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the first Taft in the United States landed at Plymouth Rock from the ship Mayflower from Holland.

Worden, Edward, was born in Penfield in 1816, a son of Edward, who came from Johnstown and married a daughter of William Hill. When Edward, jr., was about one year old he came to East Penfield with his mother and settled on the Hill homestead, where he has since resided. He married Celia Cheeney, who died in 1892, leaving one son, Deyo S., who married a daughter of Artemas Fuller, of Penfield, and now lives on the homestead with his father and carries on the farm.

Hincher, Wheeler, was born near the old homestead where he now resides, August 1, 1835. His education was obtained in the district schools and he has always been engaged in farming. He married Catherine Doud, of Greece, and they have four daughters: Lucy, Gertie, Ada, and Edna. Mr. Hincher's father, William, was born in Charlotte in 1807. He too was educated in the public schools and was a farmer. He married Lucy Hekox, of this town, and had seven children: Wheeler, Irving, Adelaide, Juliette, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and Frank. The

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other children died in infancy. William Hincher died January 8, 1868, and his wife, June 15, 1878. Wheeler Hincher's great-grandfather, William Hincher, was the first settler west of the Genesee River and the first settler of Charlotte, having come there in 1792.

Clark, George C., was born in Chesterfield, N. H., June 22, 1830. He was educated in the schools of the day, then learned the machinist's trade. In 1852 he came to Rochester, N. Y., and worked at his trade until 1870. He and another gentleman organized a stock company that same year for the manufacture of machine screws. A factory was erected on Caledonia avenue, which has been in full operation ever since under the name of the Rochester Machine Screw Co. Mr. Clark has been superintendent of the company. In 1855 he married Mary Potter, of Oxford, N. Y., by whom he had these children: George P., Hattie L., Mildred, Nellie, Mary, and Charles N., a graduate of Aurora Academy, being captain of his company in the military department. George P. married Mary Haddock, of Greece. Hattie L. married Lewis A. Fountaine, by whom he has two children, Lewis and Hattie. Mildred married George Hedditch and has one daughter, Viola. Nellie married Charles Robbins, of Greece. Mary married Frederick Defendorf of Barnard's Crossing, and they have four children: Clark N., Mabel, Ralph and Frank. Mr. Clark is a member of Yonnondio Lodge, No. 103, F. & A. M., Rochester. N. Y. He has been a contributing member of this lodge for over forty years and in 1893 he was constituted a life member.

Canfield, James P., was born in the village of Chaumont, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 9, 1851. The family moved to Pinckney, Lewis county, when he was a child, where he was educated in the common schools, and graduated from Lowville Academy in 1868. He taught school winters and worked on the farm with his father summers until 1873. February 7, 1871, he married Ada J. Hodge of Adams Center. They have one son, De Forest, who has been a student in Brockport Normal School and Rochester Business University, and is now a clerk for his father in the New York Central and Hudson River Railway office at Charlotte. September 1, 1873, James P. entered the employ of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company, as assistant station master at Adams Center, under Daniel Funks, until 1876, when he became station agent at Kent on their new railway through Orleans county to Niagara Falls, where he remained one year. In 1877 he was made station agent at Sodus, Wayne county, where he remained ten years. In 1887 he came to Charlotte, still in the employ of that company until 1893, when he became station agent for the New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, jointly with the other company, and in the fall of the same year was station agent for the B. R. & P. Railway company, discharging his duty as station agent jointly for the three companies. Mr. Canfield is a member of Sodus Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M. He is also a charter member of Wayne county Chapter, R. A. M., of Monroe Commandery, No. 12, K. T., of Damascus Temple, A. A. Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Canfield traces his family origin to the Huguenots of France who came to England and for some distinguished service to the British crown was given a large tract of land.

Corbitt, Robert C., jr., was born in the town of Greece on the Little Ridge Road, August 9, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and is now a contractor and builder in Charlotte. He has mar-

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ried twice, first on November 27, 1873, to Lucy A. Baxter, formerly of Michigan. Seven children were born to them: Estella A., who died in her fifth year, a baby boy not named, Thurston A., Edith L., Wilbur B., Ward E., and Miles H. Mrs. Corbitt died March 29, 1892. The second time he married, October 7, 1892, Mrs. Clarissa Potter, *nee* Allen. She has four living children by her first marriage: Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Henry Schafer, Warren S., who married Augusta Clark, Ida B., who married Henry Walheiser, and Della C., who married Adelbert Baxter. Mr. Corbitt's father, Robert, was born in Scotland, in 1825, and married Rachel Wallace of his native place, and came to the United States, locating first in the town of Parma. They had five children: Agnes, who died at the age of ten, John, who died at the age of eight, Robert, jr., as above, Charles, and Jennie. Both father and mother reside in the town of Parma. Mr. Corbitt has just been elected one of the trustees of the village of Charlotte. He is a member of the Clio Lodge, No. 779, F. & A. M. of the town of Parma. The ancestry of this family is Scotch and English.

Burling, George, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, September 26, 1842. At the age of thirteen years he came to this country with his father, locating in West Junius, Ontario county. He was educated in common schools, and in early life was a farmer. He has lived in Greece since 1859. June 30, 1870, he married Sarah Greenwood, of Oil City, Pa. They had five children: Mamie, who died in infancy; Alice M., who died at the age of five years; Cora M.; Alfred J.; and Julia E. Mrs. Burling died April 26, 1883. Mr. Burling's father, James, was born in England in 1819. He married Susan Hills, by whom he had twelve children: Mary A., George, Emma, James, Sarah, Alfred, Alice. Rebecca, Elizabeth, John, and Carrie L. Mr. Burling died February 1, 1870. His widow married Henry Palmer and they now live in Greece. Mr. Burling now conducts a small fruit farm, also a large fruit evaporator, of which he is sole owner. He is in partnership with Mr. Casburn, which partnership has existed for nineteen years.

Beaty, Thomas, was born in the town of Greece, October 8, 1823, was educated in the public schools, and has always been a farmer until he retired from business. In 1870 he married Mary McCaffrey, of the town of Greece, formerly of Ireland. She died October 20, 1886. Mr. Beaty's father, James, was born in Ireland in 1789, and married Alice Burns of his native place, and came to the United States in 1818 and located at Mount Read. They had four children: Patrick, Nancy, Thomas, and Rosanna. Mr. Beaty died September 11, 1855, and his beloved wife June 8, 1849. This old Irish family has been identified with the material prosperity of the town from a very early day. Mr. Beaty is a member of Mount Read Catholic church located near his home.

Bolton, William R., was born in Birmingham, England, September 21, 1865, and his parents moved to Bambury, Oxfordshire, England, when he was one year old. He was educated in their schools, and began to learn the shoe trade with his father and followed the business until he became very skillful working on fine sewed work in the best shops of England, even for some members of the royal family. September 6, 1888, he came to the United States, and first located in New York city, and December 14, he came to Rochester, N. Y., and was immediately employed by his uncle, Thomas Bolton, in his shoe factory, and is there at the present time, He has recently erected a residence near Charlotte. July 14, 1889, he married Carrie Merrill

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of the town of Simcoe, Boston, Ontario, Canada. They have one daughter, Clara L. Mr. Bolton's father, William, was born at Bambury, Oxfordshire, England. He married Harriet Page, of his native place, and they had six children, five of whom survive: William B., Clara, John H., Louisa, and Percy H. The family, with the exception of our subject, reside in England. Mrs. Bolton's father, I. Warren Merrill, was born in the town of Simcoe, Canada, in 1826, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Sarah A., daughter of George Olmstead, formerly of Boston, Mass., and they have two children: George S., and Carrie, as above noted. Mrs. Merrill died in 1867, and he married a second time. Mr. Bolton is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 661, I. O. O. F., of Rochester, N. Y. He is also a member of Crystal Tent, No. 86, K. O. T. M.

Barney, John S., was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., July 18, 1840. His parents moved to Sackett's Harbor when he was one year old, and in 1848 the family came to Charlotte, where he was educated in the common schools, and in 1855 began his life work as a sailor. He has been captain of sailing vessels since 1867, and captain of the same harbor tug since 1875. January 7, 1868, he married Caroline L. Way of this place. Captain Barney's father, Benjamin F., was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1818, and was educated in the schools of his day at Sackett's Harbor. Being a zealous abolitionist, he had charge of one of the underground railway stations. He married Jane Stevens of that county, and they had five children, two died in infancy. John S., Earl W., and Adeline L., came here in 1848. He became manager in a general store at this place, and opened the first meat market here in 1850. He died in 1890, and his wife in 1856. Mrs. Barney's father, Joseph Way, was born in Vermont, and came to Watertown when a young man. He married Louisa Lord, who was born in Connecticut, and they had four children: John, Lydia, George W., and Caroline L. Mrs. Day died in 1886, and it is supposed that Mr. Day died in the West, when looking for a site for his carding mill. Captain Barney has been a contributing member of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., Rochester, N. Y., and is now a life member.

Bingham, James R., was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1863. He first attended the public schools, then the High School, and graduated from the medical department of Trinity University, Toronto, in 1891. He then took a post-graduate course of polyclinics in New York city, then practiced in the hospital in Toronto. He has practiced with success in Charlotte since 1893. The doctor comes of a family of physicians and surgeons, having two uncles and two brothers in the profession. He is a member of the Canada Ontario College of Pharmacy, and is one of Monroe county's most skillful physicians and surgeons.

Burke, James, was born in Canada in 1852, where he learned the harnessmaker's trade In 1870 he came to Hamlin and after a few months he bought a general horse furnishing and harness store, which he still runs. In 1879 he married a daughter of Michael Martin, by whom he has two sons: Joseph M. and Henry A. Mr. Burke was elected overseer of the poor in 1895, which office he still holds.

Estes, James W., was born in Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y., October 15, 1852. The family moved to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, and from there to Charlotte, in 1860, where he was educated in the common schools, and is now chief en-

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gineer of the lake, bay, and sound steamers, and is one of the sewer commissioners of the village of Charlotte. August 11 1872, he married Margaret Hogg, of Charlotte. Two sons were born to them, Milo D., who is a clerk in Denise Bros.' general store, and George G., who is a student in the graded school. Mr. Estes's father, James B., was born on Long, or Wolf Island, in the St. Lawrence River, June 6, 1818. He was educated in the schools of his day, and has always followed the St. Lawrence River and the lakes. He was captain of a sailing vessel at the age of seventeen. In 1840 he married Hannah S. Adams, Watertown, Jefferson county, and they had three sons: Milo D., Eldridge M., and James W. The sons are all loyal to the United States government, the two oldest were volunteers in the United States navy, and after serving one year were honorably discharged. Milo D. is now superintendent of the Albany and Troy line of steamboats. Eldridge M. enlisted in Co. A, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, was captured on the Wilson Raid, and starved to death in prison by the rebels in Florence, South Carolina. Mrs. Estes's father, John Hogg, was born in Scotland, January 1, 1817. In 1849 he married Jane Haig, of his native place, and came to Canada in 1857, and to the United States in 1867, locating at Charlotte. Four children were born to them: Jane, now Mrs. Conkling, of Saranac; James, who died at the age of twenty-five; Margaret, and Susan, now Mrs. Conrad, of Saranac. Mr. Hogg died at the age of thirty-seven.

Beaman, Cassius C., was born in Burke, Franklin county, N.Y., July 22, 1848, and is a son of Orson Beaman, who was born in 1820, and who came to Gates in 1882. He became a resident of Gates in 1868 and has been since then one of the representative farmers of the town. In 1872 he started a milk route in Rochester and has since continued it successfully. In 1874 he married Miss Julia E., youngest daughter of the late Frederick Rowe, upon whose homestead they have resided since 1877. They have two children, Charlie O. and Nellie J.

Smith, Uziel B., is a son of Samuel, who came from Maine, and settled in Wayne county at an early day, where he died in 1871. Uziel B. Smith came to Penfield in 1864, where he was engaged in farming until 1893, when he removed to Webster, his present place of residence. He married Maria, daughter of Isaac Merritt, who was among the early settlers of Penfield, coming from New Jersey. They have one son, Nelson I.

Chapin, Charles Hall, son of Moses, first county judge of Monroe county, and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England to Massachusetts between 1635 and 1640, was born in Rochester, January 6, 1830. His mother's ancestor was Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College. Mr. Chapin first assumed the management of the Kidd Iron Works in his native city under the firm name of Chapin & Terry. In 1871 he established the banking house of Kidd & Chapin, of which he had entire charge. In 1875 this was merged into the Bank of Rochester and Mr. Chapin was president until his death, which occurred in Rochester March 16, 1882. In 1877 he organized the Rochester Car Wheel Works, which were established by William Kidd, and which now turn out annually from 30,000 to 40,000 car wheels, consuming about 10,000 tons of iron. He was also vice-president of the Charlotte Iron Works and a trustee of the Roberts Iron Works of Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Chapin married, in 1854, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Kidd. Their children were William Kidd Chapin, Charles Terry Chapin, Mrs. William E. Marcus, Edward Hall Chapin, and Eleanor B. Chapin (who died in 1881).

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Barhydt, Edwin, was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., December 16, 1820, son of Mathias Barhydt. Mr. Barhydt was for many years in the employ of the N.Y.C. R.R., and was conductor for twenty-two years, retiring in 1876. In 1880 he bought the hotel on the Lyell road in Gates, which he has since conducted. He has one son, James A., who is master mechanic of the B., R. & P. R. R. at Lincoln Park, N. Y.

McClintock, J. Y., city engineer, is a son of John McClintock, and was born in Hallowell, Maine, April 22, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at Hallowell Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and attended Bowdoin College one year in the class of 1872. After studying civil engineering in an office in Portland, Me., one year he became one of the civil engineers on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he remained also one year. He was then engaged on city work in Boston and with the U. S. Coast Survey and U. S. Engineer Corps on the coast of Maine for one year, after which he was for eight years division engineer and chief engineer for the Boston and Maine Railroad with headquarters first at Portland and afterward at Boston. Following this he was for several years engineer for a construction company engaged in building and rebuilding gas works in various cities east of the Mississippi River, and in 1880, while acting in that capacity, came to Rochester, where he had charge of the erection of the Municipal Gas Works, now a part of the Rochester Gas Works. When the Chamber of Commerce was established Mr. McClintock was elected its first secretary, an office he held a little more than three years. In 1892 he was made city surveyor and held that position ever since, the name of the office being changed to city engineer in the spring of 1895. Among the many important improvements which Mr. McClintock has designed and superintended since entering upon the duties of his office are the Clarissa street, Court street, and Andrews street bridges, the paving of Main and State streets and several others of equal importance. He has inaugurated numerous changes in the detail of street construction and public improvements which have greatly improved the character of the work and the appearance of the city.

Palmer, sr., James, was born in London, England, February 13, 1821, and came with his parents to America when nine years old. The family first settled in Utica, where he was educated. At the age of sixteen he engaged in the manufacture of fire works in that city. In 1842 he came to Rochester and resumed the same business on the site of the present Palmer block on East Main street, continuing successfully in the same until 1876, when he retired from active life. He was succeeded by the firm of James Palmer's Sons (James, jr., and Joseph W.), who still carry on the business under the corporate title of the Rochester Fire Works Co. In 1878 he removed to the town of Brighton, where he now resides. He built the present Palmer block in 1868. In 1842 Mr. Palmer married Eliza Gardner of Utica, who died in 1873. His second wife was Miss Abbie Baldwin of Rochester. Peter Palmer, his father, was also a pyrotechnist, died at Rochester in March, 1895, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He has nine children living: James, jr., John P. (one of the managers of the Warner Safe Cure Company), Joseph W., Charles H. (cashier of the Traders' National Bank), Jerome B., George W., Fred D., Mrs. George W. Crouch, jr., and Mrs. Jerome Dietrich.

Leddy, Thomas J.—Thomas Leddy, senior, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and in early life came to Toronto, Canada, where he married Miss Ellen Montgomery, and

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later came to Rochester, N. Y., where Thomas J., the subject of our sketch, was born in 1861. While a child his parents lived in Rush and Caledonia, where he received the greater part of his education, in the common schools, which was finished at one of Rochester's parochial schools. After leaving school Mr. Leddy returned to Caledonia and worked on a farm by the month for several years. When about twenty one he went to Michigan, but not finding a great opening returned to Rochester, and in 1883 commenced to learn the stone mason and brick laying trade. In 1884 he bought property and built a house in the town of Gates, where he now lives. In 1887 he commenced business on his own account, as a contractor, which is his present business. In 1888 Mr. Leddy married Miss Margaret O'Brien of Canandaigua, and they have three children; May, Frank and Adelaide. He is a member of St. Patrick's church, Politically, Mr. Leddy is a Democrat and has held several minor offices, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of the town of Gates, and also represents his town as a member of the County Central Committee. As a man, Mr. Leddy is successful; the same energy and patience which enabled him to work so long and faithfully on a farm in his youth, when applied to his business is not only winning him success financially, but the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Tennison, John, jr., was born in Ogden, Monroe county, November 13, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and Rochester Business University, and is now engaged in farming. November 21, 1881, he married Hattie A. Bush, of Parma, and they had one son, Allen, who died in infancy. Mr. Tennison's father, John, was born in Greece, in August, 1824. He was educated in the public schools and then engaged in farming. He married Betsey Butts, of Greece, by whom he had eight children: two died in infancy, Frankie, John, Edward, Emeline, Anna and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Tennison reside in the town of Parma. Mrs. Tennison, jr.'s, father, Edward Bush, was born in New Jersey, December 2, 1805, and came to Western New York when a young man. May 11, 1842, he married Mary Bennett, by whom he had ten children: Elizabeth, Edward, Peter, George, Louie, Wesley, John, Harry, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Bush died January 22, 1887, and his wife, December 28, 1890. Mr. Tennison's grandfather, John, was one of the first settlers in the town. Mr. Tennison is a member of Clio Lodge, No. 779, F. & A. M., Rochester, N. Y. The family is of English, German and Scotch origin.

Aman, Joseph, was born on the old homestead, in the town of Irondequoit, N. Y., October 14, 1851. He was educated in the district schools, and is a small fruit grower, market gardener, and nurseryman by occupation. May 30, 1876, he married Josephine Marchand, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., by whom he had six children: Flora S., Frederick J., Reuben E., William H., Gertrude B., and Joseph F. Mr. Aman is a justice of the peace, serving his second term. Benedict Aman, father of Joseph, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), February 26, 1810, and came with his parents to the United States in 1831. They located in the town of Irondequoit, where his father bought a small farm. March 8, 1837, he married Barbara Moser, by whom he had eleven children: George S., Martin, Annie M., Benedict, Barbara G., Joseph, who died in infancy, Joseph No. 2, as above, Jacob, Margaret, Emma, who died in infancy, and John C. Mr. Aman died April 30, 1882. Mrs. Aman's father, Jacob Marchand, was born in Besancon, France, in 1827, and came to the United States when a young man, locating in Buffalo, N. Y. He married Frances Perriard, form-

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erly of France by whom he had these children, Josephine, Eugenie, Mary, Frederick, Louis, Celcalia, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Marchand died in 1871, and his wife in 1889.

Allen, John, was born in Sweden, in 1825. Philemon Allen, father of John, came from Massachusetts and settled in Sweden, where he engaged in farming and speculating. John Allen lived for some time in Brockport, where he was justice of the peace for eight years, and later moved to Clarkson, where he was justice for four years. In 1889 he moved to Hamlin, where he is now engaged in farming. He married Livona, daughter of Amos Stickney of Sweden, by whom he had one son, F. J., and one daughter, Mrs. Alexander Ferguson. Mrs. Allen died, and he married for his second wife, Lettie Bragg, who died in 1894, by whom he had two sons, Leonard and Charles H., and one daughter, Lottie M.

Mann, Frank C., was born in West Bend, Wis., May 14, 1867, and was educated in the Schoharie Academy, and Gloversville High School. His first venture in the business world was as a newsboy, which he began at the age of ten years. This occupation he followed for about five years. At the age of eighteen he went on the road as a commercial traveler and continued two years. In January, 1888, at the age of twenty he took up life insurance work, and two years later was sent to Rochester by the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, to assume the duties of general manager of their agency, the successful establishment of which in a city and territory that was already apparently overcrowded by representatives of that line, marks Mr. Mann as an adept at the business. From the smallest agency on the company's list, under Mr. Mann's management it has grown to be one of the largest. His head offices at Rochester are said to be as beautiful and complete as any in the United States. June 11, 1890, Mr. Mann married Maud L., daughter of George E. Camm, of Johnstown, N. Y. They have one son, Herbert A. Mann, and reside at No. 14 Harper street.

Titus, Adelbert.—German Titus, father of Adelbert, was born in Canada, March 3, 1822, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of two years. He was educated in the district schools, and has had a variety of occupations, among others farming, and in 1870 he began market gardening, his gardens being in ten-acre lots fenced with evergreen hedges. August 23, 1846, he married Augusta Roberts, of the town of Mendon, and they have three children: Adelbert, George B., and Seymour G. Adelbert married Eugenia Titus, and they have one daughter. Adrienne. George B. married Emma S. Sherry, of this town, and they have three children· Leone, Carrie L., and German; and Seymour G. married Eudora B. Mawhinney, of Onondaga county, N.Y. Adelbert worked with his father in the market garden business until he was twenty-three years old, when he began on his own account. His methods are of the most approved style, and his hot houses are the best. He has one of the largest in the State, its dimensions being 50x234 feet, and it has twenty-three ventilators, which are operated with a crank on each side, and heated by a low pressure boiler, which heats 4,000 feet of inch and a quarter pipe. The entire cost of this greenhouse was $3,000. (For full history of Titus family see George Cooper's sketch.)

Cooper, George, was born in Yorkshire England, June 2, 1827, and came to the United States with his parents in 1830, settling in Rochester, where he was educated

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in the common schools. They came to Irondequoit in 1837, where he now has a lot of twenty acres fenced with evergreen. Mr. Cooper is a gardener of rare taste. December 4, 1849, he married Phoebe J. Titus, of this town, formerly of Scottsville, and they have three children: George, jr., G. Titus, and John M. George, jr., married Alice Johnson, and they have had eight children, seven of whom survive: Maud M., Florence L., Richard W., Winfred S., Anneta, Edith E., and George C. G. Titus married Anna Hendricks, of Rochester. John M. married Harriet E. Whitney, of Rochester. Mr. Cooper's father, Richard, was born at the old home, where he was born in 1801. He married Mary Gardam, of his native place, and they had six children: George, Anna, Sarah, Mary, Richard, and William. Mr. Cooper died in 1854, and his wife in 1838. Mrs. Cooper's father, Stephen B. Titus, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., April 28, 1796. He married Mary Whitney in Hudson, N. Y., and they went to Canada, and they were the parents of eight children, four of whom died in infancy. They returned to Monroe county in 1823, and to the town of Irondequoit in 1834, where he died in 1877, and his wife in 1872. Both branches of this family have done much for the growth and prosperity of the town of Irondequoit.

Gates, Henry P., was born in Ogden in 1841, son of Henry Gates, born August 3, 1808, who came from Schoharie county, N. Y., to Ogden, where he engaged in farming, and later moved to Gates, where he died February 10, 1877, leaving one son and two daughters. Henry P. settled on the homestead, and is a farmer and carpenter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of D. A. Campbell, and they have three sons: Samuel W., William H., and Charles A.; also two daughters: Isabel W. and Edna L.

Standemnaier, Mary.—Her first husband, George Serth, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1823 and came to the United States in 1849, locating in Rochester, N.Y. In 1852 he married Mary Schneck, formerly of Germany, by whom he had eight children: Barbara, John, William, Catherine, Moneca, George, Louis, and Theresa. Mr. Serth died in 1869. In 875 Mrs. Serth married John Standemnaier, of Wurtemburg, Germany, and they have one daughter, Louisa R. L. Mr. Standemnaier died in 1886. Mrs. Standemnaier's father, George Schneck, was born in Germany in 1800. He married Magdalene Leoffel, of his native country, by whom he had seven children: Mary, Jacob, Frank, John, Louis, Charles, and Anthony. The family came to the United States in 1851. He died in 1891 and his wife in 1852. Mrs. Standemnaier has a fine hotel near the Boulevard at the Rifle Range, situated on the Genesee River.

Weisner, Adam, was born in the town of Irondequoit, now Rochester, N. Y., November 1, 1843, and educated in the common schools. He is a dairy farmer, keeping thirty-three cows for the wholesale milk trade of the city of Rochester. May 23, 1867, he married Catherine Heberger, of Rochester, and they have had twelve children: Anne B., who died in her sixth year; Martha J., Lawrence J., Henry P., Josephine E., Elizabeth E., Emma B., Mary L., George M., Cecilia A., Joseph L., and Frances A. Josephine married William Allenby of Rochester, and they have one son, Lawrence J. Martha J. is a sister in a convent in New York city. Mr. Weisner's father, Lawrence, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1812, and came to the United States when a young man, and located in Irondequoit. He married

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Catherine Hinz of his native place, and they were the parents of five children: Catherine, Adam, as above noted, Barbara, Joseph, and Theresia. Mr. Weisner died March 24, 1871, and his wife September 28, 1890. Mrs. Weisner's father, George M. Heberger, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 15, 1815. He married Anna M. Bieck, of his native place, and came to the United States in 1841, locating in Rochester, N.Y. They were the parents of nine children: John, Mary A., Catherine, as above, Jacob. Valentine, Elizabeth, Eva, Phillip, and Barbara. Mr. Heberger died in 1882, and his wife in 1877. Mr. Weisner and family are members of the Most Holy Redeemer Catholic church of Rochester. In politics he is a Democrat.

Curry, John C., was born on the farm where he now resides, in 1838, son of Robert Curry, who came from Ireland to Rochester in 1811, and kept the first blacksmith shop in Rochester, where he worked until 1830, when he bought the farm where his son now resides. Mr. Curry married Margaret Lynn, and they have two sons, John and Lynn, also five daughters.

Yawman & Erbe.—This firm was organized in 1880 and consists of Philip H. Yawman and Gustav Erbe, the former a machinist by trade, the latter a scientific instrument maker. They first began in a small way the manufacture of various articles and employed five hands; now they manufacture light machinery, metal specialties, etc., consisting of fishermen's automatic reels, bottle washers, bottlers' supplies, etc., and employ nearly 300 operatives. They erected their present building at 340–348 North St. Paul street in 1884 and since then have enlarged it materially. Their trade extends not only throughout the United States and Canada but into Mexico, South America, Australian colonies, Great Britain, and Europe. Mr. Yawman, the senior member, was born in Rochester on September 1, 1839, and is a son of Nicholas Yawman, a cooper, who came here from Germany on the canal in 1832, being among the first German settlers of the city. Mr. Erbe was born in New York city May 23, 1852, and came to Rochester in 1877. He is a director in the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company and a member of German American Bowling Club, the Mannechor, and the Monroe and Rochester Clubs. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mechanics' Institute.

Whitcomb & Downs.—Alonzo G. Whitcomb was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., June 24, 1824, and while still a young man began the business which subsequently made his name a synonym for hospitality throughout the Eastern States. His youthful life was passed in the country. After reaching his maturity he engaged in hotel keeping in Parma, afterward in Clarkson, and later in Brockport, whence he came to Rochester, where he first was proprietor of the old Exchange Hotel at 80 to 84 West Main street. He was afterward for nine years landlord of the old National, which occupied the northwest corner of West Main and Fitzhugh streets. In 1872 he erected the present Whitcomb House and conducted it until his death on December 13, 1880. Here he made a name which has ever since clung to that popular and widely known hostelry, and closed a career that placed him foremost among the landlords in Rochester. No hotel enjoys a better reputation among the vast army of commercial travelers. Since his death Mr. Downs, for a time his partner, has been its active manager. Mr. Whitcomb was supervisor one year and member of the Common Council several terms. He was one of the organizers of the Rochester Driving Park Association, for several years president of the Western New York

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Agricultural Society, and a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M. February 13, 1844, he married Miss Tursey S. Tillotson, of Parma, who survives him.

Walbridge, Edward N., was born in Rochester, where he has always resided, October 11, 1859. Silas Walbridge, jr., his grandfather, came here with his family from Vermont about 1830 and kept tavern at the junction of East avenue and Main street; afterward he conducted a tavern at Clarkson, and with his son ran a stage line from Rochester to Gaines. He died at the age of eighty-two; his father was a Revolutionary soldier. Silas Dewey Walbridge, son of Silas, jr., and father of Edward N., was born in Bennington, Vt., May 28, 1815, and succeeded his father in the stage and hotel business at Clarkson. Later he had a store at Eagle Harbor and finally came to Rochester, where he conducted a livery stable and afterward the Mansion House where the Mansion House block now stands. He purchased the old Eagle Hotel on the site of the Powers buildings and kept it twenty years, and there Edward N. was born. He sold this property to Mr. Powers about 1863, and since then has been largely interested in real estate. Edward E. Walbridge was graduated from the Free Academy in 1878 and after a short course at the Williams Business University entered the hardware store of Hamilton Matthews, where he remained about a year. Since then he has been associated with his father, and for a time was engaged in the wholesale grain business. September 29, 1891, he enlisted in the 2d Separate Naval Division, N. Y. S. N. G., and on November 22, 1891, was elected and commissioned lieutenant, which position he still holds. May 1, 1895, he was appointed special agent of canals of the State under the superintendent of public works. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Rochester Yacht Club, in which he has held all the offices, being now chairman of the regatta committee. He is also a member of the United States Naval Institute of Annapolis, Md., the Oswego Yacht Club, the Rochester Whist and Genesee Valley Clubs, the Rochester Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Historical Society, and the Sons of the Society of the American Revolution, of both State and National organization. He is especially prominent in yachting circles. For several years he was librarian and secretary of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church, of which he also a member. December 2, 1884, he married Helen Velnette, daughter of Solomon F. Hess, senior member of the tobacco firm of S. F. Hess & Co., of Rochester. They have three children: Arthur Hess, Elsa, and an infant.

Teall & Sons.—Isaac Teall, the leading caterer of Rochester, is a son of Philip Teall, and was born in England, April 3, 1844. He came with his parents to America in 1847 and settled in Rochester, where his father died in August, 1888, and his mother in August, 1895. His education was limited to the public schools of the city. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. E, 54th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the Rebellion. In 1867 he began active life for himself in a very modest way as a retail dealer in ice cream, and about three years later opened a small catering establishment in Plymouth avenue. From this insignificant beginning he gradually enlarged his business until it eventually became one of the chief enterprises in Rochester. In 1872 he moved to his present quarters at 25 North Fitzhugh street, and in 1893 his sons, William H. and George Nelson, were admitted to partnership under the firm name of Teall & Sons. Mr. Teall is not only the foremost caterer in the city, but enjoys a reputation which extends throughout the State. He has had charge of

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many notable gatherings, banquets, parties, etc., catering on such occasions to distinguished men of the United States and the best society in various centers of population, and probably doing more in this line than any other caterer between New York and Chicago. His business through his individual efforts and personal popularity has developed into the largest of its kind in this end of the State. He is charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, and takes a quiet interest in the progress and welfare of the city.

Spader, Willard B., has been engaged in business in Rochester as a dealer in investment securities for several years. He has private wires with New York and Chicago, and is represented on the New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade. He buys and sells outright all classes of local securities, and makes a specialty of traction stocks and bonds.

Security Trust Company of Rochester was incorporated November 1, 1892, with Edward Harris, president; Granger A. Hollister, vice-president; and William L. Mercer, secretary, all of whom retain their respective offices. The company transacts a general trust business, acts as trustee, receiver, administrator, executor, and guardian, allows interest on deposits subject to check, and has offices in the Granite building. It has a capital of $200,000 and a surplus aggregating $150,000.

Martin, Bernard F., was born in the town of Gates, Monroe county, January 12, 1852. His father, Anthony H. Martin, came from what is now Alsace, France, to the Genesee Valley in 1812, and with Ezra Mason cut off the timber and opened a corduroy road from the upper falls to their farms along the present Lyell avenue. He died in 1853, leaving seven children: Anthony H., jr., alderman and poormaster, who died in 1883; George W., for several years engaged in wood turning and scroll sawing, who died in 1881; Andrew W., who went to Pike's Peak in 1855 and was never afterward heard of; Bernard F., and three daughters. H. F. Martin, after attending the district schools and Williams & Rogers' Business University, engaged in business as a machinist, mastered the trade, and continued for several years, contracting and manufacturing considerable machinery. In 1876 he opened the "Centennial Novelty Store" on State street, and in the fall of 1878 engaged in his present business in the Powers building, in which he has met with unqualified success. At first he had only a retail trade, but in 1881 added a wholesale grocery line, mainly teas, coffees, and spices, which has since developed into one of the largest enterprises of the kind in Rochester. Mr. Martin started in a small way, with little capital, but with an energy and enterprise which characterized his race, and from this modest beginning he has established a business which covers the entire city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rochester Whist Club, and was one of the originators and a director of the Rochester & Glen Haven Railroad.

Lindsay, Alexander M., member of the widely known dry goods firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, was born April 27, 1841, in Scotland, where he received a common school education. Before he had reached his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to the dry goods trade in Kilmarnock, where he served about six years, when he went to Glasgow and was for three years associated with a large retail dry goods house there. In 1865 he came to this country and accepted a position as clerk in Boston, where he remained until the spring of 1868, when he came to Rochester and organ-

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ized the firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, which has developed into one of the most extensive dry goods syndicates in the country. Mr. Lindsay is a talented business man, and thoroughly identified with the progress and welfare of the city of Rochester.

Laney, Calvin C., superintendent and engineer of parks of the city of Rochester, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., February 18, 1850, and received his education at the Friends Academy in Union Springs, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at the Waterloo Union School. He taught school two years, and later was engaged with the engineer corps for about two years on the survey of the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad. He was for a similar period assistant engineer on the construction of the four-track line of the Hudson-Central Railroad between Batavia and Rochester, and successively engaged on bridge building in Buffalo, on the topographical survey of the city of Rochester, and in locating a narrow guage railroad in Vermont. He went to Corning, N. Y., as assistant engineer in charge of the construction of a division of the Geneva and Corning Railroad, and had charge of the building of a part of the Geneva and Lyons Railroad, made the surveys for a line in Illinois running south from Chicago, and was engaged for three years in double tracking the Erie lines between Buffalo and Hornellsville, residing meanwhile in Warsaw and Castile. In these he served in the capacity of assistant engineer. As locating engineer he made surveys for the Bradford, Eldred and Cuba Narrow Guage Railroad; as division engineer he had charge of part of the construction of the Pine Creek Railroad between Wellsboro, Pa., and Williamsport, Pa.; and as superintendent of construction he had charge of part of the work on the Beech Creek Railroad from Jersey Shore to Clearfield in Pennsylvania. In 1886 he opened a surveyor's office in Rochester and the same year assisted in surveying the Lehigh Valley line from Buffalo to Geneva, but in the fall became locating engineer for the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad in Nebraska. He thence went to California, where he engaged for several months in surveying. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Laney returned to Rochester and reopened a surveyor's office, and in June of that year was appointed engineer for the newly organized Park Commission. In 1889, when the work of the Park Commission commenced, Frederick Law Olmsted, the celebrated landscape architect, recommended him for the position of superintendent, to which he was immediately appointed, and since then he has filled both offices. The park system of Rochester is recognized as one of the finest in the United States. During the year 1894 the various smaller parks and squares and trees of the city were placed under Mr. Laney's supervision.

Hutchison, Merritt L., the well known superintendent of mails at Rochester, and son of William Hutchison, was born in Waterport, Orleans county, N. Y., where he received his preliminary education. He removed with his parents to Lyndonville, N. Y., and was graduated from the old Yates Academy in 1872. He learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed for eleven years in Lyndonville. He then received the appointment of United States mail clerk, running between Syracuse and New York, which position he filled for eight years, when he was transferred to Rochester as superintendent of the mails, which position he now holds. November 26, 1876, Mr. Hutchison married Lizzie E., daughter of Francis Daniels, of Lyndon-

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ville, and they have one son, Roy D. Mr. Hutchison is an active member of the Rochester Whist Club and Corinthian Temple No. 805, F. & A. M.

Hoyt, David, was born in Rochester, and has had an experience in the banking business from his youth up. He first became connected with the Monroe County Savings Bank in 1865 as bookkeeper, and rose to the position of secretary and treasurer in 1883, a position he has held ever since. He was at one time a director of the Safe Deposit Company, and took an active part in obtaining a new charter. He is a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and has always been active in promoting the commerce and development of Rochester. He is also one of the governors of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, and was for a time its secretary. Mr. Hoyt has always taken an active interest in athletic sports, has long been a member of the Bowling and other popular clubs, and is widely known and much esteemed as one of the progressive spirits among the young business men of Rochester. The Monroe County Savings Bank, of which he is secretary and treasurer, commenced business June 3, 1850, in the office of the Rochester Bank, on Exchange street. The first board of trustees consisted of Levi Ward, Everard Peck, Freeman Clarke, Nehemiah Osburn, Ephraim Moore, Daniel H. Barton, George W. Parsons, William W. Ely, William N. Sage, Alvah Strong, Martin Briggs, Thomas Harvey, Lewis Selye, Moses Chapin, Ebenezer Ely, Daniel E. Lewis, Amon Bronson, Joel P. Milliner, Charles W. Dundas, George Ellwanger and Theodore B. Hamilton. Everard Peck was the first president, and Freeman Clarke the first treasurer. In 1854 the bank was moved to the building on Buffalo street known as the "City Hall Building," and in 1858 removed to the Masonic Hall block, corner of Exchange and Buffalo streets. In 1862 the premises on State street now occupied were purchased, and a handsome, substantial building was erected. In 1867 additional ground was secured and the building greatly enlarged and improved.

Edington, I. C., D.D.S., son of Abram P. Edington, was born in Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., February 11, 1864, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town. In the fall of 1886 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Charles A. Davis, in Rochester. He was afterwards, for three years, with the late Dr. G. U. Gleason, of this city, and in the fall of 1888 entered the dental department of the Howard University of Washington, D. C., from which institution he graduated with high honor in 1890, being president of his class. The same year he resumed the practice of his profession in Rochester, N. Y., where he has since resided. He is a member of the Seventh District Dental Association and president of the Rochester Dental Association, which position he has held for two terms.

Crossman Brothers.—Charles W. Crossman, the senior member of this well-known seed firm, was born in Rochester, January 13, 1847, while his brother, George F. Crossman, was born July 14, 1851. Their father, Charles F., born November 8, 1802, came to Monroe county from Vermont about 1838. He had at one time the largest market gardening business in this vicinity, and in 1840 founded what is now the great seed establishment of Crossman Brothers. He also conducted a nursery, and was one of the foremost citizens of the time. Upon his death in 1865 his two sons succeeded to the entire business, from which they soon sold off the nursery and gardening departments. Since then they have devoted their attention wholly to the pro-

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duction, handling and selling of all kinds of seeds, developing one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in America, enjoying a trade to which foreign lands contribute, and having retail stores in South Clinton street, and wholesale and general office headquarters on Monroe avenue. They also have two large houses in Canada, one being in Coburg and the other at Wellington. They have under cultivation, of their own or on contract, about 6,000 acres of land, keep fifty traveling men on the road, and employ during the busy season from 350 to 400 people, maintaining a business which extends all over the world. Keeping pace with the times and their extensive trade, they have put in all new and improved appliances, and are now making and pasting many millions of seed paper bags and envelopes by machinery. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Charles W. Crossman is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Rochester Lodge and Monroe Commandery and intermediate bodies, and is also president of the American Seedsmen's Protective Association, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a member of the American Seed Trade Association, and a life member of the New York State and Western New York Agricultural Societies February 6, 1884, he married a daughter of the late Capt. Charles W. Godard, of Brooklyn, at one time captain of the Port of New York. They have two children: Lillie Louise and Helen Josephine. George F. Crossman is also a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge No. 797, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M., Doric Council, Monroe Commandery, K. T., Mystic Shrine, and Veiled Prophets, and Master of the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite bodies. He is a member of the Rochester Club, and a life member of the New York State and Western New York Agricultural Societies. In 1879 he married a daughter of Ira Todd, of Brighton, and they have two children: Clara M. and Beatrice E.

Belding, Dr. Homer, was born at Careyville, N. Y., in January, 1833, and is a son of Dr. Almond V. Belding, of Medina, Orleans county, one of the oldest practicing dentists in Western New York. He attended the district schools and finished his education at the old Millville Academy. Leaving home at the age of thirteen he followed the occupation of a wholesale drug clerk in Chicago and New York city for fifteen years, and then studied dentistry with his father, with whom he subsequently formed a partnership. He practiced alone for a time, and in 1865 came to Rochester, where he has ever since followed his profession. While in Medina he was a member of the Western New York Dental Society and also a delegate to the American Dental Association. November 6, 1861, Dr. Belding married Miss Amelia F. Sherwood, daughter of Guy Sherwood, one of the pioneers of Orleans county and ex-president of the Orleans County Pioneer Association. They have three children; Bertha, Dr. F. Sherwood, and Florence. "Dr. Belding has had an experience as varied and successful as any dentist in the country, and his work as a practitioner of the dental art has always received the highest approval of a discriminating public."

Brickner, Max, born in Welbhausen, Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1842, was educated in his native country, and at the age of seventeen came to America and located in Alabama, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. July 2, 1861, he came to Rochester and entered a wholesale hat and cap store as salesman. In the fall of 1862 he engaged in the manufacture of clothing as a member of the firm of G. & J. Wile, Cauffman & Co., with which he has ever since been connected, and

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which is now styled, the Wile & Brickner Company, Mr. Brickner being its president and treasurer. This is one of the largest clothing manufacturing concerns in Western New York and is known throughout the country, and its almost unparalleled success is largely due to Mr. Brickner's management and enterprise. He is business man of wide influence and one of the best representatives of the clothing industry in the United States. He is president of the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange, which includes every clothing manufacturer in the city. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1892–93, and is now vice-president of the Rochester & Irondequoit and the Rochester & Lake Ontario Railroad Companies, president of the Photo Materials Company, a director in the Post-Express Printing Company, and the Rochester Safe & Trust Deposit Company, and a member of the Board of Health of the city.

Brown Brothers Company.—This concern was originally established in January, 1885, under the firm name of Brown Brothers, comprising Charles J. and Robert C. Brown, natives of Rochester and sons of John S. Brown, who came here with his father, Robert, when a boy, from near Boston, Mass., settling in the eastern part of the city. In 1890 the business having assumed extensive proportions, the present company was incorporated under the laws of the State, with a paid up capital of $100,000, and with Charles J. Brown, president; Robert C. Brown, treasurer; and Edward C. Morris, secretary, all of whom still hold their respective positions. They conduct one of the largest and most successful nursery establishments in the country, and have branch offices in Chicago, Ill., and Toronto, Canada, with headquarters in Rochester. Their American nurseries, comprising several hundred acres, are located in the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, while the Canadian nurseries, containing between 200 and 300 acres, are situated in Ridgeville, Ontario. Their name and stock have reached the remotest parts of this country and even foreign lands. The company is also interested in the Herrick Seed Company, which was incorporated in 1894, and which had been operated for several years by Rufus L. Herrick, the present president.

Bartholomay, William, was born in Rochester, and represents the fourth generation of a family of brewers. His great-grandfather and father were manufacturers of lager, and he not only studied in his father's brewery, but also in Chicago and Milwaukee. Returning to Rochester in 1874, he was made head brewer, but subsequently supplemented the knowledge he had obtained by a course of practical studies in German breweries. Returning again to this city he became the brewer of the Bartholomay plant, and in 1889 was made general manager. The Bartholomay brewery, the largest concern of the kind in Western New York, was founded by Henry Bartholomay and Philip Will in 1852, the latter soon withdrew, but became a member of the Bartholomay Brewing Company upon its incorporation May 1, 1894. He died in 1887. On May 29, 1889, company was incorporated with a capital of $5,000,000, and three breweries were consolidated under one general management, viz.: The Bartholomay, the Rochester (established in September, 1878), and the Genesee (established in June, 1878). The directors managing these vast interests are Frederick Cook, president; William Bartholomay, vice-president and general manager; Philip Bartholomay, treasurer; Frederick Goetzman, secretary; and Mathias Kondolf, Jacob Gerling, E. H. Satterlee and Russel H. Monro. The combined capacity of the three breweries is over 600,000 barrels of beer annually.

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Aldridge, George Washington, was born in Michigan City, Ind., December 28, 1856, and is the oldest son of George W. and Virginia (De Orsey) Aldridge, natives respectively of Chazy, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He finished his education at Cary Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield, N. Y., and the De Graff Military Institute in Rochester, and was associated with his father, a noted contracter and builder, until the latter's death in 1877, when he continued the business on his own account. In politics he has been especially active and prominent, and has filled many of the more responsible positions within the gift of his party the Republican. He was four times elected to the executive board, the first time in 1883, and in March, 1894, was chosen mayor of the city, which he resigned on January 22, 1895, to accept the appointment by Governor Morton of state superintendent of public works. He has been an active member of the Republican State Committee since 1887, and is also a member of the National Fire Association (of which he was for two terms vice-president), the Exempt Firemen's Association of Rochester (of which he has been president five years), the Rochester Club, the Rochester Whist Club, the Rochester Athletic Association, the Rochester Historical Society, and the new Manhattan Club of New York city. He is a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and of the Firemen's Home at Hudson, and was a leading candidate for lieutenant-governor at the Saratoga Convention in 1894.

Gardiner, Richard F., was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 6, 1867. He was educated in the common schools, finishing at No. 6, and then learned the shoemaker's trade. In the spring election of 1892 he was elected school commissioner and at the same time was appointed city overseer of the poor by the Common Council, resigning as school commissioner. He is now serving his second term.

Langslow, Fowler & Co.—This firm consists of H. A. Langslow, P. A. Fowler, and S. C. Langslow, and was established in 1886 for the business of manufacturing all kinds of rocking chairs. In 1887 they utilized 700,000 feet of hardwood lumber; since then they have used as high as 2,000 000 feet, and now employ about 200 hands. The firm, whose trade extends throughout the United States, is one of the most extensive manufacturers in this State, and is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Its members are all furniture men of long practical experience. H. A. Langslow has been continuously the financial manager, while the other partners are the traveling representatives. Mr. Langslow was born in England and has been engaged in the furniture business for twenty years. His father. Capt. Richard Langslow, made a journey through the Genesee country in 1817, and kept a journal of this and other trips in various parts of the United States. Mr. Langslow came to Rochester in 1860 from New York city, where he had lived eleven years.

Roth, George F., was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 7, 1856, and is a son of Frederick and Frederica Roth. He received his education in this city, where he has been prominently identified with business and other matters. He is a director of the Rochester Carting Company, a corporation doing the most extensive business of its character in this city. Mr. Roth is a member of the Monroe Club, the Rochester Whist Club, the Rod and Gun Club, the Masonic order, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Brown, Henry B., was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y., July 14, 1841, was educated in the public schools, and came with his parents to Rochester, N. Y. For many years he was a farmer and market gardener, and for the past six years has

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been foremen of the men who are working on the new Seneca Park. January 24, 1865, he married Elizabeth A. Thomas, of Rochester, and they have seven children: Henry T., Mary M., Ida E., Burt D., Lottie E., Elizabeth A., and Branch S. Mr. Brown's father, Gilbert, was born at the old home in 1815, and he married Malinda Spencer, of his native place, and they had four children: Henry B., Anson G., George D., and Lottie M. Mr. Brown died in 1881, and his wife, in 1891. Mrs. Brown's father, John W. Thomas, was born in Devonshire, England, and he married Mary Cox, by whom he had eleven children: John R., Samuel W., William C., Joseph W., Henry W., David W., Charles W., Mary J. George W., Elizabeth A., and Robert W. The family came to the United States and located in Rochester in 1834. The ancestry of the family is English, Welsh, and Scotch.

Potter, Everett O., was born on a farm in the town of Le Ray, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 15, 1856. His grandfather, John Potter, settled there very early in this century, where Orris J., son of John, and father of Everett O., was born in 1826. The Potter family in that section subsequently became prominent and influential in various parts of the United States, and many of its members are noted as wealthy, enterprising citizens. Everett O. Potter received a classical education at the Potsdam (N. Y.) State Normal School, and after leaving that institution taught district school for two years. Reared on a farm he acquired not only a strong constitution, but habits of thrift and frugality which have characterized his life. In 1881 he came to Rochester without money, but with energy, perseverance and enterprise, and for one year was a clerk in a physician's office. Following this he was for five years chief bookkeeper for Michael Doyle & Co., and afterward for about two years acted as salesman for H. F. Drake & Co., coal dealers. In May, 1892, he associated himself with the Miller Brewing Company, and six months later was elected its secretary, which position he has since held. In the fall of 1894 he was also made a member of the Board of Directors. He has been very successful; starting without a dollar, he has accumulated a competency. In the spring of 1894 he was elected secretary of the Ale Brewers Association of Rochester, a position he still holds. He is a member of Yonondio Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., and of Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M. November 3, 1886, he married Clara E. Hancock, of Rochester, by whom he has two daughters: Fannie B. and Hazel G.

Perrin, William H., was born on the old homestead, April 21, 1835. He was educated in the district schools, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., and two years at their college. He is engaged in farming, surveying, and carries on a nursery. June 13, 1865, he married Marion J. Bailey, of Ludlow, Vt. She was a school teacher in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. They have had five children: Carrie, Norman, Roy, Jessie, and William, who died in infancy. Mr. Perrin is superintendent of the Irondequoit Central Sunday school. His father, Ransford, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1798 and came to Western New York with his parents when a child, settling in Palmyra, Wayne county, where they died. He was then bound out and lived in Brighton for a while. He was educated in the schools of the day, afterward teaching school for several terms, then engaged in farming. He married Harriet Dinsmore, a daughter of one of the first settlers of the town, by whom he had eleven children: Gertrude, Abel, Maryetta, Mary A., Ransford, Esther, William H., Russell, Harriet, Edward, and Winfield. Mr. Perrin died July 23, 1892, and his

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wife in September, 1873. Mrs. William H. Perrin's father, Ira Bailey, was born in Ludlow, Vt., September 25, 1806. He was educated in the district schools and engaged in teaching for several terms, afterwards followed farming. He married Julia A. Martin, of Baltimore, Vt., by whom he had two children: Marion J and Louisa A., who died in St. Paul, Minn., May 16, 1894. Mr. Bailey died May 30, 1870, and his wife February 24, 1885. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and English.

Livingston, Henry C., was born near the homestead, May 14, 1846. His education was obtained in the public schools and he has since been engaged in gardening and farming. March 27, 1865, he enlisted in Co. G, 8th Cavalry, N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. August 12, 1868, he married Malinda Burnett, of the town of Webster. Mr. Livingston's father, Henry, was born on Navy Island, Canada, in 1809. He married Emily Dinsmore of this town. She was a member of one of the oldest families in the town. They had six children: Aurelia, Monroe, Betsey A., Harriet, Silas, and Henry C. The latter died in 1846 and his wife December 18, 1891. Mrs. H. C. Livingston's father, Robert Burnett, was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., in 1814. He was educated in the schools of his day and was a farmer. He married Caroline Mesick, of Utica, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, five of whom grew to maturity: Eliza, Samuel, Bradley A., Malinda, and Mary E. Mr. Burnett died in 1887 and his wife in 1882. Mr. Livingston is a member of Thomas Farr Post No. 275, G. A. R., department of New York. He is of Scotch and Dutch descent.

Miller, Ransom, was born in Brighton, on the land where the county house now stands, in 1819. He is a son of Eli Miller, who came from Connecticut in 1812 and had four sons. Ransom married at the age of twenty-one and settled in Gates, where he was engaged in farming until 1891, when he retired from active business and moved to Rochester. By his energy and perseverance he has accumulated a large fortune, owning farms in Riga, Chili, and Gates. He has six sons, five of whom are living on farms their father has given to them.

Harris, Selah M., is the only son of the late Prof. Joseph Harris, and the grandson of James Harris who came from England to Gates in 1849, and settled on the farm where S. M. Harris now lives. He had three sons: Edward, Joseph and Thomas. Joseph Harris graduated from Cornell University, and was widely known as a writer. For several years he was editor of the Genesee Farmer, and also associate editor of the American Agriculturist.

Renouf, William, was born in Gates, in 1842, son of Benjamin B. Renouf, who came from Troy, N. Y., and settled on the farm where his son now lives. He died, leaving one son, William, who married Hattie Luttindton, and they have three sons. Benjamin, William J., and Edward; also five daughters: Caroline E., Martha, Hattie, Grace and Alice.

Robinson, William L., was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, June 16, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, then learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed until 1871. January 28, 1854, he married Annie Harris, by whom he has five children: Willette B., who married Eva Gale, of Erie county, by whom he has three children: Pearl, Gale, and Alice; Benjamin L., who married Mary Hyland, of Buffalo, by whom he has six children: William, Thomas,

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Edward, Joseph, Benjamin, and ——; Dowaine E., who married Lottie Greshmier, of Chicago; Thomas J., who married Jennie Jiles, of Batavia, by whom he has two children: Anna L. and Francis A.; and Annette, who resides at home. Mr. Robinson came to Charlotte in 1871, where he is engaged in contracting. His father, James, was born near Little Falls, Herkimer county, and married Lucy Goodwin, of Morristown, by whom he had fourteen children, six of whom are now living: James, Lydia, Gardiner, William L., Benjamin, and Reuben. Mr. James Robinson died in 1874. Mrs. Robinson's father, Thomas Harris, was born in Ireland in 1804, and married Bedelia McKehoe, by whom he had seven children. The family came to the United States in 1846. He died in 1883 and his wife in 1882.

Porter, Chauncy, was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., December 9, 1858, and came to the town of Irondequoit, with his parents, in 1859. He was educated in the district schools, and in early life learned to be a market gardener. He married Susie E. Fisher, of Parma, by whom he has two children: Charles F. and Aura M. William Porter, father of Chauncy, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, July 3, 1837, and came to the United States, with his parents, when sixteen years of age. He married Phoebe Howard, of this town, formerly of England, by whom he had seven children: Chauncy, as above, Sarah, Mary, Charles, Hattie, Alfred, and Phoebe. Mr. Porter has ten acres of garden in a thorough state of cultivation. He is a member of Garden Tent, No. 365, K. O. T. M. Mrs. Porter's father, John Fisher, was born in England, in 1836, and came to the United States when a young man, locating in the town of Greece. He married Mary Burling, of Greece, by whom he had five children: Susie E., as above, Clara L., Anna M., William J., and Raymond.

Penney, Benjamin F., was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1822, and came with his parents to Rochester when he was ten years of age. He was educated in the public schools and for forty years has been engaged in various occupations, chiefly in the wood and coal business. He is now retired, residing in this town, near Sea Breeze. In 1842 he married Alvira, daughter of Henry Ordway, by whom he had five children: Francis A., Sanford A., Wilber G., George S., and Mary. Mrs. Penney died in the fall of 1864, and for his second wife he married Emeritta, sister of his first wife, by whom he had one son, Irving A. His two older sons were soldiers in the late war, and the youngest of the two was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and was honorably discharged by General Grant when he was sixteen years old. Mr. Penney's father, Edward, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1794. He was an inventor by occupation, and was in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, in the war of 1812. He married Amanda Spencer of his native county, by whom he had nine children: Harriet, Daniel, Benjamin, Oliva, De Loss, Helen, Mary, Laura, and Caroline. Mr. Penney died in 1836 and his wife in 1856. Mrs. Penney's father, Henry Ordway, was born in the town of Bow, New Hampshire, in 1790. He married Harriet Walker, by whom he had nine children: Almira S., Mary J., Caroline, Lavina, William W., Emeline, Emeritta, Cornelia, and one baby, who was not named. Both parents are dead. The family came to New York State and to Batavia in 1821.

Pease, George M., was born in 1855, son of Charles and Ann Pease, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled on the farm, now occupied by his son George M., in 1845. Charles Pease was killed by a horse in 1885, leaving two sons, George

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and Gilbert, and two daughters. Mr. Pease is a farmer and runs a dairy, as did his father, who furnished milk for the first milk peddlers in Rochester. Mr. Pease has never married, but lives on the farm with his sister.

Perry, William S., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1838, son of Rowland Perry, who came from Vermont and settled in Genesee county among the early settlers, and was in the war of 1812. He died in 1872, leaving one son, William S., who remained on the homestead until 1870, when he came to Gates; he settled on the farm where he now lives in 1880, and engaged in farming. Mr. Perry has been poormaster of the town for five years, a position which he still holds. He married Eunice Raymond who died leaving one daughter. He married again.

Smith, Jeremiah, was born in Hamlin in 1849, son of Warren and Matilda A. (Lockwood) Smith, and grandson of Abraham Smith, who settled in Gates in 1824, and died in 1828, where Mr. Smith has lived since 1883. Mr. Smith, after attending the district school, took a course of study at the Cazenovia Seminary, and later attended the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y. He taught school for several years, and in 1880 was elected superintendent of schools, which office he held until 1890, when he resigned to take the principalship of No. 17 school of Rochester, which he still holds.

Schwartz, Jacob F., was born in Germany in 1856 and in 1862 came to Chili with his father, who is a gardener. Jacob F. came to Gates in 1889 and bought a farm, carrying on market gardening. He married Mary Schafer, of Rochester, by whom he has two children: Fred C. and Pearl.

Statt, John, was born where he now lives in 1848. Adam J. Statt, his father, came from Germany in 1839, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son. He died in 1892, and left three sons: John, Joseph, and George A. John bought and remained on the homestead, and is a farmer and milkman. He married a daughter of Charles Ming of Rochester, and they have five sons: Theodore, Sylvanius, Joseph, Charles and Clarence; also six daughters: Cora, Bertha, Rose, Lucy, Hilda, and ——

Titus, Stephen B., was born on the homestead in the town of Irondequoit, January 22, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and has been a market gardener all his life. His father, George W. Titus, was born in Canada in 1820, and the family came to the United States in 1823, locating near Scottsville where he was educated in the public schools, and in 1834 they moved to the town of Irondequoit. He married Sophia Oyler, of London, England, by whom he had six children: Julia L., Stephen B., Frank C., Emma E., Jennie (deceased), ann Samuel (deceased). Mr. Titus died June 12, 1891. Mrs. Titus's father, Samuel P. Oyler, was born in Kent, England, in 1793, was educated in the public schools, after which he was postmaster in Burnett's distillery, England. In 1814 he married Sophia Ralson, of London, England, by whom he had eight children: John, Elizabeth, Samuel P., Charlotte, Sophia, Charles, Caroline and Eliza. The family came to the United States in 1834, and located first in Irondequoit and afterwards in Indiana. Stephen B. Titus has about twenty-two acres of garden in a high state of cultivation, and is in partnership with his brother, Frank C., under the firm name of S. S. Titus & Bro.

Cramer, J. George, son of Henry and Katherine Cramer, was born near Strasburg, Germany, January 30, 1833, and came to America with his parents when four months

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old, settling first in Buffalo, and in 1835 in Rochester. He attended No. 14 school in the latter city, then only a one room building on the corner of East Main and Scio streets, which gradually grew to a three room building before the move to a larger building and site on Scio street, with Mr. Vosburgh as principal, who held this position many long years. After school days he drifted into the printer's trade; was employed on the Daily American, under Lee, Mann & Co., later the Jerome Bros., of New York fame later on, also with A. Strong & Co., at the time of the burning of the Eagle Bank block, which wiped out their office completety, leaving nothing but the name of the paper for stock in trade. This led to the consolidation of the Democrat and American into one paper. Being imbued with a military spirit he became a member of the Rochester Life Guards, under Captain Fairchild, and served in the grades of non-commissioned officer until the breaking out of the civil war and the formation of the 54th Regt. N. Y. S. M., when he was elected captain of Co. H, and served as such until the call for 300,000 men in 1882, when the officers of Co. H tendered their services to the War Committee to raise company for the Monroe county regiment, which afterwards became the 108th N. Y. Vols., Col. O. H. Palmer. In recruiting for this company a then novel idea was adopted for the first time, of putting up tents in front of the courthouse for this purpose, which proved a perfect success, and was followed by others for years afterwards. As captain, Mr. Cramer and his men were mustered into service, August 16, 1862, as Co. D, 108th N. Y. Vols., at Camp Porter, near the rapids on the Genesee River. On the 19th they left Rochester for Washington by way of New York city; arriving there they were quartered at the Park Barracks, the site of the present post-office building. Here they received their guns and equipments and had their first drill under arms. While here Chester Dewey and other Rochesterians tendered the officers a banquet at the Astor House. Arriving at Washington, they went into camp at Fort Albany on the Virginia side, and two days later were transferred to Fort Corcoran, opposite Georgetown, and assigned to duty in the forts on that line. The second battle of Bull Run and Lee's invasion into Maryland changed the tide of affairs here, and they were ordered to join the army under General McClellan at Rockville, Md., where they were assigned to French's Division, Second Army Corps, and moved with the Army of the Potomac towards South Mountain, thence to Sharpsburg, and participated in the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. Their position here was directly in front of the renowned "Bloody Lane" on the Roulette farm. Moving afterwards to Harper's Ferry, they camped at Bolivar Heights, and thence followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac through the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and back into Virginia. At Warrenton Captain Cramer was taken ill, and, with three officers and six men, was sent to Elmira, where he remained in draft service, and as acting quartermaster of the rebel prison on its opening there; also, in command of the barracks and other positions while there until the war closed and his regiment was mustered out. Returning to Rochester in 1865, and putting in a few months at his old home, he took the "oil fever" and spent one year in the oil regions in Pennsylvania in various pursuits. Returning to Rochester in 1866, he engaged in the manufacture of paper flour sacks, which at that time was an entirely new business. At first he met with much opposition, but persevered until he saw them come into universal use. To this he has added other lines—grain bags, paper bags of all kinds, manilla paper, etc.

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He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 109, F. & A. M., since 1862, and is also a member of Hamilton Chapter No. 62, R. A. M., Doric Council No. 19, R. A. M., Monroe Commandery No. 12, K. T., the Rochester Yacht Club, Old Light Guard, George H. Thomas Post No. 4, G. A. R., and the 108th Regt. Veterans N. Y. Vols. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements in placing the monument of the 108th Regt. at Gettysburg, and suggested the design for the same, which was accepted. In 1856 he married a daughter of Richard Parker of Rochester, and they have three daughters: Lizzie, Anna, and Kittie.

Reichel, Rev. George Valentine, was born in the city of Brooklyn on June 6, 1863. He is a son of Richard L. Reichel, a native of Cassel, Germany, who came to America in 1850 and settled in this country, where he soon became engaged with the Bureau of Emigration in New York city. George V. was educated in Boston and New York, and in 1883 entered the Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with honor in 1886. In the same year he located at Dryden, N. Y., as pastor of the First Presbyterian church. In 1890 he received a call from the First church of Brockport, where he now is, and where his efforts have met with much success. His church has a membership of over three hundred, great activity prevailing in all its departments of work. He is an entirely self-made man. Some years ago he received several honorary degrees in recognition of special attainments, and in 1895 received the degree of Ph.D. He is also a well-known writer on religious subjects and a contributor to our current literature. In 1895 he published a work on object teaching, entitled "What shall I Tell the Children?" In 1885 he married Miss May L. Arnett, of Auburn, N. Y., daughter of Silas H. Arnett. Their children are May, Haines, Paul and Christabel. Mrs. Reichel is a graduate of the Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, and is an efficient co-laborer with her husband in church work.

Weston, John Porter, was born in Youngstown, Niagara county, New York, October 25, 1854. His parents were of New England origin, and have always taken an active part in national and State affairs, as the following testifies. Mr. Weston is the eldest son of the late Sidney Owen and Evaline Hill Weston. Upon the outbreak of the war in 1861 Mr. Weston's father enlisted in Co. F, 151st Regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel Emerson commanding, serving as sergeant (afterward being promoted to lieutenant) throughout the war, passing through some of the most exciting battles. His grandfather, William Andrews Weston, was in the war of 1812, and six brothers of his great-grandfather's family were in the war of the Revolution. Edmund Weston, the progenitor of this branch of the family, who settled in Plymouth colony, came to Boston in the ship Elizabeth and Ann in the year 1635. In 1640 he had a grant from the colony of four acres of land at Stony Brook, Duxbury, and a tract of land near Green Harbor. From this time his name frequently appears in connection with town affairs and in various public matters. Mr. Weston received his education in his native county. His first venture was buying and shipping the famous Niagara county fruit to Canadian ports. The years 1872 and 1873 were spent in Michigan and the West. In 1878 he entered the employ of E. & B. Holmes, lumbermen of Buffalo, and on Marck 6, 1881, came to Rochester, when he engaged in the manufacture of ladies' hats under the firm name of Whiting & Weston, afterwards changed to Weston & McDonald. In 1885 he accepted a position in the office of the late Henry S. Hebard, and upon the latter's death, March 11,

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1890, he purchased the business, which was established by Zebulon Hebard, father of Henry S., in 1831. It is the oldest establishment of the kind in Western New York and has continued in the family for more than sixty-four years. Mr. Weston is an extensive dealer in mantels, tile, grates, and granite and marble monuments, etc., and does all kinds of contracting work in his line, marble floors, wainscoting, etc. He is a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, vice-president of its board of trustees, chairman of its building committee and first assistant superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 109, F. A. M., and is also president of the Maple, Birch and Beech Flooring Company, which was incorporated in July, 1894. June 10, 1886, he married Emma J. Hebard, eldest daughter of Harriet M. and the late Henry S. Hebard.

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